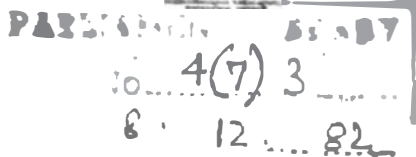


Seventh Series, Vol. XV N. 31

Monday, March 30, 1981
Chaitra 9, 1903(Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fifth Session)



(Vol. XV contains Nos. 31 to 35)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Monday, March 30, 1981/Chaitra 9,
1903 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at two minutes
past Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : : अध्यक्ष
महोदय, पहले विरोध पक्ष को नमस्कार
किया करें।

राव बोरेंद्र सिंह साहब को दे दूँ
यह प्रैजेंट ? (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह आपका जाती
मामला है। आप उनको कुछ भी दे दें।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : जाती नहीं
है, राजनीति का मामला है।

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण और सिंचाई
तथा नागरिक आपूर्ति मंत्री (श्री राव
बोरेंद्र सिंह) : जहाँ बागड़ी जी होंगे
वहाँ ओले ही पड़ेंगे, और क्या होगा ?

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Re, Starred Question No. 576.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir,
before you call the Question, I have
to, and I seek your permission to sub-
mit something. If you read Question
No. 576, and if you read the question
that I have given and the question
that has been edited, it is chalk and
cheese. And I don't know under
what rule, who authorized the Secre-

tariat to edit this question**. The
whole thing has been taken out.....

MR. SPEAKER: You come to me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is
a plot of land worth a crore and a
half, worth Rs 50 crores....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले सवाल करिए।
फिर देखेंगे।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: नहीं,
नहीं। सवाल वहीं है।

What is the original question; and
what is the printed question? This is
the matter. Under what rules has it
been edited**. Who has done it?
Who authorized him? I would like to
be enlightened before I put the ques-
tion.

MR. SPEAKER: You come and we
shall see.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, Sir.
This is not a matter to be discussed
in the Chamber. You kindly see what
my original question was. Let them
produce the copy of my original ques-
tion before you. And you see what
has been printed on the list. This is
terrible. This is terrible. We cannot
function like this.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Is Mr. Bosu
putting a supplementary?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We
cannot purchase....

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
Under what authority? This is very
serious matter. It is not a matter for
supplementary. They go on getting
edited. They get distorted.

MR. SPEAKER: They don't get.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I would
like to make a submission.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER: I would like to discuss with you.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: This is the habit of your office**. I have brought it to your notice, Sir, They do it without informing us.

MR. SPEAKER: We shall....

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Kindly take certain steps.

MR. SPEAKER: I would.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: We are not getting the proper questions printed on the paper.

MR. SPEAKER: They do it under some rules.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, you just see what was the question**

MR. SPEAKER: You come to me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Where is the question; where is your printed matter, and what is the question? Are we here for gimmicks? Are we here at the mercy of somebody else?

MR. SPEAKER: We shall see.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is the question? You read out my question. Kindly read my question.

MR. SPEAKER: This is your question:

"(a) Whether the New Delhi Municipal Committee had violated rules and shown favour in processing the lease of a Five Star Hotel site in Connaught Place area to a local industrialist; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?"

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Right. So, what is my question?

MR. SPEAKER: This is your question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is my office copy.

MR. SPEAKER: This is your question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Then that must be my second question.

MR. SPEAKER: This is the question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is the second one.

MR. SPEAKER: If it is like this, then they are uncalled for; they should be expunged.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, the second one. I dictated it. I kept the office copy.

MR. SPEAKER: This is what I have got.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Maybe this is the second question.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. This is the question which I have got.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, this is my office copy. I maintained my office copy very carefully.

MR. SPEAKER: What is this then? Whose signature is this?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is an additional question.

MR. SPEAKER: No, you cannot do like this. I take strong exception.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I take strong exception too.

MR. SPEAKER: No, I will not allow.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Two questions can be put on the same subject.

MR. SPEAKER: It will be expunged.

SOME HON. MEMBER: Expunged.

MR. SPEAKER: If anything is wrong, I am going to look into it. I don't spare my Secretariat.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is the office copy I have got on my file.

MR. SPEAKER: This is what it is, this is yours.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have told you, Sir, this is another question.

MR. SPEAKER: That might be so. But this is the question I am allowing you to ask.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: 576.

Violation of Rules by N.D.M.C.

*576. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the New Delhi Municipal Committee had violated rules and shown favour in processing the lease of a Five Star Hotel site in Connaught Place area to a local industrialist; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF): (a) No, Sir.

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

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The fact of the case is that Mr. Sagar Suri of this Automobile Company at 12 Barakhamba Lane—Delhi Automobile—in 1975 was very friendly to a person in the ruling coterie. Now dead and gone, we do not want to talk about him, he managed to get a three acre plot or land at Rs. 20 lakhs from NDMC although NDMC was not the owner of that land. It was Government of India. Then the area was increased to 6 acres and the amount was Rs. 38 lakhs. When the succeeding Government came into power, they cancelled the lease because it was illegal as the NDMC was not the owner. After the new Government came in....

MR. SPEAKER: You put the question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am putting this question. When the new Government came into power, now a case was brought in. Although Mr.

Sagar Suri had taken a refund of Rs. 28 lakhs that he had deposited. So, it was *quid pro-quo*. That land without adequately publicising is now being given, I understand, at Rs. 1.44 crores, and it is also found that he is being allowed a commercial content (construction of outright disposable shops in the proposed hotel complex building) of about 253,000 square feet out of which he will get all the money back, yet he will remain the owner of the hotel. I want to ask the hon. Minister this question; whether it is a fact or not, after the auction that had taken place at Jhandewala, whether it is or it is not a fact that this property of 6 acres of land at Barakhamba lane in today's market price could be as high as Rs. 50 crores and is it not a fact that it is being given to Mr. Sagar Suri for a consideration of Rs. 1.44 crores or not?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): I want to bring to the notice of the hon. member through you, Sir, that this is a fact that this Government has decided to give NDMC a plot in Barakhamba area for construction of a hotel. So far as Government is concerned, we never give it to any individual; either we give it to D.D.A. or N.D.M.C. This is the practice of the Government. And this is a fact that when our Government was there before 1977, this plot was given to NDMC, and the NDMC, after calling a tender, that is called restricted tender, had given the licence to this Delhi Automobile Company. But subsequently the Government changed and it was undone as Janata Party was doing in everything. When we came in power again, actually because of this Asian games, three committees, not only one, wrote to us. Three different Committees for Asian Games, the Steering Committee, the Tourism Sub-Committee—the Chairman of which is the Secretary, Tourism—and the Lieutenant Governor wrote to us, that in view of the Asian Games they would be needing additional accommodation of about 2,000 rooms in hotels. Therefore, keeping all these things in

view, the Government decided to give again this plot to NDMC and the difference in the rate can be seen. Previously, at the pre-determined rate we had given to our own bodies like NDMC, DDA. In 1976-77 when it was given, the pre-determined rate was Rs. 1,000 per square yard. You can see the difference. At that time, in 1976-77 Government was to receive from NDMC nearly Rs. 19 lakhs every year. That is all. Now, the Government will get from NDMC Rs. 8,78,00,000 as premium and yearly as ground rent Rs. 2 lakhs. You can imagine, no partiality to anybody even among our own statutory bodies like NDMC has been shown and what amount of money NDMC gets is clear. That party has filed a case against the NDMC. That party, the Delhi Automobiles previously in 1976-77 was the highest bidder. What was NDMC to get from that licensee? I want to quote the comparative figure. NDMC was to get Rs. 37.38 lakhs every year. Now, what will NDMC get from this every year? It will get Rs. 1.45 crores every year. Can there be any more judicious action than this?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Minister should be aware of the latest auction that has taken place, if I remember correctly, for 1,200 sq. metres of land in Jhandewalan—not in Connaught Circus—and what price it fetched. This plot of land could have fetched nearly Rs. 50 crores according to knowledgeable quarters. I would like to tell the hon. Minister that Mr. Sagar Suri had first paid Rs. 20 lakhs when it was a three-acre plot. When it was increased to a six-acre plot he deposited Rs. 38 lakhs. When the Government changed—Governments are the same, may be the ruling party changes—the Government considered it to be illegal. And the owner of the land was not NDMC, but the Government of India. Rs. 38 lakhs! They cancelled the agreement. They thought that it was illegal and Mr. Suri took back the money and the whole matter ended there and once the man goes to. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: What is the question?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The question is when the political weathercock changes, immediately these weathercocks also change and he was persuaded to file a suit and I would like to ask the hon. Minister why the Government lawyer went and joined hands with Sagar Suri's lawyer and sought a compromise, more recently in a court of law and that is why he has been able to get this property worth Rs. 50 crores for a pittance of Rs. 1.44 crores. Is it a fact that two influential persons, the son of a former Minister now late, dead and gone, from Srinagar and another gentleman from the P.M.'s Secretariat are pushing the authorities for giving the land to this particular party?

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: Hon. Member, Jyotirmoy Bosuji's is crossing the limits of imagination. I have given this information to him, through you, and the history of the case. There is nothing wrong in giving this land to NDMC for constructing a hotel. It is not a new case.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why closed tender? Why restricted tender? Why not open tender, advertised tender?

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: I will explain to you why this restricted tender was called. Even for Akbar Hotel, tender was called. Six times tender was called. What had happened? You can see the results. Therefore, NDMC has to keep practical things in view. There is no question of favouritism to anybody. I have given you the information....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Akbar is an ITDC public sector undertaking. He is comparing between a private profiteer—Sagar Suri—and ITDC! My God! I tell you. What has happened to your I. Q., do not know!

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: No, no, Sir. I completely deny whatever charges he has made.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Trilok Chand.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why did the lawyer agree to comprise the case, joining hands with Sagar Suri's lawyer?

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: The compromise of the case was done, while the case was going on, while the litigation was going on because the licensee had gone to the court for redressal of his grievance.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Bogus grievance!

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: That was the fault of the party? The only fault was that the licence was not given to him, because the Government changed....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Speaker is laughing! He has understood what I have said.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: You know what the Janata Government was doing—you know well—undoing even all the good things done by us. (Interruptions).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There can be no answer without reference to the Janata Government!

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: This Government has also to take political decisions. This Government decided to give the plot of land to NDMC.

एशियाई खेलों के लिए विदेशी सहायता

* 577. श्री बी० डी० सिंह : †
श्री त्रिलोक चन्ल :

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

(क) क्या एशियाई खेलों के लिये सरकार को विदेशों से कोई सहायता मिल रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी राशि की और किन-किन देशों से उक्त सहायता मिल रही है ;

(ग) इन खेलों के आयोजन पर सरकार द्वारा प्रत्यक्ष तथा परोक्ष रूप से कितनी राशि खर्च की जायेगी ; और

(घ) इन खेलों के लिये खिलाड़ियों का चयन करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b) The only foreign assistance so far offered to and accepted by Government is a cash grant of Rs. 12 crores from the Amir of Kuwait.

(c) The expenditure on the Asian Games project to be borne by Government is estimated at Rs. 54.83 crores.

(d) The selection of Indian sportsmen for participation in the Asian Games is the responsibility of and will be done by the Indian Olympic Association and the National Sports Federations concerned. However, Government is trying to provide all possible facilities and financial assistance to the Sports Federations for proper training and coaching of sportsmen within the available resources.

श्री बी० डी० सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, एशियन गेम्स पर जो खर्च होने जा रहा है, पता नहीं सरकार उसको क्यों साफ नहीं करती है। अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से जो खर्च होने जा रहा है, विशेषकर चर्चा यह है कि एशियन गेम्स के लिए बाहर से सारी मदद मिल रही है, जिसमें केवल कुवैत के अमीर द्वारा 12 करोड़ रु. दिखाए गए हैं और यह भी कहा गया है कि सरकार इसको स्वीकार करती है। इसलिए इस संदर्भ में मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ऐसे भी कोई देश हैं जो सहायता देना

चाह रहे हैं और सरकार उस को स्वीकार नहीं कर रही है ? साथ ही साथ इस पर भी प्रभाव डालें कि क्या कुवैत के अमीर ने जो आर्थिक सहायता दी है, अगर एशियन गेम्स नहीं होते तो हमारे देश में खेलकूद के विकास के लिए क्या यह आर्थिक सहायता दी जाती या नहीं दी जाती ?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I would reply to the last question first. The Amir of Kuwait gave this donation for Asian Games and that too for a stadium. The second part of the question was whether any other country offered to assist the Government of India or the Asian Olympic Association and whether the offer has not been accepted. At least as far as my information goes, there is no such case wherein the offer was made and we have not accepted it. There are two offers which we have received. One is from Seiko in Japan and another is from M/s. Yonex from Japan. Both these parties have made offers. The first party offered to provide on a rent basis 13 'timers' including photo-finish apparatus and electronics scoreboard. That matter is under negotiation and very soon it will be finalised. The firm—a Japanese firm—want to give shorts and rackets for table and lawn tennis in lieu of the publicity they will get. They have also offered 25,000 US dollars as royalty.

श्री बी० डी० सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि आर्गेनाइजिंग कमेटी के चेयरमैन श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल, भूतपूर्व मंत्री हैं। आज उन को मंत्रिमंडल से हटा दिया गया है, कारण यह कि चीनी के वितरण के संबंध में अनियमितताएँ हुई हैं और वे अपने कार्य में अकुशल थे—इसलिए हटाया गया है। जहाँ तक एशियन गेम्स का संबंध है, ऐसी रिपोर्ट्स आ रही हैं कि कन्स्ट्रक्शन वर्क में घोर अनियमितताएँ हो रही हैं। एक सूचना है कि 10 लाख रुपया

एडवांस दे दिया गया है विदभाउट एनी कोरेस्पोंडिंग वर्क। एकाडिंग टू अदर सोर्स, डी० डी० ए० हैज टू रिकवर 8 करोड़ रुपीज पेड टू दी कान्ट्रक्टर्स आन एकाउन्ट आफ एडवांसस। इस प्रकार से पेमेंट हो रहा है और इतनी तेजी से काम जल्दबाजी में हो रहा है। रात-दिन काम हो रहा है। दो-दिन हुए पानी की टंकी को लैप्स कर गई। टंकी की बात आपको पता है। तो इन सब बातों को देखते हुए क्या सरकार श्री शुक्ल को चेयरमैन पद से हटाने पर विचार कर रही है ?

AN HON. MEMBER: He has resigned.

श्री बी० डी० सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, खेलकूद की शिक्षा के लिए पर्याप्त ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। मैं सीधा सवाल माननीय मंत्री जी से यह करना चाहता हूँ कि इस-स्कूल तक आप खेल-कूद के विकास के लिए कोई गेम्स इन्स्ट्रक्टर रखने की व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं या नहीं ?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: May I request the hon. Member to repeat the question?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आप 10वीं तक पढ़ने वाले बच्चों के लिए कोई अनिवार्य रूप से व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: There is a separate scheme for sports for rural and urban areas. So, I would require notice for that.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: It has repeatedly been stated in this House and outside also that an amount of Rs. 700 crores is going to be spent directly or indirectly on the Asian Games. The figures that the Government has given are far below the figures which appeared in the papers.

May I take the Government's figures as final and that these figures would not be exceeded?

How many guests do you expect for the Asian Games? How many hotel rooms are there in Delhi at present? If there is a new construction, will it be completed before the Asian Games start? If not, how will you accommodate those guests?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: So far as the first part of the question is concerned, the figures which are given by the Government are authentic. I do not think the hon. Member should give great credence to what appears in the papers. But at the same time, I cannot rule out the possibility of some escalation by the time the whole thing is completed. But it may be about 10 or 15 per cent and not more than this.

There are private hotels and it may be difficult for Government to say on what basis these private parties approach both the NDMC and the Government for increasing accommodation. Considering it in the context of great inflow of tourists, it is quite possible that there may not be enough accommodation for the sportsmen. That is why, the NDMC and the steering committee have come to the conclusion that a few more hotels are necessary.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Shri Bhishma Narain Singh has said that 2000 people are expected and 2000 rooms are not there. Now, the Minister Incharge says that he does not know the figure. So, two Cabinet Ministers are making contradictory statements before the House.

MR. SPEAKER: We will find out the discrepancy later on.

लेवी की चीनी

* 578. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया :
क्या कृषि मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी
दशनि वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर
रखने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वर्ष के दौरान गन्ने का कुल कितना उत्पादन हुआ और अब तक चीनी का कितना उत्पादन हो चुका है ;

(ख) चीनी मिलों से कितनी मात्रा में लेवी को चीनी प्राप्त हुई है ;

(ग) क्या खण्डसारी मिलों पर लेवी लगाई गई है और यदि हाँ, तो कुल उत्पादन को तुलना में उसका प्रतिशत कितना है ; और

(घ) खण्डसारी तथा चीनी मिलों ने चालू वर्ष के दौरान गन्ने का कितना अधिकतम मूल्य दिया है और इन चीनी मिलों तथा खण्डसारी मिलों के नाम क्या हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) During the current season, 1980-81, the production of sugarcane is estimated at 152 million tonnes and the production of sugar, upto 15-3-1981, has been of the order of 41.81 lakh tonnes.

(b) A quantity of 12.92 lakh tonnes of levy sugar has been lifted from the sugar mills during the period from October, 1980 to February, 1981 for internal consumption.

(c) The Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh have, with the concurrence of the Central Government, imposed a 50 per cent levy on khandasari produced by the first sulphitation process.

(d) According to information available, the maximum price paid by sugar mills for sugarcane is Rs. 28.00 per quintal. This price has been paid by the three mills at Batala, Gurdaspur and Zira in Punjab

The khandsari units are in the unorganised sector under the administrative control of the State Governments. They are quite large in number, being around 5,000 scattered in the interior. It is difficult to ascertain the prices of sugarcane paid by individual units.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : अध्यक्ष जी, जसो कि मुझे जानकारी दी गई है, उसमें बताया गया है कि 1520 लाख मीट्रिक टन इस देश में गन्ना पैदा हुआ है। यदि यह सही है तो उत्पादन का दस प्रतिशत यानी 152 मीट्रिक टन शूगर पैदा होनी चाहिए ?

मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि एक क्वीटल गन्ने में मोटे रूप से कितनी शक्कर उत्पादित होती है और शक्कर का जो उत्पादन होता है, उस का उत्पादन मूल्य क्या होता है तथा देश में कुल कितनी शक्कर पैदा होनी चाहिए,

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण और सिचाई और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री
राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : सवाल का जवाब दे दिया गया है। शक्कर को पैदावार मुख्तलिफ फैक्टरीज में, मुख्तलिफ रीजन्स में अलग अलग होती है। कीमत जब हम लगाते हैं तो साढ़े आठ पर सेंट रिकवरी के ऊपर हम शुरु करते हैं, जो स्टेटूटरी प्राइस है उस के ऊपर कहीं 9 परसेन्ट है और कहीं साढ़े 9 परसेन्ट है और कहीं 10 परसेन्ट है। तो इस में बहुत फर्क होता है। कहीं 11 परसेन्ट है और 11 परसेन्ट से भी ऊपर महाराष्ट्र और साऊथ के कुछ इलाकों के अन्दर हैं। तो इस में एवरेज रिकवरी 10 परसेन्ट लगाई जा सकती है, मेरे अन्दाज से। और कुछ पूछना है, तो पूछ लो।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : 1520 लाख मीट्रिक टन गन्ना पैदा हुआ है, यह आप ने बताया है। क्या यह सही है ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : बिल्कुल सही है, जो मैंने बताया है।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : इस आधार पर तो देश के अन्दर 152 लाख मीट्रिक टन चीनी पैदा होनी चाहिए।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : जितना गन्ना पैदा होता है, उस में से कुछ गन्ने से जो शूगर पैदा होती है, उस के बारे में आप पूछ रहे हैं। मैं यह बताना चाहूंगा कि जो गन्ना पैदा होता है, उस में से बीज निकलता है, गुड भी उस में से ही बनता है और खंडसारी भी बनती है और फैक्टरीज में जो गन्ना जाता है वह 33 और 35 फीसदी के दरमियान जाता है। इस आधार पर मैंने यह बताया है।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : मेरा यह कहना है कि खांडसारी मिलों पर क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने लेवी आरोपित की है और यदि आरोपित की है, तो जो लेवी आने वाली है, वह कितनी आएगी ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : इस का सही अन्दाजा तो मैं अभी नहीं लगा सकता कि कितनी लेवी आएगी क्योंकि खांडसारी मिलों के मुताल्लिक हमारे पास कोई फीगर्स नहीं होते हैं। इस पर अभी तक कोई कण्ट्रोल नहीं रहा है लेकिन यू० पी० और मध्य प्रदेश की सरकारों ने भारत सरकार के एप्रूवल से खांडसारी के ऊपर लेवी लगाई है और वह 50 परसेन्ट है।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : केन्द्रीय सरकार की इस बारे में कोई नीति नहीं है ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : केन्द्रीय सरकार की नीति है कि खांडसारी में कम से कम गन्ना जाए ताकि शूगर का प्रोडक्शन बढ़े। इसीलिए हम ने पहले दिसम्बर के आखीर तक खांडसारी मिलों के चलने के खिलाफ हुक्म दिया था। भारत सरकार की नीति यही है कि अगर कोई स्टेट गवर्नमेंट खांडसारी मिलों पर लैवी लगाना चाहे, तो वह सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की इजाजत से लैवी का फ़ैसला कर सकती है और यू० पी० और मध्य प्रदेश की जो दो सरकारें हैं, उन्होंने इस का फ़ैसला भी किया है।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : केन्द्रीय सरकार की नीति लैवी लगाने की नहीं है ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : वह तो मैं ने बताया है कि हम चाहते हैं ...

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस : मंत्री महोदय ने जो जवाब दिया है, उस में यह है कि 41 लाख 81 हजार मेट्रिक टन चीनी का उत्पादन हुआ है 15 मार्च तक। पहली बात मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या उन का यह कहना है कि यह जो उत्पादन हुआ है, यह जो आप की अपेक्षा थी, उससे कम है। दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि पिछले कई दिनों से पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश और अन्य जगहों पर चीनी मिलें बिल्कुल बन्द हो चुकी हैं क्योंकि मिलों को गन्ना नहीं मिल रहा है। वैसे कृषिग सौजन भी समाप्त होने की बात आई है लेकिन कृषिग सौजन के समाप्त होने के पहले ही मिलें बन्द हो गई हैं और मिल मालिक जानबूझ कर गन्ने की कृषिग बन्द कर रहे हैं ताकि उत्पादन घटा दिया जाए। खुलेआम हिन्दुस्तान में यह चर्चा है कि इस साल खुले बाजार में चीनी के मूल्यों को 15 रुपये प्रति किलो पर स्टेबिलाइज किया

जाएगा। तो क्या सरकार इस परिस्थिति से अवगत है और उस का मुकाबला करने के लिए क्या करने जा रही है ताकि जैसे श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल के बारे में कहा जाता है कि चीनी के घुटाले के कारण उन को जाना पड़ा है, ऐसा तो नहीं है कि किसी और मंत्री को चीनी का घुटाला में चलते जाना पड़े ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप को इन की बड़ी फ़िक्र है ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस : हमको इसलिए फ़िक्र है कि एक के बाद दूसरे मंत्री जा रहे हैं।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : स्पीकर साहब, मुझे तो इस बात का फ़िक्र नहीं है। मैं तो अपना घोटाला तीसरे दिन खुद कर लेता हूँ।

जो माननीय सदस्य ने चीनी की कीमत के मुतल्लिक अन्देशा जाहिर किया है, उस से आप सहमत होंगे कि चीनी की कीमतें बढ़ने का खतरा पैदा होता है। आज चीनी की कीमत भारत में लगभग 8 रुपये किलो स्टेबिलाइज हो गई है। एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री ने, भारत सरकार ने दिन-रात सोच-सोच कर, कांशिश कर, शूगर की जो एकोनामी जब कि यह सरकार बनी थी उसके पहले तीन सालों में बिल्कुल बर्बाद कर दी गई थी, उसको सही ढंग पर लाया गया है। भगवान की दया से आज हम इस काबिल हैं कि हमें शूगर मंगाने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी। (व्यवधान) आप किसी बात की तारीफ करना तो जानते ही नहीं चाहे कितनी ही अच्छी बात हो, कितना ही अच्छा काम हुआ हो, आप उसका डार्क पहलू ही ढूँढ़ते हैं। (व्यवधान)

पिछले साल, जब चीनी का साल शुरू हुआ तो केरी ओवर स्टॉक पिछले साल से 21 लाख टन से ऊपर था। चीनी की पैदावार 38 लाख टन या साढ़े 38 लाख टन तक पहुँच गई थी जब कि इसकी पैदावार जब श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की सरकार थी उस साल के अन्दर सब से ज्यादा चीनी की पैदावार हुई थी। जहाँ चीनी की पैदावार 64 लाख 82 हजार टन हुई थी वहाँ पहली सरकार के जाने के बाद, अगली जो सरकार आई उसकी कुशल नीति से यह पैदावार घट कर 58.44 लाख टन पर पहुँच गई। उसके बाद और ओला पड़ा, उस सरकार की दया से जिसके कि ये मालिक बैठे हैं। यह पैदावार 38 लाख 59 हजार टन घट कर आ गई। 1978-79 के अन्दर गन्ने के प्रोडक्शन में 14.3 परसेंट का शॉर्टफाल हुआ, उसके बाद ...

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, this is not my question. The Minister is discussing the policy of the Government. I have asked a specific question. (Interruptions). Sir, I am on a point of order. I have asked a specific question.

MR. SPEAKER: Your question is regarding the fixation of price or stabilisation of price and he has to give facts according to it. Why should you object to this?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, what was my question? (Interruptions). I wanted to know whether the crushing has come to an end, whether the mills have deliberately stopped crushing and whether the production figure that the Minister has given is below the Government's own expectation, their own target.

MR. SPEAKER: You also talked about the price....

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: And therefore the mill-owners are going to take the price of ...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You give answer to this.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. Let the Minister reply.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: The hon. Member and also other hon. Members would like information in this regard because Mr. Fernandes has tried to create scare in the market by stating that the sugar price may go up to Rs. 15/- per k.g. I have got to undo what he is trying to do. (Interruptions). I was stating that in the year 1978-79 in the production there was a shortfall of 14.3 per cent. Next year, in 1979-80 when he was on these Benches, the shortfall was 15.6 per cent and within one year after this Government has taken over, they have gone up in production by 18.8 per cent.

This is how we have proved by economics.

MR. SPEAKER: He has asked about that ...

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I am coming to that. The production of sugar ...

MR. SPEAKER: The question about the fixation of price at Rs. 15 is also pertinent.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: The production of sugar during this sugar year upto 15th March on account of the various policies that we have pursued and the incentives that we have given and the measures we have taken to try and prevent diversion of sugar to khandsari and gur has brought us results and the production of sugar upto 15th of March this year is the ever highest so far achieved. It is 41.8 lakh tonnes as against 40.31 lakh tonnes achieved in 1978-79 when the total production was 58.44 lakh tonnes. It was 39.46 lakh tonnes in

1977-78 when the total Production was 64.62 lakh tonnes. But this year we are expecting the production of about 52 to 53 lakh tonnes.

If you compare this figure of production upto 15th of March this year, this will definitely convince the hon. Members that the production so far has gone beyond the expectation of the hon. Members ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Professor Sahib, let me handle it.

राव बोरेंद्र सिंह : क्या बात करते हैं, सवाल पूछने से पहले आपको सोचना चाहिए कि टारगेट कोई हफ्तावार मुकर्रर किया जाता है क्या ?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I seek your protection. I made three points.

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I am doing.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: If there is anything for me to clarify . . .

MR. SPEAKER: He wanted a specific answer whether the mills have been closed.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I am coming to that. But they were asking about the target.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पास समय कम है, इसलिए संक्षेप में उत्तर दीजिए ।

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: It is a fact that some mills have closed down but it is also a fact that the number of mills that started working right from the beginning in October on account of the incentives provided to them for early crushing was the largest, that ever was there in the past years.

The closure or working of mills depends upon the availability of sugarcane in the mill area. It is a fact that production figures of sugar have

been given in the statement but the total availability of sugarcane is about the level of what we had in the year 1978-79—151.7 million tonnes. This year we have 152 million tonnes ... (Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I do not want the Minister to ramble. I made three points.

1. Is the production figure given by the Minister in his reply viz. 41.81 lakh tonnes below their own target and their expectations? I am sorry he has not answered that.

2. Have the mills stopped crushing deliberately?

3. Have they done this because they are planning to raise the price of free market sugar upto Rs. 15/-?

MR. SPEAKER: Everything has been answered except that—is the production below expectation?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I have already stated that too. This target so far achieved is the ever highest achieved in the past years. I have also said it is according to our expectation . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: While giving this figure of 41.81 lakh tonnes and the levy figure of 12.92 lakh tonnes which is inter-related, will he enlighten the House if he has taken into consideration two major factors:

1. Is production in excess of what is entered in the books of accounts of the sugar mills?

2. Reducing the recovery figure of sucrose content by 20 to 25 per cent. May I know whether he has taken into consideration these two factors which are perennial source of supply of sugar in the black market. Will he take the House into confidence and tell us, while quoting the figures, whether he has taken into consideration these two factors which are predominant everywhere?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I go by the straight figures as they are supplied to us by the factories. A watch is kept by the Excise Department on the production of sugar factorywise from day-to-day. I do not know the intricacies which my hon. friend, Mr. Bosu, may be knowing as to how . . .

MR. SPEAKER: He may be knowing better.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In that case, I take your advice and tell him that every sugar mill . . .

MR. SPEAKER: No more question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am putting the question once again. While quoting these figures, did he take into account these two factors, firstly, production in excess of what is entered in the books of accounts of sugar mills and, secondly, reducing the recovery figures of sucrose content by 20 to 25 per cent?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Taking the production of sugar out of the accounts of sugar factories later on, to my mind, is very difficult. But if there is any information which the hon. Member has as to how sugar leaks out of the factories, how some production of sugar is concealed from the Government accounts, I shall certainly take action and I shall be thankful to him.

Incentive to Alfanso Mango Growers of Ratnagiri

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

(a) whether Government are aware that finest quality Alfanso mangoes are grown in Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra;

(b) the total area available in the district for mango plantation and the area actually under plantation;

(c) whether Government propose to give any incentives to mango growers in Ratnagiri district;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The total area available for mango plantation in Ratnagiri district is nearly 2 lakh hectares. The area actually planted is 11,496 hectares.

(c) and (d) The following incentives are being given to mango growers in Ratnagiri District by the State Government:—

1. Advancement of loans through Land Development Bank for the establishment of mango orchards.

2. Subsidy on Planting material.

3. Subsidy on total cost and cost of maintenance for three years to small farmers.

(e) Does not arise.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Sir, I believe, you have had the opportunity to have the taste of Alfanso mango grown in Ratnagiri.

The hon. Minister in reply to part (a) of the Question has admitted that the finest quality of Alfanso mango is grown in Ratnagiri; large quantities of this fruit are exported and a lot of foreign exchange is brought to this country by the export of this fruit. Many of the agricultural experts who visited that part of the country have opined, after seeing the site, that if plantation is made, this backward area can be the California of our country. In view of this, I would like to ask the hon. Minister since when the incentives referred to by the State Government are being given

to this area and, in spite of these incentives, I want to know why about 1,89,000 hectares of land out of 2 lakh hectares of land have not been brought under plantation.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Sir, over and above the information that is gathered, I do not know the exact dates—from which the State Government started giving incentives. What I have stated is that the total area in Ratnagiri district where these mangoes can be successfully planted is estimated to be about 2 lakh hectares. But the farmers must be finding that some other crops are also profitable if raised on the same land. So, it cannot be stated that all this land is lying vacant and it should have been planted with mangoes. But it is accepted that Ratnagiri produces some of the best mangoes in the country. The State Government is already providing incentives in the shape of cheaper planting material and also they have a system of planting orchards for farmers. They give a subsidy to the maximum extent of Rs. 1,500/- per acre. After planting, the lands are handed over to the farmers. This area is increasing and we hope that within the Sixth Five Year Plan, the area under Alfanso mangoes will increase up to 50,000 hectares.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Sir, it may not be about 1,89,000 hectares as mentioned by the Minister because some land might have been brought under cultivation for some other crops. But in view of the vast land that is available for the mango plantation, I would like to know whether Government of India would give special incentives and would take a special programme for the plantation of these mangoes.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: The Government of India has no scheme so far for providing subsidies for Alfanso mangoes nor for any other man-

goes specially. This programme is being undertaken by the State Government and if the State Government has any difficulty and if it approaches the Central Government, we shall also take into consideration the Hon. Member's suggestion as also the State Government's recommendations.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, the sweetest mango comes from Ratnagiri area. I also come from the same constituency. I would like to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister that, though a particular season is traditionally fixed for plantation for growing mangoes, some total experimentation has been done in Ratnagiri district and particularly the Vengola Taluk of Ratnagiri district where a number of experiments have been made to find that even prior to the traditional and conventional season for growing mangoes, they are able to have mango plantation. People like Kaka Saheb Chamankar of Vengola have proved that as early as February and January also, the plantation can be done. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether full advantage would be taken of the experimentations that he has done there in Konkan and that would be actually communicated to other parts of India so that mango plantation will go up and if these mangoes are exported, we would be able to have better foreign exchange.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I am thankful for the suggestion. We have a separate National-level Institute of Horticulture at Bangalore and we are helping all States to try and improve the varieties. It is agreed that the best Alfanso variety of mangoes is grown along Western coast in the areas around Ratnagiri. But I would not agree that the best mango in India is Alfanso mango. In some areas in the North, also in U.P. Malabad and other places, there are other varieties which compare very

well with Alfanso and we are paying the same amount of attention to these varieties.

Workshop on Efficient Water use in Irrigated Agriculture

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

(a) whether a workshop on Farmers' Organisation for efficient water use in irrigated agriculture jointly sponsored by the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore and the Ford Foundation, New Delhi was held at Bangalore from 8th to 10th August, 1980; and

(b) if so, its findings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of this House.

Statement

The important recommendations made by the Workshop on Farmers' Organisation for Efficient water Use in Irrigated Agriculture conducted by the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, from 8th to 10th August, 1980 are as follows:—

1. Academics and Governmental agencies should collaborate to organise and promote research on farmers' organisation for efficient water use in irrigated agriculture.

2. The Government of India should have operational projects during the Sixth Plan period in various command areas and irrigation projects to introduce rotational distribution of water and to help the growth of farmers' organisations. The experience gained would be of help to replicate the operation throughout the country.

3. Successful implementation of rotational distribution of water requires

assured and equitable water supplies at the right time and to achieve this the canal system may need remodeling and proper maintenance. Funds earmarked for operation and maintenance should be used only for this purpose and should not be diverted to other purposes.

4. There is need for training the technical personnel and the farmers for effective use of irrigation supplies. This training may be imparted in classrooms, fields, or by visits to other irrigation projects, etc. Effective means should be devised for such training in all the States with Central assistance, if possible.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Sir, has the Government decided to implement the recommendations?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: Sir, the recommendations have been sent to the Government of India. The Government of India has already taken certain action on some of the recommendations and on some other action is being taken.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Is the Government implementing operation projects during the Sixth Five Year Plan?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: Sir, as far as the rotational water distribution system is concerned we are taking certain action. It is a recognised fact that we should ensure water supply to every farmer. The Working Group on CAD of the Planning Commission has formulated certain proposals to give grant on 50-50 basis to the State for its CAD projects.

As far as training of the technical personnel and the farmers is concerned, we have given importance to this training programme and for this purpose the Central Government's assistance is being extended to the State Governments on a fifty-fifty basis.

महिलाओं को व्यावसायिक शिक्षा प्रदान करना

* 584. श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में महिलाओं को व्यावसायिक शिक्षा देने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं; और

(ख) ऐसी कितनी सरकारी संस्थाएँ हैं, जो इस समय महिलाओं को व्यावसायिक शिक्षा प्रदान कर रही हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) and (b) Vocational Education, as distinct from vocational training, is imparted to both boys and girls at the plus 2 stage of the 10+2 system of school education. No distinction is made in imparting vocational education to either sex, as all courses are open to both. However, care has been taken to evolve vocational courses specially suited to girl students. So far, the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal and the Union Territories of Delhi and Pondicherry have launched the programme of vocationalisation. There are 1354 institutions in the country which offer vocational courses at the +2 stage. The precise number of schools/colleges providing vocational education exclusively to girls is not available.

There are 31 Polytechnics which offer technical/vocational courses exclusively for women. Out of these, 24 Polytechnics are run by Government. Besides, there are 306 Poly-

technics in the country which are open to both men and women.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : अध्यक्ष महोदय, फीमेल एजुकेशन के बारे में जब भी यहाँ प्रश्न उठता है तो उत्तर ताँ उसका आता है, लेकिन बेग आता है, कभी स्पष्ट उत्तर नहीं आता है ।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहती हूँ कि महिलाओं की टैक्निकल ट्रेनिंग के लिए कोई विशेष ट्रेड का आइडिएण्टी-फिकेशन किया गया है या नहीं ? यदि हाँ, तो वह कौन-कौन से ट्रेड है और उसमें कितनी महिला ट्रेनी हैं, क्योंकि आपने उत्तर में लिखा है कि पाठ्यक्रम को बढ़ाने के लिए विशेष सावधानी बरती जा रही है ?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Sir, the Statement clearly shows that there are 1354 institutions in the country which offer vocational courses at the +2 stage. In all there are 337 polytechnics of which 31 are exclusively for women and at the University level having special vocational course there is only one institution. There are 23 colleges having special vocational courses of which two are exclusively for women; there are 831 Craftsman training centres, of which 117 are exclusively for women; there are 136 trades in apprenticeship courses, of which 65 trades are particularly for women. The National Vocational Training Institute, Delhi, is exclusively for women; there are also the Regional Vocational Training Institutes—there are two, one in Bombay and the other in Bangalore. I do not have the figures about the lady students who are taking advantage of it.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने कुछ प्रदेशों का नाम दिया है कि वहाँ पर इसकी व्यवस्था हो रही है । मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि

जिन प्रदेशों का नाम इसमें नहीं है, क्या वह वहाँ महिलाओं की व्यावसायिक शिक्षा के लिए कोई विशेष प्रबन्ध नहीं करना चाहते हैं, या उनकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं देना चाहते हैं। बढ़ती हुई आबादी और बेरोजगारी को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या सरकार व्यावसायिक शिक्षा प्रदान करने वाले स्कूल-कालेजों एवम् अन्य संस्थानों की संख्या को बढ़ाने और छठी पंच-वर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत महिलाओं की प्रशिक्षण और रोजगार दिलाने के लिए कोई विशेष प्रावधान करेंगी या नहीं ?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: We have been laying full emphasis on vocationalisation in relation to education not only at the Plus 2 Stage but even at the College stage also.

So far as the names of some of the States which have been given are concerned, these are the States which have been able to start the vocational courses, and it is entirely within the competence of the State Governments themselves. They need not approach the Central Government for any assistance in the matter because the scheme, with the resources, has been transferred to the State Governments.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने पहले वाला जवाब दे दिया है — उन्होंने पहले जवाब को ही रिजोर्ट किया है। क्या बिहार सरकार को कोई योजना भेजी गई है ? जिन जिन प्रदेशों में यह काम नहीं किया गया है, क्या वह उन प्रदेशों का भी योजनायें भेजने जा रहे हैं या नहीं ? क्या व्यावसायिक शिक्षा देने वाले संस्थानों की संख्या बढ़ाई जायेगी ? इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है।

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: It is for the State Government to carry out the survey in each district projecting their requirements for 10 to 15 years

and thereafter and on the basis of those projections, they have to introduce courses. They need not approach the Central Government. The Central Government also does not believe in giving any directives.

International STD Dialling Facilities between Tokyo and Delhi

*585. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for extending international STD dialling facilities between Tokyo and Delhi in view of growing Indo-Japanese economic relationship; and

(b) if so, the likely date by which such facilities would become available?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) and (b) There is at present no firm proposal for extending International STD between Tokyo and Delhi. This will, however, be considered after the commissioning of the new International Trunk Automatic Exchange at New Delhi.

श्रीमती संयोगिता राणे: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में बताया है कि टोकियो और दिल्ली के बीच अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय ट्रंक डायलिंग प्रारम्भ करने का इस समय कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। जापान हमारा पड़ोसी देश है। जापान से हमारे व्यापारिक, सांस्कृतिक और राजनीतिक सम्बन्ध हैं। जापान औद्योगिक दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण देश है और हम उससे व्यापार बढ़ाने के लिए उत्सुक हैं। मुझे आश्चर्य है कि फिर भी सरकार का यह मत है कि टोकियो से ट्रंक डायलिंग स्थापित करने का कोई ठोस प्रस्ताव नहीं है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि संचार विभाग ने विभिन्न देशों से ट्रंक डायलिंग शुरू करने के लिए क्या

प्राथमिकताएं निर्धारित की हैं और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय ट्रंक डायलिंग स्थापित करने के लिए क्या सिद्धान्त हैं।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): The international direct dialling telephone is at present available between the four metropolitan cities of India and the U.K., and this is being done by the electro-mechanical trunk automatic exchanges at Delhi and Bombay. The CLI and ATT equipment are not available; they are in the trial stage in the P & T Department, and we hope that, as soon as these are available, this will be extended to other countries. The International Gateway Exchange at Delhi is expected to be commissioned in 1982. We will then be in a position, technically, to provide automatic ISD between Tokyo and Delhi.

SHRI ABDUL SAMAD: In view of the fact that more than a million Indians are living in and around the Gulf countries, I want to know whether the Government of India would take speedy action to extend the STD facilities between India and the Gulf countries.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Many countries are in view in the next Plan when the 600 line STD comes up in Delhi. The suggestion of the hon. Member will also be taken into consideration.

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Convention on Engineering for Arid and Semi-Arid Regions, held at Karnal

*579. **SHRI K. MALLANNA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

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(a) whether it is a fact that a number of scientists from all over the country and abroad have participated in a convention on engineering for arid and semi-arid regions at the Central Soil Salinity Research Institute, Karnal; and

(b) if so, the important subjects discussed and suggestions given to the Government?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. About 350 agricultural engineers and scientists (including 5 from abroad), farm equipment manufacturers and progressive farmers had attended the Convention.

(b) (i) The subjects discussed were:

Farm Power and Machinery; Soil and Water Engineering; and Post-Harvest Technology.

(ii) The major suggestions made were:

(1) Development of water resources at micro-level;

(2) Revision of operational schedules for canal network distribution;

(3) Provision of custom-hire services for agricultural implements and machinery to small and marginal farmers;

(4) Identification and implementation of appropriate post-harvest technology projects for oilseeds, pulses and coarse grains;

(5) Fieldscale testing of the concept of production-catchment-based agro-industries, particularly for oilseeds, pulses and minor crops;

(6) Design and adoption of safety devices and measures for agricultural equipment;

(7) Research investigations regarding the draft capacity and proper harnessing of crossbred draft animals;

(8) Improvement of power units and equipment to achieve higher energy efficiencies;

(9) Coordination of all Agricultural Engineering activities of different wings of Agriculture Departments by one Senior Agricultural Engineer as well as the provision of a deputy Director-General for Agricultural Engineering in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research;

(10) To review at National level the problem of unemployed agricultural engineers vis-a-vis the improvement of the State Agricultural Engineering programmes.

Grant/Loan to Orissa Khadi and Village Industries Board

*581. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Khadi and Village Industries Commission has recently sanctioned any loan or grants to the Orissa Khadi and Village Industries Board; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the projects proposed to be financed therewith?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b). The Khadi and Village Industries Commission has sanctioned in December, 1980 following amounts as loans and grants to the Orissa Khadi and Village Industries Board for the programmes relating to manufacture of non-edible oil, soap, village oil, cottage match, leather, pottery, bee-keeping, gums and resins, lime etc.

(Rs. in lakhs)

1. Khadi grant	0.37
2. Khadi loan	1.93
3. Village Industries Grant	27.08
4. Village Industries loan	176.01

More recently, in February 1981, the Commission has sanctioned 20 New Model Charkha Units in Orissa involving a grant of Rs. 87,000 and loan of Rs. 10.20 lakhs. Also, proposals for setting up units to manufacture silk Muslin Khadi and for setting up sales depots in the State are under consideration.

Ad-hoc Pricing of D.D.A. Flats

583. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPA-YEE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the self-financing housing scheme, 26 per cent to 58 per cent increase in costs of D.D.A. flats has been announced and some MIG Flat allottees of Prasad Nagar, Delhi have been charged Rs. 22,000/- more by the Delhi Development Authority than the standard cost of Rs. 52,600/-;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Beweja Committee has strongly deprecated the ad-hoc pricing of D.D.A. flats and has found over-charging upto the extent of Rs. 20,000/-; and

(c) if so, the full facts in this regard and the remedial measures taken to provide relief to the sufferers and precautions taken for future?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The D.D.A. has reported that the actual cost of dwelling units is worked out on their completion or when they are nearing completion as per set formulae. There is nothing like a "standard cost".

(b) The Baweja Committee has observed that ad-hocism in price fixation should be avoided since it erodes public confidence and faith.

(c) The D.D.A. has reported that it has been constantly reviewing its costing policies and trying substituting cheaper building material/techniques so as to reduce the costs. It has also set up a Committee to analyse costing data and recommend ways and means to reduce the cost of structures and to recommend new designs and techniques/technical innovations to keep costs under reasonable limits.

दिल्ली में अनधिकृत कालोनियां

* 587. श्री विजय कुमार यादव :

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

(क) दिल्ली में कितनी अनधिकृत कालोनियां हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का इन कालोनियों के निवासियों को स्थाई आवास गृह प्रदान करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ?

संस्थायी कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) अनधिकृत कालोनियों के नियमितीकरण के लिए दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण और दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा संकलित की गई संशोधित सूची के अनुसार दिल्ली में ऐसी 612 कालोनियां हैं और इस सूची में क्रमशः 30-6-77 और 16-2-77 तक बनाई गई रिहायशी और वाणिज्यिक संरचनाएं शामिल की गई हैं ।

(ख) सरकार ने निर्देश जारी किये हैं कि अनधिकृत कालोनियों का नियमितीकरण करते समय, वे परिवार जो सड़कों और अन्य सामुदायिक सुविधाओं के लिए स्थान उपलब्ध कराने की प्रक्रिया में विस्थापित किए जायेंगे, उन्हें इस शर्त पर

भूमि/प्लॉट/वास देकर, बसाया जाएगा कि उनके या उनके परिवार के किसी आश्रित सदस्य के पास दिल्ली में अपना कोई मकान/प्लॉट न हो ।

(ग) ऐसा, सड़कों तथा अन्य सामुदायिक सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने के बाद किया जाएगा । इस प्रयोजन के लिए कोई समय सीमा निर्धारित करना व्यावहार्य नहीं है ।

Deaths Due to Spurious Liquor

*588. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) in view of recurring deaths due to spurious liquor what concrete scheme is planned to prevent such tragic deaths; and

(b) what machinery is set up to implement the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Production, manufacture, possession, transport, purchase and sales of intoxicating liquor falls within the jurisdiction of the State Governments. In view of this, measures to check the production of spurious liquor are taken by the State Governments in accordance with law. Question of formulating central scheme for this purpose does not arise.

जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय का प्रयालय भवन

* 589. श्री मनी राम बागड़ी :

श्री राम चित्तत पातवान :

इस शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्व-विद्यालय का प्रयालय भवन का निर्माण जो ठेके की शर्त के अनुसार वर्ष 1977 तक पूरा हो जाना चाहिए था, अभी तक अधूरा पड़ा है ;

(ख) क्या इसका ठेका ऐसे ठेकेदार को दिया गया था जिसका नाम काली-सूची में है ;

(ग) क्या जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्व-विद्यालय द्वारा खरीदा गया और ठेकेदार को सप्लाय किया गया 2 लाख रुपये के मूल्य का 83.77 मीटरी टन स्टील निर्माण स्थल से चुरा लिया गया है ; और

(घ) क्या विश्वविद्यालय के सेंट्रल स्कूल के भवन की छत गिर गई थी और गत एक वर्ष से उल्लिखित भवन को पूरा करने की दिशा में कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है ?

शिक्षा और सनातन कल्याण मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) : (क) से (घ) : विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय और दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार जहाँ तक भाग (ख) का सम्बन्ध है, प्रश्न के विभिन्न भागों के बारे में सूचना इस प्रकार है :—

(क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) जी, नहीं । कार्यविधि का अनुसरण करते हुए ठेका सब से कम दर वाले निविदाकार मैसर्स उप्पल इंजीनियरी कन्स्ट्रक्शन कम्पनी को 12-2-1976 को दिया गया था । तथापि, दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने बाद में अर्थात् 9-12-1976 को एक उसी नाम तथा सनातन साझेदारी की फर्म को अपने कार्यों को अगुआई तरह पूरा न करने के सिलसिले में काली सूची में रख दिया था ।

(ग) जी, नहीं तथापि, विश्व-विद्यालय द्वारा ठेकेदार को जारी किए गए 516.554 एम० टी० इस्पात में से 86.313 एम टी इस्पात, जिसकी कीमत

लगभग 2.13 लाख रु० थी, उसे ठेकेदार ने हिसाब में दर्ज नहीं किया था । हिसाब देने के लिए कहे जाने पर ठेकेदार ने 86.313 एम० टी० के आंकड़े को भ्राम्य सवित करने का प्रयास किया और आरोप लगाया कि 30 एम० टी० इस्पात का या तो माप ही नहीं लिया गया अथवा न ही इसे बिलों में शामिल किया गया था । उसने जुलाई, 1980 में निर्माण स्थल से लगभग 2 एम० टी० इस्पात की चोरी होने की भी रिपोर्ट की, लेकिन शेष 54.313 एम० टी० इस्पात के सम्बन्ध में उसने कोई स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया । चूँकि ठेकेदार को ठेके की शर्तों के अनुसार अपने पास के इस्पात को हिसाब में रखने के लिए पूरी तरह से जिम्मेदार था, अतः मामले को मध्यस्थता के लिए भेज दिया गया । मध्यस्थता की कार्यवाही अभी चल रही है ।

(घ) यह सब है कि दिसम्बर, 1978 में विश्वविद्यालय के सेंट्रल स्कूल के सभा भवन की छत, जिसका निर्माण कार्य चल रहा था, गिर गई थी । इस सम्बन्ध में जिम्मेदारी के बारे में विश्वविद्यालय और ठेकेदार के बीच विवाद था । विवाद को हल करने के लिए बातचीत चल रही है और जैसे ही समझौता हो जायेगा कार्य पुनः प्रारम्भ कर दिया जायेगा ।

सिवाई मंत्रालय द्वारा निकाले गये
प्रकाशन

* 590. श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर :
क्या सिवाई मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) सिवाई मंत्रालय तथा इससे सम्बद्ध एवन इसके अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में राजभाषा अधिनियम के प्रावधानों की किशान्वित के लिए क्या प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं ;

(ख) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान कुल कितने प्रकाशन निकाले गये और उन प्रकाशनों के क्या नाम हैं जिनके द्विभाषी संस्करण निकाले गये ;

(ग) क्या एक वर्ष से अधिक की अवधि बीत जाने पर भी राष्ट्रीय बाढ़ नियंत्रण आयोग का प्रतिवेदन और विद्युत तथा सिंचाई बोर्ड के अनेक अन्य प्रकाशन केवल अंग्रेजी भाषा में ही उपलब्ध हैं और इस प्रकार हिन्दी भाषा की उपेक्षा की जा रही है ;

(घ) क्या उनका अनुवाद केन्द्रीय अनुवाद ब्यूरो के साथ मंत्रणा करके नहीं किया जा रहा है ; और

(ङ) इन सभी प्रकाशनों के ठीक अनुवाद कराने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ताकि राजभाषा अधिनियम के प्रावधानों की किमान्विति हो सके ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण सिंचाई तथा नागरिक पूति मंत्री (राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह)

(क) सिंचाई मंत्रालय और इसके सम्बन्ध में अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 के विभिन्न उपबन्धों को, जहाँ तक वे लागू होते हैं, यथासंभव सीमा तक कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है और जहाँ आवश्यक है, वहाँ इस समय हिन्दी एकक और हिन्दी कक्ष भी कार्य कर रहे हैं ।

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

(ग) राष्ट्रीय बाढ़ आयोग की रिपोर्ट का हिन्दी अनुवाद करने के बारे में कार्रवाई की जा रही है ।

केन्द्रीय सिंचाई और विद्युत बोर्ड के प्रकाशन उच्च तकनीकी किस्म के हैं जो भारत और विदेश दोनों जगह वितरित किए जाते हैं । राजभाषा अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत इन प्रकाशनों को द्विभाषी रूप में प्रकाशित करना आवश्यक नहीं है ।

(घ) और (ङ) केन्द्रीय अनुवाद ब्यूरो ऐसे प्रकाशनों का अनुवाद करने का काम नहीं करता । यह कार्य यथास्थिति मंत्रालय और इसके सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों के हिन्दी एककों या हिन्दी कक्षों द्वारा किया जाता है । आवश्यकता पड़ने पर अन्य मंत्रालयों के हिन्दी एककों की भी सहायता ली जाती है ।

Flood in 'Diara Land'

*591. SHRI R. P. YADAV:

SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a total of 4 million hectare of 'Diara Land' in the country which is affected every year by flood;

(b) whether the 'Diara Land' is one of the most fertile lands of the country;

(c) whether the National Flood Control Commission has recommended the setting up of Flood Prone Area Programme like that of Drought Prone Area Programme; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government for implementing this recommendation?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Figures of total 'Diara' area in the country which is affected every year is not available. However, the 'Diara' area which gets inundated with varying frequencies has been estimated as 1.54 million hectares in Uttar Pradesh and 0.86 million hectares in Bihar. With the deposition of silt during flooding, the fertility level of 'Diara' land is generally high, although the degree would vary depending on soil characteristics, frequency of inundation and nature of sediment deposited.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Since this recommendation of Rashtriya Barh Ayog (National Flood Commission) concerns the State Governments and various Ministries of the Central Government, the comments of the State Governments are awaited; whereafter it would be considered by the Empowered Committee constituted by the Ministry of Irrigation. In the meanwhile, research programme for pilot schemes have been initiated.

राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार में उप-निदेशक पद हेतु योग्यताएँ

592. श्री निहान सिंह : क्या शिक्षा और सनाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार में उप-निदेशक पद के लिए निर्धारित न्यूनतम शैक्षिक योग्यता एम० ए० अथवा एम० एस० सी० है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उप-निदेशक पद के लिए निर्धारित न्यूनतम योग्यता से कम योग्यता वाले व्यक्ति को नियुक्त किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) ऐसी अनियमितताओं को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा और सनाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चह्वाण) : (क) उप-निदेशक के पद पर पदोन्नति के लिये कोई शैक्षिक अर्हताएँ निर्धारित नहीं की गई हैं।

सीधी भर्ती के लिए किसी मान्यता प्राप्त विश्वविद्यालय की द्वितीय श्रेणी में मास्टर अथवा समकक्ष आनर्स डिग्री निर्धारित की गई है।

(ख) भर्ती नियमों का उल्लंघन करके कोई नियुक्ति नहीं की गई है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Extinction of Reptiles

*593. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that reptiles like lizards, snakes, crocodiles and turtles are either facing extinction or becoming rare;

(b) whether it is also a fact that total population of the "Charial" in India is less than in Nepal or Pakistan at present; and

(c) the details of steps the Government propose to take to stop ruthless and extensive destruction of the reptiles and help in maintaining ecological balance and avoid damage to food crops?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) While it is true that the population of Reptiles has decreased considerably in India over the years and some species are considered as endangered, there is no immediate threat of extinction.

(b) No Sir.

(c) The steps taken are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The following steps have been taken already:

(i) The Wildlife (Protection) Act was adopted in 1972 and since then 271 species and sub-species of Reptiles (which includes crocodiles, lizards, snakes and turtles) have been included in the Schedules to the Act, thereby affording legal protection from hunting, killing and capturing of such species.

(ii) Commercial exploitation of these species and their articles has been regulated also under the provisions of the aforesaid Act.

(iii) Export of wildlife and products thereof is regulated strictly under the Export Policy. Export of Reptiles or their products (like skins) has been stopped totally.

(iv) To provide better protection to the habitats of wildlife (including Reptiles), over 200 National Parks and Sanctuaries have been set up throughout the country covering an area of about 78,000 sq. kms., which is more than 10 per cent of the total forest area of the country.

