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Monday, November 28, 1977  
Agrahayana 7, 1899 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Third Session)



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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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### LOK SABHA

Monday, November 2<sup>o</sup> 1977/Agrahayana 7, 1899 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock*

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**Financial Assistance to States for Compulsory Education in Elementary classes**

\*162 SHRI P RAJAGOPAL ALHAJ

SHRI M A HANNAN NAIDU

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

(a) whether Government are intending to introduce compulsory education in elementary classes throughout the country,

(b) if so, when will it be implemented, and

(c) whether Government propose to give financial assistance to the States regarding this?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):** (a) and (b). Elementary education (classes I—VIII for 6—14 age-group) particularly at the primary

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stage (classes I—V for 6—11 age-group) is already compulsory in many States. A statement indicating the names of the States/Union Territories where the Compulsory Education Act is in operation is laid on the Table of the Sabha [Placed in Library. See No LT-118/77]

It has been decided that universal elementary education will be one of the three top most priority programmes under the next Plan (1978—83)

(c) Funds earmarked for this programme will be available to the State Government, under the Plan

**SHRI P RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:** The hon Minister has told that there are compulsory education acts in many States. For example, in Andhra Pradesh, there is a compulsory education act for the last fifteen years, but this is not being implemented. I want to know whether the Minister has looked into it as to why they are not implementing it.

**DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER:** I fully share the concern which the hon Member feels for the compulsory primary education. He has referred to Andhra Pradesh. I find from the list which is laid on the Table of the House that in Andhra Pradesh the Act came into force for 6 to 11 year students in 1961 throughout the State except in scheduled areas. It is true that Andhra Pradesh is rather backward in these matters. But as the hon Members know my answer will be that it is a State subject and we cannot directly intervene. This is the problem. However we had a meeting with the Ministers from different States and Union Ter-

itories and all of them unanimously agreed that the highest priority will be given for universalisation of primary education

MR SPEAKER It is compulsory only on paper

SHRI P RAJAGOPAL NAIDU This is an enormous task and requires lot of funds and unless funds are made available by the Central Government the States will not be able to implement this Act. I want to know whether the Government is going to provide full assistance for compulsory education or part of it

DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER The hon Member is absolutely right. As pointed out earlier, when the entire plan of education was thought of in the last Five Year Plan, nearly 3300 crores was sought for this purpose but only Rs 1200 crore was provided. Naturally education could not be seen through. This is the position. Therefore I met the Vice Chairman of the Planning Commission and separate groups have been set up between the Education Ministry and the Planning Commission and details are being worked out so that proper plan allocation might be made for universalisation of primary and adult education and non formal education for drop-outs.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश स्वामी अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है उस के अनुसार मणिपुर मेघालय, मीजोरम, उड़ीसा आदि प्रान्तों में यह एक्ट बना ही नहीं है। क्या सरकार ने इस का कारण जानने की चेष्टा की है कि उन प्रान्तों में कम्पलसरी एजुकेशन एक्ट अभी तक क्या नहीं बनाया गया? यदि उन से जानकारी प्राप्त की है तो आप हम बतलाये कि उन्होंने क्या कारण दिए हैं?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र . कारण तो हम नहीं जानते हैं लेकिन मैंने अभी जा कहा कि अक्ट 1977 में एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर्स कांफ्रेंस हुई थी और उस में इन प्रान्तों के प्रतिनिधि भी आए थे। उस में यह सवाल उठा था और उन्होंने यह स्वीकार कर लिया था कि कम्पलसरी एजुकेशन करनी ही चाहिए।

श्री एम० ए० हनान भलहाज क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताएंगे कि हमारे पश्चिम बंगाल के लिए आप न कोई सहायता देने के लिए विचार किया है?

DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER Under the present plan, there is no question of giving any adequate help to any State. But as I said, the matter has been taken up with the Planning Commission for provision of adequate funds under the State Plan also.

श्रीधर बलबोर सिंह अध्यक्ष महोदय सविधान में यह लिखा गया है कि अनिवार्य शिक्षा दी जाएगी और बचन में प्रदत्त है इस के लिए एक्ट भी बन रहा है उस का लाभ करने के लिए। तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन पर प्रभन क्या नहीं हुआ है। क्या कन्द्रीय सरकार ऐसी प्रदत्तीय सरकार का कोई डाइरेक्टिव नहीं देती है कि यह सविधान में दल है और आप न एक्ट भी बनाया है और उस के बावजूद भी ऐसे बेशुमार लोग हैं जिन के बच्चे बगैर तालीम के हैं? क्या सरकार का ऐसा कोई कदम उठाने का विचार है कि उस एज ग्रुप के बच्चों का, जिन के लिए अनिवार्य शिक्षा है और एक्ट भी मौजूद है स्कूला में शिक्षा दिलाने के लिए दाखिल कराया जाए?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र माननीय सदस्य न जा बात बड़ी यह बिल्कुल सही है। हमारे सविधान में यह है कि चौदह साल की उम्र तक अनिवार्य शिक्षा करनी ही चाहिए लेकिन

सविधान में यह भी है कि शिक्षा का जो विषय है वह प्रान्त का विषय है और केन्द्र का विषय नहीं है। मैंने पहले ही कहा है कि इस का इन्तजाम पहले से ही नहीं हुआ है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इस का कारण आर्थिक स्थिति भी है। बहुत से परिवारों के लड़के लड़कियाँ अनिवार्य शिक्षा पाने के लिए नहीं जाते हैं और इस के पीछे आर्थिक कारण है। उन पर मक्ती हानी चाहिए, यह एक्ट में नहीं है। इन सब बज्रहात से यह नहीं हा पाया है लेकिन हम कांशिश कर रहे हैं कि किसी तरह से इस को कर लें।

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: It is heartening to note from the Minister of Education that the Government have given top priority to compulsory education in the next, sixth five year Plan Sir, you also mentioned that compulsory education is only on paper. Although this is the States' subject, in view of the fact that a number of States are unable to implement this programme on their own unless they get assistance in the massive way from the Centre, may I know whether the Government has in the context of priority also tried to think in terms of giving additional financial assistance to such of the weaker States which cannot implement it on their own and, secondly, particularly with regard to girls, Harijans and Adivasis and the urban areas where the children of labour and other classes are unable to go to schools, what steps the Government are taking to see that these children are also brought into the educational stream?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I have confessed that adequate finances had not been provided in the Fifth Plan. This has been a great drawback in the matter of universalisation of primary education. Even then, some States have themselves

provided sufficient funds for education. For instance, Kerala provides near about 40 to 46 per cent of the State budget for education. The result is that there is about hundred per cent enrolment of students of the school going age in the lower stage. So, it can be done by the State Governments if they are willing. I know the limitations of the previous scheme. So, I have kept this matter with the Planning Commission and I hope in the coming plan proper provision would be made for help to States. I want to make one clarification regarding the point which the hon. Member Chowdhry Balbir Singh raised, that is, regarding compulsion in the Act. It is true that in some Acts there is some compulsion, but the States are not using those compulsion provisions and punishing the guilty parents who are not sending their children. In that sense, I said the compulsion is not being enforced.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: What about girls and Harijans?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: As regards girls and Harijans, this is very much in our view and proper steps are to be taken for them.

श्री श्री श्याम सुन्दर दास : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी इस बात को जानते हैं कि शिक्षा विषय अब पूर्णतः राज्यों के हाथ में नहीं है। अब यह सविधान की कंकरेट लिस्ट में चला गया है, स्टेट लिस्ट में।

The hon Minister has said that it is still in the State List. I want to know whether he is in a position to direct the State Governments to help them suitably financially because up-till now it is in the Concurrent List. For the present, it is not solely in the State List.

**DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER:** The hon. Member should know that even if a matter is in the Concurrent List, the Central Government cannot act unless a special statute is passed by the Parliament. So, the executive power of the Centre will go only upto the Act which will be passed by the Parliament. Such an Act has not been passed.

**श्री रामबर्षी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे देश में 70 फीसदी आबादी अनपढ़ है। क्योंकि इस आबादी के 11 साल तक के बच्चे स्कूलों में नहीं जा पाते हैं। हम हायर एजुकेशन पर इतना पैसा खर्च करते हैं। क्या सत्री जी इस बात पर विचार करेंगे कि हायर एजुकेशन पर पैसा कम खर्च करके प्राइमरी एजुकेशन को दिया जाए जिससे इस आबादी के बच्चों को प्राइमरी शिक्षा प्राप्त हो सके?

**डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र :** जहां तब पाठ्यक्रम का सवाल है, हमने श्री ईश्वरी दास पटेल की अध्यक्षता में एक कमेटी बनाई थी। उस कमेटी ने एक रिपोर्ट दी जिसका हम देख रहे हैं। अब यह तय करने की बात है कि पाठ्यक्रम के बोझ को कैसे कम किया जाए। हम इसे कम करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

**SHRI HITENDRA DESAI:** The position is hopelessly bad in the matter of SC&ST students. Has the Government in mind some concrete steps for implementation of elementary education in those areas?

**DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER:** I have already answered that question I said: special care will be taken in that behalf.

**SHRI HITENDRA DESAI:** What concrete steps the Government has in mind?

**DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER:** It can be chalked out because it involves a lot of money.

**श्री शरद यादव :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से शिक्षा सत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि प्राइमरी शिक्षा को वैसे और बजट का नाम ले कर जो छीला छोड़ दिया जाता है, क्या हमने, या जनता पार्टी ने यह वायदा नहीं किया था कि हम शिक्षा को बराबरी के स्तर पर लावेंगे? क्या इसमें कोई कानूनी अड़चन आ रही है? अगर आ रही है तो उन्हें दूर करने की ओर क्यों नहीं प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं? आजकल सभी राज्यों में दो प्रकार की शिक्षा चल रही है। एक तो शासक वर्ग का तैयार करने के लिए बड़े पैमाने पर पब्लिक स्कूलों द्वारा शिक्षा दी जाती है और दूसरी शिक्षा सामान्य स्कूलों द्वारा प्रदान की जाती है। क्या हमारे वायदे के अनुसार हमें बराबरी लाने के प्रयत्न सत्री महोदय करेंगे? यदि इसमें कोई कानूनी अड़चन आ रही है तो उनका दूर करने की ओर क्या नहीं कदम उठाए जाते?

**डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र :** हम भी चाहते हैं कि यह दूर हो, लेकिन हमारे सविधान की धारा 30 में जो मायनोरिटी कम्युनिटीज लिगुइस्टिक और रिलिजस कम्युनिटीज को संरक्षण प्राप्त है, उसके कारण ऐसा हम नहीं कर पाते हैं। फिर भी हमने कानूनी राय ली है और हमें यह राय दी गई है कि आर्टिकल 19 में भी हम कुछ नहीं कर पाएंगे। इसलिए हम सोच रहे हैं कि यह जो दिक्कत है इसको किस तरह में हटाया जा सकता है।

**श्री शरद यादव :** मैंने पूछा है कि बदलने का विचार कर रहे हैं?

**डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र :** मैंने उत्तर दिया है कि सोच रहे हैं।

श्री गोपी हंकर राय : क्या सरकार का विचार है कि प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा के विस्तार के पहले जहाँ शिक्षा की व्यवस्था है और सतोषजनक नहीं है उसको सतोषजनक बनाया जाए ? इन में से आज भी दो तिहाई गांवों के स्कूलों में छप्पर तब नहीं है और बैठने के लिए लठके प्रपन बरा से बारे, जूट के बोरे ले जाते हैं और उन पर बैठते हैं, आसमान के नीचे पेड़ों के नीचे बैठते हैं। क्या सरकार को इस सब की जानकारी है ? क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस बात का प्रयास करेगी कि राज्य सरकारों की इस मामले में वित्तीय सहायता की जाए ? राज्य सरकारों के पास समयता नहीं है। वे अध्यापकों तक की व्यवस्था नहीं कर पाती हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षा व्यवस्था का पुष्ट करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर आपने कोई योजना बनाई है प्रोग्राम या कमिया है इनकी पूर्ति करने का कोई प्रयास किया है।

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चण्ड सरकार का जानकारी है कि अभी भी 27 हजार विद्यालय, प्रारम्भिक विद्यालय हैं जिन में बच्चे पेड़ों के नीचे बैठते हैं। यह बड़े ही शर्म की बात है। इसके लिए पैस की जरूरत होगी। उसके बारे में बात चल रही है।

SHRI A E T BARROW When he has stated that he is thinking, may I know if he is thinking in terms of changing the Constitution?

DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN DER This matter is under consideration as to how we can meet it even keeping article 30 in view. Or if Parliament wants that article 30 should be tackled for giving adequate representation to all sections of the people certainly that can be taken into consideration.

### Nationalisation of Sugar Industry +

\*164 SHRI K LAKKAPPA.  
SHRI O V ALAGESAN.

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether some State Governments including UP had written to the Union Government in 1975 and 1977 recommending for nationalisation of the sugar industry in UP and in other sugar producing States, and

(b) if so Government's reaction of their request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH), (a) Proposals have been received in 1977 from Uttar Pradesh Government only

(b) On persistent demand particularly from Uttar Pradesh Government the Government of India set up a Commission of Enquiry to go into the question of nationalisation of the sugar industry. The Sugar Industry Enquiry Commission submitted its Report in February, 1974. Copies of the Report alongwith action taken memorandum were placed on the Table of this Sabha in August 1974. In view of the divergent views of the Members of the Commission on the issue of nationalisation and other complexities as well as huge financial outlay it is proposed to study the working of sugar mills already running under State control before taking any further action on the issue.

SHRI K LAKKAPPA This is a question of the sugar industry where the entire economy of the State is concerned. Now, the entire economic system is in shambles throughout the country. I would like to put an important question. The hon. Minister has stated in his reply that the Bhargava Committee's Report is under the consideration of the Government of India.

MR. SPEAKER: He did not say that.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: He has stated that divergent views were expressed, but more than 325 Members of Parliament and several States also have been intensively urging the Government of India for the last five or six years to nationalise all the sugar mills in the country and see that the sugar industry is properly run under the control and guidance of the Government of India. May be divergent views are very convenient for him to escape responsibility. I want to ask this question. The Members of Parliament and the State Governments have expressed themselves in favour of nationalisation of sugar mills. It is the sugar mill-owners who are pressurizing the present Government not to nationalise. The present Government is playing into the hands of the sugar mill-owners. I want to know what is the correct view or policy of the Government of India so far as nationalisation of the sugar industry in the country is concerned.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: There was ample time for the former regime to nationalise the sugar industry if it sincerely intended to do so. The report was submitted in September 1974 and they were in office till March 1977. So, they had ample time to take action on the report if they wanted to do that. (*Interruptions*). The divergence was within the Committee Opinion was equally divided among the members....

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: What is Government's policy?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: We will not nationalise the sugar industry just for the sake of nationalisation. That is our policy.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I want an answer to my question. What is the correct view of the present Government regarding nationalisation?

MR. SPEAKER: He has already said that they are examining the working of the nationalised sector.

SHRI BHANU PARTAP SINGH: As I have already said, this Government will not nationalise the sugar industry just for the sake of nationalisation. We will take care of the sick mills, and even among the sick ones. We will have to select which ones are viable and which should be allowed to die if they are too sick to be revived.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: In view of your own admission that the present Government has not even thought of studying the entire report on this vital question of nationalisation of the sugar industry—you have not even given a careful thought to examine this vital issue regarding nationalisation of sugar industry—I put it to you that the present Government wants to shelve the issue of nationalisation of sugar industry because the sugar industrialists, these big sugar barons, the war-loads of U.P. are pressuring through Mr. Charan Singh not to nationalise the sugar industry in this country. That is the answer that you have given. Do you agree with this?

MR. SPEAKER: He does not agree.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Let him say 'no'. I want an answer from him.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: I strongly refute the insinuations made by the hon. Member.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: From his written reply to the question it appears that at least Government has not yet made up its mind. But from his reply to the supplementary of my friend, Mr. Lakkappa, it appears that they have actually made up their mind not to nationalise. It is rather unfair because this question has been agitating this House for a long time, for a number of years. The U.P. Government, as my friend has very pertinently pointed out, has been insisting on nationalisation of this particular industry. So, it appears to me that it is rather too late in the day to talk



of complexities and heavy financial commitments in the matter of nationalisation of sugar industry. Many or most of the sugar mills in U.P. are very old, their machinery is very old and in fact, the old machinery continues to be flogged and in terms of payment of compensation, there cannot be much. I would like to know whether any calculation has been made or whether the State Government has furnished the Central Government with any idea as to what will be the financial commitment if they rationalise this industry. I would also like to know how many mills are at present under Government control. And Since they have been under Government control for some time, the Government should have some idea as to whether these mill should be nationised or not, I would like to have specific answers to these questions.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: In my reply, I have already said that it is proposed to study the working of sugar mills already running under the State control before taking any further action in the matter. We have been studying the working of these mills. Seven public sector factories are under the control of the UP State Sugar Corporation over the last four years and their performance is miserable. The factories continue to incur losses even after three four years of working under the new management and the losses in some cases are increasing. This is the result which has discouraged us from going ahead with this kind of nationalization (*Interruptions*).

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: What about the financial commitments?

MR. SPEAKER: He has already said that they are studying this and the seven mills under the State Government Corporation are incurring losses and these are increasing year after year.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: The hon. Minister has said that they are not thinking in terms generally of nationalization for nationalisation sake; this is quite a practical and pragmatic approach and I have no quarrel about that; the main issue in this question is as to what is going to be the future of the sugar industry in U.P. because the inefficiency in the working of the sugar mills of U.P. is ultimately a drag on the national sugar industry. When we thought of nationalization of the sugar industry, that was because of making the sugar farming a more attractive proposition getting better prices to the cane-growers and making the sugar industry more modern, upto date, so that it becomes an asset to the national sugar industry. When you are now making a statement on this Industry, you should explain, what is the Government's approach about modernization of sugar industry, about better price to the sugar-cane grower and the contribution that the sugar industry will make to the country's progress. These are the basic issues involved. What is the Government's approach on these basic issues?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: I agree that the shape of sugar industry in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar is not good. That does require re-thinking, but perhaps nationalization is not the only way I propose to call a conference within a few months of the scientists who are engaged in cane development and go through the whole question of reviving the industry in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

SHRI K LAKKAPPA: Is it any reply? Are you satisfied with it? Is this Indian Parliament? The Minister is not giving a correct answer.

चौधरी ब्रज प्रकाश : मैं कम से कम पिछले पंद्रह साल से यह देख रहा हूँ कि जब भी शूगर इंडस्ट्री के नेशनलाइजेशन का सवाल आता है, तो जो भी ग्रुप या पार्टी प्रापोजीशन



मे होती है, वह मांग करती है कि इस इन्स्टी को नेशनलाइज किया जाए, लेकिन ज्यों ही वह गवर्नमेंट मे आती है, वह नेशनलाइजेशन के सवाल को खत्म कर देती है। मुझे पूरी आशा है कि इस वक्त जो गवर्नमेंट यहां बैठी है—जनता गवर्नमेंट, जो अब से पहले नेशनलाइजेशन की बात करती रही थी, वह उस वादे को पूरा करेगी। यह कहते हुए मैं यह जानना चाहता हू कि जब मनी महोदय कांग्रेस बुला कर इस सवाल पर विचार करेंगे, तो क्या वह भी देखेंगे कि को-ऑपरेटिव सैक्टर ने, जो इस वक्त देश मे 40 परसेंट के करीब श्रृंखला पैदा कर रहा है—खास तौर से महागण्ड और तामिलनाडु मे उस ने बहुत अच्छा काम कर के दिखाया है—और इस लिए इन श्रृंखला मिला को बड़ी आसानी से को-ऑपरेटिव सैक्टर को दिया जा सकता है, क्योंकि मुझे पूरा यकीन है कि प्राइवेट सैक्टर और गवर्नमेंट का सैक्टर उन श्रृंखला की कमी का इन्तजाम नहीं कर सकेगा।

श. भानु प्रताप सिंह : पहली बात ना यह है कि हम लोगों ने कभी यह वादा नहीं किया था कि हम राष्ट्रीयकरण करेंगे। परन्तु जहां तक सहकारी बीनी मिला का सम्बन्ध है, मैं मानता हू कि उन का काम अच्छा हुआ है और अब देश मे जितनी बीनी बननी है, उस का आधा सहकारी बीनी मिलों के द्वारा ही पैदा होता है। हमारा भी यह विचार है कि इस देश मे सहकारो मिलें जितनी ज्यादा से ज्यादा स्थापित हो सकें, उन की स्थापना करें। उन्हें प्रायर्टी और प्रेफरेंस मिलती है, और सम्भव है कि सिक मिलों के बारे मे विचार करते हुए हम उन्हें सहकारी मिलों मे बदलने का प्रयास करें।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Yes, Sir

MR. SPEAKER I will call you You cannot be ignored

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I am gratified to hear it

SHRI HARIKESH BHADUR: Most of the sugar mills of UP have become centres of exploitation of both the farmer and the labour and at the same time, their efficiency is very low as also the production. In view of all this will the government have a second look and consider nationalising the sugar industry in UP?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह मैं इस का जबाब दे चुका हू। नेशनलाइजेशन से इन फैक्ट्रियों का परफॉर्मेंस अच्छा नहीं होगा। वास्तव मे उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की बीनी मिलों की दशा खराब होने का मुख्य कारण यह है कि अब मे पहले देश मे ये फैक्ट्रियां कायम हुई थीं, और अब वे पुरानी हो चुकी है। राष्ट्रीयकरण के बय से मिल-मालिकों ने उन का माडर्नाइजेशन नहीं किया था, क्योंकि वे समझते थे कि मिलें किसी भी वक्त उन के हाथ मे निकल जायेंगी। चूंकि पुरानी मिलों का माडर्नाइजेशन नहीं हुआ है, इसी कारण उत्तर प्रदेश मुख्य रूप से पिछड़ा हुआ है। जब तक इन फैक्ट्रियों की मशीनरी नहीं बदली जाएगी और उन का माडर्नाइजेशन नहीं होगा, तब तक उन की एफिशेंसी और प्रोडक्शन नहीं बढ़ सकता है। (ध्वजबान)

एक माननीय सदस्य उन का माडर्नाइजेशन कौन करेगा ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I am not really surprised to hear Mr. Bhanu Pratap Singh's reply because we are slowly understanding his political philosophy. But the Sugar Commission which was manned by hand-picked persons of Mrs Indira Gandhi and those who had the support of the big sugar lobby in their report—even five out of its ten members—had strongly recommended nationalisation. Besides that, the Public Accounts Committee in its report on the sugar rebate scheme has pointed out as to how the Indian sugar industry is fleecing and exploiting the exchequer, the consumer and the cane-growers and everybody

In that context, may I request the hon Minister and the Prime Minister who is present here, to tell us clearly on the floor of the House as to in view of all this, will they reconsider the issue and go in for nationalisation which can only in the long run remedy the matter?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) May I say, I do not agree with the political philosophy of my hon friend. He believes in the nationalisation of everything. I do not believe in nationalisation for its own sake. I believe in nationalisation where it is necessary and when it is useful to the economy of the country and to the welfare of the society. This particular problem is a complicated one so far as UP and Bihar are concerned—and more complicated because of low production of sugar cane its low recovery. They have taken no steps to increase the productivity nor the recovery. They go on asking for higher prices for sugar cane. That goes on bedevilling the whole issue. So it has to be considered more deeply. We are trying to do that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I would request the Prime Minister to go through the memorandum given by the Government itself.

It is a question of inflated cost of production by showing lesser recovery of sugar.

MR SPEAKER I will not allow them to answer.

श्री मनोहर लाल : उत्तर प्रदेश में पिछली कांग्रेस सरकार ने सात चीनी मिलों का अधिगृहण किया था। वे सिक मिले थीं लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में उनको मुद्राबन्धा दिया था जबकि वे मुद्राबन्धों के बिल्कुल काबिल नहीं थीं। इतना मुद्राबन्धा उनको इसलिए दिया था कि बहुत बड़ी रकम कांग्रेस सरकार ने उनसे

बन्धों के रूप में लिया था। (स्वबचाल) बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में उन चीनी मिलों ने कांग्रेस सरकार को खपवा दिया था। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या हमारी जनता पार्टी की सरकार उन लोगों के खिलाफ एक्सायरी करेगी और उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करेगी जिन्होंने बहुत बड़ी रकम मुद्राबन्धों के रूप में उनका दी थी जिसके काबिल वे नहीं थी और आज उनसे घाटा हो रहा है ?

MR SPEAKER It does not arise from the question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU You allow discussion on the sugar industry.

MR SPEAKER It does not arise.

All India Council of Technical Education Meetings ..

165 SHRI D D DESAI Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether any meeting of the All India Council of Technical Education was held between May 1977 and October 1977

(b) if not the reasons therefor

(c) whether any meeting is being programmed for the next two months and

(d) whether any probe will be held into the adequacy of the working of this body?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) to (d) A Statement laid on the Table of the Sabha

#### Statement

(a) No Sir

(b) The Council at its last meeting revised the constitution of its Board of Studies. The reconstitu-

tion of the Boards was completed by December, 1976—January, 1977 and these have started functioning. The Council also appointed a number of Special Committees to consider certain important issues. It was considered desirable that the meeting of the Council may be convened after the work of the Boards of studies and the Committees, with regard to the specific issues referred to them, had been completed.

(c) In order to formulate the proposals for the new Five Year Plan, a Working Group on Technical Education has been set up to critically examine the position of technical education facilities available and suggest improvements for the future programmes keeping in view the needs of the country in the next 10 years. The report of the Working Group is likely to be available by January-February, 1978. The meeting of the All India Council of Technical Education will be convened thereafter.

(d) Functioning of the Council at present through its various Regional Committees and Boards of Studies is considered to be quite satisfactory. The question of any probe does not arise.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: May I ask the hon. Minister if the All India Council of Technical Education, which is one of the most important bodies and which has to set example to several educational institutions, has not been holding meetings and the difficulty at the university campus is, unemployment the revision of syllabi and certain amount of indiscipline. There are several responsibilities which the All India Council of Technical Education has not been able to perform well. Will the hon. Minister tell us what are the reasons behind all these things and what steps is he going to take to rectify all these difficulties.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: The question has two parts. About the question why was the meeting not held, I can tell the hon. member through you that the meeting was last held in May, 1976. The Council revised the constitution of the Board of Studies and special committees were set up. This Council believes in acting through decentralisation. Those special committees and boards are finding certain measures to meet some of the problems raised by the hon. member. We are expecting to get their views in January, 1978 and as soon as we get their views the Council will meet and consider these things.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: The Minister has not said how often they will hold the meeting. If the Government believes in decentralisation then how many times do they hold the cabinet meetings, once in a year or once in 3 years or what. Calling of the meeting is the work of the Minister himself. It should not be left to the bureaucracy. This is a most vital wing of our educational system. The important question which I would like to ask the hon. Minister is this. India has not received any Nobel Prize during the past 30 years. This is because our universities and research institutions have failed in their responsibilities. Substantially this responsibility rests squarely on the shoulders of the All India Council of Technical Education. We have seen the recent controversy about the performance of the CSIR institutions. If our university campuses were properly geared up to take up the research and development responsibility as is done already in the USA which gets most Nobel Prizes, they would be able to do better work than that done in the CSIR. But the universities are not well equipped to undertake this research and development work. What is important is that we should make the universities competent enough to take up the responsibility of this Research and Development work done by the CSIR.

**DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER** I respectfully submit that the hon Member's observation is not to the point. It is a trite observation that comparison is odious and he has compared the role of this Council with that of the Cabinet. As is well known, the Cabinet does the executive functions whereas the function of this Council is more or less doing survey and exploratory works. I find that this Council met between 1966 and 1978 only six times. For 11 years it has met only six times. Therefore the hon Member need not complain that the Council has not met at all recently. But we are preparing to hold the meeting of the Council as soon as we receive the report.

**SHRI KISHORE LAL** At present some part of the technical education work is under the Ministry of Education. The remaining part is under the Ministry of Labour. Government of India is the Government of India thinking of bringing them under one head.

**DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER** There is no such proposal.

#### Effect of Export of Meat on Buffalo Population

\*116 **SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANJNEKAR** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that technical experts in the Agriculture Ministry have cautioned that Government must ensure that while exporting good quality meat to the rich nations country's buffalo population is not wiped out and

(b) if so, steps taken to protect buffaloes as they are considered to be the best in the World?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA)** (a) The export of

buffalo meat, live buffaloes for meat, has been permitted on a very restricted scale in order to ensure preservation and improvement of indigenous buffalo population.

(b) The export policy is reviewed periodically. The Government of India and the State Governments have initiated a number of programmes for improvement of buffalo production in the country, such as All India Coordinated Research Project on Buffaloes, Central and State Buffalo Breeding Farms, Progeny Testing of the buffalo bulls in selected farms and Central Herd Book Registration Scheme for Murrah and Surti breeds. There are more than 1000 improved buffalo bulls maintained at Artificial Insemination Centres for providing service to the farmers herds in different parts of the country.

#### श्रीमती अहिल्या पी. रानेकर

अध्यक्ष महोदय, बर्फलाज का बर्बर से भारी मात्रा में एक्सपोर्ट हो रहा है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहती हूँ कि गए दो सालों में बर्फलाज का कितना एक्सपोर्ट हुआ—इसके बारे में वे जानकारी देंगे ?

**SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA** In 1975-76, the total live buffaloes exported was 86, in 1976-77 the total number was 3,110.

#### श्रीमती अहिल्या पी. रानेकर

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इस स्टेटमेंट से जान लेंगे कि जहाँ एक्सपोर्ट की संख्या पहले 86 थी, वह संख्या अब तीन हजार हो गई है। इसी लिए एग्जीक्यूटिव मिनिस्ट्री के अधिकारियों ने चिन्ता व्यक्त की है कि यह बन्द होना चाहिए। यह संख्या तो सींगल व्यापार की है, लेकिन बम्बई में इस्लामिक

व्यापार भी बहुत चल रहा है। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि मिनिस्ट्री इसको खत्म करने के बारे में कुछ कोशिश करेगी या नहीं ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : जो एक्सपोर्ट होता है, वह बेकार जानवरों का होता है, जो न दूध के काबिल होते हैं, और न किसी और काम में आने वाले होते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER. You have not answered her question. In Bombay the export business is being done stealthily.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: We will enquire into the matter. If it is being done that will be stopped.

श्री राम कंवर बोरबा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने अभी बतलाया कि सरकार की ओर से इस दिशा में काफी काम हो रहा है। लेकिन राजस्थान में जितने मेले लगते हैं, उन में व्यापारी जानवरों को खरीद कर गोघ्रा. बम्बई और न जाने कहा-कहा ले जाते हैं। आज ग्राम किसान की यह हालत हो गई है कि उसको बिल की जोड़ी खरीदने के लिए चार-पाच हजार रुपये देने पड़ते हैं। पहले किसान बैलों से भी खेती करता था, लेकिन आज भैंसों से भी नहीं मिलती हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा स्वयं का अनुभव है—मैं पब्लिक अण्डर-टेकिंग कमेटी में गोघ्रा गया था। वहाँ हम बूचड़खाना देखने के लिए गये थे। हम पहले समझते थे कि इन जानवरों को मशीन से काटा जाता है, लेकिन हमने वहाँ देखा कि वहाँ उन को बैसे ही काटा जाता था, जिस में 25 मिनट लगते थे और दम थोड़ा कर काटा जाता था।

मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ क्या आप कोई ऐसा कानून बना रहे हैं जिससे इस तरह के भैंसों और बैलों को व्यापारी खरीद कर बूचड़खाने में न ले जा सकें और

केवल बेकार पशुओं को ही ले जाया जाय ? अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं गऊ-हत्या बन्द करने के पक्ष में हूँ इसलिए मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ—क्या आप ऐसा कोई कानून बनाने वाले हैं ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : काम में आने वाले भैंसों का निर्यात नहीं हो सकता है, महज वे भैंसे ही निर्यात होती हैं, जो किसी काम में नहीं आती हैं। आपन कहा कि इन की तादाद कम होती जा रही है—इन की तादाद इस तरह से है—

In 1961, the total population of buffalo livestock was 51 million, in 1966 it was 52.95 million and in 1972 it was 57.43 million.

इन फिगर्स में आप देखेंगे कि उनकी तादाद बढ़ रही है, कम नहीं हो रही है।

DR VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the hon Minister apprise the House as to how many animals have been sent from April 1977 uptill now and whether the word buffalo includes bovine and milch cattle as well? Because the word bull has been used here, even bulls have been exported. Is there a system of finding out whether the animal is exportable or not? There is a definite gang in Bombay who make the weak animals incapacitatedly hitting them and by making them maimed and they are being sent as good animals stealthily as well as illegally.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: As I have mentioned earlier, the total number of exports in 1976-77 is reported to be 3,110.

MR. SPEAKER: What they are complaining of is that apart from those which are mentioned in the records, there are a large number of them going out without their coming on record. Will you do something to stop that?

**SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA**  
As I have mentioned earlier, we will look into the matter. If it is being done, then we will take every step to prevent it.

**DR VASANT KUMAR PANDIT**  
Is it bovine cattle?

**SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA**  
Bovine cattle.

**MR SPEAKER** Bovine cattle, also he will look into.

**श्री मोतीभाई धार० चौधरी** क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि महसानी भैंस की एक अच्छी नस्ल है जो मुरा और सुरती के क्रॉसब्रीड से निकली है इसके सघार की योजना है?

**श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला** महसानी के लिए हमारे पास दा सेक्टर है। एक यनिवर्सिटी आफ एग्रीकल्चरल साइंस धारबाड में और दूसरा उदयपुर यूनिवर्सिटी उदयपुर में। उस में सुरती और महसानी दाना नस्ला का सुधार होता है।

**श्री मोतीभाई धार० चौधरी** महसानी, महसानी डिस्ट्रिक्ट में बहुत है और बहुत ज्यादा दूध देती है और वहां पर इस के लिए अच्छा काम हो रहा है। ता फिर उदयपुर और धारबाड में ही क्यों इस के लिए सेक्टर है। महसानी में क्यों नहीं इसके लिए सेक्टर खोलते?

**MR SPEAKER** He wanted to know whether Udaipur was not a part of it.

**SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA**  
There are two kinds of buffalo breeding centres. We have two centres. One is in Dharwar and the other is in Udaipur for improvement of this breed.

**SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI** What is the quantity of buffalo meat that has been exported during this period?

**SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA**  
Buffalo meat exported during 1976-77 is 8,290 tonnes.

#### Allotment of Land to Marginal Farmers

\*170 **SHRI M N GOVINDAN NAIR**  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to allot surplus land to marginal farmers instead of landless agricultural workers,

(b) if so whether Government have directed all the State Governments to follow this policy, and

(c) if so the reason for such a shift in the Government policy?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA)** (a) No. (b) and (c) Do not arise.

**MR SPEAKER** You have no supplementary Mr Govindan Nair?

**DR SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY** In marginal farmers' programme, they were not able to fulfil any of the projects stated because according to them the definition of marginal farmers had not been decided upon. Could the hon. Minister inform this House what is the definition of marginal farmers so that we can know in future how the programmes are implemented in their favour?

**SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA**  
Marginal farmer is a farmer who holds upto one hectare of land.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU** May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is contemplating that the holding of land by a farmer would be 3 acres minimum? Whether the Government is thinking of fixing 3 acres as the minimum holding for a farmer in the villages?



**SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:**

In some cases it can be less than that even. But in so far as the land that has been distributed is concerned, the average comes to 15 acres only.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU:** But would you say that the Government has no proposal of fixing 3 acres for the minimum holding?

**SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:** We do not have any such idea of fixing just 3 acres. It can be slightly more and slightly less.

**डा० सुशीला नायर :** मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या उन्हें मालूम है कि सैकड़ों, हजारों ऐसे लोग हैं जिन को पिछली सरकार ने जमीने दी हैं और पट्टे उन के हाथ में हैं मगर उन को जमीन का कब्जा नहीं मिला है ? उन के पास लगान के बड़े-बड़े बिल आते हैं जिन से परेशान हो कर वे भटक रहे हैं । मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में कोई जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिए, सही मालूमत हासिल करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाएंगे या सिर्फ यह कह देंगे कि यह राज्य सरकारों का काम है और इस से हमारा कोई लेना-देना नहीं है । यह नहीं होना चाहिए । मैं यह भी जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या यह भी उन को मालूम है कि क्या ऐसे केस भी हैं कि जिस जगह पर वे वर्षों से खेती करते आ रहे हैं और अपना पैसा लगा कर उन्होंने उस जमीन को अच्छा किया है लेकिन जब एंटेमेंट किया गया, तो वह जमीन उन का न वे कर, बिल्कुल खराब और बजर जमीन उन को दी गई है । जो जमीन बिल्कुल खराब है, जिन पर वे गरीब खेती नहीं कर सकते हैं, क्या ऐसी चीजों को बुरास्त करने का सरकार का इरादा है ?

**श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला :** ऐसा हमारे नोटिस में आया है कि कुछ जमीने

ऐसी हैं जो ब्रसाट तो हो गयी हैं लेकिन उनके कब्जे अभी तक लोगों को नहीं मिले हैं । इस सब के लिए हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं । आप सुन कर हैरान होगी कि सात साल के बाद मैंने लेण्ड रिफार्म्स की जो सेन्ट्रल कमेटी है उसकी मीटिंग बुलाई जिसमें सभी कसबे मिनिस्टर्स को भी बुलाया गया । सात साल के बाद यह पहली मीटिंग थी । उसमें मिनिस्टर्स से कहा गया कि हमारे नोटिस में आया है कि जमीने ब्रसाट तो हो गयी हैं लेकिन उनके कब्जे अभी तक नहीं दिये गये हैं जो कि उन्हें दिये जाने चाहिए । उनसे कुछ यह भी पता चला कि जो जमीने ब्रसाट हो गयी थी उनमें कुछ के कोर्ट से स्टे आर्डर हो गये । मैंने उन मिनिस्टर्स से दो-दिन तक इस बात पर डिस्कशन किया और कहा कि ऐसे केसिज में भी वे कोशिश करें कि लोगों को जल्दी से जल्दी जमीनों के कब्जे मिल जाए । (व्यवधान)

**डा० सुशीला नायर :** जा जमीने खराब है जिन पर वे खेती नहीं कर सकते हैं ऐसी जमीना का दुरन्त करने का क्या सरकार का इरादा है ?

**श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला :** लोगों ने जो जमीने सरप्लस दिखायी थी वे ग्राम-तीर पर बहुत खराब जमीन थी । उनके इम्प्रूवमेंट का कोई प्रोविजन नहीं रखा गया था । हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि जो जमीने खराब हैं, उनको इम्प्रूव करके बाटा जाए । अगर बिना इम्प्रूव किये दे दी जाती है उन विचारों के पास इतना पैसा नहीं होता कि वे उन जमीनों को ठीक कर सकें । इसलिए हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि धीरे से जमीने इम्प्रूव करके दी जाए ।

**श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक :** क्या मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि सारे देश के प्रान्तों में अभी काफी जमीन खेती के लिए पड़ी हुई है, इसके लिए क्या आप कोई समय निश्चित करेंगे

कि सच्ची प्रान्तों में ये जमीनें भूमिहीनों को दे दी जाए ? क्या आप सभी प्रान्तीय सरकारों को ऐसा आदेश देगे कि एक निश्चित अग्रधि के भीतर जो भूमि पडी हुई है उसका गट्टे भूमिहीनों को दे दिये जावे ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : कोई निश्चित समय इसके लिए फिक्स नहीं किया जा सकता क्योंकि हर एक स्टेट के अलग-अलग कानून है। उन कानूनों के नीचे जो जमीनें सरप्लस होती हैं, उन्हें डिक्लेयर किया जाता है, फिर उन्हें अलॉट किया जाता है। इसलिए कोई डेट फिक्स नहीं कर सकते कि काला तारीख तक ये जमीनें लोगों को दे दी जावे। (व्यवधान)

KUMARI ANANTHAN In certain parts of the country, lands allotted to the agricultural labourers who do not have lands, are mortgaged or sold and those landless labourers are again coming to towns and apply for sites

It is going on as a vicious circle Will the Government consider creating People's Forum in which these landless labourers as well as the unemployed graduates in Agriculture will be employed?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA No such proposal is under the consideration of the Government as yet

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सम्पर्क मार्ग

\* 163. श्री बसु राम शर्मा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सम्पर्क मार्गों के निर्माण के लिए केन्द्रीय बजट में 20 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार इस राशि में से बड़ा अंश पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के लिए आवंटित करने की संभावना पर विचार करेगी, और

(ग) गांवों में सड़कें बनाने के समय किन-किन बातों को ध्यान में रखा जायेगा और क्या सरकार का विचार धार्मिक स्थानों के लिए सड़कों की व्यवस्था करने का है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी हा।

(ख) वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान ग्रामीण सम्पर्क सड़कों के निर्माण हेतु राज्य/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों के लिए निधियां आवंटित करत समय पिछड़े राज्यों की प्राथम्यताओं पर विचार किया गया है।

(ग) उस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण सड़कों के निर्माण में ध्यान में रखे जाने वाली बातें ये हैं —

- (1) 1500 की आबादी वाले गांव प्रथम प्राथमिक बाजार बन्दा/मुख्य गल्लों/रामे स्थानों में जोड़े जायें हैं
- (2) नया बसत क्षेत्रों की उत्पादन क्षमता विस्तारित होती है और इसकी अर्थ-व्यवस्था में सुधार होता है,
- (3) राज्यों के योग्य इंजीनियरों के पर्यवेक्षण में तकनीकी विनिर्देशन के अनुसार सड़कें निर्मित की जाती हैं,
- (4) निर्मित सड़कें सभी मौसमों में अनुकूल सड़कें हैं, और
- (5) बनाई गई सड़कों का भविष्य में उचित रूप से रख-रखाव किया जाता है।

यह योजना विशेष तौर पर धार्मिक स्थानों के लिए सम्पर्क मार्गों उपलब्ध नहीं करती है।



### New Projects by HUDCO

\*167 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether in view of the housing problem in the country Housing and Urban Development Corporation are considering to take up new projects to meet the demand,

(b) if so the number of cities likely to be covered during the period upto March 1978 and

(c) the number of dwelling units likely to be constructed during the period?

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

(b) and (c) From its inception to 31.10.1977 HUDCO has sanctioned 654 schemes in 189 cities spread over 16 States and 4 Union Territories. As regards additional cities likely to be covered during the period upto March 1978 it is for the State Government agencies to come up with schemes to be financed by HUDCO and as such it is not possible to identify in advance the additional cities to be financed by HUDCO in various cities.

The total number of dwellings sanctioned upto 1976-77 is 1,82,360 out of which 45,810 were completed till 31-3-77. During 1977-78 the number of dwellings which are likely to be financed by HUDCO is around 79,000. This is on the basis of an average cost of Rs. 10,867 per house as sanctioned by HUDCO during 1976-77 and the planned level of loan to be sanctioned during 1977-78. The actual number that would be completed during 1977-78 out of the dwellings sanctioned/likely to be sanctioned will depend on the pace of implementation of schemes by the borrowing agencies.

### Slum Clearance and Urban Development Scheme

\*168 SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) the concrete steps taken by Government to provide a meaningful lead for slum clearance and urban development schemes

(b) whether the breakthrough in slum clearance can be achieved only by providing sites and sources and

(c) if so the resume of the efforts taken so far in this direction and firm guidelines if any issued for quicker and broadbased implementation?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS & HOUSING AND SUPPLY & REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha

(b) and (c) The scheme of sites and service, which envisages provision of developed sites for self-help and incremental housing is one of the solutions for housing for the slum dwellers and economically weaker sections of the society. The Central Government has not formulated any scheme for financing projects of sites and services.

The Housing and Urban Development Corporation has, however, sanctioned 14 projects of sites and services having an estimated cost of Rs. 5,089 crores in the States of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. The HUDCO has already taken up with other States the question of financing such a scheme. Under the World Bank assisted projects similar programmes have been taken up in Madras and Calcutta.

### Statement

Urban Development and Slum Clearance are State subjects

The Central Government, with a view to accelerate the development in these fields initiated the undermentioned schemes:

(a) *Slum Clearance*

The Central sector Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme was started in May, 1956 and this continued in the Central Sector upto 31st March, 1969. The basic feature of the scheme is to rehouse the slum dwellers at the existing sites or nearby and to provide minimum standards of environmental hygiene. A financial assistance of Rs 34318 crores was released to the State Governments during this period.

This scheme was subsequently transferred to the State Sector to be financed from the block loan and block grant pattern under the State Plan schemes.

The Housing and Urban Development Corporation which is a Central Government undertaking has so far approved 28 housing schemes of the two slum clearance Boards of Gujarat and Tamil Nadu and have sanctioned a loan of Rs 419161 lakhs. This will result in construction of 6285 dwelling units.

(b) *Slum improvement*

To improve the living conditions in slum areas the Central sector scheme for Environmental Improvement was initiated in 1972-73 under which 100 per cent grant was provided to the State Governments for undertaking projects of environmental improvement in 20 selected cities in the country. This Central sector scheme was in operation upto 1973-74. Thereafter it was transferred to the State sector to be financed from State Plan funds. An amount of Rs 2011 crores has been released to the State Government and Union Territory Administration during this period.

2628 LS-2.

(c) *Urban Development:*

(i) During the Third Plan, the Scheme for preparation of Development Plans/Master Plans for major metropolitan centres, State capitals, port towns, rapidly growing industrial areas and the resource regions was taken up as a Centrally sponsored scheme. Under this scheme financial assistance was provided to the State Governments for preparation of 72 Master Plans. According to information available, the Master Plans/Development Plans have been prepared for over 500 cities and towns by now.

(ii) During the 5th Plan two undermentioned Central schemes have been introduced.

(1) Scheme for Integrated Urban Development in Metropolitan Cities and Areas of National Importance and

(ii) Scheme for Development of National Capital Region. Central loan assistance under these schemes is being provided for development of cities and towns. So far Rs 3838 crores covering 19 towns have been released under the integrated Urban Development Programme, and Rs 255 crores for 4 towns for the National Capital Region.

(iii) The Housing and Urban Development Corporation has also financed 657 schemes for a total loan amount of Rs 28090 crores. The construction of houses, shopping centres, office buildings and development of plots under these schemes will naturally contribute to urban development. Of these there are 19 projects which will help in initiating the development process either in new towns or in large extensions of present township in the form of housing, commercials or industrial development.

**Winding up of Rehabilitation Industries Corporation, Calcutta**

\*169. SHRI K.B. CHETTRI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to wind up the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation, Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY & REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Government are considering steps for making the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation viable and are awaiting the proposals of the Corporation in this regard

(b) Does not arise.

**Benefit to Farmers from Small Farmer Development Agency**

\*171. SHRI DHARAM VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of farmers benefited State-wise and the nature of benefit received under the Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA) during the Fourth Plan period; and

(b) the position of subsidiary occupation programmes in the same context?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). A statement indicating the number of beneficiaries covered state-wise, during the Fourth Plan under the Small Farmers

Development Agency (SFDA) and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Agency (MFAL) programme is enclosed. The identified participants were extended benefits under the programmes like adoption of High Yielding Varieties and Multiple Cropping, Input-subsidy, Demonstrations, Horticulture, Soil Conservation, Land Development, Minor Irrigation and subsidiary occupation like dairy, poultry piggery, sheep and goat rearing and pisciculture, Rural artisans and Rural works. The programme of rural works was implemented for marginal farmers and agricultural labourers only by the Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers (MFAL) Agencies to provide them off season wage employment. The resources for the programme were made available to the participants in the shape of subsidy (25 per cent to Small Farmers and 33-1/3 per cent to Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers) and the balance amount as loan from institutional sources. The rate of subsidy for Community Minor Irrigation programme was 50 per cent, so as to promote group activity among weaker sections. The Agencies also provided interest free share capital loan for enrolment of identified Small/Marginal farmers and agricultural labourers as members of cooperatives enable them to borrow from cooperative societies.

Subsidiary occupations constituted one of the important component of programmes implemented by the Agencies. Marginal farmers and agricultural labourers received priority under subsidiary occupations. Such programmes were taken up in compact areas having necessary infrastructure for collection and marketing of animal products like milk, eggs, etc.

## Statement

Beneficiaries Under Small Farmers Development Agency/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Agency During the IV Plan Period.

S.No.	State/U.T.	Total No. of Beneficiaries			No. of Beneficiaries under subsidiary occupations		
		SFDA	MFAL	TOTAL	SFDA	MFAL	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	51,816	26,500	78,325	3,580	2,310	5,890
2	Assam	27,792	7,271	35,063	62	17	79
3	Bihar	2,25,945	93,455	3,19,400	1,560	832	2,392
4	Gujarat	54,444	37,774	92,218	7,377	2,399	9,776
5	Haryana	98,377	43,758	1,42,135	5,151	5,043	10,195
6	Himachal Pradesh	31,671	16,573	48,244	717	663	1,380
7	Jammu & Kashmir	76,779	5,915	82,694	990	828	1,818
8	Karnataka	1,25,006	46,517	1,71,523	2,432	3,745	6,177
9	Kerala	24,336	36,156	60,492	1,028	10	1,038
10	Madhya Pradesh	87,389	34,928	1,22,317	565	1,143	1,708
11	Maharashtra	50,871	14,626	65,497	1,167	1,010	2,177
12	Manipur	—	6,066	6,066	—	1,089	1,089
13	Meghalaya	—	7,283	7,283	—	322	322
14	Nagaland	58,796	—	58,796	1,123	—	1,123
15	Orissa	61,271	41,091	1,02,362	3,125	2,440	5,565
16	Punjab	20,886	25,080	45,966	2,108	5,561	7,669
17	Rajasthan	47,113	40,816	87,929	1,594	2,955	4,549
18	Tamil Nadu	1,10,487	49,147	1,59,634	10,730	9,257	19,987
19	Tripura	—	5,555	5,555	—	43	43
20	Uttar Pradesh	1,69,580	42,680	2,12,260	9,144	2,612	11,756
21	West Bengal	2,23,14	18,029	2,41,169	173	418	591
22	Delhi	—	1,371	1,371	—	863	863
23	Goa Daman Diu	—	8,580	8,580	—	686	686
24	Pondicherry	—	4,712	4,712	—	2,627	2,627
Total :		13,46,895	6,13,912	19,60,807	7,741	47,647	55,388

### Revamping of Agricultural Administration

\*172. SHRI S. R. DAMANI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of decision taken to revamp agricultural administration in the country;

(b) the guidelines drawn up for its implementation; and

(c) whether this policy was discussed with the State Governments and, if so, their reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). Re-organisation of Agricultural Administration in the States is broadly proposed to be carried out as under.

1. A Village Level Worker for agricultural extension work may be provided broadly for a group of 500 farm families in intensive areas like major irrigation systems and for a group of 800 farm families in other areas. One Agricultural Extension Officer will be required for supervision of 8VLWs.

2. A team of Subject-Matter Specialists, especially in the fields of Agronomy and Plant Protection should be provided at the Sub-Divisional level.

3. At the district level, 2 additional subject-matter specialists may be provided in the fields of specialization not covered by the existing specialists and which are specifically required for the particular area.

4. A sub-division with 4 or more blocks under its jurisdiction will be provided with 2 jeeps and the others with one jeep, to facilitate the mobility of subject-matter specialists etc.

The Centre has sanctioned various projects in the States and provided special staff for the same at the VLW and AEO level. All such programmes should be integrated under the re-organised system so that there is no duplication at the field level in this regard. All agricultural development programmes in the district should be coordinated by a Principal/Chief Agricultural Officer.

A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for "Strengthening and Re-organization of Agricultural Extension Administration in the States" has been approved by the Government of India. Central assistance to the extent of 75 per cent will be available for additional staff that may be required to fill up the gaps and transport for re-organization on these lines.

(b) Main guidelines for implementation of the programmes are given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) The main features of the scheme have been discussed with the representatives of major States in regional meetings. Several State Governments have broadly accepted the approach outlined above. Projects for reorganization of agricultural extension administration in the States of Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal have been formulated by the State Governments and approved for World Bank assistance. Similar project for the State of Bihar has also been finalised and is expected to be negotiated with the World Bank during November-December, 1977. Projects have also been prepared for the States of Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh and Projects for the States of Karnataka, Maharashtra, Haryana and Andhra Pradesh are under preparation. The remaining States have also been requested to formulate their specific proposals for reorganisation of the agricultural extension administration in their States



and send the same to the Government of India for considering Central assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme

#### Statement

**Guidelines for implementation of the Centrally sponsored scheme for the strengthening and re-organisation of Agricultural Extension Administration in the States**

The following main guidelines have been laid down and programmes may be developed after taking local requirements in view

*Development of 75 per cent. VLWs exclusively for Agricultural extension and agricultural production programmes under the control of State Department of Agriculture*

1 The programme depends upon the availability of Village Level Workers for agricultural development work on a whole time basis. Wherever the programme is started, the VLWs should be placed under control of the State Agriculture Department. 75 per cent of the VLWs should be specifically earmarked for work relating to agriculture extension and agricultural production programmes exclusively and the rest of the VLWs may be deployed for general development programmes.

*Appointment of Subject Matter Specialists*

2 The key to the programme is the group of Subject Matter Specialists located at the Sub-divisional level. A broad check has shown that State Agriculture Departments are weak in this class of expertise. Therefore any programme that is formulated will be limited by the number of such groups that can be formed in the respective States immediately and which can be expanded within the next one or two years. Specific qualifications should

be laid down for Subject Matter Specialists and only those who fulfil the qualifications strictly may be appointed as Subject Matter Specialists.

