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Chaitra 15, 1904 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Eighth Session

सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA

Monday, April 5, 1982/Chaitra 15, 1904 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Harnessing of River Water by Tamil Nadu and Adjacent States

*603. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the steps taken by the State of Tamil Nadu and its adjacent States to harness the water of their rivers for common good and irrigation; and

(b) the details of the steps taken by Government of India to bring them together in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). Tamil Nadu and each of its adjoining States have their own existing schemes and further plans for development of the waters of their rivers for various uses including irrigation and where the development in one State affects or is likely to affect prejudicially the interests of other States, the States concerned resolve the differences by mutual discussions and the Central Government also extends assistance for settlement of disputes. Cauvery is an important water dispute which could not be settled in spite of sustained and continuing efforts by the concerned States as well as the Central Government. The meeting of the Chief Ministers of the concerned States was convened on 3rd April, 1982 but it could not take place because of the inability expressed by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu to attend the same due to unforeseen circumstances. As regards Krishna river waters on inter-State agreement was reached in the year 1977 with the assistance of the Central Government amongst the Governments of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra for giving 15 TMC of water for water supply to Madras City from Srisailam reservoir at a rate of 5 TMC each by the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra from their respective shares.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Here comes Mr. Somnath Chatterjee who has won West Bengal's case in the Supreme Court. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER : How is it important during the question hour, Sir?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : It is important for the whole of India.

Shri Somnath Chatterjee : It is important because the question also involves elections to the House.

SHRI N. DENNIS : Sir, Cauvery waters dispute is a major Inter-State dispute in the country. Ever since the expiry of the agreement of 1924 between Mysore and Madras in 1974, several meetings of the Chief Ministers of the disputant States of Tamilnadu, Karnataka, Kerala and Pondicherry have been held under the mediation of Central Ministers without solution. Referring the dispute to tribunals or Commission would be too time consuming. Delay in the settlement of Inter-State river disputes creates a

lot of problems. About 85 major and minor Multi-purpose projects are kept in suspended animation. Apart from the postponement of benefits, there is the problem of cost escalation, May I know from the Hon. Minister whether a Central legislation envisaged under Article 262 of the Constitution would be enacted with adequate powers for quick adjudication of Inter-State river disputes?

Also may I know whether the Government would take effective steps for arriving at an early solution of the Cauvery Waters dispute on the basis of the already entered into agreement of 1924 and, whether the rights of the existing 28 lakhs acres of ayacut land of Tamilnadu would be fully projected and safeguarded on a settlement of Cauvery waters dispute ?

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : Sir, I share the concern of the Hon. Member. It is true that under the provisions of Art. 262 we can refer the matter to some Tribunal if the States do not agree amongst themselves and therefore, we are taking all necessary steps to get the dispute resolved by mutual understanding and by mutual co-operation of these States.

As far as the legislation is concerned, there is no immediate proposal under consideration of the Government for amendment of Art. 262.

SHRI N. DENNIS : Sir, may I also know whether early decision would be made on the proposal to divert the surplus waters of the West-flowing rivers to the drought-prone areas of Tamilnadu and also, what positive steps the Government have taken regarding the inter-linking of rivers to divert waters from flood-affected areas to drought-prone zone. Is any step in this regard taken on the proposed inter-linking of Ganga and Cauvery ?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : As far as the diversion of water from the west-flowing rivers to the drought-prone areas in Tamilnadu is concerned, this is a matter to be settled between the Tamilnadu Government and the Kerala Government. We have asked the Tamilnadu Government to take up the matter and negotiate it with the Kerala Government. If they come to an agreement, we have no objection.

As far as inter-linking of rivers is concerned, as the House is well aware, we have a very big national perspective programme. But, it will take some time to investigate on such a Perspective Plan and then to take action on that.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM : May I know from the Hon. Minister whether it is a fact that in the year 1975, the Government of India constituted an expert Committee for utilising the west-flowing rivers in Kerala and Karnataka ? I would like to know whether the Committee has submitted its report or not ? If the Committee has submitted its report when are you going to implement it ?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : Sir, the Irrigation Commission....

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM : This is a technical committee.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : Sir, the Irrigation Commission has suggested in its report that there is some surplus water in the west flowing rivers. Therefore, we have written letters to Tamil Nadu and Kerala. Kerala is not agreeing to that proposal. They are of the opinion that there is no surplus water as far as west flowing rivers are concerned and that it is only sufficient for their present and future needs. So, we have written to the Tamil Nadu Government that the Tamil Nadu Government may take up the matter with the Kerala Government and come

to an agreement as far as west flowing rivers are concerned.

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY) : Sir, irrigation is a State subject according to our present constitution. We have already projected a national plan for linking of rivers in the whole of the country. Peninsular rivers belong to the South. We have to link them up. It is being discussed during the last National Development Council meeting there was a proposal and that proposal has been accepted. National Water resources council headed by the Prime Minister is going to be constituted.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM : Is it a statutory committee ?

SHRI KEDAR PANDAY : It is not statutory committee but it is a new step being introduced. A water resources council is going to be constituted headed by the Prime Minister and the Chief Ministers of different States and the Central Ministers concerned are the Members. So far as Cauvery and the rivers flowing towards the west are concerned all these rivers are under dispute and we are going to negotiate. The last meeting was fixed for 3rd of this month but the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu expressed his inability to attend the meeting. So, the meeting was postponed. I am very keen that the meeting be convened and this matter is settled. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : Sir, probably the Hon. Member was referring to a technical committee which was set up to investigate whether there is some surplus water in the west flowing rivers. That Committee submitted its report in 1981 and it has given its opinion that there is surplus water available in the west flowing rivers. But our hands are tight because unless the States agree...

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM : Why don't you amend the Constitution and take away the water as national assets ?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : That is a very big issue. Here I am only trying to give the facts. The Committee has recommended that there is surplus water available in west flowing rivers which can be diverted to drought-prone areas. The matter has to be settled between these two States — Tamil Nadu and Kerala — under the existing provisions of the Constitution.

SHRI B. V. DESAI : Sir, half of the question which I was going to put has already been answered. So, I am putting the other half.

Sir, is it not a fact.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Which is the better half ?

MR. SPEAKER : He is in a dilemma.

SHRI B.V. DESAI : The Cauvery, Water Dispute is as old as 1924 and even earlier than that. Unequal agreement was there in between the old Mysore State and the Madras State in 1924. And, that is over. After that agreement was over, negotiations are going on. Sir, as late as the 3rd of this month, a meeting was called. For reasons better known to the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, he did not attend, whereas the Karnataka Chief Minister was here. May I know in this connection whether it is not premature to refer this dispute to arbitration under Article 262, when the meetings are going on and one party is trying to be absent for reasons best known to him ? I would like to know the reasons...

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : I could not follow you....

SHRI KEDAR PANDAY : I have followed. The Hon. Member referred to the setting up a Tribunal under the present existing constitution. I don't think it is necessary just now unless we have had a full discussion with these State Governments. So far we have not made up our mind to settle this matter through Tribunal. We shall try to negotiate failing which we shall think of what should be done.

National Water Plans

*604. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether during the present year of productivity Government propose to devise national water plan :

(b) whether it is also proposed to provide higher outlays, full utilisation of funds, adequate power and diesel to run the tubewells and preservation of ecological factors ; and

(c) what other action Government propose to take to remove inefficiencies in the present water resources development in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c). During the current productivity year, special efforts are being made to achieve additional agricultural production by taking the following actions so far as Irrigation Ministry is concerned —

(i) ensuring quicker and more efficient utilisation of irrigation potential by construction of field channels upto the last field ;

(ii) introduction of warabandi (rotational water supply) ; and

(iii) during 1982-83, an outlay of nearly Rs. 2100 crores has been provided including command area development but excluding institutional finance. The corresponding figure for 1981-82 was Rs. 1830 crores. For major irrigation projects, the physical and financial progress is being monitored within the State as well as by the Central Government so as to ensure not only fuller utilisation but more efficient use of funds so that the benefits accrue at the earliest. Measures are being taken to improve the power supply. The supply position of diesel has been generally satisfactory, so far as the pumpsets are concerned. The programme of energisation of pumpsets is also being accelerated.

More funds are being provided for on-going projects so as to complete them as early as possible. Provision of drainage and conjunctive use of ground and surface water are proposed to counteract water logging conditions.

श्रीमती ऊषा प्रकाश चौधरी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस समय जो हालात जल-योजना के हैं या जो उन कार्यों का स्वरूप है, उन से हमारा लक्ष्य पूरा नहीं होगा । हम ने बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम में भी इस प्रोग्राम को काफी महत्व दिया है । इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहती हूं कि हमारे देश में जो जल के प्राकृतिक साधन बड़ी मात्रा में उपलब्ध हैं—ऊंचे पर्वत हैं तथा बड़ी नदियां हैं, उन के सहारे या अन्य मार्गों से देश के पानी का पूरा उपयोग करने के लिये आप कौन सी विशेष योजनाएं बनाने जा रहे हैं ? क्या इस के लिये कोई निश्चित प्लान आप के विचाराधीन हैं ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहती हूं—साइन्स तथा टैक्नालाजी डिपार्टमेन्ट की ओर से एक

एक्सपर्ट बनाया गया था और उन्होंने जो राय दी है उस के मुताबिक हम लोगों को लांग ड्यूरेशन के प्लान बनाने चाहिये तभी इस देश में जल-पूर्ति कर सकते हैं। इस के बारे में शासन क्या विचार कर रहा है ?

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : राजस्थान कैनाल बनाइये।

श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी : जहां तक प्रोडक्टिविटी ईयर के अन्दर इरीगेशन पोटेंशियल को बढ़ाने के लिए और उस के यूटीलाइनशन के लिए इर्रीगेशन मिनिस्ट्री को जो स्टेप्स लेने चाहिए, उन का सवाल है, उस के बारे में मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि जिस हद तक हम उस को पूरा कर सकते हैं और उस के लिए जो स्टेप्स लेने चाहिए, वे हम ने इस जवाब में पूरे तौर पर आइडेंटीफाई कर दिये हैं।

अब जहां तक सांइस एण्ड टैक्नोलोजी की किसी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट का सवाल है, जिस का हवाला माननीय सदस्या ने दिया है, मेरी इस वक्त उस के बारे में वाकफियत नहीं है, जिस से मैं उस के सिलसिले में जवाब दे सकूं।

श्रीमती ऊषा प्रकाश चौधरी : मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि आप ने जवाब में बताया है कि 1982-83 के लिए 2100 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है लेकिन उस की परिपूर्ति के लिए आप ने कोई निश्चित रूपरेखा सामने नहीं रखी। मैं यह पूछना चाहती थी कि नई व्यवस्था का फायदा कितने हैक्टेयर को मिल सकता है और इस में से स्टेटवाइज अन्दाजन कितना रुपया आप स्टेटेवाइज खर्च करेंगे। यह भी महत्वपूर्ण है कि एक बैलेंस इस में रखना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं यह जानना चाहती हूं कि 1980-81 और 1981-82 का जो प्लान आप ने बनाया था, उस में जो धन-राशि खर्च हुई है, उस का अचीवमैंट क्या है ? हमने क्या पाया और हम क्या करने जा रहे हैं और नये प्लान में क्या इस का ध्यान रखा जाएगा।

सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री केदार पांडे) : माननीय सदस्या ने जो सवाल पूछा है, उस के मुताल्लिक मुझे यह कहना है कि 1982-83 में हम 3 मिलियन हैक्टेयर में इर्रीगेशन पोटेंशियल क्रीयेट करना चाहते हैं और छठी पंचसाला प्लान के खत्म होते वक्त, 14 मिलियन हेक्टेयर का मेरा लक्ष्य है। इतना इर्रीगेशन पोटेंशियल मैं इस देश में क्रियेट करूंगा और ये जो तीन साल बाकी हैं छठी पंचसाला प्लान के, हर साल हम 3 मिलियन हैक्टेयर इर्रीगेशन पोटेंशियल क्रीयेट करना चाहते हैं और अभी तक जो इर्रीगेशन पोटेंशियल सारे देश में है, टोटल, वह करीब 60 मिलियन हेक्टेयर है।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : 14 नहीं हुआ।

श्री केदार पांडे : 14 में से 5 हो गया और 9 में से 3, 3 करेंगे हर साल, इस में आप संदेह न कीजिए। यह पहली बात है। इसी लिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि 1981-82 में अभी तक जो इर्रीगेशन पोटेंशियल सारे देश में पैदा हुआ है, वह मेजर इर्रीगेशन, मीडियम इर्रीगेशन और माइनर इर्रीगेशन सब मिला कर करीब-करीब 60 मिलियन हैक्टेयर हो चुका है और उस में से 54 मिलियन हैक्टेयर युटीलाइज हो गया है। इसलिए 6 मिलियन हैक्टेयर यह रहा और 3 मिलियन हैक्टेयर 1982-83 में, प्रोडक्टिविटी इयर है, हम क्रीयेट करना चाहते हैं। यही मेरा नकशा है और इस नक्शे के मुताबिक हम

चाहते हैं कि 1982-83 का जो हमारा प्रोडक्टिविटी इयर है, उस में कम से कम 4 मिलियन टन अनाज ज्यादा पैदा करें। आज जो पैदा होता है, उस से इतना ज्यादा पैदा करें। अब जितनी पैदावार हिन्दुस्तान में होती है, वह 60 मिलियन टन के करीब है और उस का 60 परसेन्ट इर्रीगेटेड एरियाज में अनाज पैदा होता है। इसलिए इर्रीगेशन को अगर हम बढ़ाएंगे और 1982-83, जो प्रोडक्टिविटी इयर का एलान हुआ है, में अगर हम एफेर्ट करेंगे, तो हमारा प्रोडक्शन बढेगा। हमारे नये बीस-सूत्री प्रोग्राम में यह पहला प्वाइन्ट है और इस देश में हमें इस पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान देना होगा। इस से देश आगे बढ़ेगा, बनेगा और प्रोडक्शन बढ़ेगी।

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : माननीय सिंचाई मंत्री ने जो अभी सदन में घोषणा की है, इसी प्रकार की घोषणा सन् 1951 में, जब प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना बनी थी, उस समय की गई थी और उस घोषणा के अनुसार इन पिछले 30 वर्षों में मेजर और मीडियम इर्रीगेशन का जो लक्ष्य रखा गया था, वह 30 मिलियन हैक्टैयर का था और उस में से उपलब्धि हुई है 18 मिलियन हैक्टेयर और उस में से जो वास्तविक उपयोग हो रहा है, वह है 12 मिलियन हैक्टेयर। जितने टार्गेट थे 30 वर्षों में, उस के लिए आप ने 10009 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये और उपलब्धि हुई 60 परसेन्ट और यूटीलाइजेशन है 40 परसेन्ट। अब 6 मिलियन हैक्टेयर की आप बात कह रहे हैं। ये गलत आंकड़े हैं, मैं इस में से माइनर इर्रीगेशन को हटा कर बात कर रहा हूं। माइनर में तो छोटे छोटे तालाब राजस्थान में बन जाते हैं। समस्या है तो नागार्जुनसागर की, समस्या है कोशी की, समस्या है राजस्थान नहर की। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको सुन कर ताज्जुब होगा कि इन सारी 8 सिंचाई योजनाओं को पिछले तीस वर्षों में पूरा नहीं किया जा सका है। इन सारी योजनाओं पर 10 हजार 9 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये गये हैं। 1951 से 1981 तक तीस वर्षों में 30 मिलियन हैक्टर का हमारा लक्ष्य था, 18 मीलियन हैक्टेयर हमने अचीव किया और 12 मिलियन हैक्टेयर की आपकी उपलब्धि है। इस प्रकार की घोषणाएं कर के आप सदन को और जनता को धोखे में न रखें। सिंचाई ऐसी चीज है जो कि किसानों, और पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस प्रश्न के ऊपर गंभीरता से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। हमारा इम्प्लीमेंटेशन बहुत फाल्टी है। इसका कारण यह है कि हमारे प्रोजेक्ट्स की कास्ट रनओवर और टाइम रनओवर बहुत ज्यादा है। आप इन आंकड़ों के सम्बन्ध में बताइये और जो मैंने बात कही है उसके सम्बन्ध में बताइये।

श्री केदार पांडे : इस देश में मेजर, मीडियम, माइनर इर्रीगेशन और ग्राउन्ड वाटर सब मिला कर 113 मिलियन हैक्टर आता है। जो आपने पहली कहानी कही है, उस से ऐसा लगता है कि आप उदास हैं। आपको आज की कहानी सुन कर खुशी होगी। आप पहली कहानी की बात करते हैं। उस वक्त मुमेन्टम नहीं आया था। जो मुमेन्टम आज आया है, उसके फैक्ट्स एण्ड फिगर्स मैं आपके सामने रख देता हूँ। ये बनावटी फिगर्स नहीं हैं।

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : जो कहानी आपके अधिकारियों ने मुझे बतायी है, वही मैं कह रहा हूं।

श्री केदार पांडे : आज की कहानी से आप फ्रस्ट्रेटिड नहीं बनेंगे, उससे आप ऑप-

टीमिस्टक हो जाएंगे । आप पहले की बात नहीं रखें । हमारा अल्टीमेट इर्रीगेशन पौटेंशियल इनक्लूडिंग ग्राउंड वाटर 113 मिलियन हेक्टेयर इर्रीगेशन पौटेंशियल है । उसको हमको अचीव करना है, क्रियेट करना है । अभी तक हम 60 मिलियन हेक्टेयर क्रियेट कर सके हैं इन्क्लूडिंग आल दिस । उस में से 54 मीलियन हेक्टेयर यूटिलाइज्ड है । आई एम टार्किंग आफ फिगर्स । आप देख लीजिए । अगर आप मेरे फिगर्स को चैलेंज करते हैं तो आप दूसरे फिगर्स दीजिए । ये जो मैं फिगर्स दे रहा हूं ये चारों तरफ से जांच कर के दे रहा हूं। 60 मिलियन हेक्टेयर देश में क्रियेटिड है जिसमें से 6 मिलियन हेक्टेयर कम यूटिलाइज्जड हैं। हमने 54 मिलियन हेक्टेयर यूटिलाइज किया है । इसी वजह से अनाज की पैदावार बढ़ी है । इर्रीगेटिड एरियाज में पैदावार ज्यादा बढ़ जाता है । आई एम नाट टार्किंग इन द एयर, आई एम टार्किंग आन द ग्राउण्ड हमारी मेजर इर्रीगेशन पोटेंशल 28.5 मिलियन हेक्टेयर का क्रियेट हुआ है जिसमें से चार मिलियन हेक्टेअर अनयूटिलाइज्ड है । उसको हम इस साल में करना चाहता है। हम तीन मीलियन हेक्टेअर का आगे बढ़ा देंगे । इस तरह हम तीस मिलियन हेक्टेअर कुल मिला कर देंगे । हम आगे बढ़ेंगे । यह है आज की हमारी तस्वीर ।

जो मैं घोषणा करता हूं उसका बेसिस है, उसका आधार है । निराधार बात मैं नहीं करता । जो बात आप करें वह फैक्ट्स एण्ड फिगर्स के साथ बात करें। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं मैथेमैटिक्स का विद्यार्थी हूँ। आप हैं या नहीं हैं, यह मुझे मालूम नहीं है। लेकिन मैं तो फैक्ट्स एण्ड फिगर्स के साथ बातें करता हूं । आप अगर ये न मानें तो दूसरे फिगर्स इनके खिलाफ दीजिए । आप फ्रस्ट्रेटिड हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इन्होंने प्रमाणित किया है ।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : कहानी तो कहानी ही रह जाएगी, पूरी बात नहीं होगी । (**व्यवधान**)

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में बताया है :—

"During the current productivity year, special efforts are being made to achieve additional agricultural production by taking the following steps . ..."

इसमें एक-दो-तीन कर के कहा है—

इन्होंने कहा है कि—

ensuring quicker and more efficient utilistion of irrigation potential by construction of field channels.

मैं खासकर बिहार के कोसी क्षेत्र के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं, जहां से मैं आता हूं । वहां पूर्वी तटबन्ध पूरा हो गया है, जिससे सिंचाई होती है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कोसी से आते हैं, मैं पंचकोसी से आता हूँ ।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : क्या मन्त्री जी को जानकारी है कि पूर्वी तटबन्ध पूरा होने के बावजूद भी पूर्णिया, सहरसा, मधेपुरा आदि इलाकों में फील्ड चैनल्स के बिना सिंचाई नहीं हो पा रही है । दूसरी बात क्या मन्त्री महोदय को इसकी भी जानकारी है कि पश्चिमी तटबन्ध अभी तक पूरा नहीं हुआ है । यह कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल इसके अन्तर्गत नहीं आएगा ।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : तीसरी बात भारत सरकार कमाण्ड एरिया पर भी कुछ पैसा खर्च करना चाहती है । क्या मन्त्री जी को जानकारी है कि कोसी कमाण्ड एरिया में जहां कोसी से सिचाई नहीं हो सकती साथ ही दूसरी वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था भी नहीं हो सकती । इस ऐनामली को दूर करने का क्या प्रयास किया जा रहा है ?

श्री केदार पाण्डे : वाकई यह सवाल सम्बन्धित नहीं है, लेकिन मैं इसको इवेड नहीं करना चाहता, क्योंकि बिहार की बात है और मैं बिहार का रहने वाला हूं ।

वेस्टर्न कोसी केनाल 1987 में पूरी होगी, ईस्टर्न कोसी कैनाल बहुत कुछ पूरी हो चुकी है और 1983 तक इसका पूरा काम हो जाएगा । वैस्टर्न कोसी कैनाल अभी हिन्दुस्तान में पूरी नहीं बनी है, ज्यादा नेपाल टेरीटरी में बनी है ।

श्री राम विनास पासवान : हिन्दुस्तान में क्यों नहीं बनी ?

श्री केदार पांडे : पहले नेपाल से आएगी तभी तो हिन्दुस्तान में बनेगी ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : एस्टीमेट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट का क्या हुआ—अगेंस्ट ललित नारायण मिश्र ? (व्यवधान)

श्री केदार पांडे : आप लोग इसमें कोई शंका न करें, 1987 तक काम कम्प्लीट हो जाएगा । काम लगा हुआ है ।

तीसरी बात कमाण्ड एरिया डेवलपमेंट के बारे में है । अभी भी बहुत जगह इरीगेशन पोटेंशियल क्रिएट करते हैं । पानी यूटीलाइज करने के लिए नहर से खेत तक ले जाना होता है और उसके मुताबिक फील्ड चैनल्स बनाने हैं । कुछ बनाए हैं, कुछ काम बाकी है । मैं माननीय सदस्य की इस बात से भी सहमत हूं कि काम में कुछ सुस्ती हुई है । मैं स्वभाव के मुताबिक कोई बात छुपाता नहीं हूं ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आप छिपा रहे हैं—एस्टीमेट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट का क्या हुआ (व्यवधान)

श्री केदार पाण्डे : फील्ड चैनल्स बनाने के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा एक्स्पीडाइट करेंगे, ज्यादा से ज्यादा कदम उठा रहे हैं । इसके लिए हमारे पास पैसा भी काफी है । 2100 करोड़ इस साल इर्रीगेशन के लिए है । इस कार्य पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा खर्च करने की कोशिश करेंगे । कोसी कैनाल के बारे में मैं भी सीरियस हूं और चाहता हूं कि काम ठीक होना चाहिए और जल्दी होना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप डण्डा घुमाकर काम भी जल्दी करवा दीजिए ।

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI : Sir, you will agree that ever since we become independent, our Government has been paying special attention to agriculture. Still it cannot be denied that our agriculture has not ceased to be a gamble on the rain. Of course, throughout, all the Prime Ministers have emphasised that agriculture and irrigation potential should be increased. There is no doubt about it. But as Shri Satishji said, there is some slippage in some of the major projects because of the inter-State disputes and other constraints and impediments that are not solved or removed as expeditiously as we

want to get them through. And, therefore, there was also a statement made by our Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi that irrigation should be brought under Central List, so that all these inter-state disputes which arise, and which put impediments in the process of implementation, can be removed. Since this Council has been setup, I would like to know whether Government is seriously thinking, as a matter of policy, of putting irregation exclusively in the Central List, so that all these disputes which come in the way of irrigation projects, can be settled very expeditiously.

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : At present there is no proposal to bring irrigation under Central List.

मध्य प्रदेश का विदेशी सहयोग के साथ मत्स्य पालन विकास का प्रस्ताव

605. **श्री केयूर भूषण :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने डेनमार्क सरकार से मत्स्य पालन विकास के लिए प्रस्ताव भेजा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश के कौन-कौन से जिले लिए जायेंगे ;

(ग) क्या डेनमार्क सरकार ने योजना को अपनी मंजूरी दे दी है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो यह योजना कब तक हाथ में ले ली जायेगी ?

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

(b) 1. Gawalior
2. Datia
3. Morena
4. Bhind
5. Shivpuri
6. Guna
7. Tikamgarh
8. Sagar
9. Chhatarpur
10. Hoshangabad
11. Raisen
12. Bhopal
13. Sehore
14. Mandsaur

(c) and (d). Proposal is under consideration of the Government of Denmark.

श्री केयूर भूषण : कब इस योजना को आप ले रहे हैं और कब यह पूरी होगी ? मत्स्य पालन का कार्य बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। रोजगार की दृष्टि से सर्वसाधारण तक पहुंचने के लिए यह अनाज से भी ज्यादा महत्व की है। जहां पर काम यह चल रहा है वहां अन्तर्प्रदेशीय मत्स्य परियोजना के सात जिले क्रमशः शिवपुरी, दुर्ग, रायगढ़, बिलासपुर, रायपुर तथा राजनन्दगांव लिए गए हैं। वहां जो मछली पालन का काम हो रहा है, उसका लाभ नीचे के लोगों को मिल नहीं पाता, बीच के बिचौलिये उसको ले जाते हैं। विचौलिये यह लाभ न कमा पाएं और सीधे नीचे के लोगों को, आदिवासियों, हरिजनों और गरीबों को ही लाभ मिल सके, इसके वास्ते आपके पास कोई योजना है ? ऐसी कोई योजना है कि जो छोटे-छोटे किसान हैं वे भी इसको लागू कर सकें, जिन के पास पांच सात एकड़ जमीन है और उस में से एक या आधा एकड़ में तालाब बना सकें और मत्स्य पालन कर सकें, उसके वास्ते कुछ विशेष सुविधा देने की आपके पास कोई योजना है ?

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : This question is regarding Danish help for the scheme. It concerns Danish Government. But regarding the other points which the Hon. Member has raised, Government has got a proposal to help small farmers, marginal farmers, Adivasis etc.—to help them in pisciculture.

श्री केयूर भूषण : ठेकेदारों से और बिचौलियों से गरीब लोगों को बचाने की आपके पास इस योजना के अन्दर कोई योजना है ताकि किसान को सीधे इस योजना का लाभ मिल सके। अभी जो तालाब हैं वे ठेके से दे दिए जाते हैं और किसानों को उससे कोई लाभ नहीं मिल पाता है। ठेकेदारों को खत्म करने की कोई योजना है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री (राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह) : इस योजना के तहत छोटे किसानों को, गांवों की पंचायतों को और फिशरीज डवलपमैंट कारपोरेशन जो मध्य प्रदेश का है उसको लाभ पहुँचाना, उद्देश्य है। कारपोरेशन के जरिये से काम किया जाएगा मछली पालन को बढ़ाने का। जो बड़े रिजरवायर हैं उनमें कोआप्रेटिव्ज को ठेका देकर उनकी आमदनी बढ़ाने की बात है। पंचायतों या इंडिविजुअल्स के जो छोटे-छोटे टैंक या तालाब हैं गांवों में उनको मदद देना भी उद्देश्य है। बिचौलिये अगर मछलियां खरीद कर ले जाएं और उस में लाभ कमा लें तो उसका इलाज तो एक ही है कि हम कारपोरेशन के जरिये मछलियां बेचने का, मार्किटिंग का इन्तजाम अच्छा करें और वह भी इसके अन्दर शामिल है। कोल्ड स्टोरेज बनाने की भी स्कीम इसमें शामिल है। यह प्रोजेक्ट हमारे पास 6 जनवरी को एग्रिकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री में मौसूल हुआ था। 18 जनवरी को हमने इसको एप्रूव कर दिया। इससे ज्यादा जल्दी कोई प्रोजेक्ट मंजूर नहीं होता। एक फरवरी को यह डिपार्टमैंट आफ इकोनोमिक एफेयर्ज से भी निकल कर डेनिश गवर्नमेंट को सौंप दिया गया। एक महीने के अन्दर-अन्दर यह प्रोजेक्ट मन्जूर कर के, एप्रूव कर के डेनिश गवर्नमैंट के पास पहुँचा दिया गया। हम इन्तजार कर रहे हैं इसका क्या फैसला होता है। 14 जिले इसमें कवर्ड हैं। 6 जिले मध्य प्रदेश के वर्ल्ड बैंक का मछलियों का प्रोजेक्ट है उसमें कवर्ड हैं जिस में रायपुर जिला शामिल है उसमें पहले का जिस प्रकार का प्रोजेक्ट चल रहा है। तो मिडिलमैन से बचाने के लिये और मछलियों की पैदावार बढ़ाने, मारकेटिंग का बन्दोबस्त करना, गरीब आदमियों को फायदा पहुँचाना यही इसका मकसद है। अगर इसमें कोई कमी है और माननीय सदस्य खासतौर से हमें बतायें और क्या बेहतर इन्तजाम हो सकता है तो हम तैयार हैं।

Protection of Wild Life

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*607. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the steps taken by Government to ensure the protection of Wild Life during the past 3 years including the current financial year ; and

(b) whether any Sanctuaries have also been set up during this period, and if so, the names of the places where such Sanctuaries exist or are proposed to be set up in the near future (Statewise) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOP-

MENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) During the last three years 32 Sanctuaries have been set up in the country. In addition, 18 National Parks are being set up. A list of these Sanctuaries and National Parks is laid on the Table of the House.

[*Placed in Library See* No. LT—3860/82]

Statement

(1) The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 (53 of 1972) is now applicable throughout the country. In Jammu & Kashmir, a similar law has been adopted with effect from 10th January 1979.

(2) The forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 (69 of 1980) has been enacted mainly for preserving the existing forests in the country, which are the real habitat of wildife in India. Under this Act, no forest area can be diverted to nonforestry purposes without the prior approval of the Central Government.

(3) A network of National Parks and Sanctuaries has been set up throughout the country. During the last three years, 32 Sanctuaries have been established in different States of the country. In addition, 18 National Parks are being set up.

(4) The Indian Board for Wildlife, the main advisory body to the Government on the subject of wildlife conservation has been reconstituted with the Prime Minister as its Chairman and the Union Minister for Agriculture as the Vice-Chairman. The Board has established a Standing Committee and three Expert Committees, one each on Birds, Zoos and Flora.

(5) The State Governments have been advised, from time to time, to give special attention to wildlife conservation, more particularly with regard to the proper enforcement of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, strengthening of the wildlife wings/units and for enlisting public help and support for wildlife conservation.

(6) The export policy for wildlife and products/articles thereof has been made more stringent.

(7) The financial outlays for Central Sector and Centrally sponsored Schemes of wildlife conservation have been stepped up from Rs. 664.00 lakhs in the Fifth Plan (1974-79) to Rs. 1210.00 lakhs under the Sixth Plan (1980-85). This includes the following three new schemes.

(i) Assistance for development of National Parks of national/international importance (Rs. 100.00 lakhs).

(ii) Assistance for development of selected zoos (Rs. 50.00 lakhs).

(iii) Establishment of the Wildlife Institute of India (Rs. 100.00 lakhs).

(8) 'Project Tiger' has been continued with an enlarged programme and outlay. The Prime Minister now heads the Steering Committee of this project. The Sixth plan outlay for the project during Sixth Five Year paln (Central assistance) is Rs. 500.00 lakhs. The total population of tigers in the country increased from 1827 in 1972 to 3015 in 1979-80.

(9) The Crocodile Project has been expanded to cover nine States and emphasis is being given to breeding and reintroduction into the wild.

(10) In order to ensure management of the wildlife resources on sound scientific lines, training facilities are being increased and orientation courses for field level officers are being introduced. An international workshop was organised recently to develop techniques in wildlife management and research appropriate to Indian conditions as well as to prepare a field manual on the subject. In addition, specialized training courses on veterinary procedures, chemical immobilisation and bio-telementry for wild animals have been conducted. It is also proposed to set up very soon the Wildlife Institue of India.

(11) Special Status Surveys are being conducted on endangered species like the Indian Elephant, the Indian Lion, the Great Indian Rhinoceros, the Indain Bustards, the Thamin deer of Manipur and the Crocodilian species.

(12) For creating public awareness as well as enlisting people's support for wildlife conservation, the mass media of press, radio and television are being used. Special programmes are organised during the Wildlife Week in October each year.

(13) In the international sphere, India has become a party to the following important Conventions :

(i) Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, specially as Waterfowl habitat.

(ii) Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals.

(iii) International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling.

In addition, India continues to play prominent role as a party to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). The Third Conference of the Parties to this Convention was hosted in New Delhi during February/March, 1981. India is currently the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Covention.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : In reply to the question, the Minister has stated that the establishment of the Wildlife Institute of India is under the consideration of the Government. I want to know whether the location of the Institute has been decided; if so, where ?

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : The location has been decided ; and 32 Sanctuaries have been selected and 18 National Parks have also been selected.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Where is the location ?

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : I will tell you.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : It says, "Establishment of the Wildlife Institute of India." Only one name is required. I want to know whether the location has been decided or not.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : The area is Andhra Pradesh—Pranhita Sanctuary; Saddle Peak National Park; North Button Island Park; Middle Button Island Park; South Button Island Park. They are in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. It is a long list. If you want, I can lay it on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : He is asking for something and you are giving him something else.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : In reply to part (a) of the

question, it has been said that a statement is laid on the Table of the House. Kindly see para (7), subsection (iii) on page 2 of the statement. It says, "Establishment of the Wildlife Institute of India (Rs. 100.00 lakhs)." Where is this Institute going to be located ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : It will start at Dehradun.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Para (5) of the statement says. "The State Governments have been advised, from time to time, to give special attention to wildlife conservation, more particularly with regard to the proper enforcement of the wildlife (Protection) Act." I want to know whether any cases of the violation of this Act have been brought to the notice of this Government; if so, what are the cases, from which State and what action has been taken by the Government ?

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : No Violation has come to the notice of the Government. (*Interruptions*)

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Hundreds of cases of violation have been detected from time to time. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER ; There is a lacuna here. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : We also read the newspapers. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : There is a lacuna here. He says, "Nothing has been reported." They have just detected it. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Here he says, no cases ; he is right when he says, no cases : no means number.

MR. SPEAKER : What action do you take when yon detect these cases ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : It is a State subject. Violation of the Act...(*Interruptions*) Prof. Dandavate, enforcement of the Act is with the State.

Wherever there is a violation people are prosecuted and the question of launching prosecutions is a State subject. Law and order is a State subject, as you know very well. Hundreds of cases are detected.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Who is to control the Minister ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : And we are trying to keep an eye on the processing of the cases by the States and whenever it comes to our notice that there has been some lethargy on the part of the State authorities, we always try and improve the matter.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : अभी बात आई, मंत्री जी से पूछा कि कितने वायोलेशन के केसेज हुए हैं तो उन्होंने स्टेट की बात कही। मैं माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूँगा कि —

Under the Wild Life Protection Act, 1972 the States are empowered to issue shooting licences and permits and fix the spots.

मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि जब आपने स्टेट्स को शूटिंग रूल्स की पावर दे दी, तो मैंने पूछा है कि प्रोटैक्शन के लिये पिछले 3 वर्ष में क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

मैं आपकी जानकारी के लिए यह कहना चाहूंगा कि आगरा और मेरठ फारेस्ट रेंज में पिछली बार 800 परमिट शूटिंग के लिए इश्यू किए गए हैं। यह छोटे से इलाके की बात है, पूरे देश की बात मैं नहीं कर रहा हूं। इसमें बड़े प्रभावशाली व्यक्ति होते हैं, राजनीतिक लोग तो होते हैं, सरकारी अफसर भी होते हैं। अभी आपने देखा होगा कि मुरादाबाद में कमिश्नर साहब, डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट, पुलिस सुपरिन्टेंडैन्ट बिजनौर वगैरह थे। मैं कोई राग-द्वेष से नहीं कह रहा हूँ। अभी हमारे इलाहाबाद के जो जज साहब मारे गए हैं, वह भी शिकार खेलने गए। एक बड़ी शंका पैदा होती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इन परमिटों के इश्यू करने का कोई क्राइटेरिया है या आप इस रूल में परिवर्तन करने जा रहे हैं?

आपने एलोकेशन आफ फंडज की बात कही है, कि 554 लाख रुपया 1974-79 के लिए था अब अपने 1980-85 में छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत उसे 1210 लाख रुपये कर दिया है। मैं यह जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या इतने से फण्ड से यह सारी व्यवस्था हो सकेगी?

जलपाई गुड़ी, सुन्दरवन और बांकुरा के तमसावारी डेड़पा के लिए एलोकेशन आफ फण्ड क्या किया है और इसमें कितना बढ़ाना चाह रहे हैं?

सुन्दरवन में जो टाइगर प्रोजेक्ट चल रहा है, उसके लिए क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे है?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह: अलग-अलग प्रोजेक्ट्स के बारे में तो मेरे पास इस वक्त इन्फार्मेशन नहीं है कि कितना-कितना पैसा दिया, लेकिन नेशनल पार्क्स और सैंक्चुरीज के लिए सब्सीडी की स्कीम भारत सरकार की तरफ से 1978-79 तक तो 100 परसेंट है। 1978-79 में जनता पार्टी की हुकूमत के दौरान यह स्कीम स्टेट्स को सौंपी गई और 50-50 के आधार पर इसमें सब्सीडी मिलती है। 50 परसेंट सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट देती है और 50 परसेंट स्टेट्स को पूरा करना पड़ता हैं। 1973 से 1981 तक 2 करोड़ 34 लाख रुपये के करीब स्टेट्स को सब्सीडी दी गई, इन सारे नेशनल पार्क्स के लिये जिसमें 3 साल में नये बनाये गये का ब्यौरा मेरे साथी ने दे दिया।

इस साल 1981 के बाद 27 लाख रुपये और इस स्कीम में सब्सीडी के तौर पर दिये गये हैं। शूटिंग लाइसेंस देने के लिये रूल्स स्टेट् गवर्नमेंट्स ने अपने-अपने बनाये हैं।

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी: क्यों बनाये हैं?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह: उनका अख्त्यार है।

बहुत सी स्टेट्स ने कतन पाबन्दी लगा दी है कि कहीं भी शूटिंग नहीं होगी। 11 स्टेट्स हैं जिन्होंने शूटिंग पर पाबन्दी लगाई है। उनमें आन्ध्र प्रदेश, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, उड़ीसा, पंजाब, मेघालय, तमिलनाडु, सिक्किम, चंडीगढ़ यूनियन टैरेटरी, दादरा और नागरहवेली।

बाकी स्टेट्स में जो जानवर शिड्यूल-1 में आते हैं, वह फुली प्रोटेक्टेड हैं, उनके लिये कोई शूटिंग लाइसेंस नहीं है, उनके लिये इजाजत नहीं है। बाकी शिड्यूल-2 से लेकर शिड्यूल-4 तक जो जानवर हैं, उनके लिये स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स अपना हाथ देखकर लाइसेंस देती हैं कि किस-किस चीज का

शिकार कराया जा सकता है, कहां-कहां स्पैशीज की कितनी तादाद घटी है या बढ़ी है, उसके मुताबिक लाइसेंस इश्यू करती है। उसमें सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट मना नहीं करती।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : क्या सरकार कानून में संशोधन करने पर विचार करेगी ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : कानून पूरा बना हुआ है। इसमें खराबी क्या है, यह तो आप बताइए।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : इसमें स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को शूटिंग सम्बन्धी रूल बनाने का अधिकार दिया गया है। परमिट वगैरह ग़लत तरीके से इश्यु हो रहे हैं और पोचिंग बढ़ रहा है।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : उसमें कानून की कमी नहीं है।

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : The Minister has taken cover on the plea that it is a State subject. But as far as national wildlife, birds and fauna are concerned, that is a national subject. When the Minister said that there was not much poaching done, I think, he was not rightly informed because we hear from newspaper and police reports of smugglers being caught with the skin of animals. I think, there is a lot of poaching being done. I would like to know whether it is a fact that nearly all the sanctuaries established so far are being encroached upon by human life, thereby narrowing the chances of survival of our valued wild life? Is it also a fact that poaching and smuggling of valuable skins, ivory and other such things by smugglers and poachers is a constant threat to the established sanctuaries in India and what steps are being taken to ensure that this does not take place? Recently there was a case of Bijnor. This is a very important thing because Government and Police officials have been caught red-handed shooting animals which are protective. When you are looking after the animals in the sanctuaries, I think, shooting under all the Schedules should be stopped straightaway.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : This is a suggestion for prohibiting shooting completely.