(v) A special project has been taken up by the Central Government with FAO/UNDP assistance for the protection and conservation of the Crocodilean species.

(vi) The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 adopted recently will help greatly in preserving forests, which are the real habitats of our wildlife.

(vii) The State Governments have been advised from time to time to give special attention to wildlife conservation and to ensure proper enforcement of the law and rules on the subject. The States have been advised also not to issue trapping licences for snakes.

Priority for drinking water for Hilly States

*594. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether Government have joined the UN in observing 1980—90 as the World Drinking Water and Sanitation Decade and launched it on 10th November, 1980;

(b) if so, the number of problem villages (State-wise) for each one of the States and the amount earmarked as Central assistance for each one of the States for the construction of Drinking Water Supply Schemes in the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and the remaining years of the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(c) the likely date by which each supply of safe drinking water;

(d) whether any priority would be given to the hill States/regions for the provision of drinking water;

(e) if so, the steps taken in this regard; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor and the likely date by which the priority would be given?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Government have joined the United Nations in observing 1980—90 as the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade. In India, the Decade will be launched in April, 1981 and will end in March, 1991.

(b) The number of problem villages, state-wise, as per survey conducted in 1971-72 is mentioned in Statement I attached. The amount released as Central assistance, state-wise, for drinking water supply schemes under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme during 1980-81 is mentioned in Statement II attached. State-wise allocation of Central assistance for 1981-82 and the remaining years of the Sixth Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised.

(c) to (f) The total number of problem villages remaining to be provided with safe drinking water supply at the commencement of the Sixth Plan is now estimated at over 2 lakhs consequent on increased figures of problem villages being reported by some State Governments. The target is to cover all these problem villages during the Sixth Plan period. With the financial provisions made in the Plan, this objective is expected to be achieved except in certain very difficult areas in the hill and desert regions where because of physical constraints the programme may take a longer time. While appraising projects for release of funds under the

Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, due consideration is given to the fact that in hill States/regions conditions are sometimes difficult and costs are higher.

Statement I

Statement of Problem Villages

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of Village identified as Problem Villages in 1971-72 survey
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1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	6133
2	Assam	7619
3	Bihar	35000
4	Gujarat	3000
5	Haryana	4191
6	Himachal Pradesh	9400
7	Jammu & Kashmir	4000
8	Karnataka	8252
9	Kerala	1514
10	Madhya Pradesh	14020
11	Maharashtra	5233
12	Manipur	1100
13	Meghalaya	3306
14	Nagaland	814
15	Orissa	4619
16	Punjab	2340
17	Rajasthan	4277
18	Sikkim	N.A.
19	Tamil Nadu	2585
20	Tripura	3396
21	Uttar Pradesh	15478
22	West Bengal	12451
TOTAL ALL STATES		148728

1	2	3
UNION TERRITORIES		
1	A & N Islands	70
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2451
3	Chandigarh . . . . .	..
4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli . .	72
5	Delhi	145
6	Goa, Daman & Diu	241
7	Lakshadweep . . . . .	..
8	Mizoram	693
9	Pondicherry	75
TOTAL U. Ts		3747
GRAND TOTAL		152475

CENTRALLY SPONSORED ACCELERATED RURAL WATER SUPPLY PROGRAMME

Funds released to State/U.Ts. in 1980-81 (as on 25-3-1981)

(Rupees in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of State/Uts.	Funds released in 1980-81
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	236.23
2	Assam	427.11
3	Bihar	482.50
4	Gujarat	258.50
5	Haryana	322.09
6	Himachal Pradesh	417.00
7	Jammu & Kashmir	262.75
8	Karnataka	248.81
9	Kerala	280.08

1	2	3
10	Madhya Pradesh . . .	624.00
11	Maharashtra . . .	464.00
12	Mainpur . . .	106.03
13	Meghalaya . . .	149.00
14	Nagaland . . .	100.00
15	Orissa . . .	282.00
16	Punjab . . .	128.95
17	Rajasthan . . .	359.10
18	Sikkim . . .	19.50
19	Tamil Nadu . . .	215.00
20	Tripura . . .	107.44
21	Uttar Pradesh . . .	951.95
22	West Bengal . . .	443.90
23	Arunachal Pradesh . . .	35.00
24	Goa, Daman & Diu . . .	11.46
25	Mizoram . . .	15.00
26	Pondicherry . . .	6.00
27	Andaman & Nicobar . . .	6.00
28	Delhi. . .	13.50
Total . . .		6972.50

Visit of D.D.A. Engineers' to Foreign Countries

*595. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH:

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

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

(a) the number of engineers and other officers of the Delhi Development Authority who have been sent abroad for study in connection with the preparations for Asian Games, 1982;

(b) the names of countries visited by them and the period of their stay in each country and the amount spent on them.

(c) whether in the first week of March almost all the Senior Engineers engaged on the construction work in connection with Asian Games were out in Foreign countries and the work in the country suffered; and

(d) if so, the reasons for sending abroad all the persons at one time?

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

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

(c) No Sir. The DDA had made adequate alternative arrangements.

(d) Does not arise.

Imparting Education/Training in Indian Classical Music

*596. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no Government sponsored or assisted college or university for imparting education/training in Indian classical music anywhere in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government have any plans to attract boys and girls towards training in traditional schools of classical music; and

(c) whether Government are aware that classical musicians who once enjoyed the patronage of feudal princes are living in poverty and starvation?

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

(b) Government have been implementing schemes of scholarships and fellowships to encourage children and adults for training and research in cultural fields, including classical music. These awards are available for

training and studies in the formal institutions as well as traditional schools.

(c) Artists in straitened circumstances are being provided financial assistance by the Central and State Governments and other agencies like the Sangeet Natak Akademi.

पोषाहार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान सरकार का पोषटिक आहार की सप्लाई

5471. श्री आचार्य भगवान देव : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सूबाग्रस्त राज्यों के लिए केन्द्र सरकार के पोषाहार कार्यक्रम अन्तर्गत राजस्थान के सबसे अधिक असुरक्षित वर्ग के कितने व्यक्तियों को 1980 में पूरा पोषटिक आहार दिया गया ;

(ख) क्या केंद्रीय सरकार ने इस राज्य में सूखे से उत्पन्न भयंकर स्थिति का सामना करने हेतु अपेक्षित सहायता का अनुमान लगाने के लिए राजस्थान में कोई केन्द्र दल नियुक्त किया था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस राज्य के प्रत्येक जिले के बारे में इसकी सिकांरिशें क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) : (क) 3,80,000 ।

(ख) और (ग) जी हां । जो केन्द्रीय दल नवम्बर, 1980 में सूखा स्थिति का जायजा लेने राजस्थान गया था उसने जिलावरीय सिकांरिशें नहीं की । फिर भी उसकी रिपोर्ट के आधार पर तथा राहत सम्बन्धी उच्चस्तरीय समिति की सिकांरिशों पर भारत सरकार द्वारा 1980-81 के दौरान विभिन्न सूखा राहत कार्यों पर केन्द्रीय सहायता के प्रयोजन हेतु 2019.50 लाख रुपये के व्यय को अनुमति प्रदान की ।

Mutual Recognition of Examination and Degree by Universities

5472. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Examinations and Degrees of the Madras and Madurai Universities of Tamil Nadu are not recognised by the Punjab University and *vice versa* and the great hardships faced by students thereon; and

(b) whether Government propose to take steps for the mutual recognition of their Examinations and Degrees and remove the difficulties faced by students in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The equivalence of examinations, degrees etc. of a University is decided by each University separately. The general principle followed in this matter is reciprocity, provided that the entrance qualifications, duration of courses and the general standard of attainment are similar. The Panjab University has recognised a large number of examinations of both Madras and Madurai Kamaraj Universities in Arts, Agriculture, Science, Commerce, Education, Law, Medicine, Engineering, Technology, Veterinary Science, Physical Education, etc. as equivalent to the corresponding degrees awarded by the former. Similarly, the Madurai Kamaraj University has mutually recognised the Panjab University examinations. Information about examinations of Panjab University which are recognised by Madras University is awaited and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Imparting Education Training in Mizoram

5473. DR. R. ROTHUAMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state whether in the District Headquarters of Mizoram namely Aizwal, Lungli, Saiha Government propose to consider the following on

priority basis with a view to improve the overall functioning of the Telephone Department in Mizoram (i) provision of adequate stores for distribution of stores; (ii) expansion of Aizwal Telephone Exchange from the present 700 lines to at least 900 lines; (iii) opening of automatic Telephone Exchange at Lungli, Saiha towns both District headquarters; (iv) introduction of telephone facilities at all Sub-Divisional headquarters in Mizoram; (v) introduction of STD from Aizwal to Delhi via Calcutta; (vi) taking up of building construction works for P&T department in Mizoram, financial allocation for which has already been sanctioned long ago?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):

(i) Stores are being allotted to different areas to meet planned programmes subject to availability. There have been some difficulties in regard to steel and aluminium items. Requirements of Mizoram are duly taken into account while allotting stores to North-Eastern Telecom Circle.

Stores for Mizoram are distributed from Circle Store Depot at Gauhati. There have been difficulties in arranging railway booking to Silchar which

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| (a) Aizwal | Telephone Exchange exists. |
| (b) Lungli | Telephone Exchange exists. |
| (c) Saiha | Long distance public telephone office exists. |
| (d) Kolashib | Telephone Exchange exists. |
| (e) Longlailai | Telephone Exchange exists. |
| (f) Manti | No telephone facility could be provided yet because of very difficult terrain and maintenance problems that will be involved. Cases for opening exchanges without trunk facilities at Champai and Tiabung are under correspondence with State Government for provision of adequate power, accommodation and for guaranteeing minimum number of telephone connections. |
| (g) Champai | |
| (h) Tiabung | |
| (i) Chawngte | |

(v) Aizwal propose to be connected with Shillong Trunk Automatic Exchange for Subscriber Trunk Dialing. A UHF medium has been proposed between Aizwal and Silchar and the STD service is likely to be provided in 1984-85.

is the rail head for Mizoram. Transportation on hired trucks is being resorted to as necessary. Departmental vehicle cannot be justified exclusively for Mizoram.

(ii) Equipment for expansion of Aizwal exchange from 700 to 800 lines had been ordered in the 1980-81 supply programme. However, there has been severe slippage in supplies due to power shedding and later labour problems. It is hoped to arrange the supplies and complete the installation during 1981-82.

The expansion beyond 800 lines cannot be accommodated in existing building. The State Government has been requested for another site for a new exchange building.

(iii) A 100 line automatic exchange is functioning at Lungli.

Opening of an automatic exchange at Saiha was considered but could not be approved as reliable power supply is not available. The case has been taken up with State Government by the General Manager Telecom. for assistance in this regard.

(iv) Out of 9 sub-divisional Headquarters telephone facilities are available as below:—

(vi) Regarding building construction works:

(a) Land is not available at Aizwal. The case is under correspondence with State Government for acquisition of land;

(b) State Government have allotted 1600 Sq. metre of land at Lungli estimates for construction of one type A, 6 type B and one type C quarters in the first phase are under preparation.

(c) The matter is under correspondence with State Government for land at Kolashib.

(d) Land has been allotted by the State Government at Saiha. This is being demarcated. Constructions will be taken up at all these stations as lands become available.

Strategy for Maximisation of Agricultural Growth

5474. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a growth maximisation strategy through introduction of so-called high yielding variety and co-operative capitalism has not achieved acceleration in the rate of agricultural growth;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) what are the conditions required for the success of this experiment and what are the resultant consequences in rural areas;

(d) whether an equitable distribution was not arrested and the use of co-operatives in the interest of the rich was not prevented in spite of Land Reforms Programmes;

(e) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(f) what measures are being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The experimental stage of High Yielding Varieties Programme is over. It forms the major plank of agricultural strategy for increasing food production.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Does not arise.

Development or Fisheries in Sunderbans

5475. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state what facilities or assistance—financial and other—the Central Government propose to render during the year 1981-82 for the development of Fisheries in Sunderbans in West Bengal? The IFAD (International Fund for THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): The IFAD (International Fund for Agricultural Development) assisted Sunderbans Development Project which has become effective recently (from Feb '81) has a programme for construction of two brackish-water fish and prawn farms at Mahisani and Jharkhalj islands. The cost of this component during 1981-82 is estimated at Rs. 89 lakhs according to the Project appraisal report.

During 1981-82, the Central Island Fisheries Research Institute proposes to intensify its investigation in brackish water fish farming at its centre in Kakdwip.

Accordingly, it is also proposed to strengthen the existing research set up and fish farm in Kakdwip.

Misuse of Funds received by AVARD for Integrated Development of Musaheri (Muzaffarpur) Bihar

5476. SHRI R. L. BHATIA:
SHRI V. N. GADGIL:

Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development (AVARD) received Rs. 13 millions from EZE, a Christian Organization of West Germany for integrated development of Musaheri (Muzaffarpur) in Bihar and for this project also acquired a Rural Industry Project from the Central Government in the name of Muzaffarpur Development Agency;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that the funds received from EZE were misutilised; and

(c) whether Government have taken any action against the AVARD if so what and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) A project on rural works and minor irrigation in Musaheri block of Distt. Muzaffarpur and Jamui block in Monghyr Distt. in the State of Bihar was sanctioned by the People's Action For Development (India) in December, 1972 and for which foreign assistance totalling Rs. 123.00 lakhs was obtained from the Central Agency (EZE) West Germany. PADI have so far released Rs. 113.50 lakhs in 17 instalments of this amount to AVARD. A Rural Industries Project for Muzaffarpur Distt. was also sanctioned in 1972-73 by Central Govt. The Govt. of Bihar entrusted the implementation this project to the Muzaffarpur Development Agency. The Rural Industries Project Programme has now been merged in the Centrally sponsored District Industries Centre Programme with effect from 1978-79 of which the implementing agency is the State Govt.

(b) and (c) Facts are being ascertained.

Posts of Lower Division Clerks in Department of Education

5477. SHRI D. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of Lower Division Clerks in the Department of Education;

(b) whether Lower Division Clerks had been selected for *ad hoc* appointments as Grade 'D' Stenographer but

were not being allowed to join the post; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) No Sir; all the Lower Division Clerks selected for appointment as *ad hoc* Grade 'D' Stenographers on the basis of Departmental Tests have already been appointed to the posts of Grade 'D' Stenographers.

(b) Does not arise.

दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा राजौरी गार्डन
जी० ८ क्षेत्र के प्रबन्ध को अपने हाथ में
लिया जाना

5478. श्री केशवराव पारखी :
क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली
नगर निगम ने 1 दिसम्बर, 1980 से
राजौरी गार्डन जी०-८ क्षेत्र प्रबन्ध को
अपने हाथ में ले लिया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वहाँ पर
सब फ्लैटों में पानी के मीटर हैं और दिल्ली
विकास प्राधिकरण अब तक मीटर रीडिंग
के अनुसार पानी के बिल भेजता रहा है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि दिल्ली
नगर निगम के अधिकारियों ने वहाँ पर
मीटर रीडिंग के बिना ही सभी फ्लैटों को
12 रुपये की समान दर पर मार्च, 1981
तक पानी के बिल भेजे हैं ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो वहाँ पर मीटर
रीडिंग न लेने के क्या कारण हैं और क्या
अन्य कालोनियों में भी ऐसा हो किया गया
है ; और

(ङ) क्या इस प्रकार भ्रष्टा की गई
राशि का समायोजित करने में कठिनाईयाँ
नहीं होंगी और यह किस दर पर समायोजित
की जायेगी ?

संस्कार कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवात
मंत्री (श्री भिष्म नारायण सिंह) :

(क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) जी, हाँ।

(ग) जी, हाँ।

(घ) दिल्ली नगर निगम ने सूचित किया है कि क्योंकि कालोनियों को दिल्ली विभाग प्राधिकरण से अपने दखल में लेने की प्रक्रिया में काफी समय लगा था और मीटर रीडिंग का समय पर इन्दराज करना कठिन था, अतः बिलों को तदर्थ आधार पर जारी किया गया था। हाल ही में दखल में ली गई कालोनियों के बारे में भी बिल इसी ढंग से जारी किये गये हैं।

(ङ) क्योंकि भुगतान तदर्थ आधार पर किया गया है और प्रत्येक मीटर की रीडिंग को रिकार्ड करने के बाद समायोजित किया जाना है, अतः राशि को समायोजित करने में किसी कठिनाई की सम्भावना नहीं है।

Drinking water to Karnataka

5479. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance proposed to be given to the Karnataka Government for its Rs. 1,000 crores project for providing drinking water to all towns and cities in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). Drinking Water Supply is a State subject and the funds required for this purpose are provided in the State

sector in the Five Year Plans. In the Sixth Five Year Plan, the agreed outlay for Water Supply and sanitation is Rs. 132 crores for Karnataka in the state sector. This outlay will be supplemented by Central assistance under the Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme under which grants are given to State Governments to provide safe drinking water to indentified problem villages. The extent of financial assistance to be provided under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme during the Sixth Plan period to each State has not yet been decided.

Water supply schemes for Nagaland

5480. SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the LIC propose to provide for water supply schemes in the Nagaland state; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) In the State's Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85), an allocation of Rs. 10.75 crores has been made for schemes including Water Supply Schemes to be financed by L.I.C. The State Government has not yet furnished the details of these schemes.

Centres to Monitor and Check Air Pollution

5481. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up some sixty centres in major industrial cities to monitor and check air pollution; and

(b) if so, the cost of the scheme and the broad features of the monitoring centres to be set up thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS WORKS AND
HOUSING (SHRI BHUSHMA NA-
RAIN SINGH): (a) and (b) To
organise the Air Quality Monitoring
Programme on a coordinated and
systematic way in the country the
Department of Environment has
constituted a working Group on Air
Quality Monitoring to help in formu-
lating a plan of action towards esta-
blishment of National Air Quality
Monitoring Network. The Report of
the Group is expected shortly.

मध्य प्रदेश को माइक्रोवेद प्रणाली की
सुविधा को देना

5482. श्री मुन्दर शर्मा : क्या संचार
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में संचार व्यवस्था
के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए माइक्रोवेद
प्रणाली का विस्तार सम्बन्धी योजनाएं क्या
हैं; और

(ख) इस प्रयोजन के लिए वर्ष
1980-81 के दौरान हाल में ली गई
योजनाओं का व्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
कारिकरराय) :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में संचार व्यवस्था के

आधुनिकीकरण के लिए माइक्रोवेद प्रणाली
के विस्तार के सम्बन्ध में निम्नलिखित योज-
नाओं को स्वीकृति प्रदान कर दी गई है।

1. जबलपुर-सागर-झांसी ग्वालियर-
आगरा- । सागर-भोपाल चौड़ी
पट्टी माइक्रोवेद योजना ।
2. नागपुर- छिददाड़ा तंग पट्टी
माइक्रोवेद योजना ।
3. भोपाल-विदिशा तंग पट्टी माइ-
क्रोवेद योजना ।
4. इन्दौर-देवास तंग पट्टी माइक्रोवेद
योजना ।
5. रायपुर-धमतरी-जगदलपुर तंग
पट्टी माइक्रोवेद योजना ।
6. अंबिकापुर-कोरबा-बिलासपुर
तंग पट्टी माइक्रोवेद योजना ।
7. जबलपुर-नरसिंहपुर तंग पट्टी
माइक्रोवेद योजना ।
8. इन्दौर मऊ तंग पट्टी माइक्रोवेद
योजना ।

(ख) 1980-81 के दौरान सरकार
द्वारा हाथ में ली गई योजनाओं का व्यौरा
निम्न प्रकार है :—

योजना का नाम

स्वीकृत लागत पूरा करने का
निश्चित वर्ष

(लाख रुपयों में)

1	2	3
1. इन्दौर-देवास-तंग पट्टी माइक्रोवेद योजना	30.63	1982
2. अंबिकापुर-कोरबा-बिलासपुर तंग पट्टी माइ- क्रोवेद योजना	299.39	1983
3. रायपुर-धमतरी-जगदलपुर तंग पट्टी माइ- क्रोवेद योजना		1983

Post of Vice Principal in aided Schools of Delhi

5483. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of aided schools in Delhi which have been sanctioned the post of Vice-Principals during the year 1980-81;

(b) the names of Senior Secondary Composite Schools, having more than 800 students on their rolls, which have applied for the post of Vice-Principal during the year 1980-81 but have not sanctioned the post so far; and

(c) the date by which the cases of these schools are likely to be decided?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) 1. Beni Prasad Jaipuria Senior Secondary School, Rajpur Road.

2. Queen Marry Senior Secondary School, Tis Hazari, Delhi.

3. Union Academy Secondary School, Raza Bazar.

4. Quami Boys Secondary School, Shahi Idgah.

5. Lady Irwin Senior Secondary School, Canning Road.

6. Kerala Edn. Society, Canning Road.

7. Khalsa Secondary School, Lajpat Nagar.

(b) and (c) The following schools claimed posts of Vice-Principals on the ground of having more than 800 students on their roll during the year 1980-81 but their cases were considered and rejected because of their non-eligibility according to the prescribed norms for post fixation;

1. S. R. S. D. Senior Secondary School, Lajpat Nagar.

2. Vidya Gian Mandir Senior Secondary School, Paharj Dhiraj.

3. Jain Senior Secondary School, Dharam Pura.

4. L. D. Jain Senior Secondary School, Phar Ganj.

5. Arya Girls Senior Secondary School, Teliwara.

6. R. A. Gita Senior Secondary, Shanker Nagar.

7. S. D. Senior Secondary School, Shahdara.

8. Dau Dayal Senior Secondary School, Naya Bazar, Delhi.

The enrolment in primary classes of composite schools is not taken into consideration while determining eligibility of schools for the post of Vice Principal.

Proposal for flood control in Kurukshetra and Karnal

5484. SHRI CHIRANJ! LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from Haryana Government for the flood control scheme to save villagers in the districts of Kurukshetra and Karnal; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) the Government of India have not received any proposal from the Haryana Government for protecting the villagers in the districts of Kurukshetra and Karnal. However, Technical Advisory Committee of the State Government for flood control has considered a number of flood control schemes for clearance for the districts of Kurukshetra and Karnal in a meeting held on 25th March, 1981 at Chandigarh.

(d) Does not arise.

गाजीपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश में समेकित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम

5486. श्री जंतुल बसर : क्या

ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) समेकित ग्रामीण विकास योजना के अन्तर्गत गाजीपुर जिले (उत्तर प्रदेश) में कौन-कौन से कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वित किये गये हैं ;

(ख) 1 अप्रैल, 1978 से 28 फरवरी, 1980 की अवधि के दौरान, वर्षवार प्रत्येक कार्यक्रम पर कितना व्यय किया गया है; और

(ग) उपरोक्त कार्यक्रमों द्वारा अलग-अलग कितने व्यक्ति लाभान्वित हुए हैं ?

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) :
(क) से (ग) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से सूचना की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है तथा इसके प्राप्त होते ही सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Bonus to employees of wireless planning and Coordination wing ..

5487. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an announcement regarding payment of productivity linked bonus to the employees of the Wireless Planning and Co-ordination Wing of the Ministry of Communications was made by AIR and Doordarshan on October 8, 1980 and published in various leading newspapers on 9th October 1980;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that said bonus has not been paid to the concerned employees so far; and

(c) If so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):

(a) to (c) In the announcement which was made in the Press, on AIR and Doordarshan on the 8th and 9th of October, 1980, regarding payment of productivity-linked bonus in the P & T Department, it was mentioned that the entitled employees of the Overseas Communications Service and the Wireless Planning and Coordination Wing under the Ministry of Communications would also get bonus on the same basis. The mention of entitled employees of the Wireless Planning and Coordination Wing, in the news item, was actually meant to cover the staff of the Wireless Monitoring Organisation, which is a Subordinate Office of this Ministry, reporting through the Wireless Adviser, who is also in charge of Wireless Planning and Coordination Wing.

As the Wireless Planning & Coordination Wing forms part of the Ministry (Main), they are not entitled to the bonus.

Rural Housing by HUDCO

5488. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only a small percentage of HUDCO's budget has been provided for Rural Housing; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) has been financing rural housing schemes since 1977-78, and was earmarking upto 10 per cent of its loan sanctions for rural housing schemes, which has been raised to 15 per cent with effect from 1980-81.

(b) Year-wise details of loan sanctioned by HUDCO for Rural housing

are as under:

Year	No. of Schemes	Project cost (Rs. in crores)	HUDCO loan sanctioned	Dwellings sanctioned
1977-78	7	26.42	11.25	85022
1978-79	7	10.53	4.71	27200
1979-80	29	33.78	14.62	105998
1980-81	41	41.75	16.70	122025
(Upto 28-2-81)				
TOTAL :	84	112.48	47.28	340245

Setting up of Engineering Colleges during Sixth Five Year Plan

5489. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to allocate funds for setting up some Engineering Colleges in various States during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry has a proposal to open a Regional College of Engineering in Keonjhar District of Orissa during the above plan period; and

(c) the details about the implementation of this Proposal?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government for the present.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Criteria for Foodgrains Allotment

5490 SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for distribution of foodgrains to the States;

(b) whether Government are considering for fixation of sugar quota for the States on a pro-rata population basis as demanded by some State Governments; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) In the past 2 to 3 years, allotments of wheat and rice were made as per demands received from the State Governments. It was, however, found that lifting of wheat was lower than the allotments made. Keeping in view the need to conserve the wheat stocks, the allotments of wheat to the States and the Union Territories and the roller flour mills were rationalised in August, 1980, so as to bring the allotments close to the previous trends in the offtake.

(b) and (c) With the re-introduction of partial control on sugar w.e.f. 17-12-79, the State-wise monthly levy sugar quotas, as obtaining during the previous partial control period immediately prior to decontrol of sugar on 16-8-1978, were revived. These quotas

were fixed on the basis of a monthly per capita availability of 425 grams with reference to the projected population as on 1-4-1978. However, in the case of a few States/Union Territories, where the per capita availability for the projected population was found to be already higher than the level of 425 grams, those levels were retained. Due to the tight sugar supply position, it has not been found possible to take into account the increase in population during the last three years and raise the quotas correspondingly.

Almost allotted to States Warehousing Corporation

5491. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allotted by the Central Government to the States Warehousing Corporation during the last three years; and

(b) the names of States which have fully utilised the amount and the names of States which have failed to fully utilise the allotted amount year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Central Government does not allot funds to the State Warehousing Corporations. It is the Central Warehousing Corporation which utilises funds made available from the Central Government, other shareholders and its internal resources for contributing 50 per cent to the share capital of the State Warehousing Corporations, the other 50 per cent coming from the concerned State Governments. The amount released by the Central Warehousing Corporation to the State Warehousing Corporations during the last three years is given below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Amount invested by Central Warehousing Corporation in various State Warehousing Corporations
1977-78	214
1978-79	161
1979-80	177

(b) The State Warehousing Corporations receive only 50 per cent of their share capital from the Central Warehousing Corporation. They can also borrow from institutional sources. Thus, they operate on the total funds, including internally generated funds, available for carrying on their warehousing activities. The utilisation of funds made available by the Central Warehousing Corporation is not separately reflected.

Members of Governing Bodies of Colleges in Delhi

5492. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state how many Members of Parliament and ex-MPs are members of the governing bodies of the colleges affiliated to the Delhi University and their party affiliations?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): The total number of Members of Parliament/ex-Members of Parliament, who are members of the Governing Bodies of the Colleges affiliated to Delhi University, is 17.

Information in regard to the party affiliations of the Members in question is not available.

Staff strength in postal organisation in Maharashtra

5493. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the postal organisation in Maharashtra is functioning with adequate strength as per norms laid down in this behalf;

(b) the number of sanctioned posts in Class I, Class II, Class III and Class IV as on 31st December, 1980 and the number of them against whom persons were actually working on that day in Maharashtra; and

(c) the number of persons on leave on that day class-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) to (c) The information is being collected from the Postmaster-General, Maharashtra Circle and the same will be placed on the table of the House.

Confirmations of Female Vice-Principals by Delhi Administration

5494. SHRI CUMBUM N. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of females appointed as Vice-Principals by the Delhi Administration in 1970 on the recommendations of the duly constituted Departmental Promotion Committee, who are still continuing or would have continued but for their appointment to the next higher grade;

(b) the reasons why they have not been confirmed so far; and

(c) the recruitment rules applicable to the post of Vice-Principals in 1970 and on date?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) According to information furnished by the Delhi Administration, 25 female officers were appointed as Principals/Vice-Principals

of Government Schools on an *ad-hoc* basis on the recommendation of the Departmental Promotion Committee and they are still continuing as Principals on an *ad-hoc* basis.

(b) The fixation of seniority in the cadre of Vice-Principals depended on the finalisation of seniority list of Post Graduate Teachers which was finalised in August, 1979. A tentative Seniority List of Vice-Principals is now being prepared and the cases of eligible Vice-Principals will be taken up for confirmation against available posts.

(c) A copy of the Recruitment Rules in force in 1970 is laid on the Table of the House. Placed in library. [See No. LT-2251/81]. A copy of the Recruitment Rules currently in force is laid on the Table of the House. Placed in Library. [See No. LT-2251/81].

Telephone Communications in Coal Belt of Asansol and Raniganj.

5495. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to improve the telephone communications in the coal belt of Asansol and Raniganj and between these areas and Calcutta and Delhi in view of the need for safety in mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): The following steps have been taken to improve the telephone communication in the Coal-belt of Asansol and Raniganj:

(i) The junctions between Asansol-Barakar and between Asansol-Neeyamatpur telephone exchanges are being augmented by providing better quality junctions working on PCM system.

(ii) A 60 channel UHF radio system is planned to be installed on the Durgapur-Raniganj-Asansol route. This system will provide stable communication between Raniganj.

ganj, Asansol and Durgapur as the present telephone cables are subject to thefts.

(iii) STD service to Calcutta already exists from Asansol, Raniganj and other group exchanges. Technical works relating to extension of the STD facility to Delhi have been completed and the route is under traffic trials.

Political leaders in occupation of Government Accommodation

5496. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are a number of political leaders who have been Members of Parliament or Metropolitan Councils or had been holding some other posts, are still in occupation of Government Accommodation;

(b) if so, the number of such persons and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether some of them have got their own houses in Delhi but they are not vacating the Government accommodation; and

(d) whether some of them are also not making regular payment of rent and if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) There are 17 political leaders who are still occupying Government accommodation. In 7 cases, allotments have been cancelled and further action to get the houses vacated is in progress. Position with regard to the remaining is as follows:—

(i) Seven ex-MPs. from Assam have been allowed to retain accommodation till the election process in that State is completed.

(ii) one ex-M.P. has been allowed to retain accommodation in his capacity as Chairman of a Government Committee.

(iii) One ex-M.P. has expired but his family has been allowed to retain accommodation up to May, 1981.

(iv) In one case, allotment has been continued on medical grounds up to 9-2-81. His request for further retention is under examination.

(c) Under the rules, Members of Parliament are not barred for allotment of Government accommodation and, therefore, this information is not available with this Ministry.

(d) Yes, Sir. Steps are being taken to realise the outstanding amounts.

Foodgrains for part payment of wages under employment Guarantee Scheme in Maharashtra

5497. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that adequate foodgrains are not made available to Maharashtra for the payment of part of the wages in the form of foodgrains to the workers working in the Employment Guarantee Scheme; and

(b) if so, what steps are taken to remove the difficulties faced by the workers working in this scheme for want of adequate food assistance from the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b) Allocation of foodgrains to different States under National Rural Employment Programme are made on the basis of a fixed formula, under which weightage to the extent of 75 per cent is given to the population of agricultural labourers/marginal farmers and of 25 per cent to the incidence of

poverty in the State. The share of Maharashtra has been worked out on the basis of the above formula and it has released to the State in full. Employment Guarantee Scheme, being the Maharashtra Government's own scheme, any additional resources for it have to be provided by the State Government themselves.

Drug Addiction

5498. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any study regarding the problem of drug addiction among workers of certain States; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) A study on "Drug Use among Industrial Workers" was sponsored by this Ministry in 1978. This study was done on the basis of a sample of four thousand industrial workers randomly selected from the registered factories in Delhi.

(b) According to this study the prevalence of drug use was found to be 10.43 per cent. The following factors in descending order of importance were identified to be collectively responsible for drug use:

(i) Strain of working in the industrial setting;

(ii) Lack of adequate facilities for recreation;

(iii) Environmental factor including prevalence of smoking and drug use in family, friends and co-workers' circle;

(iv) Cultural background as revealed by rural/urban background, mother-tongue, caste and religion;

(v) Economic factor including income and indebtedness;

(vi) Attitude to job;

(vii) Personality;

(viii) Family life;

(ix) Job satisfaction;

(x) Social life;

(xi) Childhood;

(xii) Educational background;

(xiii) Age (though only in the context of certain experience and exposures, rather than independently).

Upgradation of Post Offices in West Bengal

5499. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of branch post offices which are proposed to be upgraded as Sub-Post Offices in West Bengal during 1981 and 1982; and

(b) the names of sub-post offices which are proposed to be upgraded as Head Post Offices in West Bengal during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) and (b) The Postmaster-General is having under consideration upgradation of 29 branch post offices and 10 sub-post offices during 1981 and 1982. The names of the offices are given in the statement annexed.

Statement

I. Names of branch post offices taken up for consideration for being upgraded to the status of sub-post offices during financial year:

1981-82

1. Bhataguri
2. Haripur
3. Krishnagar
4. Rajidpur
5. Petrapole
6. Gosairhat
7. Madarat
8. Hansuri
9. Sandi
10. Panurila

11. Gopalpur
12. Kumardihi
13. Nutangram
14. Metani
15. Pipolon
16. Chakdighi
17. Hirabandh
18. Nurpur
19. Dassagram
20. Bakhraband
21. Uchitpur
22. Narajole
23. Mohar
24. Saradapally
25. Talpur
26. Khanjanchak
27. Maju
28. Joyrambati
29. Neradeul.

II. Names of sub-post offices taken up for consideration for being up-graded to the status of head post offices during the financial year:

1981-82

1. Memari
2. Bongaon
3. Uluberia
4. Mahishadal
5. Habra
6. Plassey
7. Joynagar Mozilpur
8. Egra
9. Dum-Dum
10. South Eastern Railway.

Opening of Central Schools during 1981-82

5500. SHRI JANARDHANA
POOJARY;
SHRI B. R. NAHATA:

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

(a) the number of Central Schools proposed to be opened in the country during 1981-82; and

(b) how many will be opened in each State during this period with

names of cities where these will be located?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) During the year 1981-82, twenty Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) are to be opened in the country in the Civil and Defence Sectors. In addition, some Kendriya Vidyalayas are also likely to be opened at places where Central Public Sector Undertakings/institutions of higher learning are located.

(b) Kendriya Vidyalayas in the Civil and Defence Sectors are opened with reference to the concentration of Central Government employees, including Defence and para-military personnel, at a given place, subject to the availability of requisite physical facilities like land and buildings, etc. No quotas are earmarked for individual States/Union Territories.

Disbursement of Salary to Teachers of M.C.D. Schools

5501. SHRIMATI CHENNUPATI VIDYA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no fixed date for disbursement of salaries to lady teachers of Municipal Corporation of Delhi;

(b) if so, is it proposed to give them the salary on the last working day of the month as it is being disbursed by the Central Government or Delhi Administration to their employees;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the payments of arrears due to grant of increments (especially after crossing of Efficiency Bar) increase in D.A. and L.T.C. claims are being delayed to harass the lady teachers; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (d) According

to information furnished by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, payment of salaries to the teachers including lady teachers is made through the banks. There is no fixed date for payment of salary to the employees of the M.C.D.; but, efforts are always made to disburse salary before 7th of every month.

There is no proposal to release salary on the last working day of the month.

The claims of D.A. arrears, L.T.C. and other arrears, are usually settled without delay.

Staff strength for Quarterly Journals

5502. SHRI NAND K'SHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the work of quarterly journals in Hindi and English viz. 'Sanskrit', 'Shiksha Vivechan', and 'Education Quarterly' is being done by purely non-Editorial staff whereas similar type of work is being handled by Editorial Staff in other Government Organisation i.e., Planning Commission, Department of Agriculture (ICAR), Publication Divi-

sion for their journals 'Yojna', 'Kheti', 'Ajkal' etc.;

(b) if so, what is the work-wise sanctioned strength for above publications and other *ad hoc* publications in Hindi and English Publication Units respectively and the number of the persons engaged in the work since 1974; and

(c) the reasons for depriving the staff engaged in this work from the benefit of their work e.g., Editorial Designations, pay scales etc.?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) No separate editorial staff has been appointed for the Hindi and English Journals and other Publications brought out by this Ministry. This and other related work is handled in the Hindi and English Publication Units of the Ministry. The editing, translation and vetting is done by the officers and staff posted in these Units. This arrangement has so far worked smoothly.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) The staffing requirement of the Hindi/English Publication Units is reviewed from time to time.

Statement

Statement of work-wise position of posts sanctioned for Publications Work

Designation of post		No. of posts	
		As on 1-1-74	As on 1-1-81
1	2	3	4
<i>For Hindi Publications</i>			
1.	Special Officer (Hindi)*	1	1
2.	Hindi Officer	1	1
3.	Assistant Hindi Officer	1	2
4.	Senior Hindi Translator	—	1
5.	Hindi Stenographer	1	1

*Re-designated as Director (Hindi) with effect from 28-9-1977.

1	2	3	4
6. Junior Hindi Translator		4	6
7. Proof Reader		1	1
8. U.D.C.		—	1
9. L.D.C.		2	1

For English Publications

1. Assistant Educational Adviser	1	1
2. Education Officer	1	1
3. Assistant Education Officer	3	3
4. Sales Assistant	1	1
5. Assistant	1	1
6. Technical Assistant	1	1
7. Stenographer	2	2
8. Proof Reader	1	1
9. U.D.C.	2	3
10. L.D.C.	6	5

गणेश मंदिर अटक

5503. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण के अन्तर्गत अटक (कोटा, राजस्थान) में एक गणेश मंदिर है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार को गणेश की मूर्ति को खंडित करने के बारे में सूचना मिली है, और यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को गणेश की मूर्ति की पुनर्स्थापना के लिए स्थानीय लोगों से कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसकी पुनर्स्थापना के लिए आदेश जारी करने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और इस बारे में सरकार कब तक आदेश जारी करेगी ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी हां । इस सम्बन्ध में पता चलते ही यह मामला कोटा के जिला अध्यक्ष तथा स्थानीय पुलिस के पास भेजा गया ताकि बदमाशों के विरुद्ध आवश्यक कार्रवाई की जा सके ।

(ग) व (घ) : जी हां । मंदिर-समिति ने गणेश की खंडित मूर्ति की पुनर्स्थापना का अनुरोध किया है । मौलिक मूर्ति प्राचीन मंदिर में स्थापित की गई प्राचीन प्रतिमा है । इसलिए उसके स्थान पर आधुनिक मूर्ति प्रतिस्थापित करने की आशा नहीं दी जा सकती ।

भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण द्वारा इस प्राचीन मूर्ति की मरम्मत का जा सकता है।

**Development of site in a-2D block
.. Janakpuri, New Delhi ..**

5504. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN:
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Development Authority had earmarked a site measuring 5.2 acres of land for group housing in A-2D Block in Janakpuri, New Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the P&T Department to which it was originally allotted had been given an alternative site in Shalimar Bagh in its place;

(c) if so, what steps have been taken by the DDA to develop the site in A-2D for housing and other purposes in order to check its misuse;

(d) whether there is a scheme to develop this site under self-financing housing scheme of the DDA; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time that would be taken in its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that Pocket A-2D in Sub-Block A-2 Janakpuri residential scheme measur- ing approximately five acres has been earmarked for group housing.

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

(d) The Delhi Development Autho- rity has reported that no decision has so far been taken.

(e) The plans are yet to be fina- lised. Hence, no definite date can be given at this stage.

**Report of Samundri Committee on
.. J.N.U.**

5505. SHRI ARIF MOHD. KHAN:
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:
SHRI A. K. ROY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Jawaharlal Nehru University had ap- pointed B.S. Samundri Committee to look into cases of student indiscipline;

(b) if so, whether this Committee has submitted its report; and

(c) what are the conclusions of the report and action taken by the Uni- versity thereupon?

THE MINISTER OF ERUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b) It is a fact that Jawaharlal Nehru University appointed B.S. Samundri Committee to look into one case of student indis- cipline, which has since submitted its report.

(c) The Committee came to the conclusion that the action of the student in question, who used grossly improper, rude and uncalled for lan- guage to defy and insult the Acting Vice-Chancellor, in order to hurt his feelings and cause him mental an- guish, amounted to misconduct of a serious character and gross mis-be- haviour, wanton insults, studied rude- ness and deliberate defiance and in- discipline. All the charges against the student were fully established and stood proved and he deserved the severest possible punishment. How- ever, taking a lenient view, the Com- mittee recommended that the student in question be expelled from the Uni- versity for a period of two years.

The student in question was accord- ingly expelled from the University with effect from December 9, 1980 for a period of two years.

Religious Pockets in Sector VI, R. K. Puram, New Delhi

5506. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Sector VI, R. K. Puram, New Delhi there are certain religious pockets;

(b) if so, the religious Organisations to whom these have been allotted and the area so allotted;

(c) whether, some plots as also adjacent land around these plots have been occupied by un-authorised occupants;

(d) if so, the names of these Organisations, and the area at present under their occupation and the dates of their occupation;

(e) whether these Organisations have put in any structure therein and if so the details thereof and whether they have applied for the allotment of these plots to them;

(f) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government on

their proposals, in the context of their present occupancy; and

(g) whether any development of these plots such as sewerage lines, side-by roads, water supply etc. has been proposed to be done?

THE MINISTER OF PARL'AMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BH SHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b): (i). Jawala Mukhi Durga Mandir (Himachal Sanstha, Sector VI, R. K. Puram, New Delhi). Area allotted is 900 sq. yds.

(ii) Gurdwars Kalgidhar Singh Sabha Sector VI, R. K. Puram, New Delhi. Area allotted is 900 sq. yds.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (f) Some of the Organisations have applied for allotment of land and their cases are under process. Their particulars are annexed.

(g) This is a developed area and sewerage lines, roads, water supply etc. exist there.

Statement

Name	Total area under occupation	Date of occupation	Covered area.
	Sq. ft.		Sq. ft.
1. Anand Pur Sat Sangh*	1100	1972/73	488*
2. Hanuman Temple	10150	Do.	803
3. United Church*	13916	Do.	1089
4. Marathi Vitahal temple	16068	Do.	2281
5. Sindhi Gurdwara Udhromal	11979	1966/67	1651
6. S.D. Sabha Shiv temple*	20955	Do.	1424
7. Arya Samaj temple	21620	1968	1188
8. Radha Swami Satasang (Beas)	9830	1979	458
9. Delhi Yoga Sabha*	14963	1972/73	1937

*Applied for allotment.

**Exemption of Stamp Duty on D.D.A.
Built Janata and L.I.G. Flats**

5507. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had established DDA to construct flats for persons belonging to Janata, LIG and MIG who otherwise were unable to construct their houses;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in the case of privately owned houses stamp duty is charged only on the cost of the land not on the cost of the constructed house; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has exempted the stamp duty in the case of Janata and LIG allottees of DDA flats?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Delhi Development Authority has been established under the Delhi Development Act, 1957 for the development of Delhi according to plan and matters ancillary thereto. The D.D.A. also constructs flats and disposes them to various income groups including Janata/LIG & MIG in accordance with the D.D.A. (Management & Disposal of Housing Estates) Regulations, 1968.

(b) The D.D.A. has reported that stamp duty is charged on the cost of land where only the land is disposed of by it.

(c) Yes, Sir.

**Shifting of Head Office of RMS (P)
Division from Patna to Bhagalpur**

5508. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the representation of the Eastern Bihar Chamber of Commerce and Industries, Bhagalpur dated 6th March on the shifting of the long awaited Head Quarters of RMS(P)

Division from Patna to Bhagalpur has been received;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken thereon?

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

(b) and (c) There is no Divisional Headquarters of the Railways at Bhagalpur and it is not connected with important mail carrying trains. Since the facilities are available at Patna, it is more convenient from an operational and administrative point of view to have the Headquarters of 'P' Division at Patna.

Veterinary Assistant Surgeon in Delhi

5509. DR. A. U. AZAMI:

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all posts of Veterinary Assistant Surgeon under the administrative control of the Union territories of India were upgraded to the scale of pay Rs. 550—25-750-EB-900;

(b) whether in the Union Territory of Delhi, some Vety. Assistant Surgeons have been given the new upgraded scale; while others have not been;

(c) if so, the number thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps which are being taken to remove this anomaly and treat all the Vety. Asstt. Surgeons at par?

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

(b) to (d) According to information received from Delhi Administration, while the pay of 23 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons out of 51, had been fixed in the revised scale on the basis

of exercise of option in the first instance, the entire matter since had to be taken up with the Union Public Service Commission with a view to assessing the suitability of the incumbents for the upgraded posts.

Provision of Telephone Facilities in the Remote Village of M.P.

5510. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the salient features of the schemes formulated by Government to provide telephone facilities in remote villages of Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): All remote villages situated beyond a radial distance of 40 Kms. from an existing telephone exchange are entitled to provision of Telephone facility provided the anticipated revenue is at least 10 per cent of annual recurring expenditure (A.R.E.) in hilly areas 15 per cent of A.R.E. in backward areas and 25 per cent of A.R.E. in other (ordinary) areas.

Indian Books Published in Moscow

5511. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are 200 Indian books published in Moscow;

(b) the titles of the books published and the Indian languages in which books published; and

(c) the amount of royalty paid by Soviet Union, to whom it was paid and whether prior permission of the Government was sought, if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a), (b) and (c): Foreign publishers desirous of publishing Indian books directly get in touch with the Indian Copyright owners and settle the terms. Prior permission of the Government is not

necessary for publication of books abroad. Government do not, therefore, have information regarding the Indian books published in USSR or the royalty payments therefor.

सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों के लिए दिल्ली शिक्षा नियम

5512. श्रीमती बिद्यावती चतुर्वेदी : क्या शिक्षा और समाज-कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में सहायता प्राप्त स्कूल दिल्ली शिक्षा अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत बनाए गये नियमों का पूरी तरह से पालन करते हैं और क्या ये नियम उन पर अनिवार्य रूप से लागू होते हैं ; और

(ख) दिल्ली प्रशासन को ऐसे कौन-से अधिकार दिये गये हैं जिसके अन्तर्गत वह ऐसे सहायता-प्राप्त स्कूलों को इन नियमों का पालन करने के लिए बाध्य कर सकते हैं, जो उनका उल्लंघन करते हुए पाये जायें ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) दिल्ली स्कूल शिक्षा अधिनियम, 1973 तथा उसके अन्तर्गत बनाए गये नियमों के उपबन्धों के उल्लंघन के मामले में, शिक्षा निदेशक, दिल्ली प्रशासन को, अधिनियम की धारा 20 तथा नियमावली के नियम 69 के अन्तर्गत कार्रवाई करने का अधिकार प्राप्त है।

Cottage Match box manufacturing unit in cooperative Sector

5513. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cooperative societies in the country having members of cottage match-box manufacturing units; and

(b) the assistance which has been given to them to market the products manufactured by the Members?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) 220 cooperative societies of cottage match units are functioning under the aegis of Khadi and Village Industries Commission in the country.

(b) The Government of Tamil Nadu is making necessary arrangements to market the products of members of cooperatives through Industrial Service Cooperative Societies. In the case of others, marketing is undertaken either by the manufacturing societies themselves or through Khadi Gramodyog Bhavans or other marketing outlets recognised by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

Allotment of Foodgrains for riot affected area of Tripura

5514. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Raghavan Committee recommended 25 thousand tonnes of rice for the relief works towards riot affected people of Tripura;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Central Government have allotted only 10 thousand tonnes of rice for Tripura so far;

(c) whether Government propose to allot the remaining 15 thousand tonnes rice as per recommendations of Raghavan Committee; and

(d) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Government have decided to allot a quantity of 20,000 MTs.

Demolition of the Construction on the Self-sufficiency in food crop

5515. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the land of 25,000 families of farmers was notified for acquisition in 1959;

(b) whether these lands were acquired and the farmers paid compensation;

(c) if not, whether DDA proposes to demolish their houses after 20 years;

(d) whether residential plots given to the landless and harijans in this area under the 20 point programme would be demolished; and

(e) what is the rate of compensation per square yard at the market rate or on what basis?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Delhi Administration has reported that land measuring 34070 acres was notified under Section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 on 13-11-1959. It is not possible to indicate the exact number of families of farmers involved.

(b) For the lands subsequently acquired, compensation was assessed/announced/paid in accordance with the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

(c) The DDA have intimated that while finalising the acquisition proceedings, built up areas within 'Lal Dora' are excluded from the award. As per Govt policy all unauthorised colonies in Delhi, including those within and outside the 'Lal Dora' of villages are to be considered for regularisation covering residential and commercial structures constructed therein upto 30th June, 1977 and 16th February 1977, respectively, after fitting them in lay-out plan, keeping clear space for roads and other com-

munity facilities. In case, it becomes necessary to demolish any unauthorised construction which cannot be adjusted in the regularisation plan, alternate land/flat/accommodation is required to be given to the families displaced in this process.

(d) The Delhi Administration has reported that a decision in this regard will be taken at appropriate time in consultation with the concerned authorities with minimum possible dislocation.

(e) The rate of compensation varies from land to land and from village to village.

Reorganising Food Administration in India

5516. SHRI B. V. DESAI:
SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA
BOSE ALLURI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is formulating a plan to reorganise and streamline the entire food administration in the country; and

(b) if so, whether Government intend to accept the pattern of Maharashtra food administration as a model to all other States?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Self sufficiency in food crop

5517. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quantity of rice, wheat, cereals, pulses and oilseeds produced during the past three years;

(b) whether there is self-sufficiency in respect of above; and

(c) the value of these?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) The quantity of rice, wheat, cereals, pulses and oilseeds produced during the past three years was as under:—

(In million tonnes)

Crop	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Rice	52.67	53.77	42.19
Wheat	31.75	35.51	31.56
Total Cereals	114.44	119.73	100.48
Total Pulses	11.97	12.18	8.37
Total Oilseeds	9.00	9.35	8.08

(Five Major Oilseeds i.e. Groundnut, Rapeseed & Mustard,

Sesamum, linseed and Castorseed)

(b) In respect of rice, wheat and cereals as a whole, India is self-sufficient and small quantities are being exported also. In the case of pulses, imports have been permitted to augment internal supplies.

As regards edible oils, the country is not self-sufficient and imports are being made to meet the local requirements.

(c) Value of the production mentioned against part (a) above has been evaluated by the Central Statistical Organisation, Government of India, using the average wholesale prices prevailing in the primary markets during the peak marketing periods. A statement showing the estimated value of the said production is enclosed.

Statement

Value of production (at current prices) as calculated by the Central Statistical Organisation, Government of India

(Rs. lakhs)

Item	1979-80**	1978-79*	1977-78*
1. Rice	780348	859901	868749
2. Wheat	423123	515043	375954
3. Cereals including rice & wheat	1502415	1563898	1559530
4. Pulses	203545	252856	240668
5. Oil seeds	325037	290318	307083

** Quick

* Provisional

Prosecutions under Water Pollution Board

5518. SHR DIGVIJYA SINH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) which are the large chemical and fertiliser factories which have been prosecuted under the Water Pollution Control Board in the last two years;

(b) what is the amount of fine prescribed and whether it has been realised from them; and

(c) if not, the steps being taken for collection of these amounts?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) No large scale chemical and fertilizer factory has so far been prosecuted by the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Shifting of Post Office of Bonth District Balasore

5519. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently a sub-post office at Bonth in Balasore district (Orissa) has been shifted from one

particular house to another on the point of bullet;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the majority of people in the locality are opposed to such a shifting especially to the house where it is shifted now; and

(d) if so, whether Government desire to allot funds at the earliest to get construction of building of its own to help solve the problem for ever?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):

(a) to (c) There is no sub-post office at Bonth in Balasore district, but there is one at Bant. This post office was functioning in a dilapidated thatched house. The staff union was pressing for its shift to a better accommodation which was rejected in January, 1981. The new building is only at a distance of one furlong from the previous place. The local population was divided equally on this issue. A section opposed the shifting into the new building and consequently the assistance of the District authorities was sought and obtained in shifting the post office to the new building on 14 February, 1981.

(d) A site has been selected for the construction of departmental building for the Bant sub-post office and necessary action is being taken to acquire the site.

Air Pollution around talcher thermal power station

5520. SHRI NARAYAN SAHU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that people within 20 kms. radius around Talcher Thermal Station are miserably suffering due to dust thrown out of the plant, day in and day out; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take to check pollution and when?

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

Reduction in Prices of Fertilizer

5521. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is persistent demand from the farmers for reduction in the prices of fertilizers; and

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI): (a) Some representations for reduction of existing prices of fertilisers, have been received.

(b) It has not been possible to reduce the existing prices of fertilisers. However, following steps have the prices of petroleum products, other raw materials, fertiliser prices in the international market and ocean freight. To keep the fertiliser prices at reasonable level, the Government provides sizeable subsidy on fertilisers. However, following steps have been taken by the Government to ensure economic return to the farmers for fertiliser application:—

(i) The existing prices of fertilisers are taken into account for fixing support prices of crops.

(ii) Delivery of fertiliser up to Block Headquarters instead of up to nearest rail head has been decided.

(iii) Short-term credit to the farmers as well as to the States/Union Territories has been increased.

(iv) Subsidy on fertilisers to small and marginal farmers in drought affected areas was continued during 1980-81.

Child Marriages

5522. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of EDU-

CATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that child marriages are taking place in large number in all parts of the country, producing disproportionate number of widows and divorces;

(b) whether any research had been carried out about the age of girls when married;

(c) the intensity of the child marriages and its social, moral and psychological consequences; and

(d) what steps are proposed by the Government to stop it?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Government are aware that some child marriages take place in certain parts of the country.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Some of the likely adverse effects of child marriages for girls are early motherhood, decline in health and low literacy/illiteracy.

(d) The Child Marriage Restraint Act has been amended to raise the marriageable age for girls to 18 years and for boys to 21 years and to make the offences cognisable for certain purposes. Media are being used and social welfare organisations are requested to promote awareness about the legal and social implications of Child Marriages.

Nayudamma Committee's Report on Post-graduate Technical Education

5523. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the action taken on the principal recommendations of Nayudamma Committee Report on post-graduate technical education?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): The recommendations are under consideration of the Government.

Management Courses in Universities

5524. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether keeping in view the huge investment involved in the public sector undertakings and trade enterprises Government have considered the desirability of prescribing management course in different universities so that young boys can come out to fill vacancies with proper academic background and practical training in business organization; and

(b) if so, what steps are being contemplated by Government in this direction?

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

(b) All India Council for Technical Education through its All India Board of Management Studies lays down standards and courses of studies in management and coordinates activities of institutions offering courses in management education to ensure proper standards and facilities of training. A continuous review to regulate the educational and practical training courses to suit the societal needs, is kept in view by the Board.

खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग

5525. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग की स्थापना कब की गई थी और उसका अधिकार क्षेत्र एवं कृत्य क्या है ;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा अब तक इसकी कितनी राशि के अनुदान दिये गये हैं ;

(ग) इसके द्वारा कितना ऋण लिया गया है; और

(घ) यह आयोग कब तक आर्थिक दृष्टि से सक्षम बन जायेगा और यदि नहीं तो, उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) :
(क) खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग की स्थापना 1 अप्रैल, 1957 को संसद् के एक अधिनियम, अर्थात् खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग अधिनियम 1956, (1956 का 61) के अन्तर्गत की गई थी। इसका अधिकार क्षेत्र जम्मू तथा काश्मीर राज्य को छोड़ कर सम्पूर्ण भारत में फैला हुआ है। तथापि, अधिनियम के प्रावधान के अन्तर्गत खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग सरकार की पूर्व अनुमति से ऐसी निधियाँ व्यय कर सकता है जिसे वह उस क्षेत्र जिस पर अधिनियम लागू किया गया हो, से बाहर इस अधिनियम द्वारा प्राधिकृत प्रयोजनों के लिए उचित समझे। आयोग के कार्य खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योगों के विकास के लिए अधिनियम में विनिर्दिष्ट कार्यक्रमों की योजना बनाना, उनका आयोजन करना तथा कार्यान्वयन करना है।

(ख) व (ग) सरकार ने वर्ष 1980-81 तक आयोग को अनुदानों तथा ऋणों के रूप में निम्नलिखित धनराशि दी है :—

करोड़ रुपये

अनुदान . . . 260.91

ऋण . . . 306.95

(घ) कमीशन के लिए आर्थिक दृष्टि से सक्षम बनना संभव नहीं है क्योंकि यह मुख्य रूप से एक प्रोत्साहनात्मक संगठन

है तथा केवल आंशिक रूप से एक वाणिज्यिक संगठन है।

Estimated Target of Foodgrains and Sugar

5526. SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set any targets for increasing production of foodgrains and sugar in the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the percentage targetted therefor; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The target of foodgrains production in 1984-85, the terminal year of the Sixth Five Year Plan, has been fixed at 153.6 million tonnes, showing an increase of 20 per cent over the trend estimate of foodgrains production in the base year 1979-80. For sugar, the target for 1984-85 has been set at 7.64 million tonnes which is based on the projected requirements for internal consumption as well as export. This represents an increase of 47 per cent over the base year 1977-78.