*Integration of the field staff of the State Agriculture Department under various schemes*

3 The Centre has sanctioned various projects in the States and provided special staff for the same at the VLW and AEO level. Once the re-organised extension pattern is accepted, all such programmes should be integrated under the re-organised system, so that there is no duplication at the field level in this regard. All staff in those areas under any other such programmes should be merged in the overall staff and re-distributed to meet the requirements.

4 If all the above adjustments are made it will be found that substantially the VLWs required for the programme will already be available in the State. In regard to AEOs, most of the demand can possibly be met by redistribution. If there are any gaps, the Government of India will be agreeable to the Centre contributing 75 per cent of the cost of the gaps for a period of five years.

*Coordination of Agricultural Development Programmes at the District level*

5 For effective implementation of the various agricultural development activities at the District level it is essential to coordinate the activities of all the officers under the supervision guidance and control of an Principal/Chief Agricultural Officer, who should be a Class I Officer of the status of Joint/Deputy Director of Agriculture. The Chief/Principal Agricultural Officer should be responsible for all work concerning agricultural development for the entire District including work relating to the new extension methodology (Training and Visit system) besides different special programme etc., referred to above.

Coordination with People's Organisations and with State agencies at the Divisional District and Block levels.

6 Popular Institutions including Zila Parishads and Panchayat Samitis will continue to be fully involved in the formulation and implementation of agricultural production programmes. The District level Agricultural Officers should regularly participate in meetings of the Zila Parishad or their Agricultural Production Committees and the Sub-Divisional Agricultural Officers/Agricultural Extension Officers should participate in meetings of Panchayat Samitis or their Committees dealing with agricultural production programme. Agricultural Production Programmes should be reviewed in all aspects at these forums.

7. It will also be necessary to have effective coordination between the Divisional Commissioner and the Joint Director of Agriculture at the Divisional/Regional level, the Collector/Deputy Commissioner and the Principal Agricultural Officer at the District level and Block Development Officer at the Block level. Meetings at the Divisional level may be presided over by the Divisional Commissioner and the Divisional/Regional Director of Agriculture may serve as the Convenor of these meetings. Representatives of all agencies concerned with agricultural development should be invited to attend these meetings. The Collector should be the Chairman of the District Agricultural Production Committee with the Principal/Chief Agricultural Officer of the District serving as the Convenor. The Agricultural Production Committee should have representatives of Agricultural Universities, research stations, credit agencies, including cooperatives and commercial banks, input agencies, State Irrigation Department, State Ground Water and Electricity Boards as well as M P s, M L A s and representatives of the Zila Parishads of the respective areas as members.

Coordination with Agricultural Universities/Colleges.

8. There should be close coordination between the State Agriculture Departments and the Agricultural Universities/Colleges. Coordination Committees should be formed for the purpose of ensuring close coordination between agricultural research and extension at the State, Regional and District levels.

9. There should be a regular two way traffic between research and extension personnel for exchange or expertise.

केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में काम करने वाले  
शारीरिक शिक्षा अध्यापकों की  
ग्रहंतायें

\* 173. श्री बृज राज सिंह : क्या  
शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री  
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) देश में केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में  
काम करने वाले शारीरिक शिक्षा अध्यापकों  
की निर्धारित ग्रहंतायें क्या हैं,

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन  
ने केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में सभी शारीरिक  
शिक्षा अध्यापकों की नियुक्तियाँ निर्धारित  
ग्रहंताओं के अनुसार की हैं, और

(ग) कितने अध्यापक निर्धारित ग्रहंता  
प्राप्त नहीं हैं और इस बात को सुनिश्चित  
करने के लिये क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं  
कि वे निर्धारित ग्रहंताएँ प्राप्त करें ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेवका बेबी बरकटकी): (क) शारीरिक शिक्षा अध्यापकों (440—20—500 रु० ६० री०—25—700—३० री०—25—750 रु० का वेतन मान) के लिए निर्धारित शैक्षिक ग्रहंताएं निम्नलिखित हैं—

अनिवार्य ग्रहंताएं शारीरिक शिक्षा में मान्यता प्राप्त डिप्लोमे सहित विश्वविद्यालय डिग्री।

#### अथवा

लक्ष्मीबाई शारीरिक शिक्षा कालेज से बी०पी०ई० अथवा समरूप ग्रहंता।

विश्वत खिलाडी भी, जिन्होंने मान्यता प्राप्त राष्ट्रीय या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतियोगिताओं में देश का प्रतिनिधित्व किया हो, 'परीक्षण के आधार पर' नियुक्ति के पात्र होते हैं, बशर्ते कि उनके पास विश्वविद्यालय की डिग्री हो और शारीरिक शिक्षा में डिप्लोमा अथवा समरूप ग्रहंता रखने की शर्त लागू नहीं होगी।

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

#### Protection of Konarak, Jagannath and Lingaraj Temples, Orissa

\*174. SHRI SARAT KAR Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) what steps have been taken to protect temples of Konarak, Jagannath and Lingaraj in Orissa, and

(b) whether the Central Government proposes to aid liberally for protection of historic monuments and excavation of historical places which are abundant in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) The temples of Konarak, Jagannatha and Lingaraja in Orissa are already 'protected' as monuments of national importance

To preserve these temples extensive structural repairs like replacing damaged stones with new ones, grouting cracks, sealing the open joints in the masonry have been carried out Besides, chemical treatment of the masonry against salt action and heavy rains has also been undertaken Steps have also been taken to develop the area in and around the monuments by landscaping

The expenditure incurred on preservation and maintenance of these temples during the last three years and the allocations made for the current year are as follows:

	Konark Temple	Jagannatha Temple	Lingaraja Temple
1974-75 . . . .	81,517	24,594	10,003
1975-76 . . . .	1,71,680	71,181	11,315
1976-77 . . . .	4,47,741	1,30,306	35,959
Provision for 1977-78	2,28,000	2,90,000	16,000



(b) The responsibility of the Central Government in respect of preservation is limited to monuments of national importance. Monuments other than those of national importance are looked after by the State Department of Archaeology and the Archaeological Survey of India renders technical assistance whenever asked for by the State Government.

**वन-रोपण के बारे में स्वीडन के साथ समझौता**

\* 175. श्री सुरेश विक्रम : क्या कृषि और तिब्बई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) दिल्ली में 4 अक्टूबर, 1977 से लागू किये गये भारत और स्वीडन के बीच हुए वन-रोपण सम्बंधी समझौते की शर्तें क्या हैं,

(ख) इसमें कितनी राशि की भारतीय मुद्रा अन्तर्ग्रस्त है ; और

(ग) इससे देश को कितना लाभ होने की संभावना है ?

**कृषि और तिब्बई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला)** (क) दिनांक 4 अक्टूबर, 1977 को भारत सरकार और स्वीडन सरकार के बीच जो समझौता हुआ था, वह 'भारतीय काष्ठ-निष्कासन प्रशिक्षण परियोजना के लिए सहायता' के संबंध में था, न कि वन-रोपण के लिए तथापि, उल्लेखित समझौता दिनांक 23 अप्रैल, 1977 का पत्रों के आदान-प्रदान के माध्यम से भारत सरकार और स्वीडन सरकार के बीच हुए मोटे समझौते का एक भाग था, जिसके अनुसार स्वीडन 1980-81 तक भारत में वानिकी के विकास

के लिए 200000 लाख स्वीडन क्रोनीर की सहायता प्रदान करेगा। "भारतीय काष्ठ-निष्कासन प्रशिक्षण परियोजना के लिए सहायता" संबंधी परियोजना दिनांक 4-10-77 से साठे तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए है। इस परियोजना के निम्नलिखित उद्देश्य हैं :—

(1) मूल काष्ठ-निष्कासन कार्य में लगभग 8,000-10,000 वन-उपकरणाओं को प्रशिक्षण देना।

(2) भारतीय वन अधिकारियों का यूरोपियन देशों में उन्नत प्रौद्योगिकी में प्रशिक्षण देना।

(3) लकड़ी के सड़क से परे और लम्बी दूरी के परिवहन में सभायित मुधारों का पता लगाना।

(4) एक अध्ययन, जिसका उद्देश्य द्वारा मिल तकनीकी और देश, द्वारा मिल के उपकरणों के डिजाइन तथा विनिर्माण दोनों के मुधारों के संबंध में सुझाव देना है, के माध्यम से द्वारा मिल उद्योग के लिए सहायता देना।

स्वेडिश अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास प्राधिकरण (स्वीडन-वन परामर्शदात्री ए बी के माध्यम से) अधिक से अधिक 150 अम-महीनो तक विशेषज्ञों की सेवाएं प्रदान करेगा, जिसमें एक परियोजना अधिकारी, मूल काष्ठ-निष्कासन के चार व्यावसायिक विशेषज्ञों, एक परिवहन विशेषज्ञ और एक द्वारा मिल विशेषज्ञ और उपर्यक्त विशेषज्ञता संबंधी विषयों में अत्याधिक सलाहकार शामिल हैं। स्वेडिश अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास प्राधिकरण परियोजनाओं के लिए 2,605,000 स्वीडन क्रोनीर के उपकरण भी प्रदान करेगा। स्वेडिश अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास प्राधिकरण वा ढाई वर्ष की अवधि के लिए कुल अनुदान 7,603,930 स्वीडन क्रोनीर होगा।

(ख) परियोजना के लिए साढ़े तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए भारत सरकार का असादान 11,05,000 रुपये होगा, जिसमें मुख्य रूप से समकक्ष और सहायता सबधी कर्मचारी, लेखन-सामग्री और काष्ठ-निष्कासन प्रशिक्षण परियोजना के मुख्यालय देहरादून में कार्यालय का स्थान शामिल है।

(ग) इस परियोजना के क्रियान्वयन से प्राप्त होने वाले लाभ निम्नलिखित हैं —

(1) आधुनिक औजारों और उनके उपयोग के आधुनिक तकनीकों में वन के कार्यकर्ताओं को परिचित कराके मूल काष्ठ-निष्कासन में उनकी क्षमता बढ़ाना। इसका तात्पर्य यह होगा कि उत्पादकता में महत्वपूर्ण वृद्धि होगी, जिसके फलस्वरूप वास्तविक रूप से भारत के काष्ठ-निष्कासन उद्यमों की अधिक वित्तीय लाभ होगा।

(2) भारतीय वन अधिकारियों की मूल काष्ठ-निष्कासन, सबक से पत्रों के परिवहन और लंबी दूरी के परिवहन के संबंध में उच्च स्तर की प्रौद्योगिकी प्रदान करना।

उपर्युक्त दोनों लाभ आवश्यक समझे जाते हैं, क्योंकि काष्ठ-निष्कासन सबधी कार्यों में भारतीय वानिकी के कुल व्यय का लगभग 70 प्रतिशत व्यय होता है।

जामिया मिलिया टिबर्स ट्रेनिंग कालेज, बिल्ली के विद्यार्थियों की मांगें

\*176 श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) जामिया मिलिया टीचर्स ट्रेनिंग कालेज, दिल्ली के विद्यार्थियों की अपनी हाल की हड़ताल के समर्थन में क्या मांगें हैं ; और

(ख) सरकार ने अब तक इस संबंध में क्या कार्रवाई की है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र खन्ना) (क) जामिया मिलिया इस्लामिया द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, इसके शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण कालेज के छात्रों ने न तो हड़ताल की और न कोई मांगें की रहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

महाराष्ट्र में 'टाइगर प्रोजेक्ट' के लिए हवाई सर्वेक्षण

\*177. श्री लक्ष्मण राव मानकर : क्या छवि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या पूर्वी महाराष्ट्र की टाइगर प्रोजेक्ट योजना का सर्वेक्षण कार्य पूरा नहीं किया गया था क्योंकि सेंट्रल जलोजिकल सर्वे, हैदराबाद द्वारा उसका हवाई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया था ;

(ख) क्या इस योजना का हवाई सर्वेक्षण कार्य इस वर्ष पूरा करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस परियोजना के आदिवासी क्षेत्र में होने के कारण इसे प्राथमिकता प्रदान करने का है ?

छवि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) (क) से (ग) महाराष्ट्र सरकार के महा वनपाल द्वारा उपलब्ध की गई सूचना के अनुसार महाराष्ट्र के मेलघाट बाघ परियोजना क्षेत्र के हवाई सर्वेक्षण के लिए अभी तक कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं किया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, इस वर्ष के दौरान परियोजना क्षेत्र का हवाई सर्वेक्षण करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

### Setting up unit for Export of Meat

\*178 SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE  
AND IRRIGATION be pleased to  
state:

(a) whether a multi million dollar unit is being set up for exporting good quality meat to the developed nations with the help of Food and Agriculture Organization, and

(b) if so details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) and (b) A Feasibility study for setting up a medium size export oriented meat processing unit in Kerala State was conducted by a FAO Specialist who visited the country in late 1975. The FAO has since suggested that this proposal be taken up with the Swedish International Development Agency for bilateral assistance. This matter is now under correspondence with the Government of Kerala.

चम्बल कमांड योजना का पूरा किया जाना

\*179. श्री यशवन्त शर्मा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) चबल कमांड योजना कब तक पूरी की जायेगी, और

(ख) उस पर अनुमानित कुल कितना खर्च आयेंगा और इससे भूमि के कितने क्षेत्र में सिंचाई हो सकेगी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) तथा (ख)

चंबल सिंचाई परियोजना का कमांड क्षेत्र राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश राज्यों में फैला हुआ है। कमांड क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम के क्रियान्वयन के लिए विश्व बैंक के साथ एक समझौता किया गया था जो राजस्थान के लिए दिसम्बर, 1974 में और मध्य प्रदेश के लिए सितम्बर, 1975 में प्रभावी हुआ। उसके बाद इस प्रयोजन के लिए स्थापित किए गए कमांड क्षेत्र विकास प्राधिकरणों द्वारा दोनों राज्यों में कार्यक्रम शुरू किया गया। राजस्थान क्षेत्र में विश्व बैंक की चबल कमांड परियोजना 6 वर्षों की अवधि में क्रियान्वित की जानी है और कमांड क्षेत्र के विकास के प्रथम चरण में है, जिसके अन्तर्गत मुख्य रूप से नहर वितरण प्रणाली का मुधार 50,000 हेक्টার क्षेत्र का भ्रान-फार्म विकास 1,67,000 हेक्টার क्षेत्र में निचाम नालियां का मुधार, सड़को का निर्माण तथा मुधार और कृषि समर्थन सेवाये मुहय्या करने का कार्य शामिल है। यह कार्य समय में पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है। मध्य प्रदेश क्षेत्र में विश्व बैंक की चबल कमांड परियोजना का प्रथम चरण 3 वर्षों की अवधि में क्रियान्वित किया जाना है और इसमें मुख्य रूप से नहर वितरण प्रणाली का मुधार, 20,000 हेक्টার क्षेत्र में चक की निकास नालियां 12,000 हेक्টার क्षेत्र में भ्रान फार्म विकास, सड़को का निर्माण तथा कृषि समर्थन सेवाओं की व्यवस्था संबंधी कार्य शामिल हैं। मध्य प्रदेश में इस कार्यक्रम के क्रियान्वयन की प्रगति कुछ धीमी रही है। तथापि, राज्य सरकार इस कार्यक्रम को तेज करने के लिए विशेष प्रयास कर रही है।

राजस्थान क्षेत्र में विश्व बैंक की चबल कमांड परियोजना के प्रथम चरण पर 73.2 करोड़ रु० की लागत का अनुमान है। इसी प्रकार मध्य प्रदेश क्षेत्र में विश्व बैंक की चबल कमांड परियोजना के प्रथम चरण पर 37.31

करोड़ ६० की लागत का अनुमान है। राजस्थान में अगस्त, 1977 तक 15.4 करोड़ ६० तथा मध्य प्रदेश में मार्च, 1977 तक 7.5 करोड़ ६० खर्च किए गए। 1975-76 तक राजस्थान में 1.74 लाख हेक्टर और मध्य प्रदेश में 2.7 लाख हेक्टर की सिंचाई क्षमता सृजित की गई। वस्तुतः 1975-76 में राजस्थान में 1.67 लाख हेक्टर क्षेत्र तथा मध्य प्रदेश में 1.66 लाख हेक्टर क्षेत्र की सिंचाई की गई।

दोनों राज्यों में परियोजना के कमांड क्षेत्रों में नहर तथा निकास-नाली प्रणालियों का सुधार और खेत की जलवाहिकाओं का निर्माण दूसरे चरण में पूरा करने का प्रस्ताव है। जोतों की चकबर्दी, भूमि समतलन/भूमि का आकार देना, सड़कों का निर्माण जैसे अन्य कार्यकलापों को भी जारी रखा जाएगा।

**Extra Payment by West Bengal on per Kilo of Foodgrains**

\*180. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the terms of agreement of Food Corporation of India with the State Government of West Bengal are such that on each Kilo of foodgrains, the State is required to pay about 10 Paise more than what other States pay which costs the people of West Bengal over Rs. 50 crore annually; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Food

Corporation of India handles on behalf of the State Governments the distribution of wheat in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal and the distribution of rice in Kerala and West Bengal. The Central issue price is the same for all the States. The distribution charges payable are mutually settled between the Food Corporation of India and the State Governments concerned depending upon the nature of services rendered which vary from State to State and, therefore, are not comparable. In West Bengal an amount of Rs. 19 per quintal is levied as distribution charges on account of rice and Rs. 15/- per quintal on account of wheat over the Central issue price as settled mutually between the Food Corporation of India and the West Bengal Government. Out of this amount the FCI gets Rs. 8.39 per quintal on rice and Rs. 5.46 per quintal on wheat for acting as a wholesaler on behalf of the State Government and this includes the additional cost borne by the FCI on account of transportation, interest and handling of stocks on behalf of the West Bengal Government. The question of any discrimination in the charges payable by various States to the FCI does not, therefore, arise.

"प्रोसीड्स आफ यू.एन० गिफ्ट मिंसिंग" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत समाचार

\*181. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद :

श्री पी० के० कोडियन :

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

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान दिनांक 2 नवम्बर के पैट्रियट में, "प्रोसीड्स आफ यू.एन-गिफ्ट रूपीज 116 करोड़ डॉलर मिलक मनी मिंसिंग" (संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के उपहार-116 करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य के वृक्ष की प्राप्त राशि का न मिलना) शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह समाचार कहां तक सच है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) इस समाचार की ओर मंत्रालय का ध्यान दिलाया गया है ।

(ख) समाचार में छपी बातें वास्तव में सही हैं । विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम परियोजना 618 (आपरेशन फ्लूड) के लिए मूल स्वीकृत परिधाय 95.40 करोड़ रुपये था जो विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम द्वारा दत्त वस्तुओं के विक्रय से सृजित राशि पर आधारित होता है । 11-1-1974 से विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम की वस्तुओं के स्थानान्तरण मूल्य में संशोधन होने पर परियोजना के प्रावधान को संशोधित करके 116.40 करोड़ रुपये दिया गया है । भारत सरकार और विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम प्राधिकारियों के बीच संचालन-योजना (प्लान आफ आपरेशन) के आधार पर परियोजना को भारतीय डेरी नियम क्रियावित कर रहा है । भारतीय डेरी नियम सरकार को वित्तीय विवरण प्रस्तुत करता है और प्रति-वर्ष सनदी लेखाकारों की एक फर्म द्वारा उसके लेखा की लेखा-परीक्षा भी की जाती है ।

पोरबंदर और जूनागढ़ (गुजरात) में  
घाउटडोर स्टेडियमों के लिए सहायता

\*182. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल :  
क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात सरकार ने पोरबंदर और जूनागढ़ शहरों में घाउटडोर स्टेडियमों के लिए योजनाएं और प्राक्कलन केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेजे हैं और यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक का प्राक्कलन क्या है ;

(ख) इस मामले में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा की जानी है ; और

(ग) पोरबंदर और जूनागढ़ में घाउटडोर स्टेडियम बनाने की मजूरी और सहायता कब दी जायेगी ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) से (ग) जी, हां यद्यपि राज्य सरकारों को सकेत दिए गए थे कि सीमित निधियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए नये प्रस्तावों पर विचार करना संभव नहीं होगा तो भी पोरबंदर तथा जूनागढ़ स्टेडियमों के अनुमानित सितम्बर, 1977 के अंत में प्राप्त हुए । ये अनुमान क्रमशः 2,69,805 रु० और 2,60,500 रु० के हैं । निधियों की कमी के कारण इन पर वित्तीय वर्ष 1978-79 में विचार किया जायगा ।

#### Subsidies to Fishermen of Goa, Daman and Diu

1564. SHRI AMRUT KASAR Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fishermen of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu were given subsidies for purchasing the engines of fishing vessels;

(b) whether the same subsidies have been stopped; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) No, Sir, but the subsidy has been reduced from 40 per cent to 5 per cent.

(c) During the fourth five year plan period, the Government approved 50

per cent loan and 40 per cent subsidy in respect of indigenous engines. But on reviewing the situation of mechanisation programme during the fifth plan of the Government of Goa it was seen that in view of the subsidy element there was a scope for malpractices and therefore the State Government proposed to reduce the subsidy from 40 per cent to 5 per cent and to increase the quantum of loan from 50 per cent to 75 per cent. The remaining 20 per cent was kept as individuals contribution. The above proposal was agreed to by the Government of India and now the subsidy given to fishermen for marine engines for fishing boats is 5 per cent with a loan component of 75 per cent.

**Withdrawal from the Membership of the Delhi School Teachers' Co-operative House Building Society**

1565 SHRI T. S. NAGI Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) the number of persons who have withdrawn their names from the membership of the Delhi School Teachers' Co-operative House Building Society, Delhi and have taken refund from the so-called Managing Committee which got elected during Emergency

(b) the total number of teacher and non-teacher members of the Society separately and year wise according to their year of enrolment and

(c) the total number of persons who filed affidavits with the office of the Registrar Coop Societies Delhi in August/September 1977 claiming membership of the Society and the action taken by the Registrar's Office so far to accept their membership?

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND**

**REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT)** (a) The Society has reported that 340 persons have taken refund of their amount at their own request.

(b) The information is being collected.

(c) 283 affidavits were received up to 16th August 1977 which was the due date. Of these 2 did not relate to this society. The effective number thus was 281. All the affidavits were examined by a committee constituted by the 1st Governor Delhi. The report of the Committee has been sent to the Managing Committee for further necessary action. In addition 37 objections were received after the due date and these were sent to the Managing Committee of the Society for necessary action as desired by it.

**टाइप IV ए बख्तरों के पलायन से माफ़े रेट बिगाड़ना**

1506 श्री नवाब ग़ज़बोहान क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा रॉय और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह प्रश्नों को क्या करेंगे?

(क) दिल्ली में टाइप IV में रहने वाले जिन जिन व्यक्तियों को माफ़े रेट लिया जा रहा है,

(ख) उनके क्या कारण हैं और जिन मकानों को मरिचे लिया जा रहा है

(ग) क्या जिन व्यक्तियों को माफ़े रेट दिया जा रहा है वे अब भी मकान हैं और

(घ) क्या सरकार कुछ प्रावधान पत्र पर भी कोई कार्यवाही कर रही है जिससे संबंधित व्यक्तियों को कुछ राहत मिल सके?

निर्वाण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मन्त्री (बी सिकन्दर बक्श) : (क) और (ख) ऐसे व्यक्तियों के नाम तथा टाईप-IV के क्वार्टरों के व्यौरे जिनके लिए मार्केट किराया दे रहे हैं, अनुलग्नक में दिए गए हैं [अध्याय में रखा गया। देखिए सफ़ा पृष्ठ 1185/77]। उनसे मार्केट किराया लेने के मुख्य कारण उनकी सेवानिवृत्ति/स्थानान्तरण के बाद अनुमेय अवधि से अधिक अवधि तक मकान को रखे रखना अथवा उनका मालिक मकान होना है।

(ग) टाईप IV के मकान के लिए मार्केट किराया दे रहे 198 अधिकारियों में से 73 अधिकारी सेवानिवृत्त हो गए हैं और 6 अधिकारियों की मृत्यु हो गई है। शेष 119 अधिकारी अभी सेवारत हैं।

(घ) राहत मागने वाले आवेदनो की आवंटन नियमों के उपबन्धों के मुताबिक जांच की जा रही है।

#### Review of U.G.C. Grants to Universities and Colleges

1567 SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to review the educational grants given by the University Grants Commission to different universities and colleges,

(b) if so, what are the procedures of such grants and whether there is any

special consideration for economically weak universities and colleges; and

(c) the details of grants allotted during the years 1976 to 1977 to the four universities and colleges of Orissa State?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, development grants are provided to Universities and Colleges on the basis of the pattern of assistance approved by the Commission for various types of schemes. Such patterns of assistance are reviewed at the end of each plan period.

(b) Development Grants to Universities are approved on the basis of an assessment of the proposals of each University through Visiting Committees for a plan period. The development proposals of Colleges are considered according to the norms and rules prescribed by the Commission. In both cases approved grants are released in suitable instalments depending upon the progress of expenditure. In the case of Colleges, the Commission has prescribed a minimum enrolment and faculty strength to qualify for assistance. These requirements are substantially relaxed in the case of Colleges located in backward and rural areas. No special consideration is given to Colleges or Universities merely on the basis of their economic position.

(c) The grants recommended by the Visiting Committees for three Univer-

sities in Orissa during the Fifth Plan are as follows—

S. No.	Name of University	Development grants during V Plan			
		Priorities			
		I	II	III	Total
(Rupees in lakhs)					
1	Utkal University . . . . .	80.67	35.42	31.68	147.77
2	Sambalpur University . . . . .	57.88	26.31	18.93	103.12
3	Berhampur University . . . . .	57.07	27.41	26.02	110.50

The Commission does not sanction any development grants to the Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology which are provided by the Indian Council for Agricultural Research.

During 1976 and 1977 (upto 21st November, 1977), the Commission had approved development grants to Colleges in Orissa as follows—

S. No.	University to which Colleges are affiliated	No of Colleges	Total amount of grant approved
(Rupees in lakhs)			
1	Berhampur University . . . . .	5	8.12
2	Sambalpur University . . . . .	12	13.16
3	Utkal University . . . . .	19	30.00

In addition, the Commission has sanctioned grants ranging between Rs. 6000/- and Rs. 16,875/- to 79 Colleges in Orissa for the scheme of establishment of books-banks



### बिहार में स्वशासी महाविद्यालय

1568. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की स्वशासी महाविद्यालयों की योजना के अधीन बिहार के किन-किन महाविद्यालयों को चना गया है,

(ख) क्या इन महाविद्यालयों को जवाहर लाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय से सब्सिडी देने के प्रश्न पर भी विचार किया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) भागलपुर विश्वविद्यालय के तेज नारायण बनेली कालेज का ऐसे प्रस्तावित स्वशासी महाविद्यालयों में कौन सा स्थान है और उस महाविद्यालय को कब तक स्वशासी महाविद्यालय बनाया जाएगा ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) (क) रांची विश्वविद्यालय ने बिस्वा प्रीतिगिकी मस्थान, मेसरा को स्वायत्त स्तर प्रदान कर दिया है ।

(ख) स्वायत्त कालेजों की योजना के अन्तर्गत एक कालेज को स्वायत्त स्तर प्रदान करना संबंधित विश्वविद्यालय का कार्य है । स्वायत्त स्तर प्राप्त करने के बाद भी ये कालेज अपने मूल विश्वविद्यालय से सम्बद्ध रहते हैं ।

(ग) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, भागलपुर विश्वविद्यालय ने टी०एन०बी० कालेज, भागलपुर को स्वायत्त स्तर प्रदान करने के प्रस्ताव को सिद्धांत रूप में स्वीकार कर लिया है । तथापि, यह स्तर प्रदान करने के लिए

विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम को संशोधित किया जाना है तथा इस मामले पर बिहार सरकार को विचार करना है ।

### World Bank Financial Assistance to Housing and Urban Development Corporation

1569 SHRI K MALLANNA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the World Bank has decided to give financial assistance to the Housing and Urban Development Corporation for the 'sites and services' projects, and

(b) if so on what terms?

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

(b) Does not arise

### Financial Assistance for Sports Hostels in Kerala

1570 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have requested for financial assistance for building sports hostels in all districts of that State, and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and reaction of the Central Government thereto?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**S.O. and S.T. Candidates admitted in  
Pre-medical courses of Delhi  
University**

1572 SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the total number of candidates admitted to various colleges for Pre-medical course in the Delhi University,

(b) number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates admitted to such courses;

(c) whether any discretionary quota has been placed at the disposal of the principals of the colleges, and

(d) if so, how has this quota been utilized and what is the number of SC/ST candidates who have been accommodated in such discretionary quotas?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) The total number of candidates admitted to various colleges in Delhi University for Medical group of Courses (Pre-Medical) during this year is 1310

(b) All the 42 candidates who registered themselves for admission to these courses were granted admission in various colleges

(c) No Sir

(d) Does not arise

**P.W.D. Division in Andaman and  
Nicobar Islands**

1573 SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether there is shortage of P W D Divisions in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands,  
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(b) whether Government have received any proposal from Andaman and Nicobar Administration asking for more Divisions for efficient working of the Department,

(c) if so, what action has been taken, and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) and (b) A proposal was received from Andaman and Nicobar Administration for augmentation of the existing strength of their P W D, which was considered but not accepted. The Andaman and Nicobar Administration have furnished fresh justification in support of their proposal

(c) and (d) No final decision has been taken so far

**Production of Thaileriasis and  
Anaplasmosis Vaccine, in M.P.**

1574 SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether in order to develop cross breeding of any foreign cattle setting up of the centres for production of Thaileriasis and Anaplasmosis vaccine in the country is under consideration of the Government,

(b) if so, whether Government have received a representation from the Madhya Pradesh Government for setting up such a centre in the State and

(c) if so, the reaction thereto?

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

(b) No Sir

(c) Does not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश के बेहद प्रभावित क्षेत्रों को कृषि योग्य बनाने हेतु केन्द्रीय अनुदान

1575 श्री हुकूम खन्व कछबाय : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार स राज्य के बेहद प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में कृषि योग्य भूमि में बदलने के लिये वित्तीय सहायता के लिये कोई प्रस्ताव केन्द्र सरकार का प्राप्त हुआ है, और

(ख) इस बारे में सरकार की भावी योजना और नीति का इशारा क्या है और 1977-78 में इस बारे में कितनी वित्तीय सहायता देने का विचार है।

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) (क) जी हाँ। ऊबड़ खाबड़ जमीन के स्थिरीकरण और समतल भूमि की सुरक्षा हेतु मागदर्शी परियोजना को केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश सरकार पाचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के दौरान कृषि हेतु 1958 हैक्टर भूमि (जिसमें 609 हैक्टर भूमि मुधार के लिए शामिल है) के ठीक करने के लिये 80 लाख रुपये का प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है।

(ख) अगली पंचवर्षीय योजना को तैयार करने के लिये भावी योजना की नीति और वित्तीय सहायता का शीघ्र विचाराधीन है। वर्ष 1977-78 के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को 100 प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय सहायता के आधार पर 26.25 लाख रुपये के खर्च से कृषि हेतु 1165 हैक्टर भूमि (जिस में 275 हैक्टर का भूमि मुधार भी शामिल है) ठीक करने की मजूरी दे दी गई है। इससे पहले मध्य प्रदेश का पाचवी योजना के प्रथम तीन वर्षों के दौरान 34.80 लाख रुपये

की राशि निर्मुक्त कर दी गई थी। इसे बिलाकर कुल 61.05 लाख रुपये की धनराशि दी जा चुकी है।

#### Central Fisheries Corporation

1576 SHRI VASANT SATHE  
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 Times of India dated the 4th November, 1977 under the caption 'Future of Central Fisheries Corporation uncertain', and

(b) if so the reaction of Government to the various observations made in the report and action taken/proposed to be taken in the matter?

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

(b) A Committee which was set up to review the working of the Corporation has come to the conclusion that the small quantity of 5 to 6 tonnes of fish procured by the Corporation as compared to the estimated turnover of 160 tonnes per day in the Calcutta market will not have any impact on the market either on the price or on the quantity of fish made available to the public. Since the Corporation has failed to achieve the objectives for which it was set up in spite of the financial and other support of the Central Government, and since the primary responsibility for regulating supplies and maintaining reasonable price of fish in the Calcutta market is that of the State Government of West Bengal, the Committee was of the view that the Corporation should be transferred to the State Government. Since the Committee was convinced that the Corporation would not prove economically viable under the existing circumstances, it has not recommended any additional financial support to the

Corporation, except to pay salaries to the minimum staff till a decision is taken on the future of the Corporation. Instructions have been issued to the Corporation not to enter into any fresh financial commitments. The West Bengal Government has been requested to take over the Corporation, but the decision of the State Government is still awaited.

#### Complaint against Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities

1577 SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) names of Universities under the control of Union Government,

(b) names of the Vice-Chancellors of those Universities,

(c) whether any complaints against any of the Vice Chancellors have been received by the Chancellors of the respective Universities

(d) names of Vice-Chancellors and nature of complaints against them, and

(e) whether any action has been taken and if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) and (b) There are seven Central Universities, namely (1) Aligarh Muslim University (2) Banaras Hindu University (3) Delhi University (4) Hyderabad University (5) Jawaharlal Nehru University (6) North Eastern Hill University and (7) Visva-Bharati. These Universities are governed by their Acts of Incorporation and are not under control of the Central Government.

Names of the Vice-Chancellors of the Universities referred to above are Prof A M Khuro, Dr. M L Dhar (on leave), Prof R C Mehrotra, Prof Gurbakhsh Singh, Dr B. D. Nagchaudhuri, Dr. C D Devanesen and Dr S C Sinha, respectively

(c) to (e). An enquiry was made from the Chancellors of the Central Universities. The Chancellor of the Jawaharlal Nehru University has passed on the complaint received by him from the Jawaharlal Nehru University Students' Union containing allegations inter-alia against the conduct of the Vice-Chancellor of the University to this Ministry. The Chancellor of Visva-Bharati has also forwarded to this Ministry on November 25 1977 for perusal and return, a complaint against the Vice-Chancellor Visva-Bharati. Replies from other Chancellors are awaited. They have also not, of their own, referred any such complaints to the Government so far.

The complaint made by the Jawaharlal Nehru University Students' Union is under examination.

#### Science Talent Search Examination

1578 SHRI UGRASEN Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the number of students, State-wise, who appeared in the Science Talent Search Examination conducted by the NCERT in the years 1975, 1976 and 1977, and

(b) the number of the students State-wise, who qualified for the scholarships in the above examination during the years 1975, 1976 and 1977?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) and (b) A statement giving the number of students, State-wise, who appeared in the examination and were selected for the award of scholarships during the years 1975, 1976 and 1977 is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library See No LT-1186/77]

### Training Facilities to Students from Goa in Agriculture

1579 SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) arrangements made to provide training to students from Goa in Agricultural Colleges of the neighbouring States,

(b) how many students have availed of these facilities upto this date, their break up year-wise and college wise and

(c) further steps Government contemplate to provide for more training facilities in Agriculture to Goan students?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has been arranging admission of the nominees of the Government of Goa in various programmes of Agriculture Education in different colleges/universities as per the request of the Government

(b) The data available for the last three years is as follows —

S No	Name of College	Course	No of Seats reserved
<b>1975</b>			
1	Bombay Vety College, Bombay	B V Sc	6
2	Punjab Agril University, Ludhiana	B Sc (Home Science)	1
3	University of Agril Sciences, Bangalore	B Sc (Agri)	1
<b>1976</b>			
4	University of Agril Sciences, Bangalore	B Sc (Agri)	5
5	Punjab Agril University Ludhiana	B V Sc	4
<b>1977</b>			
6	University of Agril Sciences Bangalore	B Sc (Agri)	1
7	Bombay Vety College Bombay	B V Sc	3
8	Punjabrao Kishi Vidyapeeth (Nagpur Vety College)	B V Sc	3
9	Veterinary College Mathura	B V Sc	4

(c) Indian Council of Agricultural Research can meet the current requirements of the State in full for admission to various degree programmes in Agriculture through the quota available in the Agricultural Universities for the Council.

### Supply of Polymar Compound by Maruti Services Private Ltd

1580 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU  
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that polymar compound

(quick polymer polymix) which was supplied by Sanjay Gandhi's Maruti Services Private Ltd, to Municipal Corporation of Delhi and Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking for a value of Rs 21.14 lakhs causes rash on the human body if consumed.

(b) Is it also a fact that the Chief Health Officer, Calcutta Corporation refused to use it for this reason when he was pressurised by Sanjay Gandhi through the then Municipal Minister, West Bengal, and

(c) If so, what steps are being taken against the persons concerned for selling a harmful and injurious commodity for public consumption?

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT)** (a) No such complaint has been received by the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking

(b) The Calcutta Corporation did not use it because proper analysis of the compound before use could not be arranged in the absence of the details of the Chemical composition of the Compound

(c) The case is under investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation and certain cases have been registered and are before the court

#### **Sports School in Kerala**

**1581 SHRI V M SUDHEERAN** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to start some sports schools in the State of Kerala, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

**DER)** (a) The Central Government have no such proposal under consideration at present

(b) Does not arise

#### **Tampering with Nature**

**1582 SHRI BHAGAT RAM** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government are aware that despite the growing awareness in the country of the hazards of tampering with nature, the task of protecting the environment is not receiving the attention it deserves,

(b) whether Government are also aware that in the Western ghats, forests are rapidly vanishing and already some of the hills have been so denuded of greenery that nothing can be done to restore them and

(c) if so the reaction of the Government thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA)** (a) Sir, the Government is fully aware of the hazards of tampering with nature and is giving maximum attention. There is a National Council for Environmental Planning and Coordination under the Government of India. About 10 States have constituted State Environmental Board. Environmental Planning and Ecology Department is also formed in Uttar Pradesh with headquarters at Lucknow

Though the Government is giving maximum attention, the main problem is denudation under pressure of expanding human as well as livestock population, which is resulting in uncontrolled removal of Vegetal cover, breaking up of unsuitable and sloping lands for cultivation. There have been large scale plantation activities and soil conservation programmes both in the Central and State sector

all over the country. In the Sixth Plan period, the programme will be intensified

(b) So far as the Western Ghats are concerned, four States are involved. In Goa, two schemes, namely communications and soil and water conservation in forest area have been taken up under forestry sector under Western Ghats project. Due care is taken to protect natural environment and there are no complaints so far as this area is concerned. Regarding Karnataka felling of trees in private lands are regulated as per provisions of Tree Plantation Act. In areas under the Forest Department, felling of trees are regulated under sound silvicultural principles. Forest Department is not giving any concurrence now for granting mining leases in this area. Compensatory plantations are being done where clearance of forests has to be resorted to in the public interest for taking up any national project. In Kerala the present position is that stringent measures have been taken to prevent all encroachments.

Regarding Maharashtra tree felling is not permissible on steep hill slopes. Area which have become denuded due to biotic interference are being tackled under a special scheme of plantations. Plantations created in such areas till 1976-77 is 123534 ha and annual target in 1977-78 is 8791 ha. Grazing is regulated as per permissible incidence.

(c) In view of the above the question does not arise.

#### **Educational Facilities to Children of MISA Prisoners**

1583 SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Govern-

ment to extend educational facilities like admissions, fee concession etc. to the children of MISA prisoners, who were detained for six months or more during the emergency, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

#### **Statutory warning about danger of Intoxicating Drinks**

1584 SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state whether Government propose to warn the people about the dangers of intoxicating drinks, just as the statutory warning on the cigarette packets?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): The Government has no such proposal under consideration. Intoxicating drinks is a State Subject and therefore legislation regarding intoxicating drinks is a matter within the jurisdiction of the State Legislature.

#### **Tests and trials of "77" beverage and Agency through which it will be manufactured**

1585 DR VASANT KUMAR PANDIT

SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA

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

(a) What tests and trials have been taken by Government regarding the new beverage "Seventyseven"; and



(b) which is the agency through which the product will be manufactured and marketed and what are the terms and conditions of distributing agent of this beverage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH) (a) The Central Food Technological Research Institute Mysore who has developed the composition had conducted various trials necessary to make it a marketable product. The Modern Bakeries have recently conducted product testing in Madras/Dombay/Delhi and the beverage is now being test marketed in the AGRI EXPO Fair in Delhi.

(b) The Central Food Technological Research Institute Mysore will initially produce the composition on behalf of the Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd. The Company will only supply the composition to the bottlers all over the country who will market the beverage. The distribution of the beverage will be the responsibility of the bottlers, who have their own normal channels of distribution in their area.

सरकारी इमारतों की सजावट पर किया गया व्यय

1586. श्री हुकमदेव नारायण यादव - क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकारी इमारतों की सजावट पर होने वाले व्यय में कोई मितव्ययिता की गई है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) इस बारे में, सरकारी भवनों की सजा-सज्जा पर अब तक कोई खर्च नहीं किया गया है।

#### Payment of Compensation on acquired Land in Delhi

1587 SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Delhi Municipal Corporation, DDA, and Delhi Administration did not pay compensation to the claimants and others whose land had been acquired.

(b) if so, the details of the land so acquired and the number of persons who owned the land and the total compensation which was to be paid by the Government then, and

(c) the reasons for not paying the compensation and the action taken by the Government against the Officers responsible for it?

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

#### News Item Captioned Panipat Blanket Units

1588 SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in 'Patriot' dated 12th September 1977 regarding crisis in Panipat blanket units, and

(b) if so, what steps were taken to resolve the problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKAR) (a)

Yes, Sir The Government have seen the news item appearing in the 'Patriot' dated 12th September, 1977

(b) In the news item issues have been raised on both the Central and State subjects. As far as issues relating to the Central Government are concerned, the position is as under —

(1) D.G.S. and D Contracts

The dispute attributed to the rejection of stores by DGS & D has since been resolved and the stores accepted, after they were got examined by CIT & C (Chief Inspector of Textiles and Clothing) Kanpur who certified to the stores being acceptable. Pending such acceptance by consignee, the supplier had withheld offering further stores and hence the refusal to inspect stores by DGS & D does not arise

(11) E.S.I. Office

Local Office of ESI at Panipat has since been sanctioned. This would remove the difficulties faced by the workers, on its commencing to function at Panipat

2 The State Government of Haryana is concerned with other issues raised in the news item. Information requested from that State Government will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt

अपनी हकदारी से नीचे की धेनी के आवास में रह रहे मंत्री

1589 श्री राजच जी : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) 30 अक्तूबर, 1977 तक किन्-किन मंत्रियों को अपनी हकदारी का रिहायश आवास प्रार्थित नहीं किया गया है और इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) उन भूतपूर्व मंत्रियों के नाम क्या हैं, जिन्होंने 30 अक्तूबर, 1977 तक सरकारी आवास खाली नहीं किया है और आवास खाली न करने के लिए उनसे प्रत्येक के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है, और ।

(ग) जिन भूतपूर्व मंत्रियों ने आवास खाली नहीं किया है, उनमें से प्रत्येक के नाम किराये की कितनी रकम बकाया है, प्रत्येक मकान का मासिक किराया कितना है और किराया वसूल करने के लिए उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) तीन राज्य मंत्रियों नामतः श्री आरिफ बेग, श्री लारगसई, श्री डी० एल० मंडल के मुख्यतः भूतपूर्व मंत्रियों द्वारा बगले खाली न करने के कारण, 30 अक्तूबर 1977 तक उपयुक्त आवासों का आबटन नहीं किया जा सका ।

(ख) किसी भूतपूर्व मंत्री जो सदन के दोनों सदनों में से किसी का भी सदस्य नहीं है, के पास 30 अक्तूबर, 1977 के सरकारी आवास में नहीं था । भूतपूर्व मंत्रियों जो इस समय सदन सदस्य हैं और जिन्हें मंत्रियों के बंगले खाली करने से तथा टाइप VI/VII वास में स्थानान्तरण करना अपेक्षित है उनके नाम अनुलग्नक-1 में दिए गए हैं [अध्यास्य में रखा गया]। बेंचिये सक्या एल टी 1187/77 लोक परिसर (अनधिकृत दबलकारों की वेदखली) अधिनियम 1971 के अन्तर्गत तीन भूतपूर्व मंत्रियों को कारण बताओ नोटिस

जारी किए गए हैं जैसा उक्त अनुलग्नक में दिखाया गया है। उपर्युक्त अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत शेष 6 भूतपूर्व मन्त्रियों के विरुद्ध आगे कार्रवाई करने का मामला भी विचाराधीन है।

(ग) जिन 9 भूतपूर्व मन्त्रियों को अपने वर्तमान आवास को खाली करने के लिए कहा गया था उन पर किंग्से की जो बकाया राशि है, वह अनुलग्नक-11 में दी गई है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल० टी० 1187/77]

**Setting up of Committee on reducing Cost of carrying Buffer Stocks and Incidental Expenses**

1590 SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government are examining the question of reducing the operational costs of the Food Corporation of India,

(b) whether a committee has been set up to find out the ways and means of reducing the cost of carrying the buffer stocks and cutting down incidental expenses,

(c) if so, whether the Committee has submitted its report, and

(d) if so, the details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) and (b) Yes Sir

(c) No, Sir Not yet

(d) Does not arise

**राज्यभाषा क्रियान्वयन समिति**

1591 श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) उनके मंत्रालय और सलग कार्यालयों में राजभाषा क्रियान्वयन समिति की संख्या कितनी है और उन का गठन और उद्देश्य क्या है,

(ख) क्या खाद्य विभाग, सिंचाई विभाग और केन्द्रीय जल प्रायोग में समिति की नियमित त्रैमासिक बैठके नहीं हो रही है और उनकी पहले की सिफारिशों को पूरी तरह क्रियान्वित नहीं किया गया है, और

(ग) राजभाषा समिति की नियमित बैठके करवाने और उनकी सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित करवाने में लिए की जा रही व्ययसंख्या का व्योरा क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) (क) मंत्रालय और उसके सलग कार्यालयों की राजभाषा क्रियान्वयन समितियों की सूची अनुबध-1 में दी गई है और उनके गठन तथा उद्देश्य अनुबध-2 में वर्णित है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया देखिए संख्या एल० टी० 1188/77]

(ख) खाद्य विभाग की राजभाषा क्रियान्वयन समिति की बैठके हर तिमाही में न हो कर समय-समय पर होती रही हैं जिससे कि सरकारी कार्यों के लिये हिन्दी के प्रयोग में की गई प्रगति की सवीक्षा की जा सके। समिति के सभी निर्णयों को भी कार्यान्वित किया गया है। जहाँ तक सिंचाई विभाग और केन्द्रीय जल प्रायोग की राजभाषा क्रियान्वयन समितियों की बैठकों का संबंध है, ये नियमित रूप से होती हैं और उनके निर्णयों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये भरसक प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं।

(ग) यद्यपि बाह्य विभाग की राजभाषा क्रियान्वयन समिति की नियमित बैठकें नहीं हो रही हैं, तथापि ये बैठकें नियमित रूप से करने के प्रयत्न लिए जा रहे हैं। फिर भी इन बैठकों में लिए गए निर्णयों पर अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई की जाती है।

**Comprehensive Housing Scheme for Kerala**

1592 SHRI B. K. NAIR. Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from the Government of Kerala providing for a comprehensive housing scheme to cover the entire State, and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). The Government of Kerala requested loan assistance from HUDCO for construction of houses for the rural poor. The State Government have been informed that HUDCO has recently entered the field of rural housing and all State Governments/Agencies have been apprised about the scheme under which they can avail themselves of loan assistance from HUDCO for their rural housing programme.

**Out of turn allotment of accommodation to the Officials of External Affairs during Emergency**

1593 SHRI R. L. P. VERMA. Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some senior officers of the Ministry of External Affairs owning houses in Delhi were allotted

Government accommodation during emergency in violation of the rules prevailing then, and

(b) if so, the designations of those officers and the reasons for allowing relaxation in rules?

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

(b) Does not arise

**निर्माणाधीन सिंचाई परियोजनाएं**

1594. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) देश में कितनी सिंचाई परियोजनाएँ अभी तक निर्माणाधीन हैं,

(ख) ये परियोजनाएँ कब शुरू हुई थी और इनके कब तक पूरा होने का लक्ष्य था, और

(ग) ये परियोजनाएँ कब तक पूरी हो जायेंगी?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) से (ग) 1974 में पांचवी योजना के शुरू होने के समय पिछली योजना की 75 बृहद और 155 मध्यम सिंचाई स्कीमें बची हुई थी। जिनमें से 16 बृहद और 90 मध्यम सिंचाई स्कीमें बालू बिलीय वर्ष के अन्त तक काफी हद तक पूरी हो जायेंगी। इस प्रकार इस बात का सम्भावना है कि 59 बृहद और 65 मध्यम स्कीमें अप्रैल, 1978 से शुरू होने वाली पांचवर्षीय योजना के लिए बच जायेंगी। आशा है कि आवश्यक धनराशि उपलब्ध हो जाने पर अधिकांश बृहद

और मध्यम स्कीमें अग्रणी योजना के दौरान पूरी हो जायेंगी। परियोजनाओं की लागत में बढ़ि हो जाने, उनके कार्यक्षेत्र में परिवर्तन हो जाने, अथवा धनराशि की व्यवस्था होने और कई अन्य बातों के कारण इन परियोजनाओं के पूरा किया जाने के निर्धारित समय-सीमा की बार-बार बदलना पड़ता है।

पाचवी पक्षवर्षीय योजना के दौरान सितम्बर, 1977 तक 36 बृहद और 210 मध्यम सिंचाई स्कीमों की क्रिया-व्यय के लिए मजदूरी दी जा चुकी है। यह परियोजनाएँ अग्रणी प्रारम्भिक अवस्थाओं में हैं और इतनी जल्दी यह अनुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता कि ये कब पूरी हो जायेंगी।

**Ishwarbhai Patel Committee on New Pattern of Education**

1595 PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:  
SHRI HITENDRA DESAI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 146 on the 14th November, 1977 regarding another change in pattern of Secondary Education and state when the Ishwarbhai Patel Committee report will be made available to the general public?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): Dr. Ishwarbhai Patel Committee submitted its report in the afternoon of 21st November, 1977. The report at present is being studied by the Government. However copies of the Report have been placed in the Parliament Library.

**Amount spent on Displaced Persons for East and West Pakistan**

1596. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHA-

BILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of displaced persons who migrated to India during the period 1948 to 1952 from East Pakistan and West Pakistan; and

(b) the total amount spent for the rehabilitation of the displaced persons from West Pakistan and those from East Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKAR): (a) The number of displaced persons who migrated to India during the period ending December, 1952, is as indicated below:—

West Pakistan	East Pakistan
49.05 lakhs	30.91 lakhs

(b) The expenditure incurred upto 1952-53 for the rehabilitation of displaced persons from West Pakistan and East Pakistan was Rs. 125.65 crores and Rs. 47.23 crores respectively. However, the total expenditure incurred on displaced persons from West Pakistan upto 31st March, 1977 was Rs. 210.24 crores. The expenditure incurred on old migrants from East Pakistan (total No. 41.17 lakh persons who came upto March 1958) was about Rs. 296 crores as on 31st March, 1977.

**केन्द्रीय राज्य फार्म, सूरतगढ़ (राजस्थान)  
के कर्मचारियों को भुगतान**

1597. श्री युवराज : श्री श्री सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय राज्य फार्म, सूरतगढ़, राजस्थान के श्रमिकों तथा कर्मचारियों को तीन-तीन माह तक वेतन का भुगतान नहीं किया जाता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार प्रति माह वेतन का भुगतान तथा समय

पर बोस का भुगतान सुनिश्चित करने हेतु व्यवस्था करने का है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

#### Per Capita Consumption of Foodgrains

1598 SHRI SR REDDY

SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to reported opinion of Dr M S Swaminathan that present rosy foodgrain situation is due to poor consumption,

(b) what is the average per capita rate of consumption of foodgrains now in the country and

(c) whether in view of over 20 million tonnes of buffer stock of foodgrains there is a proposal to lift rationing and make foodgrains available freely?

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

(b) It is not feasible to work out per capita consumption of foodgrains. However, the figures of per capita availability from year to year are available. The latest figure of per capita availability is that for 1976, during which year the per capita availability was placed at 166.7 Kilo-grams

(c) Except for Greater Calcutta and Durgapur Asansol Industrial Complex, where statutory rationing

is being continued at the instance of West Bengal Government, there is no rationing anywhere else in the country. The prevalent system is only that of fair price shops, which operate as a useful tool for keeping the prices under control.