So far as the Government of India is concerned, we try to adopt all measures to see that the poaching of endangered species is reduced to the minimum. One of the steps that we have taken is to become a signatory to the Convention of International Trade for endangered species. Under that Convention, export of products that come out of the killing of endangered species is prohibited completely. Crores of rupees worth of goods are still lying. We have not allowed them to be exported. We are very strict about that. (*Interruptions*)

I never denied that poaching does not take place. We are trying to improve our machinery. We have asked the States to establish separate Wild Life Departments. Some of the State Governments have already taken action on that. We are trying to persuade other States to pay greater attention on that aspect. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Next questions. Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Question No. 608.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Question No. 616 is an identical one. Kindly take that up along with this.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Am I to reply both the questions or one question ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I have put the question. He is helping me.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Kindly take up Question No. 616 along with this because it is similar to Question No. 608.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know whether it is similar.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : This question has come up in the House many a time. I will again reply it, Sir.

Central Study Team to visit West Bengal

*608. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Food Minister of West Bengal drew his attention for the visit of a Central high-power study team to tour West Bengal and try to solve the State's problems which have arisen due to the policies of the Food Corporation of India ;

(b) if so, details thereof ;

(c) steps taken by Government in this regard ; and

(d) if no steps have been taken, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Food Minister of West Bengal in his letter dated 22nd January, 1982 complained about the failure of the Food Corporation of India to supply foodgrains for public distribution system in the State during the period which, according to him, was critical because of loss in production due to absence of rain during September and October, 1981, pest attack in some districts and the cyclone disaster.

(c) The Union Food Secretary visited Calcutta during the second week of February, 1982 and had detailed discussions with the Chief Minister, Food Minister and Chief Secretary to the Government of West Bengal and the local officials of the Food Corporation of India. Steps to remove the various bottlenecks in the smooth functioning of the public distribution system in the State of West Bengal have since been taken.

(d) Does not arise.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : The Hon. Minister said that this type of question has come up earlier for discussion. The basic problem is allocation. Then there is the question of quality and also distribution. The West Bengal Government has requested him to send a high-power team and he was good enough to send his Secretary, who had discussions with the West Bengal Government. But he has not specified the exact steps taken, even though the food shortage still persists. As will be seen, the allocation to West Bengal has been drastically reduced. The supply of foodgrains dropped from 3,55,000 tonnes in July to only about 2,20,000 tonnes in January 1982. There is a drastic cut in both rice and wheat.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not see any slimming on your part!

AN HON. MEMBER : He is living in Delhi.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : This is part of the problem. Secondly, FCI is not able to supply foodgrains to different parts of West Bengal, although 355 blocks are covered. We have statutory rationing and modified rationing. Now the problem has arisen because of the drastic cut of supply of foodgrains. The second problem is that of distribution. The third is the quality of the rice you have supplied. You will be astonished to learn that roughly 42 per cent of the rice supplied is sub-standard, which cannot be consumed. This has been established by a joint inspection of your officers and the West Bengal officers. Yet, surreptitiously this is being supplied to the ration shops, and the people of West Bengal are compelled to consume it, because they have no other alternative except to depend on modified and statutory rationing. You have stated in your reply that steps are being taken. What concrete steps have you taken? What have you done to augment the supply, to ensure its distribution and to improve its quality?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : When I was passing through Calcutta in the beginning of this year, the West Bengal Food Minister met me and pointed out certain difficulties and problems they were facing. During discussions he did not ask for a Central Team to visit West Bengal. It was on my own that I asked the Food Secretary to visit Calcutta, stay there for two days and sort out the problems. It was on our initiative. After the visit of the Food Secretary, all the problems disappeared .....(*Interruptions*) The Hon. Members from West Bengal seldom appreciate what we are doing for West Bengal. They only try to take some political advantage, and they have always failed in it in the past. Every time they have tried it.....(*Interruptions*) Please listen to me.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY ; Why are you so angry?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : We are having three months' stock of wheat in West Bengal. They have also got two months' supply of rice. Compared to earlier periods, the movement of foodgrains to West Bengal in the last few months is a record. In January itself we despatched 2,82,000 tonnes of foodgrains and in February 2,45,000 tonnes.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : What is their requirement?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : I will give that information also.

Sir, allocation to them is 1,30,000 tonnes of rice per month and allocation of wheat...

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Previously it was 1,75,000 tonnes. Every time the Minister is saying like this. This is the record. Are you going to challenge it? (*Interruptions*). Sir, I have given you...(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Professor, he is explaining. Let him explain. (*Interruptions*).

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Sir, upto the month of November last year West Bengal's demand for rice was 1,75,000 tonnes per month, and we had been allocating the same quantities upto November last.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : What about wheat?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : You wait for wheat. But the lifting by West Bengal for utilisation out of this quantity that was allotted upto November last year...(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Let him reply, You cannot interrupt.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

World Bank aid for Irrigation Projects

*580. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank team led by Mr. Clausen, which recently visited India, reviewed a number of irrigation schemes aided or proposed to be aided by the Bank;

(b) if so, which schemes were reviewed by the team; and

(c) whether the Rajasthan Canal Project was also reviewed by it and if so, how much more aid from the Bank was sought for completion thereof and what was the team's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c). During the recent visit of Mr. A.W. Clausen, President of the World Bank, broad issues relating to development of irrigation were discussed, but there was no review of specific irrigation projects.

Naval Training Centre at Kolavay Lake, Tamil Nadu

*581. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to set up a Naval Training Centre at Kolavay Lake in Chengalpur District in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) and (b). The Government has been considering to shift the Naval Academy from its present location at Cochin to some more suitable site. Number of sites are under consideration including one at Chingleput in Tamil Nadu. All aspects of the matter are being considered carefully and a final decision about the new site of the Naval Academy would be taken in due course.

Opposition by Employees' Organisations to proposal regarding impounding of D.A.

*582. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :
SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of employees' organisations have expressed opposition to Government's proposal to impound Dearness Allowance for Central Government employees till 1983 ;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof ; and

(c) what are the objections raised by these organisations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A large number of Central Government Employees' organisations have accepted the Government's decision to pay the arrears upto February, 1982 of the D. A. instalments due from 1-8-1981, 1-10-1981, 1-11-81 and 1-1-1982 into the Provident Fund Accounts of the employees. Some Employees organisations however have expressed opposition to it on the ground that such a course of action in the past did not lead to any large improvement in the economic situation but only resulted in hardship to low-paid employees.

Borrowings by Public Sector Enterprises in Capital Markets Abroad

*583. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the borrowings in capital markets abroad by Public Sector enterprises have been on the increase; and

(b) if so, the borrowings in the last three years and expected borrowings in the year 1982-83 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Proposal for Direct Flight between Trivandrum and Doha by AI

*584. SHRI K. A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Air India has sought the permission of Qatar Aviation authorities to operate a direct flight between Trivandrum and Doha;

(b) if so, the details and the response of the Qatar Aviation authorities thereto; and

(c) whether the flight services will be commissioned immediately after the permission is received ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposed flights were given clearance by the Qatar Civil Aviation authorities subject to the condition that their National Carrier, Gulf Air, is given reciprocal rights to operate between Trivandrum and Doha. Under the existing intergovernmental arrangements with Qatar, the designated airline of Qatar can operate only to Bombay or Delhi and not Trivandrum.

(c) Since Air-India is entitled to operate from any point in India to Doha in terms of the existing intergovernmental arrangement, the condition imposed by Qatar Civil Aviation authorities is contrary to the arrangements. The matter has been taken up with the Government of Qatar and as soon as the requisite clearance is given by the Qatar Civil Aviation authorities, Air-India will consider operating between Trivandrum and Doha.

बरेली में भारतीय वायु सेना के हवाई अड्डे का इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स/वायुदूत सेवाओं के लिए उपयोग किया जाना

*586. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बरेली नगर के महत्व को देखते हुए कोई ऐसा प्रस्ताव रक्षा मन्त्रालय को भेजा गया है कि वहां पर भारतीय वायु सेना का हवाई अड्डा इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स की नियमित उड़ानों के लिए उपलब्ध किया जाये ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या बरेली को निकट भविष्य में वायुदूत सेवा से जोड़ने का का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स का बरेली के लिए विमान सेवाएं परिचालित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Settlement of Industrial Disputes between ITDC and Workers/Unions

*587. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH :
PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state ;

(a) how many industrial disputes are pending in various Labour Courts/Industrial Tribunals between India Tourism Development Corporation and its workers/unions;

(b) The number of cases which are more than three years old;

(c) do Tourism Ministry/ITDC management propose taking steps to settle mutually such of the cases as are more than three years old ; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). The necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) and (d). The ITDC management do not wish to contest such cases unless of course there seem no prospects to settle them mutually.

Handing over of Jaguar Fighter to Air Force

*588. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY :
SHRI HARINATHA MISRA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether India's first completely Indian assembled Jaguar fighter aircraft is likely to be handed over to the Indian Air Force during the month of March, 1982;

(b) if so, whether any trials have already been done and the aircraft found fit in all respects;

(c) how many such aircraft will be handed over to the Air Force during the current year; and

(d) the total expenditure involved in each one ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) and (b). The first Indian assembled Jaguar aircraft is under flight trials prior to delivery to the Indian Air Force.

(c) and (d). The present programme is to hand over 45 aircraft by 1985-86. It would not be in public interest to disclose further details.

Production of Atom Bomb by Pakistan

*589. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has already accomplished two out of the five stages towards the production of an atom-bomb ;

(b) whether the IAEA sources also confirm that the "Kanupp" Nuclear reactor near Karadu is capable of producing plutonium; and

(c) if so, whether in keeping with such developments, Government propose having second thoughts about their policy of not using atom for war purposes ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) According to reports Pakistan is known to be vigorously pursuing its efforts both for uranium enrichment and spent fuel reprocessing capability;

(b) Nuclear reactors like the one near Karachi produce plutonium as by-product that could be recovered on reprocessing of the spent fuel.

(c) Government remain committeed to the plolicy of utilization of Nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

Embezzlement alleged at Palam Cargo Office of A.E.P.C.

*590. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a considerable amount of money has been embezzled at Palam Cargo Office of the Apparels Export Promotion Council covering a period from the month of January, 1981 to July, 1981 as reported in the 'Economic Times' of November 27, 1981 under the caption "Embezzlement Alleged ";

(b) if so, what was the amount of money involved in the said embezzlement as shown in the audit report ;

(c) whether Government Officers nominated by the Government to the Apparels Export Promotion Council were present throughout in the meeting of the Executive Committee held on 25 January, 1982 when the report of the Statutory Auditors showing the amount of the above said embezzlement was discussed ; and

(d) whether Government would place the Report of the Audit and the proceeding of the meeting of the above said Executive Committee on the Table of the House, if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). An investigation into the accounts of the AEPC Office in the Cargo Complex of the Palam Air Port, carried out by the Auditors of the AEPC in Aug-Sept. 1981, revealed that an amount of Rs. 59,419 was short deposited in the bank out of Council charges received in cash from 1st Jan., 1981 to 31st July, 1981. Out of the said amount, a sum of Rs. 2180 was recovered and deposited in the bank.

(c) No officer of the Government was present in the meeting of the Executive Committee of the AEPC held on the 25th January, 1982 when the report of the Auditors was discussed.

(d) Copies of the Audit Reports dated the 2nd Sept., 1981 and 23rd January, 1982 of M/s. S.P. Puri & Co., together, with a copy of the minutes of the meeting of the Executive Committee of the AEPC held on 25-1-82, are available in the Library of the Parliament.

Gulf Countries to pay for Development of Tourism

591. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether some amount is likely to be received by Government of India from the Gulf Countries for development of tourism during the current Five Year Plan ;

(b) whether India Tourism Development Corporation proposes to construct some more hotels in the State of Orissa in collabora-

tion with the State Government or any individual during the current Five Year Plan ; and

(c) if so, what are the details, indicating their locations ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A.P. SHARMA) : (a) There is no such scheme.

(b) and (c). ITDC in collaboration with Orissa Tourism Development Corporation proposes to construct :

(i) 50-room 3-Star Hotel at Puri at an estimated cost of Rs. 134 lakhs.

(ii) Beach Complex at Konarak-scheme is under formulation.

Opening of New Tourist Offices

592. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK :
SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tourism Department has decided to open new tourist offices in new places where these had not been opened so far ;

(b) if so, the main reasons for the same ; and

(c) what are the places where such offices will be opened ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A.P. SHARMA) : (a) New Govt. of India Tourist Offices have been opened in North Eastern Region in the State capitals of Assam, Meghalya, Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur.

(b) The main objective of the proposal is to strengthen the infrastructural facilities for development of Tourism and for promotion and publicity in India and abroad.

(c) It is proposed to open new offices at Hong Kong, Kuala Lampur, Kathmandu, Colombo and Caracas and in the State capitals in India where there are no offices at present.

Credit facility to Sugar Industry

*593. SHRI D.M. PUTEE GOWDA :
SHRI S.M. KRISHNA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Sugar Mills Association (ISMA) has represented to Government to act fast in finding additional finances for the industry to sustain higher level of production and payment of cane price to growers; and

(b) action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) (a) and (b). The Indian Sugar Mills Association had suggested, at the beginning of the Sugar Season, that enhancements in the credit limits of sugar mills upto 150 per cent of their previous year's peak level drawings be allowed on an ad hoc basis without subjecting their projected credit requirements to the usual scrutiny and assessment. The Reserve Bank had advised the banks to permit working capital limits to sugar mills upto the level of 100% of the maximum utilisation of the previous season without obtaining its prior authorisation and to approach it well in time for higher limits in respect of individual mills. However, during the course of the

season, Reserve Bank permitted the banks having a large number of pending applications to permit, as an ad hoc measure, enhancements of credit limits to the applicant mills upto 125 per cent of their last year's peak level drawing so as to ensure that pending the scrutiny of proposals production of sugar was not hampered.

The Reserve Bank of India have reported that all the proposals for enhancement of limits received by them to date have been cleared. The Credit Authorisation Scheme machinery has been geared up by the Reserve Bank for expeditious disposal of proposals for enhanced limits for sugar mills. They have also provided discretionary finance to banks, which were experiencing liquidity difficulty, to enable them to meet essential production credit requirements of vital sectors, including sugar industry. Government and the Reserve Bank have always endeavoured to ensure liquidation of cane dues by the sugar mills without delay. Towards this objective, the banks have been advised to monitor the clearance of arrears of payments by mills to sugarcane growers and to ensure that they not only provide credit to mills for payment to the growers but also have arrangements through which it is ensured that the growers get their dues.

Impact on Industrial Units as a Result of Credit Squeeze by Banks in Gujarat

*594. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that severe credit squeeze by the banks in Gujarat had placed several small, medium and large scale industrial units in a precarious position and consequently production and employment had been affected and flow of goods hindered;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the cut down in financial limit by the banks had also created acute problem of working capital in the industries some of which are on the verge of closure;

(c) whether Government propose relaxing the credit policy and make available funds to industry and trade to keep wheels of production going ; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). No Sir.

(c) and (d). Keeping in view the twin objectives of containing inflationary pressures and ensuring growth of production the Government and Reserve Bank of India are constantly reviewing the credit restraint measures. Thus the last phase of hike in the Cash Reserve Ratio from 7.75% to 8% has been rescinded and discretionary refinance on a selective basis is being given by the Reserve Bank taking into account the overall resources of the concerned banks and seasonal credit requirements of vital sectors.

Opening of Tourist Office at Caracas in South America

595. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tourism Department has decided to open Tourist Offices in new places abroad in a bid to attract tourists from non-traditional areas:

(b) if so, whether Caracas in South America is one of the cities where an office is to be opened; and

(c) if so, what are the other places where such offices will be opened ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA) : (a) There is a proposal under the consideration of the Govt. to open new offices in India and abroad.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Apart from Caracas, it is proposed to open offices at Hong Kong, Kuala Lampur, Colombo and Kathmandu.

Take-over of Jute Industry

*596. SHRI NIREN GHOSH :
SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to take over the entire jute industry in the country;

(b) if so, when and the details thereof;

(c) steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(d) if no steps have been taken, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) (a) No, Sir.

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

(d) The basic problem facing the jute industry is recession of demand. The primary task, therefore, is to stimulate demand both at home and abroad so that there is sufficient marketing outlet for the output of the jute industry. It is for this purpose that various measures are being taken by Government to bring about an overall improvement in the functioning of jute industry and in NJMC Mills operational efficiency rather than thinking of taking over the entire jute industry at this stage because that will not solve the basic problems of the jute industry. Besides, it is also neceseary to avoid duplication of investment efforts at a time when capital is scarce in relation to developmental needs of the country and requires rational allocation in accordance with priorities laid down in the industrial policy.

Agreement between India and Syria to avoid Double Taxation and Prevent Tax Evasion

*597. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and Syria have recently initiated any agreement to avoid double taxation and prevent tax evasion ;

(b) if so, when ; and

(c) the details thereof and the time by which the agreement will come into force ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An Agreement for avoidance of double taxation and prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income between India and Syria was initialled at delegation level on 5th March, 1982 in New Delhi.

(c) The Agreement will come into force only after the same is signed at the government level and other procedural formalities completed in both countries. Until such time, the contents of the Agreement are treated as confidential.

Policy to Encourage Exports and discourage the Protectionist Policy

*598. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the recession abroad, Government have adopted a policy to encourage exports and discourage the protectionist policy adopted by rich countries by bilateral negotiations; and

(b) if so, with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Government of India fully recognises that the protectionist measures taken by developed countries affect our exports. Over the past several years, Government has followed a consistent policy of encouraging exports through the use of appropriate policies. Some of the measures taken to boost our exports to overcome the handicaps faced by our exporters are liberalisation of our import policy to increase export production, introduction of 100% export oriented schemes, creation of Export-Import Bank, supply of steel for export production at international prices, treating export production outside licensed capacity and automatic expansion of capacity. Auxiliary measures like supply of raw materials, augmentation of power supply, internal transport and shipping facilities etc. have also been taken wherever possible to support the export drive. Commercial and economic relations with our trading partners have been strengthened by setting up Joint Commissions and concluding bilateral trade agreements. India is also taking part in international trade fairs and exhibitions for promoting exports and various study teams are sent to survey potential markets in developed and developing countries. In recent years, many such market surveys and exhibitions have been conducted in exploring markets for our engineering, textile and leather goods. Bilateral negotiations are promptly held with the Governments adoping protectionist measures to resolve the problems faced by the Indian exporters.

2. India has been playing an active role in international for a like GATT & UNCTAD to ease protectionist measures in the international trade environment. During the negotiations on the Multi-Fibre Arrangement India played an important role in evolving a consensus among developing countries, and a meeting of important textile exporting developing countries was organised in New Delhi in November 1981. Under the aegis of the Multi-Fibre Arrangement, India is in process of negotiating bilateral agreements with important taxtile importing countries this year.

3. Some developed countries have started using countervailing and anti-dumping duties to inhibit imports from developing countries. While duties have been imposed in some cases, the fact of the start of the investigation itself has trade inhibitory effects. In the case of India, developed countries which have either imposed countervailing or anti-dumping duties, or are conducting such investigations, are the USA, Australia & Canada, the products affected being some engineering, leather and chemical items. These problems are being tackled bilaterally through diplomatic channels and, where appropriate, through the multilateral forum of the GATT. The Government of

India is making attempts to ensure that the multilaterally agreed GATT procedures and disciplines in the field of countervailing and anti-dumping duties are followed by the developed countries concerned before such duties as are justifiable, are imposed on our exports.

4. Last year, the Goverment of the United States of America had invoked the non-application clause of the GATT Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Duties against India, as a result of which India was not eligible for the injury test in the USA before the levy of countervailing duty on imports of dutiable products into that country from India. After bilateral negotiations, this problem was resolved in September, 1981.

Purchase of Cotton

*599. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) how much cotton has been purchased by the Cotton Corporation of India during the cotton season (1981-82); and

(b) at what rate and from which State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) During the current cotton season 1981-82, the Cotton Corporation of India has purchased about 7.28 lakh bales of cotton as on 28-3-82 from various cotton growing States—except Maharashtra.

(b) A statement is attached.

Statement

The range of State-wise prices paid by the Cotton Corporation of India during the current cotton season 1981-82, as and 28-3-1982, is as under :—

(Price in Rs. per quintal)

State	Variety	Range of prices
Punjab	Deshi	481/444
	J-34	522/464
	F-414	532/480
Haryana	Deshi	475/434
	J-34	513/455
Rajasthan	Deshi	485/456
	J-34	520/460
	Aggati	542/528
	CO:2	433/428
	320-F	577/538
	Digvijay	526/495
M.P.	A/51/9	562/508
	Y-1	568/493
	H-4	577/506
	1007	568/494
	V. Laxmi	546/416
	CTI	519/421
	197/3	537/404
U.P.	J-34	511/487
Gujarat	S-4	605/453
	Digvijay	563/405
	CO-2	473/432
	CO-73	615/602
A.P.	MCU-5	529/475
	H-4	616/527
	1007	569/487
	V. Laxmi	515/475
Karnataka	Vinar	609
	H-20	643/637
	V. Laxmi	541/477
	Joydhar	497/366
	Hampi	400/390
	Laxmi	390/344
Tamil Nadu	MCU-5	608/497
	MCU-7	551/
	V. Laxmi	511/461

Overdraft Position of States

*600 SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state what is the latest overdraft position of each State as on 31st March, 1982 ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : A statement showing the overdraft position of States as on 25th March, 1982, the latest date for which the information is available as on 31st March, 1982, is attached.

Statement

Statement showing the figures of Overdraft of States as on 25-3-82

(*Rs. Crores*)

1.	Andhra Pradesh	4.04
2.	Assam	69.68
3.	Bihar	11.79
4.	Gujarat	71.79
5.	Haryana	55.04
6.	Himachal Pradesh	30.37
7.	Kanataka	23.42
8.	Kerala	91.18
9.	Madhya Pradesh	108.73
10.	Maharashtra	77.40
11.	Manipur	52.39
12.	Meghalaya	5.74
13.	Nagaland	9.88
14.	Orissa	21.08
15.	Punjab	133.92
16.	Rajasthan	334.05
17.	Tripura	26.07
18.	West Bengal	321.55
	Total :	1448.12

Impact of Capital Investment Bonds Scheme on Fixed Deposit Schemes of Companies

601. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are apprehensions that the capital investment bonds scheme announced recently will divert resources from the fixed deposit schemes of the companies in the private sector and would depress the stock markets also; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to ensure due development in the private sector and avoid erosion of resources to it ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b). In view of sharp differences in maturity and yield characteristics, it is not possible to make a precise assessment of the impact of the proposed capital investment bonds on other forms of investment such as fixed deposits and shares of companies. Thus, for example, capital investment bonds will have a maturity of ten years while fixed deposits with companies are for a period of six months to three years. Similarly, capital values of shares are subject to appreciation while those of capital investment bonds are not. It may also be noted that private savings are invested in assets other than shares and deposits (e. g. real estate) and total pool of savings in the economy is increasing. The Budget itself contains several proposals for boosting savings and investment, and it is premature to conclude that there will necessarily be an erosion of resources available to the private sector on account of capital investment bonds.

Request for Extra Funds for Teesta Barrage Project

*609. SHRI SUBODH SEN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received any request from the Chief Minister of West Bengal regarding Teesta Barrage Project in West Bengal and asking for an extra amount of Rs. 10 crores in excess of the planned budget provision to take the work up to safe levels before the next floods;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this matter ; and

(c) if no steps have been taken so far, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Chief Minister of West Bengal had addressed the Union Minister for Finance for an advance plan assistance of Rs. 10 crores for the year 1981-82.

(b) and (c). Besides West Bengal several other States had also requested for advance plan assistance for irrigation projects. But owing to resource constraints it was not possible to provide the assistance asked for to any State during the year.

Betel Production

*610. SHRI SATYA GOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the names of the betel producing States in the country ;

(b) whether Government have taken up any scheme to improve the betel production in the country ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Betel is produced in Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and Union Territories of Pondicherry, Andaman and Nicobar Island, Goa, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep.

(b) to (d). Yes Sir.

(i) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has sanctioned a coordinated Research Project on Betelvine Disease at six Agricultural Universities as follows :

1. Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur.
2. University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwar Campus, Karnataka.
3. Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology, Bhubaneshwar.
4. Tamil Nadu Agriculture Univesrsity, Coimbatore.
5. Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University.
6. Mahatma Phule Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Rahuri, Maharashtra.

(ii) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has formulated an All India Coordinated Project for improving betelvine cultivation by standardising agronomic practices.

(iii) The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research is also carrying out research on betelvine plantations.

मत्स्य पालन, सुग्रर पालन, मुर्गी पालन और डेरी फार्मिंग के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश की सहायता

611. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा मत्स्य पालन, सुग्रर पालन, मुर्गी पालन और डेरी फार्मिंग के लिए कितने प्रतिशत छूट दी गई है और उन जिलों के क्या नाम हैं जहां इस तरह की छूट दी गई है ;

(ख) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान इस प्रयोजन के लिए प्रत्येक मामले में केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा कितनी धनराशि की सहायता दी गई ;

(ग) क्या एक निजी फार्म स्थापित करने के लिए भी इसकी छूट दी जाती है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं तो यह छूट किन शर्तों पर दी जाती है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मन्त्रालयों में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन): (क) विशेष पशुधन उत्पादन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत छोटे/सीमांत कृषकों तथा भूमिहीन श्रमिकों को दी जाने वाली राज-सहायता की दरें निम्नलिखित हैं :—

घटक	छोटे कृषक	सीमांत कृषक	भूमि-हीन कृषक
1. कुक्कुट उत्पादन 2. सूअर उत्पादन	25%	33⅓%	33⅓%
3. संकर प्रजनित बछड़ा पालन	50%	50%	66⅔%

तालाबों को सुधारने तथा उनको नया रूप देने के लिए 25 प्रतिशत राज सहायता जिसकी अधिकतम सीमा प्रति हैक्टेयर 2500 रुपये है, और मत्स्य पालन के लिए प्रथम वर्ष के निवेश के लिए 25 प्रतिशत की राज-सहायता, जिसकी अधिकतम सीमा प्रति हैक्टेयर 312.50 रुपये है, दी जाती है ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में विशेष पशुधन उत्पादन कार्यक्रम और मत्स्य पालन विकास के क्रियान्वयन के लिए चुने गए जिलों के नाम बताने वाला विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) 1. वर्ष 1979-81 के दौरान विशेष पशुधन विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत निर्मुक्त की गई केन्द्रीय धनराशि ।

(लाख रुपये)

1. सुअर पालन 2. कुक्कुट पालन 3. भेड़ पालन	)	197.61
4. संकर प्रजनित ओसर बछड़ों का पालन		17.50
2. मत्स्य पालन (विश्व बैंक परियोजना के अन्तर्गत)		27.067

(ग) और (घ)

1. विशेष पशुधन विकास कार्यक्रम :

संकर प्रजनित बछड़ा पालन और कुक्कुट, सुअर पालन और भेड़ उत्पादक एककों के लिए छोटे/सीमांत किसानों और भूमिहीन श्रमिकों को राज-सहायता दी जाती है ।

2. मत्स्य पालन कार्यकम :

राज-सहायता उन मछली पालकों को दी जाती है, जिन्होंने ग्राम सभा के तालाब दस या अधिक वर्षों के लिए पट्टे पर लिए हैं ।

विवरण

विशेष पशुधन उत्पादन कार्यक्रमों के क्रियान्वयन और मत्स्य पालन के विकास के लिए चुने गए जिलों के नाम

1. विशेष पशुधन उत्पादन कार्यक्रम :

(क) कुक्कट पालन

1. मुरादाबाद	2. गोरखपुर
3. इलाहाबाद	4. वाराणसी
5. मिर्जापुर	6. लखनऊ
7. मेरठ और	8. कानपुर

(ख) सुअर उत्पादन

1. मेरठ 2. प्रतापगढ़
3. बदायूं

(ग) बछड़ा पालन

1. लखनऊ 2. कानपुर
3. राय बरेली 4. मथुरा
5. मुजफ्फर नगर 6. प्रतापगढ़
7. मेरठ

2. मत्स्य पालन

1. बदायूं 2. मेरठ
3. लखनऊ 4. उन्नाव
5. राय बरेली 6. फैजाबाद
7. गोंडा 8. बाराबंकी
9. प्रतापगढ़ 10. सुल्तानपुर
11. गोरखपुर 12. बस्ती
13. देवरिया 14. आजमगढ़
15. वाराणसी 16. गाजीपुर
17. बलिया 18. जौनपुर
19. इलाहाबाद

Supply of Essential Commodities through Public Distribution System

*612. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) names of the essential commodities identified to be supplied through the public distribution system at fixed prices; and

(b) which other commodities of common public use and running in short supply are being considered to be supplied through the public distribution system at fixed prices?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES : (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Wheat, rice, sugar, imported edible oils, kerosine oil and soft coke are the commodities which have been identified by the Central Government for sale through the outlets of the public distribution system at fixed prices. Moreover, controlled cloth is also being sold through cooperatives and outlets approved by the State Governments at pre-determined prices.

In addition, the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been given the freedom to add any other item of mass consumption for sale at fixed prices through the public distribution system, within their respective territory by themselves arranging for procurement of those items.

Amendment to Rent Control Act

*613. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that in view of pitfalls in the existing Rent Control Act, private housing activities had come to a standstill and tenants are taking advantage of the undue provisions of the Act;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the rents under the Act do not have provision for suitable increase and periodical adjustments in view of the rising cost of living index;

(c) whether Government propose to amend the Act suitably to provide for adequate return on housing investment and expeditious eviction in genuine cases; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) There is no such provision in the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958.

(c) and (d). Certain proposals to amend the Delhi Rent Control Act 1958 are under the consideration of Government.

Drought Prone Areas Programme in Maharashtra

*614. SHARIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the task force appointed by Government of India to review the coverage of areas under Drought Prone Areas Programme in Maharashtra has submitted its report ;

(b) if so, the main suggestions of the task force ; and

(c) the action taken by Government of India thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) (a) No Task Force was appointed to review coverage of the Drought Prone Areas Programme in Maharashtra alone. A Task Force was, however, set up to review, among other things, the coverage of the Drought Prone Areas Programme and the Desert Development Programme throughout the country. It has since submitted its report.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) The report is under consideration of the Government.

Statement

Principal recommendations of the Task Force

1. The present overlapping between the Drought Prone Areas Programme and the Desert Devolpment Programme, which have broadly similar objectives, should be terminated. The Desert Development Programme should operate as a single programme in such cases (excepting Kutch where the DPAP should operate).

2. The objectives of the DPAP should be as follows :

(a) promoting a more productive dryland agriculture on the basis of the soil-water climate resource of the area;

(b) development and productive use of the water resources of the area ;

(c) soil and moisture conservation including promotion of proper land use practices ;

(d) afforestation including farm forestry ; and

(e) livestock development including development of pasture and fodder resources.

3. There should be regular interdisciplinary studies to determine the water budget of each area and a programme for the most productive cropping system should be developed. Research and extension efforts should be dovetailed into each other in every such exercise.

4. Greater emphasis needs to be placed on increasing the productivity of pasture areas and in arresting the decline in the area under pasture.

5. In addition to afforestation in public land, greater attention needs to be paid to development of afforestation in marginal and sub-

marginal land belonging to individuals. Forestry research in cold deserts should be stepped up.

6, Stabilisation of sanddunes is important in desert areas. Where the duney areas are under private ownership, the land should be acquired by the Government.

7. Support for dairy development should preferably relate to grassroot level activities and assistance for processing, transportation and marketing should be scaled down.

8. Priority should be given to harvesting of rainwater and exploiting it to the maximum advantage. Subsidies for dugwells should be continued.

9. Utilisation of the irrigation potential should be stepped up.

10. Soil conservation should continue to be a priority programme but project funds should not be used for giving loans. A proper land use policy should be developed.

11. There should be closer linkage among different development programmes in the rural sector.

12. There should be exclusive arrangements for implementing the DPAP and DDP in different districts.

13. There should be regular evaluation of (a) specific programme activities in different projects, and (b) the entire programme in a project by State Coverunents. At the State level, implementation should be regularly monitored and efforts made to quantify achievements in different sectors. State Governments should constitute teams of experienced personnel of the relevant disciplines to formulate schemes for different project areas and spell out the details of implementation.

14. Allocations under desert development programme should be relateable to the geographical area. Under the DPAP, however, allocations may continue to be made at the rate of Rs. 15 lakhs per block. The expenditure should continue to be shared equally between the Union and State Governments.

15. The D.P.A.P. should operate in 511 blocks in 69 districts of 13 States. The D.D.P. should operate in 126 blocks in 21 districts of 5 States.

Supply of Foodgrains by Centre to West Bengal

*616. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL :
SHRI R.P. DAS :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the supply of foodgrains from the Centre to West Bengal has dropped from 3,55,000 to only about 2,20,000 tonnes last month ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) what is the per month requirement of West Bengal ;

(d) monthwise actually supplied during the last two years ; and

(e) steps taken by Government to supply foodgrains to West Bengal in time ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The allotment of wheat and rice to West Bengal which was 3,55,000 MTs till July 1980 was revised to 2,61,000 MTs from August 1980 to November 1981 and to 2,20,000 MTs from December 1981 to February 1982. It has been raised to 2,25,000 MTs from March 1982.

The differences are largely accounted for by the rationalisation of the allotment of wheat which was made having regard to the need for judicious management of available stocks and the past trends of off-take.

(c) At present, the State Government is demanding an allotment of a total quantity of 3,30,000 tonnes of foodgrains per month.

(d) A statement indicating monthwise allocation and off-take of wheat and rice during the years 1980 and 1981 is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-3842/82]

(e) Adequate stocks of foodgrains are kept in the godowns of the Food Corporation of India in the State to cover the allotments made to the State Government from the Central pool. Sufficient quantities of foodgrains are also moved to the State regularly each month to replenish the stocks.

Report of Committee set up on felling of Tree.

*617. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :
SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee which was set up to look into the question of felling of trees has submitted its report ;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made and the steps taken by Government to implement them ;

(c) whether Government are considering to make certain changes in the Forest Management Policy ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) and (b). Government of India have not set up any committee to look into the question of felling of trees.

(c) and (d). Revision of the National Forest Policy is under consideration of Government of India.

Surplus Land distributed to Landless in Bihar and U.P.

*619 SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to lay to statement showing :

(a) how much of the available surplus land for distribution to the landless has so far been acquired in Bihar and UP stating the difficulties in acquiring the remaining land;

(b) how much of the acquired land has so far been distributed to the landless stating the reasons for the non-distribution of the remaining land;

(c) how much of the acquired land has been found to be unfit for cultivation and the manner in which Government propose to dispose of the land; and

(d) by what time the remaining land is likely to be acquired ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : (a) Out of about 2.33 lakh acres in Bihar and about 2.82 lakh acres in Uttar Pradesh declared surplus under the revised ceiling laws,

about 1.44 lakh acres and 2.60 lakh acres have been taken possession of respectively. The main difficulty in taking possession of the remaining land is the pendency of cases in courts.

(b) Progress in distribution of surplus land taken possession of cannot be considered unsatisfactory in either State. In Bihar, nearly 1.38 lakh acres out of about 1.44 lakh acres taken possession of have been distributed. The corresponding figures for Uttar Pradesh are 2.32 lakh acres and 2.60 lakh acres. The ceiling laws in thess States are still under implementation.

(c) Nearly 4,700 acres in Uttar Pradesh. Some of it will be set apart for public purposes and the rest utilised in the manner considered the most appropriate by the State Government.

(d) As acquisition is contingent on disposal of cases by courts, it is difficult to indicate any time limit.

Desert Development Programmes

*620. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the names of States and total amount earmarked and amount actually released for each State under the Desert Development Programme with special reference to Jammu & Kashmir state for the year 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(b) total amount earmarked and expenditure incurred for Leh and Kargil Districts of Jammu & Kashmir State separately for the year 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(c) total amount proposed for the current financial year for Leh and Kargil Districts, separately;

(d) criteria fixed for distribution of funds to the above two districts; and

(e) whether Central Government are satisfied with the progress made in respect of the schemes in the Ladakh region and if not, steps taken to improve the working ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) A statement is attached (Statement—I)

(b) and (c). A statement is attached (Statement—II).

(d) There are 5 blocks in each of the two districts. Each district is allocated funds on the basis of Rs. 15.00 lakhs per block per year.

(e) The Programme has been effectively in operation for about four years. A programme of this nature will have to operate for a far longer time before a judgement can be made.

Statement—I

Release of Central Assistance under the Desert Development Programme.

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

State	1980-81		1981-82	
	Maximum eligibility*	Amount actually released	Maximum eligibility*	Amount actually released
1. Gujarat	82.50	74.135	82.50	81.720
2. Jammu & Kashmir	75.00	47.36	75.00	24.275
3. Himachal Pradesh	25.00	50.00@	25.00	25.00**
4. Haryana	195.00	129.895	195.00	152.500
5. Rajasthan	630.00	496.945	630.00	507.650
Total :	1007.50	798.385	1007.50	791.145

*Indicates the optimum size of the programme in the State.

@Includes advance release of Rs. 25.00 lakhs for 1981-82.

**Represents advance release of Rs. 25.00 lakhs for 1982-83.

Statement—II

Programme size and expenditure in Leh and Kargil districts.

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

District	1980-81		1981-82	
	Approved outlay	Expenditure	Approved outlay	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5
Leh	85.00	40.44	68.72	38.23*
Kargil	85.00	39.89	56.05	21.47**
Total :	170.00	80.33	124.77	60.70

*Upto 31 December, 1981.
**Upto 30 September, 1981.

Report of the Institute of Urban Affairs

*621 SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since studied the recent report of the Institute of Urban Affairs regarding the level of civic services provided by Municipal Corporations and Municipalities; and

(b) if so, the decisions arrived at ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) (a) The study on financial resources vis-a-vis level of civic services in the local bodies in India has been entrusted by the Ministry of Works and Housing to the National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi. The report has not so far been submitted by the Institute.

(b) Question does not arise.