(c) Does not arise.

Conference on International Law on Trade in Wild Life

5527. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:
SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the deliberations of the

International Conference on International Law on trade in Wild Life held in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what measures are proposed to be taken in our country to check over exploitation of endangered wild life species like whales, falcons, rhinos, elephants, tigers, butterflies etc. causing tremendous ecological imbalances; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to remedy the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Third Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) was held at New Delhi from February 25 to March 8, 1981. In all 53 Contracting Parties participated in this Conference, which was hosted by the Government of India.

(c) and (d) These species are already included in Schedules I & II of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, thereby providing legal protection as well as check on exploitation. Trade in such wildlife and products thereof is also regulated under this Act. Export of these species is also banned.

Use of Discretionary Powers by Vice-Chairman of D.D.A.

5528. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of flats/plots allotted by the vice-Chairman of D.D.A. using his discretionary powers after 1st January, 1980;

(b) the reasons and grounds for using the discretion in each case; and

(c) what are the names/professions of these beneficiaries?

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

Contributors to Avarad Foundation

5529. SHRI V. N. GADGIL:
SHRI R. L. BHATIA:

Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development has created a permanent body named as AVARD FOUNDATION;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the AVARD FOUNDATION is receiving financial assistance from international agencies;

(c) whether it is further a fact that AVARD FOUNDATION holds properties acquired in the name of voluntary organisations; and

(d) who are the main contributions of AVARD FOUNDATION?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Yes, Sir. The Avarad Foundation for Rural Development was registered as a Public Charitable Trust under the Indian Trusts Act of 2-6-1973.

(b) The Avarad Foundation has received financial assistance from Swiss Development Co-operation.

(c) As per information received from AVARD, no such property is held by AVARD FOUNDATION.

(d) According to the information received from AVARD, they contributed a sum of Rs. 5,000 at the time of the initial registration of the Avarad Foundation. The Avarad Foundation

has also received assistance amounting to Rs. 13,44,000 from the Swiss Development Co-operation.

ग्रंथों की खपत का अनुमान

5530. श्री आर० एन० राकेश :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में ग्रंथ खाने वाले लोगों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) भारत में किन पक्षियों के ग्रंथ खाने जाते हैं; और

(ग) इस व्यापार को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, मुर्गीपालन के विकास हेतु सरकार द्वारा क्या सहायता दी गई है ?

कृषि तथा प्राचीन पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामी नाथन) : (क) ऐसे विशिष्ट ग्रंथों के उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। किन्तु राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण के 30वें दौर (जुलाई, 1975 से जून, 1976 तक) से पता चला था कि ग्रंथों की खपत करने वाले परिवारों की प्रतिशतता ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 11.04 और शहरी क्षेत्रों में 22.91 थी।

(ख) देश में अधिकांशतः मुर्गी और बतख के ग्रंथ खाए जाते हैं।

(ग) कुक्कुट विकास निश्चित रूप से राज्य सरकारों का उत्तरदायित्व है। तथापि, भारत सरकार ने कुक्कुट यूनितें स्थापित करने के उद्देश्य से विशेष कार्यक्रम के तहत राज सहायता के लिए निम्नलिखित व्यवस्था की है :—

(1) छोटे किसानों को पूंजीगत लागत पर 25 प्रतिशत ;

(2) सीमांत किसानों तथा कृषि श्रमिकों को पूंजीगत लागत पर 33-1/3 प्रतिशत; और

(3) अनुसूचित जनजाति के सदस्यों को पूंजीगत लागत पर 50 - प्रतिशत।

Ban Imposed by Government on dance recitals at Khajuraho Festival

5531. DR. KARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether dance recitals at the Khajuraho festival have been banned by the Government of India; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Permission was granted by the Central Government on stipulated terms and conditions for holding the festival during this year. However, keeping in view the interest of the monument and the lawn attached thereto it has been suggested to the Government of Madhya Pradesh that future programmes may be organised outside the protected limits so that the monuments are not in any way damaged.

Terms and Conditions in Indo-CARE Agreements

5532. SHRI RATANSINGH RAJDA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many foreign agencies are carrying on their relief works in India and what is the nature of their relief work;

(b) what are the terms and conditions stipulated in Indo-CARE agreement 1950 and in Agreements, if any, with other countries; and

(c) whether CARE is the only relief agency that is getting paid towards its food assistance and allowed to repatriate foreign exchange to USA and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Ministry of Social Welfare does not have a complete list of such organisations.

(b) Indo-CARE Agreement, Indo-Sweden, Indo-German and Indo-U.S. Agreement provide for free entry into India food commodities, goods and articles for free distribution among vulnerable sections of society.

(c) The State Governments pay only administrative charges to CARE to reimburse the expenses incurred by CARE in United States of America and in India for handling of food commodities and for other administrative expenses including maintenance of their offices in India. The part of the administrative costs incurred in United States, is allowed to be repatriated in foreign exchange subject to a ceiling of one U.S. dollar for thousand pounds of food commodities delivered by CARE. Other foreign agencies are not being paid such administrative charges.

भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा धान की वसूली

5533. श्री छोटभाई गामित : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा वसूल किए गए धान की प्रत्येक किस्म की मात्रा और मूल्य क्या हैं ;

(ख) भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा जिस मूल्य पर यह धान वसूल किया गया था और उस समय खुले बाजार में व्यापारियों द्वारा जिस मूल्य पर यह खरीदा गया था उस मूल्य के बीच अन्तर क्या है और इस अन्तर के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा प्रत्येक राज्य में धान की वसूली के लिए निर्धारित किये गये लक्ष्य क्या हैं और भारतीय खाद्य निगम

द्वारा इसकी वसूली के लिए प्रत्येक राज्य में क्या प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं और तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामिण पुर्ननिर्माण तथा सिंचाई और नागरिक पूर्ति राव बोरेन्द्र सिंह)

(क) लगभग 11.5 लाख मी० टन साधारण, 0.5 लाख मी० टन बढ़िया और 9.1 लाख मी० टन बहुत बढ़िया किस्में। इनका ठीक-ठीक मूल्य बताना सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि इनकी खरीदारी सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित की गई विनिर्दिष्टियों के अनुसार की गई है और ऐसे मामलों में जहां स्टोक विनिर्दिष्टियों से निम्न स्तर का था वहां किस्म सम्बन्धी कुछ कटौतियों की गई होंगी। तथापि, कुल मिलाकर इन तीन किस्मों को किस्म सम्बन्धी कटौतियों की शर्त पर क्रमशः 105.00 रु० 109.00 रु० और 113.00 रु० प्रति क्विंटल के समर्थन मूल्य पर खरीदा गया है।

(ख) भारतीय खाद्य निगम और व्यापारियों द्वारा अदा किए गए मूल्यों के बीच अन्तर बताना सम्भव नहीं है।

(ग) खरीफ विपणन मौसम अक्तूबर में शुरू होता है और इस समय 1981-82 विपणन मौसम के लिए वसूली के राज्यवार लक्ष्यों अथवा इस सम्बन्ध में की जाने वाली व्यवस्था के बारे में कोई अनुमान बताना जल्द बाजी होगी।

Remunerative Price to Farmers

5534. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently agreed to review the grievances of the farmers in Maharashtra on remunerative prices of agriculture produce, particularly, sugar cane, onion and cotton on the suggestion of the Chief Minister of State; and

(b) if so, what specific steps have since been taken to ensure remunerative prices for their produce?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). The Chief Minister of Maharashtra met the Union Minister of Agriculture and views were exchanged on the issue of pricing of agricultural commodities particularly sugarcane, onion and cotton. A suggestion was made that all components of cost of cultivation as well as terms of trade between agriculture and industry should be taken into account for fixing the support prices of agricultural commodities. This was generally agreed to. As regards onions, it was agreed that NAFED and the State Cooperative Marketing Federation would purchase some quantities of onions on prices ranging between Rs. 60/- to Rs. 75/- per quintal. This was done. As regards sugarcane, it was clarified that the price fixed by the Central Government viz; Rs. 13 per quintal was only a statutory minimum cane price payable by factories linked to 8.5 per cent recovery with full proportionate premium for higher recoveries and the factories were free to pay higher prices. In Maharashtra most of the sugar factories are in the cooperative sector and most of the cane is supplied through the members of Sugarcane Cooperative Societies and the cane price fixation is done by the State Government itself through a Committee of which the Chief Minister is the Chairman. Procedurally the Committee fixes the initial price payable by the Cooperative factories in the beginning of the season and then determines the final price based on the actual realisations of the factory. The prices thus paid have been much higher than the statutory minimum.

Special Postage Stamps on Freedom Fighters

5535. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of all the freedom fighters, including martyrs in whose

honour special postage stamps have been issued so far; and

(b) further names which are under consideration for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) A list of names of freedom fighters and martyrs in whose honour postage stamps have been issued so far is attached.

(b) A sub-Committee of the Philatelic Advisory Committee to advise the Government about issue of a series of stamps depicting the landmarks in India's struggle for freedom has been constituted. This Committee would consider all further proposals in this respect.

Statement

Freedom Fighters and Martyrs on whom Stamps have been issued

1. Mahatma Gandhi.
2. Balgangadhar Tilak.
3. Bipin Chandra Pal.
4. Madan Mohan Malvia.
5. Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi.
6. Rajendra Prasad.
7. Dadabhai Naoroji.
8. Annie Besant.
9. Gopabandhu Das.
10. Subhas Chandra Bose.
11. Sarojini Naidu.
12. Kasturba Gandhi.
13. Jawaharlal Nehru.
14. Asutosh Mookerjee.
15. Aurobindo.
16. Ram Mohun Roy.
17. Lajpat Rai.
18. Gobind Ballabh Pant.
19. Vallabhai Patel.
20. Chittaranjan Das.
21. Lal Bahadur Shastri.
22. B. R. Ambedkar.
23. Gopal Krishna Gokhale.
24. Babu Kunwar Singh.

25. Abdul Kalam Azad.
26. Maharana Pratap.
27. S. Radhakrishnan.
28. T. Prakasham.
29. Bhagat Singh.
30. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai.
31. Zakir Hussain.
32. V. D. Savarkar.
33. Jatindra Nath Mukherjee.
34. Janmalal Bajaj.
35. C. F. Andrews.
36. Romesh Chander Dutt.
37. Vithal Bhai Patel.
38. C. Rajagopalachari.
39. Shivaji.
40. Jainarayan Vyas.
41. V. V. Giri.
42. V. K. Krishna Menon.
43. Bahadur Shah Zafar.
44. Madhusudan Das.
45. L. N. Mishra.
46. K. Kamaraj.
47. Subhadra Kumari Chauhan.
48. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed.
49. Ram Manohar Lohia.
50. Kittur Rani Channamma.
51. Senapati Bapat.
52. Syama Prasad Mookerjee.
53. Mohammed Ali Jauhar.
54. Bhai Parmanand.
55. Mahendra Pratap.
56. Jatindra Nath Das.
57. Jayaprakash Narayan.
58. M. A. Ansari.
59. G. V. Mavalankar.
60. Tipu Sultan.
61. Kamala Nehru.
62. N. C. Barodoloi.
63. Hiralal Shastri.
64. Tarun Ram Phookan.
65. Surya Sen.
66. Jyotiba Phule.

67. Deendayal Upadhyay.
68. Mazharul Haque.
69. Premchand.
70. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee.
71. Sarat Chandra Chatterjee.
72. Kasinadhuni N. R. Pantulu.
73. Subramania Bharati.
74. Motilal Nehru.
75. Rabindranath Tagore.
76. P. C. Ray.
77. Bhikaiji Gama.
78. Ramabir Ranade.
79. Maharaja Ranjit Singh.
80. Rash Bihari Basu.
81. Dr. Bhagwan Das.
82. Thakkar Bapa.
83. Munshi Nawal Kishore.
84. C. N. Annadurai.
85. V. S. Srinivasa Sastry.
86. Acharya Narendra Dev.

Foodgrains Destroyed by Pests

5536. PROF. K. K. TIWARY:
SHRI JANARDHANA POO-
JARY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 10 million tonnes of food worth Rs. 1000 crores in destroyed by pests and rodents every year in the absence of proper storage facilities; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). No precise assessment about loss during storage have been made to determine the extent of losses to foodgrains due to absence of proper storage facilities.

A major portion of the foodgrains produced in the country is retained at

the level of farmers who adopt pre-valent storage practices which are not sufficient to afford protection to food-grains from rodent, insect, moisture and birds which are the main factors causing losses.

At the Government level the main agency entrusted with handling of foodgrain is Food Corporation of India. Food Corporation of India stores the foodgrains on scientific principles. Consequently the losses have been minimal during 1976-77 (0.7 per cent), 1977-78 (0.9 per cent) and 1978-79 (1.0 per cent) on the basis of quantity sold. Government is also conscious of the need to improve the storage condition at the farm level for which a phased countrywide Central Save Grain Campaign programme is under implementation for educational motivation and persuasion of rural masses to adopt modern storage practices and thus reduce foodgrain losses.

गुजरात में पेय जल की कमी

5537. श्री नरसिंह मरुदान : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात में पेय जल की कमी को दूर करने के लिए विश्व बैंक द्वारा 116 करोड़ रुपये की राशि की मंजूरी किए जाने के बाद सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा योजना के लिए सहायता के रूप में कितनी राशि दी जायेगी ; और

(ग) विश्व बैंक से कितनी राशि मिलने की संभावना है और शेष व्यय को किस प्रकार पूरा किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

संतदीप कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह : (क) गुजरात, जलपूर्ति और मल निकास परियोजना अभी

हाल ही में विश्व बैंक सहायता के लिए प्रस्तावित की गई है और अभी इसका मूल्यांकन किया जाना है ।

(ख) तथा (ग) : इस स्थिति में इसका प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Expansion of Public Sector Telephone Industries

5538. SHRIMATI GURBRINDER KAUR BRAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of expansion programme of the Public Sector Telephone Industries in the country during the next two years;

(b) whether the proposal to set up Public Sector Telephone Industries in Punjab is under consideration; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):

(a) To meet the growing demand of telecommunication equipment the Government have taken several steps to increase production capacities by expansion of the existing units. The most important among these are:—

(i) setting up a factory to produce 2 lakh lines per annum of indigenously developed crossbar switching equipment (ICP) at Rae Bareilly Unit of ITI;

(ii) augmenting the present manufacturing capacity of 10,000 lines per annum of small electronic exchanges at Palghat Unit of ITI to 1.5 lakh lines per annum through manufacture of electronic trunk automatic exchanges, private automatic exchanges and rural auto exchanges.

(b) and (c). There are no firm proposals for setting up Public Sector

Telephone Industries in Punjab, at present. However, requests have been received for locating one of the two new Units for the manufacture of Electronic Switching equipment in Punjab. These will be considered along with other proposals, while finalizing the locations of these two Units.

फैजाबाद में विश्व बैंक की सहायता नलकूपों का लगाया जाना

5539. श्री रामअवध : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के फैजाबाद जिले में विश्व बैंक परियोजना के अन्तर्गत प्रस्तावित नल कूपों के लगाये जाने में काफी हेरा फेरी की जा रही है और कुछ स्थानीय अधिकारी उसमें शामिल हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंतारी) : (क) सिंचाई एक राज्य-विषय है और उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के फैजाबाद जिले में विश्व बैंक की सहायता से लगाए जा रहे नलकूपों सहित सिंचाई परियोजनाओं का निर्माण राज्य सरकार द्वारा किया जाता है। केन्द्रीय सरकार को अभी तक इस परियोजना में किसी प्रकार की कथित हेरा-फेरी की जानकारी नहीं मिली है।

(ख) उपर्युक्त (क) को देखते हुए, यह सवाल पैदा नहीं होता।

Central Aid for Rural Godown in Orissa

5540. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal for assistance for the construction of rural godowns from Government of Orissa; and

(b) if so, the amount asked for and the decision of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) The Government of Orissa have submitted a proposal for construction of 20 rural godowns at an estimated cost of Rs. 80 lakhs.

(b) The amount of subsidy of the Central Government works out to Rs. 20 lakhs. The Project Funding Committee for Rural Godowns has approved the proposal for construction of godowns at all the 20 places.

डी० डी० ए० द्वारा गांव मादीपुर तथा
शाहपुर जट के पत्तों के आवंटन में विलम्ब

5541. श्री बीलत राम सारण : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) डी० डी० ए० की जनता योजना के अधीन मादीपुर में मकान नं० 25 ए तथा 258, शाहपुर जट में मकान नं० 75, 76, 652 और मदनगीर में मकान नं० 1140 कब निर्मित किए गए थे और कब आवंटित किये गये ;

(ख) क्या इन मकानों के आवंटन में विलम्ब से डी० डी० ए० को इन पर निवेशित राशि के ऊपर ब्याज राशि को तथा किराये की हानि नहीं होती है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उपरोक्त मकानों के मामले में उसे कितनी हानि हुई; और

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि ब्रावटन मुद्रा तथा बाजार मूल्यों में यही अन्तर होने के कारण नाजायज लाभ कमाने के लिए इनके ब्रावटन में विलम्ब किया जाता है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) से (घ). यह सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

दिल्ली की कालोनियों में पानी के तालाब

5542. श्री तारोक अन्वर : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि सुलतानपुर, दिल्ली में पेय जल के लिए

पिछले छः मास से भी अधिक अवधि से एक तालाब का निर्माण किया जा रहा है;

(ख) दिल्ली में उन स्थानों के क्या नाम हैं, जहाँ चालू वित्त वर्ष के दौरान ऐसे पानी के तालाब निर्मित करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार उक्त निर्माण कार्य को तेज करने के लिए कोई कदम उठायेगी ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि 3 लाख गैलन क्षमता की एक ऊपरि टंकी सुलतानपुर जे० जे० आर० योजना में जनवरी, 1981 से निर्माणाधीन है।

(ख) विवरण "क" के अनुसार।

(ग) ऐसे कार्य के निष्पादन को शीघ्रता से करने के लिए सम्बन्धित गठनों द्वारा जोरदार प्रयत्न किए जा रह हैं।

विवरण

चालू वित्तीय वर्ष (1980-81) के दौरान दिल्ली में जिन स्थानों में पानी की टंकियों (भूमिगत टंकियां / ऊपरि टंकियां) का निर्माण पूरा हो गया है या जहाँ कार्य प्रगति पर है, उन स्थानों के नामों का विवरण।

क्रमांक	जगह का नाम	टंकी का प्रकार
1	2	3

नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका क्षेत्र

- 1. नौरोजी नगर
- 2. मोती बाग
- 3. लक्ष्मीबाई नगर
- 4. काका नगर
- 5. सरोजिनी नगर
- 6. नेताजी नगर

} भूमिगत टंकियां

1

2

3

7. गाल्फलिक
8. ईस्ट किडवाई नगर
9. पण्डारा रोड
10. बंगाली मार्किट

दिल्ली नगर निगम क्षेत्र

11. नेहरू नगर भूमिगत टंकियां
12. ख्याला -वही-
13. मादीपुर ऊपर टंकियां

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के क्षेत्राधिकार के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र

14. जे० जे० कालोनी, मदनगौर 2 भूमिगत टंकियां
15. कालकाजी 1 जल टंकी
16. यमुनापुरी 1 ऊपर टंकी
17. त्रिलोकपुरी 1 ऊपर टंकी तथा भूमि-
गत टंकी ।
18. सुलतानपुरी 1 ऊपर टंकी
19. पीतमपुरा जोन एच०-4-एच०-5 3 ऊपर टंकियां
20. पाकेट टी० (उत्तरी) पीतमपुरा 2 ऊपर टंकियां
21. पंखा रोड, जे० जे० आर० स्कीम 1 भूमिगत टंकी
22. नई सन्जी मण्डी, आजादपुर 1 ऊपर टंकी
23. सराय खलील 1 भूमिगत टंकी
24. टोडापुर -वही-
25. राजोरी गार्डन जी०-8 क्षेत्र 1 ऊपर टंकी ।
26. राजोरी गार्डन जी०-8-क्षेत्र पाकेट जे० 1 भूमिगत टंकी
27. राजोरी गार्डन जी०-8-क्षेत्र पाकेट ई० 1 भूमिगत टंकी

Scheme of I.C.A.R. for More Income and Employment in Rural Areas

5543. SHRI HARINATH MISRA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Council of Agricultural Research have recently drawn up a scheme to generate more income and employment opportunities for marginal farmers, landless labourers and other economically weaker sections of the population in rural areas;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) what concrete steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken to implement the scheme throughout the country; and

(d) if no action has been taken the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION: (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An All-India Coordinated Project for generating additional income and employment in the market shed areas of Metropolitan cities is under preparation & processing in the ICAR.

(c) While project proposals were being processed in consultation with Ministry of Finance it was found that the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction, Government of India also have similar proposals under their consideration. Hence, to avoid duplication, it is proposed to explore possibilities of integrating these project proposals with those being formulated by the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction. However, the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction seem to have developed a proposal for setting up a Council for Advancement of Rural Technology (CART) which the Planning Commission have already cleared. Besides, the Planning Commission have also set up a Task Force for preparation

of All-India Coordinated Research Project for technologies for landless labour families. The report of the task force is awaited.

(d) The question does not arise.

जैसलमेर तथा बाड़मेर में जनसंख्या के अनुसार डाकघरों का खोला जाना

5544. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गांव में प्रति एक हजार की जनसंख्या पर डाकघर खोला जाता है ; और

(ख) क्या राजस्थान के जैसलमेर और बाड़मेर के रेगिस्तानी और पिछड़े जिलों में, जहां, क्रमशः 10 से 50 प्रतिशत किलोमीटर जनसंख्या है और जहां गांव 10 से 15 किलोमीटर दूरी पर है और कुछ गांवों में एक हजार की जनसंख्या है सरकार इन पिछड़े जिलों में विकास की गति तेज करने की दृष्टि से एक हजार की जनसंख्या के स्थान पर 500 की जनसंख्या पर डाकघर खोलने का मापदंड अपनाने के लिए तैयार है, और यदि हां, तो उपर्युक्त निर्णय कब तक क्रियान्वित किया जाएगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कांतिक उरांव) : (क) एवं (ख). पहाड़ी, जनजाति और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों तथा अन्य ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के डाकघर विभागीय मानदंडों के अनुसार खोले जाते हैं, जिनका सारांश विवरण में दिया गया है। राजस्थान के जैसलमेर और बाड़मेर दोनों जिले पिछड़े क्षेत्रों की सूची में आते हैं। मौजूदा मानदंड के तीन आधार हैं तथा केवल जनसंख्या की छूट के आधार पर इन जिलों के किसी ग्राम को डाकघर खोले जाने के योग्य नहीं समझा जा सकता। फिलहाल इन मानदंडों में संशोधन करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

विवरण

ग्रामीण इलाकों में डाकघर खोले जाने हेतु मानदंडों का सारांश ।

ग्रामीण इलाकों में डाकघर खोले जाने के मानदंड निम्न हैं :—

संक्षेप में, ग्रामीण इलाकों में किसी ग्राम में डाकघर निम्न शर्तों के आधार पर खोला जा सकता है :—

- (i) ग्राम या तो ग्राम पंचायत का मुख्यालय हो अथवा उस ग्राम की आबादी कम से कम 2000 अथवा इससे अधिक हो ।
- (ii) ग्राम वर्तमान डाकघर से 3 कि० मी० की दूरी पर स्थित हो ।
- (iii) प्रस्तावित डाकघर से अनुमानित आय उसकी अनुमानित लागत की कम से कम 25 प्रतिशत होने का अनुमान हो ।

पहाड़ी, जनजातीय तथा पिछड़े इलाकों में डाकघर निम्न शर्तों के आधार पर खोले जा सकते हैं :—

- (i) ग्राम या तो ग्राम पंचायत का मुख्यालय हो अथवा वहां की कम से कम आबादी (इस उद्देश्य से 1.5 किलोमीटर अरीय दूरी के भीतर के सभी ग्रामों को लिया जा सकता है) 1000 हो ।
- (ii) ग्राम वर्तमान डाकघर से 3 कि० मी० की दूरी पर स्थित हो ।
- (iii) प्रस्तावित डाकघर से अनुमानित आय उसकी अनुमानित लागत की कम से कम 10 प्रतिशत होने का अनुमान हो ।

पोस्टमास्टर जनरलों को उक्त मान-दण्डों में से किसी में भी हर वर्ष डाकघर खोलने के 10 प्रतिशत मामलों में छूट देने का अधिकार प्राप्त है ।

सामान्यतया ग्रामीण इलाकों में खोले गए नए डाकघर विभागेतर शाखा डाकघर स्तर के होते हैं । विभागेतर शाखा डाकघरों को विभागेतर एजेंटों के अधीन रखा जाता है ।

Inter-Cropping of Grains Legumes with Cereals and Oilseed, Etc.

5545. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether agriculture scientists from different parts of India participating in a workshop organised by Protein Foods and Nutrition Development Association of India in January, 1981 have recommended inter-cropping of grains Legumes with various cereals, oilseeds etc;

(b) if so, whether they have pointed out that this is likely to bring 50 per cent more benefit of crop yield; and

(c) what are the other recommendations made by them and how far they have been implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes Sir, the workshop on 'grain legumes' organised by the Protein Foods and Nutrition Development Association of India at New Delhi, on January 9, 1981 recommended the inter-cropping of legumes with various cereals, oilseeds, cotton etc.

(b) Yes Sir, it was pointed out by the scientists that the above practice is likely to bring nearly 50 per cent more benefit of crop yields.

(c) Other recommendations made, pertain to different aspects of grain le-

gume production like crop improvement, agronomy, processing and storage, nutrition and marketing. The research and extension work on these aspects has been in progress and is being intensified in the VI Five Year Plan. For instance, the intercropping of greengram with bajra, maize and cotton; blackgram with maize and sorghum; redgram with maize, sorghum, ragi, bajra and groundnut; and cowpeas with maize, tapioca and safflower have been tested and has given encouraging results in agronomic trials. These practices are being popularized with the farmers. Similarly, advantage of giving two to three protective irrigations to legumes is clearly recognised and efforts are being made to introduce pulses in intensive cropping system in irrigated area. Research work has also been carried out on nutritional qualities of pulses and other legumes and their complementary role in cereal diets under the purview of the ICAR and ICMR.

All Weather Roads in Orissa

5546. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages having a population between 750 to 1500 which required to be connected with all weather roads in Orissa;

(b) whether Government intends to link these villages with all weather roads during Sixth Plan period; and

(c) if so, the outlay required to be made to achieve this purpose and the provision made for the same during 1980-81 and 1981-82 in the central sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b). This information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the table of the House.

(c) There is no central sector scheme for the construction of rural roads.

Shelter for Urban Population

5547. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have studied the population trend of urban areas and planned any scheme to provide, shelter to the urban population;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what are the measures taken by Government to provide sanitary and other facilities to the have-nots of urban areas; and

(d) whether it is a fact that Delhi is becoming other great slum city of the world considering population, lack of amenities, lack of planning etc?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns is in operation since 1979-80, under which Central loan assistance is given to the State Governments for integrated development of selected towns with population below 1 lakh. One of the components eligible for central assistance is the land acquisition and development for residential purposes including sites and services with or without core housing. The projects sanctioned under this Scheme would help increase the number of developed plots for construction of shelter for urban population. The Central Government has approved projects for 123 towns in 20 States and sanctioned Rs. 11.25 crores therefor. Most of these towns include schemes of land acquisition and development for residential purposes. There are other housing schemes, like those for economically weaker sections, low income group and middle income group, in the State sector, for which loans from HUDCO,

LIC and GIC are being provided.

(c) The Scheme for Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums is in the State sector and is operated as part of the Minimum Needs Programme of the Sixth Five-Year Plan. Under this scheme, improvement works covering water supply, drainage, provisions of community baths and latrines, widening and paving of streets and street lighting are executed in slums. The scheme is applicable to all urban areas irrespective of their population. The Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980—85) includes an outlay of Rs. 151.45 crores for the scheme which is expected to benefit a slum population of about 10 million.

(d) Delhi like most of the metropolitan cities has slums, but it would not be correct to say that it is becoming a great slum city in the world.

Council for Advancement of Rural Technology

5548. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY;

Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to set up an independent council for advancement of Rural Technology;

(b) if so, what are its proposed functions; and

(c) when it is likely to be constituted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement giving brief note on the scheme is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

A Brief note on the Council for Advancement of Rural Technology (CART)

It has been proposed to set up a Council for Advancement of Rural

Technology (CART) under this Ministry. It will have the following functions:—

1. To act as the national nodal point for coordination of efforts at development and dissemination of rural technology, for all sectors other than those covered by ICAR and its sister bodies.

2. To act as a catalyst for development of appropriate technology for the rural areas by identifying the crucial problems encountered by the rural people and funding research and development efforts by different organisations;

3. To strengthen existing institutions of research and development or set up new institutions;

4. To act as a clearing house of information and a data bank.

5. To disseminate knowledge on rural technology to manufacturers of tools and equipment;

6. To act as a conduit for transfer of appropriate technology;

7. To conduct or sponsor training programmes for trainers and researchers;

8. To carry out research studies, surveys and evaluation etc. on the use of appropriate technology.

9. The scheme for the establishment of this Council has been approved by the Planning Commission. Other formalities are now being gone through and it is hoped that the Council will be constituted within the next two to three months.

Community Halls in Janakpuri, New Delhi

5549. SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Community Halls at present in different blocks of Janakpuri Colony, New Delhi;

(b) whether decision has been taken by the DDA on the proposal of providing Community Hall in each Block of this colony; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The D.D.A. has reported that at present there is no community hall in any of the blocks A, B, C and D of Janakpuri.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The D.D.A. has reported as under:

Block A: The design work for the District Centre Janakpuri which is located in this block is already in progress. There is a proposal for a Civil Centre-cum-Auditorium which apart from serving the population for various cultural activities will also act as a Community Hall.

Block B: Suitable provision for a community hall is being made in the Community Centre located in this block.

Block C: A decision has already been taken for constructing Community Hall in the Community Centre in this block.

Block D: The detailed layout plan for Retail Business Centre is being initiated and a provision of Community Hall will be made in the layout plan.

Enhancing C.W.C. Capacity of Bombay

5550. SHRI DHARAMBIR SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a demand on Central Warehousing Corporation to increase the storage

facilities particularly bonded warehousing in Bombay city; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to increase the above facilities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Warehousing Corporation, is operating ten bonded warehouses on a total area of 3,84,366 sq. ft. and is also providing general warehousing facilities of a total capacity of 1,71,443 MT in Bombay city. The Corporation proposes to construct a warehouse complex of 25,000 MT capacity at New Bombay (Turbhe). The proposed complex will also provide bonded facilities. In addition, the Corporation is also on the look out for taking private godowns in Bombay city for providing storage facilities to various bonders as and when the demands are received.

Tubewells and Sanitary Wells in Tribal Areas

5551. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to provide tubewells and sanitary wells in the tribal areas during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) whether Government have identified any tribal area of Orissa where such sanitary wells and tubewells are proposed to be provided;

(c) if so, the number of such tubewells and sanitary wells that are likely to be provided in different tribal districts of Orissa during the above plan period; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND

HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The State Government has proposed to provide tubewells in identified villages in tribal areas during the Sixth Plan period.

(b) 7394 tribal villages have been identified till 31-3-80.

(c) and (d). A statement is attached.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the District	No. of Tribal Blocks	No. of identified villages in tribal blocks.	No. of tube wells installed in identified villages of tribal block	Balance No. of tubewells to be installed during 6th Plan period in identified villages of tribal blocks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Cuttack . . . . .	..	..	..	..
2	Puri . . . . .	..	..	..	..
3	Balasore	1	130	64	329
4	Ganjam	5	299	66	382
5	Phulbani	12	1061	404	937
6	Sambalpur	3	433	46	774
7	Bolangir . . . . .	..	..	..	..
8	Kalahandi	2	260	116	229
9	Sundergarh.	17	1456	696	3131
10	Koonjhar	10	1253	260	2868
11	Dhenkanal . . . . .	..	..	..	..
12	Koraput	42	1053	519	2173
13	Mayurbhanj	26	1449	454	2976
TOTAL		118	7394	2625	13799

Central Directive to give Status of Agriculture to Poultry Farming

5552. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to states:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has addressed to all State Governments and Union Territories to give poultry farming the status of Agriculture for the purpose of electric tariff, etc.; and

(b) if so, which are the States and Union Territories that have followed the advice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Such a letter was issued in February, 1981.

(b) No reply indicating the reaction has so far been received.

Drinking Water in Rural and Urban Areas

5553. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total financial aid given to each State for implementation of drinking water in rural and urban areas (separately) during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the achievement made in each State so far; and

(c) the number and percentage of villages to be saturated for drinking water during the Sixth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Financial aid is given

to each State only to provide drinking water to problem villages under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. The aid given under the Programme during the last 3 years is indicated in Statement I attached.

(b) The achievement made in each State/Union Territory during the last 3 years in regard to the coverage of problem villages under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme is indicated in Statement II attached.

(c) According to the latest information received from State Government, the number of problem villages remaining to be covered as on 1-4-80 was more than 2 lakhs out of total of 5.76 lakh villages in the country (1971 census). The target is to cover all these problem villages during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

Statement I

Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme

Funds released to States/U.T.s. in (i) 1977-78, (ii) 1978-79 and (iii) 1979-80.

(Rupees in lakhs)

S. No.	State/U.T.	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	152.30	351.00	215.60
2	Assam	57.60	149.57	323.15
3	Bihar	242.80	504.20	680.45
4	Gujarat	332.80	260.85	127.80
5	Haryana	142.10	200.79	260.19
6	Himachal Pradesh	222.60	425.12	362.86
7	Jammu & Kashmir	152.80	200.00	182.05
8	Karnataka	142.30	107.70	69.00
9	Kerala	102.00	278.00	182.35
10	Madhya Pradesh	252.80	290.00	357.15
11	Maharashtra	312.80	403.97	378.90
12	Manipur	52.50	53.57	53.55
13	Meghalaya	25.00	103.77	111.60

1	2	3	4	5
14	Nagaland	77.50	97.00	139.57
15	Orissa	182.80	218.00	209.00
16	Punjab	102.10	174.90	68.40
17	Rajasthan	252.30	353.27	205.00
18	Sikkim	36 50	43.13	26.00
19	Tamil Nadu	217.30	408.00	219.37
20	Tripura	80.50	113.50	97 15
21	Uttar Pradesh	352.80	617.50	709.55
22	West Bengal	242.80	535.01	672.72
23	Arunachal Pradesh	20.00	32.00	46.20
24	Goa, Daman & Diu	10.00	9 50	11 95
25	Mizoram	15.00	18.50	19.05
26	Pondicherry	10 00	17.00	12.00
27	Andaman & Nicobar	20.00	18.50	15 50
28	Delhi	10.00	14 00	13.10
	TOTAL	3820.00	5998.46	5898.61

NOTE : Figures include funds released for Monitoring and Investigation Cells to the various States (Rs. 55.00 lakhs in 1977-78 Rs. 97.02 lakhs in 1978-79 and Rs. 78.31 lakhs in 1979-80).

Statement II

Sl. No	State/U.Ts.	Coverage of Problem village under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme		
		1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	218	332	962
2	Assam	54	34	11
3	Bihar	1399	1486	876
4	Gujarat	192	73	129
5	Haryana	55	55	65
6	Himachal Pradesh	308	792	575
7	Jammu & Kashmir	23	90	33
8	Karnataka	343	132	449

1	2	3	4	5
9	Kerala	6	12	13
10	Madhya Pradesh	50	170	1324
11	Maharashtra	261	162	465
12	Manipur	3	11	15
13	Meghalaya	Nil	11	56
14	Nagaland	3	39	37
15	Orissa	808	1267*	1639
16	Punjab	143	115	58
17	Rajasthan	150	155	122
18	Sikkim	Nil	15	14
19	Tamil Nadu	224	878†	82
20	Tripura	184	Nil	63
21	Uttar Pradesh	52	146	398
22	West Bengal	965	418	216
23	A & N Islands	2	2	9
24	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	42	24
25	Chandigarh . . . . .	..	..	..
26	Delhi	Nil	10	10
27	Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . . .	..	..	..
28	Goa, Daman & Diu	1	Nil	Nil
29	Lakshadweep . . . . .	..	..	..
30	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil
31	Pondicherry	Nil	7	5
Total		5534	7054	7640

* Includes partial coverage.

† Includes hamlets also.

Separate Archaeological Circle in Orissa

5554. SHRI LAKSHMAN MAL-LICK:

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

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

(a) whether Government propose to open a separate Archaeological Circle in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Construction of Narmada Dam

5555. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the hindrances in re-

gard to construction of Narmada Dam;

(b) when the work is likely to be started;

(c) the names of the Districts in Saurashtra which will get water from Narmada Project and the details of and that will be irrigated in each District;

(d) whether Government are considering to have an irrigation Project to irrigate the land which could not get water from Narmada canal due to high level; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The Government of Gujarat have reported that there are no hinderances in the construction of Narmada Dam.

(b) The works on Narmada Project, also known as Sardar Sarovar Project, have already been taken up. The Government of Gujarat have reported that foundation excavation for the dam has been early completed and that tenders for covering foundation with pre-cooled concrete have been received and are under consideration of the State Government.

(c) Three districts in Saurashtra region, namely Surendranagar, Rajkot and Bhavnagar will get irrigation benefits from the Project. The details of irrigation benefits are given below:

Name of the District	Area to be irrigated annually.
	(in acres)
1. Surendranagar	7,02,177
2. Rajkot	85,680
3. Bhavnagar	1,17,860

(d) and (e) The Government of Gujarat have reported that they are taking up medium and minor irrigation schemes to harness surface flows wherever feasible in these high areas as a part of the policy of the State to fully utilize available water. The State Government have further intimated that in Saurashtra region 44 schemes have already been completed giving irrigation facilities to 3.70 lakh acres of land. Further 63 irrigation schemes are in hand which will create irrigation facilities over an area of 3.5 lakh acres. In addition, there are 20 medium irrigation schemes which are under various stages of investigation.

Irrigation Project from Maharashtra Pending Clearance

5556. SHRI S. B. PATIL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) which irrigation Projects from Maharashtra are pending for clearance by the Central Water Commission and since when; and

(b) what steps Government are taking to expedite clearance of those Projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b) A statement showing the names of the Irrigation Projects received in the Central Water Commission from the Government of Maharashtra for obtaining the clearance of the Planning Commission alongwith the date of receipt of these projects and the present stage of examination is laid on the Table of the House.

The Projects are considered for clearance by the Planning Commission after their techno-economic feasibility is satisfactorily established. Clearance of the projects, therefore, depends upon the details incorporated in the project report, timely response

from the State Governments in furnishing the replies to the comments/suggestions of the Central Water Commission and deputing the concerned officers for discussion of outstanding points and for providing clarifications wherever necessary. For

speedy processing of the schemes, the Central Government has been continuously pressing the State Governments to furnish the replies to the comments and depute officers for discussions and sorting out the outstanding issues.

Statement

Irrigation Project from Maharashtra Pending Clearance

Pending Projects of Maharashtra

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Date of receipt in Central Water Commission	Present stage
1	2	3	4
1	Nandur Madhmeshwar (Nasik)	11-8-75	Technical Examination of the Projects since completed. Notes on these projects have been sent to Planning Commission in March, 1981 for consideration by the Advisory Committee in its next meeting.
2	Naupur (Aurangabad)	11-4-78	
3	Karwappa nala (Chandrapur)	11-7-78	
4	Palsi (Aurangabad)	18-12-78	
5	Rangawali (Dhulia)	18-5-79	
6	Dongargaon (Chandrapur)	12-5-80	
7	Khairi Irrigation Scheme (Ahmednagar)	12-8-80	
8	Kumbhi Irrigation Project (Kolhapur)	29-10-89	
9	Kasarsai Irrigation Project (Pune)	29-10-80	
10	Koradinalla (Buldhana)	18-5-79	Technical Examination of the Project since completed. Notes on these projects are being sent to the Planning Commission for consideration by the Advisory Committee.
11	Shahnoor (Amaravati)	2-8-89	
12	Sonwad (Dhule)	28-2-80	
13	Amaravati (Dhule)	7-4-80	
14	Madan Tank Project (Wardha)	12-8-80	
15	Borgaon (Yeotmal)	13-8-79	These schemes are under examination and scrutiny in Central Water Commission.
16	Butinalla Project (Chandrapur)	6-11-80	
17	Pohar nala Project (Chandrapur)	6-11-80	
18	Panzan River Project (Nasik)	3-3-81	

1	2	3	4
19	Warna (Sangli)	9-11-76	Replies to the comments of Central Water Commission are awaited from the State Government.
20	Lower Tirna (Osmanabad)	13-12-77	
21	Lower Wardha (Wardha)	6-5-78	
22	Lower Warna (Nagpur)	17-1-79	
23	Arunavathi (Yeotmal)	17-1-79	
24	Karwa (Nasik)	19-2-79	
25	Left Bank Canal in Girna Dam (Nasik)	18-5-79	
26	Budhganga (Kolhapur)	30-7-79	
27	Wan River Project (Akola)	22-3-80	
28	Bawanthadi (Bhandara)	1-4-80	
29	Tillari (Ratnagiri)	19-6-80	
30	Tultuli Project (Chandrapur)	4-10-80	
31	Lower Godavari (Vishnupuri Lift Scheme)	11-2-81	
32	Hiva (Jalgaon)	27-8-77	
33	Anjani (Jalgaon)	10-2-78	
34	Mun River Project (Buldhana)	3-10-80	
35	Torna River Project (Buldhana)	6-11-80	

Survey of Rural Housing by Reserve Bank of India

5557. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India has conducted a survey of the progress made in meeting the requirements of houses of the houseless persons in the rural area in the country;

(b) if so, the requirement of houses for the rural homeless in Madhya Pradesh as revealed by the report;

(c) what allocations have been made under the Sixth Plan for dealing with the problem and how much of it will be given to Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) what allocations have been made for this purpose for 1981-82?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Reserve Bank of India had conducted an All India Debt and Investment Survey in 1971-72 and collected data, *inter-alia*, on houseless households in rural areas.

(b) According to this survey the number of houseless households in Madhya Pradesh as on 30-6-1971 was 3,29,000.

(c) The total Sixth Five-Year Plan provision for Rural House Sites-cum-House Construction Scheme for rural landless labour is Rs. 353.50 crores. The allocation agreed to for Madhya Pradesh is Rs. 29 crores.

(d) The All-India allocation for 1981-82 for this scheme is Rs. 65.85 crores, of which Rs. 3.50 crores are in respect of Madhya Pradesh.

मध्य प्रदेश में चीनी मिलों का सरकारी नियंत्रण में लिया जाना

5558. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में ऐसी चीनी मिलों की संख्या कितनी है जिनका प्रबन्ध केन्द्रीय सरकार ने स्वयं अथवा केन्द्रीय सरकार के निर्देश पर राज्य सरकार ने अपने नियंत्रण में ले लिया है ;

(ख) इन मिलों की ओर सरकारी नियंत्रण में लिये जाने से पहले की बकाया राशि कितनी है ;

(ग) मिलों द्वारा देय राशि की कितने प्रतिशत राशि का भुगतान किया गया है और क्या ये भुगतान व्याज सहित किये गये हैं; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इन मिलों के नाम क्या हैं और इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि तथा प्राणीय पुनर्निर्माण और सिंचाई तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री (श्री बोरेंद्र सिंह) :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में आबरा और महीदपुर में स्थित दो चीनी मिलों के प्रबन्ध को उद्योग (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के अधीन अधिकार में लिया गया है और उन मिलों का प्रबन्ध करने के लिए राज्य सरकार के नामितों को प्राधिकृत व्यक्तियों के रूप में अधिसूचित किया गया है ।

(ख) से (घ) राज्य सरकार से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा के पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

आलू का मूल्य

5559. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

चलू वर्ष के दौरान आलू के उत्पादन को दृष्टि में रखते हुए आलू-उत्पादकों को उचित मूल्य दिलाना सुनिश्चित करने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि तथा प्राणीय पुनर्निर्माण और सिंचाई तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री (श्री बोरेंद्र सिंह) : भारत सरकार इस बात के लिए काफी इच्छुक है कि किसानों को उनके उत्पादन के लिए उचित मूल्य मिलना चाहिए । इस वर्ष उत्पादन केन्द्रों में आलू के बाजार मूल्य उचित स्तर पर हैं ।

गाजीपुर से मौर्य युग की वस्तुएँ का रख-रखाव

5560. श्री राजनाथ साहूकर शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ वर्ष पहले गाजीपुर जिले में चन्द्रगुप्त मौर्य युग की कुछ बहुमूल्य वस्तुएँ पाई गई थीं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनके संरक्षण के लिए क्या प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं; और

(ग) उनके रख-रखाव पर कितना वार्षिक व्यय किया जाता है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री अशोक कुमार शर्मा) : (क) मौर्य कालीन उत्तरी काले पालिशदार मृद्भाण्डों तथा इससे सम्बन्धित मृद्भाण्डों के टुकड़े गाजीपुर जिले में लटिया नामक स्थान पर स्थित टीले से प्राप्त हुए थे । इस टीले के पश्चिमी छोर पर एक प्रस्तर स्तम्भ है ।

(ख) ये उपलब्धियाँ पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण की अभिरक्षा में हैं । वह स्तम्भ केन्द्रीय संरक्षण में है ।

(ग) इसके रख-रखाव पर 1978-79 तथा 1979-80 साल में क्रमशः 2060 रुपये तथा 2557 रुपये व्यय हुए।

Availability of Sugar on Global Basis

5561. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Food and Agriculture Organisation have made any projection in regard to the availability of sugar on a global basis during the current year and the next three years;

(b) the details of such projections made by them; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government for augmenting sugar availability or revisions in our planning based on global projections received?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b) In their bulletin titled 'Food Outlook' published on 23th January, 1981, the Food and Agriculture Organisation indicated that the world production of sugar in 1980-81 would be around 86.6 million tons raw value, which is 2 million tons above the 1979-80 crop and 4.2 million tons below the level of the preceding year.

As per projections made by the Food and Agriculture Organisation in May, 1978, the world sugar output and consumption were estimated to reach, respectively, 110.2 million metric tons and 107.4 million metric tons in 1985.

(c) Government have already taken a package of measures for augmenting sugar production. These include:

(i) increase in the statutory minimum sugarcane price payable by sugar factories;

(ii) incentives for early start of crushing operations by factories;

(iii) revival of incentives for newly established factories and expansion projects; and

(iv) imposition of (a) a levy on khandsari production, (b) restrictions on the working of khandsari units and (c) a higher Excise Duty on khandsari to reduce diversion of cane from sugar factories to other uses.

Houses for rural poor in Goa

5562. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses to be provided to the rural poor in Goa in 1981, Taluka-wise; and

(b) the target set for the Sixth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). Information has been called for from the Goa Administration and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Auto Exchange Building at Sambalpur (Orissa)

5563. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have sanctioned some amount for the construction of an auto exchange building at Sambalpur;

(b) whether the construction work of the building has not so far commenced; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken by Government to start early construction of the building?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Yes, Sir, Rs. 22.56 lacs.

(b) Not yet, Sir.

(c) The detailed drawings are under preparation. The notice inviting tenders will then issue. It is hoped that construction can commence by about the end of the year.

Rent realised from journalists

5564. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the monthly rents charged from journalists/accredited correspondents occupying D/I, D/II and bungalow type houses;

(b) whether uniform monthly rents are charged from journalists/accredited correspondents occupying D-I and D-II type flats;

(c) whether Government will consider requests from journalists/accredited correspondents for letting out flats on market rent;

(d) whether Government have received any application so far from any accredited correspondent for allotment of flats on market rent; and

(e) if so, the number of such correspondents?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) A statement showing the monthly rents charged from the journalists/accredited press correspondents occupying type E and above is attached herewith.

(b) The accredited journalists and correspondents are charged standard licence fee under FR. 45-A or pooled licence fee under FR. 45-A or 10 per cent of their salary, whichever is the highest. The house owning correspondents in occupation of Government accommodation are charged licence fee on the basis of rental income derived by them from the houses owned them. The licence fee of Government flats/bungalows also differs from house to house. The rates of licence fee are subject to revision from time to time at the discretion of the Government. The correspondents and journalists in unauthorised occupation are liable to pay damages fixed by the Government from time to time.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Four such correspondents applied for allotment of Govt. accommodation on payment of market rent during the last three years.

Statement

S. No.	Name	Accommodation	Rate per Month
1	2	3	4
Sarva Shri/Smt.			
1	S.K. Chaddha	DII/39/1 Andrews Ganj	136.00
2	Kewal Verma	DII/42/1 Do.	136.00
3	V.M. Saluja	DII/6/4 Do.	129.00
4	R.N. Sharma	DII/41/1 Do.	129.00

1	2	3	4
5	P. Ramaswamy	DI/17, Bharti Nagar	152.00
6	Sitanshu Dass	DI/53, Bharti Nagar	291.75
7	Sukumar Dutt	DI/62, Chankya Puri	232.20
8	O.V. Vijayan	DI/90, Chankya Puri	176.00
9	A.N. Dass	36, Canning Lane	255.00
10	D. Sarkar	14, Cornawallis Road.	115.95
11	B.K. Marwah	3, Do.	179.95
12	B.B. Mathur	DI/117, Chanakya Puri	157.00
13	D.D. Gupta	8-D, Fire Brigade lane	139.35
14	S.R. Venkatachalam	DII/50, Kidwai Nagar	178.45
15	S. Joga Rao	45-C, Havelock square	98.25
16	Lata Bhatia	DII/13, Kaka Nagar	723.70
17	M.L. Kotru	DII/83, Do.	191.80
18	Abu Abraham	DII/153, Do.	263.45
19	S.Venkatesh	DII/66, Do.	148.95
20	N. Chakravarthy	DII/35, Do.	118.45
21	M. Pathak	DII/34, Do.	143.25
22	J.P. Chaturvedi	DII/55, Do.	153.60
23	R. Rangarajan	DII/91, Do.	143.45
24	E.P. Radhakrishnan	DII/97, Do.	132.45
25	Virendra Kumar	DII/56, Do.	166.95
26	Raghu Rai	DII/161, Do.	233.45
27	B.K. Joshi	203, DII, Do.	135.50
28	D.K. Joshi	201, Do.	130.30
29	A. Raghvan	145, Do.	143.45
30	Girish Mathur	137, Do.	143.45
31	S.G. Roy	157, Do.	254.45
32	N.B. Lele	62, DII, Do.	135.50
33	K.N. Menon	183, Do.	122.95
34	V. Prabhakar	194, Do.	127.45
35	K. Natrajan	52, Do.	127.45
36	P.N. Bajpai	28, Do.	129.45

1	2	3	4
37	T.V.R. Shenoy	100, East Kidwai Nagar	204.50
38	K. Srinivasan	127/DII, Kidwai Nagar (W)	143.00
39	R.P. Chaddha	169, Do.	153.00
40	S. Nilakantan	221 Do.	132.00
41	R.C. Pandey	119, Do.	151.10
42	B.S. Padmanabhan	158, Do.	323 80
43	T.R. Chopra	76, Do.	114.25
44	N. Srinivasan	125, DII, Kaka Nagar	198.75
45	R. Sundaram	152, DII, B. Moti Bagh	118.45
46	K. Roy	1/3, Mall Road	154.45
47	R.K. Sharma	DII, 2500, Netaji Nagar	115.45
48	O.P. Sabharwal	M-60, Do.	124.25
49	P. Neckantan	6, DII Pandara Road.	173.95
50	Satinder Singh	15 Do.	666.50
51	Envier Ahmed	1/DII, Do.	146.45
52	M. Subhan	51, Do.	126.45
53	M.C. Ramaswamy	58, Do.	170.05
54	N.K. Trikha	79, Do.	171.00
55	S. Kumar Dev	89, Do.	117.60
56	U. Vajpai	315, Do.	365.50
57	K.D. Sarkar	323 Do.	120.55
58	V.N. Nayyar	352, Do.	123.45
59	A.K. Kidwai	317, DII, Pandara Road	172.30
60	B.P. Aggarwal	346, Do.	124.45
61	H.K. Dua	325, Do.	206.25
62	M.G. Tapaswai	71, Do.	129.00
63	G.K. Reddy	2/CI, Do.	226.25
64	P. Sabharwal	27, Do.	298.50
65	Dipta Sen	52, DII, Kaka Nagar	204.35
66	Shankar Pillai	A/B-9, Purana Quilla Road	1786.00
67	Subhash Chandra	99/DI, Rabindra Nagar	195.45
68	A.A. Goswamy	10, Do.	148.90
69	D. Nandi	21, Do.	144.00
70	V.K.M. Kutty	25, Do.	145.00

1	2	3	4
71	Raj Gill	89, Rabindra Nagar	165.65
72	N.C. Sah	98, Do.	160.00
73	Sumer Kaul	115, Do.	191.40
74	Chetan Chaddha	6, Do.	178.00
75	V.S. Sanghvi	10-A, S.S. Park	191.50
76	D.B.R. Chowdhuri	C-82, S.S. Park	193.50,
77	M.C. Rao	13/DII, Shahajahan Rd.	160.45
78	S. Chatterjee	15, Do.	167.45
79	S. Sethuraman	19, Do.	145.45
80	G.S. Chawla	67, Do.	168.65
81	V.V. Eswaran	75, CII, Do.	198.20
82	P.K.S. Kutty	15, CII, Tilak Marg	169.50
83	R.B. Bedi	41, Do.	845.70
84	L.P.S. Srivastava	296, DII, Vinay Marg	129.65
85	B. Thakur	298, Do.	140.25
86	D.G. Kulkarni	DII, 53, Kaka Nagar	127.45
87	Y.K. Bhatnagar	DII, 359, Vinay Marg	175.40
88	D.R. Goyal	DI, 81, Bharti Nagar	942.50 unauthorised occupa- tion w.e.f, 30-6-79.
89	Puram S. Azad	22-C, Havelock So.	513.50 unauthorised occupa- tion from 10-2-80.

Bio gas plants for use in Poultry, Dairy in Urban Areas

5565. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with Government to encourage construction of bio gas plants on large scale as a measure to supplement energy shortage in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to enact any law for the construction of bio gas plants at the outskirts of the urban areas where dairy poultry and

the like are run by private entrepreneurs; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A big bio-gas development programme is proposed to be taken up as a Centrally sponsored scheme during the Sixth Plan period. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 crores has been provided for the purpose. During the year 1981-82, an outlay of Rs. 5 crores has been proposed for

bio-gas development. Details of the scheme are being worked out.

(c) No such measure is under consideration.

(d) Question does not arise.

Integrated Education of Disabled

5566. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR

SINGH;

SHRI B. D. SINGH;

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had introduced a scheme for the integrated education of the handicapped, sometime in 1974;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have made any assessment with regard to the success or otherwise of the scheme; and

(d) if so, the result of the assessment made and the steps contemplated by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (d) The scheme for the integrated education of the handicapped was introduced in 1974. The scheme provided for payment of salary and special pay of Rs. 25/- per month to the teachers, transport allowance of Rs. 25/- per month for 10 months, books and stationery allowance of Rs. 150/- per child per year, equipment allowance of Rs. 500/- per child to each handicapped child, assessment of children and attendant for severely handicapped children and etc. The scheme is operated through the State Governments. 50 per cent cost on these items was met by the Central Government. The progress under this scheme has

been slow and 2177 handicapped students are getting education in the normal schools under this scheme at present.