दिल्ली के स्कूल छात्रापाको के लिए सेलेक्शन ग्रेड

1599 श्री शिवनारायण सरसुनिवा: क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के स्कूल छात्रापाको को 5 सितम्बर, 1971 में सेलेक्शन ग्रेड दिया जाना था ,

(ख) क्या छात्रापाको को सेलेक्शन ग्रेड दिया जाने के बारे में अब तक कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है ,

(ग) क्या लिखित पत्रों के माध्यम से शिक्षा निदेशक का ध्यान इस और दिलाया गया है और यदि हा, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं , और

(घ) सभी छात्रापाको को सेलेक्शन ग्रेड दिये जाने के बारे में कब तक निर्णय लिया जाएगा ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बड़कटकी) : (क)जी, हा ।

(ख) से (घ) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने इस तथ्य को स्वीकार किया है कि दिल्ली शिक्षा निदेशालय में कार्यरत कुछ पात्र छात्रापाको को अभी तक सेलेक्शन ग्रेड नहीं दिए गए हैं । दिल्ली प्रशासन से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार वरिष्ठता सूचियों के अन्तिम रूप से तैयार न

होने, अध्यापकों के कुछ वर्गों की वरिष्ठता तय करने के लिए मानदण्डों के संबंध में व्याख्यान द्वारा दिए गए निर्णय, जिसके खिलाफ प्रशासन द्वारा अपील की गई है जैसी प्रशासनिक कठिनाइयों के कारण कुछेक मामलों में सेलैक्शन ग्रेड स्वीकार नहीं किए गए। दिल्ली प्रशासन को सलाह दी जा रही है कि संबंधित अध्यापकों की वरिष्ठता सूचियों को अंतिम रूप देने के लिए तेजी से कार्रवाई करे।

**स्लम आयुक्त के कार्यालय के सामने खरना तथा भूख हड़ताल**

1600 श्री यादवेंद्र बंस कया निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) कटरा करीम खा पहाड़गंज दिल्ली के 7523 निवासियों की सितम्बर 1976 में मकानों के आवंटन में की गई अनियमितताओं के विरुद्ध विरोध प्रकट करने हेतु स्लम आयुक्त के कार्यालय (अम्बेदकर रोड) के सामने धरना देने तथा भूख हड़ताल करने के आग्रह का नाटिस किनने व्यक्तियों ने दिया है

(ख) इन लोगों की मुख्य समस्याएं क्या हैं और आवंटन में की गई अनियमितताओं एवम धरने के बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है तथा इस धरने और भूख हड़ताल का राकन के लिये क्या उपाय विचिंये गये हैं, और

(ग) धरना तथा भूख हड़ताल किम तारीख को तथा किम समय शुरू होंगे ?

**निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बंस)**  
(क) केवल एक व्यक्ति ने श्री दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को ऐसा एक नोटिस दिया।

(ख) और (ग) संबंधित व्यक्ति ने अपने नाम एक टेनामेंट आवंटन करने के लिए अनुरोध किया है और साथ में यह धमकी दी है कि वह 28-12-77 का प्रात 9 बजे से अनिश्चित काल के लिए धरना और भूख हड़ताल करेगा। वह एक ऐसे परिवार का सदस्य है जिसके 9 सदस्य हैं और जिसे पहले ही दो टेनामेंटों का आवंटन किया जा चुका है और वह अपने नाम टेनामेंट के आवंटन का पात्र नहीं है। इस शिकायत में किसी विनिश्चित अनियमितता का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।

#### **Open University Scheme through Correspondence Courses**

1601 SHRI R KOLANTHAIVELU Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the 'Open University' scheme through correspondence courses holds the key for more meaningful educational development because of overcrowding of colleges,

(b) if so whether Government have reviewed the correspondence courses so as to make them more effective

(c) whether the B Com (Hons) Correspondence Course in Delhi University has not yet got going and

(d) if so the number of lessons scheduled to be supplied the number actually supplied and the proposed schedule of implementation?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER)** (a) Government have decided not to proceed with the scheme of Open University during the Fifth Five-Year Plan

(b) Does not arise

(c) and (d) According to the information received from the Delhi



University, the decision to introduce B. Com (Hons.) Correspondence Course was conveyed to the University by University Grants Commission in August 1977 and as such, preparation of lessons was taken up later. About fifteen lessons have been received and are being edited for printing. These are likely to be sent to the students in the first week of December, 1977.

#### **Post of Director, Indian Council of Historical Research**

1602. PROF. DALIP CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the qualifications prescribed for the post of Director as laid down in the Indian Council of Historical Research Service Regulations;

(b) whether there is any maximum age limit for the post;

(c) whether these qualifications were adhered to when the present Director was appointed; and

(d) if not, what Government propose to do in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The educational qualifications prescribed for the post are:—

(i) at least a second class M.A. in History or allied subjects;

(ii) Ph.D. or research publication of equivalent standard;

(iii) at least ten years experience in teaching or guiding research; and

(iv) published works of a high standard.

(b) The maximum age limit prescribed is 45 years for direct recruits, which is relaxable in the case of promotees.

(c) and (d). According to the information available, the present Director fulfils the educational qualifications prescribed for the post, but not the age requirement prescribed for direct recruits. Action is under way for the appointment of a Chairman for the Council. Government propose to request him to look into this matter.

#### **World Bank Aid to bring Krishna Water to Madras**

1603 SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu State Government has requested the Centre to secure World Bank aid for the execution of the project to bring Krishna Water to Madras; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). No specific proposal for World Bank assistance for bringing Krishna Waters to Madras has so far been received from the Government of Tamil Nadu.

#### **Desert Development Programme in Ladakh and Himachal Pradesh**

1604. SHRI RAJ KESHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to extend its desert development programme to cold and arid regions of Ladakh and Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the schemes proposed to be formulated under the programme; and

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred on this account?

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

(b) The schemes under the programme would cover mainly afforestation, irrigation agriculture and animal husbandry sectors.

(c) An outlay of Rs. 43.50 lakhs has been approved under the Desert Development Programme in Himachal Pradesh for the current financial year. Some expenditure is also likely to be incurred under the programme in Ladakh during the current financial year.

क्रम सं० संगठन का नाम	दिये गये अनुदान की राशि		
	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
	रु०	रु०	रु०
1. भारतीय ग्रामीण महिला सघ	13950	--	--
2. भारत कृषक समाज	8000	--	7000
3. कृषि गृहत संस्था का महासघ	9370	13870	6220
4. राष्ट्रीय किसान संगठन	22570	22510	10000
5. भारतीय युवक किसान संस्था	11370	9680	7520

गन्ने के समर्थन मूल्य में वृद्धि न होने के कारण

1606. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी :

इ।० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय .

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

(क) क्या गन्ने के समर्थन मूल्य में पिछले कई वर्षों से कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है जब कि कृषि मूल्य आयोग ने पिछले दो

कृषक संगठनों को अनुदान

1605. श्री रामेश्वर पाटीदार :

श्री सुभाष झाजा :

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

(क) क्या गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान विभिन्न कृषक संगठनों को अनुदान दिया गया है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इन संगठनों के नाम क्या हैं और प्रत्येक संगठन को प्रत्येक वर्ष में कितना अनुदान दिया गया ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) जी हा ।

(ख)

वर्षों में इस के मूल्य में वृद्धि की सिफारिश की थी तथा इसी बीच अन्य वस्तुओं के समर्थन मूल्य में भी वृद्धि हुई है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख). कृषि मूल्य आयोग की सिफारिश के अनुसरण में 1973-74 मौसम के लिए

गन्ने का समर्थन मूल्य 8.00 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल निर्धारित किया गया था। कृषि मूल्य आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर 1974-75 मौसम के लिए समर्थन मूल्य बढ़ा कर 8.50 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल कर दिया गया था और यह मूल्य चालू मौसम 1977-78 समेत बिना किसी परिवर्तन के बाद के मौसमों में भी चलता रहा है। यद्यपि कृषि मूल्य आयोग ने 1975-76, 1976-77 और 1977-78 के मौसमों के लिए इसे बढ़ा कर 9.50 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल करने की सिफारिश की थी लेकिन गन्ना (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1966 की धारा 3 के लिए जिन तथ्यों पर विचार करना अपेक्षित था, उन के समेत इस विषय से संबंधित सभी सम्बद्ध तथ्यों पर गहराई से विचार करने के बाद इस मूल्य में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया गया था।

2. वस्तुतः गन्ना उत्पादक को गन्ना (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1966 के अधीन गन्ने के निर्धारित मूल्य में उस के गन्ने का बहुत अधिक मूल्य मिलता है। कानून के अधीन भी, गन्ना उत्पादक को गैर लेबी चीनी की बिक्री से चीनी फैक्ट्रियों को हुई अधिक प्राप्ति का 50 प्रतिशत प्राप्त करने का अधिकार है। अधिकांश राज्यों में गन्ना उत्पादकों को वह मूल्य मिलता है जिसे "राज्य द्वारा बताया गया मूल्य" कहते हैं। 27-10-1977 को लिए गए मन्त्रिमंडल के निर्णय के अनुसार, राज्य सरकारों से यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अनुरोध किया जाएगा कि चीनी वर्ष 1977-78 में गन्ने का वास्तविक मूल्य 1976-77 में दिए गए मूल्य से कम नहीं होना चाहिये। इन मूल्यों से उत्पादकों को उपयुक्त रूप से पर्याप्त प्राप्ति मिलना है, जिसका गन्ने के अन्नगन्त क्षेत्रफल और गन्ने के उत्पादन में वृद्धि होने में पता चलता है। गन्ने के उत्पादन में वृद्धि का चीनी के उत्पादन में हुई वृद्धि से भी पता चलता है।

3. बाबाओं के बहुली/साहाय्य मूल्यों में मामूली वृद्धि हुई है। क्योंकि बाबाओं और गन्ने के साहाय्य मूल्यों को निर्धारित करने के लिए विभिन्न सिद्धान्त अपनाए जाते हैं, यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि बाबाओं के साहाय्य मूल्य के बारे में जिस वृद्धि की अनुमति दी गई है वैसी ही वृद्धि की अनुमति गन्ने के साहाय्य मूल्यों के बारे में भी दी जाए।

#### गांधी स्मृति समिति को अनुदान

1607. श्री एम० के० शंजवलकर :  
डा० जसवीरारायण पंडेय :

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

(क) क्या सरकार गांधी स्मृति समिति को अनुदान देती है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो कितना और क्या सरकार समय-समय पर इस समिति के क्रिया-कलापों का निरीक्षण भी करती है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी प्रतिवेदन का ध्योरा क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा प्रति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बस्त) :  
(क) जी हा।

(ख) और (ग) सरकार सन् 1972 से अक्टूबर, 1977 तक गांधी स्मृति समिति को 12.15 लाख रुपये अनुदान के रूप में दे चुकी है। सरकार का स्वयं समिति के साथ बहुत ही निकट का सम्बन्ध है। इस स्थान को स्मारक के रूप में बनाए रखना इसका प्रमुख कार्य है।

### Development of Tribal Areas in Gujarat

1608 SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE  
AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the main features of the programme for the development of Tribal Area in the Gujarat State; and

(b) the amount sanctioned for this during the current financial year.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) and (b) The Ministry of Agriculture do not have any programme for the development of Tribal Areas in Gujarat State. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs have been requested to furnish material for reply in so far as they are concerned. The information, when received, will be placed on the table of the Lok Sabha.

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के बच्चों को होरटस की सुविधाएँ

1609 श्री ईश्वर चौबरी,  
श्री डी० बी० चन्द्रगौडा.

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के बच्चों के लिए 10 + 2 शिक्षा पद्धति के अन्तर्गत हॉस्टल आदि की कुछ सुविधाएँ दी हैं, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनका व्यौरा क्या है?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेखा देवी बडकटकी) : (क) और (ख)

2628 L.S.—4

भारत सरकार केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को छात्रावास हेतु आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान कर रही है। यह आर्थिक सहायता शिक्षा के 10 + 2 स्तर तक के लिए उन राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में दी जाती है जहाँ स्कूली शिक्षा की यह पद्धति कार्यान्वित हो चुकी है और उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्तर तक के लिए उन राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में दी जाती है, जहाँ 10 + 2 पद्धति लागू नहीं हुई है। आर्थिक सहायता के व्यौरे बताने वाला एक विवरण सलग्न है।

### विवरण

छात्रावास के लिए आर्थिक सहायता के भुगतान हेतु पात्रता की शर्तें निम्नलिखित हैं—

(क) पात्रता

(i) वर्ग क, ख ग और घ के (बिना किसी वेतन सीमा के) उन सभी स्थायी और स्थायीयुक्त सरकारी कर्मचारियों तथा सभी प्रस्थायी कर्मचारियों को, जिनकी सेवा एक वर्ष से कम नहीं है, छात्रावास के लिए आर्थिक सहायता देय होगी, जिन्हें अपने तबादले के कारण अपने बच्चा को आवासीय स्कूल के छात्रावास में रखना पड़ता है, जो उनकी तैनाती व स्थान ग्रथवा निवास स्थान से दूर है।

(ii) जहाँ सरकारी कर्मचारी और उसकी पत्नी ग्रथवा उसका पति दोनों सरकारी सेवा में हैं, आर्थिक सहायता उनमें से केवल एक का ही स्वीकार्य होगी।

(iii) आर्थिक सहायता उस सरकारी कर्मचारी के लिए, जो ड्यूटी पर है, निवृत्त है, ग्रथवा छुट्टी पर है, जिसमें सेवा निवृत्ति-पूर्व छुट्टी शामिल है, अनुमत्य होगी। यदि शैक्षिक सत्र के दौरान सरकारी कर्मचारी की मृत्यु हो जाती है, ग्रथवा वह सेवानिवृत्त हो जाता है ग्रथवा नौकरी से हटा दिया जाता है तो उस शैक्षिक वर्ष के अंत तक आर्थिक सहायता स्वीकार्य होगी। जहाँ किसी सरकारी कर्मचारी

की अनुशासनात्मक कार्रवाई के रूप में नौकरी से बर्खास्त कर दिया जाता है, आर्थिक सहायता स्वीकार्य नहीं होगी।

(ख) आर्थिक सहायता देने की शर्तें

(i) आर्थिक सहायता सरकारी कर्मचारी के केवल उन बच्चे, जिनमें सीतले बच्चे और गोब लिए गए बच्चे (जहाँ गोब लेना सरकारी कर्मचारी के वैयक्तिक कानून के अंतर्गत मान्य है) शामिल है, के सबंध में स्वीकार्य होगी, जो पूर्ण रूप से सरकारी कर्मचारी पर आश्रित हैं।

(ii) आर्थिक सहायता उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्तर तक की शिक्षा के लिए इस बात का ध्यान किए बगैर स्वीकार्य होगी कि बच्चा केन्द्रीय विद्यालय (सेन्ट्रल स्कूल) में पढ़ रहा है अथवा किसी अन्य मान्यता प्राप्त स्कूल में, इसका भुगतान किसी छात्र के सबंध में एक ही कक्षा में दो शैक्षिक वर्षों से अधिक के लिए नहीं होगा।

(iii) आर्थिक सहायता एक समय में तीन से अधिक बच्चों के सबंध में स्वीकार्य नहीं होगी।

(iv) इस योजना के अंतर्गत आर्थिक सहायता उस बच्चे के सबंध में स्वीकार्य नहीं होगी यदि वह कोई छात्रवृत्ति ले रहा है जिसमें छात्रावास का खर्च भी शामिल है। परन्तु यदि बच्चा छात्रवृत्ति स्वीकार नहीं करता है तो इस योजना के लाभ उसे दिए जा सकते हैं।

(v) केन्द्र सरकार में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर कार्य कर रहे राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिए आर्थिक सहायता स्वीकार्य होगी।

(vi) आर्थिक सहायता विदेश स्थित मिशनो में कार्यरत भारत आस्थानी कर्मचारियों को उपलब्ध नहीं होगी जिन्हें भारतीय विदेश सेवा नियमों के अंतर्गत शैक्षिक सहायता मिलती है।

(vii) आर्थिक सहायता उन बच्चों के सबंध में भी स्वीकार्य नहीं होगी जिनके लिए उनके अभिभावकों द्वारा वित्त मंत्रालय के समय-समय पर संशोधित कार्यालय आपन स० एक० 10 (1)-स्था० (विशेष)/60 दिनांक 30 जनवरी, 1962 के अंतर्गत बच्चों का शैक्षिक भत्ता लिया जाता है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत कुल बच्चों की संख्या जिनके लिए आर्थिक सहायता और बच्चों का शैक्षिक भत्ता लिया जाता है, कुल मिलाकर चार से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए।

(ग) आर्थिक सहायता की दर

छात्रावास के लिए आर्थिक सहायता 60 रुपये प्रतिमास (केवल साठ रुपये प्रतिमास) प्रति बच्चे की एक समान दर से स्वीकार्य होगी।

#### Implementation of the Urban Land Ceiling Act

1610 SHRI S D SOMASUNDRAM Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the area of land declared surplus due to implementation of the Urban land Ceiling Legislation in various States and the uses to which such land has been put?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) It has been reported that the extent of excess vacant land vested with the State Governments under the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 is as under —

1. Gujarat	23 14	Hectares
2. Maharashtra	20.89	Hectares
3. Karnataka	1 31	Hectares and
4. Uttar Pradesh	20 92	Hectares

Total 66.24 Hectares

Central Government has no intimation as to its proposed utilisation. However, High Level Committees have been constituted by the State Governments to make recommendations for allotment of such lands and to make suggestions for its utilisation.

**कीटनाशी कीटनाशकों की कमी**

1611. डी० लक्ष्मीनारायण वाक्येय :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या देश में कीटनाशी कीटनाशकों की, उनकी मांग की तुलना में कमी है,

(ख) क्या विभिन्न कृषि क्षेत्रों में कई फसलों में अनेक विशिष्ट प्रकार की बीमारियाँ तेजी से फैल रही हैं, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इस सबब से सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) (क) जी हा। हाल ही में महीने में बी० एच० सी०, कार्बोथेन, डी डी टी और एण्डोसल्फान की बरखाई कमी महसूस की गई है। अन्य कीटनाशकों के बारे में किसी प्रकार की कमी की रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है।

(ख) जी हा। इस वर्ष के दौरान उड़ीसा राज्य में घान की फसलों पर पोघा छोड़ती हुई सड़ी और कटवर्म रोग फैलने की रिपोर्ट मिली थी। येब का कण्डू रोग जो जम्मू और काश्मीर तक सीमित था वह हिमाचल प्रदेश के सेब उगाने वाले क्षेत्र में भी फैल गया। अन्य कीट जो दिखाई दिये हैं वे हैं — घान पर ब्राउन प्लाट हापर और गाल मिज, तथा व्हाइट ग्रेन जो ज्वार, मक्का, बाजरा तथा मूंगफली जैसी फसलों को प्रभावित करती है।

(ग) सरकार ने स्थिति का सामना करने के लिये निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए हैं —

(1) बी एच सी का देश में ही उत्पादन बढ़ाया गया है।

(2) डी डी टी का राज्य स्तर पर निगम के माध्यम से आयात करने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है।

(3) तकनीकी विकास महानिदेशालय से एण्डोसल्फान का आयात करने का अनुरोध किया गया है।

(4) स्थानीय रूप से उत्पादित कार्बोथेन के भीतर ही उपलब्ध होने की सम्भावना है।

(5) सरकार ने कच्ची सामग्री और पूर्ण की आपूर्ति के सम्बन्ध में उद्योग के सामने घाने वाली कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिये भी कदम उठाए हैं और धाशा है कि कीटनाशकों के उत्पादन में सामान्यतया सुधार होगा।

(6) उड़ीसा में घान पर पोघा छोड़ती हुई सूखी और कटवर्म रोग के नियंत्रण के लिये बी एच सी के मूल विनिर्माण से अनुरोध किया गया था कि वे उड़ीसा सरकार को अपेक्षित मात्रा में बीग्वरी उपलब्ध करें। वनस्पति रक्षण सरोध और सचयन निदेशालय के पास उपलब्ध भण्डार को भी राज्य सरकार को देने की प्रेरणा की गई है। राज्य सरकार की सहायता के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधिकारियों का एक दल उड़ीसा भेजा गया था। प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में हवाई और भूमि छिड़काव के कार्य किये गये।

सेब के कण्डू रोग के बारे में सम्बन्धित राज्य को नियंत्रण उपाए करने की उपयुक्त सलाह दी गई है।

ब्राउन प्लाट हापर, व्हाइट ग्रेन, सेब का कण्डू रोग, ज्वार मिज और कृन्तक जैसे राष्ट्रीय महत्व के पाच कोटों के नियंत्रण के लिये भारत सरकार केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना के माध्यम से कीटनाशकों और प्रभावनात्मक व्यय पर क्रमशः कीटनाशकों की लागत के 80 प्रतिशत तक और भूमि पर छिड़काव

कार्यों के लिये 3 रुपये प्रति एकड़ के हिसाब से कीटनाशियों पर साहाय्य प्रदान करके राज्यों की सहायता कर रही है ।

केन्द्रीय सरकारी कार्यालयों में कार्यरत व्यक्तियों के लिए पदों का आरक्षण

1612. श्री यमुना प्रताप शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) क्या संसद के पिछले सत्र के दौरान सरकार द्वारा की गई इस घोषणा के बाद कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन तीन प्रतिशत रिक्त पद नेत्रहीनों, बहरो तथा अन्य प्रकार के अपंग व्यक्तियों के लिए आरक्षित किए जाएंगे, अक्टूबर, 1977 तक विभिन्न केन्द्रीय कार्यालयों में पृथक-पृथक कितने नेत्रहीन, बहरे तथा अन्य प्रकार के अपंग व्यक्तियों को नौकरियां दी गईं, और

(ख) क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को इस आशय के निदेश जारी किए हैं कि वे भी नेत्रहीनों, बहरो तथा अन्य प्रकार के अपंग लोगों के लिए इसी प्रकार आरक्षण करें, और यदि हां, तो उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने केन्द्रीय निदेश प्राप्त करके इन वर्गों के लिए तीन प्रतिशत पदों का आरक्षण करने की घोषणा की है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) (क) कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग ने 4 नवम्बर, 1977 को ही इस विषय पर औपचारिक आदेश जारी किए थे । सार्वजनिक उद्यम ब्यूरो ने अभी औपचारिक आदेश जारी करने हैं ।

(ख) भारत सरकार ने विभिन्न राज्यों सरकारों को अनुरोध किया है कि वे विकलांग

व्यक्तियों के लिए तीन प्रतिशत रिक्त पद आरक्षित करें । जम्मू और कश्मीर सरकार ने निर्णय किया है कि विकलांग व्यक्तियों को उन पदों पर नियुक्त करने पर विचार किया जा सकता है, जिनके लिए वे अन्यथा पात्र हैं तथा कुल पदों के तीन प्रतिशत पदों तक उन्हें प्राथमिकता दी जा सकती है । अन्य राज्यों से उत्तरों की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है ।

Wheat and Milo to Karnataka

1613 SHRI D B CHANDRE GOWDA.

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Central Government have allotted 1,000 tonnes of wheat and 1,000 tonnes of milo to the State of Karnataka under the new scheme recently; and

(b) if so, what were the demands of the State for 1977-78 regarding the wheat and milo under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir 1,000 metric tonnes of wheat and 1,000 metric tonnes of milo was allotted in July, 1977 as first instalment.

(b) The State Government had requested for 521 metric tonnes of wheat and 421 metric tonnes of milo under the scheme. Further releases will be made on demand of the State Government after they have utilised the present allotment.

Farmers Functional Literacy Projects

1614 SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state-

(a) the names of Districts in which the Farmers' Functional Literacy Pro-



ject was linked with other developmental programmes in 1976-77, with particular reference to Drought Prone Areas Programme; and

(b) the benefits that have been derived from such link up?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) During 1976-77, the Farmers Functional Literacy Project was linked with

(3) Integrated Tribal Development Programme (ITDP) in 5 Districts, namely:

(i) District Ranchi (Jharkhand) in Bihar.

(ii) District Bharuch (Bharuch) in Gujarat;

(iii) District Palghat (Attappady) in Kerala;

(iv) District Bastar (Dantewada) in Madhya Pradesh, and

(v) District Khonjari (Khonjar) in Orissa, and

(ii) Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) in one District, namely Anantpur district in Andhra Pradesh

(b) The projects in the above mentioned 6 districts are at different stages of implementation. In none of these districts, the Project has reached a stage where evaluation could be undertaken to assess the benefits derived from such link up.

#### Steps to reduce Foodgrain Stocks

1615. SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments have been advised to take steps to reduce Government stocks of foodgrains as the public procurement

agencies are expected to swell with grains; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b) The total stocks of foodgrains with the public agencies as on 1st November, 1977 were of the order of 17.4 million tonnes. In view of the need for turnover of the stocks, number of measures have been initiated by the Government to increase the off-take of foodgrains through the public distribution system. In this connection the State Governments have inter alia been asked to increase the quantum of foodgrains ration from 8 kgs to 12 kgs per adult per month and to open more fair price shops particularly in industrial and slum areas. The requirements of the State Governments for wheat and rice are generally being met in full. Foodgrains are also being made available to the State Governments for gratuitous and other relief works in the flood affected areas

#### Urban Land Ceilings and Regulation Act, 1976

1616 SHRI R K MHALGI. Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a Committee to consider the working of the Urban Land Ceilings and Regulations Act of 1976; if so, when;

(b) who are the members of the said committee and what are the terms of reference of the said committee; and

(c) when the said Committee is likely to submit its report and whether Government shall take decision on the recommendation of the Committee immediately?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND RE-

**HABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT):** (a) No, Sir.

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

#### Fodder Supply

1617. **SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHA-RIEF:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether animal husbandry has not made an impressive progress; and

(b) the efforts made by Government for growing rich fodder in forest and in hills in a systematic manner and for its supply, management and marketing?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA):** (a) Considerable progress has been made in the Animal Husbandry Sector particularly in the field of egg, milk and wool production.

(b) An intensive programme of pasture development and range management in forest, community, government and private lands has been launched in six IDA assisted districts of Rajasthan (2 districts) and Deccan Plateau (4 districts) covering about 1.08 lakh hectare.

A less intensive programme on restoring deteriorated range lands is being planned in another 68 districts.

The use of the rich fodder produced on these project areas, will be through direct organised livestock grazing. At present, no marketing of fodder is contemplated. The 5th Plan outlay, in

respect of afforestation and pasture development under drought prone area programme is Rs. 3592.8 lakhs.

Under the Centrally sponsored scheme of mixed plantations on waste lands, panchayat lands etc., fodder species are also grown along with other three species. There is no specific Central Forestry Scheme for growing rich fodder in forests in a systematic manner.

#### Deep Sea Fishing Projects

1618. **SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the projects in India where deep-sea fishing is carried on;

(b) which of them are worked with the assistance of other countries and which of them are run independently by the Indian technologists; and

(c) how long will it take to acquire technological excellence for deep-sea fishing?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA):** (a) Deep sea fishing projects aimed at (i) exploratory Survey of fisheries resources, (ii) providing training to personnel and (iii) experimental fishing are undertaken by the Government of India through the Exploratory Fisheries Project, Bombay, Pelagic Fisheries Project, Cochin, Central Institute of Fisheries Nautical Engineering and Training, Cochin and the Integrated Fisheries Project, Cochin. Commercial deep sea fishing projects are undertaken by various Public and Private sector fishing companies.

(b) The survey of pelagic fisheries resources is carried out on the South-West Coast of India with UNDP assistance by the Pelagic Fisheries Project, Cochin. The survey of deep sea fisheries of North-West Coast of India is carried out with Polish assistance by

the Exploratory Fisheries Project, Bombay. The survey activities along the rest of the coast-line is carried out by our own technologists. The experimental fishing work at the Integrated Fisheries Project is carried out by our own technologists.

In the Commercial sector M/s. New India Fisheries, Ltd., Bombay and M/s. Konkani Fisheries (Pvt) Ltd., Goa are carrying out deep sea fishing with the help of foreign technologists. Other enterprises in the commercial sector are carrying out deep sea fishing with Indian personnel.

(c) It is expected that in the next few years, our technologists will be able to acquire the necessary technology to carry out deep sea fishing without any foreign assistance.

#### Free Education in Plus 2 Stage

1619 SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the free education in the plus 2 stage of the reorganised pattern is available only in Tamil Nadu,

(b) if so, whether Government have a proposal under consideration to make plus 2 stage free in all the States, and

(c) if so, the details and what measures are being taken in this direction?

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

(a) Tamil Nadu Government propose to introduce plus two stage of new pattern of education from 1978-79. No information is available of their decision regarding free education at the Plus 2 stage.

(b) and (c). It is for the State Governments to decide keeping in view their resources position.

#### Subsidy to West Bengal for transaction of Business by F.C.I.

1620. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that West Bengal State alone provides the FCI with 25 per cent of its annual business turnover of Rs. 277 crores;

(b) if so, how much subsidy is given to West Bengal Government; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Out of the total sales turn over of Rs. 1437 crores of foodgrains and foodstuff in 1976-77, the sales turnover of the Food Corporation of India in West Bengal region amounted to Rs 270 crores (18.8 per cent).

(b) and (c). There is an element of subsidy in the Central issue price which is uniformly applied to all the States. No other subsidy is given to the West Bengal Government.

#### राजस्वान को सिंचाई के लिए सहायता

1621. श्री मोठा लाल पटेल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार राजस्वान में वृद्धि-कायिक सिंचाई सुविधाएं देने के लिये राजस्वान राज्य को विशेष सहायता प्रदान कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला): (क) और (ख) जी, हा। भारत सरकार कुछ चुनी हुई निर्माणाधीन परियोजनाओं की प्रगति को तेज करने के लिए पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान राजस्वानुसार को अग्रिम योजना सहायता देती रही है। इस सहायता का व्यौरा इस प्रकार है - ₹

वर्ष	अग्रिम योजना सहायता (रोड़ रुपये)
1975-76	6 00
1976-77	3 00
1977-78	7 50 (प्रस्तावित)

महिला विकास को बढ़ावा देने की योजना

1622. श्री मुभाष धाहुजा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या महिला विकास को बढ़ावा देने की कोई योजना सरकार के विभागाधीन है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमति रेणुका देवी बड़कटकी) : (क) और (ख) भारत सरकार ने इन्स्टीट्यूट ऑफ़ ग्रामाड्ड मैनेजमेंट रिसर्च की सहायता में महिलाओं के लिए कार्यों की एक राष्ट्रीय योजना बनाई थी। यह योजना संसद के संकल्पों (लोक सभा में 25 अप्रैल, 1975 को और राज्य सभा में 13 मई, 1975 को) के अनुसरण में तैयार की गई थी तथा यह भारत में महिलाओं की स्थिति से सम्बद्ध समिति की

सिफारिशों पर और 1975 में मैक्सिको में अपनाई गई कार्य की विश्व योजना पर आधारित है तथा इस का उद्देश्य महिलाओं की शिक्षा सम्बन्धी सुविधाएँ, रोजगार के अवसर और स्वास्थ्य, पोषाहार और अन्य सेवाएँ प्रदान कर के उन्हें विकास में समेकित करना है।

राष्ट्रीय योजना, जो पथप्रदर्शक बातों के रूप में है, राज्यों और संघशासित क्षेत्रों को भेज दी गई ताकि वे स्थानीय बातों, आवश्यकताओं, साधनों और दवाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए महिलाओं के लिए कार्य की योजनाएँ और कार्यक्रम बना सकें।

भारत सरकार के सम्बन्धित मंत्रालयों/विभागों से भी अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे महिलाओं के लिए कार्यक्रमों को बनाते हुए कार्य की राष्ट्रीय योजना को ध्यान में रखें।

#### Books on Flora and Fauna

1623 SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to save the wildlife whose number is declining day by day, and

(b) whether Government would suggest to National Book Trust and other agencies to bring out books, brochures and other publications on our flora and fauna in such a manner that it would enable our children to appreciate their significance?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : (a) Effective steps have already been taken to save wildlife in the country. Some of the important steps taken are:-

(1) With the enactment of the Wild-life (Protection) Act, 1972 which has now been adopted by all but two States, special legal protection has been given to the endangered species from exploitation and stringent punishment provided for infringement of the provisions of the Act. Further the Schedules of the Act have been recently altered transferring many species to Schedule-I of the Act wherein hunting is banned and also including many new species under other Schedules.

(ii) Export trade of most of the threatened species have been controlled particularly since India became a Party in 1976 to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

(iii) With Wildlife conservation making significant progress during the last few years, emphasis has been laid on specialised management of Wildlife and its habitat both within and outside the national parks and sanctuaries. With this in view separate wildlife wings have been set up in majority of States/Union Territories the officers of which would ultimately be incharge of all wildlife matters.

(b) At Government's suggestion National Council of Educational Research and Training have already brought out books for primary, middle and secondary schools on Wildlife and the need to preserve them. Government are also in touch with the World Wildlife fund authorities for obtaining material from abroad which might suitably be adopted in the school level text books on nature studies.

#### Encouragement of Sports

1624 SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government of India have formulated any scheme to encourage sports, particularly Hockey in the country,

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) whether any extra money has been sanctioned for the purpose, and if so, the amount thereof?

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

(a) to (c) No new scheme for the promotion of sports, particularly hockey, in the country has been recently formulated. However, the schemes for the promotion of sports and games included and initiated in the Fifth Five Year Plan are being continued. These schemes include:

(i) training of qualified sports coaches and provision of coaching facilities to youth and national teams by the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports,

(ii) grants to State Sports Councils for construction of Stadia, Playfields, Swimming Pools, etc and establishment of rural sports centres and organisation of annual coaching camps for youth,

(iii) scholarships to promising school children under the school sports talent search scheme,

(iv) grants through the UGC to universities and colleges for creation of physical facilities for sports and through Association of Indian Universities for holding inter university tournaments and coaching camps,

(v) grants to State Governments for organizing rural sports tournaments from block to state levels

(vi) financial assistance to national sports federations/associations for salaries of some staff, purchase of sports equipment as well as for holding national championships and for participation of Indian teams in international sports events

The total Plan expenditure on the Central Schemes of Physical Education and Sports during the first three years of the current Five Year Plan period was Rs. 273.56 lakh and the budgeted Plan provision for 1977-78 for these schemes is Rs. 144.00 lakh.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा  
ऋण लिया जाना

1625. श्री हरपतेबिन्धु वर्मा :  
क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और  
पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण  
ने 10 करोड़ रुपये का ऋण लिया है,  
और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण  
हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति  
और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल) :  
(क) और (ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण  
का अपने निर्माण कार्यों की गति तीव्र करने  
तथा अपने आवास परियोजनाओं को पूरा  
करने के लिए अपेक्षित निधियों की व्यवस्था  
करने के लिए 10 करोड़ रुपये के बाजार-  
ऋण लेने हेतु ऋण-पत्र जारी करने का  
प्रस्ताव है।

**Release of Sub-Standard Wheat and  
Rice by FCI through Ration shops**

1626 SHRI R P DAS Will the  
Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IR-  
RIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government are  
aware of the fact that the FCI is hold-  
ing a considerable quantity of sub-  
standard wheat and rice in its stock  
and which is being released to the con-  
sumers from time to time through the  
ration shops, and

(b) whether there is any proposal  
not to release such stocks for human  
consumption and further ensure steady  
supply of standard wheat and rice to  
the rationing area where it still exists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
SINGH) (a) and (b). Food Corpora-  
-IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP  
SINGH). (a) and (b). Food Corpora-  
tion of India is not releasing any sub-  
standard wheat and rice for issue to  
fair price shops. Wheat and rice sup-  
plied by the Corporation to ration shops  
or to the State Governments conform  
to the specifications laid down by the  
Government of India which are within  
PFA limits.

Food Corporation of India also gives  
a jointly drawn and sealed sample to  
ration shop holders along with food-  
grains issued for display at the ration  
shop for the benefit of consumers.

**Excavation of Upper Kangsabati**

1627 DR BIJOY MONDAL Will the  
Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IR-  
RIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) when the excavation work of  
upper Kangsabati Project in the dis-  
trict of Bankura (WB) will start and  
the period expected to be taken for  
completion of the work, and

(b) whether priority will be given  
to this project in view of the fact that  
the entire area proposed to be irri-  
gated by this project, is drought  
affected area?

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

on upper Kangsabati Project is at pre-  
sent under examination of Central  
Water Commission in consultation with  
the Government of West Bengal. If the  
scheme is found technically feasible and  
economically viable, the State Gov-  
ernment proposes to start work on  
the project during 1978-79. According  
to the State Government, the scheme  
is expected to be completed in about  
8 years time.



(b) Suitable provision has been made by the State Government in their budget for the year 1978-79 in respect of this project in consideration of priority to be given to schemes for drought affected area.

**Progress of Drought prone area Projects in Maharashtra, Karnataka and Rajasthan**

1628. SHRI ANNASAHAB GOTKHINDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the progress of the development programme, undertaken with the assistance of the International Development Association in drought prone areas of six districts in Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan has been slow, and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same and the steps taken to step up the tempo of the said project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of the position stated against (a)

**Use of Algae as Fertilizer**

1629. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether field trials at many places, particularly in Tamilnadu, have shown that by using Algae, Chemical (Nitrogen) Fertilizer for the rice crop can be saved upto the extent of about 30 per cent;

(b) whether the production of Algae at farmer's level also has a rural income generating potential;

(c) steps Government propose to take to popularise the use of Algae and strengthen research in Algae; and

(d) whether the programme of production of Algae is not likely to be put to cold storage because of the fear that it may affect the sale of some big Fertilizer Companies?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi conducted a number of experiments at different Stations to study the effectiveness of blue-green Algae. Their data indicate that addition of Algae for Rice results in saving of about 25 Kg. Nitrogen/ha.

(b) The Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi has developed a rural oriented open air method for producing these algae for field application. Its potential as an income generating programme has not been fully assessed.

(c) The Department of Science and Technology, Govt. of India has sponsored an All India Coordinated Project on Algae to strengthen the algal research in our country at national level.

(d) Biological inputs like algae are supplements to relieve the pressure on the chemical nitrogen input and not substitutes. The savings thus effected can be advantageously used for other crops. Hence, there should not be any ground to fear a conflict with fertilizer industries, in the framework of agricultural development.

**सिंचाई प्रणाली पर विवेचक**

1630. श्री बुद्धभवन सिंचारी: क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सिंचाई प्रणालियों के सुचारु रूप से कार्यकरण को सुनिश्चित करने हेतु एक नया प्रादेश सिंचाई विवेचक पेश करने का विचार है; और



(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस की रूप-रेखा क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राय बंधी (श्री भानू प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख) सिंचाई राज्य विषय है और इससे संबंधित विधान राज्यों के विधान मंडलों द्वारा बनाये जाते हैं।

लेकिन सिंचाई आयोग ने अपनी 1972 की रिपोर्ट में यह उल्लेख किया था कि सिंचाई प्रबन्ध एवं प्रशासन के विभिन्न पहलुओं से संबंधित बहुत से कानून हैं और उनको सरल बनाने एवं उनका एकीकरण करने की सिफारिश की थी। इन सिफारिशों के अनुसरण में सिंचाई विभाग में माडल सिंचाई विधेयक के प्रारूप को अन्तिम रूप दिया गया था। इस विधेयक के प्रारूप में शामिल कुछ महत्वपूर्ण पहलु नीचे दिये गये हैं —

- (1) जल मागों और खेती की जननालियों का जीभृता से निर्माण करना
- (2) भ्रान फार्म विकास
- (3) जल निकास
- (4) फसल पद्धति
- (5) सिंचाई प्रणालियों के प्रशासन में जनता को शामिल करना
- (6) जल का अनधिकृत उपयोग
- (7) खुशहाली कर एवं जल दर
- (8) विवादों का हल करना।

सितम्बर, 1976 में हुए राज्यों के सिंचाई मंत्रियों के दूसरे सम्मेलन में इस विधेयक पर विचार-विमर्श किया गया था। सम्मेलन ने सिफारिश की थी कि माडल विधेयक का ऐसे सगोष्ठियों के साथ अपनाने के लिए जो स्थानीय स्थितियों की रोज़नी में आवश्यक समझे जाएं, राज्य सरकारों द्वारा विचार किया जाए।

### Sugarcane Crop

1631 SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the position of sugarcane crops during the present season,

(b) whether the present crop is sufficient to meet the full requirement of all the Sugar Factories of the Country, and

(c) if not, what steps Government plans to meet the shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) On the basis of All India First Estimates of Sugarcane, it can be said that the Sugarcane crop for the present seasons is progressing quite satisfactorily in most parts of the country. The over-all condition of the standing crop is generally reported to be good. The area under sugarcane has also increased.

(b) Yes, Sir. However, the recent cyclones in the South may have damaged the standing crops in some areas. Damage is yet to be assessed.

(c) Does not arise.

### Withdrawal of Scholarship and Financial Assistance from Students on Caste consideration

1632 SHRI KESHAVRAO DHONDGE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal regarding assistance to the economically weak section of the society and withdrawal of scholarships and the financial assistance being given to students on consideration of castes, and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDEE):** (a) and (b) The Government are not giving scholarships on the consideration of caste except to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Students. However, the economic backwardness in the form of income of parents, is taken into consideration in respect of some of the National Scholarship Schemes. There is no proposal under consideration to modify the present arrangements.

#### **Cultivation of Coconuts in Coastal areas**

1633 **SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any investigations have been conducted into the feasibility of adopting the coastal areas at Kanyakumari Distt in Tamil Nadu State for the extensive and intensive cultivation of coconuts and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this direction to mobilise the areas?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA)** (a) and (b) The information is being collected from the Government of Tamil Nadu and the same will be placed on the table of the House as soon as possible.

#### **Employment of Casual Labourers in Farakka Barrage Project**

1634 **SHRI SASANKASEKHAR SANYAL** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Farakka Barrage Project employ and maintains Muster Roll for labourers who are generally described as casual labour,

(b) whether the break in services for one day or two days of these

labourers are shown with a view to continuing their character as temporary,

(c) whether a large number of workers employed in Farakka Project are working as casual labour for the last five to ten years without any benefit to which a permanent incumbent is entitled, and

(d) what steps are being considered for remedying this situation?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA)** (a) and (b) In the Farakka Barrage Project, the Muster Roll staff are employed on jobs of casual nature and also for seasonal work done departmentally. These Muster Roll staff are not regular Government employees and their services are retained according to the requirements of works.

(c) There are few Muster Roll employees who have been engaged in different works of the project for more than three years with some breaks.

(d) While filling up regular and work-charged posts in the Farakka Barrage Project the Muster Roll employees are also considered for employment.

#### **Laying of Sewer and Waterlines in DDA Janakpuri Colony**

1635 **SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether residents of Janakpuri Colony of Delhi have urged the DDA & Corporation authorities to provide a new sewer and waterline for the colony as major Jaundice epidemic is likely to brew in the colony for want of sewerage system, and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in setting up the new sewer and water-line and the necessary actions taken against the officials responsible for the delay?

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

(b) Sewerage and water supply lines already exist but need improvement and augmentation. Works to improve the deficient services have been taken in hand and are in progress.

#### Availability of Beverage "77"

**1636. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN:**  
**SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA:**

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

(a) whether the new beverage "77" is expected to be available in the market on a grand scale by December this year; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken towards this end?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH):** (a) and (b). Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd., have already completed product testing of the new drink. Currently it is being test marketed in AGRI-EXPO '77' which is being tested by people from various parts of the country on visit. The beverage, therefore, is ready for release for market sale and will be available in Delhi in December on a large scale.

MBI has negotiated with bottling companies for the allotment of franchise. Some Companies have already signed; others are expected to sign. The product will be released in areas where MBI has agreements with bottling companies for the marketing of the drink.

#### Effect of Prohibition on Foreign Tourist Traffic

**1637. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state,

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Retail Wine Merchants Association has contended that Prohibition would adversely affect the foreign tourist traffic to India depriving it of some of its foreign exchange earnings;

(b) whether Government feel that moderate alcohol consumption is not at all harmful, on the contrary other narcotics, even in small doses, are harmful; and

(c) whether Government will also lose some revenue at the present stage of development particularly from tourists of foreign countries?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):** (a) Department of Social Welfare is not aware of such representation.

(b) Government's view is that consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs is injurious to health.

(c) Prohibition of consumption of alcoholic beverages is likely to cause loss of some revenue from tourists of foreign countries.

#### Delhi School Teachers' House Building Society

**1638. SHRI T. S. NEGI:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than 500 members of the Delhi School Teachers' Cooperative House Building Society were illegally deprived of their voting right by the Registrar, Coop. Societies, Delhi, in the elections to the Managing Committee of the said Society held during emergency;

(b) whether some such persons who already owned house/plot in Union Territory of Delhi were also allowed to be elected to the above election;

(c) whether the objections filed against the above body were not properly attended to,

(d) if the replies to (a) to (b) above be in affirmative, the action taken so far or proposed to be taken now against those responsible for conducting elections in this manner; and

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken to restore the membership of thus illegally ousted members?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) to (d) The points raised in these questions are the subject matter of two writ petitions No 581/77 and 659/77, filed in the High Court of Delhi. The matter is therefore sub judice

(e) Does not arise

#### Sports School at Calicut, Kerala

1639 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has requested for financial assistance from the Central Government for starting a sports school at Calicut in Kerala, and

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

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

(b) Details of the Scheme have not been furnished by the State Government. However, the Government of Kerala have been informed that there

is no Central Scheme at present under which proposal of the State Government for financial assistance could be entertained

#### Housing Facilities for Handloom Weavers, Kerala

1640 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) the total amount sanctioned to the State of Kerala for providing housing facilities to the handloom weavers through the Handloom Weaver Co-operative Societies during the last three years and its year-wise break-up,

(b) the amount sanctioned for this purpose for 1977-78, and

(c) whether Government propose to undertake any new scheme for this purpose and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) and (b) The Ministry of Works and Housing has not introduced any housing scheme exclusively intended for handloom weavers. The Social Housing Schemes introduced by this Ministry are equally applicable to all members of the public irrespective of caste creed and community. The co-operative societies of the handloom weavers can avail themselves of financial assistance under the following Housing Schemes which are being implemented by the State Governments/ Union Territories Administration:—

(i) Low Income Group Housing Scheme

(ii) Middle Income Group Housing Scheme

(iii) Village Housing Projects Scheme

Besides, co-operative housing societies of handloom weavers can avail

themselves of financial assistance from the State Apex Co-operative Housing Finance Society

The Co-operative societies of handloom weavers can also avail themselves of financial assistance from Scheduled Commercial Banks for their housing schemes under the guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India in June 1976

(c) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government for this purpose

**Integrated Development Programme of Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

1641 SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) total amount spent so far on the integrated development programme of Andaman and Nicobar Islands under 'Special Area Development' attached to Rehabilitation Ministry,

(b) the target achieved by the time, and

(c) what is the future plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKAR) (a) Sir a sum of Rs 1106 crores has been spent upto 1976-77

(b) 1114 families have been settled and 9700 acres of land reclaimed upto 1976-77

(c) 110 families (60 of migrants/repatriates and 50 of ex-servicemen) are to be settled during 1977-78. During 1978-79, the settlement of the families of 50 ex-servicemen has been planned

**Transfer of School Teachers in Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

1642. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Government PST, GTT Senior Teachers in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands for different mediums

(b) the total number of students in Government schools in the Union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and

(c) how many teachers are working in one school for more than three years and how many teachers were transferred within two years, and the basis of their transfer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKAT-AKI) (a) to (c) Information is being collected from the Andaman and Nicobar Administration and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course

**Milk Supply Scheme in Port Blair**

1643 SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have any scheme to have a Milk Supply Scheme at Port Blair where milk is not available, and

(b) whether Government has received any proposal for having a Milk Supply Scheme like other cities in the Mainland and if so action taken there on?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) and (b) A multi-disciplinary team headed by Animal Husbandry Commissioner visited Andaman and Nicobar Islands and submitted a detailed report which recommended among other things, the

setting up of milk chilling facilities in major collection points besides facilities for pasteurisation of milk at Port Blair for public distribution. This was however to be undertaken after a survey of the market demands was done to assess the local demand. Formal proposals in this regard from Andaman and Nicobar Administration are awaited.

**Fishing Vessels in Andaman and Nicobar Islands Fishery Deptt**

1644 SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) how many fishing vessels belong to Andaman and Nicobar Fishery Department and the total amount of expenditure incurred per month to maintain these vessels

(b) the total quantity of fish captured per month and the total amount of sale proceeds and

(c) the total expansion incurred to run the Fisheries Department?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha

**Demand for re-building of Chambers by Delhi Bar Association**

1645 SHRI VASANT SATHE Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have received a representation from the members of the Delhi Bar Association regarding re building of their chambers in Tis Hazari compound

(b) if so details of the demand made by the Delhi Bar Association and

(c) the decision taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, the Delhi Administration had received a representation for the construction of certain structures and amenities

(c) It has been decided to construct platforms for construction of temporary chambers by lawyers and provide canteen and toilet facilities and sheds for typists. Tenders for the work have been invited.

**Propagation and Development of Sanskrit**

1646 SHRI VASANT SATHE Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the details of the schemes formulated for propagation and development of Sanskrit in various parts of the country,

(b) whether Government are considering a proposal to reorganise the Central Advisory Committee on promotion and development of Sanskrit and details thereof and

(c) whether there is a proposal to establish Sanskrit University with Central assistance in the Western part of the Country and whether Government would consider location of such University in the memory of Kalidasa at Rampeth near Nagpur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION SOCIAL, WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI)

(a) The schemes formulated for propagation and development of Sanskrit are —

(1) Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan

(2) Voluntary Sanskrit Organisations engaged in the Propagation and Development of Sanskrit



(3) Scheme for Development of Sanskrit through the State Governments/Union Territories

(4) Scholarships to the Products of Sanskrit Pathshalas Post Metric Sanskrit Students/Shastri and Acharya Students

(5) Production of Sanskrit Literature

(6) Other schemes for promotion of Sanskrit

The details of the schemes are given in the Performance Budget 1977-78 of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Education and Department of Culture)

(b) It is not considered necessary to constitute the Central Advisory Committee (Kendriya Sanskrit Parishad) for the time being

(c) There is no proposal at present for establishment of a Sanskrit University with Central assistance

#### Fishing harbour in Goa

1647 SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the proposal to have a fishing harbour in Goa has been dropped by the Government of Goa,

(b) whether Government of Goa has made any alternative proposal in lieu of the fishing harbour, and

(c) if so, the broad outlines of this proposal and progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) to (c). The Pre Investment Survey of Fishing Harbour Project under this Ministry prepared a project report for the construction of a fishing harbour at Karanjhalan. The Government of Goa was requested to communicate their acceptance on the site and the project contents. A reply is awaited

#### Setting up of a University in Goa

1648 SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No 3894 on 18th July, 1977 regarding setting up of University at Goa and state further steps taken toward setting up of a University in Goa?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) The matter is still under consideration

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा मोरीगेट क्षेत्र में एक बहुमंजिले बाजार और होटल का निर्माण

1649 श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान क्या निर्माण और धावाय तथा पुति और पुनर्वास मकी यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में मोरी गेट क्षेत्र में एक बहुमंजिले बाजार और होटल का निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की स्वीकृति से भेजा गया है

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस क्षेत्र में एक नया विनय केन्द्र की आवश्यकता है, और यह यात्रना यहां के विकास में सहायक होगी,

(ग) यदि हा, तो इस प्रस्ताव को कब तक स्वीकृति प्रदान कर दी जाएगी, और

(घ) इस क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के पास और क्या योजनाएं हैं ?



निर्माण और आवास तथा बुनियादी ढांचे के विकास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बक्श):

(क) जी हाँ।

(ख) से (घ) क्षेत्रीय विकास योजना के अनुसार जिस भूमि पर मार्किट तथा होटल बनाने का प्रस्ताव है वह भूमि रिहायशी प्रयोजन के लिए है। भूत मजदूरी देने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। क्षेत्रीय विकास योजना में गोखले मार्केट के इर्द गिर्द कुछ क्षेत्र वाणिज्यिक प्रयोग के लिए निर्दिष्ट हैं तथा प्लैटिड फैक्ट्री के लिए भी एक स्थल निर्दिष्ट किया गया है। आशा है कि इस क्षेत्र की आवश्यकताओं के लिए ये पर्याप्त हैं।

#### Wheat Production

1650 SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM With the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported statement by Dr R G Anderson Associate Director of Mexico-based International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre under the heading 'wheat production can be doubled' published in the Hindustan Times dated 5th September, 1977, and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) The National Commission on Agriculture in India estimated that by 2000 AD the requirement of Wheat by Indian population will be around 50 million tons with the present rate of growth of population. Indian Experts also feel that India has the potential to produce 50 million tons of wheat with the new varieties and the production technology now developed

by the Scientists provided more area in the wheat belt is brought under irrigation and the untapped yield reservoir in the major wheat growing States like Uttar Pradesh is harnessed through a proper blend of technology, services and public policies

#### Drinking water in Gujarat

1651 SHRI DHARMASINHBHAI PATEL Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) the number of villages in Gujarat where pure drinking water is not available even now,

(b) the time by which arrangements for drinking water in the villages will be made and

(c) the plan of Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) According to information received from the Government of Gujarat the number of villages where safe drinking water is not available is 1644 as in March 1977

(b) The State Government has not yet indicated plans to cover all these villages with schemes for safe drinking water

(c) An accelerated programme for supply of drinking water in rural areas in the country has been launched this year as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for providing safe drinking water to problem villages i.e., villages which do not have a source of drinking water within a distance of 16 Km or where water sources are endemic to cholera or where drinking water sources are infested with guinea worm or where the sources of water have excessive toxic chemicals like chlorides fluorides etc. The number of such villages identified in Gujarat so far is 1069. The Programme envisages the supply of drink-

ing water to all problem villages within 6-7 years

An allocation of Rs 230 lakhs was made to Gujarat in September 1977 for providing drinking water to problem villages under the above mentioned Programme during the current financial year. An additional amount of Rs 30 lakhs has also been allocated to Gujarat for providing drinking water to problem villages situated in desert areas of the State during 1977-78.

**भूतपूर्व राष्ट्रपति की कब्र पर मकबरा**

1652 श्री बजरंग सिंह नया  
निर्माण और आवास तथा पुति और पुनर्वास  
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या पिछली सरकार ने भूतपूर्व राष्ट्रपति की कब्र पर स्मारक अथवा मकबरा बनाने की कोई योजना बनाई थी, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसे कार्यान्वित न करने के क्या कारण हैं और इस बारे में वर्तमान सरकार के क्या प्रस्ताव हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पुति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बल) : (क) और (ख) पिछली सरकार ने दिवंगत राष्ट्रपति श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद की सुरक्षा एवं संरक्षण और विकास पर विचार करने के लिए एक समिति बनाई थी। स्थायी मजार बनाने का विचार समिति के विचार-विमर्श के दौरान बाद में आया। और अभी हाल ही में सकल्पनात्मक माडल तैयार किया गया है। अन्तिम निर्णय लेने

तथा कार्यान्वयन के लिए अभी तक फैसला नहीं किया गया है।

### Scholarships to Economically Backward People

1653 SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU  
Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received any representations to take economic backwardness also into consideration while giving scholarships and other assistance for higher education, and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI. MATURENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI)

(a) and (b) The major schemes of National Scholarships for the award of scholarships for higher studies implemented by the Ministry of Education are as follows—

(1) National Scholarships Scheme

(2) National Loan Scholarships Scheme

(3) Scholarships to the Children of School Teachers and

(4) Scholarships for Study Abroad  
Under all these Schemes economic backwardness in the form of income of the parents is already being taken into consideration for the award of scholarships. Representations received are being dealt with on this basis.