सहकारी समितियों के माध्यम से उर्वरकों का वितरण

622. **श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया** : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में सहकारी समितियों के माध्यम से कितने प्रतिशत रासायनिक उर्वरकों का वितरण किया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या यह सत्य है कि उर्वरकों के वितरण पर होने वाले खर्च को पूरा करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार सहकारी समितियों को उर्वरक वितरण पर जो लाभ लेने की अनुमनित देती हैं वह अपर्याप्त है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप सहकारी समितियों को काफी हानि उठानी पड़ती है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सत्य है कि मध्य प्रदेश के "स्टेट मार्कीटिंग एसोसिएशन" और "कोआपरेटिव मार्कीटिंग आर्गनाइजेशन' को उर्वरकों के वितरण के लिए मिलने वाले अपर्याप्त लाभ के कारण उर्वरकों के वितरण में भारी हानि उठानी पड़ती थी और क्या इस से उर्वरक वितरण पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है ;

(घ) क्या मध्य प्रदेश ने उर्वरक वितरण पर लाभ बढ़ाने हेतु प्रस्ताव केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास भेजे हैं ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई हैं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्री (राव वीरेन्द्रसिंह) (क) 1980-81 के दौरान देश में लगभग 46 प्रतिशत उर्वरक का वितरण सहकारी समितियों तथा अन्य संस्थागत एजेंसियों के माध्यम से किया गया था ।

(ख) जून, 1981 में सरकार ने एक सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के परामर्शदाता को उर्वरक के वितरण मार्जिन के बारे में गहन अध्ययन करने का कार्य सौंपा था। उनकी रिपोर्ट अभी प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। इस बीच, 1975 में सहकारी समितियों के लिए निर्धारित मार्जिन राशि को अगस्त, 1981 में तदर्थ आधार पर लगभग 22 प्रतिशत बढ़ा दिया गया था। वर्तमान मार्जिन की पर्याप्तता अथवा अन्यथा का मूल्यांकन परामर्शदाता की रिपोर्ट मिलने पर ही किया जाएगा।

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सहकारी विपणन संघ द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई जानकारी से पता चलता है कि उन्हें उर्वरकों के वितरण में कुछ नुकसान उठाना पड़ा। तथापि, उनके द्वारा वितरित की गई उर्वरकों की मात्रा में हर वर्ष वृद्धि हो रही है किसी वाणिज्यिक संगठन का लाभ अथवा नुकसान कई घटकों पर निर्भर करता है और यह केवल एक जिन्स के वितरण मार्जिन पर ही निर्भर नहीं करता।

(घ) और (ङ) प्रत्येक उर्वरक के लिए वितरण मार्जिन की मात्रा अखिल भारतीय आधार पर निर्धारित की जाती है और यह भिन्न भिन्न राज्यों में भिन्न भिन्न नहीं होती है। मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सहकारी विपणन संघ ने अपनी वितरण लागत से सम्बन्धित आंकड़े परामर्शदाता को भेज दिये हैं। परामर्शदाता की रिपोर्ट मिलने पर सरकार इस मामले की जांच करेगी।

Cotton Cultivation

*623. SHRI A. C. DAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether efforts have been made by Government to increase the cotton cultivation in various States;

(b) if so, the efforts made in Orissa by his Ministry for higher production of cotton to meet the growing demands of spinning mills of the State; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SIHGH) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A Centrally Sponsored Intensive Cotton Development Programme is in operation in Orissa since 1974-75 which provides for staff, contingencies, subsidy on demonstrations as also expenditure on the production of breeder and foundation seed. As a result of implementation of the programme in the State alongwith efforts made by the State Government, the average annual production during the six years 1974-75 to 1979-80 has gone up to 5230 bales as compared to the average annual production of 560 bales during the six years 1968-69 to 1973-74 before introduction of the programme.

Rise in Prices of Pulses

*624. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the rising trend in retail prices of pulses and if so, what are the reasons therefor ;

(b) what steps Government have taken to raise the production of pulses during the years 1980-81 and 1982 and with what results ;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is a big gap between the wholesale price and the retail price of pulses ; and

(d) if so, what arrangements Government propose to make to ensure availability of pulses at fixed price to the general public ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) : No, Sir. The retail prices of pulses have been showing a downward trend.

(b) Measures for increasing the production of pluses are being taken under the State Plans as well as Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes. These measures include demonstrations of improved practices, propagation of quality seeds, integrated pest management, increase in irrigated area under pulses, expansion of area under short duration varieties of urad, moong, etc., and intercropping of arhar in soyabean, bajra, cotton, groundnut both under irrigated and unirrigated conditions.

For the first time during 1981-82, a minikit programme of pulses was taken up and 63,444 minikits were distributed. The production strategy recently formulated under the Action Programme for the Productivity Year 1982 and the New 20-Point Programme, envisages (i) introduction of pulses in irrigated crop rotations ; (ii) increasing the productivity of pulses grown under rainfed conditions through steps such as better moisture conservation, a more scientific plant population, plant protection and post-harvest technology; and (iii) improving the management of pulses grown in mixed cropping systems.

Since only about 8 per cent of the area under pulses is irrigated, and these crops are mostly grown under dry farming conditions, the yields are low. However, progress in the cultivation of summer moong and evolution of new varieties of Arhar hold out promise of increasing production and productivity. As a result of various measures taken by the Government, and generally favourable weather conditions, the production of pulses increased from 85 lakh tonnes in 1979-80 to 112 lakh tonnes in 1980-81 and is further expected to rise to about 120 lakhs tonnes in 1981-82.

(c) Usually the fall in wholesale prices gets reflected in a fall in retail prices with some time lag. In the recent months this gap has been narrowing.

(d) Pulses are generally available at reasonable prices, but in some States limited quantities of pulses are being sold through public distribution system, including co-operatives.

Post Harvest Loss of Foodgrains

*294. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 12 million tonnes of foodrain costing billions of rupees are destroyed every year by pests or lost during handling in the post harvest operations of taking the grains from the field to the consumer ; and

(b) if so, the details and the measures being/proposed to be taken to minimise such a colossal waste ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Some losses of foodgrains occur during post harvest operations. However, precise estimates are not available.

(b) To minimise post harvest losses all possible efforts are being made both at farm level and also at other points of storage. These include the following :—

(i) Save Grain Campaign to motivate and educate farmers to adopt modern storage practices.

(ii) Training of farmers and extension workers in scientific storage methods.

(iii) Construction and distribution of storage bins.

(iv) Food Corporation of India, Central Warehousing Corporation and State Warehousing Corporations have undertaken construction of scientific storage godowns and measures for scientific storage in respect of foodgrains stored by them.

Hindustan Lever Limited

*302. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to replies given to Unstarred Question No. 3400 on 8th September, 1981 and Unstarred Question No. 500 on 12th January, 1976 and state :

(a) whether investigations have revealed that 755 metric tonnes of oil out of the quantity related to unexplained differences in the balance sheet, were sold in the open market, if so, the action taken on contemplated in this behalf ;

(b) whether 32812 metric tonnes of oils was converted into processed Triglyceride/Hard oils for manufacture of soaps to avoid production of vanaspati;

(c) whether before and after conversion, the aforesaid oils were hoarded as raw-material by the company for a very long time:

(d) whether the licences held by the company for manufacture of vanaspati and soaps and detergents relate to different units of the company situated in different parts of the country; and

(e) whether the licences referred to above are exclusive viz the production of soaps and vanaspati, if so, the details of the licence ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (e). Issues relating to the prodution and consumption of Triglycerides/Hard oils by M/s Hindustan Lever Ltd., were examined by Government. It emerged that the company was using it only for its captive consumption and that it could not possibly be sold as vanaspati in the open market. The vanaspati manufacturing units of the company are licensed for production of hydrogenated oils like vanaspati, hard oils including triglycerides, bakery shortening, etc. These units are located in Bombay, Trichirapalli, Ghaziabad and Shamnagar (Calcutta). Units manufacturing soap and detergent are registered by the Director General of Technical Development.

Complaints regarding Tax Evasion against certain Firms

6466. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total capital invested unit-wise in the following industries : (1) Shah Steel Industries (Private) Limited, (2) D. H. Shah Brothers (Pt.) Ltd., (3) Markan Steel (Pt.) Ltd., (4) Wartax Wire and Metal Industries (Pt.) Ltd., (5) Davda Metal Steel and Allied Products (Pt.) Ltd., (6) Shah Tube Canes Containers (Pt.) Ltd., Satyanarayan Sadan, Chandervarkar Road, Borivali (West) Bombay ;

(b) the value of production made and total profit earned by each of the above firms during the last three years;

(c) the total amount of loans taken by each firm from the nationalised banks and the State Finance Corporations; and

(d) whether some complaints have been received against these firms regarding income tax evasion and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library *See* No. LT-3843/82].

(d) On the basis of information available with the Income-tax Department regarding tax evasion, searches under section 132 of the Income-tax Act were conducted in the cases of Shah Steel Industries (Pvt.) Ltd., D. H. Shah, Pratap D. Shah & Smt. Anita N. Shah on 05-09-1981. Besides books of account and documents, prima-facie unaccounted cash of over Rupees 1.87 lakhs and jewellery of the approximate value of Rs. 3 lakhs were seized. Investigations are being made for taking appropriate action under the law.

कपास पर राज सहायता

6467. **श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी:** क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कपास के भण्डार उत्पादन एवं खपत को देखते हुए इसका निर्यात किया जायेगा और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार मूल्य को देखते हुए इसके निर्यात के लिए राज्य सहायता दी जायेगी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी और क्या यह राज्य सहायता उन सहकारी समितियों को भी दी जायेगी जो किसानों को पूर्ण सुविधाएं दे रही हैं ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री पी. ए. संगमा) : (क) कपास के निर्यात की अनुमति देश में मांग और पूर्ति की स्थिति का मूल्यांकन करने के बाद ही दी जाती है और तदनुसार समय-समय पर निर्यात कोटे रिलीज किए जाते हैं। रुई की विभिन्न किस्मों की न्यूनतम निर्यात कीमतें घरेलू कीमत और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजारों में कीमत के रूख को ध्यान में रख कर तय की जाती हैं। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कीमतों में निरन्तर गिरावट की स्थिति में, निर्यात कीमत में संशोधन करने के लिए समय-समय पर समीक्षा की जाती है और इस लिए कपास के निर्यात के लिए उपदान का प्रश्न आवश्यक नहीं समझा जाता है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

News-Item Captioned "Navy being Neglected"

6468. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news that appeared in the Indian Express dated 7th February, 1982 under the caption "Navy being neglected" ;

(b) if so, what are the full details of this matter ; and

(c) what future action is contemplated by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (c). The Government has noted the news item referred to in the Question, but would like to clarify that within the constraints of our resources, appropriate consideration is given to the needs of the Indian Navy. The Naval Plans are

drawn up in the light of our perception of the threat which the Navy will be called upon to face. Various schemes have been taken in hand for induction of ships, submarines and aircraft to enhance the capability of the Navy.

News-Item Captioned "Garment Grabbers"

6469. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the report under the heading "The Garment Grabbers" appearing in December, 1981 issue of 'Probe';

(b) whether the CBI has registered complaints in the Court of the Special Judge, Delhi, against certain Members of the Executive Committee, the past Chairman of the Apparels Export Promotion Council and Senior Officers of the AEPC and have sent to the Minister of Commerce copies of complaints under Section 120B read with 420 IPC and 5(1)(d) and 5(2) of the Prevention of Corruption Act;

(c) details of complaints and names of persons involved; and

(d) what other action Government propose to take to punish the guilty persons and to prevent such bunglings in future and to ensure fair deal to small exporters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SNGMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No complaints have been registered in the Court.

(d) Does not arise.

Rules regarding issue of debentures by Companies

6470. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have framed any rules relating to the issue of debentures by companies in India ;

(b) whether the rules provide for return of the money when debentures are oversubscribed ;

(c) if so, whether there is any company in India which has not returned the oversubscribed amount during the year 1981-82 ; and

(d) if there is any such company, what steps Government have taken regarding that company ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Yes, Sir. A copy of the guidelines formulated by Government for issue of debentures by public limited companies is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See No. LT-3844/82*]

(b) Return of excess application money in cases of oversubscription of debentures is governed by Section 73 of the Companies Act, 1956. According to this Section, a company offering debentures to the public through prospectus and seeking enlistment of the same on a Stock Exchange or Stock Exchanges recognised under the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 has to obtain permission of the Stock Exchange or Stock Exchanges, as the case may be, for the debentures to be dealt in on them, within a period of 10 weeks from the date of closing of the subscription list. If the moneys received from applicants for debentures are in excess of the aggregate of the application

moneys relating to debentures in respect of which allotments have been made, the company has to repay the moneys to the extent of such excess forthwith without interest and if such money is not repaid within eight days from the date the company becomes liable to pay it, the directors of the company shall be jointly and severally liable to repay the money with interest at the rate of twelve per cent per annum from the expiry of the said eighth day.

(c) There is no company which has not returned the oversubscribed amount during 1981-82.

(d) Does not arise.

Tenure of Transfer of I.D.A.S. Officers

6471. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the tenure of transfer of I.D.A.S. Officers ;

(b) whether it is a fact that certain I.D.A.S. Officers in the Office of C. D.A., Patna have been allowed abnormal stay in Patna Command ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) No tenure has been prescribed as these officers are liable for transfer to the various offices/stations in the Defence Accounts Department based on administrative necessities.

(b) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Proposal to market good quality Cardamom within the country at reasonable price

6472. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Cardamom Board propose to market good quality cardamom at reasonable price within the country to boost its sale in the country ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Cardamom Board has drawn up a programme for the promotional sale of cardamom within the country by making available good quality cardamom in convenient consumer packs at moderate rates and thereby increasing the domestic demand for cardamom. This programme also includes propaganda for popularising the use of cardamom in common drinks like sugarcane juice, fruit juice, etc.

New Tactics of Japan Steel Mills to beat down Indian Iron Ore Prices

6473. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Japan Steel Mills have adopted new tactics to beat down Indian iron ore prices ;

(b) if so, whether Government of India have realised the causes behind it ; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) This year's price negotiations between MMTC and the Japanese steel mills have not yet started.

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

Mixing up of Aircraft Fuel with Water

6474. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) what steps have been taken to prevent the mixing up of fuel for the air-crafts with water to ensure safety of flights ; and

(b) what machinery is devised to ensure that these steps are effectively implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A.P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). More exhaustive fuel sampling checks have been introduced. Instructions have been issued to carry out fuel sampling checks meticulously. The Director General of Civil Aviation is seized with tne matter of effective quality control and certification of quality of fuel supplied by the Oil Companies. For this purpose, surprise checks are conducted.

Export of Indian Shirts

6475. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total pieces of Indian shirts exported from the country in 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(b) the names of the importing countries;

(c) the total value of those shirts in Indian currency;

(d) whether some more countries have expressed their desire to import Indian shirts;

(e) if so, the names of those countries; and

(f) the efforts made by Government to export Indian shirts to those countries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) (a) and (c). Exports of shirts from India which are monitored on calendar year basis have been as follows during 1980 and 1981 ;

Year	Quantity in thousand pieces	Value in thousand rupees
1980	18,248*	513051*
1981	26,469	692631

(b) Indian shirts are mainly imported by the USA, the EEC countries, the Scandinavian countries, the USSR and Japan.

(d) and (e). Government have not received any offer from any foreign govt. to import shirts from India.

(f) The following concrete steps have been taken to promote export of gents shirts :

(i) Market studies have been carried out in several countries and the results thereof widely disseminted to prospective exporters.

(ii) Liberal provisions for meeting import requirements for manufacture of gents shirts have been made.

(iii) A Sales Team exclusively for gents shirts sponsored by the AEPC visited UK and West Germany in February, 1982.

(*excluding exports to non-quota countries which were not compiled during 1980)

(iv) A programme for study of packaging of shirts is being taken up with the assistance of ITC/SIDA in 1982-83.

Collection of money by A.E.P.C. by way of forfeitures

6476. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Apparels Export Promotion Council, New Delhi collects huge sums of money by way of forfeitures on behalf of the earnest money deposits, bank performance bonds, fines for delay in submitting shipments proofs etc. and the amount collected from 1979 upto-date ; and

(b) whether Government have written to the AEPC not to use such money as it is a Government money ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) The total amount forfeited by the A. E. P. C. during the last 3 years (calendar years 1979-81) by way of forfeiture of bank guarantees/earnest money deposits for non-fulfilment of the conditions for allotment of quotas for export of ready-made garments amounted to Rs. 76.41 lakhs (provisional).

(b) The A.E.P.C. has been advised to keep the money separate for export promotion purposes.

Alleged access to records and branches by Liaison Officers of Industrial Houses

6477. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that Liaison Officers of Industrial Houses based in the capital have got free access to the records and branches and staff working therein in his Ministry and they can freely enter the rooms and those of the personal staff of the high officers and Ministers even ;

(b) if so, what check is being exercised over their activities and their efforts to pry for secret information beneficial to their principals by utilising their power of purse and influence ; and

(c) what steps he proposes to take to eradicate all such malpractices by this class of people and ensure cleaner administration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA) : (a) and (b). The Liaison Officers of Industrial Houses based in the Capital do not have access to the records and branches and staff working in the Finance Ministry. Since the buildings where the Finance Ministry is located are within the Security Zone controlled by the Secretariat Security Organisation under the Ministry of Home Affairs, non-officials are allowed to see only Ministers and Officers in accordance with the prescribed procedures but they are not permitted to see members of staff. No case of violation of procedures or of the Liaison Officers of Industrial Houses trying to obtain secret information has come to notice.

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

Retiring Room Facilities at certain Airports

6478. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether retiring room facilities are provided at certain airports ;

(b) if so, the names of those airports and how many persons could be accommodated there and at what rates the passengers are charged ; and

(c) the proposals under Government's consideration to expand the facilities at these airports and provide retiring room facilities at any other airport during the Sixth Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Retiring rooms are intended mainly for the touring officials of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation, International Airports Authority of India, Civil Aviation Department and India Meterological Department. These rooms when available are also allotted to genuine transit air passengers for over night stay.

(b)

Name of Airports	No. of beds
Internasional Airports	
(1) Delhi	22 (Air conditioned)
(2) Bombay	18 (Air conditioned)
(3) Calcutta	
(i) Rest House No. 3	16 (Air conditioned)
(ii) Rest House No. 1	17 (Not air conditioned)
(iii) Rest House No. 2	12 (Not air conditioned)
(4) Madras	10 (Air conditioned)
Domestic Airports :	
(5) Ahmedabad	4
(6) Bangalore	4
(7) Bhopal	3
(8) Hyderabed	4
(9) Jaipur	2
(10) Jammu	2
(11) Kulu	2
(12) Nagpur	8
(13) Safdarjung, New Delhi	3
(14) Srinagar	4
(15) Trivandrum	4
(16) Varanasi	2

The rates chargeable for the retiring rooms are as under :

International Airports
Air conditioned

Single bed	Rs. 50/- per day
Double bed	Rs. 75/- per day

Non-air Conditioned (at Calcutta airport only)	Rest House No. 1	Rest House No. 2
Single bed	Rs. 20/- per day	Rs. 10/- per day
Double bed	Rs. 30/- per day	Rs. 15/- per day

Domestic Airports

Rs. 8/- per bed per day.

(c) There are proposals to put up 20 more retiring rooms at Delhi Airport and 12 at domestic airports-2 each at Amritsar, Lucknow, Rajkot, Bhavnagar and 4 at Gauhati.

Loan sought by State Bank of India from Llyods Bank

6479. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of loan sought by the State Bank of India from the Llyods Bank and Llyods Bank International;

(b) the amount of loan sanctioned to the State Bank of India by the above; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MURHERJEE) : (a) and (b). Government have recently approved two lines of credit to be obtained by the State Bank of India amounting to £ 7.5 million from Llyods Bank and $ 7.5 million from Llyods Bank International Limited. These lines of credit are backed by the ECGD of U.K. for financing import of capital goods and related services from U.K. into India.

(c) The details of the lines of the credit are as follows :

(i)	Extent of financing :	85% of the value of the contract.
(ii)	Interest rate :	7.5% per annum for contracts registered before 15th May, 1982, contracts registered after this date will bear the interest rate according to the rates then current.
(iii)	Repayment period:	2 to 5 years depending on the amount of then contract.
(iv)	Fee:	One time fee of 1/8% of the value of the contract.
(v)	Export insurance premiums payable:	depending on the amount, nature of equipment, length of credit and is expected to be in the region of 1/2% per annum.

Issue of Convertible Debentures by Private Companies

6480. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of private companies have issued convertible debentures to which the public response has been tremendous during 1981 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this has affected the companies who issue non-convertible debentures ;

(c) whether the Reserve Bank of India has suggested that the non-convertible debentures be made more attractive to investors by enhancing the interest ceiling in relation to convertible debentures ; and

(d) if so, whether Government have considered this matter and if so, their reaction in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANACE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the year 1981 eleven companies offered to the public non-convertible debentures amounting to Rs. 42 crores to which the public response was to the extent of Rs. 24.08 crores.

(c) and (d). A working group constituted by the Reserve Bank of India under the Chairmanship of the Chairman, I.D.B.I. has made certain recommendations to Government for activating a secondary market for the public debentures and these recommendations are being considered by the Government.

अर्हता प्राप्त व्यक्तियों के अभाव में संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा रक्षा सेनाओं के पद न भर पाना

6481. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संघ लोक सेवा आयोग ने अर्हता प्राप्त व्यक्तियों के उपलब्ध न होने के कारण रक्षा सेवाओं में किन्ही पदों पर नियुक्तियां कर पाने में अपनी असमर्थता व्यक्त की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन पदों की संख्या एवं नाम क्या हैं जिनके लिए अर्हता प्राप्त व्यक्ति उपलब्ध नहीं हैं और उन पदों के लिए अपेक्षित अर्हताओं का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रक्षा मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री के.पी. सिंह देव) : (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है।

Ultra-Modern Improvements in Air Services

6482. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a scheme to make ultra-modern improvements in air services throughout the country is under consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को पेन्शन

6483. **श्री रामविलास पासवान** : क्या **वित्त मन्त्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्र सरकार ने 30 सितम्बर, 1977 से अपने कर्मचारियों को उनके मूल वेतन के 50 प्रतिशत के बराबर पेंशन देने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि 1 मार्च, 1978 को या उसके बाद सेवा निवृत्त होने वाले कर्मचारियों को भी यह लाभ दिया जायेगा ; और

(ग) 30 सितम्बर, 1977 और 28 फरवरी, 1978 के बीच सेवा निवृत्त होने वाले कर्मचारियों को भी यह लाभ न देने के मुख्य कारण क्या हैं ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) और (ख) सरकार ने 31 मार्च, 1979 को अथवा उसके बाद (न कि 30 सितम्बर, 1977 से जैसाकि प्रश्न में उल्लेख किया गया है) सेवा-निवृत्त होने वाले अपने कर्मचारियों को निम्नलिखित दरों पर पेंशन देने का निर्णय किया :

	मासिक पेन्शन की राशि
(i) पेन्शन के लिए गिनी जाने योग्य औसत परिलब्धियों के पहले 1000/- रुपये तक	औसत परिलब्धियों का 50%
(ii) पेन्शन के लिए गिनी जाने योग्य औसत परिलब्धियों के अगले 500/- रु०	औसतन परिलब्धियों का 45%
(iii) पेन्शन के लिए गिनी जाने योग्य औसत परिलब्धियों की शेष राशि	औसत परिलब्धियों का 40% (कुल मिला कर 1500/- रु. प्रतिमास की अधिकतम सीमा के अधीन रहते हुए)

(ग) नीति के मामले के रूप में सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभों में उदारीकरण भावी तारीख से दिया जाता है। इसलिए, पेंशन की बढ़ी हुई दरें उन पेंशनभोगियों को नहीं दी गई जो 31-3-1979 से पहले सेवा-निवृत्त हो गए थे।

Provision of Finance by Nationalised Banks to Tea Estates in Tripura and Assam

6484. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR :
PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Committee on Financing Tea Industry set up by the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, Government had received a large number of representations from the tea growers/tea estates or companies of Tripura and Assam during the year 1981 on the question of inadequate finance being provided to these estates by some of the nationalised banks with which they are in financial arrangement;

(b) if so, the total number of such representation along with the names of the tea estates/companies situated in the States of Tripura and Assam;

(c) the detailed facts of each case along with the names of the concerned banks; and

(d) what further steps are being contemplated to issue suitable directives to such nationalised banks to help the growers properly and to ensure healthy relations between banks and constituents ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). The Committee of Financing of Tea Industry set up by the Reserve Bank of India had issued a detailed questionnaire calling for comments/suggestions from various associations representing the tea industry, including those in Assam and Tripura, in regard to various aspects on the working of the tea gardens/companies, including the criteria adopted by the banks for assessing their working capital needs. The Committee held discussions with the representatives of the tea industry and financing banks at Gauhati and Jorhat. The institutions representing tea industry were as follows :

Gauhati :

(l) Tea Auction Committee.

(ii) Assam Tea Corporation Ltd.

(iii) Naharjan Tea Company Pvt. Ltd.

(iv) Nirmala Tea Company.

Jorhat :

(v) Assam Tea Planter's Association.

(vi) Assam Agricultural University Tea Research Association.

The recommendations of the Committee have been examined by the Reserve Bank of India and detailed guidelines are proposed to be issued by it to the banks shortly.

Setting up Branch of Banking Service Recruitment Board in Bhubaneshwar

6485. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Orissa has suggested to his Ministry that for lack of adequate staff support in the commercial bank branches in Orissa, the works are severely hampered and so an office or a branch of Banking Service Recruitment Board may be set up in the State Capital; if so, the action taken by the Ministry to set up the office or at least a Branch of Banking Service Recruitment Board in the State Capital, Bhubaneshwar; and

(b) what other steps the Union Government have taken or propose to take to remove the difficulties faced by commercial banks in Orissa due to lack of adequate staff ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). It is a fact the State Government of Orissa has suggested setting up of a separate Banking Service Recruitment Board (BSRB) for the State of Orissa in Bhubaneswar. Recruitment to officers cadre of banks is made on all India basis. For purposes of clerical recruitment the State of Orissa falls within the jurisidiction of BSRB, Eastern Group, Calcutta; the other areas in its jurisdiction being West Bengal, Bihar and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. Until sometime ago, this Board was also making recruitment for the entire North-Eastern Region. For the North-Eastern Region now there is a separate Board at Gauhati. It is expected that with this reduced area of responsibility BSRB Calcutta would be able to meet the requirements of the banks within its entire jurisdiction adequately and more speedily. It may not be possible to set up a separate Board for each State.

Iron ore Exported by MMTC through Visakhapatnam Harbour

6486. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding the quantity of iron ore exported by MMTC during the 1980-81 through Vishakhapatnam Outer Harbour ;

(b) whether Government propose to export more iron ore fines from the said harbour ; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the total amount earned through the export of iron ore fines during the year 1980-81 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) A quantity of 56.61 lakh tonnes of iron ore was exported through Visakhapatnam Outer Harbour during 1980-81.

(b) Efforts are being made by M.M.T.C. to increase the export of iron ore fines from Vizag Outer Harbour.

(c) During 1980-81, an amount of Rs. 9.06 crores was earned through export of iron ore fines from Vishakhapatnam port.

Setting up Cantonment at Hoshiarpur (Punjab)

6487. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has been taken to set up a Cantonment at Hoshiarpur (Punjab) ; and

(b) if so, the likely date by which it would be set up ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) A proposal for establishment of a Cantonment at Hoshiarpur is under consideration of the Government.

(b) It is not possible to indicate at this stage any time-frame by which the Cantonment would be set up.

Enhancement in Pay Scale of Defence Security Corps

6488. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the pay scale of the Defence Security Corps. has been enhanced ;

(b) if so, what was their previous scale of pay ;

(c) the date from which their enhanced scale of pay will come into effect ;

(d) the total pay they will draw from the day of their enhancement of scale ;

(e) the total number of personnel belonging to Defence Security Corps to be benefited by the aforesaid enhancement of pay scale ; and

(f) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Their previous scales of pay were as under :—

Rank	*Scale of pay* Rs.
Sepoy	180-4-200
Naik	190-4-210
Havildar	205-5-230
Naib Subedar	315-10-365
Subedar	400-20-520
Subedar Major	525-25-625

(c) The enhanced scales of pay have already come into effect from 1-10-1981.

(d) The pay in various grades of the groups will be as follows :

Rank	*Scale of pay* Rs.
Sepoy	190-5-250
Naik	205-6-265-8-281
Havildar	240-8-320
Naib Subedar	345-15-435
Subedar	445-20-565
Subedar Major	600-25-700

(Plus usual allowances)

(e) and (f). 33746. The break-up of this total number is as mentioned below :

Subedar Major	44
Subedars	258
Naib Subedars	969
Havildars	701
Naiks	2,115
Lance Naiks	5,917
Sepoys	23,742
Total	33,746

Provision in 20-Point Economic Programme with regard to Smuggling and Tax Evasion

6489. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether provision has been made in 20-point Economic programme to strengthen smuggling preventive and intelligence machinery and to make bilateral arrangements with neighbouring countries to pursue anti-smuggling operations and anti-tax evasion measures.

(b) if so, the steps taken by his Ministry to implement the above provisions; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SWAI SINGH SISODIA) : (a) Point No. 19 of the revised 20-point programme announced on 14-1-82 provides for continuation of strict action, *inter-alia*, against smugglers, tax-evaders and for checking black money.

(b) and (c). A statement outlining the action taken in this matter is enclosed.

Statement

Anti-smuggling measures

The Government had formulated an Action Plan to combat smuggling in 1980. The measures adopted included strengthening of the intelligence and preventive netwerk, particularly in the vulnerable areas and with reference to items sensitive to smuggling. The existing Customs fleet was augmented with the acquisition of additional sophisticated interceptor craft and the wireless communication network was extended to the vulnerable points along the Indo-Nepal border in the States of Utter Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal.

The provisions of the COFEPOSA Act, 1974 were implemented with added vigour to preventively detain the organizers and financiers of smuggling and foreign exchange racketeering.

Bilateral meetings were held with Government of Sri Lanka and Nepal to discuss measures to prevent smuggling between India and these two countries. Close co-ordination was also maintained with other enforcement agencies and State Governments in the overall anti-smuggling drive.

In the context of the revised 20-points Programme, anti-smuggling measures are being intensified on the lines of the abroad framework of the above Action Plan.

Action taken to check evasion of Central Excise Duty

Steps taken earlier to prevent evasion of excise duty are being continued. Anti-evasion measures have been intensified. Greater efforts are being made in 1982 to achieve better result and check evasion of excise duty more effectively. Strict action including prosecution against tax evaders is also being taken.

Action for strengthening Intelligence Machinery of the Income-tax Department

The Intelligence Wing of the Income-tax Department has been strengthened. A Director of Inspection (Intelligence) has recently assumed office. The Intelligence Wings have been provided with additional vehicles and wireless communications system is also being set up. The machinery for survey has also been strengthened for undertaking survey on a continued basis. 8 Commissioners of Income-tax in the country have recently been made mainly responsible for survey. For monitoring the progress, a Director of Inspection has recently been posted at New Delhi exclusively for survey.

The existing agreement with Sri Lanka has now been revised providing, *Inter-alia*, for exchange of information for preventing Income-tax evasion.

इंडियन एयरलाइन्स में अनुवाद शाखा

6490. श्री केशव राव पारधी : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन, मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इंडियन एयरलाइन्स में एक हिन्दी अनुवाद शाखा की स्थापना की गई है ?

(ख) यदी हां, तो यह कब स्थापित की गई और उस समय कितने हिन्दी

अनुवादकों/अधिकारियों को भर्ती किया गया ;

(ग) इस शाखा में इस समय कितने हिन्दी अनुवादक/अधिकारी हैं ; और

(घ) क्या इनकी वर्तमान संख्या संवैधानिक प्रावधानों और सरकारी भाषा अधिनियम की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के मुख्यालय में तथा इसके बम्बई, कलकत्ता, दिल्ली व मद्रास स्थित क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों में राजभाषा सैल स्थापित किये गये हैं।

(ख) और (ग) ये सैल वर्ष 1975 में स्थापित किये गये थे। मुख्यालय में इस यूनिट का प्रमुख एक सहायक कार्मिक प्रबंधक था। अब इसके अधिकारियों की संख्या को बढ़ा कर दो कर दिया गया है। इसके अलावा इस यूनिट में एक अनुवादक तथा एक हिन्दी टाइपिस्ट है। प्रत्येक क्षेत्रीय यूनिट में एक-एक हिन्दी टाइपिस्ट है तथा राजभाषा से संबंधित कार्य की देख-रेख हिन्दी में सक्षमता-प्राप्त अधिकारियों द्वारा की जा रही है, जो यह कार्य अपने सामान्य कार्यों के अलावा करते हैं।

(घ) जी, हां।

Import of Borax

6491. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state :

(a) whether borax is being imported into India;

(b) the details of the countries from which it is imported;

(c) whether any research is made to examine the availability of Borax in India; and

(d) whether any substitute has been found for this item ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) Separate import statistics for this item are not compiled This item, however, appeared in the banned list in the Import Policy, 1981-82. Its import could, therefore, be made by Actual Users (Industrial) against Automatic Licences upto Rs. 50,000/- in value, within 10% of the overall value of the licence. Import could also be made against Supplementary Licences by Actual Users (Industrial). Import of Borax was also allowed as replenishment against exports. The Policy for 1982-83 has not yet been announced.

(b) Information is not compiled separately for this item.

(c) There are indigenous producers of this item in the country. Actual production in the year 1981 was about 13000 M. T.

(d) No, Sir.

Self-Sufficiency in Defence Needs

6492. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India have made plans for self-sufficiency in Defence needs by 1980;

(b) if so, the details of the Defence needs which will be given top priority, with particular reference to conveyance, tanks, fighters, etc;

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government

to set up Defence-based Industries with foreign collaboration; if so, the details thereof; and

(a) whether a request has been made to the Soviet Union in this regard; if so, the details of the agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) One of the main accents of Defence plan is on self-reliance. But it is not possible to set a target date by which total self-sufficiency can be achieved in matters of Defence.

(b) Priority is accorded to all critical items including vehicles, tanks, fighter planes, etc.

(c) and (d). Government is continuously engaged in updating technology and where necessary, by entering into suitable foreign collaboration. It is not in the public interest to give details.

Loan Granted by Banks for I.R.D.P. in Dhanbad

6493. SHRI A. K. ROY: will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) details of the loan granted by Banks for the Integrated Rural Development Programme in Dhanbad in the year 1981 giving the names of the Banks and Block-wise break-up ;

(b) number of tribals benefited by that, with the block-wise break-up :

(c) whether he is aware that a large number of Integrated Rural Development Programme and Small Farmers Development Agencies loan sanctioned by the Block Development Offices, Nirsa with particular reference to the Benagoria Panchayat are pending with the respective Banks for a long time, if so, facts in details ;

(d) whether the Pramukh of Nirsa Block has made several complaints on that ; and

(e) if so, steps taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). The information system laid down by the Reserve Bank of India in the past did not yield details as have been sought by the Hon'ble Member. The Reserve Bank of India, however, has advised the commercial banks in December, 1981 to furnish to the Block Development Officer every month a statement containing the data regarding Integrated Rural Development Programme, applications, sanctions, rejections and disbursement of subsidy. It is expected that necessary data for monitoring credit through banks at block level would be available in future.

(c) to (e). The information regarding number of loan applications under the Integrated Rural Development Programme and Small Farmer's Development Agency, with particular reference to Benagoria Panchayat and the complaint in this context by Pramukh of Nirsa block is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House when received.

Recruitment Rules for JCB Photo-Litho Press

6494. SHRI R. N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5072 on 25-3-1981 regarding the recruitment rules for JCB Photo-Litho Press and state ;

(a) whether Government have examined the various aspects of the case;

(b) how much more time Government are likely to take in deciding this issue; and

(c) when Government had accepted the Recruitment Rules for the set up of JCB Photo Litho Press on the pattern of Government of India Press, the reason why Government are hesitating in upgrading the pay scales of JCB Photo Litho staff ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) to (c). The various aspects of the case are still under consideration of the Government. Efforts are being made to finalise the matter as early as possible.

Use of Hindi in Canara Bank

6495. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1836 on 28th August, 1981 regarding use of Hindi in Canara Bank and state :

(a) whether the complaint referred to in part (a) of the answer has since been looked into by the Ministry of Finance and if so, what are the results thereof; and

(b) if any Official of the Bank has been punished for not obeying the Official Language Rules or for harassing the common man ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE : (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). The complaint received through the Official Language Department of the Ministry of Home Affairs had been referred to the Bank for enquiry. The results of the enquiry are still awaited.

Disparity between Auditors belonging to Executive and Ministerial Cadres in Matter of Special Pay

6496. SHRI V. N. GADGIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the composition of Internal Audit Parties in the Central Excise Department ;

(b) is it a fact that auditors belonging to Executive cadre are getting special pay and the auditors belonging to the Ministerial cadre are not getting special pay;

(c) is there any difference between the duties and responsibilities attached to the posts of auditors held by the Executive Officers and those by the Ministerial Officers ;

(d) if not, what are the reasons for this distinction in the matter of grant of special pay ; and

(e) whether any representation against this distinction has been made by the Federation of Central Excise Ministerial Officers. If so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA) : (a) The Internal Audit Parties in the Central Excise Collectorates are constituted by drafting officers from both executive and ministerial cadres. The posts of Auditors (Group 'C') are filled by Inspectors and Deputy Office Superintendents in the ratio of 50 : 50. At the Group 'B' level, the posts are filled by Superintendents and Examiners of Accounts in the ratio of 3 : 1.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Inspectors of Central Excise posted as Auditors are allowed Special Pay @ Rs. 55/- p.m. No such special pay is allowed

to Deputy Office Superintendents posted as Auditors.

(c) There is no difference between the duties and responsibilities attached to the posts of Auditors whether held by executive officers viz. Inspectors of Central Excise and Deputy Office Superintendents, (Ministerial).

(d) and (e). The Central Excise Ministerial Officers Federation raised a demand in the Departmental Council of the Ministry of Finance (JCM) for the grant of Special Pay to the Deputy Office Superintendents (Ministerial) posted as Auditors. That demand is under consideration.

Drawing of Pension through Nationalised Banks by Junior Commissioned Officer in Defence Forces

6497. SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Junior Commissioned Officers in the Defence Forces holding Honorary Commissions and who retired in 1970 are not allowed to draw their pensions through nationalised banks;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and what are the difficulties which lie in the way of Government in giving them this facility particularly as in view of their advanced age, they find it difficult to go to Post Offices every month to collect their meagre pensions; and

(c) whether Government propose to consider the desirability of extending them such facility as is enjoyed by Civilian Gazetted Officers and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Defence pensioners including the Junior Commissioned Officers holding Honorary Commission, irrespective of their date of retirement, already have an option to draw their pension through the nationalised banks, in places where pensions are drawn through the Treasuries and the Pension Pay Masters. However, in certain areas where pension is drawn through the Post Offices, the facility to draw pension through the banks, has not yet been extended.

(b) Under the bank scheme certain residual services are required to be rendered by the agencies which were earlier responsible for payment of defence pension. Whereas these services are being rendered by the Pension Paymasters/Treasuries, the P&T Department have expressed their inability to provide the same.

(c) The Government is seized of the problem and have set up two Committees inter-alia to go into the question of disbursement of pension to the defence pensioners.

Units Licensed for Working in K. F. T. Z.

6498. SHRI M. RAJASHEKHARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of units licensed for working in Kandla Free Trade Zone area ;

(b) the nature of ownership of those units, whether 100 per cent wholly Indian or whether 100 per cent wholly foreign or a joint venture between Indian and foreigners ;

(c) value of export from each unit for the last five years (unit-wise and year-wise) ;

(d) the names of the countries to which goods are exported and

its value for the last five years (year-wise and country-wise) ;

(e) value of industrial inputs imported by them for the last five years (units-wise and year-wise ; and

(f) the names of the country from wich the goods are imported for the last five years (year-wise country-wise and unit-wise) ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) & (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Foreign Exchange released to Directors/Executive/Technical Personnel of First Five Large Industrial Houses

6499. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2201 on 4th December, 1981 and state :

(a) whether any check is exercised by his Ministry/RBI over proper utilisation of ad hoc blanket permits for foreign exchange issued to five large industrial houses; if so, what ;

(b) whether these houses have also been getting foreign exchange released for foreign jaunts of their Executives on the plea of 'business promotion', etc.;

(c) if so, the total amount released to these houses during 1981-82 by the Reserve Bank of India and what was the yardstick followed each time in releasing the foreign exchange asked for; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to direct the RBI to exercise strict control over huge foreign spending by these industrial houses and eradicate the malpractices indulged in by them ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) In terms of provisions of Section 8(3) of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act 1973, it is incumbent on any person who has acquired foreign exchange to use it for the purpose for which he has acquired it and where any foreign exchange so acquired cannot be so used or the conditions cannot be complied with, the said person has to surrender the exchange to an Authorised Dealer/ Money changer.

In cases of violation of FERA, depending upon the available evidence, the Enforcement Directorate takes necessary action in appropriate cases.

(b) In cases where blanket exchange permits are fully utilised or have expired and applications for issue of additional permits or renewal of permits are under consideration of RBI, release of exchange on ad hoc basis for travel abroad is considered by RBI on merits of each case.

(c) Readily available information regarding foreign exchange released by Bombay and New Delhi offices of the RBI to the personnel of first five large industrial houses for their visits abroad during 1981-82 (upto 31-10-1981) is given in the attached statement.