2. The scheme has recently been revised. The entire cost of the scheme will now be met by the Central Government. In the revised scheme provision has been made for setting up of assessment centre for assessing children to be integrated in the normal school system, payment of higher rate of special pay to the teachers engaged in teaching of handicapped children in such schools, setting up of resource room and removal of architectural barriers in schools and higher rate of equipment allowance, transport allowance and escort allowance for handicapped children. Provision has also been made for meeting the cost of boarding and lodging in respect of children the income of whose parents is less than Rs. 750/- per month and for training of teachers. Setting up of pre-school-cum-parent counselling unit is also envisaged in schools under this scheme.

खाद ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली के माध्यम से आयोग द्वारा निमित्त/गेर सरकारी स्रोत से प्राप्त माल का दुरुपयोग बिक्री

5567. श्री राम सिंह शास्त्री : क्या आयोग पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग द्वारा स्वयं कौन-कौन सी वस्तुएं बनाई जाती हैं और ऐसी कौन-कौन सी वस्तुएं हैं, जिनके उत्पादन के लिए आयोग द्वारा ऋण आदि के रूप में सहायता दी जाती है ;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उनमें से किन-किन वस्तुओं की नई दिल्ली के

खादी भवन के माध्यम से बिक्री की गई और इस बिक्री की कुल राशि क्या है ; और

(ग) खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग द्वारा तथा गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं द्वारा निर्मित ऐसी वस्तुओं का जो वर्ष 1979-80 के इतिशेष माल में सम्मिलित थीं, पृथक-पृथक मूल्य क्या है ?

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबूदेवर राम) :

(क) खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग और राज्य खादी ग्रामोद्योग बोर्डों द्वारा सहायित संस्थाएँ/सहकारी संस्थापितियाँ तथा कारीगरों द्वारा खादी (मूती, सिलकी तथा ऊनी) और खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग अधिनियम जिसमें ग्रामीण उद्योगों की नामावली में संशोधन करने और नए ग्रामीण उद्योगों को शामिल करने हेतु समय-समय पर संशोधन किया गया है, की अनुमूची में दी गई 25 ग्रामीण उद्योग की वस्तुएं तयार की जाती हैं। उत्पादित की जाने वाली मुख्य वस्तुएं संलग्न विवरण में दर्शायी गई हैं।

(ख) खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली में बिक्री के लिए ये वस्तुएं रखी गई हैं : खादी (मूती, ऊनी तथा सिलकी) खादी के सिले-सिलाए कपड़े—पहने जाने वाले तथा बिना पहने जाने वाले कपड़े जैसे पदों, तौलिए, चादरें, मूती दरियां, दस्तकारी की वस्तुएं, जूतों और चमड़े की वस्तुओं जैसे ग्रामीण उद्योग उत्पाद, खाद्य तेल, हाथ से बना कामज, कपड़े धोने तथा नहाने का साबुन, शहद, पापड़, मसाले, अलंकरणियाँ, रेशा, बेंत तथा बांस की वस्तुएं। वर्गीकृत हस्तशिल्प की वस्तुएं जिनका विनिर्माण खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग क्षेत्र में नहीं होता है, भी बेची जाती हैं। पिछले तीन

वर्षों की बिक्री के आंकड़े निम्न प्रकार हैं :

वर्ष	लाख रुपये में
1977-78	310.64
1978-79	320.10
1979-80	329.45

(ग) उत्पादों के इतिशेष स्टॉक अधिप्राप्ति के खेत-वार नहीं रखे जाते हैं। 31-3-80 को खादी का 72.87 करोड़ रुपये का इतिशेष स्टॉक था। ग्रामीण उद्योग यूनियन देशभर में फैली हुई हैं और इतिशेष स्टॉकों के मूल्य के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

विवरण

1. खादी : मूती, सिलकी तथा ऊनी वस्त्र और सिले-सिलाए कपड़े, शालें, कम्बल, पोशाक सामग्री इत्यादि।
2. आज का विधायन, डिब्बाबन्दी उद्योग :—विभिन्न प्रकार का अनाज तथा दालें, बेकरी की वस्तुएं, कूटे हुए चावल, मुरमुरे, मसाले, पापड़ आदि।
3. ग्रामीण चमड़ा :—चमड़े से बनी वस्तुएं, जूते ;
4. गुड़ तथा खाण्डसारी उद्योग :—गुड़ तथा खाण्डसारी
5. मधुमक्खी पालन उद्योग :—शहद तथा मोम।
6. रेशा उद्योग : रस्सियां, थैले, चटाव इयां, मेजपोश, पदों जैसी रेशे से बनी वस्तुएं।
7. बड़ईगिरी तथा लोहारी : फर्नीचर, औजार तथा उपकरण।
8. लाख : लाख।

9. वन पर आधारित पौधों का एकत्रीकरण :—औषधियों के पौधे तथा फल ।
10. बेंत तथा बांस उद्योग :—बेंत तथा बांस की वस्तुएं ।
11. गोंद तथा राल उद्योग :—विभिन्न प्रकार का गोंद तथा राल ।
12. घानी तेल उद्योग :—विभिन्न प्रकार का तेल ।
13. माचिस तथा अग्नरबत्ती उद्योग :—माचिस, पटाखे तथा अग्नरबत्तियां ।
14. ताड़ गुड़ उद्योग :—ताड़ गुड़, ताड़ मिश्री तथा ताड़ की पत्तियों की सजावटी वस्तुएं, ब्रुश, टोकरियां आदि ।
15. ग्रामीण कुम्हारी उद्योग :—कुम्हारी वस्तुएं, ईंटें, मिट्टी के बर्तन, मिट्टी की नलियां, आदि ।
16. हस्त निर्मित कागज उद्योग :—विभिन्न प्रकार का हाथ से बना कागज ।
17. चूना उद्योग :—चूना, लिम्पो सीमेंट ।
18. फल विधायन तथा परिष्करण :—डिब्बाबन्द फल तथा अचार ।
19. एल्युमिनियम के घरेलू बर्तन :—एल्युमिनियम के बर्तन ।
20. कुटीर साबुन उद्योग :—अखाद्य तेल, नहाने तथा कपड़े धोने का साबुन ।
21. कत्था बनाना :—कत्था ।
22. लोक वस्त्र तथा पालीवस्त्र :—वस्त्र, पोशाक सामग्री ।

Khajuraho Festival of Dances

5568. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD;
SHRI BHUKHU RAM JAIN:

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

(a) whether his attention had been drawn to the news item published in newspapers that the Khajuraho Festival of Dances organised by the Madhya Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation enables the idol thieves to steal the images and lift valuable pieces lying throughout the Bundelkhand region;

(b) if so, whether Government issue immediate orders for the withdrawal of the permission to hold function within the Khajuraho Temple complex; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) There was such a news item recently in a national daily newspaper.

(b) and (c) The festival this year has already been held.

Permission for holding the festival within the protected complex had been granted on stipulated terms and conditions. Even so, keeping in view the interest of the monument and the lawn attached thereto, it has been suggested to the Govt. of M. P. that future programmes may be organised outside the protected limits so that the monuments are not in any way damaged.

Operation Flood Programme and its Impact

5569. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) since when the operation flood scheme for Dairy Development has started functioning;

(b) what are the salient features of the scheme;

(c) what was the production of milk before the launching of the scheme and what progress has been made in the production of milk since the programme was launched; and

(d) what has been the impact of the scheme on the farmers' standard of living who are covered under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Operation Flood I Project was started in July 1970.

(b) The salient objectives of the Scheme were:

(i) To increase milk processing facilities in the Metropolitan city dairies at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras from 10 lakh litres a day to 27.50 lakh litres per day at the end of the project period.

(ii) To augment production and procurement of milk through provision of technical inputs to milk producers in the hinterland areas in selected districts of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and the Union Territory of Delhi.

(c) The estimated production of milk in the country is 30.00 million tonnes in 1979-80 as against 21.2 million tonnes during 1968-69.

(d) Under the programme, technical inputs and other services for cattle care and milk production have been provided to about 1.36 million farmer members through about 10,000 village dairy cooperatives. The farmer-members have also generally secured increased cash incomes.

Laying of Sewer Lines in Blocks 'A' and 'C' Janak Puri New Delhi

5570. SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for improvement in sewer lines at A and C Blocks of Janak Puri Residential Scheme was sent to the Delhi Development Authority by Municipal Corporation of Delhi in February, 1980;

(b) whether the proposal has not yet been cleared by DDA; and

(c) if so, the steps which have been taken to settle their dispute and bring relief to the colony?

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

(b) The DDA has reported that an ad hoc payment of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been made to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi for rectification of deficiency in the sewerage system of Janakpuri.

(c) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi have reported that tenders for the two works have been invited and that with the completion of these works substantial relief would be provided to these two blocks of Janakpuri.

Delay in Neendakara and Vizhinjam Fishing Harbour

5571. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether scheme for the next stage of development of Neendakara and Vizhinjam fishing harbour have been pending Centre's final sanction;

(b) if so, since when and what is the present stage of clearance;

(c) whether these projects have been taken up by the State Government for execution;

(d) if so, the amount expended so far; and

(e) whether Government would take step to cut short further delay and to expedite their completion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Proposals for construction of fishing harbours at Vizhinjam and Neendakara were initially made in 1975 in the context of possible World Bank assistance. Thereafter, the proposals underwent several changes both in content as well as cost. The revised proposal in respect of Vizhinjam Fishing Harbour was received in May, 1979. The State has been advised to establish economic viability by trial operations from Vizhinjam. In the absence of any positive response to this suggestion, the possibility of using some of the Government of India vessels is being examined. The revised proposal in respect of Neendakara Fishing Harbour was received in February 1981. This proposal is being examined in consultation with the various appraising agencies of the Government.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The State Government has already spent Rs. 63.76 lakhs on the construction of Vizhinjam Fishing Harbour and Rs. 26.69 lakhs on the construction of Neendakara Fishing Harbour. The former is in addition to Rs 173.0 lakhs made available by the Government for the first stage of the Vizhinjam Fishing Harbour.

(e) While every effort will be made to expedite the decision of the Government of India, there could be some inevitable time lag in view of the appraisals to be undertaken for sanctioning such high cost projects. However, much of the delay in the past had been largely due to frequent revisions of the proposals.

Visit of ICAR Team to West Bengal and North Eastern Region

5572. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:
SHRIMATI GEETA
MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of I.C.A.R. teams which visited West Bengal and North Eastern region during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the number of agro-scientists in these teams and the subjects enquired into and the areas thereof; and

(c) the details of the reports submitted by these teams and the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI): (a) to

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. [See No. LT-2252/81].

Request for Fish Surplus from West Bengal

5573. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that West Bengal Government has approached different State Governments having sufficient fish surplus to supply fish in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) whether Government would consider the local consumption of fish while making exports of fish to other countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) West Bengal Government has not approached other State Governments to supply fish.

(b) However, the West Bengal State Fisheries Cooperative Federation

Limited has been procuring small quantities of fish from other states.

(c) Fresh water fish for which there is demand in West Bengal is not being exported. Only high priced marine products are being exported from West Bengal.

Government Accommodation for the Staff of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariats

5574. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been allotment of Government accommodation for the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha employees; if so, details thereabout;

(b) the total number of employees of the two Secretariats separately;

(c) how many of them have been allotted houses;

(d) the reasons for not allotting houses to all of them;

(e) whether on any occasion, quota of houses for the employees has been refused; and

(f) if so, the details thereabout and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Lok Sabha Secretariat has their own pool of accommodation for allotment to their employees and allotment is controlled and administered by them. The staff of Rajya Sabha Sectt. is eligible for allotment from the General Pool. The details are being collected.

(b) to (d) The information is being collected.

(e) and (f) The Lok Sabha Secretariat have their own programme of construction of houses for their employees. Pending construction of their own pool quarters, 10 per cent of the newly constructed quarters in DIZ areas are being placed at their disposal, from the General Pool subject to

adjustment of equal number of quarters to be constructed in their pool limited to phase III only. To this extent their quota has been completed except 8 type D quarters which have been utilised for other urgent needs.

Incentive to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Students in Orissa

5575. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question 195 on 2nd March, 1981 regarding incentive to Scheduled Tribes students and state:

(a) the details of the programmes which are being operated in the State of Orissa for giving incentives to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students in the age group 6-14; and

(b) the quantum of Central grants sanctioned and released to Orissa State during the last 3 years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The special incentive programmes are:

(i) Provision of free reading and writing materials.

(ii) Supply of nationalised textbooks at the primary stage.

(iii) Provision of mid-day meals.

(iv) Issue of garments to students in sevashram schools.

(v) Establishment of residential schools.

(vi) Provision of hostel facilities.

(vii) Sanction of attendance scholarships.

(viii) Sanction of pre-matric scholarships for middle and lower secondary stages for students in recognised schools and to children of those engaged in unclean occupations like scavengers of dry latrines, flayers, tanners, etc.

(b) The quantum of funds for education allocated out of the special central grants for scheduled caste and tribe students during the last three years were:

(i) 1977-78	. Rs. 28.00 lakhs
(ii) 1978-79	. Rs. 102.00 lakhs
(iii) 1979-80	. Rs. 155.72 lakhs

Upgradation of Post Office at Dankimari, Jalpaiguri

5576. SHRI SUBODH SEN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations for upgrading the post office at Dankimari, P. S. Dhupguri, Jalpaiguri district in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, what decision Government have taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Superintendent of post offices, Jalpaiguri Division received a proposal for upgrading the Extra-Departmental branch post office at Dankimari into a sub post office. The proposal was examined but found not justified according to the norms laid down by the department.

Setting up of Automatic Battery System at Sivakasi

5577. SHRI N. SOUNDARAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up automatic battery system instead of Central battery system at Sivakasi;

(b) whether there is any proposal to provide STD facilities to Sivakasi as it has communication links with all over the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 2500 lines Automatic exchange has been planned. Barring any unforeseen hold ups the Automatic Exchange may be commissioned by 1984-85. STD is also being planned simultaneously.

Complaints against Khara Baghera Post Office, Shajahanpur

5578. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether serious complaints of misappropriation of fund, negligence of duty and harassment to the residents of area by the official of the Post Office at Khara Baghera, Shajahanpur, U. P. have been received; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, One complaint was received recently which is under investigation.

Development of Land in Sector I, R. K. Puram, New Delhi

5579. SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a big ground lying barren and fenced in Sector I, R. K. Puram, New Delhi which was handed over by the Land and Development office to the Corporation, couple of years ago for developing the same into a park-cum-garden;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the road-side land along the main roads in R. K. Puram were fenced by the Corporation spending lakhs of rupees for beautification;

(c) whether it is further a fact that there has been no progress in the matter so far and the fencing has disappeared at some places; and

(d) if so, when these will be developed and made use-worthy?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SING): (a) A piece of land measuring 1,578 acres was offered for allotment to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi for development of a park in Sector-I, R. K. Puram on 19-2-80. The possession of the land has not been handed over to the Corporation pending execution/registration of the Agreement for Lease.

(b) to (d) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi have fenced the road side land by planting trees and shrubs as a part of its tree plantations campaign and they are regularly maintaining the fence.

Policy Regarding Appointment of Retired Personnel

Policy Regarding Appointment of Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of Government with regard to appointment of retired personnel in the Posts and Telegraphs Department;

(b) how many retired persons are allowed to continue in service; and

(c) the reasons for allowing them to continue in service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) According to the policy of Government proposals for grant of extension in service or re-employment of employees beyond the age of superannuation should not, ordinarily, be considered. Extension in service/re-employment may be considered only in very rare and exceptional circumstances in the public interest provided one

of the following conditions is satisfied:—

(i) the other officers are not ripe enough to take over the job;

(ii) that the retiring officer is of outstanding merit..

Even in cases where extension in service/re-employment is considered, a maximum age limit of 60 years is prescribed as the deadline for non-scientific/non-technical posts and 62 years in the case of scientific/technical personnel.

P&T Department follows the policy of the Government as mentioned above in regard to grant of extension in service/re-employment of its employees.

(b) Two retired employees have been allowed to continue in service as on date.

(c) The two employees have been re-employed in the public interest on the ground that no suitable substitutes were available in time to replace them. Both the employees are performing duties of a specialised nature.

Pucca Building for Post Office at Amalapuram

5581. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no pucca building has yet been constructed for the Post Office at Amalapuram in East Godavary district, Andhra Pradesh, though Amalapuram has been made a Divisional Headquarters for Post Offices;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when a pucca building is expected to be completed at Amalapuram?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The existing building is in two levels and contains several small rooms. The building was constructed about 60 years ago. The accommodation available is inadequate. Extension of this building is not possible. Accordingly, it is proposed to demolish the existing building and to construct a new one. The work is proposed to be taken up during the year 1981-82.

Women's Bureau

5582. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the aims and objects for which Women's Bureau in the Ministry of Social Welfare was established;

(b) what is the staff strength of this Bureau; and

(c) what are the concrete achievements and contributions of this Bureau since its establishment?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Coordinating and monitoring programmes relating to women, liaising with Central Ministries/Departments and State Governments and international agencies for implementation of programmes for women's welfare and development and developing clearing house of information on women.

(b) One Joint Secretary, one Deputy Secretary and one Under Secretary with supporting staff.

(c) A statement is attached.

Statement

Besides servicing the National Committee on Women and the Steering Committee of the National Committee, the main contributions of the Bureau include:

(i) preparation of a National Plan of Action for Women identifying areas of education, employment,

health, family planning and nutrition, social welfare and legislation for action to serve as guidelines for other Ministries and State Governments and U.Ts. for preparation of their plans.

(ii) formation of state level committees for women on the pattern of National Committee on women in most of the states and establishments of women's cells and women's, finance/development corporations in some States.

(iii) examination of the recommendations of the Committee on the status of Women in India and follow up action on them resulting, among others, in:

a. Equal Remuneration Act 1976 providing for equal wages for equal work.

b. Marriage Laws Amendment Act 1976 incorporating changes in the Hindu Marriage Act and Special Marriages Act.

c. Factories Amendment Act 1976 including reduction in the minimum number of women employees from 50 to 30 for the establishment of creches by employers.

d. Child Marriages Restraint (Amendment) Act 1978 increasing the legal age of marriage of boys and girls and making the offence cognizable for limited purposes.

(iv) Increasing awareness of and focussing attention on the problems of women and strategies and measures needed for them by participating in and contribution to specialised groups and forums in different fields of education, rural development and employment, and by other initiatives reflected in the focus on women in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

(v) Expansion of the coverage and scope of working women's hostels programme in the country.

(vi) Initiation of a new programme of assistance for setting up training centres for training and rehabilitation of women in distress.

(vii) Expansion of the programmes of condensed courses, vocational training, creches for children of working and ailing mothers and socio-economic programme of the Central Social Welfare Board.

(viii) Introduction of a new programme of functional literacy of adult women.

(ix) Development and implementation of innovative, experimental programmes for improving women's skills, capabilities and access to social services.

(x) Identification through Small Industries Development Organisation, of small industries specially suitable for women.

(xi) Collection of information and documentation on women.

Duplicate Receipt of Registered Letters

5583. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the postal department has done away with the system of keeping duplicate receipt of the registered letters; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उराव) :

(क) और (ख) :

1. बिदिशा जिला

1. सतपाड़ा
2. तेम्रोडा
3. देपानखड़ा
4. मुगलसराय

2. रायसेन जिला

1. सुल्तान गंज
2. नामहोरी

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

(b) In order to economise in paper simplification and elimination of the forms wherever possible, the system of keeping a duplicate receipt of the registered letters has since been abolished with effect from 14th February, 1975.

बिदिशा, रायसेन और सीहोर जिलों के लिए पब्लिक काल कार्यालय

5584. श्री प्रतापभानु शर्मा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1980-81 के दौरान बिदिशा, रायसेन और सीहोर जिलों में कितने पब्लिक काल कार्यालय स्थापित किए जाने का विचार है : और उनके प्रस्तावित स्थल कौन से हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से उन पब्लिक काल कार्यालयों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने 31 जनवरी, 1981 को अपना कार्य संचालन शुरू कर दिया है ; और

(ग) उपर्युक्त जिलों में वर्ष 1981-82 की अवधि में कितने पब्लिक काल कार्यालय स्थापित किए जाने का विचार है और उनमें कितनी धनराशि खर्च होगी ?

31-1-81 को चालू था ।

—वही—

—वही—

31-1-81 को चालू नहीं था ।

(6-3-81 को खोला गया)

अभी तक नहीं खोला गया ।

—वही—

3. सीहोर जिला

1. भोरा

31-1-81 को चालू था ।

2. लडकुई

—वही—

(ग) 1981-82 के लिए लक्ष्यों को अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है ।

Housing Facilities to Postal Employees

5585. SHRI G. DEVARAYA NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to provide housing facilities to postal employees; and

(b) if so, what are the facilities so far provided if not, what is the proposal to provide housing facility to the postal employees?

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

(b) 9,870 departmental staff quarters are available for the postal staff. In addition it is proposed to construct 13,285 staff quarters for the postal staff during the period 1980-85. Besides, around 11,000 rented quarters are also available, majority of which have been provided as part of the service condition.

Acquisition of Land

5586. SHRI H. N. GOWDA:

SHRI D. M. PUTTE

GOWDA:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

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

(a) how much land was acquired by the DDA under Section 4 of Land Acquisition Act;

(b) the details of this land development and purpose for which it is being allotted;

(c) whether a major portion of the land acquired had not been developed, if so, the details thereof;

(d) reasons for delay in developing the same; and

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

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

Selection and Assessment by Agricultural Scientist, Recruitment Board

5587. SHRI L. S. TUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the number of selections and assessments made by the Agricultural Scientist Recruitment Board during last 2 years and the final decision taken on those and intimated to the candidates, showing the time lag between applications, disposal by the Board, clearance by the ICAR-Hq. and the President, ICAR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): There are 266 cases of selection and 1161 cases of assessments by Agricultural Scientist Recruitment Board from the period 1-4-79 to 15-3-81.

The complete information regarding the final decision taken on these selections and intimated to the candidates, showing the time lag between applications, disposal by the Board, clearance by the I.C.A.R. H.Q. and the President, I.C.A.R. is being compiled and will be laid on the table of the House.

Pending applications for Telephone Connections in Tiruvalla, Mavelikara, Kayamkulam Sub-division, Kerala

5588. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of applications for telephone

connection are pending in the Tiruvalla, Mavelikara and Kayamkulam Sub-Division in Kerala;

(b) the number of pending applications in each telephone exchange in the above sub-division; and

(c) what action Government propose to take to provide early connections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) and (b): The information is annexed.

(c) Existing exchanges are being expanded.

Statement

Applications for telephones pending as on 1-3-81 at exchanges in Tiruvalla, Mavelikara and Karthikapally (Kayamkulam) Talukas of Kerala.

Sl. No.	Exchange	Sub-Division (Taluka)	Applications on the waiting list as on 1-3-81
1	2	3	4
1	Tiruvalla	Tiruvalla	220
2	Eraviparoor	"	16
3	Theodical	"	24
4	Varayanoor	"	22
5	Puramattom	"	37
6	Kumvanad	"	89
7	Ayiroor	"	46
8	Kunnamthanam	"	25
9	Ezhumattoor	"	5
10	Chungapara	"	5
11	Malapally	"	32
12	Punnaveli	"	1
13	Vaipur	"	2
			526

1	2	3	4
14	Mavelikkara	Mavelikkara	113
15	Kollakadavu	,,	10
16	Kattanam	,,	15
17	Noornad	,,	19
18	Pandalam	,,	30
19	Kayam Kulam	Karthikapally (Kayamkulam)	72
20	Oachira	,,	43
21	Muthukulam	,,	17
22	Haripad	,,	28
23	Thrikkurapuzha	,,	20
Grand total			893

N.B. No sub-division (Taluka) is designated Kayam Kulam. However Kayam Kulam is situated in Karthikapally Taluka for which information has been given.

Regular pay scale of casual labourers in forest department in Andaman

5589. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that about 760 casual mazdoors who rendered service ranging from 6 to 12 years in the Forest Department of Andaman and Nicobar Islands have not yet been brought in to regular scale of pay;

(b) if so, what action has been taken for regularising their service; and

(c) the time by which the matter will be settled?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The proposal for creation of 760 posts to regularise the services of mazdoors ranging from 3 years and more is under consideration of Government of India and is expected to be decided soon.

भारत सरकार मुद्रणालयों से काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को बोनस

5590. श्री सूरज भानु : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेल, डाक-तार तथा रक्षा कर्मचारियों की तरह भारत सरकार मुद्रणालयों में काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों को बोनस दिया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब से ;

(ग) क्या पिछली सरकार ने उक्त कर्मचारियों को बोनस की अदायगी के संबंध में कोई योजना तैयार की थी ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उनकी प्रति सभा पटल पर रखने का है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास वक्ता (श्री मोक्ष गारायज सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Vacant posts of Executive council of J.N.U.

5591. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts in the Executive Council of the Jawaharlal Nehru University which are presently vacant stating the period for which these posts have been lying unfilled; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to fill up the vacant posts in the Executive Council of the University?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) There are ten vacancies of the Executive Council of the Jawaharlal Nehru University and the periods for which these posts are lying unfilled are as follows:—

No. of Vacancies	Date since Vacant
Two	24-4-80
One	11-5-80
Four	5-2-81
Three	21-2-81

(b) The matter is receiving attention of the Government.

Bonus for DDA Employees

5592. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a Supreme Court Judgements given on the 17th February, 1981 that DDA may consider paying bonus to its employees in the interests of sound management labour relations;

(b) if so, what are details and background of this decision of Supreme Court; and

(c) the action being taken to implement this decision of the Supreme Court?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b) The D.D.A. has stated that a certified copy of the Supreme Court Judgement is yet to be received.

(c) Does not arise.

Disparity in the Treatment between Rural and Urban phone Subscriber

5593. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the disparity of treatment between rural phone subscribers and urban phone subscribers;

(b) whether Government will reduce the annual rent of rural phones; and

(c) if not, how Government propose to reduce disparities in treatment of rural phone users?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) No, Sir, there is no disparity to the disadvantage of the rural subscribers. Different rentals have however been prescribed for exchanges of different sizes. Lower sizes of exchanges which are necessarily installed in rural exchanges have lower rental per annum.

(b) No, Sir, there is no such proposal.

(c) Security deposit and advance deposit have already been reduced to Rupees hundred each for rural subscribers.

Egg Board

5594. SHRI T. DAMODAR REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up Egg Board or Egg Corporation to regulate the sale of eggs and poultry produce; and

(b) if so, when and the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Selection of SC/ST Students for Central Schools

5595. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Technical Education Bureau had a programme to work out a scheme to spot promising Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe boys and girls to be educated at Central Schools with scholarships;

(b) if so, what is the criteria for their selection;

(c) whether these boys and girls would be selected on the basis of their performance in class X and they would be educated for plus two stage on Government expense; and

(d) the details in the regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (d) This Ministry is preparing a Scheme for helping SC/ST candidates to avail themselves of the reserved seats for admission to the various undergraduate courses in the Indian Institutes of Technology.

People's Action for Development (India)

5596. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased state:

(a) when the People's Action for Development (India) under the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction had been formed;

(b) if so, the details of programmes taken up by it at present; and

(c) details of amount given to different Stages as financial aid by it so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) People's Action for Development (India) formerly known as Freedom from Hunger Campaign was formed in 1960. The responsibility of PADI was transferred in May, 1980 from the Ministry of Agriculture to the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction.

(b) PADI seeks to supplement government's efforts in rural development by promoting voluntary action for rural development. Towards this end, it receives assistance from national and international donors, and provides in turn assistance to voluntary organisations engaged in rural development. Project aiming at the uplift-

ment of small and marginal farmers, landless agricultural labourers, fishermen etc. are funded. The activities taken up relate primarily to minor irrigation, integrated rural development, farm development, farmers education and training, cattle development, forestry etc.

(c) The amount released for various projects in different States is as shown below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Amount released
1. Andhra Pradesh	95.07
2. Arunachal Pradesh	1.61
3. Assam	1.90
4. Bihar	466.16
5. Gujarat	93.24
6. Haryana	1.76
7. Kerala	4.62
8. Madhya Pradesh	52.44
9. Karnataka	304.38
10. Maharashtra	500.16
11. Orissa	9.42
12. Punjab	7.60
13. Rajasthan	37.46
14. Tamil Nadu	21.91
15. West Bengal	21.37
16. Uttar Pradesh	125.30
17. Pondicherry	4.01
18. Delhi	6.71
19. Meghalaya	0.57
20. Others*	152.46

1916.54

*Others—denotes schemes spread over more than one State.

Employment to Disabled

5597. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:

SHRI N. V. SHEJWALKAR:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to celebrate 1981 as the year of the disabled;

(b) whether his Ministry has finalised any plans for giving employment to the disabled during this period;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) how many such disabled persons will get Jobs in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government have reserved 3 per cent of vacancies for physically handicapped persons. In addition Posts & Telegraphs Department has formulated a Scheme for opening attended type guaranteed Public Call Offices in Airports, Railway Stations, Bus Terminals, Big Public Parks, etc. employing handicapped persons and ex-servicemen as hirers. During 1981 it is proposed to open 200 such Public Call Telephones in the country.

(d) The extent of recruitment of disabled persons in Rajasthan Posts & Telegraphs Circles will depend on the number of vacancies arising during the year and the availability of suitable candidates of these categories.

Criteria for Treatment of Calls as Local

5598. SHRI D. L. BAITHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the maximum distance for which a telephone call is treated as local call;

(b) whether it is a fact that it varies from place to place viz. at one place telephone call within 4 km. are treated as trunk calls whereas calls within 8 kms. are treated as local calls at some other places;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government would adopt a uniform policy in this regard; if not, why?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):

(a) to (c). Local call means a call from a subscriber's line to another telephone within the same exchange system 'Local area' means the area with 5 K.Ms. radial distance from a telephone exchange or such area which the telegraph authority has declared to be a local area for the purpose of telephone connection. The following policy is being adopted for defining the 'local area' of an exchange system—

(i) Single Exchange Areas—The local area of a single exchange telephone system will comprise of all localities which are within a radial distance of 5 Kms. from the exchange. In case the town has an established municipality or corporation with well defined limits and if any localities served by this municipality/corporation are beyond 5 Kms. of the exchange such localities will also be included in the local area. However, any localities within the local area which provide unusual difficulties in giving telephone service such as high hills, lakes, etc. would be specifically excluded.

(ii) Towns served by more than one telephone exchange are likely to have a well-defined municipality or corporation. All telephone exchanges within the limits of such municipality/corporation will be treated as local area exchanges. All subscribers who are within the Municipal Corporation boundary or

those who are within 5 KMs radial distance of any local area exchanges will be treated as local area subscribers. Subscribers who are outside this local area may also be connected to the multi-exchanges system as long-distance subscribers if there is no other exchange to serve them. All such subscribers outside the municipal limits but served from one of the local area exchanges are liable to be removed from that local area and connected to a new exchange if and when opened outside the municipal limits to serve that area. All localities within the local area which provide unusual difficulties in providing telephone service such as high hills, lakes etc. would be specifically excluded.

(iii) The 'Telegraph Authority' can within its own authority decide 'local area' of any exchange system on special consideration as for example metropolitan cities like. Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras have local areas defined for them specially.

(d) It would be difficult to adopt a uniform policy as there are three types of Exchange systems:

- (1) Single Exchange system.
- (2) Multiple exchange system.
- (3) Metropolitan Exchange System.

Indonesian know-how for Brackish water Fish Development in Andhra Pradesh

5599. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indonesian Government has agreed to provide technical expertise for the brackish water fish development in Andhra Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

(SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The FAO/SIDA assisted Bay of Bengal Programme, Madras sponsored a 3-Member TCDC (Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries) Mission from Indonesia to Andhra Pradesh to advise on the general Development of Coastal aquaculture in the State. The Mission visited suitable Brackish water areas in Andhra Pradesh mostly during February, 1981. The Mission has given its technical advice to the counterpart staff of the State Government.

Mohane Reservoir Scheme

5600. SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mohane Reservoir Scheme has been received by Government;

(b) if so, what is the stage of progress in the work; and

(c) how soon it is going to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (c) The Mohane Reservoir-cum-Barrage Scheme submitted by Bihar Government has been technically examined in the Central Water Commission and comments sent to the State Government in August, 1976, June, 1977 and November, 1977. The State Government have intimated that the modified report will be submitted by June, 1981.

International Arts and Cultural Institute

5601. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to develop the Kerala Kalamandalam as an International Arts

and Cultural Institute for propagating the arts like Kathakali, Mohiniyattam etc.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

डाक व तार कर्मचारियों के विकलांग बच्चों को छात्रवृत्तियां

5602. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डाक व तार कर्मचारियों के विकलांग बच्चों को छात्रवृत्तियां देने का निर्णय किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है और उक्त छात्रवृत्तियां कब से दी जाएंगी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कानिक उरांव) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) शैक्षिक वर्ष 1980-81 से 20 रु० प्रति माह की दर से 100 छात्रवृत्तियां ।

Financial Assistance to States for Social Welfare Activities

5603. SHRI KRISHAN DATT SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) details of the financial assistance given to the various States for social welfare activities during the last two years;

(b) the State-wise number of social organisations which are being given grants by Government indicating the amount thereof, in each case; and

(c) the position regarding utilisation of the grants given?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and the same will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

News Item "India-USSR Sign Irrigation Protocol"

5604. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:
DR. VASANT KUMAR PAN-
DIT:

SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH
CHAUDHARI:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards a news item appearing in the "Indian Express" dated 22nd January, 1981 under the caption "India-USSR Sign Irrigation protocol";

(b) if so, the names and status of the Soviet delegation that visited India in this connection, the outcome of discussions held with their counter-parts in India, duration of their stay and names of places visited by them; and

(c) whether similar advice was sought from USA and other European countries, if so, the details thereof if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Mr. N. A. Lopatin, Deputy Minister for Power and Electrification and Mr. V. A. Medvedev, President, V/O 'Selkhozpromexport' of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic visited India and held discussions with the officials of the Ministry of Irrigation in New Delhi on 16th and 20th January, 1981 and they did not visit any irrigation or power project in India. During the discussions it was agreed that the Soviet Organisations would render co-operation to Indian Organi-

sations in the preparation of feasibility study of an enterprise to be set up in India for the production of prefabricated components for construction of canal structures and canal lining; and for construction of an experimental dam by using directional blasting technique. The Soviet side also agreed to offer technical assistance for the research scheme for 'Biological control of Submerged Aquatic Weeds'. The Indian side reiterated their readiness to render technical assistance in the field of physical Model Testing for Hydraulic Structures.

(c) The Government of India have not sought any advice for these projects from United States of America or any other European countries as such a need was not felt.

Settlement of Cauvery Waters Dispute on the Basis of 1924 Agreement

5605. SHRI N. SELVARAJU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state whether Government propose to intercede and settle the unending Cauvery Waters Dispute on the basis of the 1924 Agreement, which is "very much alive" as per the Report of the Technical Experts Committee set up by the Tamil Nadu Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): The Central Government is already endeavouring to bring about a negotiated settlement of the long-standing Cauvery Waters Dispute. For this purpose, the matter has been under discussion with the basin-States for quite some time. In the last Inter-State meeting with the Chief Ministers held in December, 1980, it was agreed that the States might suggest amendments and modification in the 1976 understanding and the approach adopted therein, after which another meeting at Chief Ministers level would be convened.

In pursuance of this decision, proposals from the Governments of Kerala, Karnataka and Pondicherry

have already been received. The proposals from Tamil Nadu Government are awaited. After the receipt of proposals from Tamil Nadu, it is proposed to convene another meeting of the Chief Ministers.

The report of the Technical Experts Committee set up by the Government of Tamil Nadu has not been received by the Central Government.

Unauthorised Construction of Super Structure in Connaught Circus, New Delhi

5606. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the unauthorised construction of super structures in the Municipal Market, Connaught Circus;

(b) how these constructions are coming up;

(c) why no action has been taken for their removal; and

(d) officers responsible for such inaction?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b) The New Delhi Municipal Committee has reported that two stall holders in Municipal Market, Connaught Circus, have unauthorisedly carried out constructions and have put up super-structures on their stalls.

(c) In view of the fact that a representation of the Connaught Circus Municipal Market Association for permitting them vertical expansion of the stalls is under consideration of New Delhi Municipal Committee, further action against the two stall holders has been kept in abeyance by the Committee.

(d) Does not arise.

Posts of Vice Chancellors in Indian Universities

5607. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Central Universities where the posts of Vice-Chancellors are lying vacant along with the period for which they have been lying vacant as also the reasons for the vacancies and not filling the posts;

(b) the likely dates by which the posts would be filled up in each case;

(c) whether any of the Vice Chancellors in these Universities have been given extension during the past 5 years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The posts of Vice-Chancellors are lying vacant in the Jawaharlal Nehru University and North-Eastern Hill University since 14th October, 1980 and 11th November, 1980, respectively. Action for appointment of Vice-Chancellor, Jawaharlal Nehru University is under process and a decision in the matter is expected to be taken soon. The constitution of Selection Committee for appointment of Vice-Chancellor, North-Eastern Hill University is under process.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Funds given to A.V.A.R.D. for development Activities

5608. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) how much amount the Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development (AVARD) and its affiliated organisations Mandra Unnayan

Samsad have received from the Central Government for development activities;

(b) whether it is a fact that the funds so received from the Central Government and EZE, a Christian Organisation of West Germany, were misutilised by acquiring and running a cold storage;

(c) whether any action has been taken in the matter by Government; and

(d) if so, what and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Guidelines for Admission to Engineering, Medical, Veterinary and Law Courses

5609. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposals under the consideration of Government to provide guidelines for the States with regard to admission into the (i) Engineering, (ii) Medical, (iii) Veterinary, and (iv) Law Courses;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The matter concerns the respective State Governments and the Universities to which the Colleges/Institutions are affiliated.

Scheme for help to women folk

5610. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION

AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sponsored any special scheme to help the women-folk especially those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Special Schemes are being implemented to help all women including those from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. These include:—

1. Socio-economic programmes of the Central Social Welfare Board to provide work and wage to women.

2. Condensed courses for adult women by the Central Social Welfare Board to give one and two year courses for preparing for matriculation examination and vocational training courses.

3. Scheme of creches for children of ailing and working mothers.

4. Working Women's Hostels' Scheme to give assistance to voluntary organisations to construct Working Women's Hostels and day-care centres.

5. Scheme of assistance to voluntary organisations to set up training centres/institutes for rehabilitation of women in distress.

6. Functional literacy for adult women in Integrated Child Development Services blocks.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर काम कर रहे अधिकारियों को विदेश भेजा जाना

5611. श्री हिमाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर काम कर रहे कितने

अधिकारियों को विदेश भेजा गया था और उन पर कितना वार्षिक व्यय हुआ ;

(ख) उन्हें विदेशों में किस प्रकार के प्रशिक्षण के लिये भेजा गया था और क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को उनके प्रशिक्षण से लाभ हुआ है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उन्हें विदेशों में भेजने के क्या कारण हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्वाह और आवास जंको (श्री भोष्म नारायण सिंह) :

(क) और (ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने बताया है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर कार्य कर रहे दो अधिकारियों को विदेश में प्रशिक्षण के लिए भेजा गया था और उनके प्रशिक्षणावधि के दौरान उन्हें 9805.00 रुपये की राशि वेतन तथा भत्तों के रूप में दी गई थी । दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा उनके यात्रा भत्ते/दैनिक भत्ते पर कोई अन्य खर्च नहीं किया गया । "सामुदायिक जलपूर्ति एवं स्वच्छता" शिक्षण में विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन शिक्षा-वृत्ति 1979 के अन्तर्गत इन अधिकारियों में से एक अधिकारी अमेरिका और तुर्की गया था और दूसरा अधिकारी कोलम्बो प्लान के अन्तर्गत "नगर विकास प्रशासन पाठ्यक्रम" के लिए सिडनी गया था ।

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने उनके प्रशिक्षण से लाभ उठाया है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Scheme of Agriculture, Horticulture and Conservation

5612. SHRI CHINGWANG KON-YAK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the measures proposed by Government

for speeding up implementation of schemes related to Agriculture, Horticulture and Soil Conservation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RE-CONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): Government has evolved suitable procedures for ensuring proper implementation of the various agricultural development programmes including those relating to Agricultural Production, Horticulture and Soil Conservation. Programme implementation is closely monitored through periodical progress reports obtained from the State Governments and other Implementing Agencies, supplemented by visits by Central Government officials to the States. During these visits, the officers watch the programme in actual operation on the ground and try to identify the problems and difficulties hampering the speedy implementation of the programmes. On return to the headquarters, the officers submit their findings to the Government and appropriate action is taken on their suggestions to speed up the implementation of programmes. Besides, both at the planning stage as well as in the course of implementation, meetings are held with the State Government/Implementing Agencies to review the progress of implementation of schemes, identify constraints and take suitable remedial measures so as to accelerate the pace of implementation.

Besides, in the case of programme for the development of rice, pulses, millets, oilseeds, sugarcane, cotton, jute, etc. there are Commodity Directorates located in different parts of the country. The task of these Commodities Directorates is to help the Centre in effective planning for the development of the commodities with which they are concerned and also monitor closely the implementation of the programmes with a view to achieving the target of increased production aimed at. The problems noticed in the field are conveyed by the Commodity Directorates to the Department of Agri-

culture and Cooperation at the Centre and other concerned agencies and organisations for finding quick solutions.

So far as Horticulture is concerned, recently Government has created a new Horticulture Division in the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation for giving adequate attention to the programmes for development of horticulture in the country, providing necessary coordination with the State Governments and taking measures for speedy implementation of the programmes in this field.

HUDCO's Assistance to Nagaland

5613. SHRI CHINGWANG KON-YAK: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for assistance to Nagaland from the Housing Urban Development Corporation is under examination of Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) received from the Development Authority, Nagaland, Kohima, a commercial project for reconstruction of Nagaland House at Calcutta. Details of the same are as under:—

Location	Calcutta
Project Cost	Rs. 257.69 lacs.
Loan amount	Rs. 157.13 lacs.
Total plinth area	12,230 sq. mtrs.
Number of Floors	10

The project has been appraised by HUDCO and the Development Authority, Nagaland, is still to comply with the requirement indicated by it (HUDCO).

Indiscipline among Students

5614. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:

SHRI CHITTA BASU:

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

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

(a) whether it is fact that there has been growing indiscipline and lawlessness among the students in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government have inquired into the cause; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) While there are isolated incidents of unrest and agitation among students in different parts of the country from time to time, it may not be correct to assume that indiscipline and lawlessness are growing among students as a whole.

(b) and (c). No specific study as such has been conducted by Government about the reasons for unrest among students. However, the immediate reasons for agitations vary from State to State and institution to institution. In a number of cases, the main reasons are purely local incidents. It is for the concerned authorities to take appropriate steps in each case to deal with the situation.

Shortage of Postcards and Inlands in Haryana

5615. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute shortage of postcards and inlands in Haryana for the last two months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) to (c) There has been some shortage of post-cards and inland^s in some post offices in Haryana. This is mainly because the production of postal stationery has not been able to keep pace with the increasing demand. Various measures have been taken to improve the supply of these items. These measures are detailed in the annexed statement.

Statement

Measures taken by the Government to tide over the shortage of Postal Stamps and Stationery

1. An Inter-Ministerial Co-ordination Committee of senior officers of Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance and P&T Department has been constituted to oversee the production of postage stamps and postal stationery and to take steps to increase the production.

2. Steps have been taken to augment the machine capacity to increase the production of stamps and stationery.

3. A second Security Press is being set up at Hyderabad to augment the supply of items of postal stationery.

4. A Liaison Officer has been appointed at Nasik to closely liaise with the India Security Press, the Railways and other authorities for speedy distribution of stamps.

5. For better deployment of available stock, the Department is progressively taking over stocking and distribution functions from the State Treasuries.

6. The number of definitive stamps of higher denominations has been increased from 50 to 70 stamps per sheet

so that with the same effort larger number of stamps are printed.

7. Use of Franking Machines is being encouraged by providing more facilities including a rebate of 1.5 per cent of the total value franked, to the users of the machines.

8. Wherever necessary, local manufacture of blank Inland Letter cards and Envelopes is resorted to by the Postmaster-General to meet the public demand.

9. Sale of stamps through licensed vendors has been temporarily suspended except in remote, hilly and backward areas to prevent unethical practices.

Provision of NCC and Games in Central Schools in Delhi

5616. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Schools in Delhi have any provision for NCC and games in 8th, 9th and 10th classes;

(b) if so, the names of the schools alongwith the games for which the facilities are available in each one of these schools; and

(c) the amount earmarked for games and NCC in respect of each one of the Central Schools in Delhi, separately?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) All the thirteen Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) located in Delhi provide facilities for games and sports to students of Classes 8, 9 and 10. Seven Kendriya Vidyalayas have provision for NCC also.

(b) :

Sl. No.	Name of the School	Games for which facilities are available
1	Kendriya Vidyalaya, Andrewsganj*	} Cricket, Football,
2	Kendriya Vidyalaya, Delhi Cantt *	
3	Kendriya Vidyalaya, IIT, Delhi*	} Hockey, Basketball,
4	Kendriya Vidyalaya, Jharoda Kalan	
5	Kendriya Vidyalaya, Janakpuri*	} Volleyball,
6	Vishesh Kendriya Vidyalaya, Janakpuri*	
7	Kendriya Vidyalaya, Sector II, R.K. Puram*	} Badminton,
8	Kendriya Vidyalaya, Sector VIII, R.K. Puram*	
9	Kendriya Vidyalaya, Tagore Garden	} Table Tennis and
10	Kendriya Vidyalaya, INA Colony	
11	Kendriya Vidyalaya, Masjid Moth	} Kho-Kho
12	Kendriya Vidyalaya, Gole Market	
13	Kendriya Vidyalaya, Lawrence Road	} Basketball, Volleyball, Badminton and Table Tennis
		} Volleyball and Badminton

(c) :

Sl. No.	Name of the School	Amount earmarked for games in 1980-81 (figures in Rs.)
1	Kendriya Vidyalaya, Andrewsganj	3500.00
2	Kendriya Vidyalaya, Delhi Cantt	5000.00
3	Kendriya Vidyalaya, IIT, Delhi	6500.00
4	Kendriya Vidyalaya, Jharoda Kalan	2000.00
5	Kendriya Vidyalaya, Janakpuri	5000.00
6	Vishesh Kendriya Vidyalaya, Janakpuri	3000.00
7	Kendriya Vidyalaya, Sector II, R.K. Puram	5000.00
8	Kendriya Vidyalaya, Sector VIII, R.K. Puram	6000.00
9	Kendriya Vidyalaya, Tagore Garden	6000.00
10	Kendriya Vidyalaya, INA Colony	3500.00
11	Kendriya Vidyalaya, Masjid Moth	3000.00
12	Kendriya Vidyalaya, Gole Market	4000.00
13	Kendriya Vidyalaya, Lawrence Road	2000.00
	Total	54,500.00

*These Vidyalayas have provision for NCC also.

In addition to the above, the Kendriya Vidyalayas can also spend money on games from the Pupils' Fund, after obtaining approval of the Pupils' Fund Committee.

Control over expenditure on N.C.C. is exercised by the Directorate General of N.C.C. The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan does not earmark any funds in this behalf.

Horticulture during Sixth Plan

5617. PROF. NARAIN CHAND

PARASHAR: Will the Minister of

AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether any incentives are being given to the promotion of horticulture in the Sixth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI): Yes, Sir. The following incentives are being given under various Central Sector/ Centrally Sponsored Scheme on horticulture under implementation during the Sixth Five Year Plan:—

Name of the Scheme

Incentive

1. Package Programme on Cashewnut
 - (i) A subsidy of Rs. 900/- per ha. is given to individual growers over a period of 3 years for the establishment of new plantation of Cashew.
 - (ii) A subsidy of Rs. 500/- is given over a period of two years to the Corporate Sector for new plantations of cashew.
 - (iii) A subsidy of Rs. 500/- per plot of 0.8 ha. is given to growers for laying out demonstrations of improved package of practices.
2. Coconut Development Scheme
 - (i) 50% subsidy on cost of hybrid planting material is given to coconut growers.
 - (ii) A subsidy of Rs. 500/- is given for each pump set for irrigation purposes.
3. Development of Horticulture in Union Territories
 - (i) 100% subsidy on laying out demonstration plots in banana.
 - (ii) 50% subsidy on laying out of demonstration plots in pine-apple.
4. Central Nursery for spices in Union Territories
 - (i) Demonstration plots in farmers' field in pepper (150 plots) Clove (100 plots) Nutmeg (100 plots) will be laid out.
 - (ii) The planting material for pepper, clove, nutmeg and cinnamon will be produced and distributed at subsidised rates.
5. Establishment of Elite Progeny Orchards
 - (i) Planting material propagated from trees of outstanding merit and certified for freedom from diseases & pests will be made available to growers.
6. Intensification of vegetable production
 - (i) Information on improved technology through Training and visits system will be made available to the vegetable growers.
 - (ii) Seeds/Seedlings of improved vegetable varieties will be made available to vegetable growers through the establishment of community nurseries.

Production Preservation and Marketing of Fruits

5618. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any concrete steps have been taken by the Government for the production, preservation and marketing of fruits and the amount earmarked for this purpose in the year 1980-81 and 1981-82 and the remaining years of the Plan;

(b) whether any facilities/subsidy would be given to the fruit growers so as to eliminate the middlemen, who corner most of the profits on this score; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI): (a) Yes Sir. The steps taken by the Government are as follows:—

(i) Production:

During the Fifth Five Year Plan, a number of Centrally Sponsored Schemes on development of fruits were in operation in most of the States, which have been transferred to the State Governments from 1979-80 on the recommendations of the National Development Council.

During the Sixth Plan, a Central Sector Scheme for Establishment of Elite Progeny Orchards cum Nureseries is proposed to be implemented starting from 1981-82.

(ii) Preservation:

(a) A Fruit Juice Bottling Plant is being set up in Delhi for popularising consumption of fruit juice. Four vending machines have been set up for dispensing of fruit juices.

(b) With a view to integrate production with processing and marketing, proposals for setting up of Agro-Industrial complexes in Karnataka and Bihar with Bulgarian assistance

have been approved. These projects are proposed to be run by State Corporations, in which the share of the Central Government will be 49 per cent.

(c) The Department of Food is running 33 Community Canning & Fruit preservation Centres for popularising fruit preservation among housewives, providing them with training. Four more new Centres in the Central Sector and 10 Centres in the State Sector have been proposed to be set up during 1981-82.

(d) In addition, the following three new proposals are also under consideration:—

(i) It is proposed to establish a Fruit & Vegetable Products Development Corporation in order to promote and develop fruit and vegetable processing on scientific lines by linking horticultural production with processing and marketing and distribution of fruits and vegetable products, both within the Country as well as for export.

(ii) In order to have an integrated approach to production, procurement, processing and marketing of fruits in the entire North Eastern Region, it is proposed to set up a Central Apex Organisation under the North Eastern Council, with its Head Quarters at Gauhati.

(iii) The Modern Bakeries, a public sector undertaking under the Department of Food is proposing to set up a Fruit Processing Plant to cater to the requirements of North Eastern Sector.

(iii) Marketing:

The marketing of fruits is State subjects. However, the Directorate of Marketing & Inspection is implementing a scheme to assist the development of selected regulated markets. Under the scheme Central assistance to the tune of Rs. 15.0 lakhs per market is provided for fruits and vegetables.

The amounts earmarked for the above schemes in the year 1980-81 & 1981-82 and the remaining years of the plan are given in statement.

(b) and (c) No direct subsidy/facilities are given by the Directorate

of Marketing & Inspection to the fruit growers to eliminate the middlemen. However, technical advice is being provided to the State Government in matters of regulation of markets to safeguard the fruit growers from undue exploitation by the middlemen.

Statement

(Rs in lakhs)

Name of the scheme	Outlay for 1980-81	Proposed Outlay for 1981-82	Proposed Outlay for the remaining period of plan
1	2	3	4
I Production :—			
1 Establishment of Elite Progeny Orchards-cum-Nurseries	..	83.997	116.15
II Preservation :—			
1 Fruit and Vegetable products Development Corporation	10.0	20.0	200.0
2 Fruit Juice Bottling Plant	40.0	40.0	250.0
3 Agro-Industrial Complex	25.0	76.0	300.0
4 Community Canning and Fruit Preservation Centres	39.0	14.0	100.0
5 Juice Concentration plant	..	..	100.0
6 Fruit Processing Unit through Modern Bakeries of India	..	100.0	200.0
II Marketing :—			
1 Development of regulated markets	30.0	30.0	90.0

Encouragement to Odissi and Chhau dances

5619. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about the growing demand and liking of Odissi and Chhau dances in USA, USSR and other foreign countries;

(b) if so, whether Government will work out certain programmes to

encourage the Odissi and Chhau dancers of Orissa, Bihar and other States;

(c) whether financial assistance will be provided by the Centre to those States for the implementation of the programme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (d) Encouragement to performing arts within the country is given through the

Sangeet Natak Akademi. The Akademi encourages various forms of performing arts including Odissi and Chhau. Under its scheme of financial assistance, assistance is given for holding festivals, documentation, and training.

During 1980-81, aid totalling Rs. 43,500 was granted to various voluntary cultural organisations for encouragement of Odissi and Chhau dances.

Promotion of performing arts outside the country is attended to by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations. The Council sponsored in 1980-81 a 21 member Odissi and Mayur Bhang Chhau dancer group of Orissa to Portugal, Spain, Netherlands, and Italy. At the invitation of the Japan Foundation, the Council has decided to sponsor Chhau dance groups from Saraikela (Bihar) and Purulia (West Bengal) to the festival of 'Asian Traditional Performing Arts' in 1981-82.

There is no proposal to have a scheme of financial assistance exclusively for promoting Odissi and Chhau dances.

New Public call offices during 1981-82

5620. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to open some Public Call Offices in the country during 1981-82;

(b) the number of such Public Call Offices proposed to be opened in Orissa during the above period; and

(c) the number of such Public Call Offices proposed to be opened in Ganjam District of Orissa; the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) Circle-wise and district-wise targets have not yet been finalised.

World Bank Aid for Fishing Potentiality of Chilika Lake in Orissa

5621. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have submitted any scheme to the World Bank for providing financial assistance to develop the fishing potentiality of the Chilika lake in Orissa;

(b) if so, the total amount World Bank has agreed to provide for such scheme during the Sixth Plan period; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Remuneration to Teachers Deployed in Lok Sabha General Election

5622. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the teachers in Delhi deployed in Lok Sabha General Elections in January 1980 had not yet been paid any remuneration;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c) According to information furnished by the Delhi Administration, N.D.M.C., M.C.D., the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and the Delhi Cantonment Board, the position is as under:—

Delhi Administration

TA/DA bills submitted by some of the Govt. teachers in Delhi are being scrutinised and will be settled expeditiously.

N.D.M.C.

The remuneration has already been paid.

M.C.D.

Compensatory leave has been allowed in lieu of Election duty.

The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and the Delhi Cantonment Board

No teacher was deployed on Election duty in the Lok Sabha General Elections in January, 1980.

General Provident fund Account Statement of Teachers

5623. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA
RANE:

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that many teachers of Delhi Administration have not yet got annual statements of their General Provident Fund Accounts for more than a decade;

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to issue GPF accounts in time so that the teachers may not face difficulty in withdrawing advances etc., and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c) According to information furnished by the Delhi Administration, the annual GPF statements have been issued up to the year 1976-77.

The accounts statements for 3 years i.e. 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 are yet to be issued to all the employees of the Delhi Administration including the teachers. The compilation of annual GPF accounts for the year 1977-78 is being done on computer. Initially, this work was taken up only at one centre viz. EIL. But, later on, to expedite this work, the accounts for the half year from

October to March 1978 were entrusted to a second computer centre at Delhi University. The Delhi Administration expect to issue the annual statements for the year 1977-78 before the close of April, 1981. Thereafter, the closing balance for the year 1977-78 will be taken over as opening balance for the year 1978-79 and annual statements prepared incorporating the subscriptions for the year which have already been posted manually in the ledger accounts of the subscribers. The work of posting the accounts for the year 1979-80 is in hand and all efforts are being made by the Delhi Administration to prepare the annual statements for this year also.

Payment to teachers for Census Work

5624. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that teachers in Delhi deployed for census work had not been paid remuneration for that work which was done by them in addition to their normal official duties;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the action proposed by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) According to information furnished by the Delhi Administration, the field staff including teachers deployed on house-listing operation during September, 1980, have been paid honorarium @ Rs. 35/- per person and that steps have been initiated to make payment of honorarium to the field staff deployed on the actual count from 9-2-1981 to 5-3-1981. The Census records after the actual count have been received only by the middle of March, 1981. It is understood that various Census/

Charge Officers will be paid honorarium for both the phases together.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Conference of All India Housing Boards, Trivandrum

5625. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference held by All India Housing Boards in Trivandrum some-time in 1979, had made some recommendations to the Union Government; and

(b) if so, what they are and Government's reaction to each of them?