**भागलपुर से गंगा की धारा को दूर  
हट जाना**

1654 डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या  
श्री धीर सिंह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा  
करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का भागलपुर नगर  
से गंगा की धारा दूर हट जाने से व्यापार  
और बाणिज्य, जनस्वास्थ्य और स्थानीय  
सौन्दर्य को क्षति पहुंचाने के बारे में जानकारी  
है।

(ख) यदि हाँ तो क्या उस के निवारण  
के लिये गंगा की धारा बदल कर शहर के  
किनारे लाने का सरकार का विचार है,

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो अब तक और यदि  
नहीं तो इस के क्या कारण हैं

(घ) क्या बरारोघाट के तटबन्ध  
व रख रखाव पर सरकार का लाखों रुपए  
खर्च करने पड़ते हैं और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या गंगा की धारा  
शहर व किनारे लाकर यह खर्च बचाया  
जा सकता है और यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार  
का विचार इस मामले पर विचार करने  
का है क्योंकि शहर का निकट गंगा का स्थिर  
किनारा है ?

श्री धीर सिंह मंत्री ( श्री सुरजीत सिंह  
बरनाला ) (क) से (ङ) भागलपुर व  
निकट गंगा नदी के मार्ग को बदलने के संबंध  
में बिहार सरकार से अभी तक कोई रिपोर्ट  
प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। राज्य सरकार से उपलब्ध  
सूचना भेजने का प्रयत्न किया गया है  
और प्राप्त होते ही यह सूचना सदन के समक्ष  
प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी।

**Improvement in the Backward areas  
of Rajasthan**

1655 SHRI S S SOMANI Will the  
Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING  
AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITA-  
TION be pleased to state

(a) whether proposals for tackling  
the drinking water supply problems  
in rural areas have been submitted  
by the Government of Rajasthan, and

(b) if so the details regarding the  
assistance provided by the Central  
Government to the State of Rajasthan  
during the current financial year in  
this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND  
HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND RE-  
HABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR  
BAKHT) (a) Yes Sir

(b) A sum of Rs 200 lakhs was  
allocated to the States of Rajasthan  
in September 1977 under the centrally  
sponsored Accelerated Rural Water  
Supply Programme for providing  
drinking water in problem villages. An  
additional amount of Rs 30 lakhs has  
also been allocated for providing  
drinking water to problem villages  
situated in desert areas during the  
current financial year.

A sum of Rs 1.30 lakhs (Rs 50  
lakhs for execution of works plus  
Rs 1.50 lakhs for setting up of an  
Investigation Unit and Rs 80,000 for  
a Monitoring Cell) has been released  
to the Government of Rajasthan in  
October last as the first instalment of  
central assistance under the above  
mentioned Programme during the cur-  
rent financial year.

**Reconstitution of APC**

1656 SHRI P RAJAGOPAL NAIDU  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE  
AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) when the Agricultural Prices  
Commission was constituted,

(b) whether Government propose to reconstitute the above Commission, and

(c) if so, whether the Government are going to have the peasant representatives in the Commission?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) The Agricultural Prices Commission was set up in January 1965

(b) At present there is no such proposal

(c) Chaudhry Randhir Singh representing farmers has already been included as a member of the Commission with effect from the 20th April 1976

#### Visits of flood affected states by Flood Commission

1657 SHRI K LAKKAPPA  
DR HENRY AUSTIN

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Flood Commission visited chronically flood-affected States to obtain first hand knowledge of the extent and problems of those areas,

(b) if so which places they visited

(c) whether they have submitted any proposals after their visit, and

(d) if so, the details of their study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) and (b) Rashtriya Barh Ayog (National Flood Commission) visited States of Orissa, West Bengal, Assam, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar during the month of September 1977 to exchange ideas with the State Governments in the general context of the terms of reference of the Ayog and the detailed questionnaire sent to them earlier for eliciting information in this regard

(c) No Sir

(d) Does not arise

#### Posts lying vacant in Indian Council of Agricultural Research

1658 SHRI K LAKKAPPA  
DR HENRY AUSTIN

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether top posts in ICAR have been lying vacant for long,

(b) if so details of the posts and from which date they are lying vacant,

(c) whether due to the reorganisation of the ICAR the posts are likely to remain vacant for some more time, and

(d) whether this delay in taking the final decision has led to deterioration in the working of the ICAR?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) and (b) A statement giving the information required is attached

(c) and (d) No Sir Recruitment to fill the vacant posts has already been initiated

## Statement

The top posts referred to in the question presumably refer to the posts in the scale of pay of Rs. 1800—2250 and above. There are 75 (including 6 Leave Reserve posts) such posts out of which only posts have been lying vacant. The information regarding these eleven posts is given below :—

S. No.	Designation and pay scale of the post	Date from which the post is lying vacant	Present recruitment position
1	Director, Publication and Information, ICAR Headquarters. (Rs. 2000—2250)	1-12-1974	The interviews were held on 9th and 10th June, 1975 but none was found suitable. The post was again advertised in October, 1976 and the last date of receipt of applications was 2-12-1976. Interview date by ASRB is likely to be fixed shortly.
2	Project Director, All-India Coordinated Research Project on Pulses, Kanpur. (Rs. 1800—2250)	2-1-1976	An offer of appointment has been made to the selected candidate but he has not joined so far.
3	Asstt. Director-General, (Food & Nutrition), ICAR Hq. (Rs. 1800—2250)	1-2-1976	-Do-
4	Jt. Directors, IARS, New Delhi. (Rs. 1800—2250) Two posts.	30-4-1976	The interviews are likely to be fixed shortly by A.S.R.B.
5	Director, Oilseeds, All India Coordinated Research Project for Oilseeds, Hyderabad. (Rs. 2000—2500).	30-6-1976	Advertisement is likely to be issued by ASRB shortly. The last date of receipt of applications will be some time in January, 1978.
6	Project Director (Wheat), IARI, New Delhi. (Rs. 2000—2500).	13-10-1976	-Do-
7	Dean & Joint Director, IARI, New Delhi (Rs. 2000—2500).	13-10-1976	The candidate has been selected and the recommendation is being processed.
8	Asstt. Director-General, Plan Implementation and Monitoring, ICAR Headquarters. (Rs. 1800—2250).	18-10-1976	Advertisement is likely to be issued by ASRB shortly. The last date of receipt of applications will be sometime in January, 1978.
9	Director, Central Staff College for Agriculture, Hyderabad. (Rs. 2500—3000).	1-2-1977	The interviews were held on 12-7-77 but none was found suitable. It has been decided by the ASRB to resort to 'personal contact method' and interviews have now been fixed for the 5th and the 6th Dec., 1977.
10	Director, ICAR Research Complex Andaman & Nicobar Islands. (Rs. 2000—2500).	1-4-1977	Advertisement is likely to be issued by ASRB shortly. The last date of receipt of applications will be sometime in January, 1978.

# **Final selection of players for International sports**

1659 SHRI K LAKKAPPA  
DR HENRY AUSTIN

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

(a) whether Government have taken the decision that in future the final selection of players and athletes for Indian teams taking part in International sports henceforth be done by the Ministry of Education, and

(b) if so, how far this is true?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION  
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE  
(DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER)

(a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

## **Janata Houses for Union Ministers**

1660 SHRI K LAKKAPPA  
SHRI G S REDDI  
DR HENRY AUSTIN

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to build Janata houses for Ministers of the Union Government,

(b) if so details thereof,

(c) the total expenditure involved,

(d) the main purpose behind the scheme, and

(e) whether it will be obligatory for the Ministers to accept Janata flats?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) and (b) It is proposed to construct a Ministerial Complex to provide modest houses for Ministers within the President's Estate on the

Willington Crescent The detailed survey of the area has been made which shows that it would be possible to accommodate about 40 houses for Ministers According to the present proposal a Ministers Bungalow will have 3000 sq ft. of plinth area in the main house excluding office portion which will have an area of about 635 sq ft plus servant quarters etc

(c) About 2 crores

(d) The existing bungalows for Ministers occupy a very large area They are old and will be demolished in due course and the area will be re developed

(e) It is expected that after the completion of the proposed houses the Ministers would shift to these

## **Cultivation of low cost edible algae in Mehsana**

1661 SHRI D D DESAI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that a researcher of the Cooperative Dudhsagar Dairy in Mehsana has succeeded in cultivating low-cost edible algae by using a new technique called "bio-aeration" as reported in the Financial Express dated October 28 1977, and

(b) if so whether any efforts have been made to utilise this technique in developing low cost algae on a large scale throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURjit SINGH BARNALA) (a) Yes Sir

(b) According to the information supplied by Mehsana District Cooperative Milk Producers Union Ltd of Dudhsagar Dairy in Mehsana the technique for the cultivation of algae by using the 'bio-aeration' developed by Dudhsagar Research Association is in the preliminary stage and has not been reported either to the State Government or to the Central Government

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has already recognised the potential of algae as source of protein and research was undertaken at the Patel Chest Institute during 1975-76 for the Production of algal species (*Scenedesmus*) in pure form at low cost for feeding of the livestock. A method has been developed for the production of good quality, high protein animal feed rich in fat, Vitamins, and minerals which could be used as concentrate for feeding of animals.

The Department of Science and Technology have also undertaken in collaboration with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research Institutes an All India Coordinated Research Project on Algae. Mass production of Algae and nutritional studies are in progress at Central Food Technological Research Institute Mysore, Auroville Centre at Pondicherry, Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar, National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad, Indian Agricultural Research Institute New Delhi, National Environmental Engineering Research Institute Nagpur and Central Salt and Marine Chemical Research Institute Bhavnagar.

**Proposal to process cereals by F.C.I. to reduce stocks and provide nutritious foods**

1662 SHRI D D DESAI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India is having any proposal to process the cereals held in buffer stock as a method of reducing these stocks as well as providing nutritious subsidiary food to the people, and

(b) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

**Plan for use of quick-growing species of trees**

1663 SHRI D D DESAI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether a comprehensive plan to use quick-growing species of trees in our forests is on the anvil, and

(b) if so, main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) and (b) The plantations of quick growing species schemes was first taken up as Centrally Sponsored Scheme during Third Five Year Plan period. The scheme was transferred to State sector during post-Third Plan (1961-69) period and is continuing as an identified State sector scheme. Plantations of quick growing species will also be taken up by Forest Development Corporations in their plantations programmes. Under Centrally sponsored social forestry schemes also quick growing species would be raised. Quick growing species are generally of 8 to 10 years of rotation and consist of tropical pines, broad leaved and firewood species for meeting the increasing demand of pulpwood for use in pulp and paper industry and small timber and the firewood requirements of rural and semi urban population.

**HUDCO's role in Developing Urban Housing**

1664 SHRI D D DESAI Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have decided to use HUDCO as its primary agent in developing urban housing,

(b) if so, whether the various urban development authorities will entrust their housing programmes to HUDCO, and



(c) whether HUDCO's capital will be increased so as to meet the increased area of operations?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) HUDCO is an important institution at the national level for providing finance for urban housing.

(b) HUDCO's activities so far have been mainly confined to financing the Housing programme of various agencies. However, HUDCO could undertake Housing programmes for the Development authorities if any such requests are received by it from the Development authorities.

(c) Yes, Sir.

#### Beggars in Delhi

1665. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a comprehensive survey has recently been undertaken to assess the number of beggars in the Union Territory of Delhi; and

(b) if so, their number and necessary steps Government propose to take to eliminate beggary in the State?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) The Bombay Prevention of Begging, Act, 1959 is in force in Delhi. Under the Act, a special Beggary Squad conducts drives to round up beggars. Efforts are made to rehabilitate beggars through training for self-employment.

#### Committee to study the Working of D.D.A.

1666. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level Committee has been set up by the Government to study the working of the Delhi Development Authority; and

(b) if so, what are the terms and conditions and the time by which the committee has been asked to submit the report?

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

(b) The terms and conditions and the time by which the Committee has been asked to submit the Report are as follows:—

(1) To make an overall assessment of the functioning and activities of the D.D.A. considering the objectives for which the Authority was set up;

(2) examine how far the Authority has been able to meet the objectives for which it was set up and whether the objectives of the Authority require to be re-defined in the light of the changed circumstances/subsequent developments;

(3) examine the structure and organisation of the Authority with reference to its suitability for the responsibilities required to be discharged by it;

(4) study the financial procedures at present being followed by the D.D.A. and suggest modifications, if necessary. The Committee may, in particular, look into the financing of various activities of the Authority and see how far these have been in conformity with the regulations laid down by the Government from time to time;

(5) review the policies followed by the Authority regarding sale/allotment of land/plots and built up accommodation, including fixation of prices,

(6) examine whether the existing activities carried out by the Authority conform to the provisions of the law and the directions given to the Authority by the Government from time to time,

(7) assess the relationship of the Authority with other external agencies, such as, Delhi Administration, Municipal Corporation of Delhi, New Delhi Municipal Committee, DESU, DTC, etc. and the Government of India so as to suggest steps, if any, needed to be taken towards harmonious and coordinated functioning of the Authority, and

(8) make recommendations arising out of the above terms of reference and any other connected matter

The Committee has been asked to submit the Report within a period of four months from the date it started functioning

#### Urban Land Ceiling Act

1967 SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) the specific machinery existing for enforcement of the provisions of Urban Land Ceiling Act,

(b) the cases of contravention discovered and action taken thereon, and

(c) the concrete measures proposed to be taken so that the social objectives of the Act are fulfilled at least partly, if not in their entirety?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) The State Governments who are responsible for implementing the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regula-

tion) Act, 1976, have appointed Competent Authorities for performing functions under the Act. Urban Land Tribunals have been notified. Appellate Authorities have been prescribed and High Level Coordination Committees have been constituted for watching the implementation of the Act and suggesting measures for expeditious action

(b) A few cases of contravention of Section 29 of the Act have been reported by the Delhi Administration and the State Government of Uttar Pradesh and further that appropriate action as provided in the Act is being taken.

(c) Concrete steps to achieve the social objectives of the Act is the creation of the Administrative machinery by the States responsible for the implementation of the Act

#### खरीफ की फसल के लिए बीज

1968 श्री सुरेन्द्र विष्णु : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) देश में चालू रबी की बुझाई सीजन में कितने क्षेत्रफल में फसल बोई जाने की सम्भावना है अथवा उस का कोई लक्ष्य है;

(ख) क्या रबी फसल के इस लक्ष्य के लिए पर्याप्त बीज की व्यवस्था है, और

(ग) क्या किसानों के पास अच्छा बीज नहीं है क्योंकि गत वर्ष खलिहान में ही बीज भोग गया था ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान रबी खाद्यान्नों के अन्तर्गत औसत क्षेत्र 430 लाख हेक्टेयर के लगभग है। धारा है कि चालू रबी मौसम के दौरान खाद्यान्नों के अन्तर्गत इस औसत से अधिक

लकड़ा जा जाएगा। तथापि सरकार ने इस के लिए कोई मौसमवार लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया है।

(ख) रबी 1977-78 की बुवाई से पहले, अनेक सलाह-मशवरो के दौरान राज्य सरकारो ने यह सकेत दिया था कि चाखू रबी की बुवाई के लिए, गेहूँ को छोड़ कर अन्य मुख्य खाद्यान्नों के बीजों की कमी होने की सम्भावना नहीं है।

(ग) अप्रैल, मई, 1977 के दौरान कटाई के समय पर मुख्य गेहूँ उत्पादक राज्यों में बे-मौसमी वर्षा होने में काफी मात्रा में फसलों को नुकसान पहुंचा है जिनमें कि यह बीज के रूप में काम में लाने के हेतु अनुपयुक्त हो गया है। इसलिए राज्य सरकारों को सलाह दी गई थी कि बुवाई के मौसम में काफी पहले किसानों का सावधान करने कि उन के द्वारा रखा गया अनाज शायद बीज के रूप में प्रयोग करने के लिये उपयुक्त न हो और ऐसा होने पर उन्हें बैगलिक प्रबंध कर लेना चाहिए। राज्य सरकारों को सलाह दी गई है कि यदि कुछ कमी महसूस हो तो रोपण कार्य के लिये भारतीय खाद्य निगम के पास उपलब्ध कुछ बढिया अनाज का लाभ उठाए। तदनुसार कुछ राज्यों ने इस सुविधा का लाभ उठाया है।

**News item captioned 'Misuse of Houses Meant for Harijans in Chandigarh'**

1669 SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI  
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the news item at page 3 of the Tribune of 18th October, 1977 about the misuse of houses meant for Harijans and state,

(a) the total number of houses constructed by the Chandigarh Administration in villages for Harijans,

(b) how many of them have been actually given to Harijans;

(c) is it correct that a number of houses have been given to relatives of high officers,

(d) if so, the names of the officers who have got these illegal allotments, and

(e) what action has been taken against the Officers causing this scandal?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) Sixteen houses, 8 each in villages Khuda Alisher & Maloya were constructed in 1972-73 under the special employment programme. The Administration framed rules for their allotment making eligible Scheduled Caste candidates and others with an income of less than Rs. 4000/- per annum or any person deemed fit by the Committee set up for the purpose under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner.

(b) All the 16 houses have been allotted to Harijans.

(c) No Sir

(d) and (e) Do not arise

**वरणगाव रक्षा-उत्पादन कारखाने  
केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलना**

1670 श्री लक्ष्मण राव मानहर  
क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र में वरणगाव रक्षा उत्पादन कारखाने में एक केन्द्रीय विद्यालय न होने के कारण वहाँ बच्चों की शिक्षा एक बड़ी समस्या बन गई है,

(ब) यदि हां, तो वहां एक केन्द्रीय विद्यालय न खोलने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) वहां एक केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बड़कटकी : (क) से (ग). रक्षा प्रतिष्ठानों में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय रक्षा मंत्रालय की विशिष्ट सिफारिशों पर खोले जाते हैं। वरणशंख रक्षा उत्पादन कारखाने में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने के लिये केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन में कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

#### Work under White Revolution

1671. SHRI YAGYA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places where work was done in regard to white revolution in the country during the last three years indicating the quantum of work done there; and

(b) the scheme of Government for the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) For increasing milk production in the country and the various activities taken up during the last three years and the quantum of work done are as follows:—

(i) *Intensive Cattle Development Project.*

At present 90 such projects are functioning all over the country. These projects cover about 9 million breedable bovines through about 8,000 artificial insemination sub-centres. These projects also undertake fodder develop-

ment programmes, livestock health coverage and marketing of milk.

(ii) *Key Village Blocks.*

There are about 550 such blocks having about 5,000 A.I. sub-centres covering nearly 6 million breedable bovines.

(iii) *Central and State Cattle Breeding Farms.*

There are nearly 170 cattle breeding farms in various States which carry out the following functions:—

(a) Production of superior bulls of indigenous breeds for distribution in cattle development projects for upgrading the local stock.

(b) Rearing of exotic dairy type breeding bulls for supply to projects engaged in crossbreeding of indigenous cows.

(iv) In addition, there are Central Cattle Breeding Farms at Kerala, Punjab, Bangalore, Mandi, Almora; Haryana and Assam. The programme is further supported by establishment of frozen semen banks and maintaining nucleus of pure bred stock.

(v) Besides the above, under the Operation of flood Scheme, a programme for increased milk production has been taken up in 57 districts of 10 States of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Bihar West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra Punjab Haryana and the Union Territory of Delhi. The Programme has organised about 7000 dairy cooperatives covering 6.8 lakh milk producers in its area of operation.

(vi) Assistance from the International Development Agency of World Bank has been availed for integrated dairy development projects in the 3 States of Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan covering a total of 22 districts. Work has been initiated to set up 10 dairy plants and about 1300 milk producers cooperative societies have been organised. These societies

have been covered under the technical inputs programme for increased milk production, such as breeding facilities feeds and fodder, veterinary aid, farmer training and extension

(b) The main emphasis for increased milk production will be on cross breeding of cattle with exotic dairy breeds by using frozen semen technology in milk shed areas. Along with this, buffalo development programme will be intensified. The Government has under consideration a massive 8 year dairy development programme—Operation Flood II which is planned to be implemented in two phases. The project aims at developing 25 cluster Federation and 4 solus districts in 15 States. It is also proposed to set up milk supply schemes in 144 towns having more than 1 lakh population.

छोटे किसान विकास अभिकरण, सीमान्त कृषि, खेतिहर मजदूर तथा सूखा प्रभावित क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम का कार्यक्षेत्र

1672 श्री धर्मासह भाई पटेल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) छोटे किसान विकास अभिकरण (एस० एफ० डी० ए०) सीमान्त विकास और खेतिहर मजदूर (एम० एफ० एल० एन०) तथा सूखा-प्रभावित क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम (डी० पी० ए० पी०) का कार्यक्षेत्र और विस्तार किस तरह तय किया जाता है और ये योजनाएँ गुजरात के किन जिलों में चालू हैं ;

(ख) छोटे किसान, सीमान्त किसान, और खेतिहर मजदूरों की परिभाषा किस प्रकार निश्चित की जाती है और उन के मामलों में कितने-कितने एकड़ या हेक्टेयर भूमि की होल्डिंग रखी गई है,

(ग) क्या छोटे किसान विकास अभिकरण योजना के अन्तर्गत छोटे और सीमान्त किसानों के लिये 2 और 1 हेक्टेयर की सीमा को बढ़ा कर 4 और 2 हेक्टेयर करने का प्रस्ताव है, और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री भा प्रताप सिंह) (५) संयुक्त लघु वृषक विकास एजेंसी का कार्यक्षेत्र लघु/सीमान्त किसान और कृषि श्रमिकों के केन्द्रीयकरण तथा उपलब्धता के आधार पर तय किया जाता है, ताकि लगभग 50 000 लाभभोगियों तथा डेरी, मुर्गीपालन आदि जैसे महायक व्यवसायों का शुरू करने के लिये क्षेत्र की उपयुक्तता की पहचान की जा सके। सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम तथा बमण्ड क्षेत्र विराम कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत मूल रूप से लागू गए जिले लघु किसान विकास एजेंसी परियोजनाओं का पना लगाने का लिए नहीं चुन जाते हैं क्योंकि लघु किसान विकास एजेंसी की तरह लघु तथा सीमान्त किसानों और कृषि श्रमिकों का लाभ इन कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत भी उपलब्ध है। गुजरात राज्य में निम्नलिखित 6 जिले हैं जहाँ फिलहाल लघु किसान विकास एजेंसी कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है —

- (1) जूनागढ़ (2) सूरत (3) वडादरा
- (4) साबरकान्था (5) बलसाड तथा (6) भरुच।

जहाँ तक सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम का संबंध है, परियोजना क्षेत्र निम्नलिखित उद्देश्यीय मानदण्ड के आधार पर तय किया जाता है —

(क) सूखा पड़ने की भावना।

(ख) वर्षा के पानी का निम्न तथा अनियमित वितरण, तथा

(ग) सिंचाई के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र का कुछेक भाग ।

वे जिले, जहाँ गुजरात में सूबाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है, कच्छ, बसकान्धा, सुरेन्द्रनगर, राजकोट, जामनगर, अमरेली तथा पंचमहल है । इनमें मेहसाना, अहमदाबाद तथा भावनगर जिलों के निकटस्थ क्षेत्र भी शामिल है ।

(ख) स्थिति सलग्न विवरण में दी गई है ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठना ।

#### विवरण

लघु कृषक विकास एजेंसी परियोजनाओं के लिए, लघु/सीमान्त कृषको तथा कृषि श्रमिकों की एक रूप परिभाषा निम्न

प्रकार से अर्चनाई गई है :-

लघु कृषक :- 1.0 से 2.0 हेक्टेयर के बीच शुष्क भूमि की जोतों वाले काश्तकार, श्रेणी एक की सिंचित भूमि के मामले में, सीमा उपर्युक्त की 50 प्रतिशत होगी, अर्थात् 0.50 से 1.00 हेक्टेयर ।

सीमान्त कृषक :- 1.00 हेक्टेयर तक की शुष्क भूमि की जोतों वाले काश्तकार श्रेणी एक की सिंचित भूमि के मामले में सीमा 0.50 हेक्टेयर होगी ।

कृषि श्रमिक :- बिना जोत वाले काश्तकार, परन्तु जिनके पास स्थाई वास भूमि है तथा जिनकी मजदूरी का 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक कृषि सम्बन्धी व्यवसायों से प्राप्त होता है ।

सूबाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के लिए, लघु/सीमान्त किसानों को पहचानने हेतु निम्नलिखित भूमि जोत सीमाएँ निर्धारित की गई हैं —

राज्य	लघु किसान		(हेक्टेयर में)	
	सिंचित भूमि	शुष्क भूमि	सीमान्त किसान निचित भूमि	शुष्क भूमि
(गुजरात)				
(क) शुष्क क्षेत्र — कच्छ, बसकान्धा तथा मेहसाना	1.50	7.00	0.75	3.50
(ख) अर्ध-शुष्क क्षेत्र — गुजरात के अन्य जिले	1.50	3.00	0.75	1.50

एच० बी० 3 मिलेट बीज  
1673. श्री अर्सेतिह भाई पटेल :  
क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को पटेल इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन, जूनागढ़ से राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम के एच० बी० 3 मिलेट बीज खराब होने के बारे में अग्रस्त, 1977

में कोई शिकायत प्राप्त हुई थी और यदि हा, तो शिकायत में किन बातों का उल्लेख किया गया था ,

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उस शिकायत की जांच की है और यदि हा तो कब और उसमें क्या खराबियाँ पाई गईं,

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो जांच कब तक की जायेगी; और

(ब) व्यापारियों के पास पड़े राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम के खराब एच० बी० 3 मिलेट बीजों के सप्लाई को बदलने के लिए, जिसके कारण व्यापारियों को हानि उठानी पड़ी है क्या कार्यवाही की गई है या करने का विचार है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) से (ब) जी हाँ। पटेल इंजीनियरिंग कॉर्पोरेशन, जूनागढ़ से, जो गुजरात राज्य में राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम के विक्रेता है, अगस्त, 1977 में एक शिकायत मिली थी। शिकायत में उठाए गये मुख्य मुद्दे नीचे दिए गये हैं —

(1) मैसर्स पटेल इंजीनियरिंग कॉर्पोरेशन, जूनागढ़ को, जो राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम के प्राधिकृत विक्रेता है, 1975 में एच० बी० 3 मिलेट के बीजों की सप्लाई की गई थी। वे बीज गुजरात सरकार द्वारा खराब बोनित कर दिये गए थे।

(2) राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम की नियत के अनुसार मैसर्स पटेल इंजीनियरिंग कॉर्पोरेशन ने बहुत ही राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम को लौटा दिया ताकि इसे बदल दिया जाए।

(3) राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम के संबंधित अधिकारी ने बीज बदलने के लिए कुछ रुपये की मांग की, जिसकी भदायगी उसे नहीं की गई।

(4) राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम ने उस बीज को पुनः प्रमाणित स्टॉक से बदल दिया। किन्तु इसकी भी पैकिंग क्षतिग्रस्त और खराब पाई गई, जिसका उपभोक्ताओं ने प्रतिरोध किया।

(5) वर्ष 1977 में शिकायतकर्ता ने पुनः प्रमाणित बीज को बदलवाने का प्रयास किया, लेकिन राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम ने इस अनुरोध को स्वीकार नहीं किया। गुजरात सरकार ने भी इस बीज को पुनः प्रमाणित करने से इंकार

कर दिया क्योंकि वह खराब पाया गया था।

(6) शिकायतकर्ता के अनुरोधों के बावजूद राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम ने विक्रेता तथा सप्लायर (राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम) के बीच हुए वरार की शर्तों के अनुसार अपने विक्रेता को दुबारा मुआवजा नहीं दिया है।

इस शिकायत की जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही है। पालनीय सदस्य द्वारा मांगी गई सूचना जांच पूरी होने पर और सच्चा के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

उर्वरक की कीमतों में कमी

1974. श्री भर्मेसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) 1 अप्रैल, 1977 से 31 अक्तूबर, 1977 तक की अवधि के बीच किन-किन उर्वरकों की कीमतों में कमी की गई और प्रत्येक उर्वरक की कीमत में कितनी कमी की गई,

(ख) क्या उर्वरकों की कीमतें अभी भी बहुत अधिक हैं और यदि हाँ, तो अब किन-2 उर्वरकों की कीमतों में कमी की जायेगी, कब तब की जायेगी और कितनी कमी की जायेगी, और

(ग) सरकारी, अर्द्ध-सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी कंपनियों द्वारा उर्वरकों के मूल्य किस प्रकार निर्धारित किये जाते हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) (क) 1 अप्रैल, 1977 से 31 अक्तूबर, 1977 की अवधि के दौरान यूरिया के खुदरा मूल्य 1650 रुपये प्रति मीटरी टन से 1550 रुपये प्रति मीटरी टन अर्थात् प्रति मीटरी टन 100 रुपये की कमी की गई है। उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार इंडियन फार्मर्स फर्टिलाइजर कोऑपरेटिव लिमिटेड ने एन० पी० के (10-26-26)



के सुपर मूल्य में 100 रुपये प्रति मीटरी टन और एन० पी० के (12-32-16) के मूल्यों में 130 रुपये प्रति मीटरी टन की कमी कर दी है। कुछ विनिर्देशों ने खिल म सुपरफास्फेट की कीमतों में भी कमी कर दी है (कमी की मात्रा प्रति एकक और प्रति राज्य भिन्न-भिन्न है)।

(ख) उर्वरक की कीमतें, जून 1974 की कीमतों के मुकाबले से प्रायः काफी कम हैं। उदाहरणार्थ, जून 1974 के मुकाबले में, यूरिया की कीमतों में 22.5 प्रतिशत, डाइअमोनियम फास्फेट में 26.5 प्रतिशत, एमोनियम नाइट्रोफास्फेट (20-20-0) में 14.3 प्रतिशत, एन० पी० के० (17-17-17) में 30.1 प्रतिशत और मुरिएट आक पोटाश में 34.6 प्रतिशत तक की कमी हुई है। फलस्वरूप सरकार का कीमतों में घट्ट कर कम करने का कोई विचार नहीं है।

(ग) देश में स्ट्रेट और कामप्लेक्स फर्टिलाइजर्स (जो देश में बेचे जाने वाले उर्वरकों में सर्वाधिक हैं) की कीमतें निम्न प्रकार से निर्धारित की जाती हैं —

सरकार, यूरिया, एमोनियम सल्फेट और कैल्शियम एमोनियम नाइट्रेट की अधिकतम खुदरा कीमतें और पोटाशिक उर्वरकों के साथ, जो कि पूर्णतया आयात विधे जाते हैं समस्त आयातित उर्वरकों की फुटकर कीमतें निर्धारित करती हैं। ये कीमतें निम्न बावों को ध्यान में रख कर की जाती हैं—आयातित उर्वरकों का उतारने, सभारणों की लागत और अन्य लागतों सहित उर्वरकों की लागत देशी उत्पादन की लागत, कृषकों के लिए लाभ-लागत अनुपात, कृषक का कोई निश्चित मूल्य धदा करने का सामर्थ्य कितनी राज्य-सहायता आवश्यक है तथा किसी विनिर्दिष्ट उर्वरक के लिए कितनी राज्य-सहायता की जा सकती है।

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देश में 'उत्पादित खिल म सुपरफास्फेट की कीमतें, सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत कानूनों के अनुसार भारतीय उर्वरक संघ द्वारा निश्चित की जाती हैं।

अन्य देशी फास्फेटिक और त्रिफोस्फेट उर्वरकों की कीमतें (जिनको पी एच 5 स्तर के विद्युत पंप-सहायता दी जाती है) का सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदन किया जाता है।

मन्त्रालय में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

1675. श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बातों की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजभाषा हिन्दी के उत्तरोत्तर प्रयोग के लिए मन्त्रालय में तथा उसके सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों में कितने अधिकारी एवं कर्मचारी नियुक्त हैं और उनके द्वारा क्या कार्य किया जा रहा है,

(ख) क्या राजभाषा निदेशक को पर्याप्त प्रशासनिक शक्तियाँ नहीं दी गई हैं और सिंचाई विभाग एवं केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में उनके निरीक्षणों की क्षमताओं को पूरी तरह कार्यान्वित नहीं किया गया है, और

(ग) यदि हाँ तो मन्त्रालय में राजभाषा हिन्दी के उत्तरोत्तर प्रयोग के मार्ग में बाधाएँ एवं शिथिलता को दूर करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

कृषि एवं सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री गुरजीत सिंह बडवाड़ा) (क) राजभाषा हिन्दी के प्रचारी प्रयोग के लिए मन्त्रालय तथा इसके सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों में नियुक्त किये गये अधिकारियों तथा कार्यचारियों की सूची

अनुबन्ध 1 में दी गई है। [अनुबन्ध में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल० टी०-1189/77] मंत्रालय में ये पद केवल हिन्दी के प्रगामी प्रयोग के लिए हैं।

(ख) निदेशक (राजभाषा) के पद के कार्य तथा उत्तरदायित्व अनुबन्ध ii में दिये गये हैं। [अनुबन्ध में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल० टी०-1189/77] उनके द्वारा की गई कुछ सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित किया गया है और अन्य सिफारिशों पर कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

(ग) बाधाओं तथा शिथिलता को दूर करने के लिए कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं।

#### Urdu Departments in various Universities

1677 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state,

(a) names of Universities where there are separate Departments for teaching Urdu Language and Urdu Literature;

(b) how many students are there in each Department of those Universities; and

(c) what facilities are there in these Universities for carrying on research on growth and development of Urdu language, Urdu culture and Urdu literature?

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

#### Scheme of Food for work under Rural Works Programme

1678. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state-

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal has drawn up a scheme popularly known as "Food for work" as a part of expansion of rural works programme for creating productive assets and additional employment opportunities; if so, the salient features thereof;

(b) what assistances, if any, are being given by the Centre for the successful implementation of the said scheme;

(c) whether the Government have formulated any central scheme as guidelines for the State and if so, what are the details thereof; and

(d) whether the scheme has been launched in any State; if so, progress so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir. The wheat offered by the Government of India will be dovetailed with the State budgetary resources so as to augment the total fund for implementation of Rural Works Programme. An elaborate employment oriented programme with emphasis on revitalisation of and reinforcement of water resources in the rural areas through execution of schemes for improvement of tanks, drainage channels and creation of other infrastructure like contour bunds, soil and water conservation, afforestation works besides improvement of rural roads, is envisaged to be taken up.

(b) Under the scheme of the Government of India additional quantities of wheat and milo are made available to the State free of cost to be utilised for

payment of a part or of all the wages of workers engaged on public works

(c) A Central scheme for utilisation of foodgrain stocks to augment the non-Plan funds of the State Governments for the maintenance of public works on which large investments had been made in the past was introduced from April, 1977 for a period of two years. Under the scheme, additional quantities of wheat and milo equivalent in money value to 30 per cent of the State/Union Territory Government's current level of expenditure on the maintenance of public works in rural areas are made available to the State/Union Territory Governments free of cost to be utilised for payment of a part or of all the wages of workers engaged in public works in rural areas relating to maintenance. The scope of the scheme has now been extended so as to cover ongoing plan and non-plan schemes, new items of capital works and works related to flood protection and execute work projects throughout the year instead of limiting their execution to the lean period of four months. Foodgrains are released to State Governments in instalments according to requirements and utilisation. The foodgrains can also be utilised as whole or part of the wages to labourers working under contractors on public works provided it is ensured that the contractors do not misutilise the foodgrains meant to be distributed to labour.

(d) Foodgrains assistance under the scheme has been availed of so far by Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. As the scheme has been recently introduced only, reports in respect of utilisation of foodgrains and generation of employment opportunities by the States are not available.

#### Buffer Stock of Foodgrains and its Disbursement

1679 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state,

(a) total buffer stock with the Government as at the end of March, 1976, March 1977 and October, 1977;

(b) contribution of each variety of foodgrains; including fine rice, super-fine rice, coarse rice, pulses, milo, wheat and Bajra, in this total; and

(c) total disbursement, state-wise and month-wise, of foodgrains through public distribution during the period January 1977 to October, 1977?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The total stocks of foodgrains with the Central and State Governments at the end of March, 1976, March, 1977 and October, 1977 are indicated below:—

(In '000 tonnes)

Month Ending	Rice*	Wheat	C. Grains@	Total
March, 1976 . . . . .	4723	4859	900	10482
March, 1977 . . . . .	6249	11122	665	18036
October, 1977 . . . . .	4362	12841	181	17384

\*—Quality-wise rice figures are not available.

@—Break up of different coarse grains is not available.

In addition to the above stocks, the FCI was holding 15 thousand tonnes, 6 thousand tonnes and 20 thousand tonnes of pulses (including gram) at the end of March, 1976 March, 1977 and October, 1977 respectively

(c) A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the Sabha [Placed in Library. See No LT-1190/77],

#### Completion of Rehabilitation Programme of D.P's

1680 SHRI CHITTA BASU Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the rehabilitation programme of the displaced persons from East Pakistan and West Pakistan has since been completed,

(b) if not, whether there is any residual problem, and

(c) whether any assessment has been made for ascertaining the actual volume of the residual problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKAR) (a) to (c) The present position of rehabilitation of displaced persons from former West Pakistan and East Pakistan is given below —

#### I Displaced persons from West Pakistan

The rehabilitation programme of the displaced persons from former West Pakistan was by and large completed long back. There is, however, some residuary work details of which, as at the end of 1976-77, are given in Chapter XVII of the Annual Report of the Department of Rehabilitation for 1976-77. In pursuance of Government policy to wind up its activities relating to the displaced persons from former West Pakistan, residuary work per-

taining to administration, management and disposal of remaining undisposed of evacuee and Government built properties and recovery of outstanding dues has been/is being entrusted to the respective State Governments. The State Governments of Punjab, Haryana (except Faridabad), Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat Maharashtra, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu have already been entrusted with the residuary work. Negotiations are in progress for similar arrangements with the State Governments of Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. Steps are being taken to transfer the remaining undisposed of lands/properties in Delhi to Delhi Administration/Delhi Development Authority

#### II Displaced persons from former East Pakistan

Of the displaced persons from former East Pakistan, only 10,555 families are awaiting rehabilitation in the various camps/karmi shibirs as on 31-10-1977. All these families are expected to be resettled by 1982-83, mostly in the Dandakaranya Project. It will take another two to three years to complete the work of issue of pattas to these settlers and to transfer the settlers villages and other institutions run by the Dandakaranya Project to the Governments of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh.

The position in regard to the residual problem of rehabilitation of displaced persons in West Bengal was reviewed by a Working Group set up by the Government in July, 1975. The Working Group's recommendations contained in its report submitted on 10th March, 1976 have been by and large accepted as stated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 3127 in the Lok Sabha on 11-7-77.

**Review of land Ceiling Laws**

1681. SHRI CHITTA BASU:

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:

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

(a) whether Government propose to review the land ceiling laws and enhance the ceiling limits; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

बहुपुत्र के बाढ़ नियंत्रण कार्य के बारे में राष्ट्रीय बाढ़ नियंत्रण आयोग द्वारा सर्वेक्षण

1682. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय बाढ़ नियंत्रण आयोग ने बहुपुत्र नदी के बाढ़ नियंत्रण कार्य के सर्वेक्षण का कार्य अपने हाथ में ले लिया है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्ध में स्थिति क्या है और कितना कार्य किया जाना है तथा इसे किस प्रकार पूरा किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानू प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं। राष्ट्रीय बाढ़ आयोग की स्थापना देश में अब तक अपनाए गए बाढ़-नियंत्रण उपायों के कार्यक्रम तथा नीति का गहराई में अध्ययन करने तथा बाढ़ नियंत्रण समस्या के लिए समन्वित, समेकित एवं वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण विकसित करने तथा एक राष्ट्रीय बाढ़ नियंत्रण योजना तैयार करने के लिए की गई है।

(ख) यह सर्वेक्षण पैदा नहीं होता।

चना, मसूर आदि का उत्पादन करने के लिये अभियान

1683. श्री युबराज : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या "अधिक भन्न उपजाओ" अभियान के समान चना, मसूर, मटर तथा अन्य दालों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने का एक राष्ट्रीय अभियान चलाया गया है,

(ख) क्या इस कार्यक्रम को सफल बनाने के लिए भादानी, बिजली, डीजल तथा ऋण की समुचित तथा सामयिक पूर्ति की व्यवस्था की गई है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस कार्यक्रम को सफल बनाने के लिए किन राज्यों में इनकी पूर्ति करने के लिए पर्याप्त व्यवस्था की गई है तथा कब से की गई है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) (क) जी हां। चना, मसूर और दूसरी दालें अधिक पैदा करने के लिए अधिक भन्न उपजाओ अभियान की तरह ही एक राष्ट्रीय अभियान शुरू किया गया है।

(ख) जी हां। राज्यों को हिदायत दी गई है कि वे यह सुनिश्चित करें कि बीजों, उर्वरकों, कीटनाशक दवाओं और ऋण आदि निवेशों की समय पर आपूर्ति की जाए। डीजल और बिजली की कमी की कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है।

(ग) ये राज्य हैं—मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, राजस्थान, हरियाणा, पंजाब और पश्चिम बंगाल।

कृषि स्नातकों से लाभ

1684 श्री सुरजराज : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के 18 कृषि विश्व-विद्यालयों में छात्रों की संख्या 44 हजार हो गई है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप कृषि स्नातकों को बेरोजगारी का सामना करने की संभावना है ,

(ख) क्या किसानों के पुत्रों को कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों में पर्याप्त प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं मिल रहा है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप 75 प्रतिशत कृषि भूमि आधुनिक कृषि तकनीक से न तो लाभान्वित हुई है और न ही बेरोजगारी की समस्या हल हुई है, और

(ग) क्या पंजाब तथा हरियाणा के कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों में किसानों के पुत्रों के लिए सीटें भारक्षित की गई हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) नहीं, श्रीमान्,

कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों, जिनमें आ० क० प्र० संस्थान भी शामिल है, की संख्या इस समय 22 है 1976-77 के दौरान 22 कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों में भर्ती होने वाले विद्यार्थियों की संख्या 6571 थी और उत्तीर्ण स्नातकों की संख्या 4816 थी इस समय कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों में कुल भर्ती होने वालों की संख्या लगभग अनुमानतः 25000 है जिनमें पशु विज्ञान, कृषि इंजीनियरिंग, गृह विज्ञान आदि के विद्यार्थी भी शामिल हैं। यदि कृषि विकास की योजनाएं पूरी तरह लागू हो जाती हैं तो उत्तीर्ण स्नातकों की वर्तमान संख्या को पूरी तरह अवशोषित किया जा सकता है।

(ख) कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों में भर्ती का आधार प्रायः योग्यता होता है परन्तु 9 ऐसे कृषि विश्वविद्यालय हैं जिनमें या तो किसानों के लड़कों के लिए भारक्षित स्थान हैं या उन्हें विशेष तरजीह दी जाती है।

(ग) जी हाँ, श्रीमान्। पंजाब और हरियाणा कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों में क्रमशः 1 और 5 प्रतिशत स्थानों का भारक्षित किसानों के पुत्र और पुत्रियों के लिए है।

1868-87 के दौरान विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों में भर्ती अधिकतम की जहाँ विभिन्न पाठ्यक्रमों में भर्ती होने वालों की संख्या निम्नलिखित थी :—

	प्रवेश	उत्तीर्ण
बी० एस० सी० (कृषि)	8883	5876 (1970-71)
बी० बी० एस० सी०	1365	1086 (1970-71)
बी० एस० सी० (कृषि इंजीनियरिंग)	329	255 (1972-73)
योग	10577	7217

इसकी तुलना में वर्तमान भर्ती इस प्रकार है —

बी० एस० सी० (कृषि)	4114	3314
बी० बी० एस० सी०	1158	906
बी० एस० सी० (कृषि इंजीनियरिंग)	395	288
बी० एस० सी० (गृह विज्ञान)	619	245
बी० एस० सी० (उच्चान विज्ञान)	80	60
बी० एस० सी० (मत्स्य पालन)	40	18
बी० एस० सी० (वेयरी प्रौद्योगिकी)	165	85

योग 6571 4816

यह भाषा की जाती है कि भर्ती में इस कमी से विभिन्न राज्यों में बेरोजगारी की सम्भावना कुछ घटेगी। फिर भी उ० प्र० में लगभग 24 ऐसे महाविद्यालय हैं जिनमें कृषि में पूर्ण स्नातक पाठ्यक्रम है, उनमें अधिकांश अबमानक (सब स्टेण्डर्ड) स्नातक पैदा कर रहे हैं। बेरोजगारी की यह समस्या प्रमुखतः सम्बन्ध महाविद्यालयों की अनियोजित उत्पत्ति तथा अनियन्त्रित प्रतियोगिता उत्तीर्ण होने वाली संख्या के कारण है।

कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों में भर्ती प्रायः योग्यता के आधार पर होती है। फिर भी

निम्नलिखित कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों में किसानों के पुत्र व पुत्रियों को भर्ती के लिए विशेष तरजीह/भारक्षण दिया जाता है।

1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश कृषि विश्व-विद्यालय, हैदराबाद 25 प्रतिशत
2. कोकण कृषि विद्यापीठ, डपोली 15 प्रतिशत
3. पंजाबराज कृषि विद्या-पीठ, झकोला 15 प्रतिशत
4. महात्मा फूले कृषि विद्या-पीठ, राहुडी 15 प्रतिशत



5. मण्डलासथा कृषि विश्व-  
विद्यालय परभनी 15 प्रतिशत
6. पंजाब कृषि विश्वविद्या-  
लय, लुधियाना 1 प्रतिशत
7. हरियाणा कृषि विश्व-  
विद्यालय, हिसार 5 प्रतिशत
8. उड़ीसा कृषि और प्रौ-  
द्योगिकी विश्वविद्यालय विशेष कोटा
9. कृषि विज्ञान विश्वविद्या-  
लय, बंगलौर विशेष कोटा

\* इस सख्याओं में सम्बद्ध महाविद्यालयों के आकड़े भी शामिल हैं।

#### दालों के विकास का सघन कार्यक्रम

1685. श्री युवराज क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तेरह दाल उत्पादक राज्यों के चात्सीस चुने हुए जिलों में दाल-विकास का सघन कार्यक्रम शुरू किए गए हैं, और यदि हा, तो ये कार्यक्रम किन राज्यों में शुरू किये गये हैं, और

(ख) क्या राज्य सरकारों ने किसानों की सुधरी हुए तकनीकें द्वारा दालों की काश्त करने हेतु, दालों के विकासार्थ प्रदर्शन करने सकर तथा प्रामाणिक बीज उचित दर की दुकानों पर सप्लाई करने और दालों के उत्पादन को कुप्रभावित करने वाले कीटाणुओं को नियन्त्रित करने के कार्य के लिए वित्तीय सहायता अभी तक प्रदान नहीं की है, और यदि हा, तो इस कार्य के लिए वित्तीय सहायता कब दी जायेगी और यदि कोई सहायता नहीं दी जानी है, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री कुरवीत सिंह बरनवाल): (क) जी हाँ। ये कार्यक्रम आन्ध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, गुजरात, हरियाणा, कर्नाटक, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा, पंजाब, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल राज्यों में शुरू किये गये हैं।

(ख) दालों के विकास की केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना को उपरोक्त सभी राज्यों में 1977-78 के दौरान जारी रखा जा रहा है। वित्तीय सहायता के प्रतिमान में (1) किसानों के खेतों में प्रदर्शनों का आयोजन करना जिससे कि उन्हें उन्नत तकनीकें अपनाने के लिए प्रेरित किया जा सके, (2) दालों की उन्नत किस्मों का उत्पादन और आपूर्ति करना (3) कीटों, कृमियों और रोगों के नियंत्रण के लिए किसानों द्वारा आवश्यकता पर आधारित वनस्पति रक्षण के न्यूनतम उपाय अपनाने के हेतु वनस्पति रक्षण रासायनिक दवाओं और उपस्कर के लिए साहाय्य देना शामिल है।

भूमिगत जल संसाधनों के विकास में प्रगति

1686. श्री युवराज : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या पूर्वी राज्यों में, जहाँ विकास की पर्याप्त सम्भावनाएँ हैं, भूमिगत जल संसाधनों के विकास की प्रगति का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए दो केन्द्रीय दल गठित किये गये हैं,

(ख) क्या इन दलों ने लघु सिंचाई कार्यक्रमों की क्रियान्विति की समीक्षा के लिए 11 राज्यों का दौरा किया है, यदि हा, तो क्या दलों ने संस्थागत निवेश के

उचित उपबंधों तथा पद्धतों को अपनाने के सम्बन्ध में उत्पन्न कठिनाइयों का उल्लेख किया है और कठिनाइयों को दूर करने का सुझाव दिया है; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इस दिशा में कितनी प्रगति हुई है और किन-किन राज्यों में भूमिगत जल संगठनों को सुदृढ़ करने के उद्देश्य से केन्द्रीय योजनाएं लागू की गई हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बारनाला) (क) जी हा। पूर्वांचल के छ राज्यों अर्थात् असम, बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल में जहां और अधिक भूमिगत जल विकास के लिए अब भी काफी क्षमता है भूमिगत जल विकास व कार्यक्रम को देख-रेख करने के लिए दो केन्द्रीय दल बनाए गए थे।

(ख) जी नहीं। ये दो दल ऊपर (क) में निर्दिष्ट केवल छ राज्यों का ही दौरा करते रहे हैं।

तथापि : सितम्बर, 1976 में बीजना आयोजन में बीजना आयोजन के सलाहकारों की अध्यक्षता में आंध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, कर्नाटक, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल राज्यों में लघु सिंचाई कार्यक्रम का पुनरीक्षण करने के लिये छ केन्द्रीय दल बनाए थे। इन दलों ने इस बात की ओर ध्यान दिलाया था कि सम्भावित निवेश जुटाने और पम्पसेटों को बिजली देने में आशा से कम प्रगति हुई थी। प्रगति में वृद्धि करने के लिए उन्होंने कुछ विशिष्ट उपाय सुझाए थे।

(ग) निम्नलिखित सारणी से पता चलता है कि 11 राज्यों में संस्थागत निवेश और पम्पसेटों का बिजली देने की गति में वृद्धि हुई है।

बीजना	1975-76	1976-77
1 संस्थागत निवेश (करोड़ रुपये)	131 95	170 82
2 पम्पसेटों को बिजली देना (लाख सख्या)	1 24	1 61

हरियाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा, केरल, आंध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, त्रिपुरा, मध्य प्रदेश, गुजरात, पश्चिम बंगाल और तमिलनाडु राज्यों में राजकीय भूमिगत जल संगठनों को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना प्रचलित की गई है।

#### Prospect of Kharif Crop

1687 SHRI S R REDDY

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE  
PATIL

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the estimated output of this year's Kharif crop, and

(b) measures taken to make the maximum procurement of the crop?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARANALA) (a) Estimates of production of kharif crops for 1977-78 are not yet due from different States. However according to present indications the production of kharif cereals is expected to be good.

(b) The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and Food

Corporation of India have been asked to assure that proper and adequate price support arrangements are made for kharif cereals and procurement is maximised for meeting the requirements of the public distribution system. Total procurement of rice during the current season so far (as on 24th November, 1977) has reached a level of 11.3 lakh tonnes which is higher than the quantity procured during the corresponding period in the last year by 2.5 lakh tonnes.

#### **Electrification of Resettlement Colonies in Delhi**

1688. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the Resettlement Colonies in Delhi are not electrified;

(b) whether the DESU has prepared some plans for the electrification of the Colonies;

(c) if so, whether those Schemes are not likely to be implemented in the near future for want of funds, and

(d) if so, will Government be ready to provide necessary funds to DESU for implementing these projects?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (d) Street light is available in all the Resettlement Colonies; but there is no provision for individual electric connections in the 25 sq. yard plots. DESU has surveyed the area and after assessing the needs submitted an estimate. The DDA has asked for funds but no decision has yet been taken.

#### **Norwegian help for Construction of Fishing Vessels**

1689. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether India has received Norwegian financial and technical assistance for construction of eight fishing vessels;

(b) if so, when and where the vessels are to be constructed; and

(c) institution which will be operating these vessels and in which waters?

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

(b) Two vessels are now being constructed at Goa Shipyard Ltd., Goa. For remaining vessels the matter is under consideration.

(c) The Survey vessels will be operated by Exploratory Fisheries Project, Bombay all along Indian waters. The training vessels will be operated by Central Institute of Fisheries Nautical and Engineering Training, Cochin and Central Institute Fisheries Education, Bombay.

#### **Silos with Foreign Assistance**

1690. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign countries, specially Australia, Canada and United States have offered assistance to build silos to store foodgrains and if so, how much capacity of storage would be achieved and on what terms; and

(b) how much finance is negotiated and finalised for building silos at Port locations from the World Bank?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH):** (a) Indications of possible assistance from Australia, Canada and USA for building up of capacity for storage of foodgrains have been received. However, no decisions have so far been taken.