(d) With a view to conserving foreign exchange resources of the country, RBI has already been exercising since July 1981, stricter screening of all applications for travel abroad including issue of blanket exchange permits.

Statement

Statement showing foreign exchange released by Bombay and New Delhi Offices of the Reserve Bank of India to the personnel of the first five large industrial houses for their visits abroad during 1981-82 (upto 31-10-1981.)

GROUP			(Amount in rupees) 1981-82 (upto 31-10-1981)
1. Tata	RBI Bombay	Ad hoc	42,45,298
		Blanket Permits	50,00,000
	RBI New Delhi	Ad hoc	NIL
		Blanket Permits	NIL
2. Birla	RBI Bombay	Ad hoc	9,84,576
		Blanket Permits	1,00,000
	RBI New Delhi	Ad hoc	2,84,911
		Blanket Permits	NIL
3. Mafatlal	RBI Bombay	Ad hoc	6,15,474
		Blanket Permits	23,55,000
	RBI New Delhi	Ad hoc	NIL
		Blanket Permits	NIL
4. J.K. Singhania	RBI Bombay	Ad hoc	2,34,644
		Blanket Permits	3,50,000
	RBI New Delhi	Ad hoc	8,29,609
		Blanket Permits	2,00,000
5. Thapar	RBI Bombay	Ad hoc	8,70,836
		Blanket Permits	21,67,000
	RBI New Delhi	Ad hoc	2,81,001
		Blanket Permits	3,00,000

Income Tax arrears against Trusts

6500. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the arrears or Income-tax amounting to more than Rs. One lakh (Rs. 1,00,000) against big trusts; and

(b) the names, addressee and amounts due against each of such trusts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA) : (a) and (b). Section 2 (31) of the Income-tax Act defines a person to include amongst others an association of persons (AOP) and artificial juridical person. The trustees of a trust, in their capacity as representative assessees, would normally be assessed in the status of an Association of persons. No separate rates of income-tax applicable to trusts are prescribed in the annual Finance Act and no separate statistics about tax arrears of trusts are maintained by the Department. The information about demands of income-tax exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs is collected periodically by the Department and such information is presently available as on 30-9-81. From the data so available, the requisite information about the cases identified as trusts in which tax-in-arrears exceeding Rs. 10 lakh was outstanding on 30-9-81 is given in the statement attached.

Statement

List of Trusts showing particulars of outstanding demand exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs and where the tax in arrears exceeded Rs. 10 lakhs as on (30-9-1981.)

Sl. No.	Name & Address of the Turust	Outstanding demand as on 30-9-1981 (Rs. in lakhs)	
		Tax in arrears	Demand not fallen due/not enforce-able
1	2	3	4
1.	Dharamarth Trust, Jammu	40.52	--
2.	Bharat Sevak Samaj, 22 Sardar Patel Road, New Delhi	38.51	—
3.	Truck Operators Union, 4650, Roshnara Road, Delhi	11.11	—
4.	Anupam Charitable Trust, Kota	111.40	—
5.	Rajneesh Foundation, Koragaon Park, Pune-I	34.46	76.63
6.	Managing Trustee, Nagi Reddi Charities, 2/3 Arcot Road, Madras-26	12.14	—
7.	Periyar Self Respect Propaganda Institution, 2, Rundolls Road, Madras-7	11.36	—
8.	Thanthi Trust, 46, EVK Sampath Road, Madras-7	22.65	113.00
9.	Andhra Pradesh Welfare Fund, West Godavari Dist., Eluru	64.78	0.13
10.	Medical Education Society, Medical College, Kakinada	74.81	--
11.	Meleod Co. Ltd. Industries Pension Fund, 3, Alipore Road, Calcutta-I	22.57	—

Encroachment upon Cantonment Land in Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt.

6501. SHRI SHIBU SORAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) wherther it is a fact that the residents of Delhi Cantonment have encroached upon the Cantonment land, particularly in Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt. :

(b) if so, the total number of residents, alongwith their particulars, who have encroached upon Government land and the area of encroachment illegally occupied by them ; and

(c) what measures Government propose to take against them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the details is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library *See* No. LT-3845/82]

(c) Action is in hand by the Cantonment Board under the relevant provisions of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 and the Cantonments Act, 1924 as in the statement mentioned at (b) above.

Representation by All India Ex-Servicemen Bank Employees Federation

6502. SHRI CHATURBHUJ :
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :
SHRI K. PRADHANI :
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a representation from the All India Ex-servicemen Bank Employees' Federation regarding injustice meted out to the Ex-servicemen employed in Clerical/Subordinate staff of Public Sector Banks ;

(b) whether certain MPs have also written to Government supporting their demands ;

(c) if so, details thereof stating the nature of the demands made by the All India Ex-servicemen Bank Employee's Federation ;

(d) whether Government have taken any decision thereon ;

(e) if so, the details thereof ; and

(f) if the answer to parts (a) to (d) above be in the negative, the reasons for delay in taking a decision and by what time the matter is likely to be decided by Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The All India Ex-Servicemen Bank Employees Federation has been demanding that the ex-servicemen re-employed in public sector banks should get the benefit of their military service in fixation of pay and in promotion and that the banks should have a uniform promotion policy.

(d) to (f). The representation of the Federation has been examined and it has been decided that while fixing pay of ex-servicemen re-employed in public sector banks the basic pay plus D. A. last drawn by them in the military service would be protected. While fixing the pay of ex-servicemen in this manner their pension upto Rs. 125 per month is to be ignored.

The ex-servicemen are, however, not given the benefit of counting their service in the armed forces towards seniority for the purpose of confirmation, promotion etc. in civil posts. What is more, in banks promotions are generally governed by agreements between the respective managements and the majority union of their employees. There is as such no uniformity since agreements are rooted in historical and practical conditions prevailing in each bank. The agreements are binding on the management under the Industrial Disputes Act.

Fixation of Salary/Seniority etc. to Ex-Servicemen in Public Sector Banks

6503. SHRI SUNDER SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken decisions regarding fixation of salary/seniority etc. of Ex-servicemen in Public Sector Banks to give benefit of the services rendered in Defence Forces to released Army Officers of of Emergency/Short Service Commissioned cadre;

(b) whether the same orders are being extended to Ex-servicemen of other ranks also; and

(c) if not, the reasons, therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). The ex-Emergency Commissioned Officers Short Service Commissioned Officers who had joined the pre-commissioned training or were commissioned in the armed forces between 1-11-1962 and 10-11-68 on their re-employment in the public sector banks are given the benefit of their military service in fixation of their pay. They, however, do not get any such benefit in fixing their seniority.

The case of other ex-servicemen re-employed in public sector banks stands on a different footing and their fixation of pay is governed by a separate set of orders.

Owning of Horses by Blackmarketeers in Benami Names

6504. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of black-marketeers own horses in benami names ;

(b) whether such cases have come to the notice of Government;

(c) if so, action contemplated by Government against those persons;

(d) whether those persons have been arrested; and

(e) if not, what action has been taken to eradicate such malpractices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA) : (a) and (b). No specific instances of Blackmarketeers owning horses in Benami names have come to the notice of the Department.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

Cash Subsidy to finished Leather Products

6505. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are planning to give more cash subsidy to finished leather product producers;

(b) whether sudsidy against freight at the time of despatching leather goods is also under consideration of Government:

(c) if so, the details of the plan;

(d) whether Government propose considering to ask the finished leather product producers to pass on a portion of the gain to the workers engaged in the finished leather product industries; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). No. Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). As the cash compensatory support and air freight subsidy for export of leather products are meant to neutralise certain handicaps faced by Indian exporters, the question of passing on the subsidy element to others does not arise.

Central Assistance sought by State Industrial and Investment Corporation, Maharashtra

6506. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in its efforts to attract industries and remove infrastructural deficiencies, requisite input of facilities and accelerate industrial investment, State Industrial and Investment Corporation of Maharashtra (SICOM) have asked for help from the Union Government;

(b) whether the Centre in coordination with the Maharashtra Government propose to assist the in SICOM securing industrial investment from non-resident Indians and other overseas sources; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c). Neither the State Government nor SICOM have sought the assistance of the Centre in locating non-resident investors for the establishment of new industries. However, the State Government made a suggestion that a Special Cell could be established by the Centre to deal with their applications expeditiously. It has been clarified that the present work load would not justify the creation of a Cell and that it could be considered if the number of proposals increases in future.

Cancellation of Plan to manufacture AN-32 Aircraft at Kanpur Division

6507. SHRI HANNA MOLLAH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the plan to manufacture AN-32 aircraft at the Kanpur Division has been cancelled;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to manufacture this aircraft indigenously; and

(d) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The plan to manufacture AN-32 aircraft was dropped on techno-economic considerations.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

विदेशी मुद्रा के तस्करों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही

6508. **श्री राम प्यारे पनिका** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने विदेशी मुद्रा के तस्करों के विरुद्ध कड़ी कार्यवाही करने का निर्णय लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार को उनके गिरोह के बारे में कोई जानकारी प्राप्त हुई है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन गिरोहों को खत्म करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा की जाने वाली प्रस्तावित कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार उनका पता लगाने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही कर रही है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) से (ङ) सीमाशुल्क विभाग के निवारक और आसूचना तंत्र को सुदृढ़ बना दिया गया है जिससे तस्करों के बड़े गिरोहों का पता लगाया जा सके तथा उन्हें निष्क्रिय बनाया जा सके । वर्ष 1981 के दौरान सीमाशुल्क अधिकारियों ने विदेशी मुद्रा की तस्करी में ग्रस्त 50 व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया ।

विदेशी मुद्रा की तस्करी में ग्रस्त पाए गए व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ कानून के अनुसार उपयुक्त कार्यवाही शुरू कर दी गई थी जिसमें विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 के उपबंधों को लागू करना भी शामिल है।

Ban on Import of Surgical Dressings by Singapore from India

6509. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Singapore Government has banned the import of surgical dressings from India ;

(b) if so, what are the reasons thereof ; and

(c) the names of the companies which have been exporting surgical dressings to that country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) According to the information furnishrd by the Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics Export Promotion Council, which is looking after exports of surgical dressings from India, following are the regular exporters of surgical dressings to Singapore :

(i) M/s. Jayer & Co., Calcutta.

(ii) M/s. B. N. Sarder & Sons, Calcutta ; and

(iii) M/s. Sardar Surgicals, Calcutta.

Applications for appointment on Compassionate Grounds

6510. SWAMI INDERVESH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many applications have been received for appointment on compassionate grounds as per Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs O. M. No. 14014/11/79-Estt. (D) dated 20 September, 1979 :

(b) how many persons have been appointed under the above-said order; how many cases are pending for appointment and what are the reasons for delay; and

(c) how much time will be taken for their appointment on compassionate grounds?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected.

Grievances of Armed Forces Pensioners

6511. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the grievances of the Armed Forces Pensioners;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to redress their grievances ;

(c) whether North Arcot District Armed Forces Pensioners' Association has submited any memorandum in this respect; and

(d) if so, the details of the memorandum and the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (d). A statement is atteched.

Statement

Government have been receiving from time to time representations and memorandum from the Exservicemen and their Associations regarding their pensionary matter. Recently, Shri C. Palaniappan, M.P., has on 3rd March 1982 forwarded a representation from the General Secretary, North Arcot District Armed Forces Pensioners Association to Defence Minister. The position in respect of the issues raised by the association is given below :

(*i*) *Replacement of Pension act 1871 and Setting up of Pensioners Advisory Committee.*

The Pension Act 1871 does not in any way adversely affect the interest of the pensioners. Rather, it is a protective law. For example, Section 11 of the Act protects pension against attachment. The Pension Act does not regulate the rates of pension. As such its replacement would not make any difference. The rates of pension and grant thereof are regulated by the Pension Regulations of the three Services and the various instructions issued from time to time. Any liberalisation of the Pension Rules can be achieved by amending these Regulations or by issue of executive instructions and not by scrapping the Pension Act 1871. There is, therefore, no need for replacing the Pension Act by a fresh law or for setting up a pensioners advisory committee.

Incidentally, Government have already introduced the Pension Amendments Bill, 1981, with a view to enabling the pensioners to make nominations for drawal of arrears of pension which might remain undisbursed at the time of death of the pensioners.

(*ii*) *Minimum Pension*

The Finance Minister has recently proposed in his budget speech to raise the minimum retiring pension and family pension including relief to Rs. 150/- p.m. and Rs. 140/- p.m., respectively.

(*iii*) *Grant of same rate of dearness allowance for Pensioners and serving Employees.*

The Third Pay Commission had recommended that the serving employees should be granted one instalment of dearness allowance for every 8 point increase in the 12 monthly average of price index. In the case of pensioners, the Commission had recommended the grant of one instalment of relief at 5% of pension subject to a minimum of Rs. 5/- and a maximum of Rs. 25/- p.m., for every 16 point increase in the 12 monthly average of price index. These recommendations were accepted by the Government and relief

to serving employees and pensioners were being granted accordingly. The Government have now made further improvement in this regard and the relief to pensioner is now being granted at 2½% of pension subject to a minimum of Rs. 2.50 and a maximum of Rs. 12.50 p.m. for every 8 point increase in the price index.

(iv) Grant of Family Pension to the Widows of P.S.E. 1-1-64 Retirees.

Based on a similar scheme on the civil side, the existing Ordinary Family Pension Scheme for service personnel was introduced from 1-1-64 and is applicable only to those who retired on or after this date, in keeping with the general policy of the Govt. to give only prospective effect to liberalisations in the pension rules.

(v) *Disparity in Pension*

Retirement benefits of all Government servants, both civilians and servicemen, are regulated under the rules in force at the time of their retirement, and that liberalisations in the Pension Rules are given only prospective effect as a matter of general policy. It was in keeping with this policy that the revised rates made effective from 1-4-79 as a result of the introduction of a new formula for assessment of pension were not given retrospective effect to cover those who had retired prior to this date. As regards protection of the purchasing power of pensioners, they have been granted relief from time to time to compensate them for the rising cost of living. Apart from this, as per the recent announcement of the Finance Minister, the retiring pension and the family pension including relief would be raised to Rs. 150/- and Rs. 140/- p.m. respectively.

(vi) Restoration of Commuted Pension.

Service pensioners, like civil pensioners, have an option (i) either to draw their full quantum of pension every month for the rest of life, or (ii) to commute a portion thereof and to draw the same in one lumpsum instead of getting it every month. While opting for the latter they undertake to forgo the commuted portion of pension for life, and draw only the residual amount of pension every month. If they live beyond the period for which commutation is assessed, the pension commuted is not revived. Similarly, no recovery is effected if the pensioner dies earlier. This is, however, not peculiar to the Armed Forces pensioners alone, but applies equally to civilian pensioners, and as such the question of restoring the commuted portion of pension is to be considered in the over-all context. This scheme has to be viwed as part of package which is based on the longevity of the entire lot retired employees and that this is in the nature of life insurance, the financial viability of which depends on a balance losses and gains. The issue is therefore the concern of the Ministry of Finance.

Goods Imported out of IMF Loan

6512. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the specific items and categories of goods to be imported out of I.M.F. loans and their ratio to the total ;

(b) whether it is within the power of Government of India to import only latest technology and capital goods not available internally :

(c) if so, whether Government are going to exercise this option ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) The extended arrangement

with the IMF is intended to support the medium terms structural adjustment programme which is an integral part of the Sixth Five Year Plan : it is not related to imports of specific items.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Import Duty on Edible Oils

6513. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that there is 150 per cent import duty on import of edible oil imported by private importers ;

(b) is it also a fact that there is a total ban on import of edible oil by private importers; and

(c) are Government aware that this superfluous duty is affecting market trends and encouraging speculators for sheer calculation values?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) The existing rates of Customs duty on edible oils are as follows:—

	Basic Duty	Aux. Duty
(i) Fixed vegetable oils, fluid or solid, crude, refined or purified, but excluding rapeseed oil and soyabeen oil	125%	30%
(ii) Rapeseed oil and Soyabeen oil	45%	15%

(b) In the import policy for 1981-82, there was a limited provision for import of palm oil and coconut oil as replenishment against exports. The policy for 1982-83 has not so far been announced.

(c) Government have no such information.

Discussion with World Bank President for I.D.A, Loan

6514. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Minister had a discussion with the President of the World Bank Mr. Clausens for an IDA loan of four bilion dollars : and

(b) what is the result of the discussion and what are the conditions laid down by the World Bank for this loan ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b). A World Bank team led by Mr. A. W. Clausen, President visited India from January 18 to January 23, 1982. Discussions with the team covered the general situation of IDA commitments in the next two years, particularly with reference to India's share based on the allocation criteria of the World Bank, but there was no discussion regarding an I D A loan of $ 4 billion.

Indo-France Collaboration in field of Defence Equipment

6515. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and France have signed a Memorandum of Understanding for wide ranging collaboration in the field of defence equipment and its manufacture in this country ;

(b) if so, whether any final decision has so far been taken in the matter ;

(c) the defence items which will be covered under this agreement; and

(d) whether it will cover a final deal on purchase of 40 Mirage-2000 — a futuristic aircraft in a flyaway condition?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (d). The Governments of India and France have signed a Memorandum of Understanding for the procurement and manufacture in India of defence equipment of interest to the Government of India. It will not be in the interest of national security to disclose details. Negotiations for the procurement of Mirage-2000 aircraft are underway with the concerned French Companies.

Agricultural Project by IFAD

6516. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of agricultural projects for assistance in the poorest part of India selected by the International Fund for Agricultural Development recently ;

(b) the names of such projects already being assisted by the above fund ; and

(c) the quantum of assistance extended by the Fund ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The following projects are currently being assisted by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) :

1.	Bhima Command Area Development Project :	SDRs 38.5 million ($50.0 million)
2.	Rajasthan Command Area Development Project ;	SDRs 42.7 million $55.0 million)
3.	Sunderban Development Project	SDRs 13.35 million ($17.5 million)

In addition, negotiation have been completed for assistance of SDRs 21.9 million ($25.066 million) for the Madhya Pradesh Medium Irrigation Project.

A pipeline of projects has been posed to IFAD for possible future assistance. The actual projects to be tied up for assistance will depend upon future discussions with IFAD and the status of project preparation.

Amendment of article 276 of the Constitution RE: Taxes on Professions Etc.

6517. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) do Government intend to amend Article 276 of the Constitution relating to taxes on professions, trade, callings and employments, if so, the details; and

(b) if not, have Government received requests from the local authorities to amend it and the reasons for not amending?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) This Ministry had recently received a request from the Government of Gujrat proposing that the ceiling of Rs. 250 for the levy of tax on professions specified in Article 276 of the Constitution be amended and raised to Rs. 2500 per annum. This matter was considered and it was felt that an increase in the rate of profession tax would impose further hardships on the salaried classes, particularly those in the lower slabs due to the fact that this expenditure is not allowed as a deduction for income tax purposes.

It was noticed that the highest rate of profession tax in some States was at present being levied on those drawing a salary of Rs. 18,000/- per annum and above, which showed that the increased rates of profession tax would fall on people in lower income slabs. All these, it was felt, would run counter to policy of liberalising the taxation rates in the lower income tax slabs. In view of this, the Gujarat Government's suggestion in this regard has not been agreed to.

Posts of Sr. P.As given to Departmental Candidates to be filled by U.P.S.C. Examinees

6518. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR :
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI :
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of posts of Senior P. As. meant to be filled by UPSC Examinees are given to departmental candidates on ad hoc basis ; and

(d) if so, the consideration for not promoting against such vacancies the already available/qualified UPSC examinees who could not come in the merit list for want of vacancies by drawing up a panel of such left over stenographers from the year the Examination for Sr. P. As. was instituted ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) & (b). As per the AFHQ Stenographers Service Rules, 50% of the vacancies of Sr. PAs. are filled from Grade 'C' Stenographers selected on the result of the Limited Departmental Competitive Examination held by the UPSC in the order of their merit ; the remaining 50% are filled from the eligible Stenographers Grade 'C' in the order of their seniority subject to the rejection of the unfit. Any short term vacancies remaining unfilled by temporary (ad hoc) promotion from eligible Stenographers Grade 'C' on the basis of seniority subject to the rejection of the unfit. Such temporary (ad hoc) promotions are, however, terminated when persons included in the Select List become available to fill the vacancies.

As the Select List drawn by the UPSC is on the basis of comparative merit, the question of considering candidates not included in the List for promotion against temporary vacancies, does not arise.

Subsidy for Coir Goods

6519. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has been taken by Government regarding giving subsidy or cash incentive for the coir goods that are exported, considering the slump in the foreign market and to step up export;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when a final decision will be taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c). Cash compensatory support on certain varieties of coir and coir goods was available upto 31-3-1982. The general policy of the government on cash assistance beyond 31-3-82 is not yet finalised.

Payment for supply of Aluminium Sulphate to Tanzania

6520. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Tanzanian Ministry of Water and Energy has refused to accept Indian

consignment of aluminium sulphate estimated to be of the value of about 375,000 dollars;

(b) whether it was supplied by Govt. or by a private party, if supplied by a private party, the names thereof ; and

(c) whether the payment was given to the supplier or it is withheld ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Yes Sir, the Tanzanian Ministry of Water and Energy has refused to accept the Indian consignment of aluminium sulphate.

(b) The aluminium sulphate has been supplied by a private party, namely M/s. Savji J. N. Jethwa and Sons, Bombay.

(c) The Indian supplier of aluminium sulphate has received the payment in full.

Ban on Import of Stainless Steel Scrap, etc.

6521. SHRI S. T. QUADRI : Will the Mininter of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering total ban on import of stainless steel scrap, defectives, circles under any type of licences to avoid unnecessary draining of scarce foreign exchange; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to avoid these imports ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). The import policy for 1982-83 has not yet been announced. It is not possible to give any details at this stage.

Pension Cases of Rubber Board pending with Government

6522. SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the number of Rubber Board pensioners whose claims for pension are pending decision with the Ministry for the following periods :—

(i) upto two years after retirement;

(ii) upto 5 years after retirement:

(iii) upto 13 years after retirement;

(b) the number of cases decided by the Ministry during the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken to speed up the cases ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). No claims of Rubber Board Pensioners are pending with the Ministry of Commerce. The Rubber Board is competent to settle pension claims as per rules.

Facilities for Passengers at Palam Airport

6523. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the facilities for passengers at the Palam airport are not commensurate with the rush of passengers there; and

(b) if so, the nature of steps that are being taken inter-alia to at least improve the standards of sanitation?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA) : (a) and (b). It is true that existing facilities at Delhi airport are not adequate to cater to the passengers during peak hours or rush due to bunching of flights. However, to improve the standard of sanitation, six toilets have already been renovated and the other seven are under renovation.

As a long term measure the International Airports Authority of India has started the construction of a new international departure building at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.76 crores, to be completed by October, 1982.

Platforms constructed by D.C.B. on Service Roads

6524. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 2310 on 5th March, 1982 regarding platform constructed by D.C.B. on Service Roads and state ;

(a) what was the necessity to construct the platforms to store kerosine oil in the open in Delhi Cantonment ;

(b) what were the reasons for constructing these platforms for two kerosine oil dealers and not for others ;

(c) what is the intention of the authorities to separate the inflammable items from other merchandise goods ; if so, would separate spaces for all other types of inflammable items be provided ; and

(d) would these platforms be removed/demolished ; if not the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (c). Government are not directly concerned with the subject matter of the question. The Cantonment Board are the licensing authority under the Cantonment Act, 1924 and under this authority it may licence platforms etc. for the sale of kerosine oil after taking into account the safety regulations applicable for the sale of inflammable items.

(d) Does not arise.

D. A. to Public Undertaking Employees

6525. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the basis on which D. A. is given to public undertaking employees etc;

(b) what was the origin of the system and what was the compulsion therefor at that time; and

(c) what is Government's present decision on the system of giving DA to these employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA) (a) to (c). A jointly negotiated agreement towards a wage settlement in steel enterprise in October 1970 provided for variable D. A. at the rate of Rs. 1.30 per point shift in AICPI 1960-100. The agreement covered the public sector steel units as well as Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd, a plant in private sector. Subsequently, the Bharat Heavy Electrical Ltd. also adopted the same quantum of neutralisation for their wage settlement. When the Third Pay Commission reported, the quantum of neutralisation visualised for the lowest paid Central Government employee was lower than Rs. 1.30 per point shift. Government, however, decided to retain the quantum of

neutralisation in public sector enterprises and in the process of rationalisation of minimum wage for public sector enterprises aimed at immunizing the lowest paid worker in public sector enterprise from rises in cost of living index. Government have not under consideration any proposal to change the quantum of neutralisation.

Amount spent on Republic Day Celebrations

6526. SHRI C. PALANIAPPAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount spent on Republic Day celebrations for 1982 at New Delhi ; and

(b) how many people attended the Republic Day Parade on 26-1-82 at New Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) Arrangements in connection with celebration of Republic Day in New Delhi are made by various agencies such as Central Ministries/ Departments, State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations, local bodies and other official and non-official agencies. The practice has been that the expenditure on various items is borne by the agencies which are concerned with particular items/activities. Full account of expenditure incurred by various agencies is not collected and exhibited under one head of expenditure relating to Republic Day. It is, therefore, not possible to give a total figure of expenditure.

(b) The Republic Day Parade in New Delhi commences from Vijay Chowk and covering a distance of approximately 15 kms terminates at Red Fort. All along the route, the Parade is witnessed by the people. Seating encloures are provided only on a small portion of the route on Rajpath between Rafi Marg and Man Singh Road. No tally has been made of the people who might have witnessed the Parade.

अहमदाबाद हवाई अड्डे को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा घोषित किया जाना

6527. **श्री नरसिंह मकवाना :**
श्री आर० पी० गायकवाड़ :

क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अहमदाबाद हवाई अड्डे को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा घोषित किये जाने से संबंधित गुजरात सरकार के आवेदन पत्र पर क्या निर्णय लिया गया है और इसे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा कब तक बना दिया जाएगा ;

(ख) अमृतसर और त्रिवेन्द्रम हवाई अड्डों की तरह बाहर से आने तथा यहां से बाहर जाने वाले अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय उड़ानों के लिए, अहमदाबाद हवाई अड्डे में स्टाप बनाने का प्रबंध करने में क्या कठिनाइयां महसूस की जा रही हैं ; और

(ग) विदेशों से आने-जाने वाले गुजरात के यात्रियों की बढ़ती हुई संख्या को ध्यान में रखते हुए अमृतसर और त्रिवेन्द्रम हवाई अड्डों की तरह अहमदाबाद हवाई अड्डे में व्यवस्था करने में क्या कठिनाइयां महसूस की जा रही हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) से (ग) एयर इंडिया देश के किसी भी विमान क्षेत्र से अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय उड़ानें परिचालित कर सकती है । यद्यपि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय यात्रियों की संख्या

में वृद्धि हुई है तथापि इस यातायात से अहमदाबाद से उड़ानों का परिचालन करने का औचित्य सिद्ध नहीं होता। अहमदाबाद विमान क्षेत्र पर परिचालनात्मक सुविधाएं सीमित हैं। वर्तमान धावनपथ पर केवल छोटी दूरी वाले सैक्टरों पर बोइंग 707 विमानों के सीमित परिचालन किये जा सकेंगे। बोइंग-707 तथा बोइंग-747 विमानों के परिचालन के लिये यह विमान क्षेत्र उपयुक्त नहीं है।

Statement of President, Punjab Haryana and Delhi Chamber of Commerce to reduce Direct Taxes.

6528. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the recent statement of the President, Punjab, Haryana and Delhi Chamber of Commerce that the rates of direct taxes should be reduced with a view to boost economic growth, increase the revenue of Government and curb tax evasion and generation of black money; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA)

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government's views in the matter are reflected in the Finance Bill, 1982.

Following of Government of India Rules by L. I. C.

6529. SHRI DAULAT SINHJI JADEJA :
SHRI R.P. YADAV :
SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that in all the Ministries of the Government of India as also in all State Governments suitable provisions have been made in rules where under the Head of the Department has been given the power to offer employment to a member of the family of a Government servant who dies in harness ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Life Insurance Corporation does not have any such rules and as such, the dependents of emplyoees dying in harness are not being given employment in the Corporation ;

(c) if so, in how many cases the serving employees in different branches of Life Insurance Corporation in Delhi died during 1981 and applications for employment of the deceased's dependents received with the names of the applicants ; and

(d) the reasons for not making such a provision as referred to at (a) above and whether Government porpose to offer jobs to one of the dependents of employees died in 1981 and make the rule applicable to all other branches ?

THE DEPUTY MINSTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The Ministry of Home Affairs has formulated a scheme to provide employment to relatives of employees who die in harness in so far as the Central Government employees are concerned. The State Governments are, however, indepndent in matters relating to conditions of service of their employees although they generally follow the Central guidelines in these matters.

(b) The Life Insurance Corporation of India has also framed rules to provide employment to relatives of the deceased employee subject to certain conditions.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Does not arise.

Import of Coconut oil under the names of Coconut Acid oil and Industrial Oil

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the import of coconut oil under the names of coconut acid oil and under the label of industrial oils had led to steep fall in the price of coconut oil, creating alarming situation in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the import of coconut edible oils continues under different names in order to evade duty; and

(c) the steps proposed by Government to check further fall in the price of local coconut oil which is a source of livelihood to millions of farmers specially in Kerala?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) Government have no such information.

(b) According to the information so far available about 321 MT of coconut acid oil (declared as non-edible) has been imported at Cochin Customs Port.

(c) Import of Coconut oil is canalised through State Trading Corporation of India Ltd. The STC have not made any imports so far. The import policy for Registered Exporters for 1981-82 provided for only limited import of coconut oil/copra as replenishment against export. The policy for 1982-83 has not yet been announced.

Total Amount of Estate Duty Collected from Agricultural Land

6531. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of Estate Duty collected from Agricultural land in the country during each of the last three years separately ;

(b) the total expenditure incurred on collection of Estate Duty from agricultural land during the last three years, separately ; and

(c) do Government propose to abolish the Estate Duty on agricultural land in the near future, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA) : (a) The total amount of Estate Duty collected from Agricultural lands in the country during each of the last 3 years is :—

Year	Amount (in thousands of rupees)
1978-79	8116
1979-80	6545
1980-81	7751

(b) The total expenditure incurred on collection of Estate Duty from Agricultural lands during the last 3 years is :—

Year	Amount (in thousands of rupees)
1978-79	611
1979-80	485
1980-81	586

(c) No, Sir.

Under entry 48 of the State list in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, Estate Duty in respect of agricultural land is a State subject. Hence, an initiative for the discontinuance of the levy of Estate Duty in respect of agricultural land in any State should appropriately come from the concerned State Government.

While the discontinuance of the levy of Estate Duty on agricultural land in any State would involve an amendment of the Estate Duty Act, 1953 through an Act of Parliament, such an amendment could be passed by Parliament only if the Legislatures of two more States pass resolutions to that effect and any amendment so passed shall apply to such States. Such an amendment would also apply to any other State by which it is adopted afterwards by resolution passed in that behalf by the House or, as the case may be, Houses of the Legislature of that State.

Proposal to connect District Centres by Airways

6532. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to connect district centres by airways; and

(b) if so, when the scheme will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A.P. SHARMA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

आयकर अधिनियम के अधीन कर निर्धारण के लिये अनिर्णीत पड़े कम्पनी के मामले

6533. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि आयकर अधिनियम के अधीन 1 जनवरी, 1981 को कर निर्धारण के लिये कंपनी के कितने मामले अनिर्णीत थे और 1 मार्च, 1982 तक कितने मामले निपटाये गये और शेष कितने मामले अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं तथा कितने प्रतिशत मामले निपटाये जा चुके हैं ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : 30-11-1981 को उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार विचाराधीन पड़े मामलों के निपटान (पेंन्डिग डिस्पोजल) और क्रमिक निपटान (प्रोग्रेसिव डिस्पोजल) के आंकड़े निम्नानुसार हैं :—

1. वित्तीय वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान निपटान के लिए विचाराधीन पड़े कम्पनी कर निर्धारणों की संख्या	95,303
2. उनका 1-4-1981 से 30-11-1981 तक क्रमिक निपटान	23,194
3. 30-11-1981 की स्थिति के अनुसार इतिशेष	72,109
4. (1) के प्रति (2) का प्रतिशत-अनुपात	32.16

1-1-1981 से 31-3-1981 तक की अवधि में निपटाये गये कम्पनी कर निर्धारणों की संख्या 7706 है ।

Targets fixed for Investments in Priority and non-Priority Sectors

6534. SHRI R. L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had fixed targets for investments in the priority and non-priority sectors through the nationalised banks for the year 1981; and if so, the details thereof for each sector ;

(b) whether the nationalised banks were able to achieve the targets set by themselves and if so, the extent thereof in regard to each sector ;

(c) what are the reasons for not achieving the targets, if any and whether Government's targets fully met the requirements of industry, and if not, what was the gap between the demand of the industry and the targets fixed by Government for Banks' assistance ; and

(d) whether the targets of Banks' investment both in priority and non-priority sectors for the year 1982 have been worked out ; if so the details thereof and to what extent these meet the needs of increased demand of the industry to achieve the objectives of 'a year of productivity' ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). No specific sectorwise targets for credit deployment for the public sector banks were stipulated by the Government or the Reserve Bank of India. The advice given to the banks by the latter was for the overall expansion of credit during 1981-82, which was sought to be maintained within the level of expansion in 1980-81. Specific targets have been given to the banks for enlarging credit to priority sectors to be attained by March 1985. Thus banks have been asked to raise the share of the priority sectors in the aggregate credit to 40 per cent by March 1985 and that of agriculture to 16 per cent. Banks have also been advised to endeavour to increase the flow of credit to weaker sections of the society through active involvement in the implementation of the New 20 Point Programme and the Integrated Rural Development Programme.

Data available upto March 12, 1982 show that the net bank credit expanded by Rs. 4418 crores during 1981-82 as compared to the expansion of Rs. 3587 crores in the corresponding period last year. Net non-food credit expansion was of the order of Rs. 3825 crores and Rs. 3637 crores respectively. Quick estimates of sectoral deployment of bank credit available upto November, 1981, show that the priority sectors accounted for 37.6 per cent of the net bank credit as compared to 35.0 per cent twelve months before. Of the incremental gross credit during 1981-82 (upto November), the priority sectors accounted for 58.5 per cent.

(c) and (d). The Reserve Bank have not yet announced the credit policy for 1982-83. However, the expansion of credit is regulated by the Reserve Bank taking into account the overall economic situation, including genuine requirements of increased production, the need for securing improved productivity of credit by enforcing more efficient fund management and the need and scope for securing a reduction in the reliance of larger borrowers on short-term borrowings for meeting long-term needs.

Promotion Avenues for Senior Civilian Superintendents E/M and B/R Grade I and II

6535. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Senior Civilian Superintendents E/M and B/R grade I and II have no avenues of promotion in spite of their having served for more than 15 years in a particular grade.

(b) whether it is also a fact that some of them are not getting annual increments having reached the maximum of their scale of pay; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to improve the promotional prospects of such officers in order to bring them at par with officers serving in the sister organisations viz, CPWD, P&T, etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Since promotions to higher grades depend upon the availability of vacancies, some Superintendents Grade I are not earning annual increments having reached the maximum of their pay scales.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Loans sanctioned under Integrated Rural Development Programme

6536. SHRI R. PRABHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount of loan sanctioned and number of applicants to whom such loans were sanctioned State-wise by the nationalised banks under the Integrated Rural Development Programme during the year 1980-81?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): A statement is attached which provides information relating to total credit mobilised state-wise during 1980-81 through commercial banks/ Co-operatives and the number of families assisted, under Integrated Development Programme. Separate data in respect of beneficiaries assisted by the nationalised banks only is not readily available.

Statement

IRDP—Progress during 1980-81

Name of the State/ Union Territories	Total term credit disbursed	Through Cooperative	Through Commercial banks	No. of families assisted
1	2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh	2492.63	904.90	1587.75	147962
2. Assam	30.36	14.83	15.53	5594
3. Bihar	1356.75	341.69	1015.06	138956
4. Gujarat	620.78	42.09	578.69	74261
5. Haryana	577.82	230.92	346.90	52700
6. Himachal Pradesh	125.25	34.06	91.19	48090
7. Jammu & Kashmir	117.33	12.13	105.20	9357
8. Karnataka	799.35	184.94	614.41	63906
9. Kerala	354.70	136.45	218.25	33510

1	2	3	4	5
10. Madhya Pradesh	1105.14	382.14	723.00	135598
11. Maharashtra	1437.92	735.24	702.68	25414
12. Manipur	—	—	—	2768
13. Meghalaya	—	—	—	5261
14. Nagaland	—	—	—	116721
15. Orissa	1132.22	710.92	421.30	101781
16. Punjab	920.69	65.71	854.98	102694
17. Rajasthan	1992.69	947.52	1045.09	155232
18. Sikkim	—	—	—	29
19. Tamil Nadu	2234.89	696.92	1537.97	219688
20. Tripura	134.79	21.93	112.86	11006
21. Uttar Pradesh	4124.37	1894.10	2230.27	1310716
22. West Bengal	256.88	148.11	108.77	37415
Union Territories				
23. A & N Islands	—	—	—	*NA
24. Arunchal Pradesh	—	—	—	*NA
25. Chandigarh	—	—	—	*NA
26. D & N Haveli	—	—	—	*NA
27. Delhi	22.46	—	22.46	4259
28. Goa, Daman Diu	56.62	1.94	54.68	12426
29. Lakshadweep	—	—	—	*NA
30. Mizoram	—	—	—	*NA
31. Pondicherry	8.22	0.95	7.29	272
ALL INDIA	19901.78	7507.47	12394.31	2775613

*Not available

Development and Welfare Schemes for Weaker Sections in Bihar

6537. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any plan has recently been framed by Government for the development and welfare scheme aimed at bettering the lot of weaker sections in Bihar with the help of banks for increasing the flow of credit to rural and semi-urban areas for reducing imbalances in line with the national objectives; and

(b) if so, the number of banks increased during last five years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) In the context of the Government's policy to accelerate rural development and provide opportunities for gainful self-employment to the people, particularly in the rural areas, with the objective of enabling these below the poverty line to come up above this level by the end of the VIth Five Year Plan, banks have been asked to raise the flow of their credit to the priority sectors, so as to raise the share of these sectors in aggregate bank credit to the level of 40 per cent by March 1985. They have also been asked to ensure that agriculture accounts for 16 per cent of their aggregate credit by that

date. Banks have also been asked to actively involve themselves in the implementation of the 20 Point Programme, particularly in the Integrated Rural Development Programme directed towards the rural poor. Bank branches in Bihar also are expected to actively pursue these objectives.

In the context of these objectives, the branch expansion programmes of the banks also have had to be reoriented towards improving the spatial coverage in the rural areas. The Reserve Bank have accordingly formulated a new branch licensing policy for the three years 1982-83 to 1984-85, which aims to achieve, by March 1985, a banking coverage of one bank office, on an average, for 17,000 population in the rural and semi-urban areas, with Community Development Blocks as unit. In terms of this policy 1106 additional licences are estimated to be required for branch opening at rural/semi-urban centres in Bihar during the three years of the policy.

(b) The table below sets out the number of offices of commercial banks functioning in Bihar as at the end of 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980 & 1981 (November) :

As on 31st Decemmber	No. of offices
1977	1306
1978	1498
1979	1775
1980	2233
1981 (Upto November)	2540

Co-ordination between Nationalised Banks, Joint Stock Banks and Cooperative Banks

6538. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to stated :

(a) is there proper co-ordination between nationalised banks, joint stock banks and co-operative banks; and

(b) has any final decision been taken in respect of the Reserve Bank's circular placing restrictions on the opening of new co-operative banks or branches of existing co-operative banks ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) (a) Reserve Bank of India has been progressively taking various measures to ensure proper co-ordination between the commercial banks, regional rural banks and co-operatives. The new branch licensing policy for the period 1982-85 has also been formulated keeping this in view. Co-ordination Committees have also been functioning at various levels for ensuring operational co-ordination in deployment of credit in the priority sectors and within that to the weaker sectors.

(b) The temporary embargo placed by the Reserve Bank in September and November, 1981 has been lifted with the announcement of the new branch licensing policy. The applications for opening of new urban co-operative banks and/or new branches in metropolitan centres are being considered by the Reserve Bank on merits of each case.