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

(b) The Conference made a wide range of recommendations, numbering 39 in all, on matters pertaining to housing, housing policy, housing boards, HUDCO, etc. Some of the recommendations concern State Governments/Housing Boards, some concern HUDCO and some concern the Government of India directly. The recommendations are under examination.

Provision of drinking water in the drought hit areas of Madhya Pradesh

5626. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Centre have agreed to pay full cost for the drinking water arrangements in the drought hit areas of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of region where this work would be undertaken?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Provision of basic amenities in Uttam Nagar Colony, Delhi

5627. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1929 on 2nd March, 1981 re. regularisation of unauthorised colonies and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Uttam Nagar Colony was regularised during 1960—62;

(b) what are the reasons for not revising its plan uptill now;

(c) whether Government will consider to do it now and if so;

(d) when the drinking water lines will be laid and when the sewage line will be laid in that colony; and

(e) the details of development charges fixed by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that a part of Uttam Nagar Colony was regularised by its Standing Committee vide a Resolution dated 30-8-61.

(b) and (c) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has stated that a composite plan of Uttam Nagar Group of colonies has now been prepared including the already regularised part of Uttam Nagar colony and has been referred to the Technical Committee constituted by the Lt. Governor of Delhi.

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

(e) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has fixed the development charges for the approved portion of the colony at the rate of Rs. 5.82 per square yard. This does not include the development charges levied by Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking and Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking.

New Telephone exchange for Andhra Pradesh

5628. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to open new telephone exchanges in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the places where these exchanges are proposed to be opened; and

(c) when these exchanges are likely to be in operation?

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

(b) and (c) 25 lines new exchanges are planned in rural areas wherever a minimum of 10 prospective subscribers register their demands with the prescribed advance deposit; provided the anticipated revenue will cover at least 40 per cent of estimated annual recurring expenditure.

The exchanges can generally be commissioned in about 18 to 24 months of approval of the scheme.

Opening of F.C.I. Office in N.E. Region

5629. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been constant demand from various organisa-

tions for opening of FCI Zonal Office in North East region; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b) The Food Corporation of India employees (Assam Region) in their conference held at Jorhat in October, 1977 had demanded the setting up of a separate zonal office for the North-Eastern Region. Later in July, 1979, a request was received from the Government of Assam for opening a zonal office of the Food Corporation in the North-Eastern Region. It has, however, not been found possible to agree to the request.

Central grants to Maharashtra for Welfare of children

5630. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has made representation to Central Government to give maintenance grant to institutions in the State under the Scheme for the welfare of children in need of care and protection;

(b) if so the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) (a) to (c): No representation has been made to Central Government by the Government of Maharashtra. However, maintenance grants have been sanctioned by the Government of India to Institutions in Maharashtra on the recommendations of the State Government as per statement attached.

Statement

Institutions sanctioned maintenance grant through the State Government during 1980-81 under the scheme for the welfare of children in need of care and protection in Maharashtra

Sl. No.	Name of the Institutions	Amount sanctioned	50% share of the Government of India grant released
		Rs.	
1.	Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, Maharashtra Branch, Saswad, Purandhar, Pune.	17,481	8740
2.	Rayat Shikshan Samstha, Satara.	24,965	17,482
3.	Socio Economic Development Corporation Ltd., Gangakhed, Distt. Parbhani.	36,045	18,022
4.	District Probation and After Care Association, Chandrapur	31,725	15,862
5.	Curudeo Coroba Smarak Samite, Umerkhed, Distt. Yeetmal.	36,045	18,022
6.	Manav Samaj Unnatti Mandal, Dhule	36,045	18,022
7.	Vidarbha Maharogi Seva Mandal, Tapovana, Distt. Amravati	31,725	15,862
8.	Shri Gadge Maharaj Mission, Bombay.	15,321	7661
9.	Sant Prasad Shikshan Samstha, Pandharpur, Distt. Sholapur	36,045	18,022
10.	The West Khandesh Bhagini Seva Mandal, Dhule,	50,963	25,482
11.	Anand Ashram Trust, Worli, Bombay.	19,237	9,610
12.	Kagal Education Society Kagal.	33,030	16,515

Rural Housing Wings in States

5631. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULE-KAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) in how many States, Rural Housing Wings have been established;

(b) whether Maharashtra State has requested the Government to establish such a wing in Maharashtra;

(c) whether Government are aware that Vishaveshrayya Regional College of Engineering in Nagpur is equipped with all facilities for establishing such a wing; and

(d) the action Government propose to take thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND

HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Nine Rural Housing Wings have been set up on regional basis, which are located at Delhi, Chandigarh, Bangalore, Howrah, Vallabh Vidyanagar, Trivandrum, Srinagar, Jodhpur and Varanasi.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The proposal is being examined.

Telephone communications delays between Bombay and Ratnagiri (Maharashtra)

5632. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are recurring complaints about the difficulties and delays caused in telephonic communications between Bombay and various parts of the district Ratnagiri of Maharashtra, and

(b) if so, what technical steps are being taken to remove the difficulties of the telephone users in the Ratnagiri district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) Chiplun—Ratnagiri | — 8-channel carrier system. |
| (2) Ratnagiri—Bongay | — 4 channels of the microwave system between Bombay—Panjim. |
| (3) Ratnagiri—Poona | — Microwave system. |
| (4) Kudal—Sawantwadi | — 8-channel carrier system. |
| (5) Replacement of 8-channel carrier system by 12-channel between Ratnagiri and Kohlpur. | |
| (6) Chiplun—Karad | — 8-channel carrier system. |

The above will add more telephone circuits between Bombay to Ratnagiri and other places in the district.

जवाहर लाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय में
नियुक्तियाँ

5633. श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या जवाहर लाल नेहरू विश्व-विद्यालय में सभी नियुक्तियाँ समाचार पत्रों में विज्ञापन देकर तथा अन्य केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में प्रचलित चयन की प्रामाण्य प्रक्रिया का अनुसरण करके की गई थी;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो ऐसा न करने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) अध्यापकों के कितने पदों को जवाहर लाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय में नियम 28 के अर्धीन विज्ञापन किये बिना भरा गया तथा उन व्यक्तियों की शैक्षिक प्रहृनए क्या हैं तथा उनके प्रकाशनों की संख्या तथा स्तर क्या है;

(SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) No Sir.

(b) To further improve the telecommunications services in Ratnagiri District, the following additional carrier and microwave systems have been approved:

(घ) जवाहर लाल नेहरू विश्व-विद्यालय के विभिन्न संकायों में अध्यापकों के पदों पर अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कितने व्यक्तियों को अब तक नियुक्त किया गया है;

(ङ) क्या सरकार को इन कमजोर वर्गों के उम्मीदवारों का चयन न किये जाने के बारे में कोई ज्ञापन मिला है; और

(च) यदि हां, तो इस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री
(श्री एस० बी० चट्टाण) : (क) जवाहर लाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय की संविधियों की संविधि 28 के अन्तर्गत की गई नियुक्तियाँ जिसमें यह प्रावधान है कि "कार्यकारी परिषद विश्वविद्यालय में प्रोफेसर, अथवा रीडर अथवा वरिष्ठ फैलो का पद स्वीकार करने के लिए उच्च शैक्षिक योग्यता और व्यावसायिक योग्यता रखने वाले किसी भी व्यक्ति को उपयुक्त शर्तों पर आमंत्रित कर सकती है और उस व्यक्ति द्वारा इसके लिए सहमत होने

पर उसे पद पर नियुक्त कर सकती है" को छोड़ कर विश्वविद्यालय में शिक्षण पदों पर अन्य सभी नियुक्तियाँ खुले विज्ञापनों के माध्यम से और विश्वविद्यालय की संविधियों के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार की जाती हैं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) विश्वविद्यालय ने अपनी स्थापना से विश्वविद्यालय की संविधि 28 के अन्तर्गत 38 शिक्षक नियुक्त किए हैं जिनमें से 9 शिक्षकों ने अब विश्वविद्यालय छोड़ दिया है । इन शिक्षकों की शैक्षिक अर्हताएँ आदि दर्शाने वाला विवरण अभी प्रतीक्षित है और प्राप्त होते ही समा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

(घ) विश्वविद्यालय में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के तीन शिक्षक हैं ।

(ङ) जी, नहीं ।

(च) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Irrational Supply of Sugar to Orissa

5634. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quantity of monthly quota of levy sugar supplied to the Government of Orissa;

(b) whether there are any complaints from the State Government that the levy sugar supplied to the State do not reach the State in time and if so, the reasons thereof and the action taken by the Centre to send the monthly quota regularly;

(c) whether it is fact that the State has requested the Food Corporation of India to send their entire monthly quota of sugar to the State at one time by rakes and not by piece-meal wagons; and

(d) if so, the action taken so far or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) 10,723 tonnes.

(b) The levy sugar allotted to Orissa is lifted from the factories by the Food Corporation of India and supplied to the State Government. Orissa being deficit in sugar a major portion of its quota is required to be supplied from factories in the surplus State of Maharashtra. Requests have occasionally been received from the State Government for expeditious supply of sugar and the Food Corporation of India have been advised to expedite despatches of levy sugar to the State.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Due to operational constraints, it is not possible to move all the allotted sugar to Orissa by rakes. However, taking into account the quantities involved for movement and the dispersal of the destination points throughout the State, movement is arranged by rakes to the extent possible besides despatches by piecemeal wagons.

Opening of RMS Office at Jaliswar Kharagpur

5635. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the postal authorities have decided to open an office of the RMS at Jaliswar Railway Station in Kharagpur Division of South Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the date for opening such office was fixed in February, 1981 but not opened yet;

(c) if so, the reason therefor;

(d) whether there is a great public resentment and discontentment for not opening of this RMS Office on the scheduled date; and

(e) if so, the date by which the RMS office at Jaliswar will be opened for operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e). Does not arise.

Allocation for Cocoa Development

5636. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated for cocoa development in 1981-82;

(b) the total amount allocated to Karnataka State for the purpose;

(c) whether Government are considering to allow any subsidy to Karnataka cocoa growers; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI): (a) An amount of Rs. 1.36 lakhs has been proposed in the budget for 1981-82 for the development of cocoa under the Central Sector scheme.

(b) The amount allocated to Karnataka State during 1981-82 under the Central Sector Scheme is Nil.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Connection of Distt. H. Qrs. with State Capitals through STD System

5637. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to connect all District Headquarters with State Capitals with STD service;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of Districts so connected during 1981-82.

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

(b) 103 District headquarters have already been connected with the respective State capitals by STD. The remaining District Headquarters are planned to be similarly connected by STD progressively during the present and the next Plan.

(c) The number of District Headquarters planned to be connected to the respective State Capitals during 1981-82 is five.

Selection Grade to Teachers of D.M.C. School's

5638. SHRIMATI CHENNUPATI VIDYA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Headmistresses and Lady Assistant teachers engaged by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi in their primary schools run by them, seniority-wise;

(b) how much service is required to be rendered by Headmistress/Lady Assistant teacher to become eligible for getting selection scale; and

(c) how many Headmistresses/Lady Assistant teachers are getting selection scale and up to what year they have been covered?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) According to information furnished by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, the position is as under:—

No. of
Headmistresses
751

No. of Asstt.
Teachers
6,426

(b) The Selection grade is allowed strictly on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness and not on the basis of number of years of service rendered.

(c) No. of Selection Grade Head-mistress—94

(Covered up to 11-9-59 Seniority)

No. of Selection Grade Lady Assistant Teachers—640

Covered upto 11-9-59 Seniority)

Quality of Controlled Rate Exercise Books

5639. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item in Hindustan Times dated the 24th January, 1981 that the exercise-books at control rates supplied by the Delhi Administration run by Text-book Bureau only reached the market after Diwali and the quality is so poor, both of paper and the binding that children prefer to spend double the money for privately-produced exercise books;

(b) whether it is also a fact that for school-children of Government Schools where the price factor is important, the controlled exercise-books offer no variety and they are all single-lined while the children need four-lined books, checked ones for maths and one side blank ones as well; and

(c) if so, what are the facilities Government propose to provide to the children in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c) The attention of Government has been drawn to the News Item in question. According to information furnished by the Delhi Administration, it is not correct that exercise books in reference reached the market only after

Diwali. Whenever any defective exercise books came to the notice of the Delhi Administration, the manufacturers were penalised for the same and the defective exercise books were withdrawn from the market. From the records of sale of such exercise books it is seen that they have been quite popular and are in demand. Exercise books of all the four types were supplied to students through their schools, and through retailers in the market. It is, therefore, not correct that only single-lined exercise books were available for sale at controlled rates.

Plot for Construction of Hospital for the Employees State Insurance Corporation in South Delhi

5640. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 10 acre plot had been reserved in South Delhi for construction of an hospital for the Employees State Insurance Corporation;

(b) whether it is a fact that E.S.I. had also deposited the amount with the Delhi Administration for its possession;

(c) whether it is a fact that this plot plus 5 acre more has been allotted to Modi Group of Industries for ultra modern sophisticated hospital for only 67 lakhs;

(d) whether the DDA had taken objection to his sudden change-over; and

(e) if so, the reasons for depriving the E.S.I.C. of this earmarked plot and the reasons for giving it to an industrialist?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA

NARAIN SINGH): (a) The DDA has reported that a plot of eight acres in South Delhi had been allotted to the Employees State Insurance Corporation for constructing a hospital and a residential component.

(b) The amount had been deposited with the Delhi Development Authority.

(c) The DDA has reported that allotment of 15 acres of land to Gujarmal Modi Hospital and Research Centre does not include any part of the land originally allotted to Employees State Insurance Corporation. A sum of Rs. 6.37 lakhs has been received from them as premium for the land.

(d) The allotment has been made by the Delhi Development Authority.

(e) In view of the reply given to (c) above, the question does not arise.

Central Aid for Land Reform in Karnataka

5641. **SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:** Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state the financial assistance given by the Central Government to Karnataka State during the year 1980-81 so far for implementing the land reform schemes in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): The Karnataka Government has not asked for any Central assistance for land reform programmes during 1980-81. No assistance has been given to them during the current financial year. However, up to the end of the financial year 1979-80, a sum of Rs. 19.2 lakhs had been given to the State Government by way of Central assistance for implementation of land reform programmes.

Allotment of D.D.A. Flats to the Family Members of Shri Arjun Das, Ex-Member, Metropolitan Council, Delhi

5642. **SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the DDA allotted five flats to the family members of Shri Arjun Das, Ex-Member, Metropolitan Council, Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these flats were cancelled; and

(c) if so, the action being taken to get the flats vacated and when these flats are likely to be got vacated?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that flats were allotted to the evictees of Arjun Nagar in 1976. Shri Arjun Das was one of the allottees. It is not known to the D.D.A. how many of the allottees were related to Shri Das.

(b) and (c) In view of the reply to (a) above, the questions do not arise.

Pollution by Mathura Refinery and Silent Valley Hydel Project

5643. **DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government have taken against pollution by (i) Mathura Refinery and (ii) Silent Valley Hydel Project; and

(b) the machinery which has been set up to coordinate anti-pollution activities in various States?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) As far as

pollution by Mathura Refinery is concerned it is stated that Government of India has constituted a High Power Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Deptt. of Science and Technology. The Committee is to oversee the implementation of the decisions taken by the Government to control pollution in the Agra-Mathura region. The work of the Committee is in progress.

Regarding pollution caused by Silent Valley Hydel Project it is stated that a Joint Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. M. G. K. Menon, Secretary, Deptt. of Science and Technology has been constituted to look into the scientific aspects relating to the ecology of Silent Valley. The specific terms of reference of the Committee are to examine whether the Silent Valley Hydel Project could be taken up without significant environmental damage. The work of this Committee is also in progress.

(b) Under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution and State Boards for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution have been set up. Also, under the provisions of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Bill, 1981 which has been passed by Both Houses of Parliament and is pending assent of the President, the existing Central Board and the State Boards for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution constituted under the Central Act for the Control of Water Pollution will be entrusted with the work of air pollution control. However, where no State Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution, has been set up under the Central Act separate State Board for the Prevention and Control of Air Pollution will be set up. The Central Board for the Control of Water Pollution will coordinate the activities of State Boards.

Working of Food Corporation of India (Southern Zone)

5644. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether around 20 per cent of the employees of the Food Corporation of India serving in South are unhappy about the uncertain future of Food Corporation of India;

(b) if so, whether they have expressed concern about the shrinkage in the activities of the Corporation on account of the unfavourable food policy of the State and the Union Government;

(c) if so, whether they have demanded a policy review;

(d) if so, what are the main reasons that have necessitated the employees of the Food Corporation of India of the Southern State to think in those terms;

(e) what steps have been taken to remove the doubts;

(f) what is the actual state of affairs of the Food Corporation of India in the Southern State;

(g) whether this has also deteriorated the working of the Food Corporation of India of the Southern State; and

(h) what are the steps being taken to improve the working of the FCI in the South?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) to (e) The Food Corporation of India have reported that a section of their employees in the South Zone, particularly in Tamilnadu, have felt anxiety on account of their misgivings that there would be reduction in the activities of the Corporation. In fact there is no uncertainty about the services of the employees of the Corporation in

South Zone. The Corporation maintain close coordination with the State Governments to ensure that their present operations remain unaffected. Moreover, with a view to increasing the operations in respect of port handling, additional fertilizer vessels are handled in Vizag and Madras Ports and also export of foodgrains is proposed to be handled both in Madras and Vizag Ports. To allay the apprehensions of the employees regular meetings are held with the representatives of staff bodies.

(f) The Food Corporation of India is functioning normally in the Southern Zone.

(g) and (h) Do not arise.

Wholesale Price of Agriculture Input, Agriculture Product and Manufactured Product

5645. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) rise or fall in wholesale prices (in per cent) of (i) each agricultural input, (ii) each agricultural product and (iii) each manufactured product, year-wise from 1966-67 to 1980-81;

(b) over all rise or fall in the prices (in per cent) of (i) agricultural inputs; (ii) agricultural products; and (iii) manufactured products between 1966-67 and 1980-81; and

(c) what steps, if any, have been or are being taken to ensure remunerative prices to the agriculturists?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) A statement showing percentage rise/fall in the annual average index number of wholesale prices of vital agricultural inputs, agricultural products and manufactured products year-wise from 1966 to 1981 and overall percentage rise/fall in the prices of these commodities between 1966 and 1980 is laid

on the Table of the House. Placed in Library. (See No. LT-2253|81).

(c) It is the accepted policy of the Government to ensure remunerative prices to the agriculturists for their produce. For this purpose, procurement|minimum support prices for major foodgrains and commercial crops are being announced by Government. Recommendations on price policy for important agricultural commodities are made by the Agricultural Prices Commission which takes into account the available data on cost of production, changes in input prices, inter-crop price variations, market prices and changes in terms of trade between agricultural and non-agricultural sectors. While announcing the procurement|minimum support prices Government also gives due weight to the views expressed by the farmers' organisations, State Governments, the Planning Commission and various concerned Ministries. Marketing support in relation to the prices announced by Government, is provided through various agencies such as the Food Corporation of India, the State Cooperative Federations or other agencies of the State Governments, the Cotton Corporation of India, the Jute Corporation and the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (NAFED) or other agencies designated for the purpose. Other appropriate measures like removal of zonal restrictions on movement, modifications in export policy etc. are also undertaken to protect the interests of the agriculturists.

Seniority of Assistants in I.C.A.R.

5646. SHRI MADHU DANDA-VATE:;
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news report in the Indian Express (Delhi Edition) dated the 24th February, 1981, revealing that a file pertaining to the seniority of 33 Assistants of

the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has been undergoing a journey from Krishi Bhavan (ICAR Headquarters) to Shastri Bhavan (Law Ministry) to North Block (Home Ministry) for the last seven years; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A decision has already been taken to fix the seniority of promoted and directly recruited Assistants in the ratio 1:1. Action to implement this decision is being taken by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

Setting up of Community Gobar Gas Plants

5647. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are encouraging to set up community gobar gas plants in the country;

(b) if so, whether many State Governments have put forward certain proposals before the Centre in this regard;

(c) whether any proposals in this regard are being considered during the Sixth Plan period; and

(d) how many gobar gas plants will be set up in each State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b) A scheme to set up 21 community biogas (gobar-gas) plants on an experimental basis has been initiated by the Department of Science and Technology to study and resolve

the various socio-economic, operational and management problems associated with such community plants. These plants will be set up in Maharashtra, U.P., Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Gujarat, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, West Bengal and Kerala. In addition, the Department of Agriculture and Co-operation have received proposals from the Governments of Gujarat and Tamil Nadu for financial assistance for setting up of community bio-gas plants.

(c) and (d) Based on the studies undertaken by the Department of Science & Technology and experience of the State Governments, further extension of community bio-gas programme will be considered.

Report of Expert Committee on Selection of Site for Assam Capital

5648. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sometime back, Government of India had constituted an Expert Committee for selection of a permanent site for location of capital of the Assam Government;

(b) whether the said committee had submitted any report in this regard; and

(c) if not, when the committee is likely to complete the work and submit the report?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Non Lifting of Sugar by Railways

5649. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether insistence of Railways to move sugar only full train loads is causing hardships to both the consumers and producers;

(b) whether the consumer feel hardship because there is short supply and the sugar mill owners are constrained to have their working capital locked up because sugar cannot be moved in piece-meal;

(c) if so, whether Government have asked the Railways to reconsider the present policy urgently;

(d) if so, to what extent they have agreed;

(e) whether the shortage of sugar to the fair price shops has been greatly improved; and

(f) if so, to what extent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b) Representations regarding difficulty caused as a result of permitting movement of sugar only by rakes have been received from some direct allottee States deficit in sugar who have to move sugar over long distance as also from some of the sugar factories which have to move free sale sugar to far off consuming destinations and where the small quantity released each month does not permit them to arrange despatches by rake loads.

(c) and (d) The representations are under consideration.

(e) and (f) The present monthly levy sugar quotas being allotted to the States/Union Territories were earlier fixed on the basis of 425 grams of per capita availability for the projected population as on 1-4-1978. On account of increase in population during the last three years, there has been a corresponding reduction in the per capita availability in each State. but due to limited availability of levy

sugar it has not been possible to increase quotas of the States commensurate to increase in population. This has created constraints on distribution of sugar at the earlier scale of 425 grams per head per month. However, most of the State Governments have already carried out suitable adjustments so as to manage from within the existing quotas.

Reduction of Sugar Quota by Delhi Administration

5650. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Administration has decided to reduce the quota of levy sugar to the ration card holders due to the Central Government's decision not to increase the allocation of sugar;

(b) if so, whether the Food and Supplies Department has already mooted a proposal for reducing the sugar amount being supplied to the ration card holders;

(c) if so, whether this has become necessary in view of the shortage of levy sugar with the Delhi Administration; and

(d) if so, whether it is proposed to reduce the monthly quota from 900 grams to 700 grams per unit?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b) Delhi Administration has not so far reduced the present monthly levy sugar quota of 900 grams per unit against the ration cards.

(c) and (d) With the re-introduction of partial control on sugar from 17-12-1979, the same State-wise monthly levy sugar quotas have been revived which were obtaining during previous partial control period immediately prior to decontrol of sugar on 16-8-1978. These quotas were then fixed with effect from

December 1977 on the basis of 425 grams of per capita availability for the projected population as on 1-4-1978. In the case of few States/Union Territories including Delhi where the per capita availability for the said population out of their earlier quotas was found to be higher than 425 grams (in respect of Delhi it was 975 grams), their quotas instead of being reduced, were retained at the earlier level. Delhi Administration has been accordingly getting a monthly levy sugar quota of 5304 tonnes for distribution through fair price shops.

According to Delhi Administration, 1,89,872 new food cards have been issued during 1980. No proportionate increase in sugar quota could be made to Delhi, as well as to other States, on account of difficult sugar situation. Some difficulties have been experienced due to these constraints in availability. The position was constantly reviewed by the Government and measures have been taken to improve the supply position so that the ration card holders should get the levy sugar during the current month at the present scale.

There is no proposal to reduce the existing monthly levy sugar quota of any State, but any regular increase has also not been possible in view of limited availability of levy sugar. On account of increase in population during the last 3 years there has been a corresponding reduction in the per capita availability of levy sugar in various States and, therefore, most of the State Governments have made suitable adjustments in the scale of distribution so as to manage from within the existing quota.

Amount Received by A.V.A.R.D. for Construction of Houses in Flood Affected Areas during 1978

5651. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Develop-

ment received Rs. 84 lakhs from EZE, a Christian organisation of West Germany, for constructing houses in the flood-affected areas in September, 1978; and

(b) whether the Government have examined that the amount so received was put to proper use and not misutilised for other purposes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) AVARD received Rs. 76,88,901.00 from EZE, West Germany in four instalments from November, 1978 to September, 1980.

(b) The facts are being ascertained.

Advanced by AVARD to M/s. Good Earth Agricultural Farm Equipment Private Ltd.

5652. SHRI V. N. GADGIL:

SHRI R. L. BHATIA:

Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development advanced a sum of Rs. 6 lakhs to M/s. Good Earth Agricultural Farm Equipment (Pvt.) Ltd. of India;

(b) whether it is in consonance with the objects of the AVARD;

(c) whether M/s. Good Earth Agricultural Farm Equipment (Pvt.) Ltd. has collaboration with a West German multinational firm M.A.N.;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the Government searched the office of the AVARD and found certain discrepancies and misutilisation of funds; and

(e) if so, what action Government has taken against AVARD?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

(SHRI BALESHWAR RAM); (a) According to the audited statement of accounts furnished by the Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development (AVARD), a sum of Rs. 5,07,773.90 has been shown as an advance to M/s. Good Earth Agricultural Farm Equipment (Pvt.) Ltd. of India as on 30-6-1980.

AVARD are implementing with the assistance of Central Agency, Germany (EZE) a rural works and minor irrigation project in Mushari and Jamui blocks of Bihar for which Rs. 113.50 lakhs have been canalised through the People's Action for Development (India)—PADL. AVARD have stated that this advance has been made from the assistance received for this project and that it had been made under an agreement that the Good Earth Agricultural Farm Equipment (Pvt.) Ltd., would supply AVARD and its member agencies diesel and electric engines and pumpsets, as and when required, at a concessional rate. Against this advance, the Good Earth Agricultural Farm Equipment (Pvt.) Ltd. are reported to have made supplies worth Re. 1,32,300.00 and the outstanding balance now is Rs. 3,75,473.90.

(b) The main objective of AVARD is rural development and according to them the advance was made for the purchase of diesel and electric engines and pumpsets for the irrigation projects being implemented by them in Mushari and Jamui blocks of Bihar, which would lead to rural development.

(c) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Diversion of Funds Received by A.V.A.R.D. toward Fixed Deposits

5653. SHRI V. N. GADGIL:

SHRI R. L. BHATIA:

Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development

has obtained Rs. 100 million upto now from different international agencies;

(b) whether any enquiry has been held to know if the funds were properly utilised and for the purposes for which they were received;

(c) how much money was diverted by the AVARD towards Fixed Deposits and for help to affiliated Agencies;

(d) whether all the affiliated organisations of the AVARD are exempted from the Income Tax; and

(e) whether the diversion of funds is justified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Total Allotment and Release of Foodgrains under National Rural Employment Programme

5654. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the total foodgrains allotted, State-wise to-date on account of the National Rural Employment Programme during 1980-81;

(b) the total foodgrains actually made available, State-wise, during 1980-81, to-date;

(c) whether to some States full allotment has been released and in the case of some other States this is not so; and

(d) if so, on what grounds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) A statement Statement I) indicating the quantities of foodgrains allocated to different States/Union territories under Food for Work/National Rural Employment Programme during the year 1980-81, including last year's unutilised balance, is enclosed.

(b) Statement (II) indicating total quantity of foodgrains released to the States/Union Territories so far is also enclosed.

(c) and (d) Foodgrains under the

Statement—I

The foodgrains allocated to the States/Union territories under Food for Work/National Rural Employment Programme

(in MTs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Unutilised Balance carried over from last year	Foodgrains allocated during current year	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60,880.00	1,05,000.00	1,65,880.00
2.	Assam	6,965.00	19,000.00	25,965.00
3.	Bihar	84,769.32	1,64,000.00	2,48,679.32
4.	Gujarat	4,195.80	22,500.00	6,695.80
5.	Haryana	2,554.52	23,500.00	26,054.52
6.	Himachal Pradesh	847.09	20,500.00	21,347.09
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	11,611.16	13,500.00	25,111.16
8.	Karnataka	26,325.00	32,000.00	58,325.00
9.	Kerala	12,801.50	31,500.00	44,310.50
10.	Madhya Pradesh	59,458.00	2,28,500.00	2,87,958.00
11.	Maharashtra	*—9,840.00	72,000.00	72,000.00
12.	Manipur	3,500.00	2,000.00	5,500.00
13.	Meghalaya	—	2,000.00	2,000.00
14.	Nagaland	6,656.70	2,400.00	9,056.70
15.	Odisha	47,260.12	1,00,500.00	1,47,760.12
16.	Punjab	6,139.39	11,500.00	17,639.39
17.	Rajasthan	93,226.00	1,30,000.00	2,23,226.00
18.	Sikkim	—	750.00	750.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	17,413.72	60,000.00	77,413.72
20.	Tripura	*—1,056.00	4,750.00	4,750.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1,28,967.11	2,69,500.00	3,98,467.11
22.	West Bengal	95,288.00	1,00,000.00	1,95,288.00

*— Excess utilisation for last year not taken into account.

1	2	3	4	5
23. A & N Island		*—41.57	1,050.00	1,050.00
24. Arunachal Pradesh		320.00	950.00	1,270.00
25. Chandigarh		50.00	—	50.00
26. Mizoram		850.43	1,550.00	2,400.00
27. Pondicherry		149.98	650.00	799.98
TOTAL :		6, 07,228.84	14,19,600.00	20,89,828.84

*— Excess utilisation for last year not taken into account.

Statement—II

The foodgrains released to the States/Union Territories under Food for Work/National Rural Employment Programme

Sl. No.	States/Uts.	Unutilised balance from last year (MTs)	Quantity of foodgrain released (MTs)	Foodgrains released including carry over balance from last year (MTs)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60,880.00	1,05,000.00	1,65,880.00
2.	Assam	6,965.00	5,500.00	12,465.00
3.	Bihar	84,769.32	1,64,000.00	2,48,769.72
4.	Gujarat	4,195.80	22,500.00	26,695.80
5.	Haryana	2,554.52	23,500.00	26,054.52
6.	Himachal Pradesh	847.09	20,500.00	21,347.09
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	11,611.16	13,500.00	25,111.16
8.	Karnataka	26,325.00	32,000.00	58,325.00
9.	Kerala	12,801.50	31,500.00	44,301.50
10.	Madhya Pradesh	59,458.00	2,28,500.00	2,87,958.00
11.	Maharashtra	*9,840.00	72,000.00	72,000.00
12.	Manipur	3,500.00	..	3,500.00
13.	Meghalaya . . . . .	..	750.00	750.00
14.	Nagaland	6,656.70	2,400.00	9,056.70

*—Excess utilisation for last year not taken into account.

1	2	3	4	5
15	Orissa	47,260.12	1,00,500.00	1,47,760.12
16	Punjab	6,139.39	11,500.00	17,639.39
17	Rajasthan	93,226.00	1,30,000.00	2,23,226.00
18	Sikkim . . . . .	..	500.00	500.00
19	Tamil Nadu.	17,413.72	60,000.00	77,413.72
20	Tripura	*—1,056.00	4,750.00	4,750.00
21	Uttar Pradesh	1,28,967.11	2,69,500.00	3,98,467.11
22	West Bengal.	95,288.00	80,000.00	1,75,288.00
23	A & N Island	*—41.57	1,050.00	1,050.00
24	Arunachal Pradesh	320.00	500.00	820.00
25	Chandigarh	50.00	..	50.00
26	Mizoram	850.43	..	850.43
27	Pondicherry	149.98	650.00	79.98
TOTAL		6,70,228.84	13,80,600.00	20,50,828.84

*—Excess utilisation of last year not taken into account.

Construction by CPWD in Calcutta, Delhi, Bombay and Madras

5655. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) total value of construction undertaken and completed by the C.P.W.D. in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi, year-wise during the last three years;

(b) particulars of the construction works undertaken or completed by the C.P.W.D. in each of the above cities during the same period; year-wise; and

(c) the total cost of each of the projects so undertaken or completed in each of the above cities during the same period, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN
SNGH): (a) to (c) The information is

being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

पिछले वर्ष का बकाया गेहूं का मण्डार

5656. श्री त्रिलोक चन्द : क्या कृषि
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष पिछले वर्ष का कितना
गेहूं उपलब्ध था; और

(ख) कितनी मात्रा में गेहूं की खरीद
के लिए क्या सरकार में राज्य सरकारों को
(राज्यवार) निर्देश जारी किये है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय
में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामी
नाथन) : (क) सभी सरकारी
एजेन्सियों के पास 1-1-1981 को लगभग
49.9 लाख मी० टन गेहूं का स्टॉक
उपलब्ध था ।

(ख) आगामी रबी विपणन मौसम 1981-82 (अप्रैल, मार्च) के लिए 95 लाख मी० टन का अखिल भारत बमूला लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है और राज्य सरकारों को सलाह दी गई है कि वे बमूला सम्बन्धी लक्ष्यों का प्राप्त करने के लिए सभी आवश्यक प्रबन्ध करें। राज्यवार लक्ष्यों का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया जाता है :—

राज्य	(लाख मी० टन में)
पंजाब	47.0
हरियाणा	17.0
उत्तर प्रदेश	25.0
राजस्थान	1.0

राज्य	(लाख मी० टन में)
मध्य प्रदेश	2.0
बिहार	1.5
गुजरात	1.0
महाराष्ट्र	0.5
जोड़ :	95.0

Amount to Haryana under Social Welfare Scheme

5657. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the amount which Government have given to Haryana State under social welfare schemes, scheme-wise, during the last three years?

THE MINISTRE OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): A statement is attached.

Statement

The amount which Government have given to Haryana State under Social Welfare Schemes for the last three years

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
1	2	3	4	5
(Amount in Rs.)				
1	Scheme for the Welfare of children in need of Care and Protection	4,97,555	19,261	2,77,911
2	Integrated Child Development Services Scheme	12,32,300	19,33,400	27,54,000
3	Functional Literacy Scheme	5,52,200	5,75,100	7,20,000
4	Scheme of Government of India Scholarship to the Physically Handicapped	1,36,000	1,77,000	1,00,000
5	Scheme of Assistance to the Voluntary Organisations of the Physically Handicapped (In Haryana State)	Nil	90,000	5,92,985
6	Organisational Assistance to Voluntary Organisations (in Haryana State)	30,000	Nil	56,860

1	2	3	4	5
7	Central Scheme of Working Women's Hostels (in Haryana State)	6,43,404	11,59,629	5,05,160
8	Training Centres for Rehabilitation of Women in Distress. (in Haryana State)	1,37,952	Nil	86,666
9	Introduction of Prohibition*	2,22,39,000	Nil	Nil

*Compensation for 50% of the loss in excise revenue due to introduction of prohibition in Haryana State.

Opening of Post Offices and P.C.Os in Orissa during 1981-82

5658. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of post-offices, sub-post offices branch post offices and public call offices is minimum in Orissa State as compared to other States;

(b) if so, whether there is proposal to open more post offices and public call offices in that State in 1981-82; and

(c) if so, what are the numbers, district-wise, in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAN): (a) to (c) No, Sir. It is not a fact that the number of post offices and public call offices is minimum in Orissa State. However, there are plans to open more post offices and public call offices in the State during 1981-82. The details have not yet been finalised.

Introduction of I.C.A.R. Coordinated Project for Research and Water Management

5659. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether I.C.A.R. Coordinated Project for Research on Water Management has been introduced in our country; and

(b) if so, when it was introduced?

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

(b) The work on Water Management aspect is in progress right from the 2nd Five Year Plan. However, the

research work was intensified from the 3rd Five Year Plan period when a Coordinated Scheme for Irrigation Research in River Valley Project Areas was sanctioned.

2. During the 4th Five Year Plan the Indian Council of Agricultural Research sanctioned two Coordinated Projects on Water management namely, (i) Water Management and Soil Salinity and (ii) New Cropping Patterns and Water Use in selected command areas'. These schemes were in operation at 16 and 10 centres respectively. However, during the 5th Five Year Plan period both these schemes were merged under a common name 'Integrated Project for Research on Water Management and Soil Salinity'. This project remained in operation at 23 centres with a Co-ordinating Unit located at Central Soil Salinity Research Institute, Karnal.

3. During the 5th Five Year Plan the ICAR also sanctioned another Coordinated Scheme for Research on Water Management in High rainfall areas and temperate hill zones. This scheme operated at 7 centres.

4. During the 6th Five Year Plan two Coordinated Projects namely, (i) Integrated Project for Research on Water Management and Soil Salinity, and (ii) Water Management in High Rainfall Areas and Temperate Hill Zones have again been merged together with a new name 'ICAR Coordinated Project for Research on Water Management'. At present this project has been sanctioned for a period of 5 years (1978-83) with an outlay of Rs. 258.00 lakhs being the ICAR share. At present this project is in operation at 34 centres. (Statement attached).

Statement

List of Coordinated project for Research on water Management

Name of the State	Organisation	Station	Agro-Ecol. Region/ Irrg. Command.
1	2	3	4
1. Haryana	Coordinating Unit, C.S.S.R.I. Karnal	Karnal	..
2. Karnataka	Zonal Coordinating Unit (I) Dharwad. U.A.S.	Dharwad	
3. Uttar Pradesh	Zonal Coordinating Unit (II) Faizabad, N.D.U.A. & T.	Faizabad	..

Research Centres.

1. Andhra Pradesh	A.P.A.U. Hyderabad	1 Hyderabad	Nagarjunasagar
2. Assam	A.A.U. Jorhat	2 Jorhat	Humid Eastern Himalayan Region
3. Bihar	R.A.U. Pusa	3 Pusa	Gandak
		4 Bikramganj	Sone
		5 Madhopura	Pusa
4. Gujarat	G.A.U. Dantiwada	6 Navsari	Ukai Kakarpar
5. Haryana	H.A.U. Hissar	7 Hissar	Bhakra
6. Himachal Pradesh	H.P.K.V.V. Palampur	8 Palampur	Humid Western Himalayan Region
7. Jammu & Kashmir	Deptt. of Agriculture	9 Jammu	Ravi, Tawi Canal
8. Karnataka	U.A.S. Bangalore	10 Dharwad	Malprabha and Ghataprabha
9. Kerala	K.A.U. Mannutry	11 Chalakudy	Chalakudy and Peechi.
10. Madhya Pradesh	J.N.K.V.V. Jabalpur	12 Powerkheda	Tawa & Barna
		13 Bilaspur	Hasdeo
		14 Morena	Chambal
11. Maharashtra	K.K.V. Dapoli	15 Dapoli	Humid Western Ghat Region
	M.A.U. Parbhani	16 Parbhani	Purna and Jayakwadi
	M.P.K.U. Rahuri	17 Rahuri	Mula and Ghod.
12. Meghalaya	N.E.H. Complex, Shillong	18 Shillong	Humid Eastern Himalayan Region

1	2	3	4
13. Orissa	O.U.A.T., Bhubneshwar C.R.R.I. Cuttack	19 Chiplima 20 Cuttack	Hirakund Mahanadi Delta.
14. Punjab	P.A.U. Ludhiana	21 Ludhiana	Bhakra
15. Rajasthan	Deptt. of Agriculture, Kota Uty of Udaipur, Udaipur	22 Kota 23 Sri Ganganagar	Chambal Rajasthan Canal
16. Tamil Nadu	T.N. A.U. Coimbatore T.N.A.U. Coimbatore	24 Bhavani Sagar 25 Madurai	Lower Bhavani Periyar
17. Uttar Pradesh	C.S.W.C.R. & T.I. Dehradun V.P.K.A.S. Almora C.S.W.C.R.T.I. Dehradun N.D.U. of Agri. & T. Faizabad G.B. Pant University Pantnagar	26 Ootacumund 27 Almora 28 Dehradun 29 Faizabad 30 Pantnagar	Nilgiri Hills. Humid Western Himalayan Region Humid Western Himalayan Region Sharda Sahayak Tarai Region
18. West Bengal	B.C.K.V.V. Haringhatta Deptt. of Agriculture, Govt. of W.B. Calcutta I.I.T. Kharagpur	31 Haringhatta 32 Kalimpong 33 Kharagpur	Kangsavati Humid Bengal Assam Basin. Midnapur Canal
19. Delhi	I.A.R.I. New Delhi	34 Delhi	Yamuna

Slum in Big Cities

5660. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the scheme to tackle the slum problem in cities; and

(b) the work done so far in each of the Metropolitan and major cities?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) To tackle the problem of Slums, two schemes are being operated in the State sector. The Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme, which was started in the Central Sec-tor in May, 1956 is being operated as

a State Sector Scheme with effect from 1-4-1969. It has the following three basic components:—

(i) Rehousing eligible families living in slum areas through pro- vision of developed plots, skeletal houses, dormitory/hostel type of accommodation and pucca tene- ments.

(ii) Construction of night- shelter in cities and towns with acute pro- blem of pavement dwellers.

(iii) Improvement of environmen- tal conditions in Slum areas and improvement of pucca built dwel- lings in slum areas.

The Scheme for Environmental Im- provement of Urban Slums, which is operated as part of the Minimum

Needs Programme in the State Sector, seeks to provide basic amenities and facilities in slum areas. The items of improvement which are provided under the Scheme are the following:—

(i) Provision of water supply, including drinking water taps;

(ii) Sewers;

(iii) Storm water drains;

(iv) Community baths and latrines;

(v) Widening and paving of existing lanes; and

(vi) Street lighting.

(b) Since both these Schemes are in the State Sector, the responsibility for funding and implementation is that of the State Governments. Precise details of achievements under these Schemes in the various Metropolitan cities are not available.

गंगा द्वारा कटाव

5661. श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : क्या

सिवाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल अनेक गांव गंगा द्वारा, कटाव के कारण, प्रभावित हो चुके हैं और भविष्य में भी उनके प्रभावित होने की संभावना है ;

(ख) क्या मुंगेर और बेगुसराय जिलों के 500 गांवों को गंगा द्वारा निरन्तर कटाव के कारण जान और माल की भारी हानि का सामना करना पड़ा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल के कटाव से प्रभावित लोगों के बचाव के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या योजनायें बनाई जानी है ?

सिवाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर रहमान ख़ासरी) : (क) बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल के गंगा के मैदानों में बहने वाली गंगा और उसकी सहायक नदियों से जो अपना मार्ग बदलती रहती है, भू-कटाव की समस्याएं पैदा होती हैं, जिससे उनके तटों के निकट बसे गांव प्रभावित होते हैं। चूंकि नदियों द्वारा अपना मार्ग बदलते रहना एक निरन्तर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है, इसलिए भविष्य में भी नदी द्वारा होने वाले भू कटाव से नदी किनारों पर बसे गांवों को प्रभावित होने की संभावना है।

(ख) बिहार में मुंगेर और बेगुसराय जिलों में कई गांव गंगा के कटाव के कारण प्रभावित हुए हैं।

(ग) गंगा नदी के कटाव को रोकने के उद्देश्य से, स्थानीय सुरक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल की सरकारें अनेक कटावरोधी स्क्रीमें तैयार कर रही हैं और कार्यान्वित कर रही हैं।

Construction of Upper Bhadrā Dam

5662. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bhadrā River has overflowed at Bhadrā Dam in Lakka Valley in Karnataka and if so, year-wise details for the last 15 years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Upper Bhadrā Dam, if constructed, will be silted up because of mining at Kudremukh;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the existing Bhadrā Dam at Lakka Valley has already silted up to a considerable extent due to Kudremukh Project; and

(d) whether in view of silting up of Bhadrā Dam at various places, it

would be technically feasible to construct Upper Bhadra Dam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Bhadra Dam

5663. SHRI D. M. PUTE GOWDA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the channels of existing Bhadra Dam are not able to feed the planned ayacut itself;

(b) whether it is also a fact that rare variety of timber and plantation worth more than 100 crores is going to be submerged if this scheme is implemented; and

(c) whether Government propose to take necessary steps to consider the above facts before implementing the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) No, Sir. The Government of Karnataka have reported that the existing canals under the Bhadra Project are designed to carry the discharge required for its own ayacut.

(b) The reference is presumably to the Upper Bhadra Project. The Government of Karnataka have intimated that detailed surveys of submersion area under the Upper Bhadra Project are yet to be done.

(c) The State Government have also intimated that they will take necessary steps to consider the above fact before taking up Upper Bhadra Project.

खादी तथा ग्रामीद्योग आयोग का गठन

5664. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने खादी तथा ग्रामीद्योग आयोग का गठन किन प्रयोजन से किया था ;

(ख) आयोग के सरकार द्वारा मनोनीत वर्तमान सदस्य कौन-कौन हैं तथा उन्हें क्या-क्या अधिकार और सुख-सुविधाएं प्राप्त हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने आयोग के सदस्यों के नाम मनोनीत करने का कार्य पूरा कर लिया है अथवा इसके किस तिथि तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है ?

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) :

(क) खादी तथा ग्रामीद्योग आयोग का गठन खादी तथा ग्रामीद्योगों के विकास के लिए कार्यक्रम तैयार करने, उन्हें आयोजित करने तथा उनका कार्यान्वयन करने के लिए किया गया था ।

(ख) मौजूदा आयोग ने निम्नलिखित सदस्य शामिल हैं :—

(1) श्री ए० एम० थामस—
अध्यक्ष

(2) श्रीमती तारारामचन्द्र साठे—
सदस्य सचिव

(3) श्री गोविन्द दास रिचार्डिया—
सदस्य

आयोग के अध्यक्ष, उपाध्यक्ष तथा सचिव की शक्तियां खादी तथा ग्रामीद्योग आयोग नियमावली, 1957 के नियम 10, 10-क तथा 11 में निर्धारित की गई हैं । सुख सुविधाओं उदाहरणार्थ अध्यक्ष के लिए निःशुल्क सुसज्जित आवास सम्बन्ध में प्रावधान उपयुक्त नियमावली के नियम 7

में दिया गया है। इन नियमों का सार विवरण में दिया गया है। सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया। ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया।
[देखिए संख्या एल-टी- 2254/81]।

(ग) खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 4 (2) में यह प्रावधान है कि आयोग में न तो तीन से कम और न ही पांच से अधिक सदस्य होंगे। अध्यक्ष तथा सस्य—सचिव सहित तीन सदस्यों की नियुक्ति की जा चुकी है।

खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली में स्टाक की स्थिति

5665. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली में गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितने मीटर अथवा कितने मूल्य के वस्त्र कम अथवा अधिक पाये गये;

(ख) उक्त कमी अथवा अधिकता के लिए नियमों के अनुसार कौन अधिकारी उत्तरदाई है; और

(ग) उक्त के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

दृष्टि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली के स्टाक में अधिकता

तथा कमी को दर्शाने वाले आंकड़े नीचे दिए गए हैं :—

वर्ष	अधिकता	कमी
लाख रुपये		
1977-78	5.33	464.10
1978-79	3.28	946.06
1979-80	4.28	25363.62

(ख) और (ग) स्टाक में कमी मुख्य रूप से उठाईगिरी तथा चोरी के कारण हुई है। कमी में मामलों की आवश्यक जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही है। खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग भवन जैसे व्यापार केन्द्र, जहाँ काफी बड़े पैमाने पर लेन-देन होता है, स्टाक में वृद्धि होना आम बात है।

Unauthorised Construction in the Shopping Centres of Delhi ..

5666. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that certain persons have made unauthorised constructions in the shopping centres like Bhagirath Palace, Chawri Bazar area, Sadar Bazar area in Delhi;

(b) if so, the action taken against them; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure that unauthorised constructions are not made?
THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir, as reported by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

(b) and (c) the Municipal Corporation of Delhi has stated that action has been taken in all such cases as per the Building Bye-laws and that the unauthorised constructions have been

booked and notices issued to the unauthorised builders under the provisions of sections 343 and 344 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957 to stop/demolish the unauthorised construction.

Acquired Land in South Delhi

5667. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some or all of 200 plots of land in South Delhi meant to be given to villagers from whom land was acquired in the years 1959, 1961 and 1966 have been allotted to persons who got clearance on the basis of forged papers;

(b) whether Land and Building Department of Delhi Administration has referred the case to the anticorruption branch of Delhi Administration;

(c) if so, the amount involved in this deal; and

(d) the outcome of investigation if any, conducted by the anti-Corruption Branch?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The Delhi Administration has reported that about 128 forged letters purported to have been issued by them to the DDA have come to notice.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It is not possible to ascertain the nature and quantum of consideration received for making forged recommendations/letters.

(d) The Delhi Administration has reported that one of their employees has been arrested and the case is under investigation.

Extension of Operational Research Project, Noorsarai Nalanda, Bihar

5668. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Operational Research Project, Noorsarai, District Nalanda, Bihar has its operation limited to only two Gram Panchayats, Namely, Charnipar and Doeya;

(b) whether Government are aware that due to the limited operational area, the cultivators of the whole of Nalanda District are not getting benefit of that project;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to extend the area of project to the whole of Nalanda District; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Operational Research Project for stepping up production of seed potato is being implemented by the Central Potato Research Institute through its Research Station at Patna in two gram panchayats, namely, Chanipar and Doeya, covering 8 villages in Nalanda district.

(b) Since the Project is a Pilot Project where techniques for raising seed potato are being demonstrated and popularised amongst farmers, it could only cover a limited number of villages physically. The benefits of the Project are, however, available to the whole of Nalanda district as the farmers of the District are being made aware of the technology for raising seed potato crop. The demonstrations organised on the farmers' fields, exhibitions, kisan melas and popular literature published from time to time help in dissemination of the new information resulting in benefits to the farming community in Nalanda district.

(c) The Council cannot layout demonstrations on techniques of raising seed potato in the field of each farmer of the District.

(d) The Council only takes up pilot projects to demonstrate the feasibility and acceptability of the new technology generated from its various Institutes; thereafter, it is the State Department of Agriculture which should disseminate the technology demonstrated to other parts of the District/State.

पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए मजान हेतु पृथक भूमि

5669. श्री हेरालाल शारंग परमार :
क्या निर्माण श्री आवास मंत्री यह कहने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 20-मूत्रों कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कृषि श्रमिकों और पिछड़ी जातियों के लोगों को रिहायशी प्रयोजनार्थ भूमि दी गई है और क्या उन्हें ऋण भी दिये गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कृषि श्रमिकों और पिछड़ी जातियों के लोगों को पृथक भूमि दी जा रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण श्री आवास मंत्री (श्री मोक्ष नारायण सिंह) :

(क) राज्य सरकारों एक योजना का कार्यान्वयन संबंधी योजनाओं के न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अंग के रूप में कर रही है जिसके अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण भूमिहीन श्रमिकों के परिवारों को विकसित आवास स्थलों का आवंटन किया जाता है और मकान बनाने के लिए सहायता भी दी जाती है ।

(ख) और (ग) राज्य सरकारों को सलाह दी गई थी कि वे वहाँ इन परिवारों को आवास स्थल इस प्रकार से दें, वहाँ कोई अलगाव न हो और वे परिवार समीपस्थ

गावों के अन्य परिवारों से घुल मिल जाएँ । आगे यह भी सुझाव दिया गया है कि आवंटन लाटरी की पद्धति से किया जाए ताकि अलगाव को दूर किया जा सके ।

Employment Guarantee Scheme in Rural Areas

5670. SHRI HARINATH MISRA:
Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government is presently spending nearly Rs. 1,000 crores on food-for-work programmes and food subsidy;

(b) whether Government are aware that the scheme is full of leakages and largely benefits people in urban areas;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to introduce an employment guarantee scheme on the lines of Maharashtra Government's scheme throughout the country, if not, why not; and

(d) whether Government propose to introduce the employment guarantee scheme at least in areas where rural unemployment is of a very high order?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) to (d) The current year's provision for food for work programme/national rural employment programme is Rs. 340 crores. The Department of Food has reported that difference between the economic cost of the grain to the Food Corporation of India and its issue price for Public Distribution and the carrying cost on Central buffer is reimbursed to the Food Corporation of India in the form of food subsidy. For this, a budgetary provision of Rs. 650 crores was made in the revised estimates for the year 1980-81 and the entire amount has been paid to Food Corporation of India on provisional basis.

The NREP is meant for providing employment in the rural areas of the country and not in the urban areas. The objectives of the programme have by and large been fulfilled. There is no proposal to introduce an employment guarantee scheme on the lines of Maharashtra Government throughout the country. The States/ Union Territories have been instructed to take up works under NREP in those areas where rural unemployment is of a high order.

12 hrs.

Re. QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE,
MOTIONS FOR ADJURNMENT ETC.
SOME HON. MEMBERS rose.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: One minute. Please sit down.... (Interruptions). Please sit down.

Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan and several other Members—Prof. Madhu Dandavate, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy, and Sarvshri Harikesh Bahadur, Ram Vilas Paswan, George Fernandes, Bapusaheb Parulekar, Ravindra Varma and Jyotirmoy Bosu, have given notices of a question of privilege against Shri P. C. Sethi, Minister of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilisers, Giani Zail Singh, Minister of Home Affairs and others for causing an enquiry into how he "came into possession of photo copies of the files, notings and reports" which Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan had "quoted and laid on the table of the House" on 23rd December, 1980 under Rule 193 on choice of technology and foreign collaboration for urea and ammonia fertiliser plants to be built on the basis of Bombay High Complex.

This matter is under my consideration....

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record. You are saying without my permission.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot do it now.

**Not recorded.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Under what rule can I allow?

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): I gave notice of an adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER: No adjournment motion please....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Look here, Gentlemen. Hon. Members, there are certain notices of adjournment motions which are daily handed over to me....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): You are only addressing men and not the women.

MR. SPEAKER: Here all are hon. Members.... Again they will move a motion of privilege against you, Mr. Bosu. They are as honourable as you are and as we are.... (Interruptions) That is why I say that if you had just gone through the Rules book, then I think there is no basis for giving this motion. And it should not be taken for granted that whatever matter is given notice of under adjournment motion, that is going to be referred to again in this House. This unnecessarily takes the time of the House and I have assured this House time and again that any particular matter of importance shall always get my immediate attention and whatever is there, we shall allow it to be discussed on the floor of the House. Please don't do it and waste the time of the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: May I make a short submission to you, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: I will not allow.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: On your remark I want to make a submission.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रमिला जी, आप
ने अगर पढ़ा है...

You know I cannot. Even Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu will catch hold of me...

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: No please. Nothing is going on record without my permission. If you read the Rules; it cannot be done. The Ministry of Home Affairs Demands are coming and you can raise it then.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER:

आपके दफ्तर में हुआ या नहीं
हुआ

It cannot be raised under adjournment motion.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, Sir. This is a matter of law. This is not an adjournment motion. You cannot do it. ... (Interruptions) Paswanji, it is impossible. I have gone through the adjournment motion. I have seen all the records... (Interruptions)

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: It is the convention and precedent.

MR. SPEAKER: You can see me. Why I have done? I have done under the rules. That is what I say.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): ... (Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record. You cannot do it. Now, papers to be laid. Shri S. B. Chavan.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I am seeking your permission.

MR. SPEAKER: Under what rule? What do you want to say?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is a matter of special mention. A tribal school boy in Orissa has been sacrificed. It is a very serious thing.

MR. SPEAKER: No adjournment motion on this. You can come under 377.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I want to make a submission...

MR. SPEAKER: You can give some other motion—not adjournment motion. It cannot be allowed.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Can I give a call attention?

MR. SPEAKER: You give. I will consider it. I will consider it and it will be considered on merits.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: With great respect to you, I submit that firstly the freedom of the press...

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot. You can come to me. I cannot discuss matters of calling attention, and adjournment motions in the House. You can come to me. It is your Chamber. But, it cannot be discussed here.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: It is very serious.

MR. SPEAKER: It may be very serious. It cannot be discussed. I cannot allow the floodgates to be opened here.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record. Not allowed. Not a convention—I am going according to rules. Now, Papers to be laid on the table.

Shri Chavan.