(b) An outlay of about Rs. 17 crores is envisaged for building port silos under the World Bank assisted storage programme.

**Abolition of allotment of one Type below Quarters to Central Government Employees in Delhi**

1691. **DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for abolition of allotment of one class below quarters to Central Government employees in Delhi;

(b) whether by virtue of this change employees Senior in the List of allotment and desirous of getting one type below accommodation were deprived and have become junior in type of their entitlement and by the time they become senior, their entitlement is likely to change due to increase in pay;

(c) whether Government propose to revise its decision and restore status quo with retrospective effect; and

(d) whether Government also propose to formulate a plan to provide houses at least to those Government servants who have rendered more than 10 years service and do not own house in Delhi?

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT):** (a) The decision to abolish

the system of allotment of accommodation of one class below was taken over a decade ago, in respect of officers entitled to types H-IV. This decision was taken considering the low percentage of satisfaction in the lower types.

(b) No statistical information is available. However, there is a decision that representations from such officers, whose names were included in waiting lists for types I, II and III, but were not allotted any residences as their turn for such allotment did not come and they became eligible for higher types with the commencement of next allotment year, may be considered for allotment in types for which they were eligible before the commencement of the allotment year, on the basis of their priority dates for lower types. Such officers who became eligible for higher types, namely type V and above, can apply for allotment in their next below types.

(c) No, Sir. The suggestion will be given due consideration when applications for the next Allotment year are invited.

(d) The stock of general pool residence is proposed to be augmented sufficiently to reduce the period of waiting of officers for houses.

**Financial Assistance to DMC**

1692. **DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state.

(a) is it a fact that the Delhi Municipal Corporation has requested the Union Government for additional financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 1 crore for the current financial year for discharging special obligations in respect of rural areas and urbanised villages;

(b) is it also a fact that the Chairman of the Standing Committee

has discussed the schemes with Union Minister of Works and Housing;

(c) whether Government are aware of the recommendations of the Morarka Commission for special grant-in-aid for such schemes; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government in the above matter?

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

(d) Grant-in-aid is already given to the extent of expenditure on rural areas plan schemes already included in Union Territory plan of Delhi. Specific decision on the request for additional financial assistance of Rs.1 crore has not yet been taken.

**भूतपूर्व कार्यकारी पार्षदों, भूतपूर्व मंत्रियों तथा भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्यों द्वारा सरकारी आवास को न छोड़ा जाना**

1693. श्री रामेश्वर पाटीदार : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भूतपूर्व कार्यकारी पार्षदों, भूतपूर्व मंत्रियों तथा भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्यों ने अभी भी सरकारी आवास नहीं छोड़े हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) सरकारी आवास खाली करने के लिए अभी तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिमरत खन्ना) :  
(क) से (ग) ऐसा कोई भी भूतपूर्व मंत्री

जो संसद की किसी भी सत्र का सदस्य नहीं है, वाम के दखल में नहीं है ।

11 भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्यों और एक भूतपूर्व कार्यकारी पार्षद अभी भी सरकारी आवास के दखल में हैं । उनके नाम संलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं। लोक परिसर (अनधिकृत दखलकारों की वेदखली) अधिनियम, 1971 के अधीन कार्यवाही चल रही है । श्री महावीर त्यागी के मामले में स्वास्थ्य ठीक न होने के आधार पर उन्हें 1-11-77 तक मानव संसाधन की अनुमति दी गई थी । श्री महावीर त्यागी के मामले पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

उन भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्या/कार्यकारी पार्षद के नामों का विवरण जिन्होंने अभी तक सरकारी आवास खाली नहीं किया ।

**सामान्य पूल बास**

1. श्री तुलमोहन राम

**लोकसभा पूल बास**

2. श्री महेन्द्र सिंह गिल

3. श्री कार्तिक ओरात

4. श्री जम्बूदत्त धोने

5. श्री एच० एन० मुखर्जी

6. श्री एम० एम० महापात्र

7. श्री एम० एम० बनर्जी

8. श्री विजय दाल सिद्ध

9. श्री बी जकर गिरि

**राज्यसभा पूल बास**

10. श्री बी० टी० लक्ष्मणी



### भूतपूर्व क्रांतिकारी पर्व

11 श्री माने राम

झिंका नामला पुनरीक्षणनीय है

12 श्री महावीर त्यागी ।

बड़ी सिंचाई योजनाओं के चयन का आधार

1694. श्री रामानन्द सिंचारी क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) बीडी सिंचाई योजनाओं का चयन किस-किस आधार पर किया जाता है,

(ख) योजनाओं की लागत तथा उनके लाभ के निर्धारण के लिए सिंचाई विभाग तथा केन्द्रीय जल आयोग द्वारा क्या व्यवस्था की गई है, और

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में विशेषज्ञ अर्थशास्त्रियों की राय ली जाती है जैसा कि विषय बैंक ने सुझाव दिया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) (क) जिन स्कीमों का कृषि कमान क्षेत्र 10,000 हेक्टेयर से ज्यादा होता है उन्हें प्राजकल बृहद सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया जाता है। सिंचाई राज्य विषय है और सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के आयोजन, अन्वेषण और उन्हें तैयार करने का काम राज्य सरकारों द्वारा स्कीमों की तकनीकी-आर्थिक व्यावहारिकता के आधार पर किया जाता है।

(ख) और (ग) राज्य सरकारों द्वारा प्रस्तुत की जाने वाली परियोजना रिपोर्टों की जांच केन्द्रीय जल आयोग के विष विशेषज्ञों-ग्रुप निदेशालयों, कृषि विभाग के जलप्रबन्ध प्रभाग और सिंचाई विभाग के

चित्त अनुभाग में दी जाती है। सिंचाई परियोजनाओं को आर्थिक सफलता का निश्चय लाभ-लागत अनुपात के आधार पर किया जाता है और जिन परियोजनाओं का लाभ-लागत अनुपात 1.51 या उससे अधिक होता है उन्हें स्वीकार्य समझा जाता है, सिंचाई सुधार-प्रवर्धन क्षेत्रों की स्कीमों के मामले में जहाँ 1.1 के लाभ-लागत अनुपात की स्वीकार्य समझा जाता है।

ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों के बीच शिक्षा असंतुलन

1695 श्री रामानन्द सिंचारी क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) शहरी क्षेत्रों तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के स्कूलों में, भ्रमण-भ्रमण कितने कितने विद्यार्थियों के लिए एक अध्यापक नियुक्त किया गया है, और

(ख) यदि इसमें कोई असंतुलन है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं तथा ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में इस असंतुलन को दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यावाही की जायेगी ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्रीमति रेखुका देवी बड़कडकी)

(क) तृतीय शैक्षिक सर्वेक्षण में संकलित आंकड़ों के अनुसार शहरी तथा ग्रामीण दोनों क्षेत्रों में स्कूल शिक्षा के सभी स्तरों पर अध्यापकों और छात्रों का मिश्रित अनुपात 1:32 है।

(ख) पैरा (क) के उत्तर को ध्यान में रखते हुए असमानता और असंतुलन का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**Percentage of Land under Desert** (a) Ahmednagar and Sholapur (Maharashtra), Jodhpur and Nagpur (Rajasthan)

1696 SHRI N K SHEJWALKER

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the percentage of the land in the country affected by the desert, and

(b) the special measures taken to make it fertile during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) The Indian desert occupies an area of 32 lakhs Sq Kms of hot desert mostly in Rajasthan Gujarat Haryana and Karnataka and 07 lakhs Sq Kms of cold desert in Ladakh (J&K). The hot desert is spread over Rajasthan (61 per cent) Gujarat (20 per cent), Punjab and Haryana (9 per cent) and in small pockets (10 per cent) in Maharashtra Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

(b) (i) The Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur which was established in 1959 is undertaking intensive research to work out the scientific technology for increasing agricultural production in the desert areas of the country.

(ii) During the Fifth Five Year Plan the Government of India is implementing a Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) for economic betterment of these areas. The Fifth Plan allocation for this programme is Rs 181.50 crores. A Desert Development Programme has also been initiated from the current year (1976-77). This year's outlay for this programme is Rs 610 crores.

In the DPAP the World Bank is also providing a total assistance of 35 million dollars for financing six projects namely, Anantapur (Andhra Pradesh), Bijapur (Karnataka),

(iii) Rajasthan Canal is under way which will irrigate 114 million Ha by gravity irrigation and 51,000 Ha by lift canal in the districts of Ganganagar Bikaner and Jaisalmer.

(iv) Report of the National Commission on Agriculture 'Desert Development' is under consideration of the Central and State Governments for implementation in the next Five Year Plan.

**Master Plan for Irrigation prepared by State in consultation with Centre**

1697 SHRI AHMED M PATEL  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether any State Government with the consultation of the Central Government have prepared their Master Plan in respect of irrigation in their State,

(b) if so which are those States and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) to (c) Some States have prepared outline of possible future development of irrigation in their territory. Detailed Master Plans identifying the schemes for tapping the entire utilisable water potential their inter-se priorities for future development etc have however, not been prepared in consultation with the Central Government.

**Setting up of Sport Training Institute at Dharmasala**

1698 SHRI M A HANNAN  
ALHAJ

SHRI DURGA CHAND

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



(a) whether Government propose to set up a Sport Training Institute at Dharmasala (Himachal Pradesh) to train players for international games and

(b) if so, when this institution is likely to start and estimated expenditure likely to be incurred on this?

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

(b) Does not arise

**Missing files relating to Time and Nehru Capsules**

1699 SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have made any inquiry about the missing of some files or papers relating to Time and Nehru Capsules, and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) No formal enquiry as such has been conducted regarding missing files and papers relating to Time and Nehru Capsules. However, the matter has been taken up with the Indian Council for Historical Research and the Ministry of Works and Housing to ascertain whether any files or papers on this subject are available at their end. Further course of action will be decided in the light of replies.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above

**Details of schemes proposed to be taken up by DDA**

1700 SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) the details of the schemes which were proposed to be completed in this year by DDA but have not been taken for implementation so far,

(b) the target of developing the plots and constructing the tenements etc. in the year and the next year,

(c) whether the shortage of accommodation of houses has been increasing every year in Delhi, and

(d) if so what specific steps have been taken in the last four months to solve this problem?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) A list showing the schemes which were proposed to be taken up during the current financial year but could not be so taken-up on account of acute financial stringency in the DDA, is laid on the Table of the Sabha [Placed in Library See No LT-1191/77]. No target had, however, been fixed for completion of these schemes in the current financial year.

(b) No specific targets have been fixed during the current and the next financial year for development of plots, except in the case of Jhuggi-Jhonpuri plots for which the target for the current financial year is 35,000 and for the next financial year 20,000. No tenements are proposed to be constructed under the Jhuggi-Jhonpuri-removal Scheme in these years. However, 852 alum tenements are proposed to be constructed in the current financial year and 1272 such tenements are proposed to be constructed in the next financial year subject to availability of funds.

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) The problem is beset with difficulties due to lack of funds. To meet the situation, a self-financing scheme has been launched and efforts are being made to secure loans from HUDCO and the General Insurance Corporation. It is also proposed to float debentures. Efforts are also being made to mobilise the internal resources by expediting recoveries and sale of shops, houses and plots etc. available with the DDA.

**Dispute between DDA and DMC over taking-over of colonies**

1701. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that there is a dispute between the Delhi Development Authority and Delhi Municipal Corporation over taking-over of the colonies;

(b) if so, the names of such colonies and the period from which this dispute is going on; and

(c) what steps government propose to take to settle the dispute between the two organisations at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes Sir, the dispute is about the payment of deficiency charges in connection with the taking over of services.

(b) The information is being collected.

(c) The dispute relating to 11 colonies has been referred to arbitration. For the rest, a Committee consisting of five officers has been set up for settling the disputes.

**Spread of Jhunjhunia weed in Tribal areas of M. P.**

1702. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports about the killer 'Jhunjhunia' weeds causing liver diseases spreading like wild fire in the tribal villages of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether the All India Institute of Medical Sciences has asked the Director-General of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to take long term measures to weed it out; and

(c) if so, measures being taken since then?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. It has been brought to our notice that in some villages of Surguja district in Kusmi block of Madhya Pradesh, occurred due to some liver ailment which is reported to have been caused by eating "Gondhli" millet contaminated with seeds of 'Jhunjhunia' weed.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Joint Scientific Panel of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Indian Council of Medical Research under the Chairmanship of the Director-General, Indian Council of Agricultural Research had discussed at its meetings a report of a Team of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences on the role of this weed

in causing damage to liver. The Panel had recommended *inter alia*, the eradication of 'Jhunjhunia' weed.

(c) At the request of the ICAR, the Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vidyalaya, Jabalpur has conducted a survey of the area and is initiating research on the control of this weed. The State Department of Agriculture, Madhya Pradesh had sanctioned an amount of Rs. 42,000 for undertaking a programme of eradication of Jhunjhunia Weed in the affected villages. The Carmel Hospital staff from Neaadi-Khurd Surguja district, had also undertaken large scale weeding operations. The team of Scientists from Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur visited the area twice, in May and October, 1977 and have prepared a detailed technical report covering nutritional, taxonomical and agronomical aspects of the weed. Two Research schemes on this aspect are being processed for sanction by the ICAR.

#### **Civic amenities in Janakpuri L.I.G. flats**

1703. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Residents of the D.D.A. built L.I.G. flats in Janakpuri have threatened to stop the payment of municipal taxes and their instalments to the D.D.A. if the authorities fail to provide them with adequate civic amenities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Water Supply to Unauthorised Colonies**

1704. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal undertaking has decided to extend water supply to unauthorised colonies; and

(b) if so, how far this decision has been implemented?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Grants to Nehru Memorial Museum and Library**

1705. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total grants that have been given so far to the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library since its inception to date; and

(b) the amount spent on the new building of the Museum and Library and the annual expenditure on the maintenance of the building?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The Nehru Memorial Museum and Library was established as a Society under the Societies Registration Act of 1860 with effect from 1st April, 1966. Since then a sum of Rs. 2,24,93,844 has been given as grant-in-aid for construction of the new library building, purchase of equipment, books furniture etc. and general.

(b) The expenditure on the construction of the new building till date is

Rs. 55,90,377. This figure is included in the total amount mentioned above which has been given as grant-in-aid. The maintenance of the building is being looked after by the CPWD.

### Committees on Subsidy to F.C.I.

1706. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up two committees, one at cabinet level and another at senior officials level, to go into the matter of cutting the subsidy to Food Corporation of India; and

(b) if so, when the reports of these committees are expected and details thereof?

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

(b) The Committees are still examining the matter.

वर्ष 1976-77 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश के लिए चावल गेहूँ और चीनी का कोटा

1707. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय  
नया कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1976-77 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश के लिए चावल, गेहूँ और चीनी का कितना कटा निर्धारित किया गया; और

(ख) उक्त अवधि के दौरान राज्य का वित्तन खाद्यान्न की सप्लाई की गई ?

हुई और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) (क)

केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश सरकार का वित्तीय वर्ष 1976-77 के लिए लगभग 277.5 हजार मीटरी टन गेहूँ और 166.41 हजार टन चीनी आवंटन की थी

(ख) इस आवंटन के प्रात खाद्यान्ना (गेहूँ और मीटो अनाज) का उठाव लगभग 78.6 हजार मीटरी टन था ।

रेगिस्तानी इलाकों में पानी सप्लाई करने की व्यवस्था

1708. श्री एस० ए० सीमाना

श्री दौलत राम सारण

क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने विभिन्न राज्या में रेगिस्तानी इलाकों में रहने वाले लोगों को पानी उपलब्ध कराने के लिए धनराशि मंजूर की है

(ख) क्या इन राज्या के मुख्य मंत्रियों में परामर्श करके इस कार्य के लिए कोई दीर्घकालिक योजना बनाई गई है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी संख्या क्या है तथा इन योजना के अंतर् में राजस्थान का क्या प्राथमिकता दी गई है तथा राजस्थान के लिए कितनी धनराशि मंजूर की गई तथा वहाँ किसप्रकार की जाने वाली योजनाओं के तहत क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बहत) (क) में (ग) देश के समस्या ग्रस्त ग्रामों की



पेय जलपूर्ति योजनाओं के निष्पादन के लिए भारत सरकार ने योजना आयोग तथा वित्त मंत्रालय की सलाह से केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित त्वरित ग्रामीण जन पूर्ति कार्यक्रम तैयार किया है इस कार्यक्रम में सभी समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों को 6-7 वर्षों में शामिल कर लेने की व्यवस्था है।

इस कार्यक्रम के अधीन राजस्थान तथा गुजरात राज्यों को वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान क्रमशः 250 लाख तथा 260 लाख रुपये की धनराशि का नियतन किया गया है जिनमें निर्जन क्षेत्रों के समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों की जलपूर्ति योजनाओं के निष्पादन के लिए क्रमशः 50 लाख तथा 30 लाख रुपये शामिल हैं।

**पशुओं की नस्ल में सुधार करने के लिए योजना**

1709. श्री एस० एस० सोमान :  
श्री कै० मालना :

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने पशुओं की नस्ल में सुधार करने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है ;

(ख) क्या एशिया पशु उत्पादन और स्वास्थ्य आयोग भी भारत को वित्तीय सहायता दे रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितनी और यह किस रूप में दी जा रही है ?

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

(ख) अभी तक कोई वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

**Delhi School Teachers Co-operative House Building Society, Delhi**

1710. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Report of the Enquiry Officer appointed to look into the affairs of the Delhi School Teachers Cooperative House Building Society, Delhi, would be laid on the Table of the House and circulated to the M.Ps;

(b) whether some cases against the so-called Managing Committee which got elected during Emergency by the Registrar, Co-op. Societies, Delhi, in a challengeable manner are pending in the courts of Law in Delhi; if so, full details thereof and latest position of the cases;

(c) whether the so-called Managing Committee of the Society have enrolled many new persons as teacher members and non-teacher members of the Society after assuming office during emergency; and

(d) if so, their number separately?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Enquiries under the Bombay Cooperative Societies Act, 1925, as extended to the Union Territory of Delhi were held thrice viz. in 1963, 1966 and 1972.

The Hon'ble Member has not clarified which Report he is referring to;

but all the Reports are old. Moreover, under Section 55(4) of the Act only a gist of the Report is to be communicated to the Society. Hence the Government do not propose to lay any of these Reports on the Table of the House.

(b) Yes, Sir. Two writ petitions No. 581/77 and No. 659/77 have been filed in the High Court of Delhi. The prayer in the two writ petitions are as in Statement I and II [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1192/77*]. C.W. No. 581/77 is fixed for hearing on 1-12-77. C.W. No. 659/77 is fixed for hearing on 5-12-77.

(c) The Society has denied any new enrolment of either teachers or non-teachers as members.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Food Production by 1985-86**

1711. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a study made by International Food Policy Research Institute wherein it is pointed out that India is projected to face a food deficit of 14 to 17 million tons by 1985-86 unless the trend of production improves in future years; and

(b) if so, the details of the study and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The International Food Policy Research Institute, Washington has undertaken a study at the request of the Consultative Group on Food Production and Investment (CGFPI), with the object of estimating the investments required over the next 15 years to increase food

production in the thirtysix low income, food deficit, Developing Market Economy countries (including India) in order to meet their food needs. According to a progress report of this study considered at the fourth meeting of the CGFPI held in Washington in September, 1977, India is projected to have a wheat equivalent deficit of 4.3 to 39.4 million tonnes by 1990 under various assumptions. The study is still at a very Preliminary stage to offer concrete ideas. However, according to the projections made by the National Commission on Agriculture, the demand and supply for 1985 would be more or less in balance.

#### **Grants to States for Construction of Houses**

1712. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts of grant made by the Central Government to different State Governments for construction of houses during 1975, 1976 and upto October, 1977 with state-wise break-up; and

(b) the number of houses built during the period?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) All Social Housing Scheme introduced by the Ministry of works and Housing, except the subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers, which is a Central Sector Scheme, are in the State Sector and are implemented by the State Governments. As regards the Central Sector Scheme, the Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers, the following amounts of grants were made by the Central Government to the six State Governments who are implementing the scheme:—

ments who are implementing the scheme:—

Name of State	1975	1976	1977 (up to oct. 1977)
(Rs. in lakhs)			
Assam	10.00	8.00	40.00
Tripura	0.20	0.50	1.00
West Bengal	21.60	17.00	30.00
Karnataka	Nil	Nil	Nil
Kerala	6.00	8.50	14.00
Tamil Nadu	2.20	Nil	Nil
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>40.00</b>	<b>34.00</b>	<b>85.00</b>

(b) The number of houses sanctioned under the above scheme is 18,779 and completed so far is 9615

**डेरी विकास के लिये राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सहायता**

1713. श्री सुभाष ग्राहजा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने विभिन्न राज्यों को डेरी विकास के लिये वर्षवार कितनी-कितनी राशि अनुदान और ऋण के रूप में दी ; और

(ख) यह धन राशि आवंटित करने के लिये क्या कमीटी अपनाई गई ?

**कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) :** (क) राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्रीय सहायता समग्र राज्य योजना के आधार पर दी जाती है और यह विकास योजना या परियोजना के किसी विशिष्ट जोड़ से संबंधित नहीं है । यह सहायता

30 प्रतिशत एक मुश्न अनुदान तथा 70 प्रतिशत एकमुश्त ऋण के रूप में दी जाती है । पर्वतीय राज्यों तथा पहाड़ी राज्यों और आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के मामले में एक मुश्न अनुदान की मात्रा 90 प्रतिशत है और एक मुश्त ऋण की मात्रा 10 प्रतिशत है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

**मध्य प्रदेश में अंशकालिक अध्यापकों के वेतनमानों का पुनरीक्षण**

1714. श्री सुभाष ग्राहजा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा चलाई जा रही उपशालाओं (स्कूलों) के अंशकालिक अध्यापकों के वेतनमानों के पुनरीक्षण के प्रस्ताव पर सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार उन्हें अनुभव के आधार पर स्थायी सेवा में लेने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ?



शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बड़कटकी) : (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

### Surveys of Higher Education by Universities

1715. SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has suggested higher education surveys by the Universities for the coordinated development of colleges;

(b) if so, the main purpose of these surveys;

(c) whether the Universities have started these surveys so that they may be incorporated with the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(d) number of Universities who have undertaken the surveys?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (d). According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, on November 1, 1977, the Commission has requested the State Governments and Universities to take up surveys for the coordinated development of Colleges including the nature of their development so that facilities for higher education are created within each University on a planned basis. The Commission has also suggested that, if such survey reports are made available before the next plan period, it would help in the proper development of institutions of higher education. The number of Universities which have started such surveys is not available at present.

### Development of Ashram at Mathura Road

1716. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Development Authority have laid sewer and water lines for development of Ashram at Mathura Road, New Delhi but arrangements in regard to drains connecting these sewer lines, roads and drinking water have not yet been made; and

(b) if so, the action being taken by Government to provide all the facilities in this colony?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). The Delhi Development Authority have laid sewer and water supply lines in the urban village of Harinagar Ashram at Mathura Road. The existing drain running through the village, which carries sullage water from the houses and also storm water during rains, has been connected to the sewerage system laid in the village at suitable points. The water supply system of the village has already been commissioned. The roads cut/disturbed at the time of laying of sewerage system or water supply lines have been repaired and restored to the original condition except for a few lanes which will be taken up and completed during the current financial year.

### गन्ने के मूल्य के बारे में राज्यों से वार्ता

1717. श्री दया राम शाक्य : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नवम्बर-दिसम्बर, 1977 में चीनी मिलों के चालू होने से पूर्व केन्द्रीय

सरकार ने गन्ना उत्पादन करने वाले किसानों को उचित मूल्य दिलवाने के बारे में राज्य सरकारों में विचार विमर्श किया था; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी क्या है ?

कृषि और बिजली मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं । तथापि, बीबी वी 1977-78 के लिए गन्ने के मासिक मूल्य पर अंतिम निर्णय लेने से पूर्व सरकार एक विशेषज्ञ विभाग, कृषि मूल्य आयोग में विचार-विमर्श करती है । कृषि मूल्य आयोग ने 1977-78 के लिए गन्ने की मूल्य नीति पर अपनी सिफारिशें करने में पहले ही सभी प्रमुख गन्ना उत्पादक राज्यों में चर्चा की है । खाद्य विभाग ने सभी बीबी उत्पादक राज्यों केन्द्र आपन प्रदेशों, बीबी मिनो गन्ना उत्पादकों के प्रमुख संघों और केन्द्रीय सरकार के अन्य संबंधित विभागों में भी विचार-मुलाव आमंत्रित किए थे । इन सभी विचारों, सुझावों, सिफारिशों और इन मामलों में संबंधित अन्य संबंधित तथ्यों पर विचार करने के बाद, अंततः यह निर्णय किया गया था कि गन्ना ( निर्यात ) आदेश, 1966 को धारा 3(1) के अन्तर्गत 8.5 प्रतिजन को मूल्य बसुली पर गन्ने का न्यूनतम मूल्य 8.50 रुपये प्रति मिट्टल पर निर्धारित किए जाएंगे ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

हिन्दो दुध योजना में कार्य का विस्तार करण

1/18 श्री दया राम शास्त्री : क्या कृषि और बिजली मंत्री यह बताते हैं कि करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दुध टोकन जारी करने और उनकी बदली का काम केवल दिल्ली दुध योजना के मुख्यालय में होता है जिस में नगर के सभी क्षेत्रों के लोगों को भारी असुविधाओं का सामना करना पड़ता है;

(ख) क्या जनता की समस्याओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार का विचार उक्त कार्य का विकेंद्रीकरण करने और हम क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों का स्थापना का है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त व्यवस्था कब से लागू की जाएगी ?

कृषि और बिजली मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) जी हाँ । यदि कुछ अग्रिमार्थ असुविधा होती है, तथापि वर्तमान प्रणाली से एक दिन में दुध के टोकन जारी करना और उनकी बदली का काम सुनिश्चित है । फिर भी, जून, 1977 से मोतीबाग रामकृष्णपुरम, लाजपत नगर, चान्दनी चौक, मध्जी मण्डी, कमला नगर / रामनगर और जनकपुरी के क्षेत्रों में परीक्षणार्थक आधार पर पांच क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय स्थापित किए गए थे । इन क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों में लगभग 2-3 महीनों तक कार्य किया और क्षेत्र अधिकारियों से प्राप्त रिपोर्टों के अनुसार टोकनधारियों ने इस अवधि के दौरान इन सुविधाओं से कोई लाभ नहीं उठाया ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

सूखा ग्रस्त बीजापुर, कर्नाटक के पानी का पता लगाना

1719. श्री दया राम शाक्य : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय भूमिगत जल बोर्ड ने अनवेषी छिद्रण के माध्यम से कर्नाटक राज्य के सूखाग्रस्त बीजापुर जिले में पानी का पता लगा लिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या बोर्ड का विचार अन्य सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में भी इसी प्रकार के कार्यवाही करने का है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) जी हां । बोर्ड ने मार्च, 1977 तक जिले के कुल 17123 वर्ग कि० मी० क्षेत्र में से 3810 वर्ग कि० मी० क्षेत्र में क्रमवार भू जल विज्ञान संबंधी सर्वेक्षण पूरा कर लिया है । इस के अतिरिक्त, जिले के चुनीदा भागों में 4000 वर्ग कि० मी० क्षेत्र का तीव्र प्रारम्भिक सर्वेक्षण और ग्राम्य जल सप्लाई अन्वेषणों के अन्तर्गत लिया गया है ।

बोर्ड इस समय भूमिगत जल के संभावित स्तर को अंकित करने के लिए क्षेत्र में समन्वेषणी वेधन कार्य कर रहा है । अब तक 4 समन्वेषणी और 1 छोटे छिद्र का वेधन कार्य किया गया है । वेधन किए वेध छिद्रों की गहराई 60 से 100 मीटर तक और इन से पानी की उपलब्धि प्रति घन्टा लगभग 3000 से 6000 गैलन (13500 से 27000 लिटर प्रति घन्टा) है । समन्वेषणी वेधन कार्य को आगे जारी रखा जा रहा है । इन अन्वेषणों से प्राप्त हुए परिणामों के

आधार पर संसाधनों के विकास के संबंध में विस्तार से सिफारिश की जाएगी ।

(ख) जी हां, । वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान बोर्ड का कर्नाटक के बीजापुर, गुलबर्ग और रायचुर जिलों में प्रत्येक में क्रमवार भूजल विज्ञान संबंधी सर्वेक्षों के अन्तर्गत 1500 वर्ग कि० मी० अतिरिक्त क्षेत्र लाने का कार्यक्रम है । केन्द्रीय भूमिगत जल बोर्ड ने अपनी भारत कनाडा भूमिगत जल परियोजना के अंतर्गत गुलबर्ग जिले के 229 वर्ग कि० मी० क्षेत्र में जल संतुलन संबंधी अध्ययन पहले पूरे कर लिए हैं । बोर्ड ने क्षेत्र में उपलब्ध अधिशेष गतिशील संसाधन का उपयोग करने के लिए 529 खोदे जाने वाले तथा खोदे जाने वाले वेध कुओं के निर्माण की सिफारिश की है । वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान इस जिले में और समन्वेषी कार्य करने का विचार है । अगल पांच वर्षों की अवधि में (1978-83) के दौरान ही केन्द्रीय भूमिगत जल बोर्ड का राज्य के सब सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में वेधन कार्य करने का विचार है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता होता ।

जिला गिरिडीह, बिहार के लिए सिंचाई योजना

1720. श्री रोटलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के सिंचाई विभाग में हजारौबाग के अधीक्षक अभियंता और मुख्य अभियंता ने बिहार के गिरिडीह जिले में योजना के प्राक्कलन और नक्शे

केन्द्रीय सरकार के पाम स्वीकृति के लिए भेजे हैं और इस जिले में 10 अन्य जलाशय योजनाएं भी हैं;

(ख) क्या गिरिडीह जिले के औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े क्षेत्र में कृषि विकास के लिए सिंचाई की यह महत्वपूर्ण योजना है; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त मांगों का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक है तो क्या सरकार इसे प्राथमिकता देकर शीघ्र क्रियान्वित के लिए स्वीकृति प्रदान करेगी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) बिहार सरकार ने पोकसी जलाशय स्कीम प्रस्तुत की है जिस में 56.12 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर बिहार के गिरिडीह जिले में बरुनी बगान में 8510 हैक्टेयर खरीफ और 101 हैक्टेयर रबी की सिंचाई की परियोजना की गई है । केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में राज्य सरकार के साथ सलाह करते हुये इस स्कीम की जांच की जा रही है । इस जिले की अन्य जलाशय स्कीमों के प्रस्ताव राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). सिंचाई राज्य विषय है और सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के आयोजन, अन्वेषण, उन्हें तैयार करने, उन के क्रियान्वयन और उन को प्राथमिकताएं निर्धारित करने का काम राज्य सरकार द्वारा किया जाता है ।

खाद्य नीति और कृषि विकास कार्यों का अध्ययन करने के लिए अमरीकी दल का दौरा

1721. श्री ब्रज भूषण तिवारी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जेम्स पी० ग्रान्ट के नेतृत्व में 15 सदस्यीय एक अमरीकी दल खाद्य नीति एवं कृषि विकास कार्यों पर अध्ययन करने के लिए भारत आया था,

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या इस दल द्वारा सौर ऊर्जा एवं कृषि अनुसंधान के क्षेत्र में दीर्घकालीन अमरीकी सहायक परियोजना आरम्भ करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) से (घ). अमरीका के समुद्रपार विकास परिषद् (एक गैर-सरकारी संगठन) का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले श्री जेम्स पी० ग्रान्ट ने जून, 1977 में भारत का दौरा किया और आर्थिक विकास के विभिन्न पहलुओं आदि सामान्य विषयों पर विचार-विमर्श किया । तथापि अमरीकी सरकार की ओर से उन की सहायता देने की पेशकश का प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

#### Costlier Education

1722. SHRI BALASHEB VIKHE PATIL Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why education is becoming costlier day by day; and

(b) what steps Government propose to check this?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE

(DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). So far the students are concerned it may not be correct to say that education is becoming costlier day by day. Education in classes I-V is already free in government schools and in schools run by local bodies in all parts of the country. It is also free in Classes VI-VIII in all States except for boys in Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Here also these States propose to extend free education for boys upto the VIII shortly. Provided the necessary funds are available. Apart from this Government are providing scholarships, midday meal and other concessions at various levels. It is also helping in establishing Book Banks and in providing papers etc. to produce cheaper textbooks and stationeries. However, the general costs of articles have gone up with the rise in the normal cost of living and Government are aware of the needs to keep down the cost of education especially for the vulnerable sections of the population. The Government investment in education has increased considerably alongwith the efforts in the recent years to reduce the costs for the students.

**नये कालेज खोलने के बारे में नीति**

1723. श्री केशवराव घोंडगे : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कितने राज्यों ने नये कालेज स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेजे हैं और इस बारे में सरकार की क्या नीति है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री ( डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र ) : नये कालेज स्थापित करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग अथवा केन्द्रीय सरकार से मंजूरी लेने की आवश्यकता नहीं है । सरकार का

विचार है कि उस शिक्षा से सम्बन्धित सुविधाओं का विस्तार अनियोजित ढंग से नहीं किया जाना चाहिए और यह कि नये कालेज स्थापित करने से पहले उपलब्ध सुविधाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्षेत्र विशेष की उच्च शिक्षा सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं का पर्याप्त सर्वेक्षण किया जाना चाहिए ।

**विश्वपुरी, महाराष्ट्र में उठाऊ सिंचाई योजना**

1724. श्री केशवराव घोंडगे : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने महाराष्ट्र के मराठवाड़ा डिवीजन में नन्देड के निकट विश्वपुरी के लिए उठाऊ सिंचाई योजना का अनुमोदन कर दिया है;

(ख) इस योजना का कार्य बन्द कर देने के क्या कारण हैं जब कि इस के लिए धनराशि मंजूर की जा चुकी है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने राज्य सरकार को इस योजना पर कार्य न शुरू करने का निदेश दिया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख) : लोअर गोदावरी परियोजना, (इशतपुरी लिफ्ट सिंचाई स्कीम) की जिसे नन्देड के निकट स्थित विश्वपुरी के लिए लिफ्ट सिंचाई स्कीम भी कहा जाता है; परियोजना रिपोर्ट महाराष्ट्र सरकार से केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में अक्टूबर, 1975 में प्राप्त हुई थी । केन्द्रीय



जल आयोग की टिप्पणियां राज्य सरकार को जुलाई, 1976 और नवम्बर, 1976 में भेज दी गई थी। राज्य सरकार से उक्त टिप्पणियों के उत्तर की प्रतीक्षा की है।

महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि गोदावरी नदी के जल के बारे में 19 दिसम्बर, 1975 को हुए समझौते के संदर्भ में संशोधित स्कीम राज्य सरकार के विचाराधीन है और उक्त स्कीम को अभी प्रशासनिक रूप से अनुमोदित किया जाना है। इसलिए राज्य सरकार ने उक्त स्कीम पर निर्माण कार्य आरम्भ नहीं किया है हालांकि स्कीम के लिए बजट में व्यवस्था कर दी गई है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

#### Development of Fishery in Qanya Kumari, Tamil Nadu

1726. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money spent by the Central Government for the development of fisheries in Kanyakumari District of Tamil Nadu during the last three financial years; and

(b) the results achieved thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No money was spent by the Central Government for the development of fisheries in Kanyakumari District of Tamil Nadu during the last three financial years.

(b) The question does not arise.

#### Development of Urdu Language

1728. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state the steps, if any, which have been or are being taken for the development of Urdu language and Urdu culture in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATKI): The Government are promoting the development of Urdu language and Urdu culture by setting up the Bureau for Promotion of Urdu, which is publishing academic literature in Urdu. The Government are also assisting National Book Trust and Sahitya Akademy as well as various voluntary organisations engaged in the task of promotion of Urdu. The National Book Trust has been publishing books on various topics including Indian History, Culture and Children's Literature. The Sahitya Akademy has also brought out a number of books which comprise literary and general books. Besides the Akademy has given awards to distinguished Urdu writers. Training is also being conducted to prepare Urdu teachers in Regional Training Centres (under Central Institute of Indian Languages) established at Solan and Patiala by the Government of India.

#### U.G.C. Grants to Universities

1729. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) facts about the amounts of the grants made by the U.G.C. for the Central and State Universities during the period 1969-70 to 1973-74;

(b) break-up of the grants per student per annum during the same period for the Central and State Universities;

(c) break-up of the enrolment of students for each University during the same period;

(d) break-up of the similar figures for the colleges for the same period; and

(e) the rationale behind the differential of such expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, the total amount of grants released to Central Universities and State Universities during 1969-70 to 1973-74 are Rs. 2214.32 lakhs and Rs. 4907.60 lakhs respectively.

(b) Grants to Universities and Colleges are not sanctioned on an annual per student basis.

(c) and (d). The enrolment in each University and all the Colleges affiliated to them during the period 1969-70 to 1973-74 is given separately in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1193/77].

(e) Does not arise.

### Grants to Jawaharlal Nehru University and Visvabharati University

1730. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether among the Central Universities, Jawaharlal Nehru University, enjoys higher annual grant and Visvabharati University gets lowest grant per annum from the UGC;

(b) if so, facts about (i) enrolment of students, (ii) total grants made, and (iii) per capita expenditure made for the students in regard to the two Universities during the period of Fourth Plan; and

(c) the reasons for such higher expenditure for JNU?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The annual maintenance grant given to Jawaharlal Nehru University is less than that of Aligarh, Banaras and Delhi Universities, but it is higher than that of Visva-Bharati. The other Central Universities at Shillong and Hyderabad are at present getting Plan grants only. The respective figures of maintenance grants during 1976-77 are as follows:

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Banaras Hindu University	Aligarh Muslim University	Delhi University	Jawaharlal Nehru University	Visva-Bharati
717.50	557.50	365.00	165.00	145.00

(b) and (c). Two Statements showing the grants paid by the University Grants Commission to the two Universities during the Fourth Plan as also the enrolment are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1194/77]

The total grants paid to Jawaharlal Nehru University during the

Fourth Plan include substantial non-recurring expenditure of a capital nature like acquisition and development of land, construction of buildings, equipment etc. Therefore, a comparison of per capita expenditure on the basis of total grants paid to these two Universities during the Fourth Plan will not be appropriate.



### Number of Teachers Employed by Central Universities

1731. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) break-up of the figures of teachers employed in different Central Universities;

(b) break-up of the figures of the students enrolled by these Universities during the years 1974-76;

(c) per capita expenditure on students of different Central Universities; and

(d) the rational behind differentials about such expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, the break-up of the figures of teachers employed in, and of students enrolled by, the Central Universities during 1974-75 and 1975-76 is as follows:

Name of the University <sup>*</sup>	1974-75		1975-76	
	Teachers	Students <sup>*</sup>	Teachers	Students
Aligarh Muslim University . . . . .	879	8826	906	9596
Banaras Hindu University . . . . .	1199	13415	1060	11917
Delhi University . . . . .	599	11643	574	9112
Visva-Bharati . . . . .	330	1538	348	1578
North-Eastern Hill University . . . . .	40	285	57	403
Hyderabad University . . . . .	*	*	2	47
Jawaharlal Nehru University . . . . .	210	2120	235	2039

\*Hyderabad University Act came into force only with effect from 2-10-1974.

(c) and (d). The expenditure on a University depends on the stage of its development, facilities provided by it, which vary from one University to another, and also on the type of the University. While some of the Central Universities provide facilities for Medical Engineering and Agricultural education, others do not. Similarly some of these Universities are unitary, and residential to a great extent while others are affiliating, with arrangements for sharing teaching and re-

search facilities at post graduate level. Any comparison of the per capita expenditure between the various Central Universities will not therefore be realistic.

### Starvation Deaths in Bihar

1732. SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN;

SHRI L. L. KAPOOR;

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

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the reported three famine deaths in the month of October in the State of Bihar and if so, how far this is true;

(b) whether the famine deaths have occurred this year in some other States also; and

(c) if so, which are the States that have faced famine and what steps have been taken to help them?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

श्री युवराज (कटिहार): यह जो भूमि सम्बन्धी सवाल अभी समाप्त आपने किया है और जिस पर आप ने हम लोगों को प्रश्न पूछने की अनुमति नहीं दी है यह पूरे देश का सवाल है और पूरे देश के पैमाने पर बेदखलियां हो रही हैं। लैंड-सीलिंग एकट भी जो तमाम राज्यों में लागू हैं वे भी बहुत डिफिकल्ट हैं। भूमि सम्बन्धी विवादों को ले कर भूमिहीनों के खून तक हो रहे हैं। यह बहुत बड़ा सवाल है। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि आप इस पर हाफ-एन-अवर की डिसक्शन की अनुमति दें।

MR. SPEAKER: Let us see. You may ask for a half-an-hour discussion. I will consider it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I have given a notice and I would like to make a submission on the same. Then you can give your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: About what?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: About the Adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER: If you want, you can come and discuss with me in my Chamber.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I only want to make a submission.

MR. SPEAKER: No, not in the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Under the provisions, I have given another notice....

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, I am on my legs. Please hear, this is the direction given by the Speaker earlier. This is what it says:

"Once a Member is informed of the Speaker's decision withholding his consent, no discussion or point shall be permitted to be raised in the House, either on the subject-matter of the notice or on the reason for disallowing thereof. If, however, the Member desires to make a submission to the Speaker to reconsider his decision, the Speaker will be glad to see the Member concerned in his Chamber later during the day or consider any written representation that the Member may make."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have something more to say on this. If you kindly refer to....

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU....\*\*  
Am I saying anything unparliamentary? Under what rule are you saying that it should not go on record?

MR. SPEAKER: The rule is that nobody can speak without the consent of the Speaker.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): Whatever you say, that is going on record. Whatever I say is not going on record. Under what rule?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): On a point of order, Sir. If you do not permit a member to speak, he must sit down. If he persists in speaking, you say, "do not record". But I am watching that whatever you are saying is going on the record.

MR. SPEAKER: I have asked them not to record anything. If they record it, I will have to take action. That is all I can say. Not even what I say should be recorded.

*(Interruption)*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let me go on record saying that you are exceeding your jurisdiction.

MR. SPEAKER: All right.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): We have given notice for an adjournment motion. What I am submitting that it is a very serious matter, especially when million of people in the States are affected, and thousands of people have died, and this Government is more interested in making political capital.

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't record.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI\*\*

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): There is an adjournment motion given. Is it the position that you have rejected it, or is it under your consideration?

MR. SPEAKER: The adjournment motion, as such, is rejected. So far as the question as to what steps are to be taken for discussing the matter, it will be considered. If necessary, we will also have a discussion.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: We have also given an adjournment motion. I have not received any intimation as to whether it has been accepted.

MR. SPEAKER: Your motion came at 11.50, long after I came here.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Is it under consideration?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:\*\*

12.20 hrs.

### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

PROCLAMATION BY PRESIDENT REVOKING EARLIER PROCLAMATION IN RELATION TO THE STATE OF NAGALAND

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated the 25th November, 1977 issued by the President under clause (2) of article 356 of the Constitution revoking the Proclamation issued by the President on the 22nd March, 1975 in relation to the State of Nagaland, published in Notification, No. G.S.R. 719(E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th November, 1977, under article 356(3) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1177/77.]

CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT REPORT OF UNIVERSITY OF DELHI FOR 1975-76 AND A STATEMENT

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 Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the University of Delhi for the year 1975-76 together with the Audit Report thereon.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for delay in laying the above papers. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1178/77.]

(2) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi version)\* of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, for the year 1975-76 along with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1179/77.]

(3) (i) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Executive Committee of the Trustees of the Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta for the year 1976-77 together with the Certified statement of accounts,

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining that Government are in agreement with the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1180/77.]

#### NOTIFICATIONS UNDER DELHI SALES-TAX ACT, CUSTOMS ACT AND CENTRAL EXCISE RULES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): Sir, on behalf of Shri Zulfikarulla, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Delhi Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 1977 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F. 4(55)/77-Fin.(G) in Delhi Gazette dated the 16th November, 1977, under section 72 of the Delhi Sales Tax Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1181/77.]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. No. 1572 published in Gazette of India dated the 12th November, 1977 together with an explanatory memorandum,

(ii) G.S.R. Nos. 708(E) and 709(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th November,

1977 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1182/77.]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) G.S.R. No. 608(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th September, 1977 together with an explanatory memorandum,

(ii) G.S.R. No. 712(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st November, 1977 together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1183/77.]

12.24 hrs.

#### MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 24th November, 1977, agreed without any amendment to the Inland Steam-vessels (Amendment) Bill, 1977, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th November, 1977.”

12.25 hrs.

#### PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE FOURTEENTH REPORT

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): I beg to present the Fourteenth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on paragraphs 13, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 20 relating to Telephone Exchanges included in the Report of the Comp-

\*The Certified Accounts alongwith the Audit Report thereon (English version) were laid on the Table on the 20th June, 1977.



Controller and Auditor General of India for the year 1974-75, Union Government (Posts and Telegraphs) relating to the Ministry of Communications

12.26 hrs.

PETITION RE. GRESHAM AND CRAVEN OF INDIA (PRIVATE) LTD (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKING) BILL

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Seranpore). I beg to present a petition signed by Shri Sukumar Chowdhury and others regarding the Gresham and Craven of India (Private) Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, 1977

12 27 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE  
SEVENTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) I beg to move

"That this House do agree with the Seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 24th November 1977"

MR SPEAKER The question is

"That this House do agree with the Seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 24th November 1977"

*The motion was adopted*

12.28 hrs

SUPREME COURT (NUMBER OF JUDGES) AMENDMENT BILL.\*

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Act 1956

MR SPEAKER. The question is:

'That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Act 1956'

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN. I introduce the Bill

12.30 hrs.

WATER (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION) CESS BILL

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) I beg to move \*\*

"That the Bill to provide for the levy and collection of a cess on water consumed by persons carrying on certain industries and by local authorities with a view to augment the resources of the Central Board and the State Boards for the prevention and control of water pollution constituted under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 be taken into consideration."

Parliament enacted the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 under article 252 of the Constitution with a view to control the pollution of rivers and streams Under the above Act, a Central Board and State Boards of Prevention and Control of Water Pollution have been set up to ensure that the domestic and industrial effluents are not allowed to be discharged into the water courses

\*Published in Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 28-11-1977.

\*\*Moved with the recommendation of the President

[Shri Sikandar Bakht]

without proper treatment. As per the provisions of the Act, the Central Government and State Governments have to provide funds to the Central Board and the State Boards respectively for implementing the provisions of the Act. However, due to pressure on the limited resources, the Governments are not able to provide adequate funds to the Boards, with the result that the work of water pollution control is not being done as effectively as could be desired. Hence, the need for the present legislation to provide adequate funds to the Boards to perform their functions.

As per the present Cess Bill, it is proposed to levy a cess on local authorities and on certain specified industries. Industries which do not pollute the water courses have been excluded. The basis for levying the cess is the water consumed by the industry and local authority because it is not possible easily to measure the discharge. For this purpose, water use has been categorised into four groups. For the water used as a cooler in industries the rate has been kept at the minimum i.e. 0.75 paise per kilolitre. For domestic use, it is one paise per kilolitre. For other industrial uses the rate has been kept at 2 paise and 2½ paise per kilolitre depending on the quality of the effluents discharged.

It has been proposed that an incentive of 70 per cent rebate be given for putting up treatment plants to local bodies and industries if they put up treatment plants to the satisfaction of the State Boards. It is hoped that industries and local bodies will put up more treatment plants with a view to avail of this rebate.

For the present, the Cess Bill will apply to only such States which have adopted the Water (Pollution and Control of Pollution) Act 1974. All the States which have not yet adopted the Act are being persuaded to do so to achieve uniformity and co-ordination

in water pollution control measures throughout the country.

Based on the area and level of industrialisation and climatic conditions various States have been categorised into three groups. It is estimated that the expenditure for the Boards in the big States like Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, U.P. etc., will be about Rs. 22 lakhs per year and for medium and small States about Rs. 12.5 lakhs and Rs. 5 lakhs respectively. Based on these calculations it is estimated that the total expenditure will be of the order of about Rs. 35 crores a year. The revenue from the proposed cess is also likely to be about Rs. 34 crores. I may also clarify at this juncture that it is not obligatory on the part of the Central Government to finance the State Boards. As per the 1974 Act, the State Governments themselves have to finance these Boards. However, the purpose of the above Cess Bill is only to augment the resources of the Boards to enable them to function effectively. If the cess collected by any State Government is less than the requirements of that State Board it is for that State Government to meet the deficit. Sir, this Bill is not only a sort of imposition alone but it is also a sort of incentive to the polluting industries to reduce their polluting activities. To that extent the amount of cess payable by them would also be reduced. In the process the cess would enable the Central and State Boards to get some revenue to carry out scientific and administrative measures so necessary to control whatever water pollution does come about inevitably.

I am sure that all of us agree on the need for taking immediate and effective steps to control water pollution in the country.

I move

MR SPEAKER Motion moved

"That the Bill to provide for the levy and collection of a cess on water consumed by persons carrying on certain industries and by local authorities, with view to augment the

resources of the Central Board and the State Boards for the prevention and control of water pollution constituted under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974, be taken into consideration'

**SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU** (Chittoor). Hon'ble Speaker, this Act was passed in 1974. It has been applied to States like Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, MP, Rajasthan, Tripura and West Bengal. It is stated in that that it will be applied to other States when they pass resolutions as per the Article in the Constitution.

The Minister has not said whether it has been applied to other States also. If not, what is the action he is going to take.

The other thing is that there is a provision for formulating joint boards. The Minister has not said anything about these joint boards, whether they have been set up or not and what has been done in that regard.

This Act deals with water pollution only. Now because of urbanisation and industrialisation there is air pollution and sound pollution also. Therefore this Act is so amended as to include air pollution and sound pollution also so that these are controlled.

The UNO report says that metallurgical industry in India is creating a menace to water and air pollution. They have very particularly pointed out about air pollution also. Their report says that all types of toxic chemicals, oils, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide are emanating from cars and trucks that ply on our streets. Gases and exhaust fumes emanate from vehicles, sulphur dioxide, insecticides, DDT, all these are creating havoc. Since the automobile industries are increasing, we have to see that air pollution is avoided.

Now, I want to say one thing. Sewage pollution has become very dangerous. Especially in our towns there is no

facility. Therefore, this is polluting the rivers which are by the side of the towns. The Central Government should coordinate with the State Governments in order to see that this sewage pollution is avoided and drainage facilities are given in the cities.

Sir, in this Bill distilleries are not added. In Chittoor there is a distillery factory which leaves fumes into the river and that spoils the whole water with the result that the people in the town are not able to get fresh water. Therefore in the Bill distilleries should also be added.

When you are giving licences, the officer should be very careful in issuing licences. Unless they provide anti-pollution measures in industries, licences should not be given. When this Act was being enacted in this House the Minister said that a machinery would be set up to see the anti-pollution measures. I do not know whether there is any machinery. It is not at all working. Therefore implementation is quite necessary, not only the Act. The hon. Minister should see that the Act is implemented in all the States. It must apply to all the States. If it is necessary, he must persuade the other States also to pass a resolution as per the Constitution and see that it is applied uniformly throughout the country.

**MR. SPEAKER:** There is an amendment for circulation in the name of Shri Hukamdeo Narain Yadav. Is he moving the amendment? He is not present. So it is not moved.