Ad-doc Assistance by R.B.I. to Commercial Banks

6540. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV :
SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India had agreed to give ad-hoc assistance to the commercial banks for meeting their obligations to sugar, tractors, trucks and other key sectors in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Reserve Bank of India provides discretionary refinance on a selective case by case-basis, after taking into account the overall resources of the concerned banks, the seasonal credit requirements of certain vital sectors, etc.

Procurement of Tea Machinery and CTC Machines by Tea Estates

6541. SHRI SATISH PARSAD SINGH :
SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1119 on the 8th May, 1981 regarding hire purchase scheme of Tea Board and state :

(a) whether the said applicant tea estates are still awaiting final orders in regard to their procurement of various tea machinery and CTC machines ;

(b) whether some of the applicant tea estates are located in the notified backward districts of the State of Tripura and despite that fact they are being denied proper opportunity to develop due to abnormal delay in this matter ; and

(c) what further steps are being contemplated to help these applicant tea estates/companies so as to ensure that machinery as asked for is installed during the season 1982 itself ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) The position is as follows :—

1. Harishnagar T E—Applications sanctioned.
2. Manuavally T E—Tractor application sanctioned. For CTC machine the party has been requested to furnish accounts for 1980-81 and proforma accounts for 1981 and also to indicate how they propose to meet the Hire Purchase repayment commitments in view of their weak financial position.
3. Pearcherra T E—Applications sanctioned.
4. Kalyanpur T E—Application kept in abeyance at the request of the applicant.
5. Dharmanagar T E—Party has been requested to submit accounts for 1980, for considering their application.

(b) Tea Board always gives special consideration to applications received from tea estates in Tripura.

(c) In so far as the Tea Board is concerned, immediately after sanction the applicants are advised to deposit earnest money, execute agreements and furnish the required guarantees. Thereafter, purchase order is issued in favour of the supplier and copy endorsed to the applicant. Actual installation of machinery depends on cooperation between the hirer and supplier.

Export of Agricultural Items

6542. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the agricultural items which have been exported during the financial year 1981-82 ;

(b) which one of the exported items has maximum potentiality in foreign markets ; and

(c) the total amount of foreign exchange earned by the export of the said items upto February, 1982 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) Agricultural items excluding plantation crops like tea, coffee and cardamom which have been exported during 1981-82 are tobacco, cashew, processed foods, spices, oil cakes, seasam seeds, niger seeds, HPS groundnuts, Castor Oil, Shellac, Barley, rice & sugar.

(b) The potentiality for agricultural items differ from market to market and hence it is not possible to pinp oint any one commodity wit h maximum potential.

(c) The total amount of foreign exchange earned by the export of said items from April to December, 1981 is Rs. 894.24* crores.

*These figures are provisional.

Number of Executives of Public Undertakings who stayed in Star Hotels on Official Tours

6543. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) number of executives of Public Undertakings who stayed in 3-Star, 4-Star and 5-Star hotlels while on official tour during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 ;

(b) total amount spent on their boarding and lodging ;

(c) whether it is a fact that they enjoy much more facilities of boarding than high officers in Government service of their status; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Sea-plane Service for Lakshadweep Islands

6544. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal to have a sea plane service for Lakshadweep Islands is under consideration ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal ;

(c) the outcome of the studies made in this regard ; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A.P. SHARMA) : (a) Indian Airlines has no such proposal under consideration.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Establishment of Cantonment near Jaisalmer City

6545. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) how for is the Defence Cantonment planned to be built from Jaisalmer City and has an environmental impact study been made from the cultural and tourism impairing point of view ; and

(b) if the Cantonment is too close to this city, the reasons why it has not been possible to establish it further away ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b). A final selection of the site for a military station at Jaisalmer has not so far been made.

Government is aware of the need for safeguarding the aesthetic, environmental and touristic apeal of Jaisalmer in finalizing the location.

Electrically operated Sliding Doors in Nationalised Banks

6546. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose considering to instal an electrically operated sliding door in all the nationalised banks, which would automatically close on pressing a button placed at one or two remote places and give siren simultaneously in order to prevent bank robberies ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b) Government have issued instructions to all the public sector banks to strengthen their internal security arragements, which includes among other things having an alarm system, etc. wherever considered necessary. It will not be in the interest of the security of the banks to indicate the details of these arrangements.

Export of Chillies

6547. SHRI N. SOUNDARAJAN Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the quantity of chillies proposed to be exported during the year 1982-83 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : Export of chillies is freely allowed without any quantitative restriction.

मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखाएं

6548. **श्री अरविन्द नेताम** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले में काम करने वाली राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखाओं की संख्या और नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) प्रत्येक शाखाओं द्वारा कितने लोगों और फर्मों को 2 लाख रुपये से अधिक का ऋण दिया गया है ;

(ग) जिलों में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक की प्रत्येक शाखा को 2 लाख रुपये से अधिक ऋण के लिए आदिवासियों से कितने आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं और उनमें से कितने आदिवासियों को ऋण दिया गया है ; और

(घ) इन शाखाओं द्वारा आदिवासियों को 2 लाख रुपये से अधिक का ऋण न देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि नवम्बर, 1981 के अंत की स्थिति के अनुसार मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले में क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों सहित सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के 60 कार्यालय कार्यरत थे। बैंकवार तथा केन्द्रवार ब्यौरे संलग्न विवरण में दिये गये हैं ,

(ख) से (घ) आंकड़े जिस रूप में मांगे गए हैं, वर्तमान सूचना प्रणाली से वे उस रूप में उपलब्ध नहीं होते। अलबत्ता, बैंकों को अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों से सम्बद्ध ऋणकर्त्ताओं को ऋण का प्रवाह बढ़ाने की सलाह दी गयी है। कमजोर वर्गों के ऋणकर्त्ताओं की कमजोर

आर्थिक स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए बैंकों से कहा गया है कि आवश्यक अनुभव/निपुणता वाले उद्यमकर्त्ताओं द्वारा प्रायोजित अर्थक्षम प्रयासों की वास्तविक ऋण आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करें और किसी अर्थक्षम प्रस्ताव को मात्र प्रतिभूति की अनुपलब्धता के आधार पर रद्द न करें।

विवरण

नवम्बर 1981 के अंत की स्थिति के अनुसार मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले में कार्यरत सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों की संख्या और नामों को दर्शाने वाला विवरण।

बैंक का नाम		केन्द्र का नाम
1.	भारतीय स्टेट बैंक	1. दांतेवाड़ा
		2. जगदलपुर (3 कार्यालय)
		3. कांकर
		4. कोंडव गांव
		5. नारायणपुर
		6. बीजापुर
		7. सुकमा
		8. भानू परतापुर
		9. किरान्दूल
		10. भोपाल पटनेम
		11. कोंटा
		12. केशकाल
		13. गीदम
		14. बचेली
		15. पालनजरे
		16. अन्तगढ़
		17. फारसगांव
		18. नाकुलकर
		19. बकावंद
		20. बस्तर
		21. दुर्दकोण्डल
		22. सारोना
		23. टोकपाल
		24. भैरमगढ़
		25. अबापल्ली
		26. लोहनदोगुड़
		27. अदावल विलेज
		28. मानपुरी विलेज
		29. बांदे
2.	बैंक आफ बड़ौदा	1. जगदलपुर
		2. दोरब्बा
3.	केनरा बैंक	1. जगदलपुर
4.	सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया	1. जगदलपुर
		2. बेल्लार
5.	देना बैंक	1. चरमा
		2. कांकर
6.	पंजाब नेशनल बैंक	1. जगदलपुर
7.	यूनियन बैंक आफ इंडिया	1. जगदलपुर
8.	यूनाइटेड कमर्शियल बैंक	1. चिदगढ़
		2. बोइलाडीला
9.	बस्तर क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक	1. जगदलपुर
		2. बरसूर
		3. कुरांडी
		4. माद्देड़
		5. कोरड़
		6. लन्जोरा
		7. टोंगपाल
		8. नांगूर
		9. नरहरपुर
		10. बनिया गांव
		11. धनपूंजी
		12. ओरेहा
		13. दोरनापाल
		14. विश्रामपुरी
		15. माकड़ी
		16. कूकानेर
		17. चोरोडोंगर
		18. उसूर

Prosecution Against Wholesale Traders of Match Boxes and Agarbatties in Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt.

6549. SHRI SHIBU SOREN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Cantonment Authorities have launched a prosecution against the wholesale traders of match boxes and agarbatties, particularly in Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt.

(b) the names and exact details of the wholesale traders of match boxes who are indulging in flame work business; and

(c) what measures Government have taken to prohibit the bulk storage and wholesale trading of match boxes especially at a place thickly populated and surrounded by poor inhabitants ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) ; (a) and (b). There are two such dealers in Delhi Cantt. One Shri Moti Ram of Tonga Shed No. 1/185/10, Sadar Bazar is a wholesale dealer in match boxes and agarbatties. The other Shri Kabul Chand of Shop No. II/40/10, Sadar Bazar is a wholesale dealer of match boxes. Both dealers have been carrying on trade without obtaining valid licences from the Delhi Cantt. Board. Prosecutions have been launched against them by the Board.

(c) The subject is entirely within the purview of the Cantonment Board, Delhi for taking such regulatory action as may be necessary. Delhi Cantt. Board have accordingly constituted a sub-committee to frame byelaws for stocking of inflammable material in their area.

Shortage of Staff in Banks

6550. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that banks suffer from an overall staff shortage of about 25,000 ; and

(b) if so, how do Government propose to stop overtime payments to the bank employees ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANRDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (d). No Sir. While manpower adjustments are being made all the time, Banks have not indicated any serious shortage of staff. Neither for that matter has the overtime been stopped altogether. However, in order to curb the rising trend in the payment of overtime in the public sector banks and in view of the reported unethical practices adopted by some bank employees to claim overtime, Government have advised the public sector banks that payment of overtime allowance should be made to the employees only when it becomes absolutely necessary and for the actual work done by the employees outside office hours in accordance with the workload related norms. Banks have also been requested to bring the overtime bill down to fifty per cent of last year.

Opening of Branches of Banks in Madhipura and Saharsa Districts of Bihar

6551. SHRI R.P. YADAV : Will the Miniter of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the list of existing branches of various banks including Rural Banks and of those proposed to be opened by the end of 1982 in Madhipura and Saharsa Districts in Bihar.

(b) the amount of loans advanced by them, the number of loan applications pending with them for more than two months and the reasons for delay in making payment ; and

(c) the action taken for keeping applications pending for more than two months ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The district Saharsa in Bihar was bifurcated into two districts namely Sharsa and Madhipure in May 1981. The Reserve Bank of India has reported that information regarding bank offices functioning in the new districts of Saharsa and Madhipura is not available separately. However, the names of the existing branches of various banks, including the Regional Rural Banks, in the erstwhile Saharsa Destrict as at the end of November 1981 are set out in the attached Statement-I

Similarly, available data relating to authorisations pending with various banks as at the end of November 1981, for opening their offices in the erstwhile Saharsa District are set out in the attached Statement—II The Banks have been asked to utilise the pending authorisations expeditiously.

(b) and (c). Available information shows the outstanding advances of Scheduled Commercial Banks including Regional Rural Banks as on 31st March, 1981 in erstwhile Saharsa District were Rs. 1,052 lakhs.

Although a provision has now been made under the new information system to collect and tabulate information regarding receipt and disposal of priority sector applications, the system has not yet stabilised and therefore, it is not possible at present to assess the pendancy of loan applications with the public sector banks. However, for minimising the delay, instructions have been issued to the banks, both in public and private sector, to dispose of loan applications for Rs. 10,000/- and less within a period of 3 to 4 weeks and those exceeding Rs. 10,000/- within a period of 3 months. The banks have also been advised to dispose of the applications received under Integrated Rural Development Programme (I.R.D.P) within a fortnight or so and to keep the Block Development Officers informed about it. The State Governments have also been advised to ensure that their agencies avoid bunching of applications and maintain, instead, a regular flow throughout the years.

Statement-I

Statement showing the number of branches of various Banks functioning in Saharsa District as at the end of November, 1981

Name of the Banks	Name of the Centre
1	2
State Bank of India	1. Behariganj
	2. Madhipura
	3. do
	4. Murliganj
	5. Saharsa
	6. do
	7. Supaul
	8. Simrahi Bazar
	9. Sonbarsa
	10. Singheshwar
	11. Tribeniganj
	12. Nirmali
	13. Simri-Bakhtiarpur
	14. Birpur
	15. Alamnagar
	16. Kishanganj
	17. Pratapganj
	18. Pachgachhia
	19. Karjain Bazar
	20. Supaul
	21. Behariganj-Agricultural Market yard
	22. Murliganj-Jairan Pur Agricultural market yard
	23. Chattarpur
Bank of India	1. Saharsa

1	2
Central Bank of India	1. Jairam Raghopur
	2. Saharsa
	3. Madhipur
	4. Nirmali
	5. Birpur
	6. Supaul
	7. Murliganj
	8. Bihariganj
Koshi Kshetriya Gramin Bank	1. Pipra
	2. Sour Bazar
	3. Kumarkhand
	4. Chausa
	5. Nauhatta
	6. Chhattarpur
	7. Salkhua
	8. Kishanpur
	9. Mahishi
	10. Marauna
	11. Zadiahat
	12. Bariahi
	13. Gwalpara
	14. Baluahat
	15. Saharsa
	16. Ganpatganj
	17. Tumha
	18. Baruari
	19. Mathai
	20. Patharghat
	21. Bhaptiahi
	22. Kunauli
	23. Puraini Bazar
	24. Rahta
	25. Sukhpur
	26. Maheshpur
	27. Babhangawa
	28. Qhara
	29. Ramnagar Mahesh
	30. Mahisarha
	31. Gamharia
	32. Balua Bazar
	33. Kulasan
	34. Bhatkjaur-A-Bazar
	35. Mahua Bazar

Statement-II

Statement showing the number of authorisations pending with various Banks as on 30-11-81 for opening Branches in Saharsa District

Name of the Bank	Name of the Centre
1	2
1. State Bank of India	1. Balua Bazar
2. Punjab National Bank	1. Saharsa
3. Koshi Kshetriya Gramin Bank	1. Basantpur
	2. Bariyahi Bazar
	3. Satar
	4. Dhabauli
	5. Baijnathpur
	6. Bhaptia
	7. Biratpur
	8. Kashnagar
	9. Sahsol
	10. Paharpur
	11. Sianabad
	12. Teliyahat
	13. Bhelwa
	14. Rasalpur
	15. Rajhanpur
	16. Chadrayan
	17, Budhma
	18. Chilarh
	19. Bhaura Ramnagar
	20. Shankarpur
	21. Sirsia
	22. Bhawanipur
	23. Bishanpur
	24. Jitapur
	25. Karauti Bazar
	26. Shayam
	27. Kujauri
	28. Khurhan
	29. Sonamukhi (Gangapur)

1	2
	30. Phulaut
	31. Bakaur Hat
	32. Hardi
	33. Kadampura
	34. Saraigarh
	35. Kataiya
	36. Laharniya
	37. Parsa Garhi
	38. Guria
	39. Barhara
	40. Ganeura
	41. Champanagar
	42. Ratanpur (Birpur)
	43. Parsa
	44. Madhubani
	45. Rajeshwari
	46. Sonbarsa

Establishment of Sainik Schools in Tripura and Arunachal Pradesh

6552. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the proposal made by Tripura and Arunachal Government to establish Sainik School in the State/Union Territory and the details of the action being taken in this regard;

(b) details of the location of the Sainik School in North Eastern Region States, State-wise; and

(c) the details of the proposal at present pending for opening Sainik Schools in the country, State-wise with the present number of Sainik Schools in the country, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) The Governments of Tripura and Arunachal Pradesh have proposed opening of a Sainik School each in the State/Union Territory. These Governments have been informed of the facilities to be provided by them before opening of a Sainik School can be sanctioned.

(b) In the North-Eastern region we have a Sainik School in Assam at Goalpara and another in Manipur at Imphal.

(b) The Governments of Bihar, Haryana, Karnataka and Maharashtra had also proposed opening of an additional Sainik School each in their States. These Governments have been informed of the facilities to be provided by them before sanction can be given for the opening of the Sainik Schools. The State Governments have not revised their proposals thereafter.

There are 18 Sainik Schools at present in the country at the rate of one per State in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Tax Evasion by Property Dealers and Contractors

6554. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of FINANCE pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that property dealers and small/medium sized contractors are big tax evaders and have accumulated large size unaccounted wealth;

(b) if so, have Government under taken the scrutiny of the assets possessed by these people as also their lockers/bank accounts and the amount of benami deal they may have resorted to unearth the big scandal; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA) : (a) and (b). In quite a few cases of property dealers and contractors the income-tax authorities had conducted search and seizure operations wherever the information gathered indicated tax evasion and called for such an action. Before finalising assessments in these cases the assessing officers have to look into all the factors having a bearing on determination of assessable income/wealth.

(c) Does not arise.

Management Cadre for Public Sector Organisation

6555. SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to develop a management cadre of professionals for the public sector organisatin ;

(b) do Government propose considering to take into the cadre people who have registered highly successful performance in the private sector; and

(c) do Government also propose considering to pay sufficiently remunerative wages not only to obtain services of such persons but also to retain their services for a long period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA) : (a) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to the development of professional managerial cadre in the public enterprises. As per the existing delegation of powers the public enterprises have the responsibility to develop suitable managerial cadres within the enterprises below the Board level. For this purpose, they have been entrusted with the responsibility of introducing appropriate schemes of cadre building and management development. Similar responsibility in respect of incumbents of Board level posts vests with the Government as laid down in the Government Resolution dated August 31, 1974, setting up the PESB.

(b) The policy of Government is to encourage managerial development from within the enterprises and the public enterprise system as a whole. If this source fails to throw up suitable candidates other sources like the Government services and private sector are tapped.

(c) Government realise the importance of providing suitable monetary incentives in order to attract the best talent for the public enterprises. However, this policy has to be considered not in isolation or only in relation to the compensation levels in the private sector but as a part of the entire public sector system.

Handling of Export of Castor Oil by Private Trade

6556. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering the export of castor oil presently canalised through the STC, to be handled by the private trade ;

(b) whether this is in view of the decline of exports in castor oil by the State Trading Corporation ; and

(c) what are the reasons and offers by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Issue of Free Tickets on I.A. and A.I.

6557. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any provision of issue of free tickets on the Indian Airlines and Air India ;

(b) if so, what is the process of issue of these free tickets ;

(c) what is the number of free tickets issued per month by I.A. and A.I. during 1981 ; and

(d) list of free tickets issued with names during the months of November and December, 1981 both by I.A. and A.I ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A.P. SHARMA) : (a) and (b) There is provision for issue of free tickets on Indian Airlines services for interline employees for duty/vacation travel, tour operators/promoters for sales promotion and for Public Relations purposes. These tickets are issued by the Regional authorities and departmental managers at headquarters as per powers delegated to them.

In so far as Air-India is concerned, Air-India provides free/rebated transportation to the following :

(i) Employees of the Corporation under the Air-India Employees' passage Regulations framed under the Air Corporations Act.

(ii) Staff of other carriers under IATA Regulations.

(iii) Specified categories of personnel when travelling to carry out duties specified by the Corporation.

(iv) Tourism Promotion Officials, Writers, Journalists, Photographers etc. in terms of Government mandatory order.

As and when requests are received for issue of free/rebated transportation in respect of categories specified above and also when mandatory orders are issued by the Government, free/rebated passages are issued by Air-India.

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

Ban on Import of Coco

6558. PROF. P. J. KURIEN ; Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) details of Coco imported during the last three years and reasons for the import ;

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that the research conducted at the initiative of CAMPCO, Mangalore has proved that Indian Coco is comparable to the best in the world and the alleged excess acidity is disproved ; and

(c) whether Government propose stopping import of all types of Coco on the above ground ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) A statement showing import of cocoa beans/powder during 1978-79 to 1980-81 (upto November, 1980) is attached. Imports were earlier allowed to meet domestic requirements of the type of cocoa not available in the country to the required extent. On 16th July, 1980, import was canalised through STC so as to regulate imports keeping in view availability from indigenous sources. Thereafter import of only 75 MT was authorised for blending purpose.

(b) According to CAMPCO, there has been improvement in the quality of local dry beans and, therefore, there was no need for import. The Director General Technical Development did not, however, fully share this view.

(c) The import policy for 1982-83 has not yet been announced. It is not possible to give any details at this stage.

Statement

Statement showing import of Cocoa during the years 1978-79 to 1980-81 (Upto November, 1980)

Qty. in thousand Kgs.
Value in Rs. lakhs.

S. No.	Description of item	ITC Rev.-2 Code No.	1978-79		1979-80		1980-81		(Upto November, 1980.
			Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
I.	**Cocoa**	**072**							
(i)	(Cocoa beans) raw or roasted	072.1000	613	234.95	402	142.96	160	61.70	
(ii)	Cocoa, powder Unsweetened	072.2000	80	36.99	184	66.09	215	45.35	
(iii)	Cocoa butter and Cocoa paste	072.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Total		— 693	271.94	586	209.05	375	107.05	

Note :

Source :— For 1978-79 to 1979-80 For 1980-81 (upto Nov., 1980) Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India Volume II imports published by the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics, Calcutta. Advance date received, in the Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce from the DGCI & S, Calcutta.

Filling up Vacant Posts in Directorate General of Civil Aviation

6559. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :
SHRI B. D. SINGH :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of posts of Technical and Assistant Technical Officers are lying vacant in the Directorate General of Civil Aviation and despite Government instructions to fill up the vacancies, no steps have been taken by the authorities concerned to fill up the vacancies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps contemplated by Government to fill up the vacancies to remove frustration among the staff and for efficient functioning of the organisation ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA) : (a) and (b). Presently 51 posts of Technical Officer and 31 posts of Assistant Technical Officer are vacant. The vacancies in the grade of Technical Officer are to be filled by direct recruitment through Union Public Service Commission. Action has already been initiated by sending requisition to Union Public service Commission.

In the meanwhile, these are being filled by ad-hoc promotion.

As regards vacancies in the grade of Assistant Technical Officer, action is being taken by Director General of Civil Aviation to fill up these posts.

Declaration of "Verandah" as Public Street

6560. SHRI TRILOK CHANDRA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) are Government aware that the Delhi High Court has declared "verandah" as public street recently in a dispute between NDMC and its tenants;

(b) if so, the reasons for treating the tenants of Delhi Cantonments Board differently by not getting the verandahs enclosed by them vacated and declared as public street;

(c) do Government propose to amend the Cantonment Board Act, 1924 suitably in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) (a) A press report regarding the judgement has come to notice.

(b) The question of granting permission to tenants for enclosing verandahs in respect of the properties owned by the Delhi Cantonment Board is regulated by the terms of the lease and the provisions of the Cantonments Act, 1924 and bye-laws made thereunder. Therefore, it is neither necessary nor possible for the Delhi Cantonment Board to follow the policy adopted in this regard by any other authority in Delhi in respect of property that may be owned by them in their respective areas of jurisdiction.

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

मैसर्स एस० डी० एच० शाह, बम्बई द्वारा की गई अनियमितताएं

6561. **श्री राम सिंह शाक्य :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मैसर्स एस० डी० एच० शाह, सत्यनारायण सदन, चन्दावरकर रोड, बोरी वाली (पश्चिम) बम्बई द्वारा कितनी फर्में चलाई जा रही हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि इन फर्मों के मालिक अपने उत्पादों को ऊंची दरों तथा कम कमीशन पर बेचकर लाखों रुपये कमा रहे हैं ;

(ग) क्या ये मालिक दोहरी लेखा पुस्तकें रखते हैं और लाखों रुपये का आयकर बचा रहे हैं ;

(घ) क्या ये फर्में कर्मचारियों को कम बोनस देने और इस प्रकार कम्पनी अधिनियम का उल्लंघन करते हुए, दोहरी लेखा-पुस्तकें रखकर घाटा दिखाती आ रही हैं ; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि ये फर्में क्या क्या अनियमितताएं करती आ रही हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) शाह समूह द्वारा 12 फर्में चलायी जा रही हैं/थीं। ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि वे जाली बिक्री और खरीद दिखाने के प्रयोजन के लिए तथा विभिन्न अनियमितताएं करने के लिए 25 अन्य फर्मों के नामों का इस्तेमाल करती हैं।

(ख) जहां तक ऊंची दरों पर और कम कमीशन पर बिक्री करने का संबंध है, इस बारे में कोई विशिष्ट सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। परन्तु विभाग को इस बात की

जानकारी है कि सम्भवत: मुख्य फर्मों की बिक्री और खरीद संबंधी आंकड़ों के समायोजन के लिए शाह समूह द्वारा उपर्युक्त कम्पनियों में से कुछ कम्पनियों का इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) लेखा पुस्तकों के कोई दूसरे सेट प्राप्त नहीं हुए, परन्तु करों के बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर किये गए अपवंचन का पता चला है ।

(घ) उपर्युक्त (ग) को देखते हुए यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ङ) आयकर विभाग को शाह समूह द्वारा किये गए कर अपवंचन की जानकारी है ।

Project to Promote Spice Oils

6563. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Spices Export Promotion Council Propose to undertake a projects to promote spice oils in several countries;

(b) whether spice oils are exported at present; and

(c) if so, the names of importing countries and the value of the spice oils exported, country-wise during the last two years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The importing countries are USA, UK, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Australia, Sweden, Canada. Belgium, Netherlands etc. The export in the last two years had been as under :

Year	Quantity	Value
	(Tonnes)	(Rs. lakhs)
1980-81	12.93	48.23
198-182 (April-Dec.)	8.44	29.39

Iraq's proposal for transfer of additional resources to developing countries through North-South Fund

6564. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Iraq's proposal for transfer of additional resources to developing countries through a North-South Fund has been endorsed by the Group of 77;

(b) if so, what will be the modus operandi for raising the North-South Fund and ensuring transfer of additional resources to the developing countries; and

(c) what is the benefit that India is likely to derive from the new proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c). The meeting of Experts of the Group of 77, which met at Baghdad from 1-4 March 1982 pursuant to the resolution of the High Level Conference of the Group of 77 held in Caracus in May 1981, endorsed the proposal of the Government of Iraq to set up a World Fund for the transfer of real additional resources to developing countries as a means of promoting a just and equitable new international economic order. The objective of the fund is to alleviate the financial burden of developing countries as a result of adjustments in oil prices and inflation exported to them from industrialised countries through grants of loans and commercial loan. The resources of the proposed Fund are expected to derive mainly from contributions from industrialised countries, centrally planned economy states, oil exporting countries and will be equal to the total additional financial burden on developing countries resulting from increases in the prices of exports to developing countries. The Experts have recommended that allocation of Fund's resources to the beneficiaries should be determined on the basis of average per capita income, financial burden resulting from inflation and adjustment in oil prices, and balance of payments deficits resulting from the above factors. The specific criteria for eligibility to concessional assistance from the Fund is yet to be determined. The actual benefit that India may derive will be determined on the basis of the situation prevailing at the time the Fund is set up.

Transfer of Borrowal Accounts

6565. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has recently issued to all commercial banks instructions regarding transfer of borrowal accounts;

(b) if so, what are the details of the instructions which are intended to avoid unhealthy competition as between commercial banks and cooperative banks, as well as between the cooperative banks themselves;

(c) whether these instructions have been implemented; and

(d) if so, the results thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Reserve Bank of India have issued certain instructions in January, 1982 in regard to transfer of borrowal accounts as between commercial banks and cooperative banks on one hand and between cooperative banks themselves on the other. The salient features of the instructions are as follows :—

(i) Proposals for transfer of borrowal accounts should be considered by a High Powered Internal Committee within the banks;

(ii) While considering such proposals, the bank should examine whether the customer is transferring the account to avoid any financial discipline laid down by the Reserve Bank of India or by the financing bank, ensuring at the same time that the bank does not stand in the way of customer in selecting the bank of his choice in case he feels that his existing bank would not meet his genuine needs;

(iii) The transfer of such borrowal accounts should be done in consultation with the existing bank, if necessary by having a discussion at a fairly high level;

(iv) If there is a difference of opinion between the two banks which cannot be resolved in a period of one month, the matter should be referred to the RBI for decision;

(v) In order to avoid an unhealty interest rate war, reduction in the interest rates should be precluded for two years from the date of transfer unless justified in pursuance of a change in the credit policy of the Reserve Bank of India ;

(vi) Where the customer is already having credit limits with one bank, another bank should not grant additional credit facilities without prior consent of the existing bank ;

(vii) Where the existing bank, because of the pressure on its resources is not in a position to meet the genuine additional requirements of its customers and approaches another bank for participation in the additional credit facilities the latter should not use this opportunity for seeking a complete take over of the customer's account and should confine its commitment only to the extent indicated by the existing banker.

The above instructions are applicable to the accounts enjoying credit limit of Rs. 50 lakhs, and above, in so far as commercial banks and State/Central Cooperative Banks are concerned, and Rs. 15 lakhs and above in the case of urban cooperative banks.

(c) and (d). The instructions are within notice of all concerned. No complaints have been received so far by the Reserve Bank of these not having been followed by the Co-operative Banks.

Cases of Foreign Exchange Leakage

6566. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some cases of leakage of foreign exchange have come to the notice of Government during the last two years ;

(b) if so, whether any study has been made on the problem of leakage of foreign exchange ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The concerned departments of the Government remain vigilant and take appropriate action under the law whenever any such case of leakage of foreign exchange comes to their notice. The problem is also kept under constant watch by the Government for taking appropriate legislative / administrative measures as and when considered necessary.

बिहार के पटना जिले में कृषि बैंकों तथा राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखायें

6567. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बिहार के पटना जिले में कृषि बैंकों तथा राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखायें खोली हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उक्त जिले में वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान उक्त बैंकों की शाखायें खोलने हेतु कोई कार्यक्रम तैयार किया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनका स्थानवार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) और (ख) नवम्बर, 1981 के अंत की स्थिति के अनुसार बिहार के पटना जिले में सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के 184 कार्यालय थे। इनका बैंकवार ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है। पटना जिले में कोई भी क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक कार्य नहीं कर रहा है।

(ग) और (घ) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने 1982-83 से 1984-85 तक के तीन वर्षों के वास्ते एक नई शाखा लाइसेंसिंग नीति तैयार की है जिसमें मार्च, 1985 तक, ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में, 17,000 की जनसंख्या के वास्ते, औसतन एक बैंक शाखा के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त किया जाएगा। इस उद्देश्य के अनुसरण में, बिहार के पटना जिले में ग्रामीण/अर्ध शहरी शाखाएं खोलने के लिए, बैंकों को 30 अतिरिक्त प्राधिकृतियां/लाइसेंस जारी किए जाने की संभावना है। राज्य सरकार से कहा गया कि वह जिला स्तरीय परामर्शदात्री समितियों के परामर्श से शाखाएं खोलने के वास्ते स्थानों का निर्धारण करे।

विवरण

नवम्बर, 1981 के अंत की स्थिति के मुताबिक बिहार के पटना जिले में कार्यरत सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के कार्यालयों की संख्या को दर्शाने वाला विवरण :

बैंक का नाम		कार्यालयों की संख्या
1		2
1.	भारतीय स्टेट बैंक	54
2.	स्टेट बैंक आफ बीकानेर एण्ड जयपुर	2
3.	स्टेट बैंक आफ पटियाला	1
4.	इलाहाबाद बैंक	12
5.	आन्ध्र बैंक	1
6.	बैंक आफ बड़ौदा	4
7.	बैंक आफ इन्डिया	10
8.	बैंक आफ महाराष्ट्र	1
9.	केनरा बैंक	7
10.	सेन्ट्रल बैंक आफ इण्डिया	17
11.	कारपोरेशन बैंक	1
12.	देना बैंक	2
13.	इण्डियन बैंक	3
14.	इण्डियन ओवरसीज बैंक	1
15.	न्यू बैंक आफ इण्डिया	1
16.	ओरियंटल बैंक आफ कामर्स	1
17.	पंजाब नेशनल बैंक	51
18.	पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक	2
19.	सिण्डीकेट बैंक	1
20.	यूनियन बैंक आफ इण्डिया	3
21.	यूनाइटेड बैंक आफ इण्डिया	5
22.	यूनाइटेड कमर्शियल बैंक	3
23.	विजया बैंक	1
	जोड़	184

गया जिले के स्वर्णकार संघ का अभ्यावेदन

6568. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में गया जिले के स्वर्णकार (कारीगर) संघ ने प्रधान मंत्री को सम्बोधित करके एक खुला पत्र भेजा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त पत्र में कारीगरों की मांगों का उल्लेख है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) से (घ) अभ्यावेदन में निम्न-लिखित मांगें की गयी हैं :

(1) आभूषण निर्माण की कला को हस्तशिल्प माना जाय और उसे मान्यता दी जाय तथा कुटीर उद्योग के समान सरक्षण दिया जाय ;

(2) आभूषणों का विदेश व्यापार पूर्णत : सरकारी प्रबन्ध अथवा निगम आदि द्वारा किया जाय;

(3) देश में आभूषण व्यापार में कमीशन एजेन्टों की प्रथा को समाप्त किया जाय जिससे स्वर्णकारों और ग्राहकों के बीच सीधा सम्पर्क रहे ;

(4) ग्राहकों के पुराने आभूषणों को शुद्ध सोने में बदलने पर मात्रा की पाबन्दी को हटाया जाय, सरकारी अभिकरणों के माध्यम से निर्धारित मूल्य पर कच्चे माल के रूप में सोना चांदी उपलब्ध कराने की व्यवस्था की जाय ;

(5) स्वर्णकारों को पिछड़े वर्ग के रूप में समझा जाय और उन्हें वही सुविधा दी जाय जो पिछड़े वर्ग को उपलब्ध है ;

(6) आभूषण बनाने वाले स्वर्णकारों को अपना व्यवसाय चालने के लिए बैंकों से वित्तीय सहायता दी जाय ;

(7) आभूषण निर्माताओं को सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए प्रत्येक राज्य में कल्याण निधि योजना आरम्भ की जाय ;

(8) बिहार राज्य में माप-तौल विभाग द्वारा स्वर्णकारों को परेशान किये जाने से रोका जाय ;

(9) सोने और चांदी में आभूषणों की चोर-बाजारी को यथासंभव शीघ्र रोका जाय ;

(10) प्रमाणित स्वर्णकारों के बच्चों के लिए सेवा में आरक्षण किया जाय ;

(11) प्रमाणित स्वर्णकारों के बच्चों को छात्रवृत्तियां पुन : दी जायं ;

(12) ग्राहकों द्वारा आभूषण बनाने के लिए दिये गये सोने को पकड़ा नहीं जाय;

क्रम संख्या (3), (4), (9) और (12) में उल्लिखित मांगों के संबंध में स्थिति निम्नानुसार है :—

मांग सं० (3) :

स्वर्ण (नियंत्रण) अधिनियम 1968 में सोने के व्यापारियों, प्रमाणित स्वर्णकारों, स्वर्ण-शिल्पियों आदि से संबंधित उपबन्ध हैं। इसलिए, इस सम्बन्ध में व्यापार, व्यवहार और कार्यविधि अनिवार्य रूप से सांविधिक उपबन्धों के अनुरूप ही होनी चाहिए। इस सम्बन्ध में यह उल्लेखनीय है कि प्रमाणित स्वर्णकारों को, ग्राहकों के आर्डर पर मानक स्वर्ण छड़ों से, जिन्हें अपने पास रखने की अनुमति उन्हें प्राप्त है, आभूषणों का निर्माण करने और उन्हें बेचने की इजाजत दी गई है।

मांग सं० (4) :

स्वर्ण (नियंत्रण) अधिनियम 1968 की धारा 42 के अधीन कोई

प्रमाणित स्वर्णकार अपने अधिकार अभिरक्षा अथवा नियंत्रण में :—

(1) एक सौ ग्राम से अधिक की मानक स्वर्ण छड़ें अथवा ;

(2) तीन सौ ग्राम से अधिक शुद्ध सोना (जिसमें मानक स्वर्ण छड़ें भी शामिल हैं) ।

नहीं रख सकता है ।

यह एक कानूनी अपेक्षा है ।

प्रमाणित स्वर्णकारों की कच्चे माल के रूप में सोना और चांदी उपलब्ध कराने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

मांग सं० (9) :

स्वर्ण आभूषणों का अवैध निर्माण और स्वर्ण (नियंत्रण) अधिनियम के उल्लंघन के अन्य मामलों का पता लगाने के लिए स्वर्ण नियंत्रण अधिकारियों द्वारा सतत और सूक्ष्म निगरानी रखी जाती है और प्रत्येक मामले में उसके गुण-दोषों के आधार पर अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत यथा आवश्यक कार्रवाई की जाती है ।

मांग सं० (12) :

स्वर्ण (नियंत्रण) अधिनियम 1968 और उसके अधीन बनाये गये नियमों के अधीन प्रमाणित स्वर्णकारों आदि को निर्धारित रिकार्ड रखना पड़ता है। ऐसे स्वर्ण आभूषण आदि को, जिन्हें रिकार्ड में नहीं चढ़ाया गया हो, पकड़ा जा सकता है ।

चूंकि संघ की अन्य मांगें विभिन्न मंत्रालयों और बिहार राज्य सरकार से संबंधित हैं इसलिए मामला आवश्यक कार्रवाई के लिए उनके साथ उठा लिया गया है ।

Inadequate Housing Facilities for Forces meant for North-Eastern Region

6569. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is severe inadequacy of accommodation facilities for the Forces meant for the North-Eastern region;

(b) whether Union Government propose to provide housing facilities for the Forces; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) (a) to (c). It is a fact that there is some deficiency in the accommodation facilities for Army and Air Force personnel deployed in the North-Eastern region as in other parts of the country. The Government are aware of the urgent need for making good this deficiency. The planning and release of projects for other than married (OTM) and married accommodation has, therefore, been taken up on an urgent basis. However, these projects are very capital intensive and cannot be set up as fast as is desired because of financial constraints.

Agreements for Supply of Wagons from India

6570. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some countries have offered to buy a large number of railway wagons from India; and

(b) if so, the names of such countries and the details regarding the agreements in this regard reached with these countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). Burma, Uganda and Mali have recently evinced interest in purchase of wagons from India. No contracts have been signed with them so far.

Loan Scheme for Cottage and Rural Industries

6571. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment as to how the Reserve Bank of India composite loan scheme for cottage and rural industries has worked since 1979 when it was started;

(b) the State-wise break-up of help sought under the scheme and the amount given during this period; and

(c) whether banks have suggested that the period for repayment which has been fixed at 7-9 years is rather too long and suggested that for small loans this period be reduced to 3-4 years and if so; whether this suggestion has been accepted ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) A sample study of the composite loans granted by banks undertaken by the RBI in June 1980 revealed that while the branches of the banks had granted advances to artisans, village and cottage industries and units in the tiny sector, only a small number of these branches had granted such advances under the composite loan scheme. It is examining the measures to be taken to make the scheme more effective.

(b) Separate data regarding composite loans is not available. However, data regarding outstanding bank advances to artisans, village and cottage industries and units in the tiny sector (which are eligible for grant of such loans), as at the end of December 1980, is as under :

Outstanding banks advances as at the end of December, 1980

(Amount in lakhs of Rupees)

Name of the State/ Union Territory	Artisans, Village & cottage industries	SSI units in tiny sector
Haryana	288.96	578.94
Himachal Pradesh	89.97	164.21
Jammu and Kashmir	153.12	520.00
Punjab	271.13	1056.35
Rajasthan	378.80	249.30
Chandigarh	0.35	—
Delhi	34.64	88.25
Assam	81.47	126.12
Manipur	5.52	18.09
Meghalaya	6.61	23.48
Nagaland	13.44	43.06
Tripura	11.69	33.88
Arunachal Pradesh	0.25	0.51
Mizoram	0.81	1.77
Sikkim	0.49	—
Bihar	638.75	760.11
Orissa	173.19	396.10
West Bengal	478.14	1249.01
Andaman and Nicobar	1.86	1.70
Madhya Pradesh	428.96	2153.71
Uttar Pradesh	1125.93	1906.66
Gujarat	398.83	872.25
Maharashtra	400.70	1087.69
Goa, Daman and Diu	15.85	161.66
Dadra, Nagar Haveli	0.26	5.80
Andhra Pradesh	695.42	2080.50
Karnataka	409.61	1403.39
Kerala	271.61	1171.11
Tamilnadu	554.88	4033.92
Pondicherry	6.86	136.08
Lakshadweep	0.17	—

(c) The repayment period for composite loans was fixed taking into account the break-even point, surplus generating capacity of the units etc. The Artisans, village and cottage industries units availing of the loans would have only marginal surplus after meeting their consumption needs. Though the RBI received certain suggestions from the banks for reducing the period of repayment of composite loans, it examined the same, and inview of the rationale fixing the repayment period has not considered it necessary to disturb the present arrangement.