12.07 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT AND REVIEW OF TECHNICAL TEACHERS TRAINING INSTITUTE (EASTERN REGION), CALCUTTA FOR 1979-80, ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF DELHI FOR 1978 AND STATEMENTS GIVING REASONS FOR NOT LAYING IN TIME ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF INDIAN INSTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY AT DELHI AND KANPUR FOR 1979-80

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute (Eastern Region), Calcutta, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute (Eastern Region), Calcutta, for the year 1979-80.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2225/81]

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi@ version) of the University of Delhi, Delhi for the year 1978.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2226/81]

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, for the year 1979-80 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2227/81]

@English version was laid on the Table on the 7th July, 1980.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, for the year 1979-80 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting Year.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2228/81]

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1981-82 OF MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers for 1981-82.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2229/81]

STATEMENTS SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON ASSURANCES PROMISES, ETC., GIVEN DURING VARIOUS SESSIONS OF LOK SABHA

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table the following statements (Hindi and English versions) showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Lok Sabha:—

Sixth Lok Sabha

(1) Statement No. XV—
Sixth Session, 1978.

(2) Statement No. XVII—
Seventh Session 1979.

(3) Statement No. IX—
Eighth Session, 1979.

Seventh Lok Sabha

(4) Statement No. VI—
First Session, 1980.

(5) Statement No. VI—
Second Session, 1980.

(6) Statement No. X—
Third Session, 1980.

(7) Statement No. II—
Fourth Session, 1980.

(8) Statement No. III—
Fourth Session, 1980.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2230/81]

ANNUAL REPORTS AND REVIEWS OF ALL INDIA FEDERATION OF COOPERATIVE SPINNING MILLS LTD., BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR ENDING ON 30-6-80, NATIONAL COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, NEW DELHI, AND INDIAN FARMERS FERTILIZER COOPERATIVE LTD., NEW DELHI FOR 1979-80 AND RICE-MILLING INDUSTRY (REGULATION AND LICENSING) AMENDMENTS RULES, 1981

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIERS (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH):

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Federation of Cooperative Spinning Mills Limited, Bombay, for the year ended 30th June, 1980 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the All India Federation of Cooperative Spinning Mills Limited, Bombay, for the year ended 30th June, 1980.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2231/81]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80 together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 17 of the National Cooperative Development Corporation Act, 1962.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the accounts of the National Cooperative Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2232/81]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Farmers Fertiliser Co-operative Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Farmers Fertiliser Co-operative Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2233/81]

(4) A copy of the Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation and Licensing) Amendment Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 180(E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 1981, under sub-section (4) of section 22 of the Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2234/81]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri R. V. Swaminathan. (Interruptions)

There are certain ways. Not like this.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: On behalf of

Shri R. V. Swaminathan, I beg to lay on the Table:—

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSAM AGRO-INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD., GAUHATI FOR 1972-73 WITH A STATEMENT FOR DELAY

(1) A copy each of the following Papers (Hindi** version) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Assam Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Gauhati, for the year 1972-73.

**English versions were laid on the Table on the 27th March, 1980.

[Rao Birendra Singh]

(ii) Annual Report of the Assam Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Gauhati, for the year 1972-73 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi* version) showing reasons for delay in Laying the paper mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2235/81]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Chandrajit Yadav.

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष नोटीस : आप आकर मुझ से बात कीजिए ।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: You can come to me and discuss it with me.

Not here—not on the floor of the House.

Shri Satish Agarwal.

12-09 hrs

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

TWENTY-FIRST AND TWENTY-SECOND REPORTS

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): I beg to present the following reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee:—

(1) Twenty-first Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Hundred and tenth Report (Sixth Lok Sabha) on Non-payment of contribution to Trustees of Provident Fund Commissioners.

(2) Thirty-second Report on Action Taken by Government on the

recommendations contained in the Hundred and twenty-seventh Report (Sixth Lok Sabha) on Loktak Hydro-electric Project.

12-10 hrs

RE. QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE, MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT ETC.—Contd.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: You can come to me. We will see. Not like this. Nothing is going on record without my permission.. Shri Parulekar.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: You always tell us that we should see you in your chamber before the decisions are taken. But, with reference to the adjournment motions, we have no opportunity.

MR. SPEAKER: On adjournment motions, no consultation. It is my decision.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: You are not going to listen to us even in the Chamber.

MR. SPEAKER: I am going to listen to you anything in my chamber. The adjournment motion is rejected outright here. On calling attention you can come to me.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: No Convention?

MR. SPEAKER: No convention. You can come to me.

आप आइये, आकर के बात कीजिए ।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: You come to me. Now. Call attention. Shri Harikesh Bahadur.

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I will not allow it in the House.

(व्यवधान)

*English versions were laid on the Table on the 27th March, 1980.

(**) Not recorded.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप आकर मुझे से बात कीजिए। आप मुझे को समझाइए। यहां पर मैं आपकी बात दिलकुल नहीं सुनूंगा। आप यहां इतना टाइम जाया कर रहे हैं, आप आकर मुझ से बात करें।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to allow it on the floor of the House. Now, Shri Harikesh Bahadur.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: In the House I am no party man.

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप आकर समझाइए।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नियमों के अनुसार होगा, वगैरे नियमों के नहीं होगा।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप आकर तो बात करिए, मुझे समझाइए।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कहूंगा, यहां पर नहीं कहूंगा।

Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Everything has to be discussed.

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यहां तो कोई बात नहीं हो सकती।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लोग सारे ऐसा कर रहे हैं। मेरी बात सुनिए। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि कई बातें नियमों के अनुसार हो जानी चाहिए। किसी बात के लिए आप उत्तेजित हैं, मैं सहस्र करता हूं। लेकिन मेरे हाथ भी नियमों से बंधे हुए हैं। आप मेरे पास आइए, मैं कालिंग एटेंशन कंसिडर कर सकता हूं, लेकिन आपको अभी कैसे कह सकता हूं कि वगैरे लिया;

I cannot be bound down for certain things. My mind is very open. I will give whole attention at my disposal to whatever you bring. I can consider.

(Interruptions)

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: How can I? I cannot help it. (Interruption).

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: You are 100 per cent right. we should and you become angry.

MR. SPEAKER: I don't become angry.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Where the Congress-I is in opposition; they enter the Assembly with toy pistol,—in the West Bengal Assembly. That is the difference.

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever they do they get the punishment also.

(Interruption)**

MR. SPEAKER : अब आप बैठ जाइए। आप मुझ से आकर बात कीजिए।

I will not allow. That is not to be discussed on the floor. No.

(Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER: मैं मंत्री को मजबूर नहीं कर सकता। That is not my job.

श्री जॉर्ज फर्नाण्डेस : हम सदन का त्याग करेंगे। हमारे मकान से हम को निकाला जा रहा है। आज जो हमारे ऊपर हो रहा है, कानून के ऊपर ऐसा हो होगा।

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Why should I judge?

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: He is not speaking with my permission. Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: I don't want to.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Kindly ask the Minister whether he would like to make a statement or not. That is all.

MR. SPEAKER: I don't want to do anything. I can consider on my own whether under the rules I can admit this motion or not.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: I can't ask him. It is up to the Minister. How do I come in the picture?

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, the entire Opposition is one on this point and we are requesting the hon. Minister whether he is interested to make a statement. That is all. We do not want him exactly to make a

statement in that way. We are appealing to him to tell us whether he would make a statement and then we shall do the needful. (Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, I want to know whether there is an intention to make a statement. (Interruptions) What have you determined to do? (Interruptions)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Let us walk out on this... (Interruptions)

श्री रामविलास पासवान : वे आपका विश्वास करते हैं, हम लोगों का नहीं। (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिए। श्री हरिकेश बहादुर।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Sir, the Supreme Court's decision has been implemented and here you are the supreme person in this House. Why don't they accept the decision of the Speaker? Why don't they listen to the Speaker? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: What is your decision, Bhishma Narain Singhji? Is the matter under your consideration? The Minister could at least tell us under what circumstances the Government is not considering this.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have already told you that your Calling Attention Notice is under my consideration.

(Interruptions)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : माननीय मंत्री जी को स्टेटमेंट देने में आपत्ति क्या है? वे स्टेटमेंट दें, चाहे वह हमारे पक्ष में हो या विपक्ष में।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Sir, why not ask the Minister to make a statement?

MR. SPEAKER: He is sitting here. Don't you realise?

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, we cannot have this kind of thing... (Interruptions) Parliament is a forum where we give and take. When we say something, he must take.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : हम लोग वाक-आउट भी नहीं करेंगे और न ही हाजिरी चलने देंगे।

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: With all respect for you Bhishma Narainji, it is not a joke, it is not a laughing matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

(व्यवधान)**

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : मान्यवर, मैंने कभी भी कोई ऐसा काम नहीं किया जिस से कि इस सदन के सम्माननीय सदस्यों को ठेस पहुंचे। परन्तु आप नियम से सदन को चलाते हैं। कभी भी सरकार से कोई मांग हो कि उस पर बकव्यव दिया जाए, आप सब लोग भी जो आज विपक्ष में बैठे हैं, सरकार चलाये हैं, क्या कभी यह संभव हुआ है? (व्यवधान) लेकिन फिर भी चूँकि आपकी मैं इज्जत करता हूँ, आपकी भावना की मैं कद्र करता हूँ, अभी जो सूचना मुझे मिली है, उसके मुताबिक... (व्यवधान) जो सूचना मिली है, उसके मुताबिक श्री राम विलास पासवान जो मुझ से मिले थे, किसान ट्रस्ट के सम्बन्ध में मैंने उनकी बात सुनी। संसद, दूसरे पर कांफिडेंस की बात का भी होता है। आपने लिख कर भी दिया। आपने हमारा रेस्पॉन्स देखा होगा। आखिर, यहाँ कानून

का राज है। कोर्ट से आप हार गये हैं। सुप्रीम कोर्ट से स्टे मिलते हैं, जो सूचना मुझे अभी मिली है, (व्यवधान) सुप्रीम कोर्ट से स्टे मिलते हैं, सुप्रीम कोर्ट का निरादर करने का प्रश्न ही पैदा नहीं होता, सरकार द्वारा अवहेलना करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं पैदा होता है। मुझे जो सूचना मिली है, उसके मुताबिक कार्यवाही को रोक दिया गया है। (व्यवधान) अभी हमें सूचना मिली है कि स्टे आर्डर मिलने के बाद कार्यवाही बंद हो गयी है। अब इसके बारे में क्या बकव्यव है?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं मंत्री महोदय के बकव्यव के बारे में सारे सम्मान के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ और उन्हें बचाना चाहता हूँ कि मैं मंत्री महोदय से मिला था। जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट का स्टे मिलने के बाद... (व्यवधान)... लेकिन उसके पहले कार्यवाही चलती रही (व्यवधान)

श्री जॉर्ज फर्नांडिस : आप गुस्ताह कर रहे हैं। (व्यवधान) हमारे वकील उनसे मिले थे, फिर भी वहाँ से सामान निकलवाया... (व्यवधान)

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK (Kendrapara): Have you started the proceedings?

MR. SPEAKER: I will start the proceedings now.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Has the Minister's statement not been recorded?

MR. SPEAKER: It has been recorded.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Only ours has not been recorded:

MR. SPEAKER: That which I did not allow was not recorded.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आपने जो मुझे बोलने के लिए कहा था, उसका क्या हुआ ?
(व्यवधान)

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Upto what time did you not allow? (*Interruptions*)...What has been asked by Shri George Fernandes and by us, that you did not allow and what Minister spoke was allowed.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : हम जो बोले हैं, वह एक्सपंज हो गया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई एक्सपंज नहीं होता। मेरी बात सुनिये . . . एक्सपंज कुछ नहीं होता। रिकार्ड वह नहीं होता जो मेरी परमीशन के बिना कहा जाता है।

What is the stand. I expunge the least.

जो अनपार्लियामेंटरी होता है, जो डिफेमेटरी होता है, उसको एक्सपंज करते हैं। इन्होंने जो कहा, इसके बाद इन्होंने बोल दिया, वे दोनों रिकार्ड में रखे गए।

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Is that recorded? (*Interruptions*)

श्री रामविलास पासवान : लेकिन जब आप कह देते हैं "डोट रिकार्ड" तब कैसे रिकार्ड होता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब मेरी परमीशन होती है, तभी रिकार्ड होता है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Do you belong to the Signal Corps? You were signalling.

MR. SPEAKER: I just ask them not to record.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You grant permission only when we catch your ears or eyes.

श्री रामविलास पासवान : जब आप हाथ से इशारा करते हैं, तब तो हमको पता ही नहीं चलता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइए।

I give permission when I think that such-and-such a Member has asked for my permission. Then I give him, and then it goes on record.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: We genuinely feel that too much is going out of record.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't feel so. Now Shri Harikesh Bahadur.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have pointed out to you from the Debates themselves that you have expunged yourself.

MR. SPEAKER: No. You will again be caught on the wrong foot.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will show it.

MR. SPEAKER: It is wrong. Come to me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: (*Interruptions*). You have said 'Not recorded'. 'Not recorded'. 'Expunged' and 'Not recorded' mean the same thing to us.

MR. SPEAKER: Come to me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Patil 'Not recorder'; Dr. Dhillon; 'Not recorded.'

MR. SPEAKER: Come to me. I will prove.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will, certainly; to-day, between 3 p.m. and 8 p.m. Please do the advance booking.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Harikesh Bahadur.

—J—

12.33 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED PAYMENT OF BLACK- MONEY BY MESSRS ZENITH STEEL PIPES AND INDUSTRIES LTD. FOR OFFICE PREMISES IN BOMBAY

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): I call the attention of the Minister of Finance to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported payment of Rs. 31,90,500/- by M/s. Zenith Steel Pipes and Industries Ltd. by way of black money for purchase of office premises in Dalamal House at Nariman Point, Bombay and the action taken by the Government in the matter."

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Mr. Speaker, Sir, during the course of a search on 29-9-1980 in the office and residential premises of M/s. D. & H. Secheron Electrodes Private Ltd. and M/s. D. & H. Electrodes Co and persons connected with them, certain documents pertaining to a sister concern, M/s. Dalamal & Sons Investment Co., were found and seized by the Income-tax Department. Among the documents seized were some, purported to have been maintained by an ex-Accountant of the firm, showing collections of on-money of about Rs. 90,00,000/- on the sale of premises in Dalamal House and about Rs. 80,00,000

in the case of Dalamal Towers. Entries in these documents show that M/s. Zenith Steel Pipes and Industries Ltd., Bombay, paid a sum of Rs. 35,45,000/- for the purchase of office premises in Dalamal House according to the agreement and that the company paid, in addition, a sum of Rs. 31,90,500/- as on-money for purchase of the same office premises. The authenticity of the documents indicating the receipt of on-money as mentioned above by M/s. Dalamal & Sons Investment Co. has been disputed and payment of any on-money has been denied both by the purchasers and the sellers of the premises. The matter is under investigation.

Investigations in these cases are in progress and some of the parties involved in these transactions are being examined by the officers of the Income-tax Department.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): They promised to put this money in the black bonds.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: This M/s. Zenith Steel Pipes and Industries Ltd. is a Birla Firm and Ashok Birla is its Chairman also. They have purchased this office premises at Nariman Point in Dalamal House. About this, the hon. Minister has already said that there are more documents which are available according to which some indications are there. But it is being denied by both the purchaser and the person who has sold it; and the matter is under investigation. The first thing I would like to ask is this. Which is the agency which is investigating into this episode? I would like that a judicial enquiry be instituted. The person who has given this affidavit says that the matter should be enquired into and if he is found to be incorrect, he must be punished: whatever action may be taken that should be taken against him. Since the affidavit is already there, the action will be taken if it proves to be wrong. But with all emphasis at his

command, he says that whatever he has stated is completely correct.

But regarding this particular matter, a photostat copy of this notarized affidavit signed by Mr. R. C. Sharma had already been sent to the hon. Prime Minister also a few months back or a few days back but no action has been taken and no action was being taken until I just raised this issue before you and brought this matter before this House through an adjournment motion. When you directed me, I gave a calling attention notice. I have also handed over a copy of this affidavit. If you permit, I would like to lay it on the Table of the House so that it must become a property of the House. Now, I would like to lay it on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: We will examine it.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: According to this, M/s. Zenith Steel Pipes and Industries Ltd. paid a cheque for Rs. 35,45,000 and cash Rs. 31,90,500. Therefore, this matter is being properly investigated. Those people who have paid this money by way of blackmoney, they will certainly be caught; they should be punished. Now my point will be that if this Government is really interested in taking action against the persons who are corrupt or who are involved in corruption—as the Prime Minister has been telling about it continuously and twice her statements had appeared in the Press also—then action must be taken against them. Now, if this is a fact, then what is the reason why his investigation was not started earlier when this photostat copy of this notarized affidavit was sent to the Prime Minister? But I can say that no action was being taken.

About the Bearer Bonds Bill which has been passed recently, I would like to say that people like Birla, etc. who are having blackmoney, they know that if they purchase these bearer bonds, they will get very little interest on them. Therefore, they would

never like to purchase those bonds; they will try to invest their money for a greater profit which they are doing. According to this, it is very clear.

Now, I would like to ask from the hon. Minister how much time will be taken for this enquiry; whether the report of the enquiry will be placed on the Table of the House? With these words, again I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister to take serious action against the persons who are involved in this corruption and bungling.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Is Mr. Shukla making a statement today.

MR. SPEAKER: You ask him.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: If there is a *prima facie* evidence against these persons, then these persons may be arrested also.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Speaker, apparently, the hon. Member does not know all the things that had been done in this case. The transaction which he had referred to is one of 250 transactions that had taken place. We have investigated...

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: How many crores of rupees are involved?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I will give you all the figures because I am giving more information than even the members have. Therefore, I want to give that.

The Dalamal Investment Company has two buildings. In these two buildings, they have 250 flats, and these 250 flats they have sold to different persons in the Dalamal House and the white money received was Rs. 1,98,14,300 and the blackmoney suspected is Rs. 90 lakhs.

In the Dalamal Towers the white money received is Rs. 1,97,66,120 and the black money suspected is Rs. 80 lakhs. We have conducted searches of 40 premises, and we have so far recovered cash worth Rs. 1,80,000 in foreign currency. (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Does it cover.... (Interruptions).

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I will give you all the figures. Then you will be happy.

Foreign exchange worth Rs. 28,000, jewellery worth Rs. 61,42,000. (Interruptions). And bullion worth Rs. 1.98 lakhs, silver worth Rs. 2.3 lakhs, fixed deposits worth Rs. 1.97 lakhs, foreign whisky and foreign articles Rs. 4,57,000. (Interruptions). And a total of Rs. 69,48,000 in addition to unmentionable films. I lay this information because hon. friend said that it has not been given. In fact, this particular instance of one transaction with these Dalamal House forms one of the 250 transactions and we are concentrating more on the man who received the money than on the man who gave the money. If we go to the man who gave the money, namely the persons who gave the money, then I have to go to 250 people; but if I concentrate on the person who received the money, then I will be able to get all the information because I am having a thorough search of all the ramifications and connections of these persons. That is why we are going on his right path in the right direction. My hon. friend has been wrongly informed that nothing has been done. Strong action will be taken when the investigation is over. We are not interested in protecting or shielding anybody. We want to bring to book every person who is really guilty.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane): I would like to put only two questions.

AN HON. MEMBER: Pointed questions.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: When did this matter first come to the notice of the Government, and secondly, when did the investigations in this case commence and at what stage do the proceedings stand? Who are conduc-

ting these investigations? You mentioned some officers. What are the names of those Income Tax Officers? (Interruptions).

12.43 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: in the Chair.

The House must know that. When are the investigations likely to be completed?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Information came around the 29th of September Searches had started on the 30th of September. Therefore, immediate action yielded these results. Otherwise, possibly we would not have got all the information I placed before the House.

Second thing is, with regard to the inquiry, it is being done by the whole team of Income Tax Officers connected with this in Bombay, the entire Department. We cannot say one or the other because several officers are going to several persons and crying to collate all the information. (Interruptions). Some searches started even on the 29th, on the day we got the information. But a large number of searches were made on the 30th.

Then, so are as the action is concerned, we are trying to gather the evidence and without evidence we do not want to get the cases lost. We will do everything in our hands to get all the evidence in the case and prosecute the persons concerned.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: When is the investigation likely to be completed?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: You are a lawyer. How can I say? I will try to expedite it.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो
जवाब दिया है, उसमें यदि आप पढ़ें
तो इसमें इस बात को इन्होंने कबूल

किया है कि पकड़ी दी गई है। अभी तक डालामल हाउसिंग के परिसर में लगभग इतनी पगड़ी दी, डालामल टावर के मामले में इतनी पगड़ी की वसूली दिखाई गई है। इसका मतलब है कि सरकार बतायेगी कि पगड़ी लीगल है या इल-ली-गल है? इसके बाद इन्होंने एक्शन क्या लिया है, कुछ भी नहीं। मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान मैं बम्बई के अखबार इंडियन एक्सप्रेस के 11 फरवरी के पहले पेज पर खींचना चाहता हूँ, जिसमें दिया है कि :—

"City's high-rise boom! Flats to be sold for Rs. 1.12 crores?"

मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय ने इसे जरूर पढ़ा होगा, क्योंकि वह सरकार में हैं तो उनको बहुत ज्यादा गोलमाल के मामले बचाने पड़ते हैं, छिपाने पड़ते हैं। लेकिन अगर उन्होंने पढ़ा भी होगा तो बतायेंगे नहीं।

मंत्री महोदय ने जैसा बताया जो बम्बई की हालत है, बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर दिल्ली में भी और सब जगह बड़े-बड़े शहरों में ब्लैक मनी को व्हाइट मनी करने का काम चल रहा है। 10 लाख की चीज है तो 5 लाख में शो कर दो उधर उसका भी काम चलता है और लेने वाले का भी काम चल जाता है। यह दोनों तरीके से हो रहा है। एक-एक स्क्वेयर फुट जमीन के लिये 2, 2 हजार रुपये देना पड़ता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ, जैसा उन्होंने कहा कि डालामल और बिड़ला की कम्पनियों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कागजात जप्त हुए हैं, तो डालामल का मेन कार्यालय हांगकांग में है, उसका सारा बिजनेस वहां पर है, वहां से जो कागजात जप्त किये हैं और बिड़ला की जो विदेश में फर्म हैं, वहां से भी जो कागजात जप्त किये हैं, उनमें कितनी रकम का गड़बड़

घोटाला है और मंत्री जी इसमें क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं?

मेरा कहना यह भी है कि सारे बैंकों में एक सीक्रेट फंड रहता है, जिसका काम रहता है कि ब्लैक मनी में वह रुपया दे देता है और पगड़ी वगैरा का सारा काम करता है। यह प्रत्येक बैंक में सीक्रेट फंड होता है। इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कर रही है?

सरकार को यह अधिकार है कि इन्कम टैक्स एक्ट के मुताबिक जैसे यह मामला आपके सामने आया है, सरकार उस मकान या जमीन को खरीद सकती है। जब मालूम हो गया है कि उसने पगड़ी दी है, अंडर वैल्यू कर के दिया है तो सरकार इसे खरीद सकती है और खरीद कर पुनः बेच सकती है। सरकार को उसमें मुनाफा हो सकता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो यह मामला पकड़ा गया है, क्या इसमें सरकार उस मकान को खरीदेगी और अपने पास सरकारी उपयोग के लिये रखेगी या फिर उसे ऑक्शन कर के बेचेगी?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I just want to correct what I said. I said by a slip of the tongue "May". It is September, not May.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Late by three months?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: No. I will explain. The transaction was in May, and it was brought to our notice around September 29, 1980, and I said, on the same day. I made a mistake between the date of the transaction and the date of information. I want to correct it.

What is the total quantity of black money involved? That is what Mr. Paswan asked.

श्री राम बिनास पासवान : मेरा पहला प्रश्न यह था कि डालामल का जो बिजनेस चलता है, उनका मेन कार्यालय हांगकांग में है। उनके जो कामजात आपने जत किये हैं और बिड़ला के भां जा कामजात जत किये हैं, विदेशों में जो उनका ट्रांजैक्शन हो रहा है, उसमें क्या निकला है ? इस सारे मामले में आपने क्या पकड़ा है और क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं ? दूसरे बैंकों में जो मॉकेट फंड रहता है, उसके बारे में है ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Our entire effort is directed towards finding out the total number of flats sold and the total amount of money involved in this transaction. If we are diverted from this and go into the transaction between each one of the purchasers and the Dalamal, then we will lose sight of the main purpose of the enquiry viz. lot of black-money that was generated by sale of 250 flats in two buildings. Therefore, we are concentrating on this. If anything in the course of the investigation arises which gives rise to a further investigation in respect of transactions between Dalamal Investment Company and Zenith, we will pursue it. But at the moment, we are pursuing this transaction and the suspected black-money involved in this is Rs. 90 lakhs in respect of one building and Rs. 80 lakhs in respect of another building. the total amount involved is Rs. 1.7 crores.

Then the question was asked that the banks are helping. We have no such information that banks are helping in this transaction. Mr. Paswan cannot make an allegation... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him complete and then you can ask.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Paswan only can do it. Why are you raising it. This will not go on record.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am making a submission. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You know that this is a calling attention. Mr. Paswan can raise it. How can Mr. George raise it. I will not allow you. It is not correct. In this way, we cannot conduct the proceedings.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am seeking your protection...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister is on his legs. Let him reply.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am seeking your protection.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You need not seek. I will not permit you. The Minister is on his legs and let him reply.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: But the most important point made by Shri Paswan and a very valid one is that why the Government is not exercising the power under the Income-tax Act of purchasing these flats when they have information or knowledge that they are being sold below the market price.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Undervalue.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Yes, undervalue. Hon. Members would be aware that under the present interpretation of the law, sale of cooperative flats are not governed by the law because, I have been advised, under the law this is a transfer of the interest of one member in the cooperative to another. Therefore, I have brought in my present** Finance Bill a provision for amending this. (*Interruptions*). You please read my Finance Bill. It is exactly to plug this hole that I have brought forward an amendment by which I will be able to buy even cooperative flats if I am satisfied or the Department is

**A statement correcting the information was made at 6 p.m.

satisfied that there is an under-valuation. A lacuna in the law has been filled up in the Finance Bill which I have brought. Certainly we will try to exercise this power in the larger measure. But I must take the House into confidence and say that the attempts made by the Government in this regard have always been—I would not say, thwarted—held up because of a number of stay granted by courts. We have not been able to acquire one single flat. I would like the House to support me when I come forward with a different measure, in which I will see that in respect of these purchases... (*Interruptions*). This is a very important matter and I am very keen that this kind of transactions, in which half the payment is over the table and half is under the table, should be nipped in the bud. I can do it, provided I get assistance so that I can buy property which is under-valued. If there is no obstruction to the Government buying the property, which is under-valued, then this great evil will be completely stopped. I am taking steps to see how I can strengthen this. As I have already said, I have brought an amendment in the Finance Bill.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं एक क्लेरिफिकेशन चाहता हूँ, मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि ठीक है, मैं इस से सहमत हूँ कि सरकार उसे खरीद सकती है लेकिन अभी उनके पास कोई अधिकार नहीं है तो क्या सरकार जब अधिकार मिल जायगा तो इस का उपयोग इस पर करेगी ? अभी भी अधिकार है मंत्री महोदय को और जब यह मामला सामने आ गया है तो क्या वह इस पर विचार करेंगे कि इस मामले में इस अधिकार का प्रयोग करें ?

12.56 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MEMBER

STRIKE BY YARDMEN OF BOMBAY
CENTRAL TERMINUS

SHRI BANATWALLA (Ponnani):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, With your permission, I make the following statement under Direction 115:—

"In reply to my Unstarred question No. 4341, (answered on 18th December, 1980) as to whether the yardmen of the Bombay Central Terminus had gone on strike recently, the Hon'ble Deputy Minister of Railways has replied in the negative. I submit that the reply is inaccurate and misleading.

I submit that on 14th November, 1980, some yardmen approached the then D.R.M. in connection with their grievances and demands; but they were turned out of office. The consequent resentment among the yardmen led to strike and there was a stoppage of work from 11.30 a.m. to 2.15 p.m. It was only when certain officers intervened assuring that their demands would receive due consideration that the yardmen returned to work. It is unfortunate that instead of appreciating the enlightened act of labour to return to work after a brief strike, there is a total denial of the stoppage of work.

,I further submit that as a result of the stoppage of work, there was delay in train service. Ahmedabad Passenger train was subject to delay.

Further, in reply to part (c) of my said question as to the demands of the yardmen and government reaction thereon, the reply of the Hon'ble Deputy Minister is to the effect that it does not arise. The reply thus suggests that there are no grievances among the yardmen including demands that those working in the yard and at the station as substitutes or on ad hoc basis be made permanent, that uniforms be supplied etc.

I request the Hon'ble Minister to make a statement in the House and also to take action against the concerned officer for submitting to him inaccurate information misleading the House."

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): Sir, I submit that the reply given by me to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4341 on 18-12-80 is neither inaccurate nor misleading as stated by the Hon'ble Member. I reiterate that there was no stoppage of work by the Yardmen of the Bombay Central Terminus on 14-11-80. What had happened was that on 14-11-80 some members of an unrecognised body calling itself Pashchim Railway Karmachari Parishad, who were not on duty, wanted to see the Divisional Railway Manager, Bombay Central, but could not see him because he was in a Union Meeting. They then went to the Bombay Central Yard to instigate the Yard Staff to stop work. When Senior Divisional Operating Supdt., Bombay Central came to know of this design on the part of the workers of the Pashchim Railway Karmachari Parishad, he immediately rushed to the Yard and explained to the staff on duty that they should not be misled by the workers of an unrecognised union as any stoppage of work would result in "no work, no pay" in addition to break in service. The Yard staff therefore, remained on duty and as such there was no stoppage of work. The reply given to part (a) is, therefore, factually correct.

13.00 hrs.

There was no dislocation of train services. However, Ahmedabad Passenger train was delayed, not on account of any action by the Yard Staff, but for replacement of some coaches on rakes due to shortage of coaching stock at the time.

In part (b) of the Question the Hon'ble Member desired to know the

causes of strike. Since there was no strike, the reply had to be in the negative, which is also factually correct.

In part (c) of the Question the Hon'ble Member wanted to know the demands of the Yardmen and Government reaction thereto. Apparently this had to be considered in the context of parts (a) and (b) of the Question and could not be considered in isolation. There have, however, been some grievances voiced by the Yardmen from time to time which have been dealt with in the PNM meetings with the recognised Unions as well as on their personal memoranda/representations. The Yardmen had also gone to the Regional Labour Commissioner some time in April 1980 and they had represented a number of issues. These issues were generally discussed in the Regional Labour Commissioner's Court and the case was closed on 22-7-80 after the Regional Labour Commissioner was satisfied that adequate attention has been paid to these issues by the railway administration. These demands were, however, not the subject matter of the incident referred to in para one above which occurred on 14-11-80 and obviously, therefore, the reply to part (c) of the Question had to be in the negative.

I, therefore, submit that the information given by me in reply to the aforesaid Question was not inaccurate.

13.03 hrs.

Matter Under Rule 377

(i) **COMPENSATION TO FARMERS FOR DAMAGE TO CROPS BY HAIL-STORM IN VARIOUS STATES**

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, किसानों को फसल उगाने के लिए बिजली और सिंचाई की सुविधाएँ बहुत आवश्यक हैं। बिजली और सिंचाई की सुविधाओं की कमी के अलावा किसानों को समय-समय पर बहुत सी अन्य विषम परिस्थितियों का सामना करना पड़ता है।

हाल में किसानों ने अपने कठिन परिश्रम, अपनी पास की पूंजी और उधार सब लगा कर गेहूं, जूना आदि की फसलों की तैयार किया जब कि न किसानों को बिजली मिली और न नहर का पानी।

ऐसे वक्त पर प्रकृति के प्रकोप ने किसानों का आलावृष्टि से सर्वनाश कर दिया। मैं स्वयं मौके पर गया हूँ, हरियाणा, राजस्थान, पंजाब तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के बहुत से गांव के गांव की फसल तबाह हो गई है। हरियाणा के जिला सिरसा के गांव शेरपुरा इत्यादि में तहसील फतेहाबाद के और हरियाणा के दूसरे हिस्सों को देखने मात्र से रोना ही आता है। राज्य सरकार ने इस नुकसान के लिए मात्र 400/- रुपये प्रति एकड़ देना कबूल किया है जो कि उनके साथ बहुत बड़ा अन्याय है।

अतः मेरा यह पुरजोर आग्रह है कि अनेक राज्यों में व्यापक आलावृष्टि के कारण किसानों को जो नुकसान हुआ है, उसके लिए उन्हें राहत और मुआवजा देने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार सम्बन्धित राज्यों को वित्तीय सहायता देने पर विचार करे ताकि किसानों को प्रति एकड़ एक हजार रुपये तक की सहायता मिल सके।

(ii) STEPS TO IMPROVE WORKING OF SAFDARJANG HOSPITAL, NEW DELHI

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar): Under Rule 377, I am making a statement.

Of late, the grievances of the employees of the Safdarjang Hospital—be they doctors, nurses or workers—have resulted in the creation of such a bad situation that this hospital seems to be in trouble, unless timely and remedial action is taken by the Government. The situation is deteriorating day by day and the employees are likely to go on strike any time.

There appears to be lot of irregularities in the various spheres of administration in the hospital. There have been instances of bungling in purchases of equipment and other essentials. This mal-administration necessitates the constitution of suitable committee to look into the requirements of the hospital and its staff.

The canteen of this hospital is roofless. An overflowing and open sewer runs through it. The walls are black with dirt and smoke. The furniture is broken and crockery used is cracked. The food which is served to some 40,000 and odd patients, visitors and staff is un-hygienic, unpalatable and heavily priced. Patients suffering from uclers, T. B., Cancer and other infectious diseases all eat here in the canteen's unhygienic plates and utensils.

Besides, there are no sickroom facilities for the staff, and employees have died of infection, radiation, T.B., and other diseases.

In the hospital campus, cases have come to light of money being robbed, women raped and drunken people wandering in the wards. Poor patients are asked to buy operation instruments and costly drugs which the hospital is supposed to provide. There are even two types of services—A VIP service and an ordinary one. The food trolleys carry two types of diet, one for the general ward and the other for VIPs.

This over-crowded hospital is in the dire need of additional bed space, a bigger casualty department and a vast array of hospital accessories and equipment.

Through this statement I draw the attention of the Government to the appalling state of affairs in the hospital and the urgent necessity of appointing a high-powered committee to look into the misuse, neglect and unsanitary conditions which at present are prevailing there.

(iii) NEED TO SET UP A COOPERATIVE SUGAR FACTORY IN SHAHJAHANPUR

SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD (Shah-jahanpur): Under Rule 377, I am making a statement.

A long-standing demand is being voiced by the residents of district Shahjahanpur, in particular the sugarcane growers of Tehsil Powayan for setting-up a sugar factory in the co-operative sector. The development of the area is being hampered due to the difficulty of the farmers in disposing of their only cash crop which is sugarcane. I understand that the U.P. Government has strongly recommended the case for setting-up a sugar factory in the co-operative sector at Powayan. I would request the Minister of Agriculture to look into the matter personally and get the Project cleared as early as possible. Also the situation of the factory should be such that the growers of this tehsil are benefited. A recommendation for the site has mentioned that the factory should be situated on Khuta—Banda Road, which is in the centre of the tehsil. It is requested that the Central Government should clear the project as early as possible.

(v) NEED TO RELEASE INCREASED GRANTS TO NAGPUR FLYING CLUB

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli): The Nagpur Flying Club is the oldest of the flying clubs in the country. Unfortunately, it is facing a serious threat of closure now for want of funds and its management has served notices on its employees on the impending suspension of its activities.

The Nagpur Flying Club has got a very bright record. During the period of the war with China, the club trained 600 pilots in a couple of months for enlistment with the Indian Air Force. Also, for years together the club is training N.C.C. Cadets for the Air Wing.

Considerable number of boys belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, for whom there is great demand for employment in the Indian Airlines and Air India, are also under-

going pilot's training at the Nagpur Flying Club.

The Club has got the aircraft and other paraphernalia required for training pilots and all those will go to waste if the club is to be closed. In the event of its closure many Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates will lose opportunities of receiving pilot's training and consequently opportunities for employment in Indian Airlines and Air India.

The Central and State Governments should release immediately increased grants to save Nagpur Flying Club from closure.

(v) NEED FOR COACHING TERMINAL FACILITIES AT ASANSOL RAILWAY STATION

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the condition of Asansol Station has reached that unfortunate saturating point that the trains which were previously coming upto Asansol had been curtailed to Andal and Waria Stations, 305Up/306Dn Asansol-Howrah Express is running with 12 coaches only instead of normal 17 coaches for want of adequate space at Asansol Station. After repeated representations, Railway Ministry sanctioned Techno-Economic Survey for coaching terminal facilities at Asansol Station for the year 1979-80 but the progress is almost nil.

Under the circumstances, I urge upon the Government to take urgent steps so that the survey team's recommendations can be included in the 1982-83 Works Programme in the interests of the passengers of Asansol-Raniganj—Durgapur coal and industrial belt.

I also demand that the Minister should make a statement in the House in this regard.

(vi) SUPPLY OF COAL FOR BRICK KILN KINTO OF MADRAS

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there are 300 brick kilns in Tamil Nadu 60,000 workers are working in

these kilns. These kilns depend upon slack coal for their working. Till last year, 225 tonnes of slack coal per month was being sent. But since February, this year, no coal has been sent to Madras for the utilisation of this small scale industry. Therefore, thousands of workers are without work.

If an established industry faces trouble and is shattered, then it is very difficult to restore that industry to that position even after years. It is one of the important industries in one part of the country. If it is not helped thousands of workers go without employment and it will be against the policy of the Government.

When the brick kilns manufacturers society of Tamil Nadu approached the Railway Department said that it was short of wagons. There are wagons now but the Energy Department is in the way. Perhaps, this Department wants coal for power plants. Of course, it is also necessary. But brick industry at Madras also should thrive so as to protect the workers and the building activity in Tamil Nadu may not suffer.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government especially the Ministry of Energy to look into the matter and permit the transport of coal to Madras so that it may be distributed to the brick kilns.

(vii) *Demand for 'B' class status for Jaipur city for benefit of Central Government employees*

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, according to the latest Census Report, the population of the city of Jaipur has touched the 1,04,669 figure and it is the 12th largest city in our country. The Central Government employees stationed in Jaipur through their Association have for a very long time been urging upon the Central Government to upgrade the city to 'B' Class and give them the allowance that is admissible to Government employees living in such cities. Perhaps,

the only plausible reason which stood in the way of the Central Government in conceding the demand of the Government employees was that the city of Jaipur did not qualify for the ten lakh population mark. Now that the Census has established beyond doubt that Jaipur has a population of more than ten lakh persons, there should be no difficulty for the Central Government in declaring Jaipur a 'B' Class city. Needless to mention that these Government employees with the up-gradation of the city to Class 'B' will be entitled to draw a little more by way of city compensatory allowance and it would help them, though in a limited way, to fight the banes of inflation.

I hope and trust that the Government would initiate immediate action and accord 'B' Class status to the city of Jaipur.

(viii) *Need for setting up of an Aluminium Project at Ratnagiri, Maharashtra*

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): The 50,000-tonne capacity Ratnagiri Aluminium project with a capital outlay of Rs. 80 crores being set up with Hungarian collaboration continuous to hang fire even after eleven years. This multi-crore project, hailed as a destiny project for the backward Konkan region, has not still come out of the embryo stage. As per the original announcement of the Government, the plants at Korba in Madhya Pradesh and Ratnagiri in Maharashtra were to commence operation simultaneously. The Korba plant is already on stream but the construction of the Ratnagiri plant has been kept in abeyance for some inexplicable reason. It is said that this project could not be taken up due to financial constraints. However, new aluminium plant has come up in the country with France collaboration very recently. No financial constraints were felt by the Government in taking decision to start the new aluminium project with French collaboration. It seems that

there are some other reasons, which probably come in the way of the project coming up. What is intriguing is that no official is able to predict with certainty whether the project will get the go-ahead signal or would be pigeonholed altogether. I, therefore, request that the Government should make a statement as to whether the project would come out of the woods or is totally shelved.

(ix) *Need for a Railway Over-bridge near Alwar Railway Station, Rajasthan*

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar): There is an urgent need for the construction of a railway over-bridge near the railway station of Alwar, in Rajasthan. The "Matsya" Industrial area of Alwar is situated on the Eastern side of the railway track while the city of Alwar is situated on the Western side. Moreover, the Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti of Alwar has constructed the shops for commercial agents for foodgrains on the Eastern side of the railway track. There should be a link between the city, the industrial area and the foodgrains market.

Alwar is an industrial town and also a market place for mustard oil and foodgrains. The raw material for the industries is brought to the Industrial area and finished goods are transported to outside. The incoming and outgoing movement of traffic is, therefore, heavy throughout the year.

The road transport from Delhi to Jaipur passes through Alwar and it has to cross the railway track. There is a military cantonment near Alwar on the eastern side of the railway track and military vehicles have to cross the railway line when they go to Alwar city, Jaipur and Delhi.

Alwar is an important railway station. The Pink City Express has a stoppage at this place. Frequency of movement of railway trains at Alwar obstructs the regular route traffic, and the passenger carriers as

well as goods carriers have to wait a long time near the railway crossing.

In view of all these factors, the construction of the railway over-bridge near the railway station of Alwar is urgently needed. The Government is therefore requested to take necessary steps in the matter.

12.14 hrs

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till twenty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at twenty-six minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 1981-82—
—Contd.

Ministry of External Affairs—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Eduardo Faleiro.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for the last about one year and a little more, there has been a deterioration in the international situation to a point unparalleled in recent decades. *Detente* is dead and now the policy-makers of one of the super powers at least, are renewing the old slogan of "peace through strength" which, or all practical purposes, is a call to a renewed arms race and increase of tensions and conflicts everywhere.

We are living in a region which until quite recently was fairly free of major conflicts but which is now turning or has already turned into one of the major theatres of super power confrontation and unless things are arrested before it is too late, it will be the main theatre of super power confrontation.

During the Nixon-Kissinger era the strategy was to contain the Soviet Union with a triangular alliance of Japan, China and, of course, the United States and this was really the purpose of the assistance given for the modernisation of China; that was to enable that country to play what they call, a major defence role in the containment of the Soviet Union.

In recent times, it seems that the strategy has been expanded and revised in view of the fact that possibly China is no more considered a reliable ally in view of its own very divergent world view and Japan has shown that it is not at all interested in a larger military role. The strategy as expounded now is, as the Washington strategists say, to have an equilibrium, country to country equilibrium and maintain a balanced equilibrium throughout Asia. And it is in this context that the arming of Pakistan must be viewed.

Gen. Zia-ul-Huq in an interview recently to an Indian journalist, has made it very clear that the arming of Pakistan is not meant to be used against the Soviet Union.

Therefore, the only alternative is that these arms are to be used against this country and I would like this House to be aware of this and this country to be aware of this, that the only purpose of the arms supply to Pakistan is that they can be used and they are meant as a threat to India and to India directly.

Afghanistan is the reaction of the Soviet Union to this strategy, to encircle that country and one should not live under the illusion that the Russians are going to withdraw from Afghanistan unless they realise, they feel secure, that the strategy to encircle the Soviet Union is not there anymore and security and confidence are restored for, the Soviet Union.

Sir, in the debate, last year, I had an opportunity of quoting in this House, the evidence, given before the United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee by top military strategists involved in the Diego Garcia base and they had stated—the records are their; their depositions are there and their statements are there that Diego Garcia was meant to prop up friendly regimes, the regimes which advance or support the American interests in this area. By obvious implication, it proposed to and, if necessary, intervene against regimes which are not friendly. India is one of those countries; the Congress regime is one of the regimes which, successive American Administration have perceived as not friendly and cooperative with the American interests.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, in this context, in this global context, it is, not only we who are saying that we are not secure, it is all the developing countries that are being threatened. Even countries which belong to either of the Blocs, through their leaders again and again have expressed their anxiety at this state of affairs. Statements have been there from the French Leaders. There have been statements of the West German leaders and I should think that the upsurge and the happenings in Eastern Europe cannot at all or cannot altogether be disconnected or removed for dissatisfaction with Great power politics. Therefore, I submit humbly but very firmly, that to-day more than ever before, non-alignment becomes relevant and the non-alignment policy is very relevant; in fact, unless sanity prevails through the forces of the countries which are non-aligned, it appears that the nuclear holocaust is imminent and mankind cannot be saved from this brink of disaster.

Sir, it is one thing to say that non-alignment is very relevant or is more relevant to-day than ever before and

it is quite a different thing to say that the non-aligned movement is strong enough. The non-alignment movement had lost a good deal of direction or the trust and it is comparatively weak movement now. The reason is simply because we have all types of movements and we have all types of countries in the non-aligned movement. We have countries like the Zaire, Egypt or Singapore which are just client States of one of the super powers. We have countries also which cannot at all be said to be non-aligned with the other bloc.

Sir, the people in this country and everywhere still perceive the need for India, in this context, to play an increasingly more aggressive role in the sense that it should play a role of initiative and leadership in bringing all these countries together, in identifying their interests which are also not very remotely the interests of mankind as a whole. I must say that the fact that at the Delhi Conference, a joint declaration, a unanimous declaration, was passed with all its weaknesses does show the tremendous diplomatic initiative and credit for that must go to the Foreign Minister, to his Ministry and to the Government of India for having salvaged this movement at a time when it was riddled with so many crises and inner contradictions.

Of course, the non-aligned conference produced something much more than that. Iraq and Iran could not be brought to the negotiating table either by the United Nations or by the Islamic Conference for the first time, at the Delhi Conference both these countries agreed to at least sit together and to discuss the outstanding issues between them. I shall also mention here that while India should play its pioneering role once again by regaining the initiative which it had in the fifties in bringing these developing countries together, it played a stronger role than the United

Nations, in the interests of the world in general and all the developing countries in particular. But the United Nations, with all its limitations is the only world forum which has any remote semblance of a World Government. Then again, the United Nations is the only forum where the combined strength of the developing countries, the combined strength of the non-aligned countries, can be felt in a very positive and constructive manner. At the United Nations, I think, India and the other developing countries should concentrate, to begin with on two major issues which concern the world today—one is Disarmament and the other is Development. It was India which took the initiative several year ago. In 1954 and as a result of its diplomatic initiatives at the United Nations the Partial Test Ban Treaty was signed in 1963. We did not sign the 1971 nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. We did not sign it because it was discriminatory. We felt then that the danger was not in horizontal proliferation which was bad enough but it was in—vertical proliferation which was worse in as much as the super power installations would not be inspected under the Treaty. It was only the other countries' installations that could be inspected. That is why we did not sign the Treaty. Today looking at the world it can be seen that we were right in not signing the Treaty. Sir, it has absolutely failed. Proliferation has not come from other countries. It is the Super Powers who are building up their nuclear stocks.

Again, Sir, Disarmament, if it is important to the countries of the world it is particularly important to the developing countries. A large part of our Budgets is spent on armament whereas this money can be saved and spent for development projects. If disarmament becomes effective and if the Super Powers do not arm the neighbours and the smaller countries and if the threat is removed then all this money can be used for

constructive and developmental purposes.

Sir, an issue which is closely connected with disarmament—and also an issue which is a major issue of the day—is the issue of Development. Many of the economies of the developing countries, the smaller countries, are on the brink of collapse and the major reason behind this is the inequity in the present International Economic Order which is the result of the political system which evolved in the colonial days. It is necessary to renew and to put on rails the North-South dialogue and although the Wilsy Brandt Commission Report may not be a radical measure, I have no doubt that it does provide a basis for a discussion. It is the best available document for a dialogue on the North-South problems.

While speaking about the North-South dialogue one cannot fail to mention that there should be a greater South to South dialogue. There should be greater cooperation amongst developing countries themselves. Therefore, the need of the day is to pursue strongly the policies which were those of the Congress Government up to 1977, that is, for collective economic self-reliance. In developing countries we have human skills. India has got so many engineers and doctors who go abroad because of lack of opportunities here. The OPEC countries have got capital and the African countries have natural resources. The capital of the OPEC countries and the human skills of the countries like India can go to strengthen the economies of developing countries, however, go Westwards. Therefore, the need of the day is greater collective self-reliance. So, I strongly plead here today for continuation of the policies which are those of the Government now, namely, for an aggressive role and for taking initiatives so that the non-alignment movement once again becomes strong. Sir, it is only if the non-aligned forces are able to pre-

vail that there will be sanity and peace. It is only if these forces prevail that we will have a better, safer and more equitable World.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK (Kendrapara): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, to begin with I must appreciate the manner in which our Foreign Minister has conducted himself during the difficult time of the last twelve months or so that he has been in office. Nevertheless, I feel, Sir, that it is necessary for us to re-consider the manner of functioning of our foreign policy on the basis of the nations contemporary history. I have no doubt that our able officials in the Foreign Office have made a study of it. But what I would like to point out to the Foreign Minister is this. A closer evaluation of what our nation had done internally (which is reflected from time to time in the framing of our foreign policy) does need a second look. For example, if I have to say that a nation was divided because of British machinations which has landed not only us but our neighbours into a whole lot of trouble including massacre, bloodshed, expense and God knows what, over the last 30 years, it is only quoting from the chapters of History. I have to say that when India was poised after victory in Poonch, the army was poised to move forward and reoccupy our own portion of Kashmir, again, somewhat or considerable. British machinations made us stop there, which has led to the external Kashmir problem which has framed our foreign policy. The question therefore in framing our future foreign policy is whether we were right in taking these decisions or we committed blunders. Our historians will write, I have no doubt. Governments will come and Governments will go, but historians will make their assessments over a period of time. Was Pandit Nehru right in accepting the division of India? Gandhiji did not. Was Prime Minister Nehru correct in ordering the army to stop at Poonch when it could have walked into Rawalpindi in a matter

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of a couple of days? We do not know. When the Nepalese King offered the treaty of accession with India after the Ranas were thrown out, Pandit Nehru did not accept that; only he did not accept that, but he sponsored Nepal's case to the United Nations as an independent nation. Was that right or not? Was our action right or not when we took over Sikkim? Only history would write what India's policies were, and where they have landed us. Nevertheless one has to look inwards to our domestic affairs which really determine our foreign policy, which is an extension of our domestic needs on the one hand and the world situation on the other. We in this House, in fact, all sections of the House, have accepted that Russians have been friendly to us and in critical times especially in relation to Kashmir affairs and in other times also. But we would be naïve if we are not to study this situation when Russians were divided between a friend and a brother. Mr. Foreign Minister would agree with me that when the Chinese began their adventure against India in 1962 I remember it was preceded for nearly a decade by their adventurism in other parts of Indian territory, Aksai Chin, etc. We were applauding the Chinese as "Hindi-Chini Bhai Bhai". The whole of India was roaring "Hindi-Chini Bhai Bhai" when they occupied Aksai Chin. When our border police were murdered, we made heroes out of the Border Police. But they did nothing worthwhile. Now, why does the foreign policy need to be studied? It is not a personal matter, it is the Government's matter, it is a national matter. A great leader like Mr. Nehru must have thought of something when he made that policy. It would be wise for the Foreign Minister perhaps to have an internal study for the knowledge of Parliament or the nation, to make an open study of this subject because these are matters vital to the nation. In 1962, it was a weak army leadership in the North-

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West Frontier—I do not name the General incharge nor the Corps Commanders which everybody knows, it is a part of a little history, it is a shameful part of our history which faced only skirmishes not even battles and though our Airforce was poised to strike them behind the lines. Why did the then Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, back out of it? This needs a study. Our Air Force which was stationed at Tejpur, could have attacked behind the lines at Leh, all down the lines where their columns were coming through, we could have saved some of our prestige. But we did not do it and we became the laughing stock of the world, at least for quite sometime and which indeed, if I remember aright, destroyed Pandit Nehru. Yet, why did the Chinese withdraw? The Chinese map showed a large part of India, Burma, Thailand going right up to Kampuchea as part of their territory. Mr. Foreign Minister I would not be incorrect if I stated that their brothers at that time, the Russians also had the same map in Russian language. Only recently they corrected it, I believe, when it was pointed out to them by the Janata Government. But why did they withdraw? It was a part of their global strategy. If I may remind you, Mr. Foreign Minister, when atomic missiles had been planted in Cuba, when Mr. Khrushchev was the Prime Minister of the U.S.S.R. and when Mr. Kennedy threatened an atomic war, the missiles were withdrawn. The Chinese withdrew from India. It was simultaneous. The Chinese are known for their diplomacy. That is why it is called the old game of Chinese chequer. They wanted the two giants the USSR and the USA to fight. When the fight broke off, they knew that their lines were stretched. They could not fight for a long time in India and so they withdrew. In the process, a threat was issued to the effect, "if you misbehave, we will give it back." I would not go through all those rhetorics. Now, in this background you have to operate as the foreign policy maker of this country. Of course, in the

foreign policy of this country, like any other country, the Prime Minister of the Nation has the major say. But collectively, the Prime Minister, the Foreign Minister and the Government of India functions as far as the foreign policy is concerned.

I need not repeat the good feelings mentioned by various Members regarding the non-alignment etc. It is a part of the weak nations' rituals because they have really no other option frankly without moralising the need for it for the world peace and so on.

What has been India's role in the world of liberation? Under the able leadership of Gandhiji, India was in the forefront in the world's liberation movement of colonies. India was held on a pedestal of great respect. The world leaders of the colonies used to write and address Gandhiji and Panditji—I know it for a fact—as respected Gandhiji and respected Panditji. Can we today provide that type of leadership when the leaders of the erstwhile countries would write respected, or perhaps dear Comrade, or dear friend, at the best. My friend, Shri Faleiro, suggested that we produce a moral force to lead this kind of movement, but I would not agree with him because, I think, the time has passed. These nations, the erstwhile colonies, have all flexed their muscles and have become powerful and rich nations on their own. It will be interesting if I have to tell you an anecdote on this, where and how we lost the friendship of some of these erstwhile colonies which were not only friendly to us, but had great respect for us. I would give you an instance. In 1960, I happened to be in Jakarta. I was floating around South-East Asia attending the wedding of the daughter of the Air Chief Marshal there; he was my old friend. Dr. Sukarno, the President of Indonesia, was there. He called me and said: "You stay on for three or four days; I have to tell you something."

So, I stayed on and next day went to him and chatted many things. I asked him: "Dr. Sukarno, we were friends and we stood comrades-in-arms in your liberation movement. We have asked nothing from you. Why are you unfriendly to us?" This, and what I tell you now, I wish to go on record, because I told this to Panditji and corrected it and this is a part of the foreign office papers. He said, "Do you know, Biju, in Belgrade we were having a conference of the 14 heads of States and when I was arguing a case, Panditji, whom I respect as my elder brother, treated me in a fashion as if I know nothing. I would not say the words that he used." Panditji often used these kinds of words, when he would tell his colleagues**, something like that. Sir, I do not like that to be quoted or recorded. I would not like this part to be recorded.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will go through the proceedings.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: He said: "From that day, I have been hostile to India, because of the big brother attitude that you project not only at our level, but at the official level also." I am sorry to say that whenever our senior civil servants have gone to those countries in those days, they behaved as if they knew everything and their counterparts knew nothing. This indeed created bad blood in the whole of South-East Asia. This much I know for a fact. In other parts I do not know. Somewhere else our officials were exemplary and we have got the desired results. And I mentioned this to Panditji and he remembered it and he immediately wrote a letter of apology to Dr. Sukarno, which corrected the situation. Now, why I mention this is that not deliberately, but even sub-consciously if a big country like India behaves or makes utterances which smack of the big brother attitude, we are not going to make friends with any country, leave alone our neighbours.

**Not recorded.

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A closer example, Mr. Foreign Minister, is Bangladesh. In re-writing their history of Independence, they did not see it fit to mention the name of the Indian General, who signed the Treaty of Surrender by the Pakistan army. From their point of view it is correct, because they want to build their nation on their own ethos. We must realise that with consideration, understanding and sympathy. Take Ganga waters. We need a certain amount of water at Farakka for Hoogly; they need a certain amount of water which they have been getting during the winter months, when no Farakka was built. They have suggested that Nepal should be involved so that a combined long-term planning can be done for getting not only 44,000 cusecs of water for Farakka, but more than 180,000 cusecs even in the lean months, more than what India needs, more than what they need, more than what Calcutta needs. Have we not been a little sloppy in pursuing that so far, resulting in Bangladesh's fellow-feeling not progressing as we want? Perhaps you have the best answer; I do not know the details.