**श्री दुर्गा चन्द (कागडा) अध्यक्ष**  
महोदय, जहाँ तक इस बिल का महत्व है, वह तो बहुत ही बड़ा है और इस बिल की बहुत आवश्यकता थी लेकिन मैं मंत्री महोदय की खिदमत में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल से जो हमारे आबजैक्टिक्स हैं, वे सारे के सारे पूरे नहीं हो सकते। पोल्यूशन का जहाँ तक सवाल है यह आवश्यक



[श्री दुर्गा बन्द]

नहीं है कि जिन इंडस्ट्रीज का नाम पीइयूल्ड में लिखा हुआ है, उन में पानी को ट्रीट कर के नदियों या दरियाओं में डाला जाएगा, ताकि पोल्यूशन न हो, केवल इंडस्ट्रीज तक ही पोल्यूशन का मसला सीमित है, आज हमारे देहातो में भी पोल्यूशन का मसला है।

12.37 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

मैं खास कर हिमाचल प्रदेश के इलाकों की बात कहना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ के लोग जो दरियाओं या गड्डों का पानी पीते हैं, वह डाइलूटेड होता है क्योंकि कारखाने दरियाओं के नजदीक लगे हुए हैं जिन का जहरीला मादा पानी में जा कर शामिल हो जाता है। वहाँ पर ऐसे गांव हैं, जहाँ के लोगो को हमेशा वह डाइलूटेड पानी पीना पड़ता है क्योंकि उन को फेश ड्रिफिंग वाटर मुहय्या नहीं होता है। वह पानी इतना गंदा होता है कि उसमें कीड़े पड़े रहते हैं और मक्खिया पड़ी रहती हैं। कहीं कहीं पर तो जहरीले जानवर रहते हैं। ऐसा गंदा पानी उन लोगो को पीना पड़ता है। इस का एकतरफा हल यह है कि एक काम्प्रीहेंसिव चीज इस बारे में लाई जाती जिस में उन सब बातों को लाया जाता, जहाँ पोल्यूशन का मामला आता है जैसे अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि बहुत सी जगह ऐसी हैं जहाँ पर ड्रेनेज सिस्टम नहीं है, जहाँ पर सीवरेज सिस्टम नहीं है और जहाँ पर ये नहीं होते हैं वहाँ पर जितनी भी गन्दगी होती है, उस सब को नदियों और दरियाओं में डाल दिया जाता है। इस को रोकने के लिए क्या इन्तजाम है। तो मेरा कहना यह है कि इस तरह का एक काम्प्रीहेंसिव बिल आना चाहिए जिस से पोल्यूशन का जो मसला है, वह सब का सब हल किया जाए और

पोल्यूशन को एरेस्ट किया जा सके, कंट्रोल किया जा सके। देहातों में लोग जो मटियाला और जहरीला पानी पीते हैं, उस को रोकने का इंतजाम होना चाहिए। इस के लिए अगर सेस लगाना चाहे तो बेंसक लगावे लेकिन लोगों को साफ ड्रिफिंग वाटर पीने को मिलना चाहिये। हमारी जनता सरकार अगर चाहती है कि 7 साल के अन्दर या 10 साल के अन्दर सभी लोगो को साफ-सुधरा पानी पीने को मिले और उस के लिये अगर सरकार के पास रिसोर्सज नहीं है, तो उस को अगर सेस लोगो पर लगाना भी पड़े तो लगाना चाहिए ताकि कम से कम 10 साल के अन्दर लोगो को थनडाइलूटेड वाटर और बिल्कुल फेश वाटर पीने को मिले। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस मामले का हल सरकार करेगी।

जहाँ तक इस बिल का सवाल है, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक बहुत अच्छा बिल है और इस से देश के एक मसले का हल हो जाएगा। जहाँ तक देश में पोल्यूशन के पूरे मसले का सवाल है जैसा हमारे एक भाई ने कहा है कि एअर पोल्यूशन है या दूसरा कोई पोल्यूशन है, उस को सब तरफ से रोका जाएगा, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इस से हमारी हैलथ पर अच्छा असर पड़ेगा। इसलिए पोल्यूशन का एक काम्प्रीहेंसिव बिल आना चाहिए। यह पोल्यूशन चाहे एयर का हो, वाटर का हो, सीवेज का हो, ड्रेनेज का हो इस सब को कंट्रोल किया जाए। इस काम में लोगो का सहयोग भी लिया जाए। लोग इस में कोअप्रेट करने के लिए तैयार हैं क्योंकि सेहत पर इसका असर पड़ता है।

इस कानून का मकसद बहुत अच्छा है। लेकिन इस मामले में कम्प्रीहेसिव कानून बनाने की जरूरत है। जहाँ-जहाँ भी पीने के पानी का मसला है उसको हल किया जाए, तभी जाकर इस बिल के प्रान्जेक्टिव पूरे हो सकते हैं।

DR SARADISH ROY (Bolpur) Vr Deputy-Speaker, I welcome this Bill After passing the Water Control Act, this Bill has come after three years During the last three years practically nothing has been done to control pollution of water Only some symbolic steps have been taken and we have seen that pollution of water is causing damage to the human beings Even animals have died due to using this polluted water

While I congratulate the hon Minister for this Bill I find that there are certain provisions which are very dangerous In imposing this cess the Government has thought to impose this cess even on the domestic use of water Certain relaxations have been given to the industry The Bill provides that any industry which has a provision for a plant for treating effluent will get a rebate of 70 per cent of the cess We have seen so many effluent treatment plants They have established them only because of the rigour of law With that plant they get a rebate for treating effluence Further more, with a provision of the plant in the industry, they may not properly treat the effluents so that these discharges from these industries may not be completely free or reasonably free from the polluted water Even then they will get a rebate of 70 per cent On the other hand the household consumers will be taxed at the rate of one paise per kilo litre It may be said this is a very small amount But we know the Congress Government imposed a very small amount of excise duty on bids At that time, the present Ruling Party made a move against that imposition Bill Now they are in the Treasury Benches They have increased that

excise tax several times So, we have got some apprehension about it I appeal to all sections of the House to consider it carefully and this provision of imposing cess on the domestic use of water should be deleted in this Bill

There are so many advantages given to the industry There is a penalty clause There is one section relating to interest for delay in payment of the cess What is the rate of interest? It is only 12½ per cent As far as industries are concerned, when they borrow money from banks, they have to pay interest at the rate of 15-16 per cent but if they delay the payment of this cess, they will have to pay interest only at the rate of 12½ per cent And so it will be very difficult to realise this cess Unless the percentage of interest is increased more than the bank rate of interest, it will not be possible to realise this cess imposed on the industry in time

Then there is another provision for non payment of penalty and delay Then there is a provision for giving false returns There is a provision for penalty namely imprisonment which may extend to six months or fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or both Only 'simple imprisonment' is provided for in the Bill These are some of the problems

One of the hon Members has mentioned that while imposing the cess on some of the industries, distillery has been excluded—from these 13 items which are mentioned for imposition of the cess I also find that rayon is not included The effluents discharged by the rayon factory cause very much pollution I have seen this in Nagda in Birla's Gwalior Rayon Factory Because of discharge of effluents, not only human beings but even animals die But there is no provision for imposition of cess in the case of rayon I do not know whether rayon is included in the textile industry or chemical industry.

[Shri Saradish Roy]

If it is included, it is good. I want the Minister to clarify whether rayon is included in the textile industry or not

Lastly, I again want to say that this cess imposed on domestic use of water should be done away with. I hope all sections of the House will agree with me in this. It may seem a very small amount—one paise per kilo litre—but once it is allowed to be imposed, in course of time it will go on increasing and will be a burden on the local authorities and domestic users.

With these words, I conclude. I would once again say that the cess on domestic use of water should be deleted. There are certain amendments which should be considered and accepted.

श्री बिजय कुमार मलहोत्रा (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो सैम लगाने वाला बिल पेश किया गया है, मैं समझता हूँ कि इसकी जरूरत तो थी ही परन्तु हिन्दुस्तान में एनवायरनमेंटल पॉल्यूशन के बारे में जितना हम को चिन्तित होना चाहिये जितना इस की तरफ हमें ध्यान देना चाहिये लगता है कि उसके बारे में हम बहुत ही बेखबर हैं। इस समय वाटर पॉल्यूशन, एयर पॉल्यूशन इंसान के लिए, इयूमनबीइंग के लिए, गम्भीर मैनिस हैं और जायद दुनिया में दूसरे देशों में जितना इस पर ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जा रहा है उसका एक क्रिज भी, एक छोटा सा हिस्सा भी हमारे देश में नहीं दिया जा रहा है। 1974 में यह बिल पेश हुआ था। उस वक्त की सरकार आप स्वीचर्ड पढ़ें पार्लियामेंट की तो आपको पता चलेगा कि उसमें यह कहा गया था, गवर्नमेंट बैचिज की तरफ से एश्योर किया गया था कि इस दौरान में ये ये कदम उठाए जाएंगे और आपने से किसी भी इंडस्ट्री को नवी के कारण लगने नहीं दिया जाएगा और

किसी को भी वाटरको वास्यूट करने नहीं दिया जाएगा और इस चीज को देखना उस इंडस्ट्री की जिम्मेवारी होगी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर आप विछले तीन साल के काम को देखें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वह बहुत ही असन्तोषजनक रहा है। सेंट्रल बोर्ड का हो या स्टेट बोर्ड का हो यह देख कर हैरानी होती है कि किस तरीके से उन्होंने क्रिमिनल नैग्लिजेंस इस मामले में दिखाई है। 1962 में पहले पहल इस पार्लियामेंट में यह मामला डिस्कस हुआ था। बारह साल के बाद एक एक बना। बारह साल इस में लग गए। कमेटी बनाई गई, कमेटी बनने के बाद इसको सबमिट किया गया और करते-करते बारह साल लग गए। बारह साल के बाद भी जो बोर्ड की 1976-77 की रिपोर्ट है उसमें जो बातें उन्होंने कही हैं उन से यह साबित हो जाता है कि किस तरीके से वह काम कर रहे हैं। पहली बात तो उन्होंने यह कही है

"The Board has now completed preparation of the inventory of relevant industries within the Union territory of Delhi and Daman despite inherent difficulties. The delineation of effluent characteristics and effluent standards including their control measures are in the advanced stage of completion."

अभी वे तैयारी ही कर रहे हैं कि किस-किस इंडस्ट्री के बारे में प्रैपरेशन की जाए। सारी दुनिया में इस के ऊपर बहुत काम हो चुका है, बहुत सी कमिशन बन चुकी हैं, कई जगह एक्ट बन चुके हैं। वहाँ से आपको करी करवाई सामग्री मिल सकती थी। उसकी जरूरत नहीं है। इसमें आपको तीन साल नहीं लगने चाहिये बें।

फिर इस में यह कहा गया है :

"Many amendments to the 1974 Act have been recommended by the Central Board to the Government of India on the basis of the working of the Act. It is hoped that these amendments will be passed early for effective enforcement of the Act, provisions"

1977 के शुरू में यह बात कही जा रही है। प्रकृष्ट होता कि मंत्री महोदय यह बताते कि जो सिफारिशों की थी उन को कब तक सम्बोधन द्वारा लागू कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि एक तरफ आप खुद कह रहे हैं कि उनके बिना हम काम नहीं कर पा रहे हैं।

एक सब से सीरियस बात यह है कि

"Notice has been served on 575 industries located in Union Territories for non-complying with the provisions of Section 25 and 26 of the Act"

575 इंडस्ट्रीज को नोटिस दिया परन्तु क्या हुआ "No prosecution was launched under any provisions of the Act during the year" 1974 से 1977 तक एक प्रोसीक्यूशन सेन्ट्रल बोर्ड या स्टेट बोर्ड ने नहीं किया, और लोगों के लिये पीने का पानी प्रशुद्ध करते जा रहे हैं, एप्लूएट को नदियों में गिरा कर हजारों प्रादमियों की जिवन्दी से खेला जा रहा है। एक भी प्रोसीक्यूशन सेन्ट्रल या स्टेट बोर्ड ने नहीं किया। 575 इंडस्ट्रीज को नोटिस दिया गया, ठीक है उस में समय लक्ष्यता है, दो, तीन साल बीत गये, पहला, दूसरा और तीसरा रिमाइन्डर भी दिया गया, उसके बाद भी बड़े-बड़े इंडस्ट्रियलस्ट्स का, जिनके पास बहुत पैसा है जो सब लोगों को खरीद सकते हैं, उनका प्रोसीक्यूशन न करना मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत ही अपराध-

पूर्ण पीछ है। जब उनका प्रोसीक्यूशन होना चाहिये था तब वह काम क्यों नहीं किया गया? अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप देखेंगे कस्मीर को छोड़ दें, कस्मीर की सेक्स का क्या हाल है, बम्बई में कल्याण और उसके पास इंडस्ट्रीज की बजह से क्या बुरा हाल है। दिल्ली में यमुना और हुबली में गंगा का तथा बिहार में बरौनी के किनारे क्या हो रहा है। जो सिन्धुएकन 1974 से की उससे बहुत ज्यादा खराब हालत हो गई है। और उसके बाद भी इस एक्ट से जो प्रायदा होना चाहिए था वह नहीं हुआ। मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि साढ़े तीन करोड़ रुपये इस सेस के लगाने से आयेगा। लेकिन यह रुपया तो इन बोर्ड्स के अधिकाधिक्यों की तनख्वाह देने में ही लग जायेगा। जो काम है कि वहां पर एक्शन लेना और ऐप्लूएट को खुद ठीक करना उसके बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जायेगी यह साफ होना चाहिये।

दिल्ली में प्राइवेट इंडस्ट्रीज के ऐप्लूएट की बजह से यमुना में पानी में कोई मछली ज़िन्दा नहीं बच पा रही है। कोई जमाना था कि लोग यमुना रोज नहाने जाते थे, उसके पानी को पवित्र समझ कर पीते थे, और गया तथा यमुना के पानी को प्रभूत तुल्य मानते थे, लेकिन आज यमुना के प्रन्दर हर सीजन में मछलियां मर जाती हैं। इन्सानो की क्या हालत होगी जो उसी पानी को पीते हैं इसका अनुमान आसानी से आप लगा सकते हैं। क्योंकि यही पानी भोजपला में जा कर लोगों को पीने को मिलता है जिसकी बजह से लोगों को ज़ूबिस होती है और दूसरे फीवर्स होने हैं और कम्युनिकेबल डिफिडेंसि बढ़ती हैं। यमुना की जो हालत दिल्ली में है, वही हालत गंगा की हुबली में चल रही है जिसमें मछलियां नहीं रह पा रही हैं। तो प्राइवेट इंडस्ट्रीज को नदियों

[श्री बिजय कुमार महोपा]

मे एफ्लूएंट गिराने से रोका जाना चाहिये। क्या बात है कि जो पब्लिक सैंटर प्रन्डर-टैकिंग्स है वह इस बारे में कोई कदम क्यों नहीं उठा रही है? जितनी भी सरकारी प्रन्डरटैकिंग्स हैं, कैमिकल्स, मेटलर्जिकल प्रोडक्ट्स की, पेपर की और इम की इन सब का एफ्लूएंट नदियों के पानी में जा रहा है और कोई ऐक्शन अभी तक उनके खिलाफ नहीं लिया गया। पिछली सरकार ने तो सापरवाही की, यह ठीक है कि जनता सरकार को धाये हुए अभी थोड़ा ही समय हुआ है, लेकिन सरकार को इस बारे में सक्रिय कदम तो उठाने चाहिये। दिल्ली में डी० डी० टी० फैक्ट्री का सारा एफ्लूएंट यमुना में जाता है जिसकी वजह से मछलियां मर जाती हैं, पानी पीने के नाकाबिल हो जाता है। जितनी भी इंडस्ट्रीज भी हैं उनके लिये कई ऐसी चीजें नहीं की गई जिसकी वजह से पानी को दूषित होने में रोका जा सके।

कुछ जगहों पर प्लांट्स लगाये गये हैं, पर वह प्लांट शो पीस की तरह से ही हैं। उस प्लांट को चलाने में त्रितना खर्चा होता है कोई इंडस्ट्री उतना खर्च नहीं करना चाहती है, और पब्लिक इंडस्ट्रीज भी नहीं खर्च कर रही हैं जिसकी वजह से वह प्लांट्स शो पीसेज की तरह से पड़े हुए हैं। जो कार्यवाही होनी चाहिये वह कार्यवाही उस तरीके से नहीं की जा रही है।

इस ऐक्ट के बनने के बाद ओखला के पास नई इंडस्ट्रियल टाउनशिप बनायी गयी जिसका एफ्लूएंट यमुना में जा कर गिरेगा। यहाँ पर इस ऐक्ट को इसलिए बनाया गया था ताकि नदियों के किनारे कोई इंडस्ट्री न बनने दी जाये और उनको दूर जगहों पर बनाया जाय। लेकिन 1974 के बाद 1976 में ही पूरा का पूरा यमुना के किनारे इतना बड़ा

इंडस्ट्रियल टाउनशिप बना दिया गया है। और उसके बाद उसका मारा दूषित जल भी बहा गिराया, तो उसकी क्या हालत होगी, यह भी आप भ्रष्टाचार लगा सकते हैं।

इसी तरह से समुद्र के किनारे-किनारे 10-10 मील तक मछलियां मर रही हैं और जो बहा के मछलियारे हैं, उनका काम खत्म हो रहा है और उनकी इंडस्ट्रीज पूरी तरह से तबाह हो गई हैं।

इसके साथ ही यू० एन० ग्रो० की रिपोर्ट है, स्टॉक होम में एक बड़ी भारी कान्फेंस हुई, एक्स-प्राइम मिनिस्टर बहा गई और उन्होंने प्राश्वासन दिया कि यह-यह करने जा रहे हैं लेकिन उसके बाद एक भी कदम नहीं उठाया गया।

इस ऐक्ट में साठे तीन करोड़ खर्चा बहुत छोटी रकम है। पब्लिक प्रन्डरटैकिंग्स में करोड़ों रुपये लगने वाले हैं। अगर इसमें आप एटॉमिक बारकेयर से ज्यादा सीरियस बात समझते हैं, तो यह छोटी सी रकम रखना। यूयमन बीइम्स के प्रति बड़ी मोननेंस है। उसके लिये 5, 7 लाख खर्चा रख देने और सारे हिन्दुस्तान में 3 करोड़ खर्चा बोंडेंज को दे देने में काम नहीं चल सकता है। गवर्नमेंट को बहुत ज्यादा काया खर्च करना पड़ेगा।

अभी हिन्दुस्तान में 5 लाख के करीब दहात ऐसे हैं, जिनमें पोटेबल वाटर ही नहीं है। इनके बड़े इन्फेक्शन में पोटेबल वाटर को न होने की प्राश्न को मंत्री महोदय ज्यादा सीरियसली ले। यह ठीक है कि अब यह कार्य वर्ल्ड एंड हाउसिंग में धा गया है लेकिन शुरू में यह सारा मामला हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री में था। बहा बहुत ही टेक्निकल और साइंस की चीजें हैं, उनको इस के माध्यम से एंजिनीयर्ड करके

एक सैकड़ पर सारे एम्बायरनमेंटल पोल्यूशन के लिये और वाटर पोल्यूशन के लिये एक्शन लेना चाहिए। टाइम फिक्स कर देना चाहिये, जो इन्स्टी उत्त के भीतर प्लान्ट न बनाये, उन इन्स्टीज को बन्द कर दिया जाये। उन पर ज्यादा मेहरबानी दिखाने की जरूरत नहीं है। सिर्फ इसलिए कि इन्स्टीयन प्रोडक्शन बढ़े, उसके लिए हिन्दुस्तान के लाखों, करोड़ों लोगों की जिन्दगी व साथ खिलबाड़ गलत बात है। मैं चाहूंगा कि मिनिस्टर साहब इस हाउस को एम्बोर करे कि वह उसी सीरियसनेस से इस प्राब्लम को लेने, जिस से यह सारी दुनिया मली जा रही है।

**SHRI ANNASAHAB P SHINDE** (Ahmednagar) I welcome this Bill. There should be no quarrel as far as the provisions of the present Bill are concerned. But, as the previous speakers had mentioned unfortunately we as Indians have not been alive to this problem. I am not trying to blame this government because even the previous Congress Governments could not do much. Sir, this cannot be a party issue as such. It has much large implications as far as the country is concerned. We as a country and as a nation have not been alive to this problem because we have not recognized how much damage and harm can be done to our social life as a result of pollution. Even confining ourselves for instance to the pollution of water, the water pollution in this country has created so many health hazards and our whole approach I think is not in the right direction. On the one side we are spending hundreds of crores of rupees for improving the health of our people—I am not saying that we should not spend money for improving the health of the people but to my mind if there is a polluted water and there is no pure and wholesome drinking water available to the population I think the hundreds of crores of rupees we shall be spending for improving the health of the people would be simply wasted.

Recently I had an occasion to look into a small research project carried out in a rural area by a very devoted doctor. He has been trying to explain it in various ways as to how to improve the rural health. This projects is in my constituency. What I would like to say is that he has tried to evolve new methods but what he found out was—because he has a pretty large staff to look after the health of the people that the people whose health has improved on account of the treatment go back, drink the polluted water and again fall sick and come to him for treatment. Therefore, instead of spending money for curing people, we should be prepared to spend for prevention and I entirely share the views of Shri Malhotra who has spoken before me. He said this Rs 35 crores is totally inadequate. In fact in this country there should have been some studies made to find out how much loss we sustain by people falling sick on account of polluted water, pollution of air and other health hazards which come out as a result of pollution. Unfortunately such studies are not there.

13 hrs

In USA the Environmental Protection Agency has estimated I am referring to air pollution the economics of it the damage that occurs as a result of the air and water pollution. If we spend more I do not think this expenditure is likely to be infructuous.

In USA the Environmental Protection Agency has estimated that air pollution causes an annual loss of \$610 billion from sickness, loss of working time, medical bills and premature death. Damage to crops and vegetation is estimated at another \$100 million a year, damage to a variety of materials at \$470 billion, and damage to residential property at \$520 billion, annually. The total estimated cost of air pollution according to CPA thus, comes to \$1610 billion per annum. As against this, the cost of total air pollution control is estimated to add up to \$1065 billion a year. Thus based on available estimates air pollution



[Shri Annasaheb P Shinde]

control can generate a net gain of \$5 45 billion every year, for the American people

I think if similar steps are not undertaken in our country, the picture will be much more disastrous, and perhaps much more favourable if we are prepared to spend a little more

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER How long will you take?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P SHINDE  
Five minutes more

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER You may continue after lunch

12 02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at ten minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[DR SUSHILA NAYAR in the Chair]

SHRI ANNASAHAB P SHINDE  
Madam Chairman I am glad that I am the first person to speak when you are in the august Chair and I congratulate you

डा० सुरक्षी मनोहर जोशी (प्रलमाडा)  
मनापति महोदया, मैं आप का स्वागत करता हूँ ।

SHRI ANNASAHAB P SHINDE I was saying that prevention is better than cure What is the fun in spending hundreds and crores of rupees for curing people who suffer due to drinking, unwholesome, polluted water? I was basing my argument on the research work carried in my constituency by Dr Arole whose work has been recognised by the WHO I wish the hon Minister were in a position to organise his own

research and worked out the economics of prevention of pollution so that he will not come before the House only for raising a few crores of rupees for this purpose because Rs 3—5 crores are not going to make a dent on the problem at all

Secondly our experience is that we create departments and raise moneys but 80 per cent of our budget goes to give the salary of the staff We support your intention to implement the provisions of the 1974 Act but I do not think that your intention is going to be fulfilled because you are not raising adequate resources for this purpose You will require much more resources and we will support you This is not a party issue, the whole House will support you But you have to be clear on this issue from the amounts that you raise, only 20 per cent will be spent on the salary of staff and the rest 80 per cent will go in for inputs to provide preventive measures I am not suggesting a separate ministry but only a separate department for environmental improvement in this country There should be some rational re-organisation of the department We have respect for Mr Sikandar Bakht and if the department of science and technology or the Health Ministry is given to him I have no quarrel But this department is to be part of either the Health Ministry or the department of science and technology

This matter is not confined to industrial effluents or to municipal or corporation drainage sewage, etc

For instance, if we go to Srinagar, there are no industries as in Bombay, or Calcutta I was in Srinagar three weeks ago and I found that Dal Lake was in such a condition that it could not be called a lake. Similarly Andhra friends know that we have one of the most wonderful sights in the country in Kolleru—Kolleru lake, but if the present position continues it is likely to be spoiled and it will disappear and future generation are not likely to see this there will be no birds no eco system. Even when the 1974 Bill was brought before Parliament by my party it was incomplete and inadequate. A much more comprehensive Bill will have to be brought forward for controlling air pollution as was suggested by Shri Rajagopala Naidu. Noise and sound pollution are part of that. The matter is so serious that it is affecting plant life, animal life and human beings. Fortunately in our country there is still some time to adopt some measures. The World-famous environmentalist Mr Hans-Joerg Oelzschner says:

"Man altered nature's physiology, he hardly left a sole species of animal intact. This is the reason why about 200 species of mammals and birds belonging to the family of superior vertebrates were extinct within the last 2000 years, 130 of them have vanished irretrievably over the last 400 years, half of them within the last 50 years. Another 550 species of mammals and birds have become rare or are being threatened by imminent extinction."

Only today there is a news item appearing in the National Herald which says:

"Crisis of Himalayan eco-system. Many of the unique Himalayan wild animals and birds may become extinct in the next twenty years if

urgent conservation methods are not taken."

Ultimately this problem has to be viewed not in isolation as is being done at present, but as a whole. Conservation of nature is also one of the very important aspects of preventing pollution of nature. For instance, take conservation of our grasslands. What is happening now is our grasslands are tampered with by animals and human beings. Land erosion takes place which creates conditions whereby no vegetation is there and lakes get silted. Lakes go out of use and all kinds of unhealthy and unhygienic conditions are created.

All efforts at prevention of pollution will be useless unless the population growth is reduced to 1 per cent. It is not my view alone. All over the world the scientists have come to the conclusion that the globe being limited if population growth rate is not reduced to 1 per cent, all efforts at pollution prevention will not produce any result. We may spend a thousand crores but nothing will happen. Mr Malhotra rightly pointed out that in this country Ganges water and other rivers' waters were considered to be sacred. But now they are all polluted. I am not blaming anybody in particular. There is no effort to educate the people. Even canal water is undrinkable. People wash everything in the canals and the people down below suffer. It is an important problem because the poor people become more prone to diseases as a result of environmental pollution. Therefore, a comprehensive Bill has to be brought before the House. The framework of even the 1974 Bill was defective and it has to be improved upon. What is the harm in providing for stringent punishment for polluters, particularly industrial polluters? The industrialists earn crores of rupees at the cost of the society but they do not take any steps for preventing pollution which causes harm to public health. Not only the punishment

[Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde]

has to be made severe, but it should not be the government's responsibility entirely. Any municipality or private industry polluting the environment should be made responsible for reporting it voluntarily to the concerned authorities. And if the report is not coming voluntarily, I think it should be penalized. I think there should be a law for taking the municipalities or district boards to task if they don't report. Such a provision is also necessary, so that Government can take action against them.

In this connection, I would suggest that a law has to be made where by an independent citizen should be able to prosecute any industrial concern or municipality if it is causing water pollution. Only if it is made a cognizable offence, can the citizen's interest will be protected. Government departments alone will not be in a position to take action. Only then will people's interests be protected. One more point is that steps have to be taken for the protection of forests, because the eco-system has to be preserved in better condition, there should be congenial conditions for human life. Conservation of forests, prevention of water and air pollution and clean villages are necessary. The public latrine arrangements in the villages should be well planned. All this has to be viewed together and necessary steps taken, and a comprehensive law enacted for this purpose.

With these few suggestions, I welcome this bill. I have no quarrel with the steps suggested. I only wish that the Minister takes steps to implement the law rigorously, so that the interests of the country and of the future generations is protected.

**SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI (Agra):** This bill has been brought forward to raise funds for the implementation of the water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 which we passed about 3 years ago. Going through the Annual Report of the Central Board, we find that there are more of meetings and programmes, but little of performance. Actually, the report is silent on what measures have actually been taken so far, for the *elimination or control of pollution*. As was pointed out by Mr. Malhotra, only notices have been served on the defaulters, but no indication of action has been taken.

This programme requires not only punitive action, but also a lot of education of the citizen in this regard; so that pollution can be avoided. Only some projects have been specified here. I find that Jamuna is also one of the rivers taken up for study. But I wonder what progress has been made in this direction. Yamuna is a sacred river, but at Agra it has now become a cess-pool. Its sacredness is a thing of the past. We do not have even sufficient water to bathe or perform sacred rites or throw the ashes of the dead bodies, because the major part of the sewage of the city goes into the river in spite of the construction of sewerage lines. Barely a streak of fish water is left in the river bed as the river is all tapped at Tajewala or Okhla. There is very little water even for drinking in the city. I can understand the utility of canals and things like that. But is it very desirable that the river itself should be dry, and all the pollution that comes from the city or from the factories in Delhi and other intermediate stations be allowed to flow through that river? This is the condition in which people downstream live. They cannot draw water for drinking or domestic purposes, for the city of Agra. The bed is completely dry and there is no water left. I do not know what work has been done so far to stop the pollution of this river.

One thing which strikes me as very peculiar is this We are building hotel after hotel for the tourists that are coming But what is the condition of the city its environments which the visitors see? Crores of rupees are spent on beautification but no attention has been paid about the foul atmosphere that pervades all around

So far as this Bill is concerned I do support it But as my friends have said it is a very major problem which is not confined to water alone it is an international problem It is quite true that it cannot be solved by stringent punishment only a lot of educative propaganda has to be carried on hygiene and Sanitation should form part of the curriculum from the primary classes onwards

While it is question of preventing pollution of water strangely though we are levying a cess on the consumption of water itself instead of on the pollutants Water is nature's most cleansing agent a non pollutant and also a disinfectant By this measure we are taxing the municipalities who are already levying house tax The result of this tax will be that every one will try to economise on water which in turn will result in more concentration of pollutants I do not know why we cannot think of any better way than taxing the water itself which is one of the basic necessities of life As I said for the poor man it is the best cleaning agent and we are taxing that the tax should be levied on the pollutant or effluent Since the industries are the mischief maker they should be asked to set up plants for treating the water so that no effluent pollutes the water Those who do not comply with this should be penalised

Therefore I do not understand the rationale for taxing pure water It is neither reasonable nor desirable That is my objection to this Bill I therefore support the amendments of Shrimati Rangnekar which says that the municipal corporations and

local bodies should not be penalised by this cess, because then they will be passing it on to the consumers. So the result will be the opposite of what we desire by the levy of this cess Therefore I would certainly plead with the hon Minister to find out some other way of raising this money Because in any case the amount will be inadequate As pointed out by some friends Rs 3 crores will be absolutely inadequate for dealing with this problem So we should raise this revenue by other means by taxing the pollutants and not water which is a basic necessity of life

MR CHAIRMAN Only one hour has been allotted for this Bill and we have already taken 45 minutes So I am sorry I will have to call the hon minister to reply Then we will have to take up the clause by clause consideration which will take some time

श्री उपसेव (देवरिया) इसका टाइम बड़ा दिया जाये।

MR CHAIRMAN I am in the hands of the House How much extension of time do you want?

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त महोदय, मेरा क्याब है कि कहीं गलतफहमी हो गई है, इस के लिये 2 घंटे एलाट हुए हैं। बाद में एक घंटा और कर दिया गया है।

सभापति महोदय अगर यह कर दिया है तो ठीक है।

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) I shall be very brief

MR CHAIRMAN The less time you take the better Not more than eight minutes

SHRI CHITTA BASU There is hardly any dissenting voice in the House so far as the Statement of objects and Reasons of the Bill goes However it appears to me that the Bill has been framed in such a way that

[Shri Chitta Basu]

the dice has been loaded very heavily in favour of the industrialists who are really responsible for the pollution of water. I draw the attention of the Minister to Clause 14 which reads:

"No court shall take cognizance of an offence punishable under this section save on a complaint made by or under the authority of the Central Government"

That means that even if a State Board or any other organisation finds that certain agencies have committed an offence, they cannot go to court, it is only the Central Government which can do it, which means that you want to protect the offenders, the vested interests of our country, who are responsible for the pollution of water.

You also propose to impose a cess on the municipalities, corporations and other organisation which are supplying free and pure water to the people. If the cess is to be levied on a municipality or a corporation ultimately that will be realised by them from the consumers who are the citizens the taxpayers. So, it will finally fall on the ordinary poor people. I am very much opposed to this. Therefore, if resources are to be mobilised the net may be spread wider among the industrialists and organisations which are really responsible for pollution.

My third point is that the whole scheme of things shows that every pie of it will be collected and deposited in the Consolidated Fund of India and then the Government will determine the proportion in which the State bodies or the State Government, as the case may be, will get the amount from the total amount collected. Here, I raise question of principle. It has been the general experience that the collection from the State is sometimes more than what is transferred to the States. There is constant conflict between the Central system of devolution of resources and the States. I have got the facts to prove it. But this

is not the occasion to enter into polemics or national debates on that small affairs. I strongly feel that the subject matter of devolution of the resources mobilised by way of imposing a cess under the Bill and the principle by which the devolution shall take place should be incorporated in the Bill itself.

I have given an amendment to the effect that there should be devolution of resources on the basis of 75 per cent of the collections going to the collecting States and 25 per cent going to the Centre. That will help the collecting States out of a cess fund, to do something for the benefit of the people and even for the consumers who consume drinking water.

There is a general slant in favour of industrialists even in the case of penalty. On the question of devolution of the amounts collected, this Bill should contain a provision stating in categorical terms the principle of devolution of the resources. The cess on the Municipal Corporations and the Municipalities should be omitted. That will make the object of the Bill better and that will be appreciated by the entire House.

With these comments, I support the Bill.

\*SHRI A. MURUGESAN (Chidambaram) Madam Chairman, on behalf of my party the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to say a few words on the Water Prevention and Control of Pollution Cess Bill 1977. This Bill is a very important legislative measure. This should have been introduced many years ago. I am happy that at least now the Government have thought of bringing forth this Bill.

The industries use the water for increasing and augmenting their production. After their use is over, the polluted water is poured into the rivers and streams, which affect the public health of the nation. The health of the future generations is in



jeopardy. Where there are no rivers or streams, such polluted water is allowed to stagnate in public places. The parent Act was passed in 1974. So far only 15 States have been implementing the provisions of this Act. I would like to know why the remaining States have not been directed to implement this Act. I would like to point out that on account of paucity of resources the State Governments are not able to effectively implement the provisions of the Act. Now a cess is being levied through this Bill and the amount thus collected will be given to the State Boards. You kindly look the rates of cess given in Schedule II of the Bill. Three-quarters of a paise, 1 paise, 2 paise and 25 paise per kilo litre of water—these are the rates of cess proposed in this Bill. The industrialists have amassed wealth at the cost of their workers and the public, after utilising public property like water for their aggrandisement. They have no interest in the welfare of their own workers. You can't expect them to take interest in the welfare of the public. In fact, I demand that they should be punished for jeopardising the public health by sending polluted water in the rivers and streams. I also demand that the rates of cess in Schedule II should be revised by increasing the cess per litre to three paise, four paise, eight paise and ten paise. The Central Government should also depute technically trained and experienced officials to the States for tackling this menace to the public.

It is anticipated that an amount of Rs 3.5 crores would be raised through this cess. This is such a paltry sum that it looks sugar candy being offered to a hungry elephant. An example, I would like to point out that to purify the polluted water poured into river Amaravathi in Tamil Nadu from the Paper Factories a few lakhs of rupees would be needed. You can imagine the magnitude of the problem and the massive money required for this purpose. Similarly, besides affecting the health of the people living in Madras City, the polluted water from the in-

dustries around the city, which goes into the Bay of Bengal, take the toll of marine wealth to the value of several hundreds of crore of rupees. To purify the sea water again several crores of rupees are required. Bearing this in mind I have suggested that the rates of cess proposed in this Bill must be increased by four times.

With these words I end my speech.

### डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर)

महापति महोदय, मेरा एक सशोधन पी डम बिल के सम्बन्ध में है जो माननीय मंत्री जी को अब प्रतीत हो रहा होगा कि कितना गंभीर है। इतनी बड़ी समस्या के लिए आप तीन करोड़ की एक छोटी राशि उगाहना चाहते हैं तो यह तो केवल एक रस्म धरायनी करना चाहते हैं। आप जानते हैं कि जल प्रदूषण की समस्या कितनी गंभीर समस्या है। यह समस्या जीवन की समस्या है और ग्रामीणों की समस्या है और खान कर सोई का समस्या है। माननीय समापति महोदय को मान्य है क्योंकि वे स्वयं एक बहुत प्रख्यात चिकित्सक हैं। यह जल प्रदूषण और वायु प्रदूषण की समस्या विश्व के मानव पर एक बहुत बड़ा गंभीर सफट उत्पन्न कर रही है। आप देखें कि केवल ग्रेटर बाम्बे के अन्दर 908 मिलियन लीटर गन्दी चीज समुद्र में प्रति दिन जाती है। यही नहीं, बल्कि हमें इतने बर्दानक आकड़े हैं जिन से देश की कोई भी धातनी काप सकता है।

भारत वर्ष, जहाँ तक मछली उत्पादन का प्रश्न है विश्व में नवा स्थान रखता है—और यहाँ 35 प्रतिशत मछलियाँ नदियों में पकड़ी जाती हैं। यह नदियाँ पहले कितनी पवित्र थी और पात्र जल प्रदूषण के कारण कितनी गन्दी हो रही हैं, यदि समय रहता तो एक-एक शहर के आकड़े आप के सामने रखता जहाँ कि अब ये सारी मछलियाँ जल प्रदूषण के कारण नष्ट हो रही हैं।



## [डा० रामजी सिंह]

यह जल प्रदूषण की समस्या केवल जीवन की समस्या ही नहीं है बल्कि आहार की भी समस्या है और इसीलिए इस को केवल रस्म ध्वायगी के रूप में माननीय मंत्री जी न रखें। हमारे कई अनुभवों मित्रों ने स्पष्ट कहा है कि तीन करोड़ की लक्ष्मी इस से उत्पन्न करने से कुछ नहीं होगा। इसलिए मैंने जो सलाह दे रखी है जिस में थोड़ा थोड़ा दो दो, चार चार पैसे सैम रखे हैं, उस को धाप ही पर छोड़ दिया है। धाप देखें कि 1962 में इस के लिए कमेटी बनी थी। 1969 में जिन लाया गया था। लोक सभा में और 1974 में कानून बना जिस में 1977 में सलाह करना पड़ रहा है। तो जरा सोच समझ कर सलाह करने क्योंकि जिस तरह से पैसे की कीमत बढ़ रही है उस को देखते हुए कही 6 महीने बाद फिर धाप को सलाह न करना पड़े। मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने हमारे सलाह के सम्बन्ध में स्वीकृति दी है और मुझे विश्वास है कि हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी भी इस को मान लेंगे जिस में मैंने यह स्पष्ट लिखा है कि आवश्यकता पड़ने पर धाप उस सरकारी को ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़ा सकते हैं।

मैं धाप से क्या कहूँ, ये औद्योगिक जगहें जितनी भी हैं एक एक जगह कितनी कितनी कुंभटनाएँ हुई हैं। भागलपुर म्यूनिस्त्रि क्षेत्र में जहाँ बरीली में बर्मल पावर स्टेशन है वहाँ एक जगह जब नजदीक से रिकार्डिंग से बिजली तेल फेरने लगे तो समूचे सौ मील तक नदी में वह तेल फैल गया। जिस गया जी का पवित्र पानी लेकर मालवीय जी लवण जाते थे और महीनो तक वह पानी सूख रहा था वह गया का पानी धाज सूख नहीं रहा। इसलिए मैं धापके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता कि धाप इसको चाहिए जिस दृष्टिकोण से देखें, चाहे जीवन रक्षा दृष्टिकोण से देखें या आहार की समस्या के दृष्टिकोण से देखें, 1974 के ऐक्ट के

सम्बन्ध में जब संसद में डिबेट चल रही थी तो हमारे जो बगाली भाई हैं मछली खाने वाले उन्होंने कहा था कि मछली केवल बंगाली ही नहीं खाते हैं लेकिन जल प्रदूषण के कारण आहार के लिए मछली भी उपलब्ध नहीं हो सकती। जल प्रदूषण के कारण समुद्र के किनारे बहुत दूर तक मछलियाँ नहीं मिल रही हैं। इस प्रकार जीवन रक्षण के साथ साथ आहार रक्षण की समस्या भी हमारे सामने है।

तीसरी समस्या सौंदर्य के प्रदूषण की है। गया, यमुना और धन्य नदियों की हमारे 50 जवाहर साल नेहरू तथा धन्य बड़े बड़े लोगो ने गौरव गाथाएँ गाई थी उन नदियों का सौंदर्य धाज जल प्रदूषण के कारण नष्ट हो रहा है। इसलिए मुझे विश्वास है मंत्री जी इस समस्या को जरा गम्भीरता से लेंगे। इस सम्बन्ध में औद्योगिक इकाइयों पर किसी प्रकार के रकम करने की जरूरत नहीं है। वे बहुत ही अधिक प्रोत्साहन कर चुके हैं। जितनी भी वे मदद करे उससे अधिक उनसे टैक्स लिया जाये ताकि इन नदियों को साफ रखा जा सके। हमारे यह राबरी, हजारीबाग इलाके में और रामगढ़ इलाके में कारखानों से जो केमिकल्स निकलते हैं उनसे हजारों एकड़ जमीन गन्धो हो रही है। इसलिए यह समस्या बहुत ही गम्भीर है। मुझे पूर्ण विश्वास है कि मंत्री जी मेरे सलाहों की स्वीकार कर लेंगे ताकि धाप चल कर सरकार को सुविधा हो सके। धाप औद्योगिक इकाइयों से अधिक पैसा ले ताकि जल प्रदूषण से हमारे जीवन पर, हमारे आहार पर और प्राकृतिक सौंदर्य पर कोई क्षति न पड़े।

और लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक (बजुराहो)  
माननीया समानेकी जी, जल (प्रदूषण निवारण तथा नियंत्रण) उपकर विधेयक के सम्बन्ध में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि मनुष्य के लिए भोजन जरूरी है लेकिन

उससे ज्यादा जरूरी है कि उसको स्वच्छ पानी मिले। अगर मनुष्य को स्वच्छ पानी नहीं मिलेगा तो उसका स्वास्थ्य कभी ठीक नहीं रहेगा। जैसा धामी एक मननीय स्वास्थ्य ने कहा, कोई एक शहर नहीं, भारतवर्ष में अनेकों ऐसे शहर हैं जहाँ पर जो उद्योग चलाये जाते हैं बड़े बड़े प्रदूषितियों के द्वारा उन कारखानों का जो पानी निकलता है वह इतना दूषित होता है कि वह पानी जहाँ भी नदी या जमीन पर गिरे, उससे जनता को बड़ी हानि पहुँचती है। उनके जीवन पर उसका बहुत बुरा असर पड़ता है। मैं आपके समक्ष मध्य प्रदेश की बात रखना चाहता हूँ। आज मुझे याद आता है भाई मेरी भारती जो कि नागदा में रहते थे वे भव गुजर चुके हैं, वे भीमा में गिरफ्तार हुए थे और गिरफ्तारी के समय में ही चल बसे, उस नागदा में बिडला जी का कारखाना चल रहा है और वहाँ इतना दूषित पानी बहता है जिसे फमले तक खराब हो जाती है। उस पानी को सोन नदी में डाल दिया जाता है और उसी पानी को लेकर लोग पीने हैं स्नान करते हैं। बिडला जी का जहाँ इमलाई में वेपर का कारखाना है वहाँ का पानी छिपरा नदी में गिरा दिया जाता है। मध्य प्रदेश विधान मन्त्रालय में कई बार विधायकों ने इस सवाल को उठाया लेकिन आज तक सरकार ने उस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है। मैं सच बता रहा हूँ कि केवल कर लगा देने से ही दूषित पानी की समस्या को हल नहीं किया जा सकता है। वह दूषित पानी कहीं भी नदी में या कहीं और डाला जायेगा उससे नुकसान पहुँचेगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि दूषित पानी कहीं डाला जाये इसकी ठीक व्यवस्था की जाये। केवल टैक्स लगा देने से इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं होगा। भारत के किसी भी कारखाने से कहीं पर दूषित पानी निकलता है तो उसके बचाव की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए और दूषित पानी

किसी तरह से भी उपयोग में नहीं आना चाहिए। उसकी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए और अगर कोई भी कारखाने का मालिक सरकार की आज्ञाओं का उल्लंघन करता है, तो उसको दंडित करना चाहिए। इस में कहा गया है कि अगर कोई उपकरण नहीं देगा और उस की जानकारी में वह ठीक नहीं होगा, तो उस को कुछ कम भी किया जा सकता है। इस तरह से दिलाई से काम नहीं चलेगा। हम यह देखते हैं कि जो गरीब धादमी है, साधारण धादमी है, उन के लिए तो कानूनों का पालन बड़ी सक्ती से होता है लेकिन जो बड़े बड़े धादमी देश पर छाये हुए हैं, उन पर कानूनों का पालन सक्ती से नहीं होता। अगर देश के स्वास्थ्य को ठीक रखना है, तो पानी की सुरक्षा जरूर होनी चाहिए।

इतना कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI K A RAJAN (Tiruchur): I do not want to speak much on this subject within the limited time at my disposal.

The original enactment which was made in 1974 the government now consider is insufficient. If you go through the whole history of pollution, you will find that wherever industrial complexes have come up, there is a hue and cry from the people, especially the farmers and agriculturists against this menace of pollution. The question is one of implementation. It is the industrialists who are the people mainly responsible for these things. My feeling is that even though with good intentions we pass this Bill and augment the resources, the cess that is going to be imposed on the local authorities and industries will ultimately fall on the common man and it is really the poor people who have to bear the whole burden and the industrialists who are actually responsible for this

(Shri K. A. Rajan)

pollution will go scotfree If you take my Kerala State, the Birlas have put up a rayon factory near Mavoor and the effluents of the factory are emptied in the nearby river whereby a lot of fish die The fishermen could not fish plants and animal life are facing destruction and there is a hue and cry from the people The industrialists had not even the courtesy to give relief to the affected people

All these things have to be kept in view and I think unless the Bill is strengthened on these lines, it will serve no purpose

श्री ऊष ने (दक्किया) मभापति महोदया से विधेयक में जो उद्देश्य और कारण बतलाने लिखा हुआ है वह बहुत ही सीमित है।

पहली बात जो मैं आप के ड्राग माननीय मंत्री जी से माग्न निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि हमारा तमाम समद मदर्या न जिन्होंने इस विवाद में भाग लिया है जो मुझाव दिय है उन का मदनजर रखन इस माननीय मंत्री जी का उम विधेयक की परिभाषा का बढावा चाहिये। अगर उम विधेयक को कोषिका विस्तार नहीं किया जाएगा तो जो उम विज्ञान भागन दण 60 करोड जनता के लिए चाहते हैं वह लाभ हम उमे नहीं पहुँचा सकेंगे। आप जानती है कि हमारा नवा डा० लाहिया ने यह कहा कि इस देश में दरियाआ का नदिया का साफ करो। वे इस बात पर बहुत जोर देने के कि नदियों की सफाई बहुत जरूरी है। गंगा क्यों पवित्र है। गंगा गयोत्री से निकल कर तमाम अच्छे मिनरल्स, खान और खदानों का पार करती हुई हरि की पौड़ी पर भगीरथ से भगीरथ प्रयत्नों के बाद पहुँचती है तो बहुत पवित्र मानी जाती है लेकिन चलने चलते जब वह कानपुर पहुँचती है तो टफका का जूता बनाने वाला मालिक उस में कारखान की गन्दगी फैलाता है,

और वहाँ पर वह पानी पीने लायक नहीं रहता है। आपने एक तो पैसा लीटर देस लगा दिया। इस से क्या बनने वाला है। जब तक यमुना में दूसरी नदियों में पानी ठीक कर के न छोड़ा जाए, तब तक इस से काम चलने वाला नहीं है। इसके लिए जिला परिषद या बोर्ड की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। आज उत्तर प्रदेश में एयर कांफॉरिशन ट्रान्सपोर्ट कांफॉरिशन ट्यूबवेल कांफॉरिशन और इसी तरह के 43 कांफॉरिशन बने हुए हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि इस के लिए आप एक स्वायत्तशासी कांफॉरिशन, इम्पेचमेंट कांफॉरिशन बनाएँ। विदेशों में वाटर पोल्सूशन को खत्म करने के लिए जो कार्यवाही की गई है वैसे ही आप कीजिए। वहाँ पर बन्द की तरफ से एक से ट्रान्स्पोर्ट हाती है और उम के अधीन राज्य का कांफॉरिशन है और उन को से ट्रान्स्पोर्ट में पैसा दिया जाता है और उन को अपने पैरों पर खड़ा किया जाता है। आप भी उन का से ट्रान्स्पोर्ट से पैसा दीजिए। 1974 का एनन हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में लागू है मगर वहाँ पर इस से वाग में क्या किया गया है भगवान जाने। हम उस से बोर्ड जानकार नहीं हैं। और पाना गन्दा होता चला जा रहा है।

मे एन दुसरा मुझाव दना चाहता हूँ। जिन उद्योगों को आपने लिखा है उनमें आप डिस्टिलरी का भी सम्मिलित कर लीजिए। मेरे जिले में कप्तानगज में एक डिस्टिलरी है। उसकी सारी गन्दगी नदियों में जाती है जिससे उतकी मछलियाँ मर जाती हैं और जो लोग उस पानी को पीते हैं वे भी बाद में मरते हैं। इसलिए इस उद्योग को भी आप जोड़ लीजिए क्योंकि इससे जो गंदा पानी निचलता है वह दूषित और विषैला होता है।

तीसरी बात मैं इस विषय में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह टेक्स कम होना चाहिए और जैसा कि हमारे साथी ने कहा इसमें सरकारों का भी कुछ अनुपात होना चाहिए। अगर राज्य सरकारें 75 फीसदी अपना अनुदान वे तो केन्द्र की भी 25 प्रतिशत अनुदान देना चाहिए। खाम कर के जो धरेलू पीने का पानी इस्तेमाल होता है उस पानी पर कोई टेक्स न लगाया जाए। पहले जब दूध बेचने वालों का झगडा हो गया तो बीच की जो कमी थी, उसके अनुपात को केन्द्र की सरकार ने पूरा किया। इसलिए जो धरेलू इस्तेमाल में, धरेलू कामकाज में जो पानी इस्तेमाल किया जाए, उसके लिए राज्य सरकारों को भी मदद करनी चाहिए और केन्द्रीय सरकार को भी कुछ वह करना चाहिए। हमारे देश में केवल 20 फीसदी पानी वा यूटिलाइजेशन हाता है जबकि दुनिया के देशों में 90-90 प्रतिशत तक पानी वा यूटिलाइजेशन होता है। इसलिए कोई ऐसी योजना बनायी जाए जिससे हमारे देश में भी अधिक से अधिक पानी का यूटिलाइजेशन हो सके। मीटरमा मलबाए आजमा की सरकार ने हम पर कुछ ध्यान नहीं दिया। वह तो दिया कि हम गया और बावरी का मिनायेगे तोरिन जग में राम कुछ भी नहीं था। मैं समझता हूँ कि भली जो हम और ध्यान देंगे और अच्छा पानी लोगों को देंगे जिससे लोगों का स्वास्थ्य खराब नहीं होगा।

मैं एक बात और इस विषय में कहना चाहता हूँ। इस विषय का एक अलग मन्त्रालय होना चाहिए। इसको किसी मेडिकल मिनिस्ट्री में या मंत्री जी के मन्त्रालय से संबंधित नहीं करना चाहिए। इसका एक अलग मन्त्रालय होना चाहिए। ये जो हमारे जीवन में संबंधित चीजे हैं, पानी, हवा और खाद्य, ये सब चीजे हमें शुद्ध मिलनी चाहिए और यह तभी हो सकता है जबकि इनका एक अलग मन्त्रालय हो। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री

जी मेरे सुझाव को मान लें। इसमें जो पोल्युशन, मोडरनाइजेशन की वजह से हो रहा है, वह धामे चल कर नहीं होगा। इसलिए मैं मांग करता हूँ कि इसका एक अलग मन्त्रालय हो जिसमें अगले पांच सालों में हमको नतीजे मामने आए। जिस तरह से फिएट गाड़ी को ट्रामपोट और बड़ी बसे बनाने के मन्त्रालय से संबंधित कर दिया जाता है, हम काम को भी किसी और मन्त्रालय में सम्बद्ध न किया जाए। हमने हमारा काम चलने वाला नहीं है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसका एक अलग मन्त्रालय बनाया जाए जिससे हमें शुद्ध हवा शुद्ध पानी और शुद्ध खाने को मिल सके। यह लोगों का बर्ष गश्ट है। हमको दिये बिना किसी भी जनतंत्रीय सरकार का काम नहीं चल सकता है। मुझे आशा है जब मंत्री जी इस विधेयक की परिधि को बढायेगे तो इन चीजों का हममें सम्मिलित कर लेंगे।

श्री राममूर्ति (बरेली) मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान हम और आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि भारतवर्ष में नदियों को धार्मिक दृष्टि में देखा जाता है। विदेशों में और पश्चिम के मल्का में नदियों को उस दृष्टि से नहीं देखा जाता है। हमारे यहाँ लोग समझते हैं कि नदियाँ में नष्टन न हमें मुक्ति मिलेगी। मैं जिस नदियों से आता हूँ उस नदियों में गबड़ की फेक्ट्री है, सूगर की फेक्ट्री है। उन सब का पानी जाकर रामगंगा में पहुँचता है और फ्ल्टी-मेटली वह पानी गया में जाकर मिलता है। उसी पानी को लोग पीते हैं, जानवर पीते हैं। उससे तिल्ली की बीमारी, पीनिये की बीमारी, जिवर की बीमारियाँ हफ़ा करती हैं। इसको लोग जानते नहीं। लेकिन जब बीमारियाँ फैल जाती हैं तब पता चलता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जिम्मेदारी हर कारखाने की है। जब वह कारखाना लगता है, रुपया पैदा करता है तो उसका यह कर्तव्य भी हो जाता है कि वह पानी को साफ करे, उस पानी को फिर से इस्तेमाल करे, उसे दरिया में डालने की जरूरत नहीं है।

[श्री राम मूर्ति]

उसका रीयूटिलाइजेशन होना चाहिये। सरकार की इस चीज को देखना जिम्मेदारी तो है ही उस कारखानेदार की भी यह जिम्मेदारी है कि वह देखे कि पानी का दुबारा इस्तेमाल हो और उस गन्दे पानी को दरिया में बहा न दिया जाए। सरफार टैंक्स लगाए लेकिन उसने साथ साथ उन पर जिम्मेदारी भी डाले। आपको इस चीज को गैडेटरी बना देना चाहिये ताकि कोई उससे बच कर जाने न पाए।

15 hrs

जगह जगह पर आज इंडस्ट्रीज लगी हुई हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर अलग अलग लेबोरेटरीज खोली जानी चाहिये। भोगाटल लेबोरेटरीज भी आपका खालना चाहिये। यनिक्सिटिया और कलेजा में जहाँ पर माइस क्लामिस है वहाँ वे विद्यार्थियों का और उनका भी आपका दन काम में एमामिण्ट करना चाहिये और वहाँ पर छात्रों को इस चीज का सिखाना चाहिये। इसमें आगे चल कर उनके लिए नौकरियाँ पाने का स्कोप खुलेगा।

हमारे देश में एक दो नहीं हजारों इंडस्ट्री हैं। टैक्सटाइल फाइबर मिश्रितकम फार्मास्यूटिकल्स मेटल प्रागैनिक्स केमिकल्स फूड प्रासेसिंग पैट्रो इंडस्ट्रीज हैं बी कैमिकल्स ट्रक्टर अलकोहल आदि न जाने कितनी तरह की इंडस्ट्रीज हमारे देश में हैं। उनके जरिये कितना पानी दूषित होता है उसका अंदाजा लगाना भी बहुत मुश्किल है। जो एनविरनमेंटल पाल्यूशन हो रहा है इस पर रोक लगाना भी इस बिल का उद्देश्य होना चाहिये। कानपुर बम्बई अहमदाबाद आदि जो बड़े बड़े शहर हैं उनके अंदर आज फैक्ट्रियाँ खल गई हैं पचास पचास और साठ साठ खुल गई हैं और उन्होंने वातावरण को और पानी को गंदा कर रखा है। इस पर रोक लगनी चाहिये ताकि लोग का स्वास्थ्य अच्छा हो।

यह जो जेडैम्प है घरर यह पूरा नहीं होता है तो हमारी जितनी एक्ट्स हैं वे सब बेकार जाएगी।

एक ही बात मुझे—कहनी थी। इंडस्ट्रीज जब फायदा उठाती हैं चीज बनाकर और पानी आदि का गंदा करती हैं वे साफ भी करे फिर उल्टावाल भी करे और दरिया में उस पानी को बहा न दे। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं समा समाधान करता हूँ।

श्री मुखराज (कटिहार) जन (प्रवृत्त निवारण तथा नियंत्रण) उमरा विधेयक 1977 बहुत ही मावजनिक हित का विधेयक है और मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। इसका उपबंध क नियामकयन र नियम बन्द्रीय तथा राज्य बाईई हुनु निधि की व्यवस्था की गई है। उद्योगपति जा नश का पानी का गंदा करत है उनका रोमा बरग म रोकन के लिए यह उचित ही था। कुछ प्रावधान किए जात और रंग बदल उठाए जात। लखन माधायन नगरपालिकाय या स्पुनिमिपन बाग्यारगन जा आर दश में काम कर रहे हैं काफी अतिरिक्त है वे गन्दगी का साफ नहीं कर पात उचित व्यवस्था जनहित की नहीं कर पात। बन्द्रीय सरकार भी उनका पर्याप्त अनुदान नहीं देती है। ये जो छाटी छाटी नगरपालिकाये हैं या बाग्यारगन है मैं चाहता हूँ उनका उम उपवर से मकत कर दिया जाए।

आपने एक केन्द्रीय और राज्य में बांड बनाया है केन्द्रीय बांड की तरफ से लेबोरेटरी खुली है और जब तक वह अपनी राय नहीं दे देती है बाई प्रासोक्यूशन नहीं हो पाएगा। जो स्थानीय लेबोरेटरीज हैं स्टेट बाईज की वे एक तरफ से डिफेक्ट हैं। केन्द्रीय बाईज ही उनको सलाह देगा तबनीकी महायता उनकी करेगा और उनका मार्ग दर्शन करेगा। यह सालह सदस्या का जो राज्य बोर्ड है उसका

पास जो अपनी लैबोरेट्रीज हैं उनकी जो राय है उसके मुताबिक उनकी इजाजत तो होनी चाहिये कि वे दोपी इन्स्ट्रुमलस्ट्रम को प्रानीक्यूट कर सके। चूकि नदियों के किनारे उद्योग लगाए जाते हैं इस कारण में नदियों का पानी गन्दा हो जाता है। साधारण गांव का घादनी नदी या तालाब से पानी लेता है। आज भी हमारे देश में एक डेड लाइ बस्तिनों में पीने के पानी का कोई प्रबंध नहीं है। वहां के गरीब घादनी तालाबों या छोटी बड़ी नदियों में ही पानी लेते हैं। कई उद्योग हैं जो द्रव्याद्यो के किनारे लगे हैं। बरोनी का धाप फटिनाइजर कारखाना देख लें। दूधनी के किनारे कलकत्ता और घासनमाल के बीच डेड दो भी उद्योग लगे हुए हैं। दुर्गापुर का कारखाना दामोदर के किनारे है। वह दामोदर नदी और गंगा के किनारे बरोनी फटिनाइजर्स है, या जो केमिकल्स के दूसरे कारखाने हैं, या घायल रिफ़ाइनरीज हैं या बड़ीदा में माही नदी है या पण्यार नदी केरल में है जहां सैकड़ों उद्योग हैं, यह तमाम उद्योग नदियों के पानी को प्रदूषित करने रहते हैं। तो इन पर जो उपकर लगाने की बात है वह और अधिक लगाना चाहिये। हम केवल उपकर लगाकर ही मत्पुष्ट नहीं होना चाहिये, बल्कि ऐसे उद्योग जो जल को प्रदूषित करते हैं या ऐसे उद्योगपति जिनको स्थानीय लोगों को ठिनाइर्यो और आवश्यकताओं का कोई स्थल नहीं है और व्यक्तिगत मुनाफ के लिये या लोग जल को प्रदूषित करते हैं, लेकिन समाजवादी देशों में जन के प्रदूषण की ऐसी समस्या नहीं है, वहां जल का प्रदूषण नहीं हो पाते हैं, लेकिन जहां व्यक्तिगत उद्योग हैं वहां पर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है, तो उन पर विशेष नियंत्रण की जरूरत है। यह उद्योगपति तीन करोड़ क्या सरकार का 30 करोड़ २०

भी दे देंगे। इसलिये कठोर दंड की भी आवश्यकता है ताकि वे जल को वह प्रदूषित न कर सकें।

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री लिकम्बर बख्त) सदर माहिबा, यह बात तो बेहद इत्मीनान का, बायस है कि सभी धानरेबिल मेम्बर्स इससे मुस्तफिक है कि वाटर पोल्यूशन को रोकना चाहिये। यह बिल पास न किया जाय, इसकी मुबालिफत किसी मेम्बर ने नहीं की, इसके लिये मैं इस हाउस के मेम्बर्स का शुक्रगुजार हूँ। इसके लिये भी शुक्रगुजार हूँ कि जिन मेम्बर्स ने इस बिल में दिलचस्पी ली है और काफी अच्छे सुझाव दिये हैं। बाते उस कदर कही गई हो सकता है कि कोई बात जवाब के बगैर रह जाय। मैं धानरेबिल मेम्बर्स को यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने बहुत तबज्जह और तफसील में हर एक की तकरीर सुनी है और जिस किम्म के नामीगी सुझाव सामने आये हैं उनको नोट किया है। लेकिन बहुत सारे सुझाव कोमन रहे हैं। कुछ ऐसे सुझाव हों सकव हैं जिनके बारे में मैं कह सकूँ, उनके लिये माफी चाहता हूँ।

पहले तो मैं कुछ इनकराफी बातों का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ। एक साहब ने कहा कि रेयान शड्यूल में मौजूद नहीं है। शड्यूल में टैक्सटाइल का जिक्र किया गया है और उसमें रेयान आ जाता है। टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री शड्यूल के नम्बर 10 पर है। इसी तरह से किसी साहब ने डिस्टिलरी का जिक्र किया था। तो वह भी शड्यूल के 15 नं० पर आ जाती है।

Processing of animal and vegetable product industries.