Monitoring of Loans given by Banks in Villages

6572. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that no mechanism has been evolved as yet which will monitor correctly and quickly giving of loans to villagers and recovery of such loans ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India had devised a formats for use by banks but so far such formats have come to RBI only upto June 1980 and many States are yet to submit such formats and if so, their names ;

(c) whether Government have tried to find out the causes for such slow or no implementation and steps taken to simplfy the formats ; and

(d) from the information so far received by Reserve Bank of India the picture of gains and shortcomings in the rural financing through the scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d). The development activities of the public sector banks including their lendings to agriculture, and other priority sector, are monitored by the Reserve Bank of India through various periodical returns prescribed for the purpose ; inspections ; meetings with chief executives, through the directors nominated on the boards, etc. Besides the performance of the banks at the regional, state and district levels is also reviewed in the meetings of Regional, State and District level Consultative Committees.

From March 1980, a new information system had been prescribed for obtaining district level data on the implementation of district credit plan and 20 Point Programme. The information is received by the Reserve Bank from the commercial banks and not from the State Governments as mentioned in the question. It is true that the data flow at present has a considerable time lag. Reserve Bank has been pursuing with the banks for prompt submission of data. Detailed guidelines have been circulated by Reserve Bank, among all bank branches for filling up returns and a programme for necessary training of the concerned staff has also been undertaken. Two Working Groups constituted in the Reserve Bank, one to review the accounting system at bank branches and the other to review the working of lead bank scheme, are examining *inter-alia*, the entire issue of submission of statistical data under the lead bank scheme and suggest measures for improvement in the system.

Public sector banks' credit to agriculture which constituted only 5.4 per cent of total advances prior to nationalisation, had risen to 15.6 per cent in December 1980. Within the framework of guidelines

laid down by the Reserve Bank from time to time and considering their own resources, public sector banks are progsessively increasing their flow of credit to rural areas and in particular to the weaker sections.

Crash of Indian Air Force Plane MIG-21 taken off from Punjab

6573. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an Air Force Plane Mig-21 which took off from Anois Field in Punjab crashed on 3 March, 1982 ;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard ;

(c) the extent of loss of life and damage caused to the plane ; and

(d) whether Government have instituted any enquiry and if so, with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF DEEFNCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) A Mig-21 aircraft of IAF, which took off from an airfield in Punjab, crashed on 3-3-1982.

(b) to (d). The aircraft was destroyed. There was no loss of life. A Court of Inquiry has been ordered to investigate the cause of the accident.

Export of Sugar

6574. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the quantity and value of sugar exported from India during the last three years and proposed to be exported in 1982 (country-wise) ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : The quantity and value of sugar exported during the last three calendar years are as follows :

Year	Qty. in lakh MT	Value in Rs. crores	Countries to whom exported
1979	6.56	141.00	Indonesia, Sri Lanka, UK, China, Eygpt, Bangladesh, Somalia Kenya, Pakistan, Sudan, Maldives.
1980	0.64	26.05	UK, North Korea, Bangladesh, Sudan, Eygpt, Nepal.
1981	0.98	45.18	Sri Lanka and Indonesia

The quantum of sugar to be exported during 1982 will be decided after the allocation of the basic export tonnage by the International Sugar Organisation.

Cash Incentives

6575. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any cash incentives are given to promote exports from the country;

(b) if so, names of items included in the list for cash incentives;

(c) the basic formulae on which cash incentive are given in respect of each item and the amount of cash incentive given for each item ;

(d) the names of markets in respect of these items in India and in foreign countries ; and

(c) the quantity and value of each item exported during each of the last two years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c). Cash Compensatory Support on exports is given on selective basis for different items under the following product groups :—

(1) Engineering goods
(2) Chemicals & allied products
(3) Plastics
(4) Leather & leather manufactures
(5) Sports goods
(6) Marine products
(7) Processed foods
(8) Carpets & handicrafts
(9) Woollen fabrics and made-ups
(10) Natural silk fabrics and garments
(11) Coir products
(12) Cotton textiles
(13) Jute products
(14) Decorticated cottonseed extractions
(15) Miscellaneous groups.

Broadly speaking, rates of cash compensatory support and fixed on the following principles :—

(i) Neutralisation of the handicaps encountered by exporters in the shape of (a) indirect taxes, including sales tax on inputs imported or domestically purchased that remain unrefunded after duty drawback. (b) Higher rate of interest payable in India on working capital on export production. (c) Higher cost of capital goods required in export production.

(ii) The nature of industry producing the item whether small scale and cottage sector, etc.

(iii) Labour-intensive industries and agriculture-based products.

(iv) Cost of entry into the new markets.

(v) Cost of development of new products.

Statement showing the amount of cash compensatory support paid on different product groups during 1979-80 and 1980-81 is attached. (Statement-I)

(d) Considering the wide range of items qualifying for Cash Compensatory Support in different product groups, these items have markets practically all over the world. These iiems are also needed in the domestic market.

(e) A statement showing the value-wise figures of exports of the various groups of items qualifying for cash compensatory support for the years 1979-80 and 1980-81 is attached. (Statement-II) Since quantitatively different items are represented in different units, it is not possible to indicate the figures of export in quantitative terms.

Statement-I

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Products/ Commodities	Cash Compensatory Support paid	
		1979-80	1980-81 (Provisions)
1.	Engineering Goods	12,526.86	14,160.51
2.	Chemicals etc.	2,589.80	3,307.91
3.	Plastic goods	262.24	335.25
4.	Processed foods, fresh fruits and vegetables	1,235.11	1,492.02
5.	Sports goods	310.89	389.30
6.	Instant coffee etc.	40.93	105.90
7.	Instant tea, packet tea and tea bags	671.05	791.71
8.	Woollen carpets, Rugs and Druggets	2,934.20	4,205.29
9.	Jute products	1,144.34	489.09
10.	Fish and Fish products	115.26	190.04
11.	Finished leather and leather manufactures	4,460.58	4,004.81
12.	Handicrafts	1,306.19	1,625.83
13.	Natural silk fabrics, garments and made up synthetic fabrics and garments etc.	1,776.63	1,898.84
14.	Cigars and Cheroots	0.90	0.04
15.	Cotton Handlooms etc.	382.00	840.91
16.	Cotton textiles	4,105.99	3,225.98
17.	Coir products	108.03	11.92
18.	Deoiled mango kernal and Deoiled rice bran extractions	221.67	365.59
19.	Groundnut extractions	1.38	0.43
20.	Cottonseed extractions	204.38	159.98
21.	Transport subsidy etc.	16.95	49.39
22.	Ferrous scraps	0.08	—

Statement-II

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Products/ Commodities	F.O.B. Value of exports on which CCS paid	
		1979-80	1980-81 (Provisional)
1.	Engineering	77,568.71	99,783.85
2.	Chemicals etc.	22,636.90	32,198.80
3.	Plastic goods	2,816.92	3,510.95
4.	Processed Foods, fresh fruits & Vegetables	12,345.27	21,415.80
5.	Sports goods	2,129.58	2,636.77
6.	Instant Coffee etc.	4,09.37	1,058.95
7.	Instant tea, packet tea & tea bags	5,924.41	5,918.68
8.	Woollen Carpets, Rugs Druggets	16,914.92	24,826.59
9.	Jute Products	15,407.65	6,632.09
10.	Fish & Fish Products	2,311.11	2,932.05
11.	Finished leather & leather manufacturers	39,780.14	36,422.38
12.	Handicrafts	9,983.32	23,537.99
13.	Natural silk fabrics, garments and made-ups, synthetic fabrics & garments etc.	13,540.69	15,329.99
14.	Cigars & Cheroots	6.41	0.99
15.	Cotton Handlooms etc.	4,199.02	10,098.44
16.	Cotton Textiles	50,727.58	40,539.99
17.	Coir Products	2,844.82	141.70
18.	Groundnut extractions	—	12.29
19.	De-oiled Mango Kernal & Rice Bran	3,271.88	5,754.62
20.	Cottonseed extractions	—	2,287.83
21.	Transport subsidy on supplies from DTA	777.10	2,192.88

Pay Fixation for Class IV and Central Secretariat Security Staff

6576. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether the Third Pay Commission had recommended pay scales of Rs. 196 and Rs. 200 for Class IV and Central Secretariat Security staff and whether the employees with more than 5 years service where given the minimum of the revised pay scales and their pay was not fixed on point to point basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE: (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): The Third Pay Commission had recommended five scales of pay for Class IV (Group D) employees. including for Sepoys/Followers and Havildars in the Central Secretariat Security Organisation. The Government further improved the scales of pay recommended by the Third Pay Commission as indicated below :—

	Recommended by Pay Commission (Rs.)	As modified by Government (Rs.)
1.	185-2-193-3-205-EB-3-220	196-3-220-EB-3-232
2.	190-3-208-4-220-EB-4-232	200-3-212-4-232-EB-4-240
3.	190-3-208-4-220-EB-4-240	200-3-206-4-234-EB-4-250
4.	200-3-212-4-240-EB-5-260	210-4-250-EB-5-270
5.	200-3-212-EB-4-240-EB-5-280	210-4-226-EB-4-250-EB-5-290.

The Third Pay Commission had not recommended fixation of pay on point to point basis for any category of employees. The initial pay of Government employees, including Group 'D' employees, was fixed in the revised scales of pay in accordance with the provisions of the Central Civil Services (Revised Pay) Rules, 1973.

Quantum of Small Savings during 1981-82

6577. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state what has been the quantum of small savings throughout the country during the year 1981-82 through various schemes (State-wise) ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): State-wise figures of net small savings collections, including Public Provident Fund deposits in Post Offices during the year 1981-82 have become available for the period upto December, 1981. A Statement showing these figures is enclosed.

Statement

Net small savings collections (Including Public Provident Fund Deposits in Post Offices) during 1981-82 (April to December 1981)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Net Collection during April 1981 to December 1981
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2553
2.	Assam	2711
3.	Bihar	7935
4.	Gujarat	6754
5.	Haryana	(—)2036
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1105
7.	J & K	670
8.	Karnataka	2668
9.	Kerala	417
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1609
11.	Maharashtra	13991
12.	Manipur	9
13.	Meghalaya	129
14.	Nagaland	14
15.	Orissa	1310
16.	Punjab	2075
17.	Rajasthan	1782
18.	Sikkim	5
19.	Tamil Nadu	2534
20.	Tripura	136
21.	Uttar Pradesh	8872
22.	West Bengal	14915

Note :—The figures are provisional.

Details of Government Undertaking in Gujarat

6578. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the details of Central Government undertakings located in Gujarat and what is the authorised capital of each of them;

(b) what is the number of employees working in each undertaking;

(c) what is the profit and loss incurred by those undertakings during the years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 (approximately) ;

(d) whether there is any proposal to set up any new public undertaking in Gujarat; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). A statement showing the names, Authorised capital, Paid-up capital, number of employees, Profit or loss incurred in 1979-80 & 1980-81 by the central public sector enterprises with their headquarters located in Gujarat is given below :

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the enterprises	Authorised capital as on 31-3-81	Paid-up Capital as on 31-3-81	Number of employees as on 31-3-81	Profit or loss incurred 1979-80	in 1980-81
1.	Indian Petrochemicals Corpn. Ltd.	200.00	188.00	5,218	5.69	34.08
2.	Indian Dairy Corpn. Ltd.	1.00	1.00	210	7.90	9.89
3.	National Textiles Corpn. (Gujarat) Ltd.	15.00	13.40	19,880	6.12	1.16
4.	Petrofils Cooperative Ltd.	20.00	14.83	1,150	5.34	7.34

(d) Investment decisions in new public undertakings is based on various techno-economic considerations rather than geographical. A gas-based fertiliser plant with a daily ammonia output capacity of 2700 tonnes is to be set up at Hazira in Gujarat under cooperative sector.

Individuals/Firms Operating Aircraft Privately

6579. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether some individuals/firms are operating aircraft privately ;

(b) if so, the purpose for which they are allowed to operate ;

(c) whether there are any rules regulating the movement of aircraft by individuals/firms ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Some individuals/firms are operating aircraft for their private and own business purposes.

(c) and (d). The movements of aircraft are governed by the provisions contained in Rule 16 dealing with the "Rules of the Air", of the Aircraft Rules 1937.

Visit of Delegation of Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council to Australia and New Zealand

6580. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a delegation sponsored by the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council visited Australia and New Zealand recently ; and

(b) the details in regard to the assessment of the future potentialities for exports of cut and polished diamonds and other precious stones ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). A delegation sponsored by the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council left for Australia and New Zealand on March 14, 1982. The broad objectives of the delegation are to make an assessment of the existing and future potential of these markets for cut and polished diamonds and precious/semi-precious stones, study consumer preferences and local production in these countries, etc. The detail report of the delegation is awaited.

Representation of Refrigeration Industry for Review of Taxes

6581. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the refrigeration industry had urged upon the Government to review the taxes and provide relief to bring down the prices and bring refrigerators within the reach of the common man ;

(b) whether the association had also assured Government that the tax relief measures for the industry would lead to increase in production, exports, revenue earnings and employment generation ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Association had stated that in the event of the industry being extended duty relief, there would be increase in production, exports, revenue earnings and employment generation.

(c) Government have examined the representations received by them for grant of various reliefs to the refrigeration industry. One of the requests was accepted viz. grant of excise duty exemption to water coolers as part of the 1982 proposals.

Visit of Representatives from Switzerland and Czechoslovakia in SEEPZ

6582. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the value of exports from Santa Cruz Electronics Export Processing Zone during the last two years ;

(b) whether it is a fact that representatives from Switzerland, Czechoslovakia had paid a visit to the Zone ; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Exports from SEEPZ

Year	Export in Rs. crores.
1979-80	11.14
1980-81	18.85
1981-82 (upto 23-2-82)	28.75

(b) Yes, Sir. Counsell General of Switzerland in Bombay accompanied by two other Swiss Embassy officials visited SEEPZ on 3-2-82. Prof. M. Kusat, the Czechoslavakian Minister for Electro-technical industry visited SEEPZ on 28-2-82.

(c) The visits were first hand appraisal of SEEPZ.

Export of Sugar

6583. SHRI A. C. DAS : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the target of the export of Sugar set for the year 1981-82 ;

(b) the total quantum of sugar exported so far ;

(c) whether the target of export of sugar set for the year 1981-82 has not been achieved ;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to achieve the target in the export of sugar ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) No formal target has been set for export of sugar during the year 1981-82, since the export of sugar was banned with effect from 21st February, 1981. The ban was lifted on 2nd November, 1981.

(b) A quantity of 1.425 Lakh MTs of sugar has been exported in the current financial year up to 22nd March 1982.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Does not arise.

Clearance of Copper Wire Rods by Customs

6584. SHRI K.A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether customs authorities, when in doubt are required to refer the matter regarding import of consignments to the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports for their opinion ;

(b) if so, the details ;

(c) whether Government are aware that about 1000 tonnes of copper wire rods, an item canalised through Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation, was cleared by customs authorities in Bombay during

December 1981 and January 1982 ; and

(d) if so, the details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA) : (a) and (b). It is within the jurisdiction of the Customs authorities to determine whether or not the goods imported are in conformity with the description given in the licence. Although in case of doubt in regard to the correct description of goods given in the licence or any other matter concerning the import, the Customs authorities may consult the Import Trade Control authorities, the matter rests with the Customs authorities finally.

(c) and (d). 11 consignments of Copper Wire Rods in coils weighing about 1191 metric tonnes valued at Rs. 2,20,27,524 were allowed by Bombay Custom House to be cleared during the relevant period. The Collector of Customs, Bombay, has taken the view that in terms of Serial No. 16 of Appendix 8 read with foot-note (2) of Import Policy for the year 1981-82, only Copper in unwrought form is canalised. The goods contained in the said consignments were held to be in wrought form and accordingly released by the Customs.

वार्धक्य आयु पार करने के बाद सेवा-निवृत्त होने वाले आर० बी० एच० एम० जूट मिल, कटिहार के श्रमिक

6585. **श्री राम विलास पासवान :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आर० बी० एच० एम० जूट मिल, कटिहार (बिहार) के सैकड़ों श्रमिक, जो वार्धक्य आयु पार कर चुके हैं, उनको देय राशियां अदा न किए जाने के कारण सेवा-निवृत्त नहीं किए जा सके ;

(ख) क्या प्रबन्धकों ने सेवा-निवृत होने वाले व्यक्तियों की सूची तैयार की है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितने व्यक्ति सेवा-निवृत किए जाएंगे और कितनी देयराशि अदा की जाएगी तथा उनको आवश्यक भुगतान करने के बाद कब तक सेवा-निवृत्त कर दिया जाएगा ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा) : (क) और (ख) आर० बी० एच० एम० जूट मिल के 410 श्रमिक-वार्धक्य आयु में पहुच चुके हैं । इन श्रमिकों की एक सूची मिल के प्रबन्धकों द्वारा तैयार कर ली गई है ।

(ग) और (घ) इन श्रमिकों को देय कुल राशि लगभग 39.5 लाख रुपये है । इन श्रमिकों को उनकी देय राशि, जब वे सेवा निवृत होंगे भुगतान कर दी जाएगी । राष्ट्रीय पटसन विनिर्माता निगम को हिदायतें जारी कर दी गई हैं कि वार्धक्य आयु पार करने वाले श्रमिकों को भुगतान के लिए धन की आन्तरिक स्रोतों से तथा भुगतान आयुक्त (पटसन) प्राप्त करके व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए । निगम ने इस मामले को पहले ही समझ लिया है और उनको उनकी सेवान्त देय राशि भुगतान करने के बाद इन श्रमिकों को सेवा निवृत करने के लिए आगे कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

Inspection of Tea Estates conducted by United Commercial Bank, Calcutta

6586. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the year 1981 the United Commercial Bank, Calcutta had conducted inspection of certain tea estates which are in financial arrangement or are in tea hypothecation account;

(b) if so, the names of such gardens along with their location and details of such inspection reports;

(c) whether it is also a fact that such reports have revealed reasons of improper growth of the industry due to short finance being given by the said Bank; and

(d) the details thereof and steps being contemplated to held the industry as per needs when admittedly the industry is undergoing severe crisis particularly those which are considered to be small?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDAANA POOJARY): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) to (d). In accordance with section 13 (1) of the Banking Companies (Aquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 as also usages and customs prevalent amongst the bankers, information relating to individual constituents of the banks including the names of the gardens and the results of the inspections cannot be divulged. However, the genuine credit requirements of the tea gardens, including the small ones, are being continually assessed and funds are being disbursed in the interest of production.

Permission for Foreign Collaboration for Hotel in New Delhi By Pure Drinks Pvt. Ltd.

6587. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) on what basis have Pure Drinks been granted permission for foreign collaboration for a hotel in New Delhi ;

(b) whether the Pure Drinks have been granted permission for a hotel in New Delhi because of the Asian Games ;

(c) will the Hotel be ready for the Asian Games ; if not, what is the penalty ; and

(d) what are the loans sanctioned by Government Financial Institutions for this project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) In terms of the guidelines governing collaboration in the hotel industry, approval has been granted to M/s. Pure Drinks (New Delhi) to enter into collaboration with M/s. Societe Des Hotels Meridien of Paris. The terms of collaboration are shown in the statement attached.

(b) The hotel project of Pure Drinks has been approved by Steering Committee for Asian Games.

(c) In the event of failure of M/s Pure Drinks to commission the hotel, to the extent as per their agreement with the NDMC, penal clause thereof will be invoked.

(d) No loan has so far been sanctioned by Government Financial Institutions for this project. However, the Industrial Finance Corpora-

tion of India (IFCI) has received an application on 15-3-82 for financial assistance from C.J. International Hotels Ltd., promoted by Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Ltd., The approval to raise foreign loan from Credit Lyonnais to finance a part of the expenditure on the hotel project has been given to them separately.

Statement

The proposal of M/s. Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Ltd , New Delhi to enter into collaboration with M/s. Societe Des Hotels Meridien of Paris in the field of hotel industry to set up a Five Star Hotel at New Delhi was considered by Government and approval has been issued on the 20th November, 1981. The terms of the collaboration are as under :—

(i)	For technical services to be rendered outside India (In Planning, designing, construction, equiping etc.)	— US$1,60,000 one time payment.
(ii)	For publicity, sales and advertising and use of brand name	3% of income on account of room sales.

In addition to the above payments, the Indian company may re-imburse the actual expenditure incurred by the Collaborator as below :—

(i)	For technical services in India	— Upto a maximum of US $ 40,000
(ii)	For optional services obtained by the Indian company such as establishment of management control and accounting system, assistance in selection and recruitment of staff at executive levels, training of staff within and outside India, purchase of initial inventory, etc. during pre-opening period.	— Upto a maximum of US $ 200,000

All the above payments to the foreign collaborator will be subject to applicable taxes.

Purchase of Iron Ore by Malaysia

6588. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Malayasian Minister recently visited India and held discussion with the Minister about the sale of Palm Oil to India and buying iron ore in its place ;

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussion held; and

(c) whether as a result of the discussion any understanding or agreement could be reached and if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) The Malaysian Minister of Primary Industries visited India in the first week of March, 1982 for discussions with Commerce Minister.

(b) and (c). No decision was arrived at the discussions.

राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा आयात की गई कारें

6589. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्य व्यापार निगम के पास कितनी आयातित कारें हैं और इन्हें किन

देशों से किस-किस तारीख को खरीदा गया था ;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितनी कारें बेची गई थीं और इससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत हुई; और

(ग) राज्य व्यापार निगम के पास विदेशी कारों की सूची क्या है, इनका मूल्य कितना है और उनके पास गत पांच वर्षों से पड़ी हुई वस्तुओं का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा) : (क) 18 मार्च, 1982 को राज्य व्यापार निगम के पास 151 आयातित गाड़ियां थीं। निगम अपनी कोई गाड़ी आयात नहीं कर रहा है। ये गाड़ियां दूतावासों/उच्चायोगों/व्यापार आयुक्तों आदि जैसे संस्थानों से खरीदी गई हैं क्योंकि राज्य व्यापार निगम को उनकी बिक्री के लिए उन्हें विदेश मंत्रालय द्वारा अनुमति दी गई है। जापान कोन्सलावास, कलकत्ता से 5.7.79 को एक कार की खरीद तथा अमरीकी कोन्सलावास, बम्बई से 21-12-79 को एक अन्य कार की खरीद के अतिरिक्त अन्य सभी कारें 1981 तथा 1982 के दौरान खरीदी गई थीं।

(ख)

वर्ष	बेची गई गाड़ियों की संख्या	मूल्य लाख रु०
1979-80	591	789.12
1980-81	565	929.31
1981-82 (18.3.82 को)	541	1239.75

(ग) राज्य व्यापार निगम के स्टाक में 151 गाड़ियों का क्रय मूल्य 85 लाख रुपये है। राज्य व्यापार निगम के पास स्टाक में कोई गाड़ी 5 वर्ष से नहीं पड़ी है।

News-Item "Diamonds Worth Crores of Rupees Recovered"

6590. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a news has appeared in the "Navbharat Times" captioned as "Karoro Ke Heeray Baramad" (Diamonds worth crores of rupess recovered) from an Air India official on 20-2-1982, if so, what is the value and number of diamonds;

(b) is it with the connivance of Excise Officials at the Airport : and

(c) what action has been taken against the erring officials ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA) : (a) Yes, Sir. On 20-2-82, the Customs authorities at Bombay Airport seized about 2980 carats of cut and polished diamonds valued at about Rs. 1.06 crores while being attempted to be smuggled out of India.

(d) Investigations made so far do not indicate involvement of any Customs or Central Excise officials in the case.

(c) Does not arise.

Poaching by Foreign Trawlers at the Coast of Orrissa

6591. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL :
SHRI DAULAT SINHJI JADEJA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether representations have been received on large scale poaching

by foreign trawlers on the coast of Orissa;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for this poaching ;

(c) whether certain complaints in regard to other coastal areas have also been received;

(d) if so, details thereof; and

(e) what steps are being taken to check the poaching of at foreign trawlers in our coastal areas?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) to (e). Some representations have been received regarding poaching by foreign fishing trawlers in our waters including the coast of Orissa. The force level of Coast Guard is at present not adequate to maintain a continuous patrol of the entire Exclusive Economic Zone. However, steps have been taken to augment the resources of the Coast Guard in a phased manner by induction of more patrol vessels and aircraft. The Navy is also patrolling the sea to prevent poaching in our Zone. Besides, the Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Act 1981 has also been recently enacted which provides for deterrent punishment against unauthorised foreign fishing vessels intruding in our waters.

News-Item Captioned "Where Police Turn Blind Eye to Smuggling"

6592. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Where Police turn blind eye to smuggling" in the "Times of India" dated 23rd February, 1982;

(b) if so, whether there has been a big spurt in smuggling in recent months in our regions bordering Nepal and Bangladesh;

(c) whether according to the Land Custom Superintendent of Kishanganj Circle, contraband goods valued at over Rs. 6 lakhs were seized in 1981 against Rs. 3.5 lakhs in 1980; and

(d) (i) what are the modus operandi of smugglers;

(ii) the items that are generally smuggled from our country to the bordering countries and vice-versa; and

(iii) the laxity, if any, on the part of the official machinery concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to reports received by Government, the Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bangladesh borders are vulnerable to smuggling. However, these reports do not indicate large scale smuggling across these borders.

(c) The Customs authorities in Kishanganj seized smuggled goods valued at about Rs. 4.44 lakhs in 1981 as compared to the seizures valued at about Rs. 3.39 lakhs in 1980.

(d) (i), (ii) and (iii). Smuggling across these land borders in generally done in small lots by carriers who cross the borders unauthorisedly at various points on the border.

The main items sensitive to being smuggled into India from Nepal are : synthetic fabrics, wrist watches and watch movements, electronic goods and cosmetics. The main items

sensitive to being smuggled from India to Nepal are : goat skins, kerosine, wheat, sugar and jute.

The main items sensitive to being smuggled into India from Bangladesh are : Used ready-made garments, medicinal powder and synthetic yarn. The main items sensitive to being smuggled from India to Bangladesh are : Indian fabrics, sarees, livestock and bidis.

The preventive and intelligence machinery of the Customs department along the Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bangladesh borders has been strengthened. The concerned enforcement agencies namely, the Customs, State Police and Border Security Force authorities have been alerted to prevent any attempts at smuggling across borders.

अफीम के मूल्यों में परिवर्तन

6593. **श्री निहाल सिंह :**
श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान सरकार द्वारा किसानों से किन दरों पर अफीम खरीदी गई थी ;

(ख) गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान सरकार द्वारा प्रति किलोग्राम अफीम के मूल्यों में कितनी बार वृद्धि की गई थी; और इसके परिणामस्वरूप किसानों को कितना मुनाफा अथवा घाटा हुआ ; और

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश में अफीम का वार्षिक उत्पादन कितना है और इससे सरकार को कितना राजस्व प्राप्त हुआ ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया): (क) सरकार ने वर्ष 1976-77 से पूर्व 1980-81 तक की अवधि में किसानों से जिन दरों पर अफीम खरीदी थी, उनसे सम्बन्धित एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) काश्तकारों को अफीम के देय मूल्य में फसल वर्ष 1977-78 में एक बार वृद्धि की गई थी, जिसके परिणामत: काश्तकारों की आय में अनुपातिक वृद्धि हुई ।

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश में फसल वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान 70° गाढ़ता की अफीम का उत्पादन लगभग 283 मी० टन हुआ अर्थात 90° गाढ़ता की अफीम का उत्पादन लगभग 220 मी० टन हुआ । उससे अर्जित राजस्व का अलग खाता नहीं रखा जाता है । तथापि, भारत में उत्पादित अफीम की बिक्री से वर्ष 1980-81 में अर्जित कुल लाभ लगभग 183 लाख रु० था ।

विवरण

पोस्त के काश्तकारों को अफीम के लिए अदा किया गया मूल्य

काश्तकारों का वर्ष	70° गाढ़ता के अफीम के प्रति किलोग्राम के लिए अदा किया गया मूल्य (रु०) में	
	1976-77	1977-78 से 1980-81
ऐसे काश्तकार जिन्होंने अफीम का उत्पादन प्रति हेक्टेयर 60 किलोग्राम अथवा इससे अधिक किया है ।	200.00	220.00
ऐसे काश्तकार जिन्होंने अफीम का उत्पादन प्रति हेक्टेयर 45 किलोग्राम अथवा इससे अधिक किया है परन्तु 60 किलोग्राम से कम ।	180.00	200.00
ऐसे काश्तकार जिन्होंने अफीम का उत्पादन प्रति हेक्टेयर 35 किलोग्राम अथवा इससे अधिक किया है किन्तु 45 किलोग्राम से कम ।	160.00	180.00
ऐसे काश्तकार जिन्होंने अफीम का उत्पादन प्रति हेक्टेयर 30 किलोग्राम अथवा इससे अधिक किया है किन्तु 35 किलोग्राम से कम ।	135.00	150.00
ऐसे काश्तकार जिन्होने अफीम का उत्पादन प्रति हेक्टेयर 25 किलोग्राम अथवा इससे अधिक किया है किन्तु 30 किलोग्राम से कम ।	110.00	130.00
प्रति हेक्टेयर 25 किलोग्राम से कम ।	110.00	120.00

International Fund for Agricultural Development

6594. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the sealing down of its programme from $1.5 million to $1.350 million by the International Fund for Agricultural Development has affected India's agricultural development programme ; and

(b) if so, what are the steps Government propose to take to offset the effects of IFAD's action ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b). The reduction in the first replenishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development from $1.5 billion to $1.350 billion for the period 1981-83 will result in an overall downward revision of its operations. This would reduce availability of much needed resources for agricultural development in low income countries including India. Efforts are being made in various international for a to increase the quantity and quality of financial flows to developcountries.

"बिहार रिजेंट आर० बी० आई० स्टेप्स आन क्रेडिट" शीर्षक समाचार

6595. **श्री राम विलास पासवान** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 6 मार्च, 1981 के अंग्रेजी दैनिक "हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" में "बिहार रिजेंट आर० बी० आई० स्टेट्स आन क्रेडिट" शीर्षक से समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) और (ख) उल्लिखित समाचार को सरकार ने देखा है। किन्तु, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने सूचना दी है कि उसने चीनी मिलों को ऋण सुविधा मंजूर करने पर कोई ऊपरी सीमा निर्धारित नहीं की हैं ऋण-प्राधिकरण योजना के अधीन निर्धारित स्तरों से अधिक ऋण-सीमाएं मंजूर करने के सम्बन्ध में बैंकों से आशा की जाती है कि वे रिजर्व बैंक से सम्पर्क करें। किन्तु चीनी का मौसम आरम्भ होते ही रिजर्व बैंक ने सब बैंकों से कह दिया था कि वे इस प्रकार की पूर्व जांच के बिना ही चीनी मिलों को उनके गत वर्ष की उच्चतम निकासी के स्तर पर शतप्रतिशत निकासी करने की अनुमति दे दें। रिजर्व बैंक, चीनी मिलों की ऋण-आवश्यकताओं का निरन्तर मूल्यांकन करता रहा है और, उत्पादन के हित में बिहार में स्थित मिलों समेत, सब मिलों को ऋण-सहायता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए चीनी उद्योग समेत कुछ महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों का वित्तपोषण करने के लिए बैंकों को विवेकाधिकार देने और बडी संख्या में बकाया आवेदनों वाले बैंकों को ऋण सीमाओं में 25 प्रतिशत तक की तदर्थ वृद्धि की मंजूरी देने की अनुमति देने जैसे उपाय मौसम के बीच में भी किए गए हैं।

Export of Buffaloes to Gulf Countries

6596. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that living buffaloes are being sent to Gulf countries from Bombay Port;

(b) if so, how many living buffaloes were exported for meat purpose during the last three years ;

(c) whether it is a fact that butchers of Bombay have long contracts with Gulf Merchants for export of buffaloes; and

(d) whether Government propose to investigate into these exports done by four of five Exports Agents of animals in Bombay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Export of Live Buffaloes

Year	Quantity (Nos.)
1977-78	17704
1978-79	10359
1979-80	5238

Source : Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India, Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics.

(c) and (d). Exports of live Buffaloes (only culls) and male buffaloes not used for breeding & drought purposes are allowed under OGL-3 subject to minimum export price of Rs. 3.50 Kg. of live weight. The exporters are required to give a declaration that the live buffaloes tendered for export are only culls and not fit for breading purposes. Since the export is on OGL Government do not have any record of contracts concluded.

Failure of Commercial Banks in Implementing Dairy Development and Minor Irrigation Schemes

6597. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state :

(a) whether the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation (ARDC) has expressed concern over the failure of Commercial Banks in the implementation of dairy development and minor irrigation schemes;

(b) how many schemes have the ARDC sponsored for dairy development and minor irrigation during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82, the details thereof and the State-wise list;

(c) whether lack of response is due to drawbacks in extension work in popularising the schemes and public interest in investment programmes by the Banks; and

(d) what steps have the Centre planned to tighten supervisory machinery at the operational level and remove procedural difficulties in final sanction and follow-up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) (a) A study undertaken by Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation (ARDC) had revealed that there was delay beyond six months in the implementation of certain schemes including those relating to dairy development and minor irrigation.

(b) The information is contained in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3846/82]

(c) The main reasons identified in the study for the delay in the implementation of the schemes included inter-alia lack of adequate extension support on the part of the banks to popularise the schemes.

(d) Banks are progressively strengthening their supervisory machinery at the operational levels to ensure speedier flow of credit in the implementation of schemes intended for weaker sections. ARDC is also pursuing the matter with all concerned in respect of schemes where refinancing facilities are being provided by is.

Loan by World Bank for Rural Electrification

6598. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank has given loan under the Rural Electrification Programme of Government ;

(b) if so, the loan given by the World Bank for this purpose during the current year and the amount of loan expected to be received during next year ;

(e) what are the terms and conditions of this loan ;

(d) what is the disbursement of this amount of loan from World Bank among various States, and the number of villages to be electrified; and

(e) what steps have been taken to ensurs the proper utilisation of this loan amount ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a), (b) and (d). During the current year (1981-82), no new loan for Rural Electrification Programme has been given by the World Bank Group. However, two Agreements for Credit amounts of US$ 57 million and US$ 175 million were signed between the Government of India and International Development Association (IDA) on 23-7-1975 and 21-6-1979 respectively

The first IDA credit (572-IN) of US$ 57 million has been fully utilised and consequently closed on 31-12-1980. The second IDA Credit (911-IN) of US$ 175 million is presently under implementation, its closing date being 31-3-1984. The allocation amongst various participating State Electricity Boards is as follows :

State Electricity Boards	Amount of IDA Credit/tentatively allocated ($ million)
Andhra Pradesh	13.12
Assam	2.88
Bihar	15.34
Gujarat	10.92
Karnataka	8.16
Kerala	3.68
Madhya Pradesh	21.40
Maharashtra	15.81
Orissa	5.23
Punjab	9.60
Rajasthan	11.82
Tamil Nadu	12.35
Uttar Pradesh	22.25
West Bengal	15.44

At the time of appraisal of the REC-II Project, it was envisaged that during the project period (1979-1983), approximately 15,000 villages and about 5 lakhs pumps will be electrified.

Discussions are also in progress with the World Bank Group for a Third line of credit/loan for Rural Electrification Programme. The likely amount of the credit/loan and other details thereof will be known only after conclusion of negotiations with the World Bank Group.

(c) The Second REC Credit, as per usual IDA terms, carries no interest but only a service charge at the rate of three-fourth of one percent (¾ of 1%) per annum on the principal amount of the credit withdrawn and outstanding from time to time and is repayable in a period of 50 years including a grace period of 10 years.

(e) To ensure proper utilisation of the IDA Credit, the project implementation is closely monitored by the concerned Ministries/Departments and the Rural Electrification Corporation.

Export Minerals

6599. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that large quantities of minerals are being exported from India every year ;

(b) the quantity together with rate of the exported minerals during the last three years ; and

(c) which are the countries importing these minerals and is there any bilateral agreement for import and export of raw materials and finished goods ; if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) (a) & (b). A statement is attached.

(c) India exports minerals to Japan, South Korea, Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea, Taiwan, Malaysia, Romania, Yugoslavia, G. D. R., U. S. S. R., Czechoslovakia, Hungary, West Europe, Iraq/U. A. E. Gulf countries, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Burma, Sri Lanka, U. S. A., etc. India has bilateral trade protocols with Rupee trade areas. It will not be in the commercial interest of the country to disclose details in this regard.

Statement

(a) & (b). The quantity and value of minerals exported from India during the last three years are as under :

Commodity	*1978-79*		*1979-80*		*1980-81*	
	Qty.	*Val.*	*Qty.*	*Val.*	*Qty.*	*Val.*
		Value in Rs. Crores				
Iron Ore (Million Tonnes)	21.2	232.91	24.8	285.24	26.2	289.41
Manganes Ore ('000' Tonnes)	627.7	15.43	626.7	13.15	601.5	13.78
Mica (Million Kg.)	15.3	18.94	18.7	20.58	17.8	18.21
Other ores and minerals	—	59.39	—	54.06	—	59.39
Total of Minerals & Ores		326.67		373.03		380.79

SOURCE : DGCI & S, Calcutta.

Performance of Public Sector Enterprises in Southern Regions

6600. SHRI B. V. DESAI: I Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government public sector enterprises in the Southern regions performed exceedingly well during the past two years according to the survey conducted by the Standing Conference of the Public Enterprises;

(b) whether the South-based undertakings are projected to achieve a turnover growth of 9 per cent in 1981-82 as compared to 1979-80;

(c) if so, what were the total profits earned by them during 1981-82;

(d) how did they fare better than in 1979-80;

(e) is it also a fact that investment in these undertakings also rose considerably ; and

(f) what are the units which have really improved and their profitability and in which States these units have shown a remarkable profit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (f). The Standing Conference on Public Enterprises (SCOPE) in the March 1982 issue of its House Magazine has brought out the following :

(i) These south-based undertakings were projected to achieve a turnover growth of 49% in 1981-82 as compared to 1979-80.

(ii) Profit of this group was projected at Rs. 101.0 crores for 1981-82 as compared to Rs. 76.0 crores in 1979-80.

(iii) The investment in these undertakings rose from Rs. 2214 crores in 79-80 to Rs. 2804 crores in 81-82.

(iv) The increase in expected profit of 1981.82 as compared to 1979-80 was remarkably high in heavy engineering, petroleum & chemicals and medium and light engineering enterprises under this group.

While the actual figures of investment, output and net profit for the entire 1981-82 are not yet available, a statement showing these figures for 1979-80 and provisional figures for 9 months ending 31-12-1981 in respect of the Central Government enterprises in the Southern States covered by the SCOPE survey is laid on the Table of the House.

[*Placed in Library See No. LT-3847/82.*]

Linking of wage agreements with Productivity

6601. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have taken a decision in public sector units that all wage agreements will be linked to productivity;

(b) if so, whether most of the wage agreements including in SAIL are coming to an end during the middle of the current year;

(c) whether CITU has already submitted its charter of demands;

(d) if so, what are the details of the same; and

(e) when the final decision in this regard is likely to be reached?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA) : (a) Government have emphasised that Managements of Public Sector Enterprises should consider linking wages to productivity. The details regarding the linkages would have to be settled by the various Managements with their workers.

(b) From the information available, Wage Agreements in 27 public sector enterprises, including SAIL, are due to expire in 1982.

(c) to (e). Government is aware that the CITU has submitted a charter of demands for the Steel Industry but the formal proposal is yet to be received from the Steel Authority of India Ltd.