Similarly, America says they are going to arm Pakistan. Pakistan is a free and independent country, quite free and independent to pursue its own business. If America were to arm India, and Pakistan were to object vehemently, we would have said: mind your own business. But if our Prime Minister says that a few arms, aeroplanes, tanks or missiles or whatever it is, are going to lead to war against India or are dangerous for India or create a war psychosis, is it an act towards winning the hearts and minds of the Pakistanis for friendship towards us?

What should be our policy then? During the 1965 war when we had taken over the Hajipoor Pass, we withdrew from that only to win the friendship of Pakistan. Has it truly yielded any results? It is for us to

study it closely. The Hajipoor Pass was occupied after great bloodshed by the Indian Army and that was done at the instance of the Russians, our friends. We agreed to that.

Then in the Janata Government's time there was no stress or strain between Pakistan and India and in continuation of that state of mind, Pakistan rejected \$400 million of military aid from President Carter calling it peanuts. Should we not have congratulated the Pakistanis for their excellent understanding of the international situation? I want to know whether the Foreign Minister has done it. If he has, I am indeed thankful. I am glad. Pakistan has not accepted the new offer of Mr. Reagan. That is the newspaper report. I do not know. He has not yet accepted. Details are being worked out. The offer is almost the same.

15 hrs.

But the peculiar thing is that India which sponsored the liberation movement of the world's colonies, finds itself in a situation where it has to become equivocal to the occupation of a non-aligned country by foreign forces—in Afghanistan. I have gone through the policy statement of the Foreign Ministry carefully where it says, loud and clear, that India will not tolerate I must repeat 'not'—the foreign occupation of any country. Then it goes on to say, 'But'. This 'But' is the equivocation part of it.

Our young Gwalior, Mr. Scindia says: "We must be practical. We must consign Afghanistan to Finlandization." I only want to tell him through you, Sir, that when India had nothing—not even the power of a single gun, it fought the greatest armour of the earth, the greatest power on earth, viz. the British Empire, under the leadership of a naked fakir. Should India compromise to-day on the liberation of nations, when we stand as an independent nation, having the life, teachings and sacrifices of that naked fakir before us? Instead of

making us strong, it has made us weak—when we compromised. If we see our Prime Minister's statements over the last six months over this occupation of Afghanistan, how many times has she changed her emphasis and words? The need of the time? Yes. Consistency, I am told, is the virtue of asses. If she is inconsistent, she is only telling us, the asses, that she is the ruler, and we are the asses. Perhaps the morals of world liberation movements, the morals of politics and the morals of world affairs have vanished. That is what some of our friends now lament, and they have been sacrificed at the altar of practical politics. Is it not?

There was no practical politics when Gandhiji led this nation against the greatest power on earth. We have lost all that moral force. We have no right to that moral force any more.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): We certainly have.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Prof. Ranga might have that right within himself. But we have no moral right to preach to the other people if we too, as once the leader of the world's liberation movements, become equivocal when similar situations arise in different parts of the world.

When we too once as the leader of the non-aligned movement took a side and others as members of the non-aligned movement took a different side, you, Mr. Foreign Minister, had to play a very difficult role in compromise and counter-compromise in the last Delhi meet of the non-aligned nations. This will always be so. Therefore, what is really our foreign policy aiming at? Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as I said earlier, domestic needs determine our foreign policy. If we go on buying galore from the world where we have no money to buy, we are bound to beg. Mr. Foreign Minister, could you tell us, even as late in the day, is there any justification for 198 LS—11.

India to buy aeroplanes like air buses worth hundreds and hundreds of crores of rupees to modernise the so-called Indian Airlines so that mostly Indians and a few foreigners can travel? I am only trying to make a point that where India can do without these expensive pieces of foreign apparatus, should we not do that and become less dependent on the foreign countries?

Coming back again to Gandhiji's old teaching, "what you do not produce, do not use", if you cannot produce that but borrow and buy from others, you are dependent on them. You are no longer self-reliant and the nation is no longer strong. Let us look at other countries; let us look at Russia; let us look at Germany; let us look at Japan and other countries. They are strong because they are self-reliant. So, the foreign policy in reverse must also dictate the internal policy of the nation, if I may suggest so. The Foreign Ministry which is again in direct participation with the Prime Minister and the Government must determine the internal needs of the nation where we can avoid dependence on foreign countries.

In 1965 battle with Pakistan, you know Mr. Deputy Speaker, Canada refused to supply us spare-parts for these ordinary transport planes that we had because America asked Canada to stop it. Therefore, when we are dependent for our hardwares, whether on Russia, whether on England, whether on Germany or any other country, your foreign policy in terms of stress is not yours, but is dictated and determined by those supplier-countries. Will you deny this axiomatic truth, Mr. Foreign Minister? If all supplies stop, your whole machine will stop. If the spare-parts stop, your whole aircrafts will stop, your missiles will stop and God knows whatever else we get from them will stop.

For a long time when Mr. Krishna Menon was the Defence Minister, he said that we must produce them in

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our own country. We were not producing even rifles. There was so much of lobbying from all the armament makers of the world against Mr. Krishna Menon and they were trying to malign him. He was the first Defence Minister who made India produce certain items, critical items. Slowly and slowly, we have departed from it. We make aeroplanes, we do not make the metals. We make engines in foreign lands; we have not developed our own. So, when you tell us that India makes a contract with a foreign country, we are bluffing nobody excepting ourselves. That means that we are going to continue depending on these foreign producers, or foreign nationals—call them multi-nationals. All who deal with different nationals are multi-nationals.

The Trade Ministry in Russia is the biggest multi-national in the world, the single biggest multi-national in the world. They trade with the whole world. They make their bargains. They do not give anything cheap. When once I was—long ago—in Moscow to negotiate with their Planning Ministry about something or other, after a lot of discussions, when I told them that they were no better than the Americans, do you know what their answers was? Their Planning Minister said: "Money has no colours, rouble or dollar is the same." So, we must know here the facts of life. Treat them as friends but let us not be anybody's hang arounds.

Mr. Foreign Minister, India is a poor country. We must remember that all this lauding, or conveniences or comforts for a few like us should not colour our vision of reality. We are finding that our foreign policy is becoming stifling and becoming more and more difficult, because we have to depend on IMF which is getting bankrupt, or the World Bank and the IMF. The shop will be clos-

ed immediately American withdraws its investment there. Europe is not agreeing to reduce the tariffs though beggar countries like us, Group 77 or whatever you may like to call us, are begging with the beggars bowl, telling those people in the developed countries where their own unemployment is rising to cut their national income and give it to the poor countries. If this proposal goes to Gandhiji today, he will turn in his grave. He would say, "What has happened to 60 crore hands that they cannot do their own jobs?" I would, therefore like to tell the Foreign Minister that foreign policy is not merely what has been done by India over the years, or what is being done now, but it must involve these two simple things—close and friendly relations with your immediate neighbours and trying to see that Finlandisation as suggested by one of your colleagues is not extended from Afghanistan through Pakistan to India some day.

Let us not forget the lessons of history. Countries or nations which can divide and sub-divide other countries as spoils of wars have no morals, no compunction. Our moral preaching has no effect on them whatsoever. Today the world is being run by balance of power—no, by balance of terror. If China were to attack India today with their ICBMs or IBMs, India has no defence at all. We take much pleasure in talking about little Pakistan. Let us view our perspectives correctly. Let us deal with policies and not indulge in populism. We have talked about Diego Garcia. And God know, we cried hoarse. Has it stopped the Americans? We said that the Indian Ocean should be left free of terror. Has it stopped the Americans or the Russians from coming to India or the British or the French who have sent a few gunboats or a few destroyers? There our voices do not count, when the total balance of terror is involved. Whether there would be a neutron bomb placement in Europe to counter the Soviet Power within the Warsaw Pact is the big problem of these nations today, not our Group of 77 etc.

So, we must be realistic about these things. In areas where we cannot help, in areas where we have no say, the poorest country like India that we are today, we should pursue our course ploddingly and painstakingly, without making too much fuss or without taking too much on ourselves, where you may falter.

SHRI JAIDEEP SINGH (Godhra): Sir, I have been listening very intently to the eloquent speech made by Shri Biju Patnaik. He certainly painted a picture of a sort of country that would be ideal. I agree there. But the problem is not that. It is almost amounting to wishful thinking on his part, because if he was intending to say that India should kowtow to other countries from where it takes aid, then I think it is wrong. If he was wishing to say that India should be so independent that it should depend on nobody, then also I think it is wrong, because perhaps in this world there are only two countries that can be called truly independent, as independent can be. Every country in this world has to have some sort of dependence in one sphere or another and under the given circumstance, the step that India is taking, I think, is very practical, dignified and desirable. The previous day we heard the speech of Dr. Subramaniam Swamy. He talked about our relationship with the neighbours also. He not only spoke of our relationship with our neighbours, but went on to say how well the Janata Party had done during the three years they were in power. I can only say one thing that the basic thing that we all have to keep in mind in India is the interest of our country. If that is kept in view and with that in view we build our relationship with all countries without sacrificing our interest, I can understand that it is desirable and we all want it. But like in the Janata regime, if we are supposed to bend backwards, given in to everything demanded by people around us and thereby have good relationship. I am afraid that is not the right way of going about doing things. (*Interruptions*). Talking about Farakka, you

said that the waters can be divided between Bangladesh, Nepal and India.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I did not say that; I am being quoted wrongly.

SHRI JAIDEEP SINGH: As far as I understand, the Minister of External Affairs will certainly answer this. But I am saying that it is in the interest of India to keep its interest in these affairs which are bilateral, strictly bilateral. For example, there is a demand made that Nepal be included as a third country in this matter of Farakka. This, I presume, is not a very desirable thing because in future many of our bilateral problems will have to be internationalised like this. That is not in our interest. After all Dr. Swamy cited the instance of Salal Dam. I was really surprised. In fact, I had not heard about it. So, I have made a little study of it. The negotiations of it were completed in 1976 and the matter came up in the routine course of time. When the signatures were attested, it happened to be the Janata regime. Can a credit of this sort be taken? After all, in this system of ours, Government come and Governments go but negotiations last over years and no one party or Government can take credit for such matters. But I am really surprised that he really tried to do it.

Talking of other neighbouring countries, I personally think that we have done all that we could and we are doing all that we can. But the basic thing that we all have to remember is to have our interest first. That is something that we cannot sacrifice at all because we want to appease or please somebody.

Dr. Swamy talked about the non-aligned conference and the draft which had to be drafted and India had to be humiliated about it. It is not true. I am surprised how he does not even know the procedure. Normally in such meetings or conferences a certain draft is prepared as a talking point, as a discussion matter and it is not expected that the draft in

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toto would be the draft that would be accepted. Obviously that becomes a matter of discussion and a consensus is arrived at the end of a discussion, which is finally approved by everybody. In fact, even the Foreign Minister of Singapore which is one of the hawkish countries in the non-aligned group, very recently in an interview said that India conducted itself very well and it was a very good thing that this draft was unanimously adopted by everybody. So, the attempt to denigrate the situation, I think, is rather deplorable. And it is not even true.

I would like to talk about Pakistan getting aid from the United States. I would like to ask a question. What is the reason for providing the aid to Pakistan? Everybody says that India should not be worried nothing is going to happen to India. But what is the reason for giving aid to Pakistan of a huge cache of arms? If it is to fight Russia, then it is not sufficient. Pakistan cannot fight Russia even with the arms given to it. Is it to supply these arms to insurgents to overthrow the Government in Afghanistan? That is not admitted openly by Pakistan either. Then I have not understood what the problem is, because India has openly declared that it does not desire to fight with Pakistan. I remember that very soon after the Congress Government came into power the Foreign Secretary was sent to Islamabad. He declared in Islamabad that India wanted to maintain the friendliest relations with Pakistan. Then where was the question of our *bona fide* being doubted? The question of supplying arms to Pakistan has certainly created a certain amount of fear in our mind because our past experience is such. In the past, it was also said that the arms were being supplied to Pakistan not to fight India but to fight Russia through the CENTO Pact of which Pakistan was a member. But every time we have seen that whenever Pakistan and India had to unfortunately, fight with one another,

those arms have been used. So, our experience is of this type. Therefore, it is not surprising that we have to be wary about it, and that is why we are talking to them, we are telling them, we are reminding them that "each time you supply arms, this sort of thing happens" and yet America, at that time quite blatantly said that it has no control over it, it does not know what to do. Last time during the war not only arms that were supplied to Pakistan, but the arms that were supplied to other countries which were in treaty with it, like Iran and Turkey, were also sent to Pakistan so that it could re-furnish it to fight with India. At that time the United States did not say that they should not use those arms; it just stood as a by-stander watching this *tamasha*. Therefore, it is natural that we are wary of this fact that arms have been supplied to Pakistan.

Dr. Swamy said that the period of the Janata Raj in India was the golden period for Pakistan in its relationship with India. But what I would like to say is this. We should not worry about what is the golden period for Pakistan *vis-a-vis* India. We should worry about what is the golden period for India and Pakistan together, or the golden period for India in its relationship with other countries. Why should we worry about what is the golden period for some other countries?

Therefore, I think that this is a situation which does require a little thinking. Because, since Mr. Reagan has been elected, they have taken a stance which is somewhat hawkish. At one time they even made a reference to the report of the Rand Corporation which said where they think there is danger of some countries going to harm the interests of America, they must arm them. Under that pretext also there is the possibility that they will be armed.

Now with these dangers, India is certainly going to be careful, because what do we have to face, what are the situations that are facing us? We

have a dictatorship in Pakistan, which is a little shaky. One does not know really what is its future. Then there is the problem with Afghanistan for them and its outcome can be a desperate decision. There is conflagration in Afghanistan itself. There is instability there with the possibility of world powers coming into clash with one another. Then, there is, unfortunately, the Iran-Iraq conflagration which, to my mind, is a very serious one. Because, just like in history we read of a series of wars, for one reason or another, I think this is the beginning perhaps, of a series of oil wars. These were old feelings which were pent up for years, and now they are opening up, and there is a possibility that these conflicts are coming to surface and if something is not done at the diplomatic level, it will soon become a very serious conflict in the vicinity of India. Then there is the precarious position of the States in the Gulf region. That is also a problem that we are going to face.

Then there is the Super-Power presence in the Indian Ocean. It is for the first time in India that now our coastal areas have also become sensitive. Previously we always thought that these were areas far away from any skirmishes, from any borders where there could be any trouble. Now with the Indian Ocean becoming activated in a rather belligerent move recently, our coasts will have to be guarded. Therefore, we are going to face in the next two or three years a rather difficult period and we will have to be very cautious. This is a point which I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister and I would request him to say what we are doing in that region.

15.29 hrs.

[SHR] SOMNATH CHATTERJEE *in the Chair*

Coming to Kampuchea, it is constantly mentioned that after we recognised Kampuchea, no other nation has recognised it. Firstly, it is not a correct statement because Algeria recognised Kampuchea after the recognised Kampuchea. So, I would say

that Members should arm themselves a little better with information. But apart from that we had recognised Kampuchea after nearly two dozen countries already recognised Kampuchea. But I am not worried about the business of recognition. What I would like to put forward here is that as regards Kampuchea vis-a-vis India, what is it that we wanted? Did we want not to recognise this Government and support Pol Pot, who probably in history would compare with Chengiz Khan? Do you want to support that man? Dr. Swamy unfortunately is not sitting here. But whom does he want to support? The thing is that even the nations which are not supporting Heng Samrin are wanting to bring back Sihanouk or at least they want to create an atmosphere that Sihanouk should come back. Indirectly they admit that Pol Pot is not their horse any way. Somebody other than Pol Pot should be there, if not Heng Samrin. But the fact of the matter is that Heng Samrin is there, his Government is there but they are friendly with Vietnam. That is the important point. The allegation that this Kampuchea is a stooge of Russia is not correct. Yes, it is friendly with USSR, and it is friendly with Vietnam. Vietnam has helped them to get themselves rid of Pol Pot. Now, this is the equation before us. What do we want? If Vietnam had not done that and if Pol Pot had not been got rid of, whose presence would have been there? It will be Chinese presence. Would we prefer China to have their presence and influence over all these areas or would we prefer these countries to remain Independent? The Government may be a little friendly with Russia, but then we are friendly with Russia too. It is not a crime being friendly with Russia. If it is friendly with Russia, at least no direct intervention is possible, whereas in the case of China because they have been directly involved in that area, they would occupy these areas and create difficulties for us because we have not yet been able to normalise our relations with China. That is why we should do one thing. The

role that India should play is to see if we could bring about the Indo-Chinese States come closer in trade and economic relationship with the ASEAN nations, and that would in some way or the other make them a little closer to each other. In this way the tension in the whole area can be eliminated.

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I feel that there are two or three things which I must mention here. Everybody has talked about various parts of the world. But the main thing that we all want to do is to see that we have a good, efficient Foreign Service, a good and efficient External Affairs Ministry. Nobody has suggested here that the External Affairs Ministry should be properly provided. Looking at the provisions made for the Ministry in the Budget, I notice that the expenditure we incur on the External Affairs Ministry annually is reduced and the expenses that have been incurred in all other countries on the Foreign Affairs Ministry are increasing. Now there is a situation. I have travelled to many parts of the world and I have seen that there is a situation where our diplomats are unable to match with the sort of work they are supposed to do in their area. Even a country like Pakistan spends per official twice as much as we do and therefore we are finding it very difficult, I personally think, it is necessary to provide more for our missions abroad at such a crucial time when we want extreme efficiency. Unless funds are provided, we are not going to be able to meet the challenge. Therefore, I would request the Minister to see and luckily the Finance Minister is also sitting here, that the Ministry is provided with more funds. I would finally wind up by saying, really speaking I feel that we should have more political clout. We are not having political clout. Many of our embassies are run abroad merely because they have to be there. Some sort of connection and trade has to be maintained. I think India should take positive stand, should have more efficient service, work with political clout and make India's

presence felt and establish its credentials in all parts of the world especially with West Africa and South America where I think we are rather very weak.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): I had the privilege to listen with rapt attention the speeches made by many hon. Members to-day. I listened to the speech of hon. Shri Biju Patnaik. I must say that it was really very amusing when the hon. Member Shri Patnaik in the concluding part of his speech said: 'you have been talking all along about Diego-Garcia and others, all along protesting against this and that. Nobody has listened to you. Therefore, be practical and do not bother about it.' I have all respect for him. But I could never believe that a former Minister supposed to be a capable man, who has been fortunately or unfortunately with us for a long time could say that and at the same time quote Gandhiji. He was quoting Mahatama Gandhi at the same time and saying if Gandhiji was there he would have said this, he would have done that. Do we not know what is happening in the Indian ocean and he himself said that this is happening? The situation there is not as it was two years ago. It is not there which was there one year ago. It is not so what it was six months ago. Every day greater tensions are developing there and that too openly. Not that secret affairs are going on there or somebody is doing something secretly. Even nuclear armaments are being taken there. My friend says, because nobody is listening to you, therefore, forget it. At the same time when he talks of Afganistan it is more amusing. He said, well this present Government has said that we do not like foreign troops in Afganistan. But he says, no, this is not enough and you have been changing positions and you have been inconsistent and so on and so forth. He said Mrs. Gandhi is not consistent and she has changed position. On the Afghan issue he said whatever you have said is not enough, be bold, be Gandhi, outrightly condemn it. But on Diego Garcia he says please keep quiet. I do not

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know why he is blowing hot and cold at the same time. I do not say that there are parallels. The whole thing cannot be seen in isolation. What I respectfully want to say is, he appears to me to be confused and inconsistent on the foreign policy issue. Now we cannot see Afghan issue in isolation. Similarly we cannot see developments on our borders, Pakistan borders, Pakistan-Afghan borders in isolation. He made the issue over simplified. It is very interesting as he said if a few tanks are given or if a few missiles are given what is going to happen? Why do you say this? Why do you say that? What is the objection to you if U.S.A. is giving arms to Pakistan? Well, if we were to be armed by the U.S.A. what will Pakistan do? Is it not arming of neighbouring country with whom we had wars? This is not my opinion. This is the opinion of this nation. This was not an opinion of one party or the other. This was not an opinion of Mr. Biju Patnaik. This was the opinion of the whole nation that two wars were foisted on India by Pakistan.

Now, Pakistan is being armed for whatever reasons, may be adequately armed or inadequately armed, whether it is 400 million dollars or whether it is 800 million dollars. He said, "That is not of any concern to us. We should not say anything. You forget it and have friendly relations with Pakistan." It was the present Government and the party to which I have the honour and privilege to belong which had the Simla Agreement. The best possible steps were taken to normalise relations with Pakistan. We want normalisation of relations with Pakistan. But if America is offering arms to Pakistan, we have a natural fear that these arms would be used against us. If we express those fears and apprehensions, Mr. Biju Patnaik says, "This is wrong, please do not do it."

As I see the situation—I am expressing my own views—I do see, and I know there are some contradictions, that there is some kind of a link existing and it is some kind of an axis where America comes in, where China comes in, where Pindi

comes in, whatever their different motives may be, whatever their different intentions may be. Therefore, India has to see the situation in a correct perspective, in a proper perspective.

Then, Mr. Biju Patnaik said, "Take stands on principles." But he says, if it is a principled stand, inference by inference, he meant, it cannot be a practical stand. Every day, all of us belonging to different parties which talk of principles, we say, in principle, we are for this, but we can go so far and no further. India's stand, I wish to submit, both on Afghan issue and on the issue of Indian Ocean and in our relations to Pakistan, in our relations to Bangladesh, in our relations to other neighbours, and the world has been both principled and practical. This is what should have been done.

I take this opportunity to very warmly congratulate the Foreign Minister, Mr. Narasimha Rao, who recently had the privilege to chair the Non-Aligned Conference as the Foreign Minister of the host country and previously the UNIDO Conference where India's role as a peace builder, as a moderator, as a country trying to strengthen non-alignment movement, closer cooperation, trying to avoid confrontation and trying to ease tensions, was acclaimed not only by these nations but by and large all the world over. It is a matter of great honour for all of us in this House. There are leaders sitting on this side of the House also who have acclaimed that. I have read their statements. Therefore, I was rather surprised to hear the hon. Member, Mr. Biju Patnaik, accusing the Government of a big-brother attitude towards our neighbours.

What were the instances quoted? He said, in regard to Bangladesh, Farakka waters. Don't we need water for our Calcutta Port? If we say, we need it, does it mean we have a big-brother attitude? In regard to Pakistan, he said the same thing. We do not want to interfere nor our present Government want to interfere in the affairs of Pakistan. We wish Pakistan people well. We all know that even Pakistan people—

(Shri H. K. L. Bhagat)

I do not know whether I should say or not—I wish to say very clearly, today are not the masters of their destiny. They want complete peace in India as the people in India want complete peace in Pakistan. But you have a military dictatorship. He is having his own way. He is taking recourse to certain things.

That apart, what I wish to submit is that our present Government has been doing its best and a lot of behind-the-scene work was done. Our officers went from place to place. I must say, they did extremely well. We have some very capable officers in the Foreign Service who did their job extremely well and their job was appreciated. And I think India is playing a role which is worthy of this great nation. Running a country in foreign affairs, is not just like mathematics. It is like moving in very rough high seas particularly now when the world is developing new tensions in turbulent waters, in tumultuous times, people swimming across you, swimming against you in this direction, and that direction. Keeping the direction in view, you have to proceed and, I believe, that in conduct of foreign affairs, India has done extremely well and India could do better and nicely I am not going to compare this government's functioning in foreign affairs with the Janata. I just do not wish to compare it because I think that would be minimising the performance of this Government. I do not wish to compare. There is no comparison and the reason is obvious. Very rightly Shri Biju Patnaik said that for proper conducting of external affairs, you have to be internally strong and so on. You have to give an image. Our worthy Prime Minister has said more than once that India is not interested in becoming a leader of the world or becoming a leader of Asia, leading or becoming leader of this or that part of the world. She has very rightly said it. India certainly believes in the fundamentals of the policy of non-alignment, co-existence and all these

principles which we have cherished and for that India has to come forward and India can come forward with that strength, with that courage, that conviction which my friends may not like it. Mrs. Gandhi does not need any certificates. (*Interruptions*). I do not think Mrs. Gandhi needs those certificates. It was Dr. Henry Kissinger who said something. I do not count on a certificate. It was he who said, who gave his impressions about the strength, self-respect, dignity and courage and clarity with which Mrs. Gandhi dealt with when she had a meeting with the President of India in Kissinger's presence. (*Interruptions*). Whatever he might have written, it might suit you.

I am saying it because we have a capable, dynamic leadership which is clear about the purpose, clear about the direction of our foreign policy.

Now my friend was telling us about self-reliance. We are 60 million people. I asked: What are you doing? You did not answer this. What to do about them? And I do not want to remind him about what they did about them during three years.

Lastly, I support my friend Mr. Jaideep Singh who talked about the foreign service. I have a feeling that our foreign service, its recruitment, its curriculum and various other things need a second look so that we have very eminent people. I do not wish to minimise them at all. But I feel that it does need a second look so that you have people who have that special training and knowledge. It is not just Indian Administrative Service to take the same test and different papers and put one in the IFS and straightaway send them to the countries.

I feel the curriculum should be different. The test should be different and they should also be given some training at the base in India so that they are attuned to the Indian conditions. A foreign service consisting mainly the elite only, governed by Western traditions, thinking in

the old way. I do not think that they can wholly or even substantially deliver the goods. Then our staff which goes to our Missions, they must be adequately trained. Now we learn here German, we learn here French and so many other languages. Why not learn other languages more adequately? The Japanese. We have a complex and we cannot avoid it, the super-power complex between them, between Russia and America. So, they are there. But there are other countries which have progressed, which are very important, countries like France, Japan, Germany and various other countries. Our Government has improved relations with them, strengthened relations with them. Our emphasis should shift more on them, more on their languages, more on relations with them and so on.

With regard to Africa also, we have given greater attention and we need to give still more greater attention and so also to the countries of South-East Asia.

I personally feel that the foreign policy is under no attack, nothing can attack it nor does it need any defence. It is the correct policy. It is being run in the correct manner. It is giving strength to the country. It is helping the other nations to the extent possible. India's image is going high. But we are not interested in merely our image going high, we are interested in the solution of problems. On the Afghan issue, the stand which we had taken helped in avoiding confrontation, if we had taken a stand which would have added to confrontation and tension, naturally the situation would have been worse.

With these words, I very strongly support the conduct of foreign policy by the Ministry of External Affairs.

*SHRI T. NAGARATNAM (Sriperumbudur): Mr. Chairman, I am very happy to participate in the discussion on the Demands for Grants

of the Ministry of External Affairs for the year 1981-82.

Sir, when I was going through the Annual Report of the Ministry for 1980-81, I got the feeling that this Report was just a chronicle of foreign visitors, dignitaries and other officials of foreign governments coming to India and in reciprocation our dignitaries visiting those countries, as a continuation of our efforts to build up mutual relations. It is axiomatic that as a country wedded to democracy we should exchange such visits in the interests of our country. But that is not all. The success of a foreign policy of any country is not merely in enunciating the basic tenets and not merely in exchanging such visits. The success of the foreign policy is judged by the concrete results that such a foreign policy yields.

On page 21 of the Annual Report there is reference to the continuing happy relations with Arab countries. But, the Arab countries are assiduously assisting Pakistan in making 'Islamic Bomb'. Similarly, on another page of the Report there is reference to cordial relations with Sri Lanka. But it has come in the newspapers that Sri Lanka is giving a naval base for American warships. When confronted with this question, Sri Lanka is wriggling out of the situation that it is giving place for a rest and recreation centre for the American Naval fleet in the Indian Ocean. We are frequently talking about our sticking scrupulously to the policy of non-alignment. But, what is happening in the countries belonging to the non-aligned Group? In Singapore and Malaysia, the people of Indian origin are being treated in a callous manner. The places of workshop of Indians have become the victims of the vandalism of the local people.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Sir, on a point of order. There is no quorum in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the bell be rung . . . Now there is quorum.

*The Original Speech was delivered in Tamil.

The hon. Member, Shri Nagaratnam, may continue.

SHRI T. NAGARATNAM: As I was saying, the places of worship of the Indians have been destroyed in a calculated manner. Just three days before, the Singapore Government hanged to death a young man aged about 30 years hailing from U.P., in spite of our Government's pleas for the reconsideration of such a punishment for a petty crime. The Government of Singapore did not pay heed to the request of the Government of India and the young boy was hanged to death for a small crime. The people of Indian origin in other countries should be assured of security to their life and property. In the beginning of Iraq-Iran conflict, many Indians were caught unawares and it was reported in the Press that some had died in this clash. But the unfortunate part of this sordid conflict is, that our own Ambassadors failed miserably to protect the lives of Indians living there. There was a graphic account in a leading Tamil Weekly about the hardships undergone by four families hailing from Tamil Nadu who wanted to come away from Iraq on their own, without any help from our Ambassador there. It should be the primary duty of our Ambassadors that they give protection and security to the lives of Indians living in those countries.

I would like to refer to the American-Chinese axis which poses a serious threat to the sovereignty of our country. One side Pakistan is being armed with sophisticated weaponry worth several hundreds of billions of dollars. On the other sides, it is reported that Bangla Desh is getting arms and war machines from China, which is the major trading partner. In October 1980 our Commerce Minister was in Dacca for negotiating foreign trade. We could not buy all the jute produced in Bangla Desh. But China is buying all the jute produced in Bangla Desh. When trade relations are strengthened, it is concomitant that

political influence gets the upper hand.

Probably these developments have compelled our Prime Minister to warn the country of impending dangers from unexpected quarters.

16 hrs.

On page 34 of the Annual Report a mention is made about our growing relations with Yugoslavia. But it is strange that Yugoslavia should go back on its contractual obligations and refuse to supply ships to India because of escalation of costs. This does not redound to the credit of the successful foreign policy of our country. Again on page 36 the visits of American dignitaries to India and the return visits of our own dignitaries to the USA as a mark of understanding of the mutual needs. The visits have proved to be an exercise in futility because America is arming our neighbour Pakistan with modern weapons worth several billions of dollars, which may endanger nation's security any day.

Only the other day there was a discussion about the pitiable plight of refugees from Pakistan who are settled in Jammu. There was a Calling Attention Motion about the sufferings of 3000 families, who continue to be stateless even after 33 years. Here I would like to refer to the indignities and innumerable difficulties being faced by 5.5 lakhs of stateless people of Tamil origin in Sri Lanka. The 1964 Srimavo-Shastri Pact has expired on 31st October, 1979. The supplementary agreement between Mrs. Gandhi and Mrs. Bhandaranaike entered into in 1974 is also expiring on 31st October, 1981. After this day, what is going to happen to these 5.5 lakhs of stateless people of Tamil origin living for decades in Sri Lanka?

When we are seized of the pressing need for recognising the new Kampuchean Government, we do not seem to be interested in this human problem of gigantic proportions. In my constituency there are refugees

from Burma and Sri Lanka who have been reduced to beggary in the absence of alternative rehabilitation schemes for their livelihood. The hon. Minister of External Affairs should take personal interest not only in the repatriation of these people but also in the rehabilitation of lakhs of people.

In the interest of improving our relations and in our large-heartedness, we surrendered the sovereignty of Kachchathivu to Sri Lanka. Emboldened by this, the Naval forces of Sri Lanka harass the fishermen of Rameshwaram who go into the sea for fishing. They not only take their boats to the shores of Sri Lanka, offload them of the catches but also give a thrashing to these poor people and ask them to go back. The hon. Minister of External Affairs should take it up with Sri Lanka and ensure the safety and honour of our fishermen.

We have sent about 110 Hindi books to Mauritius. India is a nation of diverse cultures and is known for giving to the world the concept of unity in diversity. We have the federal set up also. We should send books in Tamil to Mauritius and Fiji Islands where there are any number of people of Tamil origin and knowing Tamil. Tamil is the oldest language in the country with a rich heritage, as has been acknowledged by our hon. Prime Minister in the Tamil Conference. Tamil Books should be sent to our Embassies in those countries where a sizeable section of the population knows Tamil. Similarly, books in Tamil about Buddha and Buddhism should be sent to our Embassy in Sri Lanka whose official religion is Buddhism. The people of Sri Lanka know Tamil and they should know about Buddha born in India and the sacred places of Buddhism in India. In the Embassies of our country abroad, at least one Officer should know the language of the people of Indian origin living in that country. It should also be their foremost duty to give protection

and security to the life and property of people of Indian origin living in those countries.

With these words I conclude my speech.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, after two and a half years of drift, distrotion and some spectacular buffoonery, our foreign policy has been nursed back to vitality. It has got the position it occupied before the Janata aberration in our political history. It is rather surprising that whenever opposition people start speaking, the one aim and the only aim perhaps is to find fault with all that has been done and, perhaps, they are not aware of the fact that our foreign policy is not based on *ad hoc* measures or expediency. It has emerged from our long struggle for Independence and through our experience of struggling against colonial rule. Therefore, our perception evolved according to our overall security needs, needs of the poor struggling people in the country and also as our Prime Minister has rightly pointed out on several occasions our foreign policy is inextricably, inevitably linked with our regional questions and also the global questions.

Sir, the global question, the international scenario, as we look at it, appears frightening. We are living at a time of nuclear balance of terror. It is strange world where we are face to face with thermo-nuclear annihilation. We have heard very powerful leaders in the world—the leader of the most powerful country today in the world—only about fifteen days back he was talking about world security and while talking about another superpower he used words like 'cheats' 'liars' and 'criminals'. The threat was that this verbal aggression will be backed by, if necessary, tactical nuclear weapons and a concept has been evolved, namely, limited nuclear warfare. We live in such a situation and when we look at our foreign policy percep-

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tions and formulations, then we become more and more convinced that in a world like today's our foreign policy stands the test of time because our foreign policy is based on non-alignment. Our foreign policy is not based on any short-term gains.

Sir, the names of Gandhiji and Jawahar Lal Nehru have been mentioned by Mr. Patnaik and other speakers who have preceded me. Sir, if you looked at our Freedom Struggle's history then you will find our basic principles of keeping clear of group alignments and a desire and yearning for peace all round and greater cooperation among the people of the world, constituted the very bedrock of our policy programmes. With your permission I would like to mention a few things in this Connection.

For example, Sir, as far back as 1922, Indian National Congress passed Resolution supporting the victory of Turkey on Joint-Anglo Greek intervention in their affairs. In 1924 we supported the Egyptian people in their struggle. In 1927 Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru, the maker of modern foreign policy of India went to Brussels to attend an International Congress against Imperialism and if you read his statements—against the backdrop of his statements—then India's foreign policy in relation to the world as a whole and regional question. I think, we will be able to put the present questions in correct perspective. With your permission, Sir, I will read out a portion of the statement which Pandit Nehru made on this occasion. I quote:

'India is a world problem. And, as in the past, so in the future, other countries and peoples—will be vitally affected by the condition of India. Both Egypt and other parts of Africa have suffered domination because British imperialism wanted to strengthen its hold in India and to protect its sea-routes to that country.'

So, the explanation that we seek today and the riddle that we want to solve, namely, the Indian Ocean, will be clear from this statement of

Pandit Nehru in 1927 when he said about this. Indian ocean was sought to be made a safe zone. It was called a 'Chief Zone', 'Chief Lane' of Imperial Britain. I will come to that later. But there is another statement of Pandit Nehru, and that too, on a very historic occasion. It was the occasion of the Congress session held at Lahore in 1929.

Pandit Nehru made a prophetic statement and said:—I quote:

'India was a part of the world movement. We cannot in our own interests and in the interests of the rest of the world afford to remain isolated from the great movements and forces which are shaping the future.'

'India's role as a non-aligned country has emerged from these perceptions of our great leaders. As the hon Members of the House know, non-alignment has got four parameters. The first is *detente* development, disarmament and decolonisation. On all these fronts we have always struggled relentlessly. On de-colonisation I wish to say this. Mr. Patnaik is not here. He was saying that we have developed some cold-feet vis-a-vis this question. Right from our independence, and in fact even before that, we have been fighting against colonialism.

I can cite a few cases in support of my contention. In the matter of regional good-neighbourly relations, in 1947, Pandit Nehru called an Asian Relations Conference. Pandit Nehru was conscious of the advantages which would accrue and the advantages which India needed at that time through regional cooperation. In 1947 we whole-heartedly supported the struggle of the Indonesian people for freedom. In respect of the struggle of the people of Indo-China, we took a principled stand; and we lent muscle into the fighting arms of the Indo-Chinese people in their fight against colonialism and imperial domination. In the crisis of Korea also we took a principled stand and also in the Suez Crisis. On all these occasions we always took a principled stand. We

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always took consistently principled stand against colonialism.

Mention has been made of our relations with our neighbours. I think it is proper that we go into what the Congress Government has done, before the interregnum or deviation in our political history from 1977 till 1979. It was under Mrs. Gandhi's leadership that Congress Government reached agreements on some basic questions, regarding citizens and border issue with Burma. In 1972 we had an agreement with Sri Lanka.

Sir, with Pakistan also from time to time we have been trying to improve our relations. With China in 1954 we entered into good-neighbourly relationship because we believed in the unity of the Asian people. Therefore in 1954 we extended our hand of friendship on the basis of the principle of *Panchsheel*. This principle of *Panchsheel* was chalked out or evolved, at that time. We know what China did subsequently. Even then, Sir, Mrs. Gandhi's Government has always tried to have cordial relations with China. That is also a part of history.

Within the short time at my disposal I will now concentrate on our relations with Pakistan. Why our relation with Pakistan is proving intractable? To me it seems right from the Fifties, to the present time, we are reminded of the Dullesian era, the era of global confrontation. Now it seems that in America Dulles's ghost is hovering on almost every roof-top. It was an attempt to divide people of the sub-continent that Pakistan was sought to be included as a member of the multi-national group, or a sort of Pact, which was called SENTO and SEATO subsequently. So, Sir, Pakistan from 1950 was sought to be delinked from India and Pakistan under pressure and brandishment was not allowed to have a proper perception of the reality of the defence or the foreign affairs policies or the economic development of the sub-continent as a unit. Sir, they are talking about the question of massive aid to Pakistan. Dr. Subramaniam Swamy was talking about the golden period

ushered in during Janata rule. I agree with him that Pakistan and India had become friendly during the Janata rule. Do you know the secret of it? I believe that this speaks volumes about the so-called golden period. Mr. Morarji Desai, the then Prime Minister of India, was as friendly with Mr. Zia as he was friendly with Mr. Carter. This explains that the Janata Party had accepted the perception of America *vis-a-vis* the subcontinent and they had made our perceptions, our long-term programmes and policies at international level subservient to the American designs in this region.

Now, Dr. Swamy was again talking about Pakistan being a small country, a weak country. He said that during Janata Government nothing happened in Pakistan. Perhaps he forgets very conveniently that it was during the Janata Government that about 2-1/2 billion dollars worth military aid was extended to Pakistan. It was during their regime that Pakistan acquired arms and ammunitions worth 2 billion dollars from America and other Western countries. It was during that period that Pakistan developed its nuclear capability and from the Western sources machines and material purloined. Now, in the present circumstances, arming of Pakistan is a dangerous game and with this is related the question of Persian Gulf which has been converted into a Private fishing pond of America. If we are to look at the geography of Persian Gulf, the professed objective of America is a containment of Soviet Russia. Fortunately, it is not the containment of communism but it is the containment of Soviet Russia only and in the same breath they say that they are there to protect the interests of the Western powers and I think these two things are synonymous. But nothing has been mentioned about the interests of the local powers. The natural resources of the Gulf countries have been plundered by the imperialist countries.

Another aspect of this problem which arises to my mind is the question of Palestine. Now, a sort of alliance is sought to be propped up

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among the countries of this region led by Saudi Arabia. So, America thinks that in this region with the petrodollar country of Saudi Arabia the American arms and the well trained armies of Pakistan, they will be able to prepare a surrogate as they did in Iran. But unfortunately this is a tragic product of a very simplistic view of world history, a naivety which has absolutely no defence, it is indefensible. What they did in Iran is known to all of us. The Shah crashed. It was a part of an interventionist syndrome which led to many complications, led to their intervention in Vietnam where the longest and the most barbarous of war of human history was fought and the Americans were defeated there and they were thrown out of Vietnam and the same fate awaits them on this side also. They are talking about the defence of Persian Gulf. Tell me and I put the question to this House: what is the position of Persian Gulf and what is the position of Soviet Russia? Even from trans-caucasus region, if Soviet Russia tries to dominate over Persian Gulf. (*Interruption*). . . If the attack is air-borne, they will have to cross a distance of about a thousand miles and with surveillance and espionage facilities of America, they will be vulnerable to air attack. If they come through Iran, the distance is a thousand miles again, with difficult terrain and insurmountable mountains. Only then they can go to oil-fields of Iran. Through Afghanistan, they have the same problem. If you look at the scenario, it seems that Russia does not make any military sense so far as Persian Gulf is concerned. The real intention of America and western countries, in so far as Persian Gulf is concerned, is to further subjugate the local countries. As it was done during the Kissinger's time, the plan has always been ready: their intention is to seize the oil-fields ultimately. Otherwise if America and for that matter other western countries want stability in the Middle-East, they would first address themselves to the question of Palestine the struggling people of Palestine. Without a solution to the Pales-

tinian question, there can be no stability in the Gulf region and that they are trying to push under the carpet.

I would now say a few words about the Indian Ocean. As I was telling you, the Indian Ocean has been a bone of contention, and it became a bone of contention not only recently, as someone was telling that it was only after the oil crisis that it has become a bone of contention. In fact if one goes through the history of this region, the Indian Ocean has been a matter of primary concern right from renaissance; right from the 16th century, the Great Powers had their eyes on the Indian Ocean. As I mentioned, it was the central lake, chief lake of British imperialism in India and in order to strengthen this imperialism in India, many littoral countries were subjugated. The Indian Ocean now poses a problem for peace. Because of Diego Garcia and the militarization of the Indian Ocean India feels concerned. India is the only country perhaps in this region with the longest coastline and now we feel very much vulnerable from naval threat.

Then, we have developed adequate technology to exploit all the sea resources, the resources which lie embedded in the floor of the sea. The hon. Foreign Minister and other hon. Members of the House know how Americans and their friends have sabotaged the law of the sea. It was promised earlier that the resources of the sea will be treated as the heritage of mankind. They have sabotaged it and they are passing legislation in their individual countries to go in for exploitation of these resources. This is the world scenario.

So far as the Third World countries are concerned, you can very well remember that now the famous democratic laboratories for the western world are Chile, Bolivia, Argentina, Brazil, Pakistan, El Salvador and South Korea, etc. These are the modern democratic laboratories for the western countries. They supported Sygmund Rhee of South Korea, Col. Batista of Guba and Yahia Khan of Pakistan. For them, the freedom means this.

Before I conclude, I would quote one statement of Mr. Reagan. This is how, the free world is sought to be bolstered up and defended. This is a very famous speech about South Africa, the racist, apartheid regime which has been decimating the people of Namibia and Mozambique and has killed thousands of freedom fighters in South Africa. Mr. Reagan says:

"Can we abandon a country (South Africa) that has stood by us in every war we have fought, a country that is strategically essential to the free world."

This is the statement of leader of the so-called free world. In these circumstances, as my friend suggested earlier, our strength lies in protecting the interest of the third world countries, whether they are countries of Africa, or of Asia or Latin America. There should be greater cooperation, greater interdependence in terms of economic development, in terms of transfer of resources, in terms of transfer of technology etc.

Shri Patnaik just now mentioned that the World Bank and International Monetary Fund assistance is getting depleted. Why? Let him answer. Recently, America is encouraging that these institutions will not give assistance to the developing countries and they are withdrawing their support and encouraging bilateral relationship so that political pressure may be put on developing countries.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA (Amritsar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the main thrust of arguments of Mr. Swamy and Mr. Biju Patnaik was that India's foreign policy is no good, Janata policy was a golden policy and specially with regard to Afghanistan and Kampuchea they were very critical.

Sir, with regard to Afghanistan our position is very clear. The Prime Minister has said a number of times that we are against all kinds of foreign troops in other countries. That is very clear. But we were also against the pressures on those countries. They would have been very happy if we would have condemned the Army of Soviet Russia entering Afghanistan, but they do not want us

to also say about the pressures on Afghanistan which had created conditions because of which Russian forces have gone there.

Sir, the main question is what is in the interest of India? Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has very clearly said we are neither pro-East, nor pro-West. We are pro-India. What is in the interest of India so far as Afghanistan is concerned. It is the secular and socialist Afghanistan which is friendly to India, not the theocratic, extremist Afghanistan. This is in our national interest.

SHRI MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sovereign Afghanistan.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Yes, sovereign, without outside interference of any kind. Sir, we have got traditional relations with Afghanistan. We want that Afghanistan should decide its own future in the manner that they want. Mr. Dost Mohammad has also said that the Russian forces will go the next day when all these pressures against Afghanistan are withdrawn.

Similarly, Sir, with regard to Kampuchea our position is very clear that we wanted stability in Kampuchea. Pol Pot regime was killing people. Genocide was there and the foreign countries were aiding and abetting that situation. By recognising Kampuchea, now there is no massacre. The Government has stabilised and the same situation arises as that of Afghanistan. Kampuchea under the present set up of Heng Samrin is a friend of India and Kampuchea under other regimes, would have been the extension of hegemony and extension of colonialism against which India has fought throughout.

Sir, with regard to situation in this region every nation has its problems and prospects either based on history or on heritage or the location in the globe.

The late Prime Minister Nehru's dream was to break out of the limitation of heritage and the colonial rule and create for India a situation in Asia as well as in the world where it could play a prominent role in the

comity of nations. How much India could achieve is a matter of opinion, but what India could not achieve was significantly a factor of its environment. India had to live with aggressive China with a border of 2,500 miles and on the other side, hostile Pakistan. And now a new dimension has been added to this situation—the Diego Garcia. America is building up Diego Garcia into the biggest nuclear naval base in the world posing a direct threat to our country. Sir, this is a situation which is prevailing around us.

Now coming to China, I would like to say that China has always been mocking at our philosophy of peace and non-alignment. They have been directly or indirectly interfering in our affairs. They have in many ways interfered in our affairs in the Eastern direction. In 1962 they directly attacked us, and they have always been posing a threat to our internal security. So long as China believes in revolution as a way to freedom, and believes in aggression in the case of disagreement, there is no possibility of having normal relations with it. China believes in pressurizing; and they have always been threatening their neighbours. The example of Vietnam is there before us, as also the invasion of India in 1962, and the threatening attitude against India in 1965 and 1971.

The dramatic posture of threatening us is the instrument of foreign policy of China. They have always been posing a threat to others, and have been pressurizing others. That has been the foreign policy instrument of China. So long as China has this kind of a posture towards its neighbours, there is no possibility of having any kind of normal relations with it whatsoever, their ping-pong diplomacy or sending acrobatic teams is not enough indication that they want friendship with India. If they are sincere, and if they want friendship with us sincerely, they must remove the impediments which stand in the way of a good friendship. But we don't see any such indication. That is why Mr. Vajpayee also fell into their trap. He looked at the situation casually, and

he jumped to a conclusion; and the result was that India got a bad name. I think, he was also sorry for it.

Coming to Pakistan, it is unfortunate that after the Simla and Delhi agreements under which an atmosphere of friendship between the two countries developed, and normalization had taken place, Pakistan has again started acquiring arms on a big scale. While a normal acquisition of arms needed for their requirements can be understood, the size of arms which Pakistan is acquiring is a matter of concern to us. They have been getting arms from China and from America; and getting a sizeable amount of money from the Middle East countries, to purchase those arms.

This acquisition of arms has to be seen in the context of a situation where Mr. Haig says that they are arming countries right from Pakistan to Egypt. So, Pakistan will be acting as a stooge of America. If Pakistan had acquired arms by its normal requirement, it is a different matter; but its acquiring of arms exceeding its requirements and acting as a stooge of America, and as a part of America's global strategy, is a point which we should take into consideration. It is a matter of concern to us.

Pakistan argues that it is acquiring arms for three reasons. Firstly, Pakistan has a responsibility in the Middle East. They have to act as a police man in case of emergency, to Saudi Arabia. Secondly, because India is acquiring arms, they are also acquiring them. Thirdly, they cite the situation in the Afghan frontier. For these reasons they want to have arms.

With regard to Afghanistan, it was discussed when Mr. Inderjit of INFA went to Pakistan and had an interview with Gen. Zia. The answer given by the latter was very clear. They are unable to fight Russian forces. Gen. Zia also mentioned India as the enemy of Pakistan. So, it is in this context that we are considering the acquisition of arms by Pakistan; and it is a matter of grave concern to us. In the past, whenever Pakistan got arms, they inflicted ag-

gression on India. Every time, it was inflicted by Pakistan on India. Therefore, the acquisition of arms by Pakistan is a serious matter; and the Prime Minister is right when she expresses concern on this.

The role of China and Pakistan and the situation that has developed in the Indian Ocean, this regional and global situation is before us, and India has to find out a solution of the situation. I am confident that the quality of leadership that we have in India will certainly play its role in the foreign policy because foreign policy is also connected with our defence system and is a part of the defence policy.

This leadership was under challenge during the non-aligned movement recently in Delhi. I am glad to say that Indian leadership had proved matching to the situation that was before us. There were 93 countries with divergent views, with diverse problems and all that. There was a fear and it was the desire of some big powers also that this Conference should not succeed. I congratulate the Foreign Minister—he was the Chairman of that Conference—because he was able to display his skill, his leadership and the result was that there was a joint declaration. I appreciate that our officers who went from Capital to Capital to make a ground for that; and it was also the contribution of their labour which has resulted in the success of the Conference that was being held in Delhi.

In this complex situation and the global situation which is before us which has been explained by my friends earlier what India has to do? What are the options of India and what policy India should adopt to steer clear out of this situation? We are a non-aligned country and we have to make this movement a very strong movement. Among the non-aligned countries there should be a greater cooperation. In the non-aligned movement, we have got many countries which have got surplus in raw-material, skills in machine and

in capital. So, it is all that we must share with each other and try to make each one of us self-reliant. It is with this spirit if India moves forward, I am sure, India's geographical position and India's quality of leadership is in a position to give a lead to this movement.

Secondly, I would like to say that we must cooperate with the countries which believe in peace and in detente. We had seen in the past that Russia had been trying to bring about a situation of peace and normalcy in dealing with other countries. They were successfully able to bring about a treaty of peace in Europe. They tried to have an agreement with America in SALT I; they had also an agreement with SALT II which unfortunately could not be satisfied by America.

Again Mr. Brezhnev while he was here in Delhi said about 5 point peace programmes for Gulf area. He had also said that they were ready to talk about Afghanistan. To the new regime in the White House, they invited them and they were ready for talks and no conditions have been insisted. So, here is a situation which we must watch, and India with its great influence must assist in this co-operation between the two Super Powers. They must try to bring about a condition and try to put their mite and help and see that the area of peace expands.

America is trying hard to bring tension to the world. Their intention is to see that the war does not take place in Europe; their intention is to see that the war does not take place in Pacific; they are concentrating on Gulf and Indian Ocean. It is this situation which we must watch; it is this situation which we must take into consideration and find a solution in cooperation with the socialist countries and other countries who want to have peace.

Lastly, it had been quoted by some of our friends like Mr. Biju Patnaik about India's geographical position and others had also said that our neigh-

[Shri R. L. Bhatia]

bours are afraid of India. He was talking about big brokerly treatment. But what can we do if India is huge in size? What can we do if we have a terrific population of 68 crores? It is a natural situation in which we are placed.

The idea to have cooperation with our neighbours is there. We are already doing it on a bilateral basis. It is a bilateral system which we may adopt with our neighbours. We must give them economic aid. We must give them confidence that we are friendly to them. But, I am afraid, they were supporting Pakistan and condemning India. This is what Mr. Swamy on the other day and our ex-Prime Minister were saying, that Pakistani tensions have been there and we have dealt with them for the last 32 years satisfactorily. It is due to their internal compulsions that they are opposed to us. It is the Government, Government after Government, one General after the other, they come, and they do not come by ballot. They are not elected by the people. The people of Pakistan like us. The people of Pakistan have no quarrel with India. It is the leaders due to their internal compulsions they are pointing towards India. They are enmical towards India.

Therefore, I request the hon. Minister that India must play its part in the non-aligned world. You should make this movement strong. India will feel stronger if the non-aligned movement is strong and secondly we must have cooperation with other countries, the socialist countries, and the countries who believe in peace and detente. In this regard I would say we need greater cooperation with Viet Nam, with Kampuchea, Russia and the socialist bloc.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North West): Mr. Chairman, speaking even on a subject as delicate as foreign policy, I cannot persuade myself to use the ambiguous and deceptive language of diplomacy. I must in accord with my nature call a spade a spade.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): You can use legal language.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In that case you will not follow.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I would like to summarise my speech at the outset before I dilate on what I am going to say. It is my firm conviction which I wish to share with this House and support it by evidence that our foreign policy is morally bankrupt. It is contrary and wholly contrary to international law. It is a betrayal of enlightened national interest and it is a frustration of the dreams of Gandhiji and the early promptings of Nehru's conscience that (*Interruptions*). To talk of morality in the context of foreign policy is to act stupidly at least so far as my friends on the opposite side are concerned. But let me recall for their benefit that as far back as 1924 Mahatma Gandhi laid down his conception, the dream which he had of the role of India in international affairs. He told us that India will be a medium through which international relations will be placed on a moral basis. India, he predicted will be the voice of a powerful nation seeking to keep under restraint all violent forces in the world and his spiritual heir Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in more sense than one, the architect of our foreign policy. (*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER: He was the political heir also.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I am talking of Nehru when he still was Nehru—and before the idealist, the vibrant idealist in him was supplanted by the realist in accordance with the teachings of the realist school of international diplomacy which came to be fashionable. Speaking as early as 1949 before the U.S. Congress, these are the words which he uttered:

'The objectives of our foreign policy are the preservation of world peace and the enlargement of human freedom.'

Speaking of the basis and the goal of our foreign policy he said: "We do not propose to acquiesce"—and these are words which I wish the Foreign Minister were here and he heard them, and heard them again and again:

"We do not propose to acquiesce in any challenge to man's freedom, from whatever quarter it may come. Where freedom is menaced or justice is threatened, or where aggression takes place we cannot be and shall not be neutral."

He told the Americans assembled through their representatives in the US Congress:

"Friendship and cooperation between our two countries are, therefore, natural. I stand here to offer both in the pursuit of justice, liberty and peace."

We have travelled a long way from the time when those words were uttered and I wish to judge the performance of the present Government in the context of what Gandhiji said in 1924 and what Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said in 1949. Sir, there is an intimate relationship between the goals of domestic policy and the pursuit of foreign policy. What are our proclaimed domestic ideals? Our proclaimed domestic ideals are—if our pronouncements have any credibility and have any value or truth—democracy, secularism and socialism. Writing recently in the latest issue of a publication which the External Affairs Ministry brings out for our benefit a jurist, a distinguished representative from Sri Lanka, Shri Shahul Hameed, says:

"In Sri Lanka, where the teachings of the Buddha have profoundly influenced our history and culture, we have today evolved a political philosophy which seeks to build a fair and just society—a Dharmista Society. Our foreign policy is a reflection of this concept."

If we proclaim democracy as the goal of our domestic policy, I want to

ask the Minister, and I do not wish to have the answer because the answer will embarrass him, I want to ask, in the pursuit of our foreign policy, to what extent have we tried to cultivate democracy and to increase and extend the frontiers of democracy? The answer is a depressing 'No'. We have done nothing to cultivate the democratic countries of the World. We have never proclaimed our international commitment to the furtherance of democracy and the free way of life. By constantly trampling upon the interest of democratic countries, we have turned all democratic countries today into at best lukewarm friends and at worst sulking ex-friends, who perhaps would enjoy our discomfiture.

Is it or is it not true that our best friends are those countries whose Governments are based upon religion and whose internal policies disclose nothing but religious intolerance and hatred? We have done nothing to single out those countries which practise the secular way of life and cultivate warm friendship with them. We proclaim historic ties of friendship with ruling cliques which are primitive and feudal in character. In fact, we feel ill at ease in the company of those countries and Governments which practise democratic socialism.

My friend, Shri Banatwalla, has tabled a few cut motions. Mr. Foreign Minister, I am only anticipating. He will advise you to take some more despicable steps in that direction. I hope you will do nothing to make your contribution to the destruction of civilised centres of socialism and free voluntary socialism, the bibbutz and moshavs. He will advise you to keep company with petty chieftains and petty profligates, their prolific progeny, both legitimate and illegitimate and some day, if you follow his advice, you may end up by buildings harems for the chieftains of that area.