15.08 hrs.

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the chair]



[श्री सिकन्दर बख्त]

हमारे एक मोहतरम दोस्त ने जिन्हें किया कि जमुना के पोल्यूशन से बेहद इजाफा है जो उस कदम से हुआ है जो उत्तर प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट ने नोयडा के नाम से एक बड़ी इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट कायम की है। नोयडा का कायम करना जमुना के पानी को खराब करने के लिए ही नहीं है, बल्कि नेशनल कैपिटल रीजन का भी उल्लेख किया गया है, और अफसोसनाक है। लेकिन अभी इसके लिए कहना मुश्किल है कि क्या कदम उठाया जाता है उसकी एक्टिविटी न हो, क्योंकि वह एक फुलफ्लैज्ड इंडस्ट्रियल टाउन है।

दो, एक बातों में जिन्हें किया गया है एयर पोल्यूशन के बारे में। कमप्रीहेन्सिव पोल्यूशन का जिन्हें किया गया है। ता मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि एयर पोल्यूशन के बारे में एक बिल कैंबिनेट में पेश कर दिया गया है जो बहुत जल्दी पार्लियामेंट के सामने आ जाएगा। जो अमेडमेंट्स आई हैं, उन पर जो तजवीजें हैं, उनके मुताबिक मैं इसना अर्ज कर देना चाहता हूँ कि उन अमेडमेंट्स को एक् साथ लें।

मैं अपने साथी डा० राय से अर्ज कर देना चाहता हूँ कि बोर्ड का काम तो है ही मानीटर करना, पोल्यूशन ट्रीटमेंट को रोकना नहीं है बल्कि प्लांट लगाना है। यह समझ लेना कि बोर्ड अगर कायम है, और प्लांट लगा किया तो आइन्दा कभी यह तबज्जह नहीं की जा सकती कि ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट लगाने के बावजूद पानी पान्यूट हो रहा है या नहीं, यह गलत बात है।

यह जिन्हें किया गया है कि यह साढ़े 3 करोड़ का जो सैस है, इससे रैबन्यू मिलेगा या उसका खर्चा होगा। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि यह सिर्फ एडमिनिस्ट्रिटिव खर्च के लिये है। इस साढ़े 3 करोड़ के जरिये प्लांट नहीं

लगाई जा सकती। प्लांट के लिए तो फाल्ट्यूटर का काम होगा कि वह प्लांट लगावे।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE Will you not provide for research out of this?

SHRI SIKANDAR BHAKT Yes, certainly We will, because that part which is coming to the central board will be employed to do research work. The central board is looking after Union territories and some part will be spent on research too.

Now the major objections raised are included in the amendments that have been tabled.

मैंने अमेडमेंट्स का कन्सिडरेशन कर लिया है। जनरल प्रिंसिपल के बारे में मैं बहुत ज्यादा अर्ज नहीं करना चाहता। माटी माटी बातें तो आ ही जायगी। हमलिये उनका नती रखा रहा है।

श्री युवराज गुडिचरण के लिये पानी सबसे जरूरी चीज है। उस पर भी आप सैम लगा रहे हैं।

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त मैंने अर्ज किया था कि जो पानी डिस्चार्ज होता है उसकी करीब करीब मनासिबत जा पानी कण्डुम होता है उससे हाती है। क्योंकि डिस्चार्ज किये गये पानी का एक्यूरेटली नापना बिन्कुव नामुमकिन है इसलिये यह तय हुआ है कि जो पानी कण्डुम हुआ है उसको नापने का एक तरीका हमारे पास है, उस पर सैम लगा दिया जाये। मगर वह आउट ग्राफ प्रपोगेशन होने का सबाल नहीं है। बुनियादी सैस पान्यूशन पर ही है क्योंकि डिस्चार्ज बाटर एक्यूरेटली नापना मुमकिन नहीं है, इसलिये उसको रखा है।

एक माननीय सदस्य जो उद्योगपति अपना ही पानी सेते हैं, उसका क्या होगा?

श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल उपाध्यक्ष : महोदय, मैं यह प्रश्न कर रहा था कि अमेडमेट्स 1 से 11 तक और चौथी लिस्ट में अमेडमेट 18 और छठी लिस्ट में अमेडमेट 21, यह सब एक ही चीज से संबंध रखते हैं। यह अमेडमेट्स सजैस्ट करते हैं कि जो डोमैस्टिक यूज के लिये पानी पर सैस लगाया जा रहा है, वह न लगाया जाये। इसमें दावाते काबिलेसदज्जह है। एक तो यह कि बिस्मी साहब ने इसमें उल्कार नहीं किया कि डोमैस्टिक यूज में जो पानी आता है उसमें भी पायूशन होता है। अगर इसका छाड़ा जायेगा किफ इडस्ट्रियल पर लगाया जायेगा तो यह डिस्क्रिमिनेशन होगा।

एक माननीय सदस्य क्या डिस्क्रिमिनेशन होगा ?

श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल : अब पाल्यटर का छोटे में और दूसरे पर सैस लगायेगे हमारी राय है कि यह डिस्क्रिमिनेशन होगा। आमका अभ्यर्थन है जा चाहे राय बनाये।

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी (बदगाढ़) : 3 म पानी का संबंध पाल्येशन में है या हर पाना में है।

श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल : पानी उन्तमाग जाना बा पाल्यट होता है। हम यह समझते हैं कि यह सम्बन्ध नहीं होगा, अनुसिब नहीं होगा कि एक पाल्यटर का छोटेवर दूसरे पर सैस लगाया जाये। यह जरूर है कि इंडस्ट्रियल पाल्येशन पर जो सैस सजैस्ट किया गया है वह 2 पैसे से डाई पैसे प्रति किलोमीटर सजैस्ट किया गया है और डोमैस्टिक इस्तेमाल के लिये जो सजैस्ट किया गया है वह 1 पैसे फी किलोलिटर सजैस्ट किया गया है। इसका इन्हिसार क्वालिटी आफ एक्लुएन्स पर है। यह तस्लीम किया गया है कि डोमैस्टिक इस्तेमाल के बाद पानी में एक्लुएन्स कम होता है, जब कि इंडस्ट्रियल यूज के बाद वह ज्यादा होता है। वहा भी यह फर्क रखा गया है कि

क्वालिटी आफ एक्लुएन्स क्या है और उसी के लिहाज से दो से डाई पैसे फी किलो-लिटर तक सैस लगाया गया है।

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : घर के इस्तेमाल के पानी पर सैस लगाने से गवर्नमेंट की बड़ी भारी बदनामी होगी। घर के इस्तेमाल के पानी से पालूशन होता है यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है। इंडस्ट्रियल यूनिटिंग पर वेशव सैस लगाया जाय।

श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल : मुझे अफमोस है कि जिन एमेडमेट्स का मैं ने जिक्र किया है उन्हें मैं मन्जूर नहीं कर सकूंगा।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Accepting or not accepting any amendment will come later, in the second reading.

श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल : वृत्त सवालत एमडमेट नं० 15 और 19 में मिलते हैं। वास्टोप्युशन के आर्टिकल 114(3) के मुताबिक कानमालिडेटेड फंड आफ इंडिया में अगर स्पेशल प्रोग्राम है, किया जा सकता है, जब तक कि इस के लिए कोई ला न पास किया जाये। लेकिन श्री चित्त वसु के एमेडमेट में एप्रोप्रिएशन करन वाले ला के लिए कार्ट प्राविजन नहीं है। उन्होंने 25 परसेंट और 75 परसेंट की जो बात कही है, उस आर्टिकल के मुताबिक यह मुमकिन नहीं है कि उस पर अमान हो सके।

श्री श्री राजगोपालन ने यह फरमाया था कि यह कानून सभी स्टेट्स में लागू होना चाहिए। मैंने इन्स्टाडक्टेरी मूविंग में प्रश्न किया था कि सात स्टेट्स ऐसी हैं, जिन्होंने 1974 के एक्ट को मन्जूर नहीं किया है तामिलनाडू, महाराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा, नागालैंड, मणिपुर, मेघालय और सिक्किम। उन्हें पर्मिटेड किया जा रहा है कि वे इसे मन्जूर कर लें। तब सब स्टेट्स में यूनिफार्मिटी हो जायेगी।

[श्री सिकन्दर बज्ज]

मेरा खयाल है कि जायद ऐसी कोई बात नहीं रह गई है जिन का मुझ जिज्ञा करना चाहिए था। इस लिए मेरी दरखवास्त है कि इस बिल का इस शकल में पास किया जाय। जैविक एनवायरनमेंटल पोल्यूशन का डिफ़िनिशन दिया गया है। एयर पोल्यूशन व वाटर पोल्यूशन के विनोट के सामने पेश कर दिया गया है। वहा से आने के बाद मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि वह बिल जल्दी पार हो सकेगा। मैं उम्मीद है कि मेम्बर साहबान इस बिल का पास करने की उम्मीद करेंगे।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is

That the Bill to provide for the levy and collection of a cess on water consumed by persons carrying on certain industries and by local authorities with a view to augment the resources of the Central Board and the State Boards for the prevention and control of water pollution constituted under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974 be taken into consideration

The motion was adopted

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Now about Clause 2 Mrs Rangnekar is not present The question is

That clause 2 stand part of the Bill

The motion was adopted

Clause 2 was added to the Bill

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Now Clause 3 Mrs Rangnekar is not here There are some other amendments Dr Ramji Singh are you moving your amendment? First of all you must make up your mind whether you want to move it or not

DR RAMJI SINGH We are on the same side

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER I think you are not moving it I take it like that Now about Shri Yuvraj

SHRI YUVRAJ I withdraw it.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 3 was added to the Bill

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Now Clause 4 Mrs Rangnekar is not here The question is

That Clause 4 stand part of the Bill

The motion was adopted

Clause 4 was added to the Bill

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Clause 5 Mrs Rangnekar is not here The question is

That Clause 5 stand part of the Bill

The motion was adopted

Clause 5 was added to the Bill

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is

That Clause 6 stand part of the Bill

The motion was adopted

Clause 6 was added to the Bill

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Clause 7 Dr B N Singh is also not here

The question is

That Clause 7 stand part of the Bill

The motion was adopted

Clause 7 was added to the Bill

Clause 8 (Crediting proceeds of cess to Consolidated Fund) of India and application thereof)

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Clause 8 Mr Chatta Basu, your amendment No 14 is not admitted, because the President has withheld his permission Do you want to move your amendment No 15?

SHRI CHITTA BASU Yes, Sir I beg to move.

"Page 3—

omit lines 25 to 28' (15)

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is

Page 3—

omit lines 25 to 28' (15)

The motion was negatived

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is

'That Clause 8 stand part of the Bill'

The motion was adopted

Clause 8 was added to the Bill

Clauses 9 to 13 were added to the Bill

Clause 14 (Penalty)

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Now about clause 14

SHRI CHITTA BASU I beg to move

"Page 4—

omit lines 38 to 40 (16)

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is

Page 4—

omit lines 38 to 40" (16)

The motion was negatived

SHRI CHITTA BASU I wanted to listen to the Minister as to why he has not accepted it

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER He has already explained

SHRI CHITTA BASU Mr Deputy-Speaker Sir, you have prevented the Minister

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER I have not prevented anybody The Minister has been talking about every amendment, even before they were moved What was prevented was the ac ep-

tance or rejection of the amendments before they were moved He talked about the amendments all right

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT I think I have already said it Probably he has missed it This provision has been made with a view to avoiding frivolous complaints by unconnected people before civil courts, which will result in unnecessary litigation Since State Boards and Central Boards are the only authorities to assess and to determine whether an offence has been committed under this Act, they alone should refer the matter to the court

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The amendment to this clause has already been rejected

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is

"That clause 14 stand part of the Bill

The motion was adopted

Clause 14 was added to the Bill

Clause 15 to 17 were added to the Bill  
Schedules I and II were added to the Bill

Clause 1 the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT I beg to move

'That the Bill be passed

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Motion moved

That the Bill be passed'

SHRI CHITTA BASU I have the hon Minister on record to say that he has understood the rationale of my amendment No 14 although the President in his wisdom has declined to give his consent for moving it

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER You cannot move it

SHRI CHITTA BASU But the hon Minister has understood the rationale of it May I have an assurance

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER When it is not moved, how can he understand the rationale of it?

SHRI CHITTA BASU In the matter of division of resources would he bear in mind the rationale which I have introduced in the form of my amendment?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER There is no amendment. Let us be very clear about it. If you are propounding some idea on which you want the reaction of the Member, that is a different matter. But if you are talking of a non-existent amendment because it has not been moved, there is no point in doing so.

SHRI CHITTA BASU Let us for the time being forget that there was an amendment. In the matter of division of resources, will the proportion of 75 per cent by the States and 25 per cent by the Centre be taken into consideration? May I have this assurance from him?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKSHI I cannot at all agree to such a positive division of resources.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is

That the Bill be passed.

The motion was adopted.

15 30 hrs

ADVOCATES (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) I beg to move

That the Bill further to amend the Advocates Act, 1961 be taken into consideration.

The Bill is a very simple one. There are three matters that the Bill purports to deal with.

One is in regard to the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the various Bar Councils of the States as well as the

Bar Council of India. Prior to 1976, before the amendment made in 1976, it was open to the members of each Bar Council, whether it was the Bar Council of a State or the Bar Council of India, to elect their own Chairman and Vice-Chairman. It was only by an amendment Act passed in 1976 that this autonomous character of the Bar Councils was interfered with and their right to elect their own Chairman and Vice-Chairman was taken away. On the other hand, this was substituted by an ex-officio Chairman and ex-officio Vice-Chairman. One of the provisions in this Bill is that the old position, namely that of an elected Chairman and an elected Vice-Chairman, should be restored so that the autonomy and the independence of the Bar may be restored. As the House knows, the Bar Council has a very important role to play in a democracy. It has been playing an important role in our democracy. It had always been expected and in fact it was one of the objects of the Advocates Act to give autonomy to the Bar in its own functioning. Therefore, it was considered that the Bar was a very responsible body should control its own affairs. The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman have a crucial role to play in the affairs of the Bar Council and therefore it should be for the Bar through their elected representatives who are the members of the Bar Council to elect their own Chairman and Vice-Chairman to discharge their function. That in the rationale behind these provisions of this Bill.

The other important matter which is a subject matter of the Bill is the term of the Bar Council. Earlier the term of the Bar Council was four years. The Constitution has provided that the term of the Legislative Assemblies and the Lok Sabha would be five years. So it is proposed by this Bill to increase the term of the Bar Council also from four to five years. The reason would be that because elections are an expensive process and at the same time they have to take place periodically, the same pattern of five years as laid down for the Lok

Sabha and the Assemblies may also apply to these elected Bar Councils. Therefore, by this Bill it is sought to be provided that the term of an elected Bar Council shall also be five years instead of four years.

The third important matter that this Bill deals with is the problem of attorneys in the Calcutta High Court. A single category of advocates was sought to be provided for by the Advocates Act but before the amendment of 1976 there was a special provision for these attorneys who had not obtained a degree of Bachelor of Laws. They had to pass the preliminary intermediate and final examinations which were conducted by the High Courts and after that they were enrolled as attorneys. By the 1976 Amendment Act this special category of attorneys was sought to be done away with. These attorneys existed in the Bombay and Calcutta High Courts. So far as the Bombay High Court was concerned they did not present any problem because before a person could be admitted to take the examination of attorneyship he had to be a law graduate and therefore they were entitled to enrol themselves as advocates and they got themselves enrolled. There was no problem.

So far as the Calcutta High Court was concerned the position was different. A person could be articulated for attorneyship without being a law graduate and many persons had got themselves enlisted for this course of attorneyship and many of them had already passed some examinations though not the final examination. The effect of this amendment of 1976 was—it is quite possible that this was a totally unintended effect this aspect might have been lost sight of—that even those who had spent considerable time in learning all this about the law and so on and who had even passed the preliminary or the intermediate examination but had not passed the final examination before 31st December 1976 became the victims of perhaps an unintended hardship namely that they were not entitled to pass the final examination.

The option left to them was to join a law course in a university and spend three years learning the same thing and then become an advocate. It was felt by the Government that this was an undue hardship and, therefore, it is sought to be provided by this Bill that the Calcutta High Court may be authorised to hold these examinations till 31st December 1980, so that all those who had already passed at least the first examination might be given an opportunity to pass the final examination before 31st December 1980. So far as they are concerned indefinitely that institution cannot be carried. Therefore a view has been taken that for those who were serious and those who had at least passed the first examination, this authorization to the Calcutta High Court, namely to continue to hold examinations for three more years upto 31st December, 1980 be made so that there is no hardship to them. They may continue to have that course they may pass the intermediate examination as well as the final examination and thereafter there may be the provision for their enrolment as Advocates.

I do hope that so far as all these provisions which are sought to be introduced by the Bill are concerned these would be unanimously acceptable to the whole House because the object of the Bill as the House would appreciate is something which is laudable. It would be the function in a democracy to restore full autonomy to this important institution of the Bar and secondly to have a uniform five-year period which has been the usual term of the elected bodies and in order to save a little expense to apply the principle of five-year term to the elected Bar Councils also and to obviate the hardship in the case of Attorneys in the Calcutta High Court so that those who had taken the course already before the change was made, those who had passed at least one examination out of three examinations may be permitted to pass the other two examinations also. Of course, if they do not work and if they do not pass the final examination by the due date, namely 31st



(Shri Shanti Bhushan)

December, 1980, then they will not be entitled to this concession. If they work hard and pass the examination, there is no reason why they should be subjected to the hardship.

With these words, I commend this Bill for the consideration of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

*"That the Bill further to amend the Advocates Act, 1961, be taken into consideration."*

DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD (Calicut): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this Bill purports to replace the Ordinance which was promulgated on the 31st October, 1977. That means, the Ordinance was promulgated 14 days before the Parliament was to meet.

As all of us are aware, under article 123, the President has to be satisfied that a situation exists that justifies immediate promulgation of an Ordinance. Here, even the Statement of Objects and Reasons and a paper circulated, namely, the statement explaining the circumstance which necessitated immediate legislation by the Ordinance show that the only reason for promulgating this Ordinance was that the examination to be conducted by the Bar or the High Court, whatever it is, used to be conducted in January and, therefore, if it was not done by an Ordinance immediately there might be some delay. As to which is the date in January, whether it is the beginning of January or middle of January or end of January, we are not given any information. Is it such an important matter that the examination instead of being conducted in the first week of January, if it is conducted after 14 days, the heavens will fall and that the President should exercise the extra ordinary power of promulgating an Ordinance?

I recall, when we were in the Government, in respect of every Ordinance, whether it was 14 days or two months or three months before the Parliament was to meet, there was a

general attack against the Government for resorting to promulgation of Ordinances. In a small matter like this which is not of such dimension, the heavens will not fall if, instead of in the first week of January, the examination is held at the end of January. The Law Minister could have brought this Bill on the first day or the second day of this session. One points accusing fingers at others that the Congress Government was anxious all the time to rule by Ordinances. Take any Ordinance that we had passed. Was there any Ordinance, which we had passed, just for the sake of holding an examination at an early date? And the President is supposed to have been satisfied that such conditions existed that unless he promulgated the Ordinance, the Heavens would fall down. So, let us not have this sort of double talk. That is what I object to. If there was sufficient reason, I would certainly have supported it. Just 14 days before Parliament was to sit—without any disrespect to this Bill and to the matter involved, I say this; I may be forgiven to use this expression—for this absolutely insignificant matter in the whole scheme of the Constitution and the legislations in the country, you came with this Ordinance. You could have waited for 14 days and brought this Bill on the first or second day and got the sanction of the House. So, do not talk about high principles of democracy and attack us saying that we resorted to issuing Ordinances. You should not talk with the tongue in the cheek. That is what I object to.

Coming to the merits of this Bill, I had the privilege of piloting the Advocates Amendment Bill, 1976. At that time when I moved the Bill concerning the change from elected Chairmen of Bar Councils of States and elected Chairman of the Bar Council of India to the statutory method of appointing the Attorney-General for the Bar Council of India and the respective Advocate-General for the State, I gave the reasons elaborately why this change had to be

made. The reason given was this. In 1961 when the original Act was passed the provision was that the Attorney-General would be the Chairman of the Bar Council of India and the respective Advocate-General would be the Chairman of the respective State Bar Council. It was thought subsequently as the Law Minister has said now on democratic principles and for the autonomy of the Bar Councils it was necessary or advisable to have elected Chairmen instead of the statutory appointment of Attorney-General or the Advocate-General, as the case may be. That worked for a certain number of years. Now the hon. Law Minister has said that representations have been received from the public and the various Bar Associations criticising the change-over or going back to the 1961 provision namely appointing under the statute the Attorney-General/Advocate-General to the Bar Councils. I may tell him that representations galore—representations galore—were received at that time from the Bar Associations throughout the country that this system of election had practically destroyed the efficient and successful working of the Bar Associations when elections were held the Bar was divided money was spent and many of the practices which may correspond to, or be analogous to the corrupt practices in the other elections became a permanent feature of the elections for the Bar Councils. As I said representations galore were received. Consequently we thought that it was necessary to revert back to the 1961 position namely the appointment of the Attorney-General at the Centre and the Advocates-General in the States. When we introduced this provision I distinctly recollect I said. Certain unfortunate factors have developed and it is in view of those factors that we are making this change. If after some time it is found that things have altered and it becomes necessary and advisable to revert back to the position namely elected Chairmen we will

certainly do so. I recollect, I made that statement almost an assurance. I can understand the present provision if the Law Minister during the course of the last eight months and after the provisions of that Bill came into force has found that the Attorney-General being the Chairman of the Indian Bar Council and the Advocates-General being the Chairmen of the State Bar Council is detrimental to the interests of the Bar Councils and the efficient and successful working of the Councils and it was because of that that they were proposing the change. I say there is nothing of the sort nothing about the efficient working nothing about whether the situation has improved or deteriorated, except a bald statement that there has been criticism about this not stating which Bar Associations which State Bar Associations or which members of the public have voiced the criticism. The question is within these eight months has there been such a universal condemnation of the earlier provision? If so I have no objection in your coming forward with the proposed change. But which are those organizations what was the extent of the criticism what was the volume of voice of that criticism? Nothing has been said about that. There will be some criticism always and there was criticism and I distinctly remember when the Bill was mooted by me I had the occasion to travel throughout the country and going to a number of Bar Associations I found that a large number of the Bar Associations were equally divided on the issue in support of the change and against the change. I found that a majority of the Bar Associations were in favour of the change which we brought about by the 1976 amendment. After considerable thought and weighing the situation at that time we came to certain conclusions and changed the relevant provision and reverted back to 1961 position. Is it the case of the Government that within these eight months things

[Dr V A Seyid Muhammad] have changed so much, and the change-over which we brought about has been found to be absolutely unnecessary and harmful to the best interests of the Bar Association? Has the Government received sufficient representations in such a volume, such a magnitude that you want to bring about a change? I cannot quite understand that. If there are sufficient grounds and if the government is convinced, as I was while piloting the Bill at that time that it is necessary and is in the best interests of the Bar that a change should be brought about, certainly you go ahead. But my complaint is that on facts revealed, the change is justified. It is all right to invoke words like 'democracy' and say, We are doing everything in the name of democracy. Well and good. Now personally I have no objection to 5 years or 6 years or 7 years. You say that the elected bodies are always for 5 years. I do not know wherefrom the Minister gets that concept. For Legislative Assemblies and for Parliament yes it is all right, but for all elected bodies under the statute I do not think so. I remember one lawyer friend who is no more and who memory is very dear to many of the members of the Bar was requested by a certain American Bar Association spending some money and taking some trouble to formulate certain general principles of law in India and I was absolutely taken back when I found that one of the general principles formulated was that in the absence of the President, the Vice-President shall preside. That is supposed to be a general principle.

The Law Minister says that the elected bodies are elected for five years. I do not know where he got it from. Parliament—yes. Legislative Assemblies—yes. But for other statutory bodies this 5 year principle is just like that general principle which the lawyer friend formulated. But this sort of argument that elected bodies are generally for 5 years and, there-

fore, it should be 5 years, this sort of reasoning I am not prepared to accept.

With this observation, if the government is convinced, apart from invoking the word 'democracy' and resorting to this populist slogan-mongering, that in the best interests of the Bar there must be a change-over from the Attorney-General and the Advocate-General being the Chairmen of the respective Bar Councils I certainly support, but if it is only that just because it was done by the previous government and so you are bound to change it, whether it be good, bad or indifferent, if it is in that spirit I certainly cannot support it.

श्री गंगा सिंह (महो) उपाध्यक्ष  
महाशय, मैं एडवोकेट्स (एम्बेडमेंट) बिल 1977 का स्वागत और समर्थन करना हूँ। आपान-स्थिति के दौरान कई काले कानून बनाये गये थे। 1976 में एडवोकेट्स एक्ट में जो एम्बेडमेंट की गई थी वह भी एक काला कानून है। मैं मननीय दोस्तों को कहना है कि इस काले कानून को खत्म करा दिया गया। मैं तो मानता हूँ कि यह काले कानून के कारण ही हमारे मर्यादा की प्रथाओं को खत्म करना पड़ा था। मेरे शब्दों में भी कहा है कि आपान-स्थिति के दौरान तब तक कि जब तक कि कानून, जो कि डेमोक्रेसी के खिलाफ थे और कुछ समय के लिए चलते रहे।

उन्होंने कहा है कि जिस समय उन्होंने यह कानून बनाया था, उस समय बहुत सी रिप्रेजेंटेशन-शब्द आई थी। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने जब आपान-स्थिति की घोषणा की थी, तो उस का समर्थन करने के लिए दिल्ली में लोगों को रूक-ठुका किया गया, और सबको रोके कहा गया कि सारा हिन्दुस्तान इमर्जेंसी का समर्थन करता है और उस के लिए हर जगह प्रदर्शन किये गये हैं। 1976 में एक कानून में जो एम्बेडमेंट की गई उस का समर्थन भी इसी प्रकार का था।

मेरे दोस्त कहते हैं कि इस कानून का क्रिटिसिज्म नहीं हुआ है और इसे बदलने के लिए कोई पब्लिक रिप्रेजेंटेशन नहीं आई है। उस के जवाब में मेरा कहना है कि पिछली सरकार ने डिक्टेटोरशिप का जो कोई भी काम किया है, इस सरकार का कर्तव्य है कि वह उसे समाप्त करे। जनता ने ऐसा करने के लिए जनता पार्टी को चुनाव में मैडेट दिया है। जिस प्रकार एक ग्राह पानी में प्रवेश करते ही अपने तन्तु पाशों को सारे तालाब में फैला देता है और तालाब के अंदर जो जीव जन्तु स्वच्छन्दता से चलते फिरते हैं उन सब को ग्रस लेता है, उसी प्रकार से श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी और कांग्रेस ने अपनी तानाशाही द्वारा भारत की हर प्रकार की स्वतंत्रता को ग्रस लिया। उन तानाशाही कदमों को समाप्त करने के लिए यह एमेंडमेंट बिल लाया गया है उस का उन पक्ष को भी स्वागत करना चाहिए था। वह जो तानाशाही की जकड़ श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी और कांग्रेस की थी वह सिर्फ गवर्नमेंट के इदारों तक ही नहीं थी, अखबारों की आजादी तक ही वह नहीं थी, उस ने जूडिशियरी की आजादी को ही समाप्त नहीं किया बल्कि ऐसे स्वतंत्र व्यवसाय जैसे ऐडवोकेट्स का व्यवसाय है उस के अंदर भी उन्होंने अपनी तानाशाही को लागू किया। यह कौन सी तुक और तर्क की बात है कि बार कौंसिल के मेम्बर तो एलेक्ट हो कर आएँ और उन एलेक्टेड मेम्बरों के ऊपर उन का चेयरमैन गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से ही, गवर्नमेंट का आदमी हो? यही बात बार कौंसिल आफ इंडिया में की गई और यही चीज स्टेट बार कौंसिल के लिए की गई। दिल्ली की बार कौंसिल के लिए तो यह प्रावधान था उस का चेयरमैन गवर्नमेंट नामिनेट करेगी। तो इन चीजों को खत्म करने के लिए सरकार ने जो वह कदम उठाया है वह प्रशंसनीय है और उस का सब तरह से समर्थन होना चाहिए।

एक बात मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि स्टेट्स को मेन्टेन होना चाहिए लेकिन अब जो चेयरमैन बनेंगे वह वही चेयरमैन नहीं

बनेंगे जो कि पहले थे। 1976 में जब यह एमेंडमेंट लाया गया तो उस समय एलेक्टेड चेयरमैन बार कौंसिल आफ इंडिया के थे और स्टेट कौंसिल के चेयरमैन भी एलेक्टेड थे लेकिन ज्यों ही 1976 का अमेंडमेंट आया एटार्नी जनरल तो बार कौंसिल आफ इंडिया के चेयरमैन बन गए और ऐडवोकेट जनरल स्टेट बार कौंसिल के चेयरमैन बन गए। तो मैं चाहूंगा कि जब यह बिल ऐक्ट की सूरत में आए तो जो चेयरमैन उस समय एलेक्टेड थे वही चेयरमैन फिर से बनाए जाएं।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI SASANKASEKHAR SANYAL (Jangipur): My hon. friend the Law Minister has put me in a critical predicament. I was born into the Bar in the year 1926 and before that I was born into politics in the year 1921. All along I have been opposing the Government of the day. But, today, against myself, against the traditions of my past, I have to wholeheartedly support the Bill which has been introduced.

So far as the question of ex-officio or elected Chairmanship is concerned, my hon. friend from the congress benches was very eloquent and he talked in cultivated confidence when he said that no complaint was ever made by anybody against the ex-officio Chairman.

DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD: I did not say that. I must correct that, I said that in respect of the large number of Bar Associations, the opinion was equally divided.

SHRI SASANKASEKHAR SANYAL: I think I have also understood correctly what you have said.

(Shri Sasankasekhar Sanyal)

15.59 hrs.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAN *in the Chair*

Madam, I have travelled far and wide as a lawyer and a politician from district to district and from State to State. I have had the opportunity of being a member of the Select Committee on the Advocates Bill when Mr. Hathi was the Chairman. On the face of it, in the democratic traditions, putting the Attorney-General or the Advocate-General on the top as a Government nominee is an odious thing in itself and should be removed.

And there had been complaints that they are very busy lawyers and they are foisted upon the Bar Council; they have no time to look after their affairs and therefore that proposal of the Bar Council of India had to be negated by various means.

16 hrs.

In West Bengal, to-day the UDF is in power and the C.P.M. is a major party there. The Advocate General is Shri Saehansuciarya who belongs to CPM and even the CPM for the sake of democracy generally try to take advantage of the present law. They welcome the Bill that has been introduced by the Law Minister to-day. We all applaud and welcome that part of the Bill.

But, so far as the term is concerned, the term five year may be all right. But, what really troubles us is this. I would expect the hon. Minister to consider whether or not this is reasonable or possible to see that nobody gets the monopoly of this term. There is a competition even amongst the lawyers because the Members of the Bar Council are going to be the Executive and all that. Therefore, the lawyers who have enjoyed once should not be permitted to run for this contest for the next term. In this way the wheel of democracy can go on.

So far as the problem is concerned, opportunity is being given mainly to persons who have been in the line all

along. They have now to pass an examination. Suppose somebody who has been in this profession for thirty years as an effective lawyer with all the confidence, by some accident, fails—after all the examination is an artificial thing and if I am asked to sit for the examination of three hours' duration and if I am asked to answer six questions, I may fail—what will happen to him.

This aspect of the thing has to be considered by my hon. friend, the Minister. My hon. friend has referred to his profession as a noble one and a democratic one. We are all noble in the democratic society—there is no doubt about it. We have to see one thing that this class when they enter into the profession, enter without any security and, whenever they fail in their examination, they have no security. Suppose you enter into a court. You will find there a sitting judge as a stipendiary and potential pensioner and he is looked after well. But, we the lawyers who have spent their lives at the altar of justice or at least many of us are stranded and they all die unsung and unwept. After all it is a socialistic approach in the socialistic society. In this democracy we all talk of law and order. The wheel of the law is greased by the lawyers. Shri Shanti Bhushan, the Minister and myself as a lawyer have to oil the machine. Though we are humble lawyers we are very strong potentially and we have succeeded by luck and pluck. Shri Shanti Bhushan is a fit person and he seems to be lucky. There are lawyers who have failed and who are neither lucky nor plucky. By and large, there are others a majority of whom are plucky but not lucky.

Therefore I request the hon. Minister a lawyer, having done some good for the cause of the brother lawyers, has to find out ways and means by which they are looked after well by the States.

Every lawyer talks things politics but not a large section of them were activists in politics. They are the



brain trust of society. What about those persons whom the government have not looked after at all? Make some provisions for their permanent benefits, for their contingency benefits, for their old age benefits, make some provision for their death benefits. Because after all the strength of the chain is the strength of the weakest link and the brain trust of the society is the weakest link. Unless the lawyers are given a life of security and serenity, brains will not develop and we shall not be able to race against anti-socialism towards socialism and liberation.

श्री दुर्गा चव (कागडा) सभापति महोदय एडवोकेट प्रमेडमेट विल जो हाऊस में पेश किया गया है उसकी जितनी सराहना की जाए उतनी कम है। जहां तक इस देश में बार काउंसिलों का सम्बन्ध है, मैं समझता हूँ कि शुरू में आजादी की शमा जलाने वाले लोग थे वे इसी बार प्रोफेशन से निबले थे। चाहे वे महात्मा गांधी हों, चाहे पंडित मोतीलाल नेहरू हों चाहे पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू हों, डा० ब्रम्हदेकर हों, भूलाभाई देसाई हों, मध्यमूर्ति हों ये सभी लोग इसी प्रोफेशन से आये थे। इन्होंने आजादी के दिनों में जो काम किया वह भारत के इतिहास में सुनहरी धारों में लिखा जाने वाला है। यह प्रोफेशन इतना सेक्रेड था कि इसमें आये लोगों ने जम्हूरियत की शमा को जलाने के लिए भी सबसे आगे बंदम उठाये।

1961 में एक कानून बना था कि देश में जितनी भी बार काउंसिल्स हैं, चाहे वे स्टेट लेवल की हों, डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल की हों, नेशनल लेवल की हों, उनकी बार काउंसिल्स बनायी जाए और वे बार काउंसिल्स इलेक्टिड हों। उनके प्राफिस होल्डर्स भी इलेक्टिड हों। मैं समझता हूँ कि बार के लोगों को इस कानून पर अभिमान था। लेकिन एमर्जेंसी के दिनों में जिस तरह से और लिबर्टीज को खत्म कर

दिखा गया उसी तरह से हमारे इस कानून को भी खत्म कर दिया गया। हमारे मोटरिंग डा० सैयद महमूद साहब ने एमर्जेंसी कानून को डिफेंड किया। मैं समझता हूँ कि एक प्रच्छा एडवोकेट हर चीज को डिफेंड कर सकता है, यहाँ तक कि ऐसी चीज को भी जो कि अनडिफेंडबल हो। 1976 में जहाँ हमारी दूसरी लिबर्टीज को खत्म किया गया वहाँ हमारे एडवोकेट एक्ट में भी प्रमेडमेट कर दिया गया। जिसके द्वारा सरकार ने लोगों पर हर जगह तानाशाही लादन की कोशिश की। वही चीज बार काउंसिल्स पर भी लादी गयी। कांग्रेस के लोगों और कांग्रेस के भाइयों की तरफ से इस प्रमेडमेट बिल का जो क्रिटिसिज्म किया जा रहा है, मैं नहीं समझता कि वे किस बात का क्रिटिसिज्म कर रहे हैं। उनको करना नहीं चाहिये था। उन्होंने एक बात कही है कि आर्डिनेन्स जारी नहीं करना चाहिये था और चौदह दिन के बाद लोक सभा बैठने वाली थी हमारे पास दरकास्ते धाई थी हमने एमेड किया। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपकी सरकार के पास कौन सी दरकास्ते धाई थी कि आपन एमेड किया जा इलेक्शन में हमें मैटेंट मिला है उसको हम पूरा कर रहे हैं। हम इस बात को ले कर चले थे कि एमर्जेंसी में जो गलत काम हुए हैं उनको यह सरकार खत्म कर देगी। फिर चाहे वह आर्डिनेन्स के जरिये खत्म हो या लोक सभा में उम चीज को लाकर खत्म करवाया जाए, उम में कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है। जो गलत बात है जो गन्दी बात है उसको जल्दी खत्म किया जाए तो उसका स्वागत ही किया जाना चाहिये। आप अपने को जम्हूरियत का पासबा समझते हैं। आपको तो इस चीज का समर्थन करना चाहिये था। लेकिन आपने इस चीज को उलटी शक्ति दे कर यहाँ पर पेश करने की कोशिश की है। इस तरह से जनता को आप गुमराह नहीं कर सकते हैं। माननीय सदस्य प्रच्छी तरह से अवगत हैं इन बातों से और प्रच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि एमर्जेंसी के



[श्री दुर्गा शर्मा]

विशेष से हमारे देश के साथ जिसका उपहास किया गया, प्रजातंत्र के साथ जिसका मज़क किया गया।

ला मिनिस्टर ने इस बिल में जो गलत बातें थी उनको खत्म कर दिया है और ऐसा करके उन्होंने भ्रष्टा किया है। बार एसोसिएशन से हमारी कुछ ट्रेडिशन जुड़ी हुई हैं। वहाँ से पोलिटिकल लीडर निकलते आए हैं, बड़े-बड़े जज निकलते आए हैं, बड़े-बड़े सियासत-दान तथा दूसरे प्रोफेशनल्स निकलते आए हैं और उन्होंने देश का नाम रोशन किया है। ऐसी हस्तिया वहाँ से फिर निकल सकें, यह माहौल अगर हम इन बार एसोसिएशन को कायम करेंगे तो भ्रष्टा होगा। कोई कब्जे इस पर नहीं लगनी चाहिये। ऐसा हमने लिया तो योग्य पुरुष वहाँ से निकलेंगे और हमारा प्रजातंत्र और संविधान हमेशा के लिए बाव रहेगा।

एक और चीज देखने को मिली है। एयर-जेली के बिना से कुछ बकीलो को परचेज किया गया, कुछ धाकधियों को अपने सम्बन्ध में लावा गया और तरह-तरह के हथ-पट्टे इस्तेमाल किए गए संविधान को डिसटार्ट करने के लिए। ऐसी ऐसी हस्तिया जोकि हमारे देश को मिली हैं, कास्टीट्यूशन की बबोसत मिली हैं और अगर ये हस्तिया खत्म हो गईं तो न लोक सभा रहेगी और न बार एसोसिएशन। [आज यहाँ पर हमें बोलने बिल्कुल की भाषाही है, कलत का सही हथ-कड़ सकते हैं, जो हमारी सभ्यता से आता है वह सबन में रख सकते हैं, और हमें कोशिश करनी चाहिये कि जो बोलने की भाषाही हमें मिली है वह बहाल रहे। वह भाषाही श्री बी साल तक समय में खीन ली थी। जो साल तक वहाँ बैठे बैठे आप क्या करते रहे हैं। जो गलत-हकतबार सभ्य है जो उनके सभ्य से आता था करते थे और आप पूर्ण बने बैठ रहे, आपके मुँह से बाल्य तक नहीं

की और आप कोई बात नहीं कर सकते थे। उस वक्त कानून और संविधान को डिसटार्ट करके देश के ध्विष्य के साथ खिलवाड़ होती रही और आप चुपचाप बैठते रहे। यह ठीक नहीं था।

मैं सत्री महोदय को इस बिल को लाने के लिए मुबारकबाद देता हूँ। यह बहुत भ्रष्ट कानून है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसको एक मत से पास कर दिया जाए।

\*SHRI A MURUGESAN (Chidambaram) Madam Chairman, on behalf of my party, the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to say a few words on The Advocates Amendment Bill

Madam, this Bill seeks to undo the classic Emergency Excess perpetrated on the people of India by the former Congress Government at the Centre. The autonomy of the State Bar Councils was appropriated by the then autocratic Central Government during the period of Emergency. It was an irony that this was initiated at the instance of a former Chief Justice of a High Court who happened to be the Law Minister. Though there was opposition all over the country for the amendment of the Advocates Act 1961 in 1976 the voice of dissent was stifled by the fear of consequence of such an opposition during Emergency.

During the General Elections the Janata Party assured the people that if the people voted the Janata to power the pre-emergency position of the Advocates Act would be restored and the amendment passed during the Emergency would be repealed. I am glad that the President issued the Ordinance for this purpose and this Bill is replacing that Ordinance.