Activities of Smugglers at Daman

6602. SHRI AMAR ROY-PRADHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that Daman is a home of smugglers since the Portuguese rule along with Goa and Diu ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken so far by Government to stop smuggling activities at Daman ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA) : (a) and (b). According to reports received by Government, the West coast, including the coast of Daman, Diu and Goa, is vulnerable to smuggling.

The preventive and intelligence machinery of the Customs Department along the West coast including the coast of Daman, has been strengthened. The Customs authorities are conducting regular sea, shore and road patrolling to prevent any attempts at smuggling in the region.

(c) Does not arise.

Indepth and objective studies of Public Sector Undertaking

6604. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is an urgent need for taking up "indepth and objective" studies of various public sector undertaking to understand what ails them;

(b) whether it is necessary to define clearly the economic and social objectives of this vital sector and make an evaluation of the public sector on the basis of certain norms of productivity; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA) : (a) to (e). Yes, Sir. Monitoring of public enterprises in various functional areas of Production Planning and Control including Productivity etc. is a continuous process and is being done by the administrative Ministries; wherever necessary, with the help of Bureau of Public Enterprises. Indepth studies of individual enterprises are also being undertaken as and when necessary. The appointment of Expert Committee headed by Member (Industry), Planning Commission has been made in this context.

The social and economic objectives of public enterprises have been laid down at macro level in the Plan documents and the National Industrial Policy. Thereafter, individual enterprises have to work out their own micro objectives derived from the macro objectives.

मोतीलाल नेहरू माउन्टेनियरिंग इंस्टीट्यूट द्वारा वजीफे की सुविधा

6605. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका मंत्रालय मोतीलाल नेहरू माउन्टेनियरिंग इंस्टीट्यूट उत्तरकाशी द्वारा दी जाने वाली वजीफे की सुविधा को और विस्तार करने की किसी योजना पर विचार कर रहा है ;

(ख) क्या यह वजीफा उत्तर काशी के पड़ौसी जिलों, अल्मोड़ा, पिथौरा-गढ़, टिहीरी, चमोली और पौड़ी से संबधित प्रत्याशियों को भी उपलब्ध कराया जायेगा; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री के० पी० सिंह देव) : (क) उत्तरकाशी का पर्वतारोहण संस्थान "नेहरू पर्वतारोहण संस्थान" है । संस्थान की छात्रवृत्ति प्रदान करने की अपनी कोई योजना नहीं है क्योंकि प्रशिक्षण शुल्क में भी काफी रियायत दी जाती है । तथापि भारतीय पर्वतारोहण संस्थान, जो देश में पर्वतारोहण को एक खेल (स्पोर्ट) के रूप में लोकप्रिय बनाने वाला एक शीर्ष निकाय है, वह इस तथ्य के बावजूद कि उम्मीदवार किस क्षेत्र का रहने वाला है आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर उम्मीदवारों को छात्रवृत्ति देता है ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते '

Memorandum from Indian Jute Mills Association

6606. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chairman of the Indian Jute Mills Association has recently submitted a memorandum suggesting certain steps for nursing back of the mills to health;

(b) if so, the details of the steps suggested; and

(a) action taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The measures suggested by Chairman, IJMA, include production control, reduction of excise duty, statutory minimum prices for B.T. will bags, DGS&D procurement on cost plus basis, use of new bags for packing cement, continuance of cash assistance for export of jute goods, packing fertilizers in jute bags, creation of the export stabilisation fund, institutional credit concessions and perspective planning.

(c) Government has recently decided to procure through DGS&D 1.98 lakh bales of jute bags at cost price subject to certain conditions. Govt. have also issued orders to Industry advising them to pack cement in 100% new jute bags w.e.f. 1-10-82. The various enduser Departments have also been persuaded to stimulate demand for jute bags by bigger offtake for packaging foodgrains, fertilizer, sugar, etc. The other proposals for continuance of cash assistance for export of jute goods beyond 31-3-81 and the proposal for setting up a 'Jute Fund' for export promotion and research development works are yet to be decided finally.

Discussion with Workers' and Employees' Union on Question of Wage Revision

6607. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have advised the authorities of the Coal, Steel and BHEL not to hold any discussion with the workers' and Employees' union on the question of wage revision; and

(b) if so, the reason thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

रानीखेत छावनी क्षेत्राधिकार में पड़ने वाली भूमि के अन्तरण के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की ओर से अनुरोध

6608. **श्री हरीश रावत :** क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से यह अनुरोध किया है कि रानीखेत छावनी क्षेत्राधिकार में पड़ने वाली ऐसी भूमि को जो निर्माणाधीन (1) चौबटिया बमलयूऊ, (2) लोअर माल, (3) गनिया-ड्योली टाना-विशालकोर मोटर सड़कों की सन्धि में आती है, राज्य को अन्तरित कर दिया जाए, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रक्षा मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री के. पी. सिंह देव) : (क) और (ख) इस संबंध में रक्षा मन्त्रालय को राज्य सरकार से कोई औपचारिक अनुरोध प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। लेकिन सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग, रानीखेत के कार्यपालक अभियन्ता से एक अनुरोध बरेली क्षेत्र के सैनिक सम्पदा अधिकारी को प्राप्त हुआ है। रक्षा मन्त्रालय ने 3 अगस्त, 1981 को इन सड़कों को 16,22,545/- रुपये की कीमत पर राज्य सरकार को हस्तांतरित करने के लिए प्रस्ताव किया

था। लेकिन राज्य सरकार की ओर से उसकी स्वीकृति अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

Proposed Change in Bye-Laws Reg. Banking Sector

6609. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether there is any proposal before his Ministry to change the present bye-laws regarding banking sector so as to enable the Ministry to exercise effective control over this sector ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) Presumably the Hon'ble Member wishes to know if any changes are contemplated in various Acts governing the banking sector. Based on the proposals which have emerged in the light of the experience gained in the past in the administration of such Acts, Government have under consideration a proposal to bring forward a comprehensive Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill seeking to make certain changes in these Acts.

Quarters for M.E.S. Civilian Employees at Ranikhet, U.P.

6610. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has sanctioned 20 key personnel quarters for M.E.S. civilian employees at Ranikhet, U.P.

(b) whether the work has been released and if so, by what time it will start; and

(c) if not released so far. the reasons for delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The project could not be released earlier due to paucity of funds and other priority projects in hand. It is now expected to be released sometime during 1982.

Promotion to Accounts Officers from Section Officers

6611. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the number of Section Officers (Accounts) permanent/officiating in the Defence Accounts Department who were promoted to the grade of Accounts Officer during 1981 from the general category on the basis of—

(i) Ad-hoc promotion :

(ii) Selection (Accelerated) promotion) :

(iii) Seniority-cum-fitness (regular promotion) ; and

(b) whether, while making these promotions on the basis of (i) and (ii) above. the reservation policy was implemented, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA)

(a) (i) 70 (Subsequently promoted on regular basis).

(ii) 60) Includes the 70 at (i)) above.

(iii) 185)

(b) Yes, Sir.

Promotion to SCs/STs in Grade of Accounts Officer from Section Officers

6612. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that no Section Officer (Accounts) in the Defence Accounts Department belonging to the SC/ST community was promoted to the grade of Accounts Officer during the year 1981 even though eligible Section Officers (Accounts) were available for promotion ; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for not promoting the eligible Section Officers (Accounts) by the Controller General of Defence Accounts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). All eligible Section Officers (Accounts) belonging to SC/ST Communities, considered by the Departmental Promotion Committee in 1981, have been empanelled for promotion to the grade of Accounts Officer. They could not be promoted during 1981 for want of adequte vacancies. In terms of their lengths of service, they rank lower in the combined seniority list drawn up in accordance with the existing orders. The candidates will receive their promotion, in turn, against vacancies which arise in future.

Maintenance of Reservation Quota for promotion as Assistant Controller of Defence Accounts

6613. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many Accounts Officers have been promoted as Assistant Controllers of Defence Accounts;

(b) whether, while making these promotions, the reservation quota was maintained ;

(c) if so, how many Accounts Officers belonging to the reserved quota were promoted as Assistant Controllers of Defence Accounts; and

(d) if the answer to (b) be in the negative, what are the reasons for not maintaining the reservation quota?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) During the last three years, 32 Accounts Officers have been promoted as Assistant Controllers of Defence Accounts.

(b) and (c). The existing orders do not prescribed reservation in this category of promotion in the Defence Accounts Department. However, four Accounts Officers, belonging to the Scheduled Caste have been promoted as Assistant Controllers of Defence Accounts according to their seniority and merit, during the last three years.

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

Implementation of Reservation orders in Subordinate Accounts Services, Part I and II Examinations

6614. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether reservation orders are being implemented in the Subordinate Accounts Services Part I and II examinations;

(b) if so, whether candidates belonging to reserve communities have been declared successful on relaxed basis so as to fulfil the 15 per cent and 7 1/2 per cent vacancies reserved for SCs/STs respectively in Section

Officer (Accounts) Grade in the Defence Accounts Department; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA) : (a) The relevant orders relaxing the standard for SC/ST candidates in SAS examinations Part I and II are being implemented.

(b) and (c). In the 1978, 1979 and 1980 examinations, 50 candidates of SC/ST category were declared successful in SAS Part II examinations under the relaxed standards. In addition. 45 candidates of SC/ST category were declared successful in SAS Part II examinations under the normal standards. 93 candidates have been promoted as Section Officers so far. The rules do not provide for relaxation to the extent of filling all the reserved vacancies.

U. S. aid to India

6615. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether U.S. Government has agreed to provide aid to India amounting to 210 million dollars during 1983 ;

(b) if so, whether any such decision of U. S. has been communicated to India ;

(c) how much aid was provided to India during 1981 and 1982 ; and

(d) how much has already been utilised by india so far ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b). US assistance to India is extended on their fiscal year (October-September) basis. There has not so far been any agreement with the USA for the US fiscal year 1983 (October '82 to September' 83).

(c) and (d). The amount of aid authorised and utilised in the US fiscal years 1981 and 1982 were as follows :—

Million

	Authorised	of which utilised
US Fiscal Year 81' Oct. 80 to Sept. 81)	104.62	34.44
US Fiscal Year 82' (Oct. 81 to Sept. 82)	10.00	Nil

Negotiations are in progress for further assistance for US Fiscal year 1982.

Ad-hoc Assistance by RBI to meet obligations of Key Sectors

6616. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has been asked to provide ad hoc assistance to banks for meeting the obligations of certain key sectors which are currently suffering from shortages of finances ;

(b) if so, whether the Reserve Bank of India has agreed to provide ad hoc assistance to the banks on certain conditions ;

(c) if so, what are those conditions ; and

(d) what sectors will be provided loan by the commercial banks and on what conditions and the total amount of load to be provided ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). The Reserve Bank of India provides discretionary refinance on a selective-case by case-basis, after taking into account the overall resources of the concerned banks, the seasonal credit requirements of certain vital sectors etc. The vital sectors include sugar, tractors, trucks, exports etc.

Central Small Saving Schemes in Tribal Areas

6617. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently sponsored Central Small Savings Scheme in the tribal areas of the country ;

(b) if so, the details regarding the Scheme as well as the areas where these have been introduced for the benefit of tribal people ; and

(c) what are the active efforts made to encourage the tempo of saving among the tribals in these areas ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Various Small Savings Schemes have been introduced by the Central Government from time to time and these are applicable to all States and areas in the country, including the tribal areas. No such schemes have been introduced by Central Government exclusively for tribal areas.

(c) The National Savings Organisation under the Ministry of Finance has net-work of field officers down to the district level. These officials, as well as their counterparts in the State Governments, undertake various publicity campaigns in the rural areas, including tribal areas, to propagate the small savings schemes through film shows, audiovisual aids and pamphlets.

Target of Tourists Arrivals by 1985

6618. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK :
SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether uncertainty has arisen in the country about achieving the target of tourist arrivals of 1.7 million by 1985;

(c) if so, what are the main reasons for the same and what steps are being taken in this regard; and

(c) is it also a fact that although the growth showed an improvement of 6.6 per cent, it fell short of the project 15 per cent growth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) The achievement of the target of tourist arrivals of 1.7 million by 1985 depends upon the situation prevailing in the tourist generating markets of the world and around India, the air fare structure, and such other factors.

(b) The major reasons for the low growth rate of 6.6% recorded during 1981 were substantial increase in air fares due to esclation in price of fuel, disturbed conditions in some of the neighbouring countries, inflationary and recessionary trends in the traditional tourist generating markets. To achieve the targetted growth rate, the Department is carrying out extensive publicity and promotion overseas channelled through its 18 tourist offices and 7 Tourist Promotion Managers located at vantage points in U.S.A., Europe,

Australia, Middle East and Japan.

(c) Yes, Sir. It may however be mentioned that the average growth rate for the world during 1981 has been only 4.1% as per statistics of World Tourism Organisation.

Entry Fee for Vehicles at Bangalore Airport

6619. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that entry fee is being charged from all the vehicles at the entrance of Bangalore Airport;

(b) if so, the details regarding the annual average amount earned by Government on this account;

(c) whether any representation has been made to Government to stop this practice; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATON (SHRI A. P. SHARMA) : (a) No, Sir. The parking fee is charged only from those vehicles which are parked in the parking area. Vehicles which come to the airport bringing passengers Visitors go away after leaving the passengers will not be considered to have been parked in the aerodrome area and as such need not be subject to levy of any parking fee.

(b) Rs. 2,00,783·83 per annum as car parking licence fee.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Development of Test Rigs by HAL Lucknow Division for Checking Components of Jaguar Aircraft.

6620. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Lucknow Division of the Hindustan Aeronautice Limited has developed test rigs for checking the components of the Jaguar aircraft ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the foreign exchange to be saved therefrom ; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the Malysian Air Force had shows interest in these rigs ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) These cover about 90 types of rigs.

(c) The foreign exchange savings are estimated at about Rs. 3.5 crores.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Indo-British Trade and Industrial Co-operation Workshop held in New Delhi

6621. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indo-British Trade and Industrial Co-operation Workshop was held in New Delhi on 6th March, 1982 ;

(b) if so, what was the aim and object of this Workshop;

(c) whether India and U.K. co-operation to promote trade was discussed in the Workshop;

(d) if so, what were the other subjects discussed;

(e) decisions arrived at ; and

(f) whether it is also a fact that trade between the two countries at present is very low and if so, the reasons for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) to (d). A Workshop on Indo-British Trade and Industrial Cooperation was organised by the Association of Indian Engineering Industry on 6th March 1982 in New Delhi. It discussed the scope for increasing trade and industrial cooperation technology transfer besides third country cooperation,

(e) The Workshop stressed the urgent need to enlarge trade and industrial cooperation between India and Britain in general and to increase exports to Britain so that India's adverse balance of trade could be reduced.

(f) No, Sir. The United Kingdom has been one of India's major trading partners.

Shifting of Central Silk Board Office from Bombay to Bagalore

6622. SHRI B.V. DESAI :
SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER :
PROF. RUP CHAND PAL :
SHRI E. BALANANDAN:
SHRI AJIT BAG :
SHRI R.P. DAS :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Silk Board work has been virtually at a standstill for the past three months due to Government's decision to shift the office from Bombay to Bangalore ;

(b) if so, whether the Board staff is reluctant to go to Bangalore ;

(c) if so, what are the main reasons for the same ;

(d) what steps were taken by Government to see that Silk Board Office works normally ; and

(e) whether the Board's new office has started working in Bangalore ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Out of the 122 employees, who were working when the Board's Head Office was in Bombay, 52 employees have already joined the Bangalore Office. The remaining staff, except those who will be retained in the Bombay Regional Office, will be transferred after April, 1982, so that the education of their children could be completed for the academic session 1981-82.

(e) Yes, Sir.

Problem of Casual Workers of HAL Barrackpore

6623. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the problems of casual workers of HAL, Barrackpore ; and

(b) if so, the steps to be taken to solve those problems?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) and (b). The matter has been considered by HAL, but in view of the temporary nature of work being carried out by these workers, it has not been found possible to absorb them in the Company.

Non-Compliance with Notification by Bombay Customs in regard to Import of Polyester Yarn

6624. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bombay Customs has refused to abide by the notification of the Import Trade Control Department of the Ministry of Commerce that cotton mills are eligible to import polyester yarn ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the quantity and value of the imported polyester yarn blocked from clearance consequent to the above attitude of the Bombay Customs ;

(d) whether Government are aware that non-clearance may render the yarn totally waste as its shelf life is limited ; and

(e) if so, steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA) : (a) and (b). Bombay Customs had questioned the eligibility of the cotton mills to import polyester yarn. Since then a clarification has been issued by the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports. The clarification will no doubt be taken into account by the Collector of Customs, Bombay in deciding the relevant cases.

(c) As an interim measure the Collector of Customs had permitted the clearance of the consignments of the yarn against bonds without insisting on bank guarantees. It cannot, therefore, be said that there is any hold up of clearance on account of the Customs.

(d) and (e). Does not arise in view of what has been said at (c) above.

New Tourist Centres to be Developed during Sixth Plan

6625. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :
SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL :
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the proposed new tourist centres likely to be developed during the Sixth Plan period in different parts of the country; and

(b) the amount earmarked for each State for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) A comprehensive scheme for the development of tourism has been drawn up in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territories on the basis of the travel circuit concept which envisages integrated development of 61 travel circuits covering 441 tourist centres by pooling the resources in the Central, State and private sectors. The actual implementation of schemes will be taken up depending upon the availability of funds and inter-se priorities. The scheme envisages strengthening of the tourist infrastructure such as accommodation and transportation

at centres falling along identified travel circuits.

(b) The funds available in the Central Sector are not allocated State-wise. The schemes for development of tourism are taken up at various centres on the basis of the potential the centres have to attract tourists and accordingly the amounts allocated scheme-wise.

Assistance to Hooghly Docking and Engineering Company Limited

6626. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India has sent several reminders to his Ministry for Government's clearance/approval to disbursement of assistance to Hooghly Docking and Engineering Company Limited to tide over the crisis ;

(b) if so, whether he has gone into the present encouraging trends in terms of orders booked and production, execution of a major order and skilled work force there ;

(c) if so, whether final decision has been taken to give clearance to the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India for continuing its financial support to the company to enable the employees to get their salary and wages regularly ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India (IRCI) is in correspondence with the Government of India regarding release of funds to M/s. Hooghly Docking and Engineering Company Limited.

(b) Orders worth Rs. 19.47 crores are in hand for the company. The information regarding the sale value of production and the losses incurred by the company for the calendar years 1979, 1980 and 1981 is given below :—

	(Rs. in lakhs) 1979	1980	1981
			(Provisional)
Sale value of production	454.65	642.60	742.61
Losses incurred after interest and depreciation	119.31	111.58	94.23

At present, 2500 persons are employed by the company.

(c) and (d). Disbursement of further loans by IRCI to the company depends, inter-alia, on the future status of the company, the viability of the undertakings of the company etc.

Amount earmarked for Tourist Villages in each State

6627. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up tourist villages in each State in the country;

(b) what steps have so far been taken in this connection ; and

(c) what is the amount earmarked for setting up tourist villages in the year 1982-83 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir, in a phased manner depending upon availability of funds and suitabili-

(b) To begin with it is proposed in consultation with the State Governments concerned, to construct 2 tourist villages, one each at Shivpuri (Madhya Pradesh) and Buxar (Bihar). The State Governments concerned have been requested to make land available. Plans and estimates for the tourist village at Shivpuri are also under preparation.

(c) The amount earmarked for setting up tourist villages in the year 1982-83 is Rs. 20 lakhs.

Foreign Exchange earnings from Tourists visiting India during Asian Games

6628. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of tourists expected to visit India at the time of Asian Games in Delhi;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange proposed to be earned thereby; and

(c) what steps have been taken to improve the conditions of tourist places in the country which the foreign tourists may visit during their stay in India at that time and with a view to attracting more tourists in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b). Nearly, 5,000 participants and sports officials and about 3,000 guests will be coming for ASIAD. It is not possible to assess the number of tourists expected to visit India at the time of Asian Games in Delhi and the resultant foreign exchange earnings thereof.

(c) Proper maintenance of places of tourist interest and improvement thereof is a continuous process. A comprehensive scheme for the development of tourism has been drawn up in consultation with State Governments and Union Territories on the basis of Travel Circuit Concept which envisages integrated development of 61 travel circuit covering 441 centres. To meet the rush of Asian Games 9 hotels are being constructed in Delhi and one hotel is being expanded. Steps have also been taken to augment transport facilities. The carrying capacity of Indian Airlines is proposed to be increased by addition of 2 air buses and 4 Boeing 737 aircrafts, during 1982. The infrastructure being created will meet the needs of Tourists even after Asian Games.

Exchange of Small Notes from R.B.I.

6629. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of long queues at various counters in the Reserve Bank of India for exchange of notes of small denomination ;

(b) whether it is a fact that a large number of people who are engaged in the business of money exchange visit the Reserve Bank of India and it is very difficult for a common man to get currency notes of small denomination ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a counter (No. 73) has been earmarked exclusively for the Reserve Bank of India employees to get notes of small denomination ; and

(d) what steps are proposed to be taken to give the facility to Government employees who cannot waste hours

in standing in queues with money exchangers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) According to the information received from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), there are no abnormal queues for exchange of small denomination notes at RBI counters, except on occasions like payment of Government salary, festivals and marriage season.

(b) It is true that people dealing in money exchange business visit RBI offices in good number. There are, however, adequate number of counters (ranging from 3 to 23) at RBI offices, depending on the size of the office, so that there are no difficulties for the people to exchange notes. The output of one-rupee notes has been gradually reduced and the availability of two-rupee notes and one-rupee coins has been substantially increased. The public is, therefore, expected to use more of one-rupee coins and two-rupee notes. The output of five-rupee notes has been stepped up so as to increase the availability of notes of that denomination also. Thus all possible efforts are being made to meet the growing demand for currency notes of smaller denominations.

(c) Reference to Counter No. 73 is apparently to the counter provided at the New Delhi office of the RBI. This counter is, however, not meant exclusively for the benefit of the employees of the RBI. The said counter is earmarked for issue of Rupee 1/- notes in exchange and the facility is available to VIPs. Government Ministries/Departments etc. Members of public as well as staff who require Rupee 1/- notes on special occasions like marriages, festivals etc. are also attended to at that counter.

(d) It is not possible for the RBI to make any discrimination between the general public and the Government servants in regard to the facilities for exchange of notes. However, on days when heavy payments such as salaries are to be made, special counters are being opened by the RBI for the exclusive use and convenience of Government Departments/servants.

सिंडीकेट बैंक, पंजाबी बाग, नई दिल्ली में लम्बित पड़े ऋण आवेदन

6630. श्री केशवराव पारधी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन बैंकों के शाखावार क्या नाम हैं जिन्होंने उन व्यक्तियों को ऋण दिए जिनको अपना व्यापार शुरू करने के लिए गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा खुदरा व्यापार हेतु लाइसेंस दिए गए और इस तरह के व्यक्तियों को इन बैंकों ने कितने रुपये के ऋण दिए;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सिंडीकेट बैंक (पंजाबी बाग, नई दिल्ली) में गत कुछ महीनों से कई आवेदन लम्बित पड़े हुए हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है और ऋण न दिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार अनुसूचित जातियों के व्यक्तियों को अपना स्वयं का व्यापार शुरू करने के लिए विशेष छूट भी देती है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ङ) गत एक वर्ष के दौरान इससे कितने व्यक्ति लाभान्वित हुए और इस प्रकार छूट देने के लिए अपनाई जाने वाली प्रक्रिया क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के अनुसार जून 1980 के अंत की स्थिति के मुताबिक दिल्ली के खुदरा व्यापार को अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के ऋणों की बकाया राशि 17,236 ऋणकर्त्ता खातों को व्याप्त करते हुए 32.23 करोड़ रुपये थी।

(ख) और (ग) सिंडीकेट बैंक की पंजाबी बाग शाखा में इस प्रकार का केवल एक आवेदन कुछ अपेक्षाएं पूरी न होने के कारण बकाया पड़े होने की सूचना मिली है।

(घ) बैंकों से कहा गया है कि वे अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए बनाई गई विशेष योजनाएं विकसित करें ताकि आत्म-नियोजन के लिए उन्हें मिलने वाले ऋण की मात्रा बढ़ सके और उनके ऋण-प्रस्तावों पर अत्यधिक सहानुभूति और सहृदयता से विचार किया जाए। विभेदी ब्याज-दर-योजना के अधीन 40 प्रतिशत ऋण अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों को मिलने की अपेक्षा की गई है।

(ङ) दिसम्बर 1980 के अंत की स्थिति के अनुसार प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्र में अनु० जातियों और अनु० जनजातियों के ऋणकर्त्ताओं को सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के ऋणों की कुल बकाया राशि 339.32 करोड़ रुपये थी, जो कि 20.7 लाख ऋणकर्त्ता खातों को व्याप्त करती थी। इनमें से खुदरा व्यापार और छोटे व्यवसाय क्षेत्र के ऋणकर्त्ताओं की संख्या 2.37 लाख थी जिनके पास ऋणों की बकाया रकम 24.76 करोड़ रुपये थी।

Generation of Purchasing Power to Avert Recessionary Trends

6631. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that industrialists, management and taxation experts in a panel discussion on the current year's budget appealed to Government to generate purchasing power to avert the just growing recessionary trends in the industry ;

(b) if so, whether Government concede that recessionary trends have set in as claimed by the industrialist ; and

(c) if not, what is their reaction to their suggestion to increase purchasing power of the people which rock-bed for increased economic activity ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c). The Hon' ble Member is probably referring to the panel discussion on the budget organised by the Delhi Managment Association which was reported in the Economic Times of 5th March, 1982. The news item in question does not bear any reference to the growing recessionary trends in the industry. As such the question of Government's reaction in this regard does not arise.

New Stations linked by Air

6632. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the names of new stations linked by air connections in India during 1981-82 (State-wise) ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA) : Indian Airlines has not started operation to any new

station during 1981-82. However, operation to Kulu in Himachal Pradesh from Delhi and Chandigarh was re-introduced with HS-748 aircraft with effect from 27th April, 1981.

The following new stations have been brought on the air map by Vayudoot during the year 1981-82 :—

State/Union Territory	*Station*
Meghalaya	Barapani
Tripura	Kailashahar Kamalpur
Assam	Rupsi
Arunachal Pradesh	Tezu
Punjab	Ludhiana

Representation by Woollen Industry against Disparity in Excise Duty

6633. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the woollen industry has been making representations against disparity in the burden of excise duty between its products and similar products from cotton and art silk industries;

(b) whether during the 1977-78 Budget, the then Finance Minister in order to rationalise the yarn duty structure for the entire textile industry had raised the duty on polyester wool to Rs. 24/- per Kg. ;

(c) if so, the reasons why during the Finance Bill, 1982 under Tariff item 18E, has the yarn duty only on polyester yarn in blends with cotton man-made and cellulosic fibre been reduced to Rs. 18/- per Kg.;

(d) are Government aware of the repercussions this discrimination is going to have on the poly-wool sector already passing through a bad phase; and

(e) what concessions Government propose to give to restore status quo to avoid unemployment of many thousands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As a result of the 1977 Budget changes the rate of excise duty applicable to polyester/wool blended yarns in which polyester predominated in weight, was fixed at Rs. 24/- per Kg.

(c) In the 1982 Budget the rates of excise duties on blended yarns (containing cotton/cellulosic fibres) have been revised to encourage the use of desirable blends of fabrics and to enable better utilisation of polyester fibre in the textile industry.

(d) and (e). It is not proposed to extend any concession to the polyester/wool blended yarns or fabric at present.

Advances from Banks to Priority Sections

6635. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that priority sector and the 20-Point Programme were overlapping for purposes of getting advances from banks ;

(b) whether it is proposed to change the definition of priority sector and rationalise the credit structure ;

(c) the steps proposed for bringing public sector banks into greater involvement in the 20-Point Programme ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). The beneficiaries under the various points of 20 Point Programme involving bank credit fall generally under one or the other categories of priority sector advances of the commercial banks. The identification of the beneficiaries of the programme within the priority sector had been done earlier to ensure uniformity in bank lending to these categories, and to ensure availability to the beneficiaries priority in finance to this sector and to extend various concessions extended to this sector.

A Working Group has been constituted by the Reserve Bank of India to examine needs and other relevant matters relating to the effective implementation of the new 20-Point Programme as well as the needs of the priority sector. The terms of reference of the Working Group include, *Inter-alia*, identification of the tasks for the banking system for implementation of the programme as well as the examination of the scope for modification in the definitions of the priority sector. Existing arrangements and procedures will be further stream-lined on the basis of the recommendations of this Working Group.

Cases of Conspicuous Expenditure in Terms of Section 131 of Income Tax Act

6636. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many cases of 'conspicuous expenditure' in terms of Section 131 of the Income-tax Act have been detected so far since the amended provisions were brought into force in the metropolitan cities, particularly in the capital;

(b) the broad details of these cases and follow-up action taken;

(c) what machinery has been devised to detect such cases when there is extravagant spending on marriages in the capital as reported in the Hindustan Times, New Delhi dated 18th January, 1982; and

(d) what is his reaction to the cases referred to therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA) : (a) and (b). The Income-tax authorities in Ahmedabad, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras have made enquiries and collected information in nearly two hundred cases under section 133A(5) of the Income-tax Act about expenditure incurred in connection with ceremonies/functions. The particulars gathered are passed on to the assessing officers for being utilised while framing relevant assessments.

(c) and (d). The Commissioners of Income-tax have been asked to make more effective use of provisions of section 133A(5) of the Income-tax Act in such cases.

Location and functioning of Tourist Offices Abroad

6637. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number and location of tourist offices functioning abroad; and

(b) whether Government had failed to attract tourists from non-traditional areas like Nepal, Kuala Lampur and Hong Kong?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) There are 18 Tourist Offices

functioning in various countries abroad as under :—

S. No.	Tourist Office
	America
1.	New York (Regional Office)
2.	Los Angeles
3.	Chicago
4.	Toronto
	Europe
5.	Geneva (Regional Office)
6.	Paris
7.	Frankfurt
8.	Brussels
9.	Stockholm
10.	Vienna
11.	Milan
	U. K.
12.	London
	Austria Asia
13.	Sydney (Regional Office)
14.	Singapore
15.	Perth
	East Asia
16.	Tokyo (Regional Office)
17.	Bangkok
18.	Kuwait (Regional Office)

Apart from the above mentioned Toursit Offices, Tourist Promotion Officers have been posted at Miami, Dallas, San Francisco, and Melbourne. Besides these TPOs, one Information Assistant has also been posted at Osaka (Japan).

(b) The number of tourist arrivals in India from Nepal, Malaysia and Hong Kong during the last three years are given as' below:—

	1979	1980	1981
Nepal	6,744	7,008	11,851
Malaysia	23,877	26,405	26,458
Hong Kong	2,249	1,858	1,723

In fact, Malaysia has been one of the top ten tourist generating markets for India for well over a decade. In regard to Nepal, it may be stated that the statistics of foreign tourist arrivals do not include the nationals of Nepal entering India through land routes.

Flow of Bank Credit to Rural Areas of Bihar

6638. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the banks in Bihar had not shown as much interest in development and welfare scheme of the weaker sections, branch expansions, flow of credit to rural areas, thereby creating imbalance between Bihar and other States;

(b) what is the banking coverage of one office for average population in the State;

(c) what are the advances made by the banks in Bihar for agricultural, transport, small business and the self-employed till December, 1981; and

(d) the steps taken to achieve the objective enunciated in the 20-point programme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) No, Sir. In terms of share in the incremental expansion of total credit, priority sector advances and branch network, banks in the post nationalisation period have devoted greater attention to Bihar than the State's share in the banking system in June 1969. Thus, the State accounted for 3.3 per cent of the total branch network in July 69 which has now more than doubled to 6.8 per cent. Similarly in respect of aggregate credit also Bihar's share

has improved from 1.4 per cent in December 1969 to 2.5 per cent in December, 1980.

(c) There was one bank office for 2,07,000 people in Bihar in 1969 (1961 census). As of end November, 1981 there was one bank office for 27,000 people on an average (1981 census).

(c) Available data as at the end of December, 1980 relating to Public Sector Banks' advances to Agriculture and other Priority Sectors in Bihar are set out below :—

		(Amount outstanding Rs. in lakhs)
1.	*Agriculture*	
	Direct	11159.61
	Indirect	6231.01
2.	Small Scale Industries	8045.77
3.	Transport	4191.66
4.	Retail Trade and Small Business	3563.63
5.	Professional and Self Employed Persons	681.72
6.	Education	30.96
	Total	33904.36

(d) Banks have been asked to actively involve themselves in the implementation of the new 20 Point Programme and particularly to assist the State Government agencies in the implementation of the Integrated Rural Development Programme directed towards the rural poor. Currently a Working Group constituted by the Reserve Bank of India is endeavouring to identify in detail the tasks for the banking system for the effective implementation of the new 20-Point Programme and other related matters. The Group is also expected to review the present targets and sub-targets within the priority sector with reference to the needs of the weaker sections. Existing arrangements and procedures will be further streamlined on the basis of the recommendations of the Working Group.

पर्यटक स्थलों का विकास/विस्तार

6639. **श्री राम प्यारे पनिका :** क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का विचार देश के पर्यटक स्थलों का विकास और विस्तार करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस वर्ष कितने पर्यटक स्थलों का विकास करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) उसमें कितनी धनराशि खर्च होगी ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खान) : (क) पर्यटन का विकास एक सतत प्रकिया है। चालू स्कीमों के अलावा यात्रा परिपथ संकल्पना पर पर्यटन को विकसित करने का प्रस्ताव है। तदनुसार, केन्द्र, राज्य तथा प्राइवेट सेक्टरों में उपलब्ध संसाधनों को एकत्र करते हुए एकीकृत तथा अवस्थानुसार ढंग से पर्यटक आधारित सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों से विचार-विमर्श करके 61 यात्रा परिपथों को, जिनमें 441 केन्द्र हैं, अभिनिर्धारित किया गया है।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सेक्टर में व्यवहार्यता अध्ययन के संतोषजनक होने तथा धनराशि की उपलब्धता को देखते हुए चालू स्कीमों के अलावा निम्नलिखित विकासपरक स्कीमों को शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव है :—

पर्यटन विभाग : विचाराधीन नई स्कीमों के अन्तर्गत गोहाटी, शिलांग, इम्फाल तथा

नामची में पर्यटक होस्टल्स का निर्माण और पटना में यूथ होस्टल, सिम्पलीपाल, बेतला, दुधवा/कार्बेट, बांदीपुर में वन गृह ; शिवपुरी और बक्सर में भी पर्यटक ग्रामों की स्थापना; चुनी हुई पहाड़ियों/झीलों पर ट्रेकिंग/जल-क्रीड़ा सुविधाएं, अंडमान द्वीप समूह तथा लक्षद्वीप में मोटर लांच : चुनी हुई झीलों पर नावें (बोट्स) ; सांस्कृतिक पर्यटन कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत कुशी नगर, श्रावस्ती, बोद्ध गया, हम्पी, महाबलीपुरम आदि में पर्यटक सुविधाएं ; बक्सर और अन्य चुने हुए केन्द्रों पर प्रकाश और ध्वनि शो की माउंटिंग, वन्य जीव शरणास्थलों में परिवहन सुविधाएं तथा मेलों और त्यौहारों का संवर्धन इत्यादि शामिल है। वस्तुतः शुरू की गई स्कीमें औपचारिकताओं के पूरा होने पर निर्भर करेंगी, इन औपचारिकताओं में राज्य सरकार द्वारा भूमि उपलब्ध करना या जहां जहां अपेक्षित हो अन्य सुविधाएं प्रदान करना भी शामिल है।

आई० टी० डी० सी० : आई० टी० डी० सी० की नई स्कीमों में नई दिल्ली, बम्बई, चंडीगढ़, पांडीचेरी, गुलमर्ग, कलकत्ता आगरा, ग्वालियर में होटलों का निर्माण तथा व्यवहार्यता अध्ययन और संसाधनों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करते हुए राज्य सरकारों/राज्य पर्यटन विकास निगमों के साथ गोहाटी, पुरी, भोपाल, हैदराबाद कोणार्क, इटानगर, रांची, गोवा, मद्रास, नैनीताल, कन्याकुमारी, अहमदाबाद आदि में संयुक्त उद्यम होटलों की व्यवस्था भी शामिल है।

(ग) इन केन्द्रों के विकास पर वास्तविक खर्च योजनाओं तथा अनुमानों पर निर्भर होगा। 1982-83 के दौरान केन्द्रीय सेक्टर (पर्यटन विभाग और आई० टी० डी० सी०) में पर्यटन के विकास और संवर्धन के लिए 12.94 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय उपलब्ध कराया गया है।

पर्यटन से राजस्व में वृद्धि

6640. **श्री राम प्यारे पनिका** : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस वर्ष पर्यटन से प्राप्त राजस्व में वृद्धि हुई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी और क्या इस राजस्व में और आगे वृद्धि करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खान) : (क) से (ग) जी हां। पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा वर्ष 1981 के लिए पर्यटन से अर्जित विदेशी मुद्रा आय वर्तमान कीमतों के आधार पर अनन्तिम रूप से 564 करोड़ रुपये होने का अनुमान है जबकि 1980 में यह आय 482 करोड़ रुपये थी।

पर्यटन से होने वाली आय में वृद्धि करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा जिन उपायों की परिकल्पना की गई है उनका ब्योरा इस प्रकार है—होटलों और स्थल परिवहन जैसी पर्यटक आधारिक संरचना के तेज विकास के द्वारा निर्धारित यात्रा परिपथों के साथ पड़ने वाले पर्यटक केन्द्रों पर सघन विकास; राष्ट्रीय एयर कैरियर्स के फ्लीट में वृद्धि; फिल्मों, श्रव्य-दृश्य प्रस्तुतीकरणों, पर्यटक साहित्य का प्रकाशन, विज्ञापनों, आदि जैसे विविध प्रचार मीडिया के द्वारा विदेशों में पर्यटन संवर्धन में तेजी लाना, यात्रा अभि-

कर्ताओं, यात्रा लेखकों, पत्रकारों आदि को विभाग के अतिथियों के रूप में परिचायक दौरे पर आमंत्रित करते हुए मीडिया सम्बन्धों को बढ़ाना ताकि वे बदले में भारत सम्बन्धी पर्यटन का संवर्धन कर सकें ।

दिल्ली तथा राज्यों की राजधानियों में और अधिक होटलों का निर्माण

6641. **श्री राम प्यारे पनिका** : क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस वर्ष दिल्ली तथा राज्यों की राजधानियों में और अधिक होटलों के निर्माण का निर्णय लिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दिल्ली में तथा राज्यों की राजधानियों में कितने होटलों के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) किन कारणों से इतने अधिक होटलों के निर्माण की आवश्यकता पड़ी है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खान): (क) और (ख) सरकार किन्हीं होटलों का निर्माण नहीं करती है । होटल या तो सार्वजनिक सेक्टर के उपक्रमों द्वारा अथवा प्राइवेट सेक्टर द्वारा निर्मित किए जाते हैं । भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम दिल्ली में 3 होटलों का निर्माण कर रहा है; यथा होटल कनिष्क अशोक, अशोक यात्री निवास और होटल कौटिल्य । छठी योजना अवधि (1980-85) के दौरान भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम ने विभिन्न राज्यों की राजधानियों में, जैसे गोहाटी, चण्डीगढ़, भोपाल, मद्रास, बम्बई, श्रीनगर, हैदराबाद तथा इलाहाबाद और अन्य स्थानों में 8 होटलों का निर्माण करने की परिकल्पना भी की है ।

इसके अतिरिक्त, भारतीय होटल निगम भी दिल्ली, बम्बई और श्रीनगर में एक-एक होटल का निर्माण कर रहा है ।

(ग) विभिन्न राज्यों की राजधानियों में इन होटलों के निर्माण का निर्णय किया गया है ताकि संसाधनों को एकत्र करते हुए देश के सभी क्षेत्रों में पर्यटन आधारिक संरचना की संतुलित अभिवृद्धि को सुनिश्चित किया जा सके और इस प्रकार 1985 तक पर्यटक आगमन के 1.7 मिलियन के लक्ष्य को हासिल किया जा सके ।

सम्भावित पर्यटक आगमन

6642. **श्री राम प्यारे पनिका** : क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष भारत में कुल कितने पर्यटक आए थे और इस वर्ष कितने पर्यटकों के भारत आने की सम्भावना है।