Sir, the Janata Government may not have done anything in the field of foreign policy. But I want to ask

[Shri Ram Jethmalani]

one question. At least the Janata Government ratified the UN Covenants dealing with political and civil rights, economic and cultural rights—covenants which were crying for ratification from 1966. The United Nations brought them into effect in 1966. And 1966 was the tragic year of Mrs. Gandhi's advent to power in this country. Until the time the Janata Government came into power nobody was courageous enough to open up our society to international inspection. A free society has nothing to hide. And not one word has either Mrs. Gandhi or her distinguished Foreign Minister ever said by way of praise by way of acknowledgment. Whatever else the Janata did or did not do, at least we signed those covenants and we have made the democracy and human rights a little more safe or a little less unsafe than they were before the Janata Government came into power. I now deal with our friendship with the Soviets. I recognise the tremendous advantages of that relationship. I know that we have to be grateful to the Soviets for a few things that they have done in the past. If our friendship is genuine and if our friendship is not that of a sycophant I hope, occasionally the Foreign Minister will pick up the moral courage to remind the Soviets of the obligations of the Helsinki Accord, of the constant breaches of the Helsinki Accord the constant persecution of dissenters in that area and the perfection of new and subtle methods of psycho-physiological torture which are developed and deployed behind the iron curtain. At least I believe that Pandit Nehru would be proud of the Janata performance if he had heard that we had signed the UN covenants relating to human rights. But these gentlemen are at liberty to praise themselves or what they have achieved. I am afraid, I at least, do not share that praise which they have for themselves.

Coming to Pakistan, for long years since 1947 Pakistan was an aligned country, not a non-aligned country. Pakistan was squarely with the Western Bloc. Yet, only the blind and dishonest can deny the performance of the Janata Government that during the Janata regime Pakistan applied for and obtained admission to the non-aligned movement. For the first time, Pakistan saw the horror of being in the CENTO and SEATO. It is during the Janata's cultivation of Pakistan that it saw the benefits of being non-aligned and it became a member of the non-aligned movement which it continues to be till today. We realised that if Pakistan has to be non-aligned, its fears may be illegitimate, maybe irrational, maybe unjustified, are a reality which have to be taken care of. You cannot blame Pakistan for not being as stupid as we are. If a super power comes and masses its troops and armaments upon our borders, I think, only a fool will say that he sees no danger in massing of these troops across the frontier. I am not a great admirer of General Zia. But you do not have to be his admirer to appreciate that even General Zia can entertain legitimate fears, "look, this super power is now ensconced very comfortably only a few miles away from my border; there is danger." Everybody says that Pakistan is unable militarily to cope with the Soviet menace. Nor is India militarily capable of beating the Soviet menace. What then is the cause or the basis of this unconscious assumption that Russia will not some day decide to walk through the sub-continent? Is it or is it not true that to walk from Kabul to Colombo is much easier then to start your walk across the Afghan frontier? You have made things easy, and now things are easy. Whereas the dangers of Pakistan being armed by the United States cannot be overlooked, cannot be over-rated, yet my grievance is, by our immoral conduct we have forfeited the moral right to complain

about Pakistan arming itself and the United States arming Pakistan. If we had told Pakistan that "we recognise the legitimacy of your fears, and you and we together will exert our moral influence in this sub-continent and at least ask the Russians to withdraw" it would have meant something. But I have never heard a more stinking nonsense than this that nobody can get Russia out of Afghanistan; therefore, let us not tell them to get out of Afghanistan.

A man who depends upon the Gandhian moral force should at least have the moral courage to stand by his spine and on his two legs and say "this is wrong". Let the consequences be what they are. That is what Gandhiji taught us, and that is what Biju said; I do not consider him to be a great heir of Gandhiji, but at least in his own way he was saying exactly what Gandhiji said. We do not have to worry about the military weakness; we have to exert our moral and spiritual authority on the aggressor and call a spade a spade and want the aggression to be vacated with all the spiritual and moral vigour that we are capable of.

It is no secret that while we were courting Pakistan, we dined into Pakistan's ears the need for satisfying three conditions; the conditions were that the General must lift press censorship, he must legitimatise the political activity and hold parliamentary elections, even on a limited franchise, but hold them by next year. The policy which we have now followed is, that we have driven back Pakistan into her old ways. It may be wrong, it may be a tragic error but, nevertheless, it is an understandable behaviour on the part of Pakistan, and it is our stinking immorality and moral cowardice that are responsible for the action which Pakistan is either compelled to take, or perhaps it was wanting to take, and we have now given it a justification.

16.58 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

The third point which I wanted to make is that our policy towards the Soviet Union is terribly short-sighted, it is almost suicidal. I have already mentioned it, and all that I have to add is: imagine a scenario in which the other Super-power develops a new Monroe Doctrine of its own and says "to hell with the Asians; we are not going to participate in their quarrels; let them be over-run; let the whole of Asia become Communist. But we will stick to our own American sub-continent". At that stage, in that mood, when the other Super-Power retires into its own shell, if it is decided by Russia to walk through the sub-continent, what is there to prevent it? The only satisfaction that Mrs. Gandhi will have is that she will not be on the scene any longer to witness that tragedy, to which India is being exposed.

The fourth point which I wish to talk about is that today the Russians are about to suppress the human freedom by moving their tanks and other armaments into Poland. In the past such things have happened. Hungary and Czechoslovakia are conspicuous illustrations of what happened in the past. And they are not only conspicuous illustrations of the Soviet aggression, but they are also conspicuous illustrations of the moral cowardice which this country has not yet been able to live down; the infamy of these incidents we have not yet been able to live down. Today thousands and thousands of workers in Poland have got up and they are trying to flex their muscles and achieve a little bit of autonomy and freedom from the heel of the aggressor; achieve a little bit of autonomy and betraying the same immoral attitude, which we had in 1958, and thereafter we had in 1968?

I hope that the Foreign Minister, if he calls himself a Gandhian, will pick up at least some courage and once again call a halt to this diminution

of the frontiers of freedom, for Gandhiji taught us about the expansion of the frontiers of freedom and Nehru had taught commitment to human dignity.

Our distinguished young friend from Guna has told us: let us now recapture the spirit of *detente*. When a panther, lion or tiger, or any carnivorous animal has enough in its belly, and it settles down in the corner, while it is trying to digest what it has swallowed up, it always talks of peace, because that is the time when peace is vital to the person's digestion.

17 hrs.

And, Sir, we are witnessing peace offensives and calls for revival of *detente* only because these are intervals between two acts of ignominious aggression and the world is slowly *acquiescing* in aggression. (Interruptions). Let us not forget the lessons of 1962. Let us not forget that your great architect of foreign policy for whom I have respect despite his failures at least confessed publicly that his foreign policy was in shambles, and he confessed publicly that he had been living in a world of illusions. The trouble is that your foreign policy is again in shambles, but there are no people as great as Nehru to acknowledge that the foreign policy has failed. The trouble is that Nehru was not surrounded by too many cycophants. This is an age of cycophancy. Nobody is prepared to get up and speak the truth and say that the foreign policy is in shambles and if you want to know, the most conclusive evidence of the foreign policy of yours being in total shambles is the very event of which you proudly boast of and that is the recent Non-aligned Conference. Is it or is it not true that at this Non-aligned Conference you wanted to condemn, and one-sidedly condemn, Diego Garcia, but you were prevented by lesser powers than you and you had to drop that allusion? Is it or is it not true that you were not prepared

to speak one word about withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan but you were compelled by smaller powers to do so in the final Declaration that you issued? And, Sir, is it or is it not true that today India has alienated itself from the two other co-founders of the Non-aligned movement? Yugoslavia, a smaller country, has the moral courage to stand up to the giant and say that 'you have no business to be in Afghanistan and you will go', and we do not show even that much moral courage. Egypt is another co-founder of the Non-aligned movement. Today our relations with that one single great Arab country which is the seat of culture and learning and which is the most civilised Arab country in the world, are at the lowest bottom and at the lowest ebb and we are tied up with petty chieftains because we feel uncomfortable in better company and we feel comfortable only in this company about which I have described.

I say, therefore, that today our foreign policy is a betrayal of the people of Pakistan, it is a betrayal of the people of Afghanistan, it is a betrayal of all our commitments which are essential to our policy of non-alignment and, Sir, the national interest of India is being sacrificed, the long-range national interests of India are being sacrificed to the machinations and the aggressive designs of one super power which somehow has ingratiated itself with the present Government and the Prime Minister.

Sir, on the occasion of Mr. Brezhnev's visit, speaking on the floor of this Lok Sabha, Mrs. Gandhi uttered a sentence which I think everybody must sit down and ponder over. She told this august assembly that 'we believe in the value of Indo-Soviet friendship and therefore, in the pursuit of good neighbourly relations we ensure that those relationships are never jeopardised'. Sir, this is a confession, a stinking confession, a cowardly confession that our friendship

with our neighbouring countries is subject to the Soviet veto. So much have we travelled from the times of Gandhiji and Jawaharlal Nehru that we have today mortgaged the independence of this large nation, this mighty nation of Gandhi and Jawaharlal, to the whims of one supreme power, the Soviet power. And for what? One has to analyse and investigate these causes. The short time which my party gets is not enough for this probe. It is not enough for investigation and exposure. But it will be very interesting exposure.

श्री एम. राम गोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद): डिप्टी स्पीकर सर, अभी हमारे जेठमलानी जी का जो भाषण हुआ है वह बहुत अच्छा अंग्रेजी में हुआ है। वह ऐसा अंग्रेजी में हुआ है कि अंग्रेज और अमेरिकन दोनों के कान काट सकते हैं। ऐसी भाषा में हुआ है। उन्होंने जिस भाषा का इस्तेमाल किया है वह अपमानजनक है और उसमें इस देश का अपमान हुआ है, इस्ट्रेस्ट को नुकसान पहुंचा है। आज तक किसी ने भी इस हाउस में इस किस्म का भाषण नहीं दिया। इसके बारे में ज्यादा कहना अच्छा नहीं है क्योंकि यह देश के अपमान की बातें हैं और इस तरह की बातें हवा में घूमती रहती हैं।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
Nation is higher than the Prime Minister. (Interruptions).

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: 'Desh' is higher than you or all of you together.

श्री ए० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : आप दो मिनट बैठिए। हमारे चत्तारण जी भी शुरू से आखिर तक यहां बैठे रहे हैं। वे हमारे फाइनेंस के मिनिस्टर रहे हैं, एक्सटर्नल के मिनिस्टर रहे हैं। उनमें भी ऐसे अपमान इस्तेमाल करने की शक्ति नहीं है।

(अवधान) दंडवते जी और मिसिज दंडवते जी का ऐसा नहीं कहना चाहिए, और कइं ता कोई बात नहीं है। मैं उनकी परवाह नहीं करता। (अवधान)।

हमारे वीजु पटनायक जी ने जो भाषण दिया, उसमें एक बहुत अच्छा नुस्खा दिया कि बंगलादेश का फरक्का का पानी दे दो पाकिस्तान जी मोगता है वह उनको दे दो। फिर आखिर में क्या रह आयेगा? जिस तरह में जनता पार्टी के जितने टुकड़े हो गए हैं। उसी तरह में देश के टुकड़े हो जायेंगे। इस वास्ते जरा साव समझ कर बोलना चाहिए। अगर उन्होंने इस तरह का भाषण यहां देने के बजाय उड़ीसा में दिया होता, हुगली नदी के किनारे पर जा कर दिया होता तो वे किनारे पर होने के बजाय नदी के अन्दर होते। इसलिए इस किस्म की बातें नहीं करनी चाहिए।

एक्सटर्नल की जितनी पालिसी इन्दिरा जी ने हमारे देश के सामने रखी है वे सब सही हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि 1971 की जंग में अमेरिका के खिलाफ और दूसरे मुल्कों के खिलाफ उन्होंने जो हिम्मत दिखाई वह आज तक किसी ने नहीं दिखाई। अमेरिका ने हमारे खिलाफ सेवन्थ फ्रीट भेजा तो भी इन्दिरा जी डरी नहीं। उन्होंने उस समय का कि अगर सारे मुल्क भी एक हो जाएं तो भी परवाह करने वाले नहीं हैं। उनकी पालिसी की वजह से उस समय हिन्दुस्तान की जंग में जीत हुई और बंगलादेश मुक्त हुआ।

अब तक पाकिस्तान में डिक्टेटरशिप से क्या फायदा हुआ है? अगर उस जमाने में याहिया खां रहते तो पाकिस्तान का सात

हजार मुरब्बा मील एरिया हमारे पास रहता और उसके एक लाख कैदी हमारे पास रहते । लेकिन हमने वहां के इलेक्ट्रिक प्राइम मिनिस्टर से नेगोशियेशन कर के हमने उनकी जमीन को छोड़ा और उनके प्रिजनर्स को लौटा दिया । यह बात हमारे अपोजिशन के मेम्बर क्यों भूल जाते हैं ? एक्सटर्नल अफेयर्स मन्जिस्ट पर बात जरा सोच समझ कर करना चाहिए ।

चत्वाण जी भी बोलने में कोई कम नहीं हैं । वे भी बोलने वाले हैं । हमारे एक्सटर्नल मिनिस्टर साहब जी यहां पर रिपोर्ट दिये हैं, उस रिपोर्ट में बहुत अच्छी अच्छी बातें कही गई हैं । उन्होंने कहा है कि हमारे दूतावास के उपर 41 करोड़ रुपया खर्च हो रहा है जो कि रिजनेबल हैं । मैं समझता हूँ कि इसको रिजनेबल नहीं कहना चाहिए । अगर हमारे दूतावासों को आपको रिजनेबल बनाना है तो उन पर कम से कम हण सौ करोड़ रुपया खर्च करना चाहिए । उपाध्यक्ष जी, आप भी देखें, हमारे दूतावास में लोग कितनी मेहनत से काम करते हैं । वहां के खर्चों से मुताबिक हमारे लोग थोड़ा खर्चा करते हैं । आपको मालूम है कि महंगाई को वहां पर क्या हालत है । एक हेयर-कटिंग का 50 से 80 रुपया तक लगता है । बहुत से बच्चों ने तो सेलून तक नहीं देखा है —

Young wives are doing hair-cut for their husbands.

बूढ़े लोगों का क्या होगा । एक कप चाय के 15 से 30 रुपये लगते हैं । एक बार विदेश में एक मित्र के साथ चाय पी, वहां

पर चाय के 12 रुपये लगे तो मित्र ने कहा कि यहां चाय बहुत सस्ती है । मैंने कहा कि मैं जमींदार आदमी हूँ, 12 रुपये में मेरे यहां हफ्ते भर चाय बनती है और यहां एक कप का 12 रुपया लगा है, फिर भी कह रहे हैं कि सस्ती है । इन कठिनाइयों में हमारे कर्मचारी वहां पर जीवन-यापन कर रहे हैं । इसके लिए मैं विदेश मंत्री जी को लिख चुका हूँ, इन बातों पर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए । वहां पर कर्मचारियों को हर देश की भाषा सीखनी पड़ती है । अगर पेरिस में जाते हैं तो फ्रेंच सीखनी पड़ती है, ईजिप्ट आते हैं तो अरेबिक सीखनी पड़ती है, स्पेन में स्पेनिश सीखनी पड़ती है, दुनिया को जितनी जगहों हैं, उनको वे सीखना पड़ती हैं । हमारे नौजवान अफसर साखते हैं, ठीक हैं, लेकिन उनके बच्चों का क्या होगा । तीन साल कुवैत में, तीन साल पेरिस में, तीन साल इंग्लैंड में रहे तो उन बच्चों के बारे में सरकार का सांभाल चाहिए । बच्चे अगर बड़े हों तो कहीं भी होस्टल में रखा जा सकता है, लेकिन जो यंग आफीसर्स हैं, उनके छोटे बच्चों के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है । आज हमारे कर्मचारी वह पर संगठन बना रहे हैं, यहां तक कि बंगलादेश और पाकिस्तान एक्सचेंज के लिए भी उनके सदस्य बन रहे हैं, वे सब लोग आपस में मिल कर बैठते हैं और हिन्दी में बोलते हैं । पिछली बार हम लोग जेनेवा में गए थे तो वहां पर "दोनाचार्य" नाटक उन लोगों द्वारा पेश किया गया, वह नाटक इतनी अच्छी तरह से पेश किया गया था कि अगर वही नाटक यहां पर पेश किया जाता तो 6 महीने तक उसका टिकट ही नहीं मिलता । इतनी मोहब्बत से वे लोग पेश आते हैं । इस तरह से हमारे दूतावासी देश की इज्जत बढ़ा रहे हैं; देश का नाम ऊंचा कर रहे हैं । जब कभी हमने उनसे बात की हमने उनसे कहा —

We are the representatives of the people. हमारा तो

कुछ नहीं होने वाला, ज्यादा से ज्यादा क्या होगा कि इन्केशन हार जाएंगे, लेकिन अगर आप लोग कहीं गलती करते हैं तो हिन्दुस्तान के ऊपर बर्बाद लग जाएगा। हमारे विदेश मंत्री महोदय को उनकी मसीबतों की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए। पैसे का क्या है, जहाँ 20 हजार करोड़ रुपये का बजट है, बढ़ता ही जा रहा है, वहीं इस मद में 0.40 परसेंट से घटकर 0.25 परसेंट हो गया है। यह क्यों हो गया है? मेरा निवेदन है कि वहाँ पर हमारे कर्म-चारियों के बच्चों का पढ़ाई के लिए मेंटल स्कूल बनाने चाहिए, इसमें उन देशों में बसे हुए दूसरे भारतीयों को भी लाभ होगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You went to foreign Embassies to see how Hindi can be used. But it seems you went there to collect grievances of the staff.

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी : दूसरा बात यह है कि वहाँ पर हिन्दी को उन्नति के लिए कुछ विशेष नहीं कुछ किया जा रहा है। पूरा सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध नहीं कराई जाती हैं। टाइपराइटर है तो टायपिस्ट नहीं हैं, ये चीजें तो ऐसी हैं कि मण्डाई की जा सकती हैं। इतने लोगों को भेजते हैं तो एक हिन्दी स्टेशनमाफर और टायपिस्ट को भेजने में क्या शक्यता है।

श्री मधु दण्डवते : कुछ लोग तो टाइपराइटर और टायपिस्ट का एक ही चीज समझते हैं।

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: In the Report, it is stated:

"A proposal to introduce a new legislation on emigration has reached its final stages. The Bill is likely

to be introduced in Parliament shortly.

Another proposal to set up a manpower corporation in the public sector at the Central level to assist Indian job seekers in obtaining jobs abroad is also under active consideration of the Government."

Somebody wanted to prepare Ganapathy statue. By the time he has finished, it has become a monkey!

ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। इसमें कोई रिस्क नहीं लेना चाहिए।

एक्सटर्नल एफयर्स मिनिस्ट्री का न इकॉनॉमिक मिनिस्ट्री कहता हूँ।

The External Affairs Ministry, I like to call it as Economic Ministry. It is earning over Rs. 4,000 crores. They say it is invisible income. Why? In this great light, our Shri Venkataraman is not seeing that it is the money that is being sent by workers. It is not the agents that are doing this mischief. I have seen. I got several people arrested. I have written to External Affairs Ministry. I have written to Home Ministry, to the Police and to the External Affairs Ministry officers. They have taken very strong action. Immediately they arrested some people and one man was cheating from Kabul. By Interpol. I got him arrested. But, unfortunately that fellow had only a passport of Britain. That fellow could not be brought to this country. All of them, the unscrupulous people, they are not agents. Quietly they are doing. All such people should be immediately booked and brought under law and kept in jail under National Security Bill. National Security Bill is mainly intended for this purpose. I want Mr. Makwana to look into this aspect and see that justice is done. Our earnings would go up. During the last 3 or 4 months, our income has gone up tremendously. Over Rs. 300 crores we have touched, in this short period. He

[Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy]

has got all these figures in this book. I want that those should go up. Our Finance Minister is assured of Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 5,000 crores. If it is properly implemented, I am sure this amount will go up to Rs. 6,000 crores and we should have very few restrictions. There are so many restrictions. That is why the people are going to such unscrupulous people. The External Affairs Minister has stated in his statement that he is going to simplify, he has already simplified many cases, but it has further to be simplified so that people can easily go there and our Ambassadors and other staff should be kept informed.

Regarding functioning of our ambassadors, I cite only one example. In Kuwait, the war started. Our ambassador stood there and he arranged food for all the refugees that were coming to Iran and Iraq. Not only he had given food to our people but also he has arranged food even to Bangladesh and Pakistan people also. They are all grateful to us. In several countries like Bangladesh and Pakistan, people think they are Indian, they take pride that they are Indians. Our people have earned respect and prestige for our country and that is why I congratulate our External Affairs Minister. He has done brilliant work.

In his school days, I know that he had never thought of his examinations. He never studied his textbook. But he always stood first in his district. I was wondering at that time how he passed and mastered so many languages. By the time this Parliament is over, I am sure that he will learn all the languages of the world and will be helpful to this country.

I congratulate him and also congratulate Mrs. Gandhi for having selected such an eminent person for this job.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN (Satara): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am speaking at the end of the day

but there is one advantage that I am speaking after many people placed their points of view before this hon. House and I will have my share of putting my point of view.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: All is well that ends well.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: As far as the day is concerned, what Mr. Dandavate says is correct, all is well that ends well. That apart, I think that when we discussed this demand last year and when we are discussing this demand today, my mind goes back to the last one year, to what has happened in the world, in the neighbouring countries and in India itself. And there we see a considerable change of situation, in the world situation, in the regional situation and in the Indian neighbourhood. Things are getting troublesome. I would like to use some stronger terms for it, but I am using rather very soft term. It is a dangerous situation that we are facing today. Therefore, Mr. Foreign Minister, you have got a very tough job, and I must say at the beginning that it is the duty of this House and every one of us to support you and sustain you in this troublesome and difficult job. I am sorry, my friend, Mr. Ram Jethmalani, is not here. When I was hearing his speech, I left that I was hearing a speech of the Republican Senator of the USA. We have always considered the foreign policy of India to be a sort of policy of national consensus, and it has been so. I think, the House, last year, by and large, supported this point of view—when I also spoke on this and the House welcomed this. Now, what has happened in one year that the situation has so changed? Let us go into the whole matter.

Let us take the question of Afghanistan. I am not going to pay any compliments to an individual; I am trying to pay compliments to the country as a whole, as a national policy. Have we departed from our basic approach on non-alignment in this particular matter? No, we have

not justified the Soviet armed intervention in Afghanistan. My Party has asked for its early withdrawal. I was seeing the Annual Report of this Ministry; as far as Afghanistan is concerned, he has said the same thing there. We do not want the intervention of any country in any other country. We want a sovereign Afghanistan, a Socialist Afghanistan, a friendly Afghanistan. Mark the word 'friendly' also. When we want a friendly Afghanistan, naturally the Soviet Russia also would expect that they should have a friendly Afghanistan. That is a different matter. We have not justified the Russian intervention. We have not also created a row, a meaningless row, about it. That is where the skill of running the foreign policy of a country comes in. Had we just merely joined the chorus of 'withdraw the Army' of some of the Western countries who, for the sake of formality, go on saying but who in private agree with what we are doing; this is my impression; the Foreign Minister may, perhaps, confirm it. Some of the Western countries except the U.S.A. and perhaps the U.K. also—I really do not know—understand this position. Our position is that, as there should not be the intervention of the Soviet Army, there should not be the intervention of other political powers also in Afghanistan, so that it can give a reason for provocation to Soviet Russia. I think, the credit goes to India that they initiated this proposition, that the Afghanistan problem can be only solved by political methods and no other method. The initiative was taken by India—'India' as a country, I am saying; I do not want to say 'Government'; I am talking in the name of India; they have taken the initiative in this matter, and this has been generally accepted by all; even in the Non-Aligned Conference, they have accepted that. There is no military solution to this problem. If anybody tries to find a military solution to this, there will be a regional war, if not World War. This is the reality of the situation

that we are facing today. It is no use using very brave words and taking very brave positions. You have to live through a very dangerous period, and every second has to be lived through very carefully, very cautiously, at the same time keeping our principles in tact. I do not say, 'Compromise with your principles'. Never compromise with your principles. The Non-Aligned Foreign Ministers' Conference was held after many years, perhaps for the first time, in India; and I can say this from my personal experience. I was rather a little worried about the position India had taken; I had a fear that there would be some sort of a pressure on India in this Conference. Well, I am glad that this Non-Aligned Conference was held in India; it was held in India and that is the only reason why we could keep the unity of the non-aligned countries. This is the greatest achievement. Because I feel personally that non-alignment has been for quite some time—I have got experience during my time—under some sort of a pressure for the dilution of the principles of non-alignment, if not division in the movement of non-alignment. Therefore, there was a great danger of disunity at this non-aligned Conference, but I must say that some how India's efforts succeeded.

Some Members mentioned about the draft. The Foreign Minister was good enough to send his original draft to some of the Members who were the Members of the Consultative Committee. I had seen that draft. Nobody had felt that this draft was going to be accepted as a whole. Not only in this Conference but in all conferences, the host country always prepares the draft. The only thing is that it prepares a draft according to its own inclinations and it tries to persuade the other countries to accept it. But it does not mean that they are always accepted. More than a couple of dozens of amendments are always made. I remember the previous Foreign Ministers' Conference held in South America . . .

AN HON. MEMBER: In Havana.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: It was held in one of the South American countries. I forget the name of the country at the present moment. There also we saw that amendments had to be accepted. We did move certain amendments and they had to be accepted by the other people. So it always happens this way. Only because some amendments are passed, therefore, we cannot say that India has lost any ground or India was isolated. I do not consider that sort of thing. Even if we are isolated on certain principles, we should prefer isolation also if it comes to that. But there was no isolation. You did not allow ourselves to be isolated. That was a good thing.

Only one point rather troubles me which I must mention. We had mentioned Diego Garcia in the original draft and ultimately in the negotiations you had to drop that. I know the reason for it. Possibly Sri Lanka pleaded, 'If you mentioned Diego Garcia, the Conference which was going to be held, America may not attend'. I think this is diplomatic wisdom. Sometimes you agree to that. But for those who had the two drafts compared, India dropping the reference to Diego Garcia was rather disturbing. It was disturbing to me. I must confess this thing and this was one point which we noted in the final draft.

Ultimately, what are the principles on which the foreign policy of a country is to depend? According to me, there are two criteria. One is the enlightened national interests. Second is the geo-political realities. If any country is not consistent with these two principles, if they do not keep the national interests in mind and if they forget the geo-political realities, it cannot survive in the present world. This is a very cruel and complicated world. It is not a so easy and simple world to be explained away in simple moral terms.

We inherit Gandhiji's principles, we respect Gandhiji and we still call ourselves the children of Gandhiji. But Gandhiji was a wise man and a very practical man. He was against the use of arms. He was the most peaceful man. But when army had to be sent for the protection of Kashmir, he said, 'Go and send army.' He was a practical man who knew how the nation was to be led.

If there are any moral issues in the world to-day, there are two issues. One is the peace and war issue and the second is the issue of poverty in the world. These two issues are moral issues. Ultimately, what we do for our internal policies and what we do for international policies, on these two moral issues, I think Gandhiji would come and certainly bless us if we try for these two moral issues. And I think, through our non-alignment movement, we are doing that, through our non-alignment movement, we are serving the cause of peace and, through our new economic order, we are trying to meet the other ones.

As far as the factual situation is concerned, one must say that. It is no use merely talking that had Gandhiji been here, what he would have done? It is very difficult for anyone to tell. So, if Gandhiji had been here, perhaps, the world would not be in that bad condition as it is to-day. Possibly, that would have happened. We cannot say about it. Gandhiji was a very practical man. He never said that India should not have army. He was against any violence. But he never said that we should not have army for India. He said that independent India should have the army to protect its borders.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was telling some of us when we met privately and personally that Gandhiji had promised him that if there was any trouble or any persecution against the Pakhtoon people, he would advise the Government of India to send army across Pakistan, not that he had lived to do that. Nor are we going to do that. We would never have done it. His complaint was that we did not do what Gandhiji wanted us to do. This

was the complaint of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan which he publicly made in this country. That is not the issue. If at all you have to judge the foreign policy, it has to be judged on the basic two moral issues. These are the two issues on which you can judge our foreign policy. If our foreign policy serves the interests on these two moral issues very perfectly and very legitimately and within the limitation of the country in one's power, it is well and good. This can work wonders. That is very true.

Last year I said that the decade of detente had disappeared and an era of coldwar was round the corner. Now, I find things are still bad—rather worse to-day. Not only the detente has disappeared completely but confrontation has also started. The important thing that has happened in between the last debate and this debate was the election of President Reagan. I have nothing against anybody or against America or the American people as such. We want friendly relations with United States also as we want friendly relations with U.S.S.R. The position is that the manner in which they are talking is not in the interest of world peace. One must accept this because what they are doing in our region is what frightens me. In the last two days, more disturbing news has appeared in the newspapers. First of all, we were told that Pakistan was not willing to accept the arms from the United States of America as a conduit to Afghanistan. We have seen the news; since yesterday we are reading news that Pakistan is saying that 'we will not do that until we are given enough'. So, it is a bargaining point. It was not a moral standard that they had taken that they would not accept arms to be sent through Pakistan to Afghanistan to fight the resistance there. They say that 'we will not do that until we are given enough'. This is a sort of bargaining. Mr. Foreign Minister, you should take note of one thing—there is an arms base in Diego Garcia. Unfortunately, there is going to be an arms base in Pakistan. This is a dangerous position that we are facing

to-day. I am not panicky about it. We want friendship with Pakistan, I think we should take all possible initiatives to develop friendship with Pakistan but the reality also should not be forgotten. Our own experience about the last ten or twenty years must not be forgotten. In the garb of these friendly talks, preparations go on and when preparations go on and when there is enough arms, these have a bad tendency of tempting the persons to act aggressively.

I remember in 1965 when we met in Tashkent, we were talking socially with some of the Pakistani friends there. Naturally, the people were rather free after taking two or three pegs. I am a tea-totaller. One man rather made a very interesting joke. I could not forget it. I asked him: 'how, then you miscalculated and started this war.' He said: 'the difficulty with the Army Commanders is that sometimes they act first and think afterwards.' Well, you please keep this in mind that such miscalculations will not take place, again these miscalculations must not take place in an international situation, in military matters, in starting of wars—maybe phoney short wars, small wars, local wars. There is not going to be a big war, nuclear war, because both the Super Power are wise enough. They know that it is not possible for any-one of them to win the war. If anybody goes for the nuclear war the whole humanity is going to perish. So, they are wise and will never do that. They may talk about it. They are conscious of the nuclear power but at the same time afraid of the nuclear power. They want to make use of the other smaller countries in the world and use them as tools to have their own strength and power safe in their own sphere of interest. This is what they are trying to do.

Sir, there is one psychological weakness in America's position. America has fought wars. They have fought war in Vietnam and lost it. They have fought war in Korea and learned their bad lesson there. During the Second

World War they fought wars on the Continent of Europe and, of course, got the credit.

It is good that they tried to save Democracy at that time and defeated Fascism. We are grateful to them. But it was not only Americans. It was Britons, French and Russians who had their major share. Sir, there is a weak point about American position, they have not fought war on their own land for the last 200 years. The only war they fought was a civil war and that too 200 years ago when there were conventional weapons. What war means is understood by the nations on the Continent. We know what war means. Let us go to Punjab and ask people what war means. Do they want war or peace? Soviet Russia has seen. Therefore, one is inclined to believe if they say that they believe in world peace. I have got all the respect for Mr. Brezhnev when he responded to the hawkish language of the United States by the offer of further talk of detente. That was a Statesmanlike, wise, thing. Certainly we also want that some solution of Afghanistan should be found out but what about El Salvador. What Americans are doing there? What is the theory of Carter doctrine? For the sake of their security of America they must be there in Indian ocean; vested interests must be protected in the Indian Ocean and Gulf countries. This is ten thousand miles away. If they are justifiable in doing this what about any other country being careful to see that their neighbourhood is safe from them. We want to be careful about our safety and peaceful situation in all the neighbourhood, not only in Pakistan.

Sir, some discussion took place about the relationship with our neighbouring countries. Some people tried to take credit for what was done by the previous Government. I am willing to give it. I am not against it. I have always said that with one or two exceptions Janata Party tried to carry on by and large the foreign policy of friendship with Soviet Russia. But I must say their approach to

neighbouring countries was wrong. I have said it before on the Floor of the House as the Leader of the Opposition that there was some sort of feeling that neighbouring countries had to be over-pleased and India had taken a position of a sychophant to them. Be friendly with them. Be just to them. Try to be careful about the mutuality of interests. Respect them, which we have been doing all along, but don't get yourself in a position where you have to be all the while attending on them as to what they wish and like and do not like and fear about. This is not consistent with the standing of India. How can you justify the agreement on Farrakka in view of the dangers to Calcutta? We were a party to negotiations and discussions. I know the position that Bangladesh takes. We have got all the goodwill for Bangladesh. And in future also we will have it. Mr. Minister, but I would like you also to be very careful about our mutual national interests. It has been mentioned that there is going to be some sort of a Regional Conference of the Secretaries of the neighbouring countries in Sri Lanka or some other place. Well and good. Such efforts are always welcome. We shall always welcome those efforts. Go and meet them; talk to them; find out if they have got any legitimate grievances; and accommodate them. It is not that I am against these. But I must tell you that there is one danger in this thing. They have so much tried to internationalise bilateral issues. This is the game behind these small neighbours; they have this psychology that India is a big country, a big nation. Now we cannot help it. Can we? In order to please some of the neighbouring countries, can we become another small country? We cannot do it. (*Interruptions*) We are a big country. We are a fertile country both intellectually and in terms of manpower, in terms of population, as well. This is all right. But there has always been an effort by some of these neighbours—I don't want to mention nations,—who have always wanted to internationalise some issues. Whenever they found

that they could not succeed in internationalising them, they wanted to regionalise them. This is another way of doing the same thing! So, be careful about these things. Go and give them help. If you want to have the next conference in Delhi, you have it by all means. But about this one thing you have to be careful because some of these countries play this game against India. The long-term interests of India sometimes are in danger as far as these issues are concerned. Therefore, I would like you to be careful about these things.

The other issue that we will have to think more particularly is the North-South dialogue. This is a very important issue, if you do not find any answer to problem of poverty. I do not think the internal policies that we are declaring also are likely to succeed. We are talking that we are fighting against this problem of poverty in India; we are committed as a nation for this; but how can we do it, unless, those who had the advantage of having empires in the world, and who had the advantage of having a technological revolution 200 years ahead of us, try to share and transfer the resources to us?

Now, we read news about the World Bank's troubles. The Retiring President of the World Bank was in India just a couple of days ago and he has very liberally said something about aid. I am not inclined to believe completely in that. It is a polite way of saying it. There is a polite way of listening to it! I have one fear and somebody mentioned that in his speech—I think it was Prof. Tewary who mentioned it. Now the American policy is to try to bilateralise financial cooperation and not do these things through multilateral organisations like the IMF and the World Bank. These are the new trends there. Therefore we will have to remain very alert. Naturally we have got our own limitations. We are one of those who want to 'receive'. We are not in a position to 'give'. Therefore, naturally, people are likely to misunderstand. But at the same time we must create a favourable atmosphere

in the countries,—particularly some western countries,—who seem to be in some sort of a reasonable mood nowadays. But please move them from their political position to the economic field. I have found this, because, I have attended some conferences wherein these talks had their early beginning about the New Economic Order and I found that two countries were rather difficult for us to manage: One was West Germany. The other was U.S.A. Regarding West Germany, I find, there can be some hope because Mr. Brandt himself, as Chairman of a Commission, has produced a useful Report. Even if it is accepted as a minimum, it will mean some progress for the future. But I am very much doubtful whether the present USA administration will be willing to accept any part of it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
Also England.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
Well, England is not a first rank country from that point of view; it has its own economic limitations. So, we have to think about these things.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT (Sitamarhi):
It is good if the US President attends the Mexico Conference.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
Quite right; but merely attending the Mexico Conference is not quite enough. Possibly by mere attending, they may create more troubles.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Are they not willing to attend the Conference?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
They are not willing to attend it naturally. Because they do not want to commit themselves directly or indirectly about this to the third world. This is the basic trouble so far as this matter is concerned. Therefore, Mr. Foreign Minister, there is another way of doing it. The Non-aligned Conference had accepted this position long time ago. And if the North does not want to come forward and share their advantages with us, shall we not at least, the Third World countries, collectively try to work for cooperation and set ourselves for self-reliance. And certainly we can if we

begin that. I think the Northern industrialised countries, rich countries, will have to think twice about it if we show our strength. But unfortunately I am afraid that we are at the beginning of a period wherein there is going to be a ruthless pressure on the Third World countries and the non-aligned countries. I am afraid that there will be further attempts at dilution of the non-aligned movement. And these are the dangers I am mainly mentioning. I do not say that they are likely to happen tomorrow. But these dangers are there. I think if we have to retain our leadership of the non-aligned movement, whatever happens we must take a strong position; even if we are isolated, it does not matter. We should stand by the principles of non-alignment and this is the basic position that we have to take care of.

Well, Mr. Foreign Minister, I wish you well. I do not want to flatter you because I have nothing to get from you. You have done well, the Government of India has done well in the field of foreign policy and our basic position should be maintained in these difficult times. I think what the Prime Minister said in one sentence, sums up the Indian foreign policy. We are not pro-Soviet Russia, we are not pro-United States but we are pro-India. That is a compact sort of a little thing that she has said and that really speaking, sums up both our internal policy and the international policy. Let us stand by it.

श्री बाधुलाल मिश्र (सलेमपुर) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सर्वप्रथम तो मैं आपको अभिनन्दना करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे इतने महत्वपूर्ण विचार पर हमारे जैसे बाधुलाल मिश्रों को बोलने का मौका दिया। पहले तो मैं इतने महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने के लिए तैयार ही नहीं था, किन्तु विदेशी दल के कुछ चन्द नेताओं के लैक्चर सुनने के बाद मेरे मन में यह उमंग आई है कि मैं भी अपने कुछ विचार इस सदन के सामने रखूँ।

अभी अभी हमारे देश के नेता रहे हैं, श्री चव्हाण साहब, उनका लैक्चर सुनने के बाद हमको बड़ी शान्ति मिली, लेकिन इस के पहले तो हमारे मन में एक प्रकार का बेहद जोश और रोष था, लेकिन जो ब्यान आया, उससे हमें संतोष हुआ कि देश में ऐसे लोग हैं जो राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक मामला आया तो निष्पक्षता को बात कर सकते हैं। इसके पूर्व मैंने देखा कि सदन में फॉरेन-पॉलिसी पर बहस हो रही थी, तो हमें ऐसा आभास हुआ कि यहाँ पर कुछ पकील अमरीका के बैठे हुए हैं, कुछ पकील रूस के बैठे हुए हैं और कुछ पकील चाइना के बैठे हुए हैं और तीनों बतल कर रहे हैं कि भारतवर्ष को किस के जिम्मे गिरवी रख दिया जाए। ऐसा हमें आभास हुआ। हमें तो यहाँ तक आश्चर्य हुआ—अभी थोड़ी देर पहले एक स्वामीजी लैक्चर देकर गये, ऐसा लगता था कि वह हमारे भारत के रहने वाले नहीं थे... (व्यावधान) ... मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि वह जेटमलानी साहब थे। बहुत बड़ा नाम है, लेकिन लैक्चर ऐसा सुना जैसे वह भारत के रहने वाले नहीं थे, जीवन भर विदेश में ही रहे हों। हमारे देश के बड़े लोगों, पॉलिटिकल लोगों का यह हाल है।

हमारे भारत का कुछ परम्परायें नहीं हैं, कुछ रीति-नीति नहीं है। भगवान नाम जब अत्याचार को बरदाश्त नहीं करती तो उन्होंने लंका पर विजय प्राप्त की और विजय प्राप्त करने के बाद लंका वालों का कहा—अच्छा अब तुम राज्य करो, राज्य का इन्तजाम खराब था, इन तरह से वह राज्य उन्होंने वहीं के लोगों का वापस कर दिया। वही परम्परा अभी भी इस देश में कायम रही—श्री बालू बहादुर शास्त्री इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री थे। बहुत आर्जु-मिन्नत पाकिस्तान की की, लेकिन फिर भी पाकिस्तान ने आक्रमण किया। भारत ने उस आक्रमण का मुकाबला किया और हमारी सेनाओं ने पाकिस्तान की सरहद में घुस कर

कब्जा किया। उस समय अमरीका और दूसरी बड़ी शक्तियाँ बीच-बचाव करने लगीं, हम ने पाकिस्तान की उस भूमि को जिस पर हमने कब्जा किया था, सहर्ष वापस कर दिया। हम को यह सन्तोष था कि शायद पाकिस्तान अब ऐसी शलती नहीं करेगा, लेकिन पाकिस्तान ने फिर वही शलती दोबारा की। एक कराड़ रिफ्यूजी हमारे देश में आये। कमजोर का कोई भी साथ नहीं देता है—उस समय हमारी नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी ने समूचे विश्व का दौरा किया—10 राष्ट्र भी उस समय हमारे पक्ष में नहीं थे—आखिर उन को मजबूत हो कर देश की हिफाजत के लिए खुद कहना पड़ा कि ये जो एक कराड़ लोग आये हैं, इनकी हिफाजत हम करेंगे। इसी बीच में पाकिस्तान ने फिर भारत पर हमला कर दिया। देश की रक्षा करने के लिए हमारी सेनायें फिर आगे बढ़ीं और यह कितनी आश्चर्य-जनक चीज है कि हमारी सेनाओं ने न केवल पश्चिमी भाग में कब्जा किया, बल्कि पूर्वी बंगाल पर भी कब्जा किया और उन की 1 लाख सेना हमारी गिरफ्त में आई। लेकिन उस के बाद भी यह देश कितना उदार है—हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बड़ी उदारता के साथ उस जीती हुई जमीन को फिर से वापस कर दिया। दो-दो बार हमने पाकिस्तान को अजमाया, लेकिन धोखा खाया।

चाइना का जब आक्रमण हुआ—वह दिन भी हमें याद है। यहां पर नारा लगता था—“हिन्दी-चीनी भाई-भाई।” हम ने उस पर विश्वास किया था, लेकिन उस ने भी हमें धोखा दिया। पाकिस्तान की दो बार आज़माइश हो चुकी है, चाइना की आज़माइश हो चुकी है—मैं ऐसा महसूस करता हूँ कि बार-बार आज़माइश करने

से देश का नुकसान होगा। इस लिए हम को इन राष्ट्रों से सचेत रहना चाहिए। आज की परिस्थितियाँ ऐसी हैं कि गुटनिपेक्षता की बात तो जरूर होती है लेकिन वास्तविकता यह है कि यह देश दो गुटों में बटा हुआ है। आज हम अपने दोस्त और दुश्मन को नहीं पहचानेंगे तो इससे हमारा नुकसान होगा। जिस वक्त पाकिस्तान ने हम पर दूसरी बार हमला किया था—उस समय अमरीका का सातवां बंडा चल रहा था। उस समय जो स्वामी जी अभी भाषण कर के चले गये—शायद एक बार भी उन्होंने ऐसा भाषण नहीं दिया होगा कि अमरीकानों को क्यों सातवें बंडे को इस तरफ भेज रहे हैं। उस वक्त उस सातवें बंडे का जवाब किस ने दिया था? विपत्ति के दिनों में जिस ने हमारा साथ दिया—उस को साथी कहने में हिचक नहीं होनी चाहिए। हम को स्पष्ट रूप से कहना चाहिए कि अमरीका ने हमारे साथ धोखा दिया, चाइना ने धोखा दिया। मुझे वह दिन याद है कि जब चाइना ने हम पर हमला किया था—चह्वाण साहब को विशेष रूप से महाराष्ट्र से बुला कर रक्षा मंत्री बनाया गया था। जब वह हमारे हवाई अड्डे पर आये तो हम लोग उनके स्वागत के लिए वहां गये थे, हम ने नारे लगाये थे—“राम रावण मारे थे चह्वाण चाऊ मारेंगे।” जब तक हम चाइना से अपनी भूमि को वापस नहीं लेंगे—चैन से नहीं बैठेंगे—इस तरह का जोश उस समय हमारे अन्दर था।

उन्होंने अपने भाषण में कहा कि जनता पार्टी की हुकूमत ने बहुत अच्छा काम किया। यह अच्छा काम किया—कि जिस दुश्मन ने हमारी सरहद को जीत कर हमारी भूमि पर कब्जा किया हुआ है, उनके विदेश मंत्री बिना बात किये हुए चीन के दौरे पर गये। हमारे उस समय के विदेश मंत्री जब चाइना गये थे, तो उन के वहां रहते ही उस देश ने वियतनाम पर हमला कर

[श्री रामनगीना मिश्र]

दिया। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज विश्व में कोई ऐसा देश नहीं है जो किसी को गुलाम बना सके किन्तु यह बात ठीक है कि अगर हम मजबूत नहीं रहेंगे, तो अपनी हिफाजत खुद नहीं कर सकते। मैं यहां पर यह भी कह देना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे श्री मोरारजी भाई जब अमेरिका गये थे तो वहां पर हाथ-पैर जोड़ कर यह कह आए कि हम अपने यहां एटम बम नहीं बनायेंगे। इसके पहले हमने एटम बम इसलिए बनाया था, जिससे हम अपने देश का विकास कर सकें। वह एटम बम इन्सान के विनाश के लिए नहीं बनाया गया था। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक बात यह भी बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि अमेरिका ने यह वायदा किया था कि जो एटम बम बनाएगा, उसकी हम सहायता नहीं करेंगे लेकिन आज क्या हो रहा है। हमारे बिल्कुल नजदीक में पाकिस्तान एटम बम बना रहा है और उसकी पूरी सहायता करने के लिए अमेरिका लगा हुआ है। वह बम किसके लिए इस्तेमाल किया जाएगा। जब ऐसी स्थिति है, तो क्या हम हाथ पर हाथ रख कर बैठ जाएं? अगर हम भी अपने यहां एटम बम या परमाणु बम नहीं बनाते हैं, तो हमारे देश के लिए खतरा बढ़ जाएगा। हमारी हिफाजत उसी समय हो सकती है जब कि हम स्वयं मजबूत हों। इसलिए मेरा यह निवेदन है कि हमारे यहां के जो साइंटिस्ट्स हैं, उन की हमें मदद करनी चाहिए और उन को प्रशिक्षण दिया जाना चाहिए ताकि वे ऐसी चीजें अपने यहां बना सकें। अगर हम ऐसा नहीं कर पाते हैं, तो यह हमारी कायरता होगी और आने वाली पंडियां हमें कोसेंगी। हमारे बगल में पाकिस्तान एटम बम बनाने जा रहा है, जिस से हमारे देश को भी खतरा है। हम ने यह एलान किया हुआ है और हम हमेशा से यह कहते आए हैं कि हम किसी भी देश को एक इंच भूमि नहीं लेंगे और न ही किसी देश को अपने यहां की

एक इंच भूमि लेने देंगे। आप यह देखिए कि हमारे पड़ोस में एक विशाल देश है, चीन। उसने हम पर हमला किया है और पाकिस्तान ने भी कई बार हम पर हमला किया। उन की क्या नीति है, यह हम ने देख लिया है। ये दोनों मुल्क हमारे बॉर्डर पर ही हैं। अमेरिका की हालत हम ने देख ली है। उस की हालत यह है कि वह किसी को जो सहायता देता है, वह इसलिए देता है कि वह उस में फायदा उठाए। इस भी हम को सहायता देता है और उस की मित्रता को भी हमने देखा है। श्री चव्हाण ने जो बात कही, वह ठीक बात ही है कि जो भी युद्ध हुआ है, वह अमेरिका की भूमि पर नहीं हुआ है और रूस की भूमि पर युद्ध हुआ है। इसलिए रूस वालों ने युद्ध की विनाश लीला को देखा है और वे इस कारण शान्ति चाहते हैं।

मुझ से पहले बोलने वाले माननीय सदस्य पांच-पांच बार घंटी बजाने पर भी अपनी बात कहते रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मैं भी अपने मन की बात कह लूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are 22 Members from your Party. You are wasting their time.

श्री रामनगीना मिश्र: अभी तो मैंने अपनी मैन बातें कहनी भी शुरू नहीं की हैं। मैं कल कण्टिन्यू कर लूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can conclude within 5 O'Clock. I can give you two or three minutes. There are many Hon. Members from your Party.

श्री रामनगीना मिश्र: सब से मुख्य बात मैंने अभी नहीं कही है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Every hon. Member from a Party need not touch all points. One advantage to the ruling Party is if certain points are left out by your own colleagues, you can say that point and some other

point you must leave for other Members also. Why do you touch all the points and take the time of other Members also. I am only helping you. It is left to you.

श्री रामनगीना मिश्र : जो आप हुबम देंगे, मैं वैसा ही करूंगा। पहली बात तो यह है कि जो बड़े एक्सपर्ट नेता हैं, वे घंटी बजने पर भी अपनी बात कहते रहते हैं लेकिन हम जैसे जो सीधे-साधे लोग हैं, जब घंटी बजती है, तो दिमाग से मुख्य बात हट जाती है और वह भटक जाता है।

मैं यह कहने के लिए तैयार हूँ कि आज जो गुट-निरपेक्षता की नीति है, उस की सब लोग तारीफ़ करते हैं परन्तु मैं इस में एक संशोधन और चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि गुट-निरपेक्षता की नीति जो हम चला रहे हैं, उस में थोड़ा सा परिवर्तन हमें करना चाहिए। मान्यवर, एक शेर हमारे सामने खड़ा हुआ है, उसके सामने हाथ जोड़ कर हम कहें कि हम तो बहुत सीधे-साधे आदमी हैं और आप को नुकसान पहुंचाने वाले नहीं हैं लेकिन हमें यह भी साबना चाहिए कि वह जो शेर है, उस का मुकाबला करने के लिए हम में शक्ति होनी चाहिए। उसके लिए आप शक्ति अर्जित कीजिए। एक बात और इस सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ कि दोस्त और दुश्मन को अगर आप बराबर तोलेंगे, तो हमारे साथ कौन रहेगा? कोई आप का साथ नहीं देगा, यह मेरा निश्चित मत है। अभी अफगानिस्तान की बात चल रही थी। क्या यह बात सच नहीं है कि हमारी सरहदों पर पाकिस्तान से मिल कर चीनी सेनाएं जमी हुई हैं? और क्या यह बात सच नहीं है कि पाकिस्तान को आज चीन से बहुत ज्यादा मदद मिल रहा है? अमेरिका से मदद मिल रही है। अगर वहां के लोगों की अमेरिका और चीन मदद न करें तो यह बात सत्य है कि रूस का सेनाएं अफगानिस्तान से तुरन्त

वापस हो जाएं। अमेरिका और चीन ने अपनी सारी शक्ति लगा कर वहां पर बर्भावत करा रखी है। अपनी रक्षा के लिए भी रूस यह जरूरी समझता है कि उसकी सेनाएं भी वहां रहें। इसलिए हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी यह बात ठीक कहती हैं कि वहां से पहले अमेरिका और चीन दोनों का हस्तक्षेप बन्द हो।

भारत की हमेशा यही पालिसी रही है कि हम किसी देश की न तो एक इंच भूमि लेना चाहते हैं और न किसी भी देश से लड़ाई चाहते हैं। हम किसी देश के आन्तरिक मामलों में हस्तक्षेप भी नहीं करते हैं। लेकिन हमारे यहां जब भी कोई झगड़ा होता है तो उसके बारे में सब से पहले पाकिस्तान से आवाज उठती है। अभी हम अखबारों में देख रहे हैं कि बंगलादेश से हजारों अल्पसंख्यक वर्ग के आदमी भगाये जा रहे हैं। यही बात पाकिस्तान की भी है। मैं अपने मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे जो विदेशों में हमारे जो लोग हैं उनकी हिराजत करें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have to conclude. You have said many points. You have said many good points.

श्री रामनगीना मिश्र : मैं आपका णक्रगुजार हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now Mr. Barot.

18 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

—contd.

NOTIFICATIONS ENHANCING IMPORT DUTY
ALUMINIUM SCRAP

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

MAGANBHAI BAROT): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of Notification numbers 63-Customs to 85-Customs (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding enhancement of import duty on aluminium scrap from 35 per cent *ad valorem* to 86 per cent *ad valorem*, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [Placed in Libray. See No. Lt-2236/81]

1801 hrs

CORRECTION OF STATEMENT ON CALLING ATTENTION RE. PAYMENT OF BLACKMONEY BY M/S. ZENITH STEEL PIPES AND INDUSTRIES LTD. FOR OFFICE PREMISES IN BOMBAY.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): I wish to correct a statement made this morning, while replying to various supplementaries raised during the Calling Attention motion regarding the reported payment of Rs. 31,90,500 by M/s. Zenith Steel Pipes Industries Ltd. by way of black money for purchase of office premises in Dalamal House at Nariman Point, Bombay. I had stated that according to the present interpretation of the law, the Provisions of Chapter XXI of the Income-tax Act do not apply in relation to the transfer of interest of members of a cooperative society to other persons.

I had stated that this lacuna in the law is proposed to be filled up through a provision in the Finance Bill of 1981. In this connection, I would like to state that while the question of making a provision on these lines was considered at the time of formulation of the Budget proposals this year, the amendment could not be included in the Finance Bill, as certain difficulties were pointed out in this regard by the Ministry of Law. We were advised that the matter needs further consideration in depth before a suitable amendment could be made to achieve the objective. It is the intention of the Government to bring forth

suitable comprehensive legislation in order to bring cooperative flats within the purview of the acquisition provisions under the Income-tax Act.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now Shri Bhishma Narain Singh.

N

18.02 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): I have to inform the House that a slight modification has been made in the Time Table for the discussion of Demands for Grants... (Interruptions)

The Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers will be taken up before the Demands of the Ministry of Communications.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): It will cause great inconvenience. We adjust our programmes according to the original order. The Minister changes it thereafter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is the objection?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: That is not the point. You must not allow this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Instead of one Demand, he is taking up another Demand.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: The Members arrange their programmes according to the order, i.e. which Demand comes on what date. Our convenience is also important. The House cannot be taken for a ride like this. It is most unfair to the Members of the House.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: Slightly it has been modified.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Those two Demands have already been mentioned there. (Interruptions)

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: Demands for Grants of the Petroleum and Chemicals Ministry were also there. Only the order has been changed.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum): The Minister says it is only a change in the order. But now... (*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is a small thing. But Mr. Minister, they say they have prepared for Communications tomorrow. Now they have to prepare for another Ministry. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Those Members who wanted to speak later, may not be here tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your observations have been noted.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: May we take it that the statement made by the Minister has been expunged?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No; it has been noted—not to commit the mistake next time. I have to inform the House... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Further no explanation is there even for this change.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: I have to make one request. Actually, I have been told that even from the opposition side, some Members have not spoken. So, tomorrow, if we dispense with the lunch, then we will get some more time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think the House will have no objection.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: Then some members may also speak about it. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Ramavatar Shastri, at the same time, your party has given two names. It is only a helpful point. (*Interruptions*) You go and take your tiffin. Why do you spoil it? (*Interruptions*) We are getting one hour. (*Interruptions*) It is all right.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): This was decided in the Business Advisory Committee meeting.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not be too technical. It will be harmful to you all.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): We are governed by the rules, as you say. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are governed by rules with exceptions also.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: Then everybody will have a chance to speak. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. We will have a lunch hour also only to benefit the members. They want to speak. More names have been given. I had made a request to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and he was good enough to suggest like this. I had made a request to him so that everybody speaks because this is a very important subject.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Do not say like this. Many people have spoken. Why are you mentioning that we have got two speakers? Why are you mentioning it?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is between us. Don't worry. You are the only hon. member who is getting time for everything and therefore I have to reply to you (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I have come for this. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Anyhow, you are a very close friend...

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Like so many others.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are a very close friend with brotherly affection... (*Interruptions*) Ram and Laxman. Therefore, there will be no lunch tomorrow.

RESIGNATION BY MEMBER

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that today the Speaker received a letter from Shri

Surup Singh Hir'a aik, an elected Member of Lok Sabha from Nandurbar—S.T. constituency of Maharashtra resigning his seat in Lok Sabha. The Speaker has accepted the resignation with effect from 30th March, 1981. Now, the House stands adjourned to reassemble tomorrow at 11. A.M.

1807 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, March 31, 1981/Chaitra 10, 1903/ (Saka)