I am grateful to the Central Government for having restored the autonomy of the State Bar Councils and

also for extending the tenure of membership of the State Bar Council from four years to five years

Before I conclude, I would request the hon. Law Minister that he should bring forth a legislative measure which would permanently prevent any Government in future to make such amendments to the laws of the land

With these words I conclude my speech

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) सभा-पति महोदय, मैं तो इस विधेयक के लिये अपने कानून मंत्री श्री आन्ति भूषण को क्रांति भूषण कहना चाहता था और उन के अभिनन्दन के लिये ही उपस्थित हुआ था कि उन्होंने तानाशाही के बाले धब्बे को मिटाने के लिए एक बहुत ही सराहनीय कदम है। लेकिन जब दूसरे पक्ष के बड़े अनुभवी मित्र की टिप्पणी सुनी तो मैं अवाक् रह गया कि आज भी जब सचमुच में परतलता की बेड़ी खत्म हो गई है फिर भी आज ऐसे कानूनों के समर्थन के लिये लोग खड़े हो जाते हैं जो हमारे और आप के दोनों के माथे पर कलक है। अभी माननीय सदस्य ने बताया कि सदन शुरू होने के 14 दिन पहले यह धाड़नेस जारी किया गया था और यह उन को बड़ा अक्रान्तिकारी काम लगा अजनतांत्रिक काम लगा। लेकिन सचमुच में स्वतन्त्रता अगर 14 दिन पहले ही आ जाती है तो वह कितनी अच्छी बात होती है। अगर भारत 15 अगस्त के बखले 1 अगस्त को आजाद हो जाता तो माननीय सदस्य को कितनी खुशी होती। इस लिये बार काउन्सिल पर जो परतलता का धब्बा लगा हुआ था अगर हमारे कानून मंत्री जी उसको 14 दिन पहले अध्यादेश जारी कर के समाप्त कर देते तो उन को कुशी जाहिर करनी चाहिये। उनको इस का विरोध था कि उन्होंने मनोनयन की आज्ञा लागू कर के अक्रान्ति कदम

शुरू की। हमारे माननीय सदस्य को मायूस होना चाहिये कि जनता सरकार के समय में जनतंत्र का समय है और अब तानाशाही खत्म हो गई है। जनतंत्र के किसी भी सिद्धान्त में मनोनयन का सिद्धान्त नहीं आता। इसलिये मुझे ताज्जुब हुआ कि हमारे माननीय विधि वेत्ता सदस्य होकर भी जनतांत्रिक प्रणाली पर इतनी खोट क्यों करते हैं। माननीय जार्ज फर्नेन्डीज बंटे हुए हैं उन्होंने दो दिन पहले बयान दिया कि इस देश में अभी भी ऐसे लोग मौजूद हैं जो तानाशाही का समर्थन करते हैं। मुझे दुःख है कि हमारी सदन में भी ऐसे लोग हैं जो तानाशाही के कदमों का समर्थन करते हैं। उनका कहना है कि उन के चुनाव से बार काउन्सिल बिबाइडेड हो जायेगी उन में अगड हो जायेगा। तो क्यों नहीं सारा चुनाव को ही समाप्त कर दें। कोई अगड नहीं होगा। कोई बिरोधी दल नहीं होगा। जनतंत्र में अगर मत की भिन्नता से भी होता है तो किसी तानाशाही देश में सरकार बनना चाहिये। जनतांत्रिक देश में हमें रहने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है।

एक आलोचना हमारे सामने यह आई कि लार्ज नम्बर आप बार एसोसिएशन ने इसका समर्थन किया था। कब किया था? जब हमारी और आपकी जवान बन्द थी। जिस समय अखबारों पर इस शताब्दी की सबसे खौफनाक पाबन्दी लगी हुई थी जिस समय आप प्रशस्ति गान करते थे। उसी समय ही आलोचना और प्रत्यालोचना समाप्त हो गई जब आप के दल के भीतर दुर्गा शक्ति का प्रादुर्भाव हुआ। आज उस दुर्गा शक्ति का अनावरण हो रहा है। माननीय सदस्य ने जो यह बात कही कि उसका समर्थन हुआ था वह बिल्कुल गलत बात है।

एक बात और माननीय सदस्य ने इस विधेयक के विरोध में कही कि

[श्री रामजी सिंह]

जब हम नीमिनेट कर देंगे तो बड़ी भ्रष्टाचार तरह से काम चलेगा । लेकिन भ्रष्टाचारी जबान दिया हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य ने कि जो सरकारी वकील रहते हैं, आप लोग जानते हैं, उन्हें समय कम रहता है । सचमच में जब उन्होंने यह झालोचना की तो मुझे ज्यादा आश्चर्य नहीं लगता क्योंकि वह तो न्यायपालिका की प्रतिबद्धता को मानते थे । वह तो शिक्षा की प्रतिबद्धता के सिद्धान्त को मानते हैं, कमिटेड जूडिशियरी, कमिटेड एजुकेशन और कमिटेड डेमोक्रेसी, इस सिद्धान्त को मानने वाले थे, इस से विपरीत और कोई सशोधन और मुन्नाव की हम भाषा नहीं करते हैं ।

इसलिए हम उन के तर्कों का क्या जबाब दें ? हम अपने गान्ति भूषण जी के नहीं कान्ति भूषण जी के इस विधेयक का समर्थन करते हैं ।

**बीबरी बलबीर सिंह (होशियारपुर)**

सभापति महोदय, अमेरिका में जब गुलामी को आजाद किया गया तो वह बेचारे बड़े हैरान हुए कि अब हम क्या करेंगे । ये बेचारे गुलामी से आजाद हो गये हैं और वह है कि हमें यह गाजादी रास नहीं आएगी । एक पुरानी बात मैं कहता हूँ । एक कुम्हार अपने गधे को धान पर ले जाता था और उस की दाँटाएँ पकड़ कर उठा देता था । वह गधा समझता था कि उसे रस्से में बांध दिया और वह सारी रात बधा रहता था । इसी तरह यह रस्सा अब इन का खोल दिया गया लेकिन यह समझते हैं कि हमें रस्से से बाधा हुआ है और कोई बात नहीं है ।

आप बताइये कि जिस रा-य में बोलने की इजाजत नहीं थी, वकील अदालत में पेश नहीं हो सकते थे, मैं आज श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल को बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने शाह कमीशन के सामने साफ कहा कि मैं जिम्मेदार हूँ, मैंने हुकम दिया था ।

आप बाकियों के बयान, जो उन्होंने शाह कमीशन के सामने दिये हैं, पढ़ लें, हरेक ने यही कहा है कि हमारी ख़्बान बन्द थी, वह फैसला इन्विरा जी ने किया था । ये अपनी ख़्मीर फरोशी इस समय भी कर रहे हैं और उस समय भी इन्होंने किया ।

कांग्रेस पार्टी ने ज़िम डग से दो साल बनाये, उस में एक यह था कि अगर एडवोकेट्स को काउंसिल बैठती है तो उनका चुनाव हुआ नुमाइन्दा उसका प्रेजिडेंट, वाइस चेयरमैन नहीं बन सकता और एडवोकेट जनरल, घटाना जनरल चेयरमैन और वाइस चेयरमैन उसी डग से बनाये गये ।

दलील यह देते हैं कि अगर इलैक्शन हुआ तो पैसा बड़ा खर्च होता है । लोक-सभा का इलैक्शन हुआ तो आपने भ्रष्टाचार ठपका खर्च किया लेकिन फिर भी आपको बाहर फेंक दिया गया । जनता पार्टी जेल से बाहर निकली जेल में उसके पाम कोई पैसा नहीं था । हमारे जेल में बाहर निकलने पर उस वक्त हमें कोई नमस्ते भी नहीं करता था, लेकिन उन लोगों ने सारी दुनिया को बता दिया कि हिन्दुस्तान में इतनी बड़ी जम्हूरियत है कि इतनी बड़ी तानाशाही के बाद जब लोगों को मोक्ष मिला तो उन्होंने अपनी बात कही । बगैर किसी लालच के, पैसे के, हमारे पास साधन नहीं थे, लेकिन इस के बावजूद भी पंजाब, हरियाणा, हिमाचल, यू० पी०, राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश, जो कांग्रेस के गढ़ थे, उन में इनको हार हुई ।

सभापति महोदय आप बिल पर बोलें ।

**बीबरी बलबीर सिंह** सभापति महोदय, मैं बिल पर ही बोल रहा हूँ । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन्होंने जो दलील

वी है, जिन साइनों की बकालत ये करते रहे हैं, उनका क्या हाल हुआ होगा ? उन्होंने दलील दी है कि इलैक्शन पर बहुत खर्चा होगा और बहा पर करपान है, बगैरह बगैरह। यह बहुत घटिया दलील है, जो किसी तानाशाही मुल्क में दी जाय, तो ठीक है।

मैंने इलैक्शन का जिक्र इसलिए किया है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी ने वैसे और सरकारी ताकत का पूरा इस्तेमाल किया, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान के लोगो ने अपनी जम्हूरियत-पसन्दी का प्रदर्शन किया और उमे बुरी तरह से शिकस्त दी, जिस से सारी दुनिया में हिन्दुस्तान की इज्जत बढ गई है। मेरे दोस्त चाहते हैं कि जम्हूरियत का चक्कर उल्टा चलना शुरू हो जाये।

हिन्दुस्तान के एडवोकेट्स ने देश की आजादी के लडाई में बहुत भ्रष्टाचार रोला दिया था। सी० आर० दास, मुहम्मद अली जिन्ना और मोतीलाल नेहरू के नाम को किसने नहीं सुना है ? श्री सी० आर० दास जब एक बार किसी कोर्ट में पेश हुए, जो जज ने मज्जाक में कहा कि वह इतनी ज्यादा किताबें किस लिए लाए हैं। श्री सी० आर० दास ने जबाब दिया कि आप को कानून सिखाने के लिए। इस पर जज बहुत नाराज हुआ और उसने कहा कि क्या आप को पता है कि आप कहा ऐसी बात कह रहे हैं। श्री सी० आर० दास ने कहा कि मुझे पता है कि मैं हाई कोर्ट के जज के सामने बाल रहा हूँ, और उस कुर्सी के सामने बोल रहा हूँ, जो मुझे कई बार आफर की गई है और जिससे मैंने ठुकरा दिया है।

इस देश में इस किस्म के एडवोकेट्स पैदा हुए, जिन्होंने दुनिया में हिन्दुस्तान का नाम ऊँचा किया। और पिछली सर-

कार ने उन्हीं एडवोकेट्स पर भी धक्का लगा दिया। उस का यह भी कहना था कि आपोबीमान कमिटिड होनी चाहिए। आज अपोबीमान के रिवाज होने पर मेरे दोस्त जो कुछ कहते हैं, उस से भायर का यह शेर याद आता है "नजर उन की, जब" उनकी, किसे मैं मोतबिर समझू ?" उन की नजर कुछ और कहती है और जबान कुछ और कहती है।

बहुत बिल ला कर श्री शान्ति भूषण ने एक ठीक कदम उठाया है। लेकिन मैं डा० संयद मोहम्मद की इस बात का समर्थन करता हूँ कि अगर पार्लियामेंट का इजलास बहुत जल्द होने वाला हो, तो सरकार को कोई ब्राडिनेन्स नहीं जारी करना चाहिए। एक तरह से यह लोक सभा की तौहीन है। अगर कांग्रेस पार्टी ब्राडिनेन्स जारी कर के गलती करती रही, तो हमें उस की ब्राड लेकर ब्राडिनेन्स जारी नहीं करने चाहिए। यह काम करने के लिए पहले काफी मौका था, या वह पंद्रह दिन बाद पार्लियामेंट के मिलने पर किया जा सकता था। हमारे देश में ब्राडिनेन्स राज नहीं होना चाहिए—अच्छी से अच्छी बात भी ब्राडिनेन्स के जरिये नहीं होनी चाहिये, बल्कि वह लोक सभा के जरिये की जानी चाहिए।

मैं इस बिल का इसलिए समर्थन करता हूँ कि उसने एक छोटे युग को एक रोजनी की किरण में बदला है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान की बार कोमिल, श्री शान्ति भूषण जिस के मेम्बर रहे हैं फिर अपने उम्मा पर पहुँचेंगी और बहुत चमकेगी।

बार में जो रुखाबिया हैं उन के बारे में एक कमेटी मकूर करनी चाहिए। इस किस्म के केसिज है कि गरीब आदमी से

[बोधरी बलवीर सिंह]

ऐसा ले कर बलिव पैस नही होते है। कई हूसेगे करप्टे डिक्रिटिब भी चलती है। ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि इ-साफ दिवाने वाले एडवोकेट उस इतना महंगा न बना दे कि शरीबी को उस इ-साफ से कोई फायदा न हो।

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack-pore) Madam Chairman, I rise not to oppose the Bill because our party for the last eight months has consistently taken the position that on minor grounds we shall not oppose the Government and that we shall not oppose the Government for opposition's sake. So, I have nothing to say against the Bill though I will come to my points of criticism and the reasons why the Advocates Act was amended later.

I want to address one question to the Treasury Benches over there that any capital which we accumulate is bound to wither away sometime. If you do not do anything about it how long will the ruling party Benches go on harping on the excesses of Emergency? I need not remind you that you won the elections on the plea of Emergency. I have been hearing the same tune, the same slogan, the same type of speeches for the last eight months while the prices go on rising, there are railway accidents every day, there is the breakdown of law and order and all that. You talk of democracy so much these days. But in Madhya Pradesh, you have brought in mini-MISA. In Jammu and Kashmir, the MISA is again there. (Interruptions)

बोधरी बलवीर सिंह राज्य गार्डी की जा जूहली बन्धन है वहीं यह गव ताड मोड़ कर रती है।

जी सीमित राय मुख्य गार्डी को गोर्वा मारिए। उस को लेकर बलवीर सिंह जी ज्यादा दिन तक काम नहीं चलेगा।

18 महीने उस को ले कर बहुत भाषण दे चुके हैं। .... (व्यवधान) ...

सभापति बंधोदय . देखिए, अभी बीच में आपस में बात न कीरिए। आपको कुछ कहना है तो मुझ से बात कीरिए, मुझ से इजाजत लेकर कीरिए। उन को अपनी स्पीच खत्म करने दीजिए। (व्यवधान) ..

मेरा आप से नम्र निवेदन है कि आप ने अपनी बात कही, किसी ने आप को इटरेट नहीं किया। छपा कर के इतना ध्यान रखिए, आप प्रजातन्त्र के बात कर रहे हैं तो प्रजातन्त्र में सब का अपनी बात कहने का हक है। आप ने अपनी पूरी बात कही, किसी ने आप को इटरेट नहीं किया। आप उन को इटरेट मत कीजिए।

SHRI SAUGATA ROY What I was saying is that the ruling party Benches are using up their capital too soon by harping on the excesses of Emergency day in and day out. This capital cannot last longer nor the Government can satisfy the people of this country who are fed with the rising prices, indiscipline break-down in law and order, atrocities on Harijans, railway accidents and what not.

Speaking on the Advocates Bill, I want to tell you one small story. This is about one Barrister who became the Chief Minister of a State. What was the first act that the Barrister did on becoming the Chief Minister of a State? He ordered the PWD to air-condition all the rooms in the High Court. Some people went to him and asked "why are you doing this? Do you think it is of a high priority?" He replied, "There is where I have to go back. I am keeping my position comfortable. When I go back to the High Court, I will have the same air-conditioning as I have in the Chief Minister's room". So, the hon. Minis-

ter, Mr Shanti Bhushan brought out this Ordinance in a hurry. He is thinking of going back to the Bar. So, he has to keep up his popularity there. Otherwise, I do not understand what was the necessity of promulgating an Ordinance only 14 days before the Parliament was to meet.

The reason, the excuse if I may say so given for this is that the Article-ship examinations were to be held in January. The examinations could as well have been held in February. The people who have been coming eloquent about the Ordinance will agree that they are resorting to the same method. This is just a reminder, like having a mini-MISA. So they are also going back to the old days and they are using up their own capital too soon. As I said before, we do not oppose the Bill which Mr Shanti Bhushan has brought forward. But I want to point out as to why the question of amending the Advocates Act arose. The Bar Council is the highest body to decide on the proceedings of advocates and other legal luminaries. Because of electioneering the Bar Council was sharply divided into groups. Everybody had to seek votes and everybody had to create groups. So the Bar Council was divided in groups.

So, on any question decision could not be taken on logical or rational grounds. It had always gone according to groups.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE** (Jadavpur) Only for one person, to make him Chairman of the Delhi Bar Council the law was passed!

**SHRI SAUGATA ROY** It was for the whole country—not only for one person in respect of the Delhi Bar Council. As I said, the Bar Councils were divided sharply into warring groups which had fought with one another during elections. Such a Bar Council could not properly give justice. It could not take disciplinary action

against erring people, could not discipline the legal profession. Therefore, this was necessitated. There were a large number of people who had applied, who had presented petitions, saying that the Bar Councils were not running properly. As a result of that, this was amended. If Mr Shanti Bhushan be it for genuine democratic reasons or for keeping his popularity in the Bar, seeks to amend the Advocates Act, we will not oppose, but I only want to point out that, when we say the same thing over and over again, in the English language it is called *cliche*. This talk of democracy by the Janata Party people is becoming a *cliche*. When it is repeated *ad nauseam* it becomes a bit irritating, repetitive and boring. That is what is happening now.

About three or four years ago, a hue and cry was raised by the people belonging to Mr Shanti Bhushan's Party about supersession of judges. If I may remind him—the question came up before Parliament also—there was supersession of over 60 judges; in elevating Mr Justice Desai to the Supreme Court. It is said—I do not want to mention the name—that that justice was related to a certain high dignitary in the Government. I have not verified the truth of it but it is said that, to satisfy one person, for elevating him to the Supreme Court, this supersession was done. All I want to say is this. It is all right your coming forward with these amendments. We are not going to oppose. But do not go on harping *ad nauseam* on what happened during Emergency. You have your things to do, you have your responsibilities to perform. If you perform them well, we will not oppose just for the sake of opposition.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त ( दिल्ली सदर )

अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करने हुए तो एक बात मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ । मैं चाहता हूँ मंत्री जी उनका जवाब देंगे । एक बात तो यह



[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता]

है कि यह एक रेडिफाइड स्टेप था आपने प्रोवेंसियल स्टेप लिया यह अच्छा हुआ लेकिन इस के साथ साथ बार कौन्सिल और बार एसोसिएशन दिल्ली में और दूसरी जगहों पर हैं और आप तो कोर्स में भी जाते रहते हैं वहाँ पर ऐसा लगता है कि जैसे मेला लगा हुआ है वकीलों के बैठने के लिए कोई बैरक्स नहीं हैं और कोर्ट में भी बैठने की जगह नहीं होती। नयी दिल्ली की कोर्ट में तो एसी है जैसे कबूतरखाने।

The lawyers have been agitating for the last seven or eight months I know, it does not come under you But at least you can use your good offices to provide a better building for the lawyers working in the New Delhi area—to provide chambers to all the lawyers whose chambers were demolished during the Emergency You should do it at the earliest I hope, the hon Minister will use his good offices for this

श्री मनोहर लाल (कानपुर) : सभापति महोदय इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए मैं एक बात का स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूँ। जा ला प्रोफेसर एडवाकेट्स हैं जो 'क' ला ग्रेजेंट्स को पढ़ाने के लिए जाते हैं उन के लिए बैन लगा दिया गया है कि वे पढ़ाने के लिए नहीं जा सकते जिस से एक बड़ी प्रॉब्लम त्रिएट हो गई है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस बैन को हटा दिया जाये।

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Berhampur) : Madam Chairman, I would like to know from the hon Minister whether the Advocates-General of States cannot stand for election for chairmanship of the respective State Bar Council and whether the Attorney-General cannot stand for election as Chairman of the Bar Council of India

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) : Madam Chairman, I was apprehending when I started to move for the consideration of this Bill that perhaps it would be a dull debate, and that was on account of the fact that it appeared to me with the very limited wisdom that I have that it was a very non-controversial Bill But I am very happy that the first speech of my hon friend Dr Seyid Muhammad has made it a very lively debate

Now, first of all I would like to say in regard to this Bill that this Bill also indicates the ushering in of a revolutionary era from one point of view So far during the years which have gone by, we had become used to the Government always bringing measures which will have the effect of increasing its powers and concentrating more and more powers with the Government It was unthinkable that the Government would bring forward a measure by which it would shed off its privileged position but for the first time after the last elections we find a new spectacle that the Government comes forward with measures which are calculated to decrease the powers of the Government, to decrease the privileged position of the Government and not to increase or enhance the powers of the Government I should think that the whole country and all the Members of this House on both sides should welcome this change which has come about in the whole country

Let us consider, how do the Advocates-General in the States and the Attorney-General in India come into office They are appointed by the Government, the Attorney-General is appointed by the Government of India and the Advocates-General are appointed by the States Governments Today the position is, whether my hon friends on the other side like it or not, that it is the Janata Party which constitutes the Government here for the whole country and the

Janata Party is also running the Government in a large number of States. Therefore, it is the Attorney-General appointed by the Government of India and the Advocates-General appointed by so many Janata Governments who were in position as *ex-officio* Chairman of so many State Bar Councils and the All-India Bar Council, but still this Government has brought this Bill. This is because this Government believes that it is not conducive to the interest of the whole country. The interest of the Government or the interest of the individuals is not important, what is important is the interest of the whole country. And therefore for democracy it is necessary that there should be no effort by the Government to concentrate all kinds of power in its own hands and that is the reason why this Bill was brought forward.

I am happy that this heat and liveliness has been introduced in the debate. First I would like to deal with the most important question which has been raised by Dr Seyid Muhammad and also by one or two other hon. Members particularly Shri Balbir Singh. Perhaps, it is quite possible that all the relevant facts have not been taken into consideration by them. I welcome the spirit behind their criticism namely that the exercise of Ordinance-making power is something which has to be avoided. It should be resorted to when it is very necessary. So far as the spirit of this criticism is concerned I wholeheartedly welcome it. Now I would like to place before the House as to why it became necessary to bring an Ordinance on the subject even though it was only about two weeks or so before the commencement of the session. In fact some criticism was made that this measure should have been brought forward much earlier. I wish I could have brought it earlier and at least before June. If it could have been enacted before June, because as Shri Seyid Muhammad himself has said, normally these examinations conducted by the Calcutta

High Court used to be conducted in January and June, perhaps in June the examination could have been held. While for various reasons, particularly, on account of the fact that these provisions in the Bill which deal with empowering the Calcutta High Court again to hold this examination evoked a lot of controversy whether that should be done, for how much period it should be done and whether this facility should be extended even to those who had only passed a single examination, etc, etc and consideration of all these aspects took a little time and therefore it was not possible to bring this Bill in the last session, now that all these controversies had been thoroughly studied and a policy made, there were two options open as suggested by the hon. Member opposite. One was that we could have waited for the Parliament to meet and then brought forward a Bill rather than issuing an ordinance and the other was to issue straightway the ordinance and then bring a Bill replacing it when Parliament met. Now, the position would have been that since all the earlier rules which had been framed by the Calcutta High Court for regulating the examination had already been deleted, it was by this Bill that the power was again conferred on the Calcutta High Court to frame appropriate rules for the holding of these examinations. It is only after this Bill would have been enacted by the Parliament—not only passed by this House, then it would have gone to the other House and discussed there and passed and then assented to by the President—and became law, it is only after all these steps had been taken and the law had come into force that the Calcutta High Court could have got the power to frame the rules. After these rules are framed, they will have to be notified and then only people will come to know of it. So, if you are going to arrange for an examination, naturally some adequate notice

[SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN]

has to be given to the persons also who have to appear in the examination. So, evidently, it would have been a matter involving a few months and the result would have been that it would not have been possible for the High Court to hold the examination in January and these poor candidates would have had to wait for another six months to sit in that examination in June....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I on behalf of these poor candidates, wish to convey their sincere thanks to the hon Law Minister for passing an ordinance. This is one of the rare occasions when the power of making an ordinance was properly used

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: I am very grateful to Shri Chatterjee that he has appreciated the issue of ordinance because I was going to say this. It is a matter of opinion. It is more a matter of approach and the question that arises is that while there are people for whom the fact that in the case of some persons six months of their lives would be just wiped off as a period of absolute non-utility is not a matter of urgency, other matters namely, a measure like the Constitutional Amendment viz. the 39th amendment in order to validate an election, etc., were treated as so essential and so urgent that within a matter of 3-4 days it gets through both the Houses and gets ratified by the States. It is a question of approach. What is the matter which requires urgency? So far as the Janata Party Government is concerned, I would like to say that it attaches a great urgency to the question that if it could possibly save six months of utility of these poor people, then certainly it regards it as a matter of urgency. That is why this ordinance was issued. I am sorry to say and I would like to plead guilty that I could not issue the ordinance earlier. If I had been able to issue the ordinance earlier, I would have been quite happy. Our intention was

that at least they should not be deprived of the opportunity of having the examination in June.... (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: He brought forward a Bill without understanding the real implications. He brought it forward because he was asked to do so.

SHRI C M. STEPHEN (Idukki) We understand your present role of being a Standing Council. We are not interested in the fee arrangement

MR CHAIRMAN: May I request you to kindly allow him to finish

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: I am very happy that all the provisions of this Bill have received the whole-hearted welcome and support from all sections of the House. I am very happy and I am very grateful to my friend on the other side for giving their support for the provisions of this Bill. I would however like to say that Dr. Seyid Muhammad

SHRI C M. STEPHEN: You don't understand the meaning of revolution

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: That again is a matter of opinion. Even a trend towards an important significant change, to take the country away from authoritarianism and concentration of power, to put a sudden brake, is a revolution according to me. Instead of something being done in the direction of self-interest and so on, they put a brake for things to start moving in the other direction and I personally consider that to be a revolution. Dr. Seyid Muhammad said that at that time he had said that perhaps we might review the whole procedure regarding ex-officio Chair-

man and revert back to the elected Chairman. I am very happy he said that. He might have envisaged that some day the emergency would be over, and therefore, he would have liked to revert back to the elective system. The reason that he gave to have the ex-officio Chairman was that the Bar used to be divided, election of the Chairman of the Bar Council was dividing the Bar, people were quarrelling, these were warring factions and so on. It became a matter of emergency because there were wars among sections of the Bar and that is why as a measure of emergency this procedure had to be adopted. Now, I would like to refer to my humble experience in the matter. I was fortunate to have been elected as Chairman of the UP State Bar Council. I happened to be Advocate General. I am happy to say that there were no warring factions at all. I was elected unanimously by all the members of the Bar Council. That is my personal experience. You cannot say that there should be no difference of opinion in the Bar Council. In a democracy we want honest difference of opinion on various matters, different opinions are thrashed out and a consensus emerges and the country has to be governed on the basis of such consensus. Therefore, if there is different of opinion you cannot say this is bad and it must be substituted by the nominee of the Government and so on.

But then if that was so, why was it that only for the election of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman this opportunity was taken? Elections of Members of the Bar Council take place thousands and thousands of members of the Bar in each State are involved. There has been no trouble there. You cannot say that only when they sit together to elect a Chairman, that would be a matter for serious apprehension. This is something which I have not been able to understand. In any case it occurs to me that these are the arguments. History tells us that sometimes some

dictators have advanced, they have said that whenever there are elections people turn into warring factions and there is strife and there is difference and people get divided, therefore to keep the country united dictatorship is essential. That is a theory about which many books might be written. But I am happy to say that so far as the people of India are concerned, they have rejected this theory. Lock, stock and barrel and democracy has been restored in this country. If I may be permitted to say so, many countries people used to say that democracy cannot succeed in a developing country because people are poor and they are more concerned with bread and so on, and that when democracy comes to an end in a country it can never come back, that used to be the theory. We found that in many developing countries it was coming to an end. When democracy was reinstated in the last March elections many people of many countries which I had the occasion to visit said that they reached the conclusion that there must be something in the old culture of India which must be responsible for this deep commitment to democratic values that even when people are deprived of all they need when they are poor, they are still committed to democracy and cherish individual freedom and the right to collectively discuss their fate.

**SHRI SAUGATA ROY** Is it that idea of having democracy in the bar council and replacing the Attorney General by an elected person came to the government's mind after 8 months only because you found that the Attorney-General did not toe the government's line and boycotted the swearing-in ceremony of Justice Desai?

**SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN** The hon Member is totally wrong and I am happy that he has given me an opportunity to clear that and I shall clear that. I plead guilty to the charge that this has got delayed because so far as the amendment of the Advocates Act was concerned, it did

(Shri Shanti Bhushan)

not remain a small matter of restoring the elected Chairman, if that was the only thing it would have been done long ago. Because the Calcutta matter also came up I had to say that the amendment should be done at one time. The Calcutta question was controversial and we had to study which via media had to be followed. There was the extreme view all right, permit it for all times in the future, there was another view now that it has been done away with do not restore it, there was a third view take a via media namely those who have not passed any examinations and those who have got enrolled permit them there was a fourth view those who have passed some examinations they alone are entitled to this. This had to be considered in depth and people had to be consulted and a view had to be taken that is why this delay took place, for no other reason.

So far as the Attorney-General is concerned hon. Member Saugata Roy has a very sharp mind which I have been witnessing all this while, sometimes, he deliberately does not try to appreciate things in their correct perspective. A reference to the appointment of Justice Desai was made and I think I have had occasion to make the position clear. So far as these solemn things are concerned, like the appointment of judges to the Supreme Court politics should not be and would not be introduced. This question of supersession has nothing at all to do with the appointment of judges to the Supreme Court. The question of supersession is relevant so far as the appointment of Chief Justice either in the Supreme Court or the High Court is concerned. So far as appointments to the Supreme Court are concerned everyone has always said that the appointment should be made strictly on the basis of merit, suitability, etc.

Therefore, it is a question of selection

If it is a question of selection, the hon. member would agree that it would not be right for me to substitute my own assessment for the assessment of the judiciary. That would be the easiest way of destroying the independence of the judiciary. That is why the government left it to the Chief Justice and the senior judges of the Supreme Court to determine who in their opinion was the most appropriate person to be appointed. It was on the basis of their appraisal of the outstanding ability, outstanding fitness and outstanding independence of the two persons concerned that they were appointed judges of the Supreme Court.

17 hrs

SHRI C M STEPHEN: If the bar of the High Courts and Supreme Court were not politically motivated there must be some explanation why they came out with a unanimous protest against it.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: The appointment to the Supreme Court is not a matter of concern for one High Court alone. Obviously for appointments to the Supreme Court all the High Courts are under consideration. There are senior judges in various High Courts but it is significant that the protest came from the bar association of one State only. I do not want to discuss this at length. I leave it to Shri Stephen to draw his own conclusion as to what are the various possibilities. If he sits down and studies the facts he himself will come to some conclusion as to why it happened. Obviously, when these protests come somebody has to organise it. I appeal to his long experience to consider as to whether or not some protest can be organised if somebody is interested in organising a protest. If you get hold of one or two convenient facts and if you want to organise a protest, it can be done.



**AN HON MEMBER** What about Mr Chagla's statement?

**SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN** If the facts are fully known to a person, he may make a comment at a particular time. Hon members must have noticed that after a clarification was issued Shri Chagla did not issue any statement thereafter. So, it appears he did not have the full facts. Possibly somebody might have misled him and he might have made that statement. In fact, many press editorials called it a hasty judgment, etc.

So far as the Supreme Court bar association is concerned, hon members know that the Supreme Court starts work at 10.30. So, members of the bar come to the court between 10.15 and 10.30. Those who do not have their cases in the beginning may come a little later. Normally very few members turn up before 10.15. Curiously on that particular morning without any prior notice some notice was pasted on the notice board of the Supreme Court bar association building before 10 o'clock. At 10 o'clock a few members met together. They had been informed on telephone because there was no other way of giving prior notice. At 10 o'clock they met and adopted a resolution. When other members started coming, they were presented with a copy of that resolution. Subsequently there was a requisition by a larger number of persons to revoke this resolution. A meeting took place thereafter but it did not conclude. It got adjourned without any decision having been taken. As I explained people did not know of that earlier meeting. No indication is given earlier that a meeting would be held. Before 10 o'clock you paste a notice on the notice board of the Supreme Court bar association. At 10 o'clock you hold a meeting. If they pass a resolution by calling a few people who were informed on telephone, what is the importance to be attached to such a re-

solution? That is a matter for the consideration of the hon Members of the House. Apart from that, so far as the law officers are concerned, they are put in a very difficult situation. If they come round about 10.30 and are handed over a resolution and told, 'here is a resolution signed by the secretary of the association and passed and so on'—if they happen to be members of the Supreme Court Bar Association and if they take the view that howsoever unfortunately a resolution might have been adopted—and in whatever manner—they had no means at that time—because at 10.30 that ceremony was going to take place and they were told that as members they had to respect the resolution which had been passed—and then in those circumstances they thought that it was the proper thing to do well the hon Members may draw their own conclusions. But I can assure the hon Members that it was not the personal view of the law officers—of the Attorney General, the Solicitor General and the Additional Solicitor General—as if they felt that something wrong had been done and as if they had any intention of protesting against the appointments to the Supreme Court.

Then there is this increase of the term from 4 to 5 years. The only criticism levelled against it is that there is no uniformity. I did not mean to suggest in my opening speech as if it was a universal thing, i.e., to have 5 years and nothing more, nothing less. The idea was that here was an element of economy. If you have elections after every 4 years obviously there would be a little more expense. I wanted to say that 5 years has been a more acceptable term for these elected bodies. There was no harm and it was considered that 5 years should be applied and 5 years should be appropriate. 4 years was considered too short. That is why it was changed to 5 years.

Another Member, Mr Ganga Singh made a suggestion that this Bill,



(Shri Shanti Bhushan)

while restoring the elective office of Chairman and Vice-Chairman should have also provided for something more. What has been provided in the bill is that the old elected chairman does not come back automatically. In fact, so long as the election is not held, the ex-officio chairman will continue to discharge the duties etc. They will cease to be ex-officio chairman and vice chairman, but they will continue to perform those functions till the elections take place. It has been suggested that the old chairman etc. should have been restored but I feel that when once those elected chairman and vice-chairman have ceased to be such, and when the system of election is being restored the proper thing would be to give the right to the present members to-day to elect their own chairman and vice-chairman. And, therefore, I commend this clause of the bill also for acceptance by the House.

I am grateful to Shri Sasankasekhar Sanyal for all the kind words that he has said. I may say that when he was being born in the bar as he chose to describe it almost nearly about the same time I was being born in this world. He has so much more experience of the bar and of everything else—public affairs etc.—than me. I therefore specially value the powerful support that he has lent to this bill. I am very happy that it is this bill—it is another reason why it makes this bill a revolutionary one—which has made such an hon. Member as Mr. Sanyal break his life-long tradition and life-long practice of always opposing the Government. He has declared that it is for the first time that he is supporting a measure of the Government. Therefore, for that reason alone it becomes a revolutionary bill. He has also said that there was a lot of opposition to this amendment which has been made during the period of Emergency. In fact, I would also like to say that the Bar

Council of India had passed a resolution condemning the provision for a nominated Chairman. Various other Bar Councils of different States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Haryana, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal have all condemned the system of having a nominated Chairman.

DR V A SEYID MUHAMMAD (Calicut) Where is nominated? It is statutory Chairman.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSAN The Advocate-General and the Attorney-General are appointed. So they are nominated. Of course if there is a subtle difference between nomination and appointment in that sense I am wrong. If they are people appointed by the Government in that case they would really be nominees of the Government.

SHRI NANASAHIB BONDE (Amravati) When you were elected Chairman of the Bar Council you were also the Advocate-General. Were you under the influence of the Government at that time?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN The whole question is this. We are considering the principle of the autonomy of the bar. The bar is a very responsible body and eloquent tributes were paid to the bar for its role in the freedom movement for its role in various kinds of crisis. I would say even for the role that it played during the period of emergency in order to restore democracy in this country. So that if the bar has such an important role to play in a democratic country then the principle has to be accepted that the autonomy of the bar is the only proper thing, and the bar as a responsible body should properly arrange its own affairs. In that case there was no reason why there should have been an imposition of a person as Chairman. It is another matter that they willingly and voluntarily elect him. After all the Attorney-General

and the Advocate-General do not become incompetent to hold the post of Chairman, they can also be elected but it would add to their dignity, if they are elected by the members of the bar, if they get elected as Chairman on account of the free and willing consent of the bar of the State. But if they have the feeling "we are here on account of the mercy of the Government, which has appointed us as Advocate-General not on account of the willing consent of the members of the bar" then that would detract from their authority as Chairman. For that reason, it is important that the Chairman must have the moral authority to feel that his advice would be respected and accepted by the members of the bar, because they have willingly by their free will elected him to the high office of the Chairman of the Bar Council.

It was further suggested by Shri Sanyal that the lawyers should be elected really only for one term to the Bar Council. Well, I am happy that he has given this suggestion. It is for the members of the bar to take this suggestion. If they willingly and voluntarily apply this concept, well and good. After all they are holding these offices as public service. It is not that anybody is supposed to get something out of these offices. This is only a mode of service to the people serving the bar. Well in a sense, of course one should be willing to serve for as long as possible. But if there are others who are willing to serve a person should not be very keen to stick to his office or aspire for this high office. It should be for others to impress upon him, compel him force him to accept this office. In fact, the tradition in many of the Bar Associations is that people are not willing to take up these posts. They do not want to become Secretaries of these bodies. They have to be persuaded by their friends and colleagues "you must take up this job". I hope and pray that this atmosphere will pervade the bar so that people will have to be persuaded to become members of the Bar Council not that they will run after becoming members of the Bar Council. I hope

the members of the bar would generally welcome the suggestion which has been made by the hon. Member.

Shri Sanyal made a passionate appeal for these who might not happen to do very well at a particular examination. Of course, we have got ample experience that a person who fails in a particular examination, later on, turns out to be a brilliant scholar. We are not completely oblivious to this also. But this Bill makes provision only for those who have already passed the first preliminary examination before 31st December 1976. Only two more examinations have to be passed by them in order to become an attorney and to qualify for enrolment as advocate. In one year there are two examinations, in January and June, with the result that during the next three years there would be six examinations. Two examinations have to be passed and there are six opportunities. I submit that there is ample scope for exercising one's prerogative or privilege of failing, but one should not exercise this prerogative too often.

He has also given the valuable suggestion that some provision should be made for the security of the members of the Bar and so on. He has drawn the attention of the members of the Bar and the Bar Councils and I hope they will take measures. In many States members of the Bar Council have brought out schemes for collective insurance of the members of the bar for Rs 5000 or Rs 10000 so that if any member happens to die at any time from the collective insurance his family gets that amount. I believe this will be taken up by all the Bar Councils because the premium is comparatively much lower for an insurance of this kind, because the family of a person gets this amount only in the event of his death. So I am sure this will also be considered by the Bar Councils of this country.

About struggling juniors of course, one of the reasons why many very brilliant people hesitate to join the bar is that they drag in the initial years

[Shri Shanti Bhushan]

in the Bar. In fact, somebody has said that the handicap in the legal profession is that you do not get money when you can enjoy it and you get too much money when you are not in a position to enjoy it. There might be some exceptions. Some people are born lucky or luck is bestowed on them but that is a different matter.

I thank Shri Durga Chand for giving powerful support as also Shri Murugesan.

Dr Ramji Waned to re-christen me as Kranti Bhushan. I do not know why he desires it but in fact my party and all of us believe in both in fact we believe in shanti poorna kranti. So if he wants to re-christen me as shanti poorna kranti Bhushan, I shall accept it.

I have already dealt with Shri Balbir Singh. He paid very glowing compliments to all of us and I am also grateful to him on behalf of the entire House for all the stories that he told us. He was also conscious of the fact that there are defects in the bar. Nobody can say that any system is perfect that there is no scope for improvement in it. He further mentioned that justice should be made cheap and speedy. All these matters are engaging the consideration of every one and all anxious thought is being given in all quarters. I am very happy to say that the Bar Council of India also recently passed a resolution welcoming the suggestion. The day I happened to say at some place that after all under the rule of law it is not only necessary that a person should have the legal right to approach the courts but also have his legal rights enforced he should also be ensured that it will be enforced within a reasonable time. I had said that ways and means should be found so that within one year he can get final justice. No drastic change is necessary in our system for that. I believe that the system can be made to work and all these results can be ensured by making some changes. I am glad to say that the Bar Council of

India only recently passed a resolution welcoming this idea. They appointed a sub-committee which is going into this question. They are studying the problem. The Bar Councils are also organising seminars on this important question at various places. I hope that the attention of the Bar Councils of this country will also be attracted to this problem so that we would have the whole problem studied in all its depth in all its facets, to ensure justice to the common man within a reasonable time and expense.

As regards Mr Kanwar Lal Gupta's point about the abolition of chambers, I believe it is my understanding of the situation that steps are being taken to see that they work efficiently. Naturally there should be proper conditions, in which lawyers can work in an honourable way and in an efficient way. I am sure the anxiety of Mr Kanwar Lal Gupta would be allayed as soon as possible and that it would be possible to comply with his wish.

The hon Member Shri Manohar Lal raised a question of law professors that they cannot practice now that either they can teach law in the educational institutions or they can practice. I would like to say that this is because the Bar Council of India took a decision. I am told by a majority on the basis of which this situation has come about. Now that raises a question. Of course there was a difference of opinion in the Bar Council of India itself. There can be two views on this question namely one that it would be better that those who have to teach law should exclusively devote themselves to teaching of law and those who have to practice law should devote themselves to practising law or that the two should be carried on together because the experience which is gained by practising in the courts is also useful in order to impart the training to students and so on. Evidently this is a controversial topic on which the Bar Council of India itself is divided. I do not see anything unhealthy in the division. This is a question on which two views are possible in the Bar Council

of India, there were some members who subscribed to one view and there were others who subscribed to the other view. The majority of the members of the Bar Council have taken a view that those who want to teach must not practise and those who want to practise must not teach.

Various representations have been made on behalf of the teachers to the Government. The Government, in due course, would apply its mind to this question and see as to whether the Government has any role to play in this matter or not. I am not in a position to say at the moment whether the Government will have any role to play in this matter at all.

As regards the query raised by Mr. Jagannath Rao as to whether the Advocates General and the Attorney General can stand for election, there cannot be any controversy on that. If they are the members of the Bar Council, they can certainly be elected. I am here an example of that. When I was the Advocate General, I was elected as the Chairman twice.

With these words, I commend the Bill for the consideration of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Advocates Act, 1961, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: As there are no amendments, with the permission of the House, I shall put Clauses 2 to 8 to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 8 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

Clauses 2 to 8 were added to the Bill. Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

(Acquisition and Transfer of Shares)

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

17.25 hrs

SMITH, STANISTREET AND COMPANY LIMITED (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS) BILL

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): Mr. Chairman, I beg to move.\*

"That the Bill to provide for, in the public interest, the acquisition and transfer of the right, title and interest of the undertakings of Messrs Smith, Stanistreet and Company Limited, Calcutta, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

I have to say nothing more than this that here was a sick unit taken over by the Government way back in 1972. It was time for us to decide whether to take it over, or carry on the business or leave it to those hands who had mismanaged it and brought it to almost the verge of ruin. In view of the fact that, in the eastern sector, and particularly in West Bengal, we do not have any pharmaceutical complex worth the name, Government decided to take over this particular concern in public interest, nationalise it and manage to see that, with a small investment of about Rs. 1 crore, we raise the production from a few crores to a large amount,

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri H N Bahuguna]

i.e., about Rs 13 to 14 crore worth of production. More employment will also follow in the wake of that particular effort. Government had no option in this particular case because, as I said earlier, it had been established that the company was mismanaged and losses were mounting. And during the period it was under the control of the Government I must say this in praise of the officers who had looked after the company well that they had progressively reduced the losses, though the wages had gone up during the last six years by Rs 14 lakhs. The interest had also mounted up. But now the company is poised for not only breaking even but for making profits by diversification, by more investment modernisation and so on. Therefore, I hope that this Bill, which is an effort not only to avoid sickness but to give health to the drug industry in West Bengal as a whole, will be accepted.

There is only one more point which I would like to add, and that is, the Government of West Bengal the trade unions and the managerial cadre of this company were all in favour of Government taking it over. The question of take over was also considered by the Hathi Committee and the Hathi Committee also recommended that, in public interest, this undertaking should be nationalised. I have therefore come forward with this innocuous Bill which, I hope the House will accept.

With these words I move

MR CHAIRMAN Motion moved

"That the Bill to provide for, in the public interest, the acquisition and transfer of the right, title and interest of the undertakings of Messrs Smith, Stanistrees and Company Limited, Calcutta, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

SHRI SAUGATA ROY I rise to support the Bill and congratulate the Government and the Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals and Fertilisers,

Shri Hemavati Nandan Bahuguna, for bringing forward this Bill. As the Minister has already said, this was a sick company which was temporarily taken over by the Government in 1972. At that time the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals were appointed as the authorised controller of the company. Now the Government has decided to make permanent what had already been done before, that is, taking over this company permanently, for which Government deserve to be congratulated by all and sundry.

In this regard I want to mention one or two points for the attention of Shri Bahuguna. These relate to the pharmaceutical industry in eastern India and particularly in West Bengal. Why is it that the drug companies in eastern India become sick, become ailing, become weak and become closed?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkeezh) Even after charging high prices

SHRI SAUGATA ROY even after charging high prices as Mr Ravi says, whereas the companies in western India are doing very much better. This is a matter which needs looking into. As the Minister has also stated, the Hathi Committee did go into this question of pharmaceutical industry in eastern India, and it did come forward with certain suggestions as to how to create a stable basis for the pharmaceutical industry in eastern India. I would request the hon. Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals and Fertilisers to look into this aspect of the matter, because, if I may remind him, pharmaceuticals are one business in which the profits are very large compared to the investment provided you do not invest in research. In these days the know-hows are developed by certain big companies abroad. In view of that, I will request the Minister to particularly look into this aspect of the situation.

I would also like to refer to another Company in West Bengal and which has been declared sick and it is,



Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Works which was established by Acharya Profulla Chander Ray I am also connected with this Company as the President of the Union there. Though the Government has announced its decision to take over this company, somehow or other the decision has not percolated down and the official gazette has not been issued. As a result, the employees this month have been served with a notice that they would not be paid their wages. I would therefore request the hon. Minister to see that the delay in the take over of this company is also eliminated.

AN HON. MEMBER: As you are the President of the Workers' Union of this Company, you are also responsible for the deterioration in the working of the Company.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: A company never becomes sick because of the workers; it becomes sick due to mismanagement and because they run it wrongly. It is never because of workers that a unit becomes sick.

As I said I am trying to make the Ministers already strong hands stronger in this regard. I would only like to bring one or two problems to his notice in regard to this matter.

The hon. Minister has done well to take over this company directly as a Central Government company instead of allowing the IDPL to act as its controller. I believe the Company will have its own management and the Board of Directors. In the case of Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Company there is a fear among the local employees that if it is managed by the IDPL, probably its interests will not be looked after and other units of the IDPL will be benefited at the cost of this unit. This is a point to which I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister.

Though this is not the occasion I would like to take this opportunity to

make one more point. I remember, while presenting the budget for the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals in the budget session, the hon. Minister had given some concrete promises with regard to the drug prices. I am sure of the Minister's good intentions and I am sure he does not support the policy of high prices of the multi-national drug companies for ordinary life-saving drugs, but in spite of the Minister's promises and good intentions and his dynamism, the drug prices have not come down for the last six months. They are taking over the company; it is a commendable step, but I would also like to know, if he is going to take immediate steps in this regard that is, regarding drug prices.

With these words I wholeheartedly support this Bill and congratulate the hon. Minister for taking over this sick unit in a very sick State of India, namely West Bengal.

DR. SARADISH ROY (BOLPUR): Madam Chairman, I welcome this Bill but the way it has been introduced is very much objectionable. It has come through an Ordinance. We used to criticise the previous Government that they were ruling the country by Ordinances; this could have been avoided.

The employees of this company in West Bengal have been pressing for nationalization for a long time. Even during the first session of the present Lok Sabha in March-April this year they had approached the Central Ministry to take over the management of this company. But as in the old way there was so much delay and there was no other alternative but to promulgate an ordinance to take over the management as the conditions have worsened. This way the government is moving in the same way as the previous Government was moving. So I want to draw the attention of the government that if actions and steps were taken



[Dr. Saradish Roy]

in proper time, without an ordinance but by a proper Bill, this undertaking could have been taken over

This undertaking is under government management for the last five years, since May 1972 and during this period there was a tremendous improvement regarding production which rose to Rs 45 lakhs from Rs 6 lakhs per month but the employees got no benefit

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK) If it is closed down, will you get benefit?

DR SARADISH ROY In the last five years the production has gone up but the employees did not get any benefit compared to the employees of the IDPL and other government undertakings and similar industries. Their pay scale is lower. That is my point. So this undertaking was sick and the government has taken over and the employees are contributing their mite so that this drug undertaking may flourish.

The Hathi Committee has not only mentioned about the taking over of drug industry but also mentioned about its development, that their machinery should be modernised, etc.

Then, with regard to Bengal Chemical and pharmaceutical works I want to say the eastern part of the country is the pioneer in the production of drugs and pharmaceuticals. The first pharmaceutical industry in the country was set up in Bengal in 1901. That is Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd. They are the pioneers that is the eastern India and the first one to be established in the country is the Bengal Chemicals by Dr P C Roy and not only that they used to export drugs even during the British period, but the sad part of it is that the drug and pharmaceuticals industry today flourishes in the western part of the country and not in the eastern

part, the place of its birth. The Central Government should take some steps to find out as to what are the reasons for this set-back.

Now, the Bengal Chemicals is being managed by the Centre. But the deplorable thing is that though the Company has now come under IRCI some of the Directors have left and no work is done and the workers are not getting their pay. Bengal Chemicals is being managed just like Smith Stanistreet whose production has gone up. This point I want to stress. The Minister will take early action so that like Smith, Stanistreet the Bengal Chemicals is also taken over completely at an early date.

With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI A. MURUGESAN (Chidambaram) Madam Chairman, on behalf of my party the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam I rise to say a few words on the Smith Stanistreet and Co Ltd Acquisition and Transfer of Undertaking Bill.

Madam this undertaking engaged in the manufacture of drugs and pharmaceuticals was making loss from 1970 and in May 1972 the Central Government took over the management of this undertaking. The Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Co Ltd, a Government of India undertaking has been managing this unit for the past five years. Now this Bill seeks to nationalise this Unit.

I have to regrettably point out that a provision of Rs 3 crores and 74 thousands has been made for payment as compensation to the erstwhile management. I feel that this action of the Janata party Government is similar to the actions of the former Congress Government in the matter of making huge amounts as compensation at the time of acquiring undertakings. These industrialists had fattened themselves at the cost of workers

and often exploiting public wealth for their personal aggrandisement. Taking the cue from the Congress Government in the matter of making compensation to such people, the DMK Government squandered the public money in paying compensation to the industrialists whose industrial units were acquired by the State Government. I am afraid that the Janata Party Governments in the States may take the cue from the Central Government and may act in a similar manner.

I am reminded of a Tamil Proverb which means that the Ghee belongs to the host but it is being served by the wife of the guest. Madam, the Government of India must be extra careful in utilising the tax-payers' money for the purpose of making payments as compensation to tax-evaders and tax-dodgers.

With these words I conclude.

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA)** : I am beholden to Members for expressing their views. The one concern that was shown was about the rate of the pharmaceutical industry in the east. I think the people of the east must also search their hearts as to why this has happened. I would not say more than this. The Janata Government has taken due notice of it. Though some may characterise it as a delay, I would say, we have done it as quickly as possible. Due process of law does require examination, looking up and taking decision does take time. We came in the month of May and in September we decided on doing something upon which the previous Government had not decided anything from 1972 to 1977, for five years. We took only five months. For that we should have been congratulated.

The question of Bengal Chemicals was raised, although this was not directly connected. I would state that I stand by my earlier commitment that this Government looks upon

Bengal Chemicals not merely as a pharmaceutical unit but as a memorial to the memory of one of the tallest men of India, Acharya Profulla Ray. We will not let it die, for, that is the real forerunner of the entire chemical industry and the drug industry in the country. This Government will try to resurrect the same and I am sure this will be done in a way which will give satisfaction to hon. Members.

One strange comment has been made by the hon. member of the Anna DMK. I would have been happier if he had not said that while speaking on behalf of the Anna DMK because I am more than sure that Anna DMK has not considered this question. His party has not considered this question. Perhaps he has been misled by the feeling that we are paying money to someone. It is for the first time that I am here with a Bill in which the entire Constitutional Amendments made in the wake of the 1971 elections are being used. It is to see that money does not go to these hands which ruin the industry. In fact, money is not going to those hands. Money is provided to pay the debts of banks and financial institutions. We have determined the amount to be paid, not as compensation. We are not paying the market value, there is nothing like that. In such a case, I feel the policy is very simple. We pay exactly what we should pay. Whatever we have paid is to cover the part of their debts. There is a clause regarding this in the Bill. This is not going to the company but this is going to the Commissioner of payments to be appointed by the Government who will pay it to different people. Who are they—this is also indicated in the Schedule A attached to the Bill.

I wish the hon. Member—though I appreciate his anxiety, he just brings in DMK by hook or crook into everything—a youngman like him should rather go more into details about the whole proposition that he wants to build up. It is absolutely incorrect to

say that this is squandering away of the public funds. This is the unkindest cut. This Government has got all the power to see to it that not a penny more than necessary—even the interest—is given to it. Whatever money is provided for is just to pay back their debts. Who are they? That is indicated in the Schedule attached to the Bill. They are not going to the company, the money is going to the Commissioner of payments to be appointed by the Government. This has never happened before. This is for the first time that such a thing is happening. Instead of taking note of this he is telling that the Government are squandering away the company's fund. I am sorry that the hon. Member has got a misconception in his mind. I cannot remove his misconception. I can only argue.

It was said that Hathi Committee talked about the development. At the outset Madam you might recall we had invested about a crore of rupees. In the feasibility report you will find that a crore of rupees has been provided for diversification. If this is done the production will go up by more than Rs. 13 crores per annum.

It was said by one hon. Member from Bengal that the workers had not got anything during the last five years. This is far from truth. This is far from the correct statement. I do not want to discuss that part for good reasons. (Interruptions) Comparisons are very difficult and sometime they are not correct. But I must say here that in 1971 for the same number of workers the total wage bill was Rs. 49.91 lakhs. For the same set of workers the wage bill in 1978-77 was Rs. 60 lakhs which means it has gone up from Rs. 49 lakhs to 60 lakhs during the period of these six years. (Interruptions) I can assure you that the old management was thrown aside. The IDPL became the management of that company. In the management of that company one man was introduced. A few more people were also brought along with him. If you

take this additional wage of Rs. 15 lakhs, the additional wage that the workers get on an average comes to Rs. 2,000 per annum. This is more than what they were getting in 1971.

In fact I am worried about this huge expenditure on account of the costs. But, I must say that this will be a subject matter of discussion. I am not willing to enter into any discussion on this. I told the Chief Minister of West Bengal Government this afternoon that I am willing to go into the whole question along with him. I am sure that the West Bengal Government, in their wisdom, will realise that they will have to take action which will ultimately benefit the purpose for which this Bill is meant. West Bengal Government wants more and more of pharmaceutical industries to come up. I am sure that West Bengal Government is very helpful in this matter and they try to understand this. Even the workers understand the position. As regards Bengal Chemicals it is true that the people want us to go in for it. That does not mean that we follow their dictates. In fact it is we who took the decision on our own and we shall perhaps come before the House very soon in regard to that matter.

I would like to say that in this particular case there is no injustice that is being done or any incorrect thing is being done. The correct thing has been done in this particular case. Nationalisation through this Bill is the most correct thing that has been done.

With these words I commend this Bill for the consideration of this House.

MR CHAIRMAN: The question is—

That the Bill to provide for in the public interest, the acquisition and transfer of the right, title and interest of the undertakings of Messrs. Smith Stanistreet and Company Limited, Calcutta and for

333 Smith, Stanistreet AGRAHAYANA 7, 1999 (SAKA) India Iron and Steel 334  
and Co. Ltd. (Acquisition and Trans- Co. (Acquisition of Shares) Amat. Bill.

matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up clauses 2 to 6. There are no amendments to Clauses 2 to 6. I shall put them all to the vote of the House

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is.

"That Clauses 2 to 6 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

Clauses 2 to 6 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We come to clause 7. There is an amendment

DR. RAMJI SINGH: After the speech of the hon. Minister I am convinced, I do not want to move my amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN. The question is:

"That Clauses 7, 8 and 9 stand part of the Bill"

*The motion was adopted.*

Clauses 7, 8 and 9 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN. There is an amendment to insert new clause 9A.

DR. RAMJI SINGH: In the same spirit, after the hon. Minister's explanation I am not moving this amendment and also my amendment to clause 14.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clauses 10 to 34, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, the Preamble and the Title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

Clauses 10 to 34, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, the Preamble and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

I want to add one sentence. A reference was made to IDPL, its performance. When IDPL took over this management, production in this company was Rs. 154 lakhs; in 1976-77 it has been Rs. 388.75 lakhs, with the same set of workers and the same set of equipment. I must put on record my appreciation of what has been done by them. With these words, I commend that the Bill be passed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

17 54 hrs.

#### INDIAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY (ACQUISITION OF SHARES) AMENDMENT BILL

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): It is a similar case of a sick mill in West Bengal (Interruptions).—It is not part of the general sickness of West Bengal. I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend the Indian Iron and Steel Company (Acquisition of Shares) Act, 1976, be taken into consideration."

Except the arguments already preferred by my colleague in the case of another company, all I have to say is that this company has been taken over by the Government of India, funds have been given to the Commissioner for disbursement to the shareholders. There are some difficulties about the nomenclature of the shareholders because some shareholders have gone to the Stock Exchange and until and unless the Government truly acquires the shares and have them transferred in their name, we cannot make it a subsidiary of the Steel Authority of India Limited. This is a very small minor modification, a technical Bill. There are two or three amendments,

MR. CHAIRMAN: When it comes to amendments, you can explain, Shri Vayalar Ravi.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): If they want to pass the Bill today, I am prepared to give up my right to speak on it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Indian Iron and Steel Company (Acquisition of Shares) Act, 1976, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will take up the clauses.

Clause 2—(Amendment of section 2)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is Shri Chaturvedi moving his amendment No. 1?

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI (Agra): Yes.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I am accepting it.

*Amendment made:*

Page 2,—

- (i) lines 3 and 4,—  
omit "which was executed before the appointed day"
- (ii) line 4,—  
after "instrument" insert—  
", duly executed," (1)

(Shri Shambhu Nath Chaturvedi)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 3—(Amendment of Section 7)

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: I beg to move:

Page 2, line 10—  
for "30th day of November"  
substitute—  
"31st day of December" (2)

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: There is practically no need for this amendment. He wants to substitute "31st December" instead of "30th November". I would like to point out that as it is they get 30 days' more as grace period. So, actually 30th November will amount to 30th December. So, there is no need for this amendment.

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: In view of the clarification given by the Minister, I withdraw the amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has he the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment No. 2?

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

*Amendment No. 2 was, by leave, withdrawn.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 4 and 5 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

337 *Indian Iron* AGRAHAYANA 7, 1899 (SAKA) and Steel Co. 337  
(Acquisition of Shares) Amdt. Bill

18 hrs.

MR CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. George Fernandes

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): Let this Bill also be passed

MR CHAIRMAN It is now 6 o'clock Does the House wish to extend its sitting or adjourn? Let me know the opinion of the House, not of the Government

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: (Chiray inkil): We will take it up tomorrow

MR CHAIRMAN: The House now stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow

18 01 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday November 29, 1977/Agrahayana 8 1899 (Saka).