(ख) गत वर्ष इन पर्यटकों से कितनी आय हुई और इस वर्ष उसके कितने होने का अनुमान है ;

(ग) क्या विदेशी पर्यटकों को सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने की कोई योजना भारत सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उन योजनाओं के क्या नाम हैं तथा उन्हें कब तक क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खान): (क) 1981 के दौरान कुल 853,148 अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटकों ने भारत की यात्रा की और इस वर्ष लगभग 9.80 लाख पर्यटकों के भारत आने की संभावना है । इन आंकड़ों में

पाकिस्तान और बंगला देश के राष्ट्रिक शामिल नहीं हैं ।

(ख) वर्ष 1981 के लिए पर्यटन से अर्जित विदेशी मुद्रा आय वर्तमान कीमतों के आधार पर 564 करोड़ रुपए होने का अनन्तिम रूप से अनुमानलगा या गया था । वर्ष 1982 के लिए यह आय लगभग 650 करोड़ रुपए होने की संभावना हैं ।

(ग) और (घ) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

विवरण

भारत की ओर विदेशी पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा जिन उपायों की परिकल्पना की गयी है उनका ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है — होटलों और स्थल परिवहन जैसी पर्यटक आधारिक संरचना के तेज विकास के द्वारा निर्धारित यात्रा परिपथों के साथ पड़ने वाले पर्यटक केन्द्रों का सघन विकास ; राष्ट्रीय एयर कैरियर्स के फ्लीट में वृद्धि, फिल्मों, श्रव्य दृश्य प्रस्तुतीकरणों, पर्यटक साहित्य का प्रकाशन, विज्ञापनों, आदि जैसे विविध प्रचार मीडिया के द्वारा विदेशों में पर्यटन संवर्धन में तेजी लाना ; यात्रा अभिकर्ताओं, यात्रा लेखकों, पत्रकारों, आदि को विभाग के अतिथियों के रूप में परिचायक दौरे पर आमंत्रित करते हुए मीडिया संबंधों को बढ़ाना ताकि वे बदले में भारत संबंधी पर्यटन का संवर्धन कर सकें ।

पर्यटकों के लिए जुटायी जा रही सुविधाओं की खास-खास बातें ये हैं :—

(i) केन्द्रीय, राज्य और प्राइवेट सेक्टरों में उपलब्ध संसाधनों को एकत्र करके देश में निर्धारित यात्रा परिपथों पर पड़ने वाले पर्यटक केन्द्रों पर पर्यटक आधारिक संरचना का विकास करने के लिए संयुक्त रूप से प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं ।

(ii) यात्री निवासों/यूथ होस्टलों आदि का निर्माण करके मितव्ययी पर्यटकों को सस्ता, साफ सुथरा और आरामदेह आवास जुटाया जा रहा है ।

(iii) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डों पर भीड़-भाड़ को दूर करने के लिए जिसकी वजह से पर्यटकों के जल्दी क्लियरेंस में देर होती है, हाल ही में बम्बई में इंटरनेशनल ट्रैफिक के लिए एक नयी टर्मिनल बिल्डिंग का निर्माण किया गया है । इसी प्रकार दिल्ली में एक नई टर्मिनल बिल्डिंग का निर्माण किया जा रहा है ।

(iv) मनोरंजन संबंधी कार्यकलापों में अभिरुचि रखने वाले पर्यटकों की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए स्कीइंग, जल क्रीड़ाएं, ट्रेकिंग आदि की अतिरिक्त सुविधाओं का विकास किया जा रहा है ।

(v) पर्यटकों की वातानुकूलित कारों आदि की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए पर्यटक व्यवसाय को पुरानी आयातित कारें रिजवर्ड कीमतों पर उपलब्ध कराने की पर्यटन विभाग की एक स्कीम है ।

(vi) इंडियन एयरलाइंस पर्यटकों को कुछ रियायतें अर्पित करता है :—

(क) "डिस्कवर इंडिया" टिकट जिसके अन्तर्गत विदेशी राष्ट्रकों और भारत से बाहर रहने वाले भारतीयों द्वारा विदेशी मुद्रा में 375 यू० एस० डालर के भुगतान पर भारत में इंडियन एयरलाइंस

के स्वदेशी सेक्टरों में 15 दिन तक के लिए असीमित यात्रा की जा सकती है।

(ल) "यूथ फेयर्स" जिसके अन्तर्गत 12-30 वर्ष की आयु के व्यक्ति इंडियन एयरलाइंस के स्वदेशी सेक्टरों में सामान्य यू० एस० डालर किरायों पर 25 प्रतिशत रियायत के हकदार होते हैं बशर्ते भुगतान विदेशी मुद्रा में किया जाए।

(vii) भारतीय रेलवे विदेशी राष्ट्रिकों और विदेशों में रहने वाले भारतीयों द्वारा विदेशी मुद्रा में भुगतान किए जाने पर उन्हें इंडरेल पास टिकट अर्पित करती है जो 7 से 90 दिन तक की अवधि के लिए वैध होता है और जिससे भारतीय रेलों द्वारा असीमित यात्रा की जा सकती है।

(viii) भारतीय रेलवे ने राजस्थान राज्य पर्यटन विकास निगम के सहयोग से "पैलेस आन वील्स" नाम से एक नयी परियोजना प्रारम्भ की है ताकि रेल द्वारा पर्यटन का संवर्धन किया जा सके। इस रेलगाड़ी से पुराने राजसी राज्यों के 12 सैलूनों में 96 बर्थ्स हैं और प्रथम श्रेणी की दो परिवर्तित बोगियों में 28 बर्थ्स हैं।

(ix) पर्यटकों के लिए और अधिक सुख-सुविधाओं/सुविधाओं का निर्माण करने के लिए भारत के विभिन्न हवाई अड्डों पर हवाई अड्डा सलाहकार समितियों का गठन किया गया है।

(x) विभाग के अनुरोध पर जल्दी से कस्टम क्लियरेंस के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डों पर दो चैनल प्रणालियां प्रारम्भ करके पर्यटकों के बैगेज के कस्टम क्लियरेंस में भी कुछ छूटें प्रदान की गयी हैं।

Import of Copper and Brass Scraps causing difficulty to Non-Ferrous Metal Trade

6643. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that regulation on imports of Copper and Brass Scraps is causing difficulty to the non-ferrous metals trade in the country ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the actual users have to approach either the export houses or the Small Industries Corporation resulting in delay, malpractices and complication ; and

(c) whether Government propose to restrict the scrap Import to actual users and if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c). Under the import policy for 1981-82, import of Brass Scrap and Copper Scrap is allowed to Export Houses and Small Industries Corporations of State Governments/ Union Territories, for sale to Actual Users. Representations were received that the import may be allowed to Actual Users direct. These have been examined in connection with the formulation of import policy for 1982-83, which has not yet been announced.

Indian Banks Abroad

6644. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names and location of Indian banks operating abroad ;

(b) whether any evaluation had been made of the operation of Indian banks in foreign countries ;

(d) whether it is a fact that lack of modernisation of banking operation, information system and outdated technology had inhibited the expansion of banking operations abroad ; and

(d) the measures proposed to make banking operations efficient and viable in these countries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The requisite information is given in the statement laid on the table of House.

[*Placed in Library See* No LT-3848/82].

(b) The functioning of the foreign branches is periodically reviewed by the banks concerned and also the Reserve Bank of India.

(c) & (d). Foreign branches of Indian banks have adopted, to the extent necessary, modern technology and systems to suit the requirements of their business and clientele. By and large, the business handled by these branches has been profitable, and on the increase.

Profits earned by Hotels run by I.T.D.C.

6645. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state ;

(a) the profit earned by the hotels run by the India Tourism Development Corporation (I.T.D.C.) during the last year and current financial year, hotel-wise;

(b) wherher the I.T.D.C. proposes to undertake new schemes to show good financial results; and

(c) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Information is given in the attached statement.

(b) and (c). The following steps have been taken by I.T.D.C to improve the profitability of its hotels :—

(i) ITDC has launched its own travel agency named "Ashok Travels & Tours" w.e.f. 1-10-1981 with a view to undertake aggressive marketing of ITDC properties;

(ii) Introduction of package tours;

(iii) Introduction of off-season discount in tariff and cheap package tours for the middle income group tourists:

(iv) 10% to 20% discount on room sale to other public sectors:

(v) Systematic and sustained advertisement and publicity campaign in India of ITDC properties; and

(vi) Promotion of ITDC properties in the overseas market through audio-visual presentation, participation in travel trade meetings, hardsell mission, etc.

Statement

(Figures in Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Hotel	Operating Profit/Loss 1980-81	Operating Profit/Loss 1980-81 upto Jan. 1982	Net Profit/Loss 1981-82	Net Profit/Loss 81-82 upto Jan. 1982
1.	Ashok, New Delhi	273.57	205.27	171.02	105.66
2.	Akbar, New Delhi	92.80	98.89	50.33	57.84
3.	Qutab, New Delhi	(—) 2.95	15.65	(—)17.45	2.92
4.	Janpath, New Delhi	59.70	52.12	30.15	27.84
5.	Lodhi, New Delhi	42.65	41.27	16.30	18.27
6.	Ranjit, New Delhi	17.10	21.40	(—)0.67	5.71
7.	Ashok, Bangalore	46.56	51.88	7.46	16.11
8.	Hassan Ashok, Hassan	3.28	3.25	1.55	1.27
9.	Laxmi Vilas Palace; Udaipur	3.22	6.09	(—)0.55	2.37
10.	Airport Ashok, Calcutta	22.32	31.55	(—)17.41	(—)3.97
11.	Varanasi Ashok, Varanasi	11.07	5.19	1.71	(—) 4.70
12.	Pataliputra Ashok, Patna	(—)1.14	1.32	(—)9.06	(—)5.95
13.	Khajuraho Ashok, Khajuraho	2.40	0.50	(—)2.76	(—)4.03
14.	Aurangabad Ashok, Aurangabad	(—)2.58	(—)0.83	(—)12.83	(—)9.04
15.	Lalitha Mahal Palace Hotel, Mysore	1.42	6.46	(—)10.00	(—)2.70
16.	Jammu Ashok, Jammu	(—)0.66	(—)0.19	(—)4.36	(—)3.38
17.	Jaipur Ashok, Jaipur	0.67	3.50	(—)10.65	(—)6.34
18.	Ashok Beach Resort, Kovalam	10.92	5.23	(—)14.10	(—)17.20
19.	Ashok Beach Resort Temple Bay, Mahabali-puram	(—)2.14	1.06	(—)5.15	(—)1.6
20.	Kalinga Ashok, Bhubaneswar	4.86	5.64	(—)2.25	(—)0.96
21.	Madurai Ashok, Madurai	(—)4.29	(—)0.81	(—)10.02	(—)6.34
	Total	578.78	554.44	161.26	171.76

कुवैत सरकार द्वारा एक भारतीय फर्म को काली सूची में डालना

6646. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या **वाणिज्य** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुवैत सरकार ने एक भारतीय फर्म को काली सूची में दर्ज किया है ;

(क) यदि हां, तो उस फर्म का नाम तथा पता क्या है और इसके द्वारा की गई उन अनियमितताओं का ब्योरा क्या है जिसके कारण इसे काली सूची में दर्ज किया गया है; और

(ग) इस फर्म के विरुद्ध केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा) : (क) कुवैत सरकार द्वारा विगत हाल ही में किसी भारतीय फर्म को काली सूची में नहीं रखा गया ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

रंगीन टेलीविजन के पुर्जों पर से अतिरिक्त शुल्क हटाना

6647. **श्री हरीश रावत** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने रंगीन टेलीविजन के पुर्जों पर देय अतिरिक्त शुल्क हटा दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके परिणाम-स्वरूप मंत्रालय को राजस्व की कितनी हानि होने की संभावना है और यह अतिरिक्त शुल्क किन कारणों से हटाया गया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) जी, नहीं । रंगीन दूरदर्शन के संघटक पुर्जों पर देय अतिरिक्त सीमा शुल्क से छूट नहीं दी गई है ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Visit of FICCI Delegation to Arab Countries

6648. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a FICCI delegation visited the Arab countries during the 2nd week of March this year to explore the possibility of investment and expansion of trade between India and Arab Nations ;

(b) the countries visited by the delegation and details of the discussion held there ; and

(c) whether any positive results have been achieved therefrom and what are its details ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c). A 9-member FICCI delegation visited Bahrain, Saudi Arabia and Dubai (UAE) from 11th to 18th March, 1982. During this visit the FICCI delegation had detailed discussions with representatives of trade and dignitaries in these countries and found that there is considerable scope for joint ventures in the fields of agriculture and agro-based industries, soaps and detergents, fertilizers, meat processing units, etc. The delegation also found that there is considerable potential for increasing India's exports to these countries substantially. It is expected that the visit which was of an exploratory nature would result in increased business

deals in future between India and these countries.

Disputes regarding determination of assessable value of excisable goods

6649. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of disputes in the recent past regarding the determination of assessable values of excisable goods from a given cum-duty price resulting in amendment of Section 4 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (1 of 1944) vide clause 47 of the Finance Bill, 1982 (No. 14 of 1982); and

(b) the amounts of revenue involved in such disputes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA) : (a) and (b). A number of manufacturers claimed deduction of duty higher than that actually paid by them, from their cum-duty price for determination of assessable value of their goods. They also went to the Courts. While some got decision in their favour, others obtained interim stay against the Government. This resulted in locking up of substantial amounts of excise revenue. Section 4 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 was, therefore, amended vide clause 47 of the Finance Bill, 1982.

Information about the exact number of such disputes in the recent past and the actual amount of revenue involved in them is, however, being collected from the Collectors of Central Excise and will be laid on the Table of the House.

भारतीय पर्यटन निगम की उपभोक्ताओं की ओर बकाया राशि

6650. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 31 मार्च, 1981 को उपभोक्ताओं की ओर भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम की 505.75 लाख रुपये की राशि बकाया थी और यदि हां, तो यह राशि कब से बकाया है और किस उपभोक्ता की तरफ बकाया है तथा इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त राशि में से 69.47 लाख रुपये की राशि तीन वर्षों से अधिक समय से बकाया पड़ी है और उस राशि की वसूली के लिए निगम द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खान) : (क) और (ख) भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम नकद ऋण नहीं देता परन्तु ग्राहकों द्वारा अपनी सेवाओं और सुविधाओं का इस्तेमाल करने के लिए व्यवसाय प्रथा के अनुसार बिजनेस की सामान्य अवधि के दौरान क्रेडिट सुविधाएं प्रदान करता है । 31 मार्च, 1981 को विविध कर्जदारों की ओर 505.75 लाख रुपये बकाया थे । विविध कर्जदारों का अवधिवार ब्रेक-अप नीचे दिया गया है :—

		(लाख रुपयों में)
1.	एक वर्ष से कम समय से बकाया कर्ज	367.43
2.	एक वर्ष से अधिक परन्तु दो वर्षों से कम समय से बकाया कर्ज	38.03
3.	दो वर्ष से अधिक परन्तु तीन वर्षों से कम समय से बकाया ऋण	30.82
4.	तीन वर्षों से अधिक समय से बकाया ऋण	69.47
	जोड़ :	505.75

कर्जों की वसूली करने के लिए, पत्र-व्यवहार द्वारा और निजी मुलाकातों द्वारा अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई को तेज कर दिया गया है; जहां कहीं जरूरी होता है कानूनी कार्रवाई की जाती है। कुछ मामलों में, सिविल कोर्टों से डिक्रियां प्राप्त कर ली गयी हैं और उनका निष्पादन किया गया है।

Implementation of Priority Sector Lending and 20-Point Economic Programme

6651. SHRI R. L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Working Group on Modalities of the Implementation of Priority Sector Lending and 20-Point Economic Programme had made recommendations to ensure that genuine credit requirements for production and requirements of priority sectors and weaker sections were fully met ;

(b) if so, the precise instructions issued on the basis of the aforesaid recommendations to commercial banks both in the Public and private sectors ;

(c) whether any assessment has been made to find out to what extent these instructions were implemented by the banks and the financial assistance actually given by them during the years 1980 and 1981 separately to these sectors ; and

(d) whether the review has revealed any shortcomings in the implementation of the directive, and if so, the changes contemplated to make implementation more effective both for priority sectors and also for the schemes under 20-Point Programme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The above Working Group had been set up by the Reserve Bank of India in March 1980, Based on the recommendations of the Working Group, banks were advised *inter-alia* to ensure that at least 40 per cent of their advances to the priority sectors should be extended by the year 1985 to agriculture and allied activities. Further direct advances to the weaker sections in this sector should reach a level of at least 50 per cent of the total direct lending to agriculture by 1983. Similarly, banks were advised that at least 12.5 per cent of their advances to small scale industries should be extended to weaker sections only by the year 1985.

(c) Periodical reviews are made by the Reserve Bank to assess the performances of banks in fulfilling the above targets/sub-targets. Detailed figures in respect of priority sector advances given by banks for the year 1981 are not yet available. Figures of such advances made by public sector banks as at the end of December, 1980 was as follows :

(Rs. in crores)

1. Agriculture	
(a) Direct finance	2695.75
(b) Indirect Finance	764.25
2. Small scale industries	2962.03
3. Road & water transport operators	610.63
4. Retail trade & small business	633.26
5. Professional & self-employed persons	175.41
6. Education	10.90
	7832.23

(d) In the background of the new 20-Point Programme announced early this year, Reserve Bank of India has recently set up another Working Group to review, *inter-alia*, whether the present targets and sub-targets within the priority sector

and for weaker sections require any modifications. etc. The existing guide-lines and procedures for priority sector loaning will be further streamlined on the basis of the recommendations of this Working Group.

Pending Claims in L.I.C.

6652. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of FINANCE pleased to state :

(a) what is the total number of pending claims in LIC throughout India on account of (i) death, (ii) maturity as on 31-3-12 (State-wise list);

(b) of the above how many are pending over a period of (i) 3 year and over, (ii) 2 years and over, and (iii) one year and over ; and

(c) whether Government have issued any guidelines for gearing up administrative machinery and discipline amongst the officials of LIC to serve the interest of the customer service ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Information regarding pendency of claims as at 31st March, 1982, is not available at present. The number of claims pending as at 31st March, 1981 in each Zone were as follows :

Zone	Death claims	Maturity claims
Northern	3057	18744
Central	5316	18562
Eastern	8479	35067
Southern	8423	21962
Western	8489	37324
Foreign Department	532	3953
Central Office	224	1311
Total for the Corporation	34520	137013

State-wise statistics are not maintained.

(b) Out of the claims pending on 31st March, 1981, the numbers of claims which were pending for more than one year are as under ;

Period for which claims are pending	Death Claims	Maturity Claims
More than two years	4264	6744
More than one year but less than two years	5276	11478

Separate figures for pendency of claims for more than two years but less than three years are not available.

(c) The LIC keeps a continuous watch on the performance of the offices in the matter of settlement of claims. Government also makes periodical review of the progress. The following are among the steps taken to expedite settlement of claims :—

(i) A cell has been set up in the Central Office of the LIC to monitor and evaluate performance of the servicing offices. The performance is reviewed periodically by the Chairman as well as the Managing Director.

(ii) In the case of servicing offices whose performance is found unsatisfactory, personal discussions are held in order to identify problem areas and to give on-the-spot guidance.

(iii) In the case of maturity claims, discharge vouchers are issued well in advance of the maturity dates.

(iv) Procedures have been simplified. In the case of early death-claims for amount up to Rs. 5,000, no investigation is made unless there is evidence of malafides. Further,

even if there is no clear title to the policy monics, evidence of title is waived on the strength of indemnity bond in the case of sum assured up to Rs. 1,50,000.

A.I. Confirmed Booking Passengers to London Stranded

6653. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether 40 confirmed, booking passengers of Air India on AI Flight No. 151 to London on 22/23 January, 1982 were stranded at the airport due to last minute cancellation;

(b) at what time was the information of cancellation conveyed to confirmed booking passengers;

(c) whether it is a fact that this last minute concellation was due to faulty computer programming; and

(d) what action has been taken to avoid such ugly avoidable excuse on failure of Air India travel bookings ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVITATION (SHRI A.P. SHARMA) : (a) Only 27 passengers could not be accepted on flight No. AI 151 dated 23-1-82.

(b) Passengers were not informed as the flight was not cancelled and efforts were being made to accommodate the passengers on the flight.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) This incident happened because of re-scheduling of flights which was a result of the snowballing effect due to the Republic day fly past rehersals and the expectations of Air India regarding cancellations having not materialised. However, passangers who could not be accommodated on the flight were accommodated on flight No. AI 115 on 24-1-82. Air India makes all efforts to avoid such instances.

Direct Posting of Army Majors, LT. Colonels and Brigadiers in M. E. S.

6654. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMED : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to stase :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Military Engineering Service, Army Majors, Lt. Cols. and Brigadiers are directly posted to man the posts tenable by Executive Engineers, Superintending Engineers and Chief Engineers respectively, without having worked in the Department on lower posts tenable by Asstt. Executive Engineers, Eeecutive Engineers and Superintending Engineers ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that before this direct posting a Major/ Lt. Col. is given attachment training for just 90 days ;

(c) whether an Asstt. Executive Engineer is required to put in a minimum of 5 years of service before he becomes eligible for promotion as Executive Engineer and an Executive Engineer additional 7 years (i. e. total of 5+7=12 years) service before he is considered for promotion as Superintending Engineer.

(d) if so, whether this has caused frustration among their subordinate Officers/staff who are more qualified teahnically and well-versed with procedure ; and

(e) if so, the action Government propose to take to set things right ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Military Officers are posted against

vacancies clearly earmarked for them at different levels. It is not necessary for them to have worked in lower grades because while serving with the troops they develop requisite professional competence.

(b) Though it is not an obligatory requirement, military officers are usually given training for three to six months to enable them to acquire procedural knowledge.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Since separate quotas have been specified for Army and Civilian Officers, the question does not arise.

(e) Does not arise.

Loan by IDBI Zambia

6655. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) sanctioned a line of credit for Rs. 5 crores to Zambia recently and also previously a line of Rs. 10 crores ;

(b) whether the line of credit will be operated by the newly set up Export and Import Bank of India which has taken over the export credit operation of IDBI with effect from 8th March, 1982 : if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether the Industrial Development Bank of India has sanctioned a line of credit to other countries also during 1980-81 and 1981-82, if so, full details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) (a) Yes, Sir. IDBI has signed a credit agreement with the Government of Republic of Zambia for Rs. 5 crores credit line on 27-2-1982. Earlier, on 6-8-1979, IDBI had signed a similar credit agreement for Rs. 10 crores credit line.

(b) Both the above mentioned credit lines sanctioned by IDBI have been taken over by Exim Bank with effect from 1st March 1982. Both the credits are for financing 90% FOB values of eligible contracts for export of engineering goods from India to Zambia.

(c) The details of lines of credit granted by IDBI to other countries during the year 1980-81 and 1981-82 are given below:

S. No.	Date of Agreement	Name of Borrower	Country	Amt. (Rs. crore)
1.	4-8-80	Bank of Foreign Trade	Vietnam	15.00
2.	17-12-80	Ministry of Finance	Sudan	12.00
3.	9-1-81	Ministry of Finance	Malawi	5.00
4.	23-4-81	Banco Da Mozambique	Mozambique	8.00
5.	24-4-81	Seychelles National Investment Corporation	Seychelles	5.00
6.	11-9-81	Industrial Development Bank Ltd.	Kenya	10.00
7.	12-10-81	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning	Ghana	5.00

Amount Disbursed by Nationalised Banks under Differential Rate of Interest Scheme

6656. SHRI R. PRABHU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount disbursed and the number of persons to whom the amount disbursed State-wise by the nationalised banks under the Differential Rate of Interest Scheme for the financial year 1980-81 as part of 20-Point Programme; and

(b) the expected amount and the number of persons who may be covered under this scheme during 1981-82 and subsequent year of the current Plan period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The latest available data which is for the period ending December 1980 in respect of the Differential Rate of Interest Scheme is given in the attached statement.

(b) No estimate is possible about the number of Persons. The amount of advances outstanding under this scheme at the end of each calendar year is likely to be about 1% of the total advances of Public Sector Banks outstanding at the end of the previous calendar year.

Statement

State-wise advances of Public sector banks under DRI Scheme as at the end of Dec. 1980

Rs. in lakhs

Region/State	No. of Borrowal Accounts	Amount out-standing
Haryana	63153	874.52
H.P.	42941	409.10
J & K	31585	276.01
Punjab	100148	1193.41
Rajasthan	64680	650.26
Chandigarh	6203	373.65
Delhi	7132	88.42
Total N.R.	315842	3865.37
Assam	30919	175.83
Manipur	2116	19.92
Meghalaya	4028	21.92
Nagaland	1119	8.63
Sikkim	89	1.36
Tripura	6648	51.60
A. Pradesh	426	5.45
Mizoram	572	4.04
Total N.E.R.	45917	288.75
Bihar	241133	1396.42
Orissa	118968	551.59
W. Benga	124490	563.68
A & N I	461	3.09
Total E.R.	485052	2514.78
M. P.	153345	1009.68
U. P.	290719	2478.22
Total C. R.	444064	3487.90
Andhra	193467	1298.72
Karnataka	206806	1414.32
Kerala	185397	1279.99
T. Nadu	202827	1303.47
L. Deep	170	1.50
Pond.	9507	51.98
Total S. R.	798174	5349.98
Gujarat	205756	2081.05
Maharashtra	200464	1520.04
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	252	1.00
Goa, Daman & Diu	14750	140.00
Total W. R.	421222	3742.09
All India	2510271	19248.87

(DATA PROVISIONAL)

Fixing up of Production Cost and Selling Cost in HAL, BEL and other Public Sector Projects

6657. SHRI T.R. SHAMMANNA Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) how is the production cost and selling cost arrived at in many Defence projects like HAL, BEL and other public sector projects; and

(b) is it proposed to adopt commercial method to fix up factory cost and selling cost on the basis of scientific cost account method?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) and (b). Normal commercial accounting principles are followed in respect of costing of equipment manufactured in the Defence Public Sector Undertaking. In respect of the sale price it is negotiated between the Department concerned and the production unit. In a few cases where developmental efforts are involved the sale is on the basis of cost plus profit.

Branches of Overseas Banks in Various Countries

6658. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Overseas Bank has got a number of branches in various countries;

(b) which are the countries in which these branches are functioning;

(c) whether it is a fact that certain cases of defalcation and embezzlement came to the notice of the Government;

(d) if so, the action taken by Government; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Presumably the Hon'ble Member has in mind the Indian Overseas Bank which has at present branches functioning in Hongkong, Singapore, Sri Lanka and South Korea.

(c) to (e). There have been a few cases of frauds and other irregularities in some of these branches. Action as is appropriate in such cases, is being followed up in consultation with Reserve Bank of India and the bank concerned.

Branches of Nationalised Banks Functioning in Different Countries

6659. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased state :

(a) the names of places of location of offices of branches of nationalised banks functioning in different countries of the world :

(b) how many of them have got lucrative business;

(c) whether any of these branches are running in losses; if so, the reasons; and

(d) whether any cases of defalcation or embezzlement have come to their notice ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The requisite information is given in the statement laid on the table of the House.

[*Placed in Library, See No. LT-3849/82*].

(b) and (c). According to information available, by and large, the business handled by foreign branches of Indan banks has been profitable. In a few stray cases some of the branches also suffered some lossess. These were mainly due to either some administrative lapses or for factors beyond the control of the branch concerned.

(d) Yes, Sir, A few cases of frauds committed at some of the foreign branches of Indian banks had come to notice.

Loans from Euromoney and yen Money Markets

6660. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the officials of the public financial institutions who had been to Europe to negotiate for loans from the Euromoney market have drawn a blank;

(b) whether similar has been the fate of applications for private borrowings from the Japanese Yen Market;

(c) what are the implications of this development on the various financial institutions and others who sought the borrowings; and

(d) what do Government propose to do in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The Chairman of Industrial Development Bank of India visited London to sign the Euro-Dollar Loan agreement with Lloyds Bank International. The negotiations for the loan were however, held in Bombay. An amount of US Dollars 25 million has been raised as a result of the above agreement.

(b) IDBI has filled an application for raising 10 Billion Yen in the Japanese Capital Market by private placement. The issue is likely to materialise very soon.

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

Complaints about Working of Commercial Wings of Indian Embasies/High Commissions Abroad

6661. SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there had been large scale complaints about the working of Commercial Wings of Indian Embassies/High Commissios abroad ;

(b) whether Government propose considering posting Trade Service Officers to such Commercial wings at the rate of at least one Officer per High Commission/Embassy ; and

(c) whether the matter is proposed to be given top priority in the interest of foreign trade ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Representation from Officers of Central Trade Service

6662. SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representations have been received from the officers of the Central Trade Service to redesignate the service as Indian Trade Service as in the case of other Allied services ;

(b) if so, what action has been taken on the same ; and

(c) whether Government propose taking immediate steps to give due status to the Central Trade Service Officers including correct nomenclature of the Service ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Since the Service would cater essentially to the needs of the Imports & Export Trade

Control Organisation of the Ministry of Commerce and would not, therefore, qualify as an All India Service, it was decided to name it as Central Trade Service. There is no proposal to re-name it as the Indian Trade Service.

Details of fixed Deposits collected by Firms from the public

6663. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of firms in this country, State-wise which are collecting fixed deposits from the public as on date ;

(b) the number of companies which have collected up to the permissible limits ; and

(c) the number of companies which have not collected such money and the amount of money permitted to be collected by them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). The information to the extent available is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House when received.

News item captioned 'Food Poisoning'

6664. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Food poisoning" in the 'Hindu' dated 6th March, 1982 ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that at least 70 Army personnel were affected by food poisoning on March 4, 1982, after a party in the Officers' Mess of the Military College of the Tele-Communications near Indore ;

(c) whether 20 Army Officers, 4 of them in a serious state, had been admitted in the Army Hospital near Indore for suspected food poisoning; and

(d) if so, the reasons behind the food poisoning and what preventive measures, if any, have been taken to ensure that such cases of food poisoning do not recur ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some Military Officers and their families had reported sick after a dinner at a social get-together in the Officers' Mess of this institution on 4-3-1982. Medical investigations have not revealed anything specific and all those who had reported sick have recovered.

(c) No, Sir. None of the affected persons admitted to the hospital were placed on the dangerously ill or seriously illist.

(d) A Staff Court of Enquiry has been ordered to ascertain the facts even though there was no suspicion of foul play. Comprehensive instructions already exists in respect of hygiene and sanitation in Army messes. Directions have been given afresh for the strict observance of the instructions.

Manufacture of all Components of Jaguar Fighter Aircraft

6665. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA ; Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a series of achievements have been recorded at the HAL's Accessories Division at Lucknow, and some of the instrumentation might be exported to Britain also;

(b) if so, what are the achievements recorded and the instrumentation likely to be exported to Britain ;

(c) is there any plan to manufacture all the components of Jaguar fighter aircraft indigenously and to assemble them in the country ;

(d) if so, by what point of time; and

(e) if not, what are the difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) and (b). Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.'s Accessories Division at Lucknow is manufacturing accessories of different aircraft under production in India. This unit is designing, developing and fabricating certain accessories and test equipment and is presently executing some orders from U. K.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) It is not cost effective to manufacture all the components of Jaguar aircraft indigenously.

विभिन्न उद्योग गृहों तथा व्यक्तियों की ओर आय कर की बकाया राशियां

6666. **श्री राम विलास पासवान** : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न उद्योग गृहों तथा व्यक्तियों की ओर आयकर की करोड़ों रुपयों की राशि बकाया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि आयकर बचाने के लिए वे लोग बड़े पैमाने पर न्यायालयों का आश्रय लेते हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कितने मामले न्यायालयों के निर्णयाधीन हैं तथा उनमें कुल कितनी राशि अन्तर्गस्त है तथा ये मामले कब से निर्णयाधीन पड़े हुए हैं ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार कानून में कोई परिवर्तन करने का है ताकि करदाताओं को अनावश्यक रूप से न्यायालय में जाने से रोका जा सके और उन से कर वसूल किया जा सके ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) एकाधिकार तथा अवरोधक व्यापारिक व्यवहार अधिनियम, 1969 के अधीन पंजीकृत कम्पनियों को, इस प्रश्न के प्रयोजन के निमित्त औद्योगिक घरानों की कम्पनियां माना जा सकता है। ऐसी 19 कम्पनियों और 8 व्यक्तियों की ओर 30 सितम्बर 1981 को एक करोड़ रुपये से अधिक के आयकर की मांगे बकाया पड़ी थीं। उस तारीख की स्थिति के अनुसार इन 27 मामलों में कर की बकाया की रकम जो प्रश्न में उल्लिखित आयकर की बकाया होगी, 36.77 करोड़ रुपये की बैठती है, इस रकम में 51.19 करोड़ रुपये की मांगें शामिल नहीं हैं जो उस तारीख को प्रवर्तनीय नहीं थीं।

(ख) से (घ) यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि जब कभी कोई कर निर्धारिती कर कानूनों के अधीन उपलब्ध नियमित उपायों का अथवा संविधान के अन्तर्गत उपलब्ध असाधारण उपाय का लाभ उठाता है, तो वे उपाय आयकर अपवंचन के लिए ही होंगे। कर संबंधी विवादास्पद मामलों का हल निकालने के लिए निर्धारितियों को अधिनियम में दिये गये विभिन्न उपाय उपलब्ध हैं। इस संबंध में यह उल्लेख करना प्रासंगिक है कि आयकर

अधिनियम के अधीन किये गये किसी भी कर-निर्धारण को रद्द करने अथवा उसमें संशोधन करने के लिए दीवानी अदालतों में मुकदमें दायर करने पर आयकर अधिनियम की धारा 293 रोक लगाती है। इसी प्रकार आय कर अधिनियम की द्वितीय अनुसूची के नियम 9 में केवल उन मामलों को छोड़कर, दिवानी अदालतों के क्षेत्राधिकार पर एक सामान्य रोक की व्यवस्था है, जिनमें कर-दाता कर वसूली अधिकारी के आदेश को, धोखाबाजी के आधार पर चुनौती देता है। इस प्रकार यह देखा जा सकता है कि कर सम्बन्धी मामलों में हस्तक्षेप करने पर न्यायालयों पर सामान्यतया रोक लगी है।

तथापि, उपर्युक्त उपबंध, उच्च न्यायालयों के पुन: कर-निर्धारण संबंधी कार्यवाहियों, वसूली तथा उगाही संबंधी कार्यवाहियों तथा आयकर अधिनियम की धारा 132 (5) के अधीन की जाने वाली कार्यवहियों को भी स्थगित करने के उनके रिट संबंधी क्षेत्राधिकार के प्रयोग पर रोक नहीं लगाते। लेकिन कराधान संबंधी मामलों में रिट जारी करने की उच्च न्यायालयों की शक्ति के संबध में किसी भी प्रतिबंध के लिए संविधान में संशोधन की आवश्यकता होगी, ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नही है।

Increase in Rates of Premia for various Types of Insurance Risks

6667. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the General Insurance Corporation have arbitrarily increased the rates of premia for various types of insurance risks by 100 per cent and if so, the details of the increased rates ;

(b) whether "no claim" bonus has been withdrawn ;

(c) whether there is any demand for a review of these increases ; and

(d) the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI): (a) to (d). The rates of premia in respect of Motor Insurance had not undergone any revision since 1958. With the passage of time, the rates became unrealistic resulting in adverse claim ratio. In the light of the experience for this category of business the Tariff Advisory Committee, which is a statutory body under the Insurance Act, 1938, recommended increase in tariff rates and accordingly the general insurance industry increased the premium rates for motor tariff. The estimated overall increase in rates in respect of comprehensive risks works out to about 33%.

There is no withdrawal of "no claim" bonus for the year ending 31-1-1983. Some representations, specially from owners of commercial vehicles, have been received and suitable replies, explaining the justification for the increase, which has been effected after careful deliberation, have been sent to them.

Crisis in Jute Industry

6668. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the jute industry is facing a serious crisis with undisclosed mill stocks of 1,23,400 tonnes in January 1982; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to ensure that the jute mills do not resort to output cut-backs ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : It is a fact that Jute Industry is passing

through a crisis due to unprecedented recession as a result of which unsold stocks of jute goods have piled up with mills and market prices have touched uneconomic levels. The accumulated stocks of jute goods with all the jute mills at the end of January, 1982 were 1,37,700 tonnes.

(b) The following measures have been taken by Government for stimulating demand for jute goods both in the internal and international markets :—

(i) Grant of cash compensatory support for export of jute goods with effect from September, 1981.

(ii) Compulsory use of new bags for packing cement upto 90% at present and upto 100% with effect from 1-10-82.

(iii) Procurement of 1.98 lakh bales of B. Twill bags through DGS&D for April/June, 1982 delivery on cost price basis after linking it with purchase of 8 lakh bales of new jute from JCI. This is in addition to emergency purchase of one lakh bales of B. Twill bags procured by DGS&D during November/December, 1981.

(iv) Persuading other user departments to use more jute bags, instead of synthetic substitutes for packaging of fertilizers, sugar and foodgrains.

(v) Efforts are being made to promote exports of jute goods through development of non-traditional products and greater market promotion through Jute Manufactures Development Council.

Defence Project in Kudankulam Tamil Nadu

6669. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the action taken on the approved Defence Project in Kudankulam, Tirunelveli district in Tamil Nadu ; and

(b) by what time this project is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) & (b). Kudankulam in Tirunelveli disrict of Tamil Nadu was considered as a possible site for a Naval Project, but was subsequently given up, as it was not found to be suitable.

Un-filled vacancies in Defence Security Corps.

6670. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are more than 4000 vacancies in various ranks of the Defence Security Corps ;

(b) if so, the reasons for not filling such a large number of posts ; and

(c) the steps being taken to fill up these posts ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) & (c). Vacancies have remained unfilled on account of poor response from ex-servicemen for joining the Defence Security Corps which is manned exclusively by ex-servicemen. Government have recently taken certain decisions to improve the terms and conditions of Service in

the Defence Security Corps so as to attract ex-servicemen to join the Corps in larger numbers.

Shifting of Dogra Regimental Centre from Meerut

6671. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Dogra Regimental Centre has been shifted from Meerut during the recent past;

(b) if so, the date on which and the place to which the Centre has been shifted and whether any representation has been received by Government for shifting it back to Meerut for the convenience of the people of the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana;

(c) the action taken by Government on this demand alongwith the reason for shifting it from Meerut; and

(d) if not, the likely date by which a decision would be taken alongwith the reasons for delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b). The Dogra Regimental Centre was shifted to Faizabad from Meerut on 1st June, 1976. A representation was received for reshifting this Dogra Regimental Centre back to Meerut in September 1981.

(c) Since the Dogra Regimental Centre was shifted to Faizabad from Meerut for operational reasons it has not been considered feasible to reshift it back to Meerut.

(d) Does not arise.

Report of Expert Classification Committee headed by Justice K. C. Puri

6672. SHRI R. N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an expert classification committee headed by Justice K.C. Puri to evaluate Job contents and recommend suitable scales on parity constituted in 1974 in the Ministry of Defence submitted its report in May, 1979 ;

(b) if so, whether partial implementation of the recommendations in respect of industrial employees only has been ordered with effect from 16-10-1981 ;

(c) whether it is a fact that recommendations in respect of the non-industrial employees have not been implemented so far ;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) the remedial steps taken or being taken in regard thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) to (e). Government orders, in implementation of the recommendations of the Expert Classification Committee in relation to industrial employees in the Defence Establishments, have been given effect from 16-10-1981. So far as Non-industrial employees are concerned, the Committee's recommendations are under examination.

Non-availability of adequate Finance from Nationalised Banks to Tea Estates

6673. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of tea estates producing up to 1.5 lacs kilograms of tea annually from the States of Tripura and West Bengal have been representing to the Department of Banking Operations & Development of

Reserve Bank of India, Bombay for non-availability of adequate finance from the nationalised banks;

(b) if so, the facts and names of such tea estates; and

(c) what action has been taken so far by the Reserve Bank of India to ensure that the nationalised banks do offer to these gardens, particularly to those which are situated in the notified backward districts of these States proper and timely finance so that the industry may not suffer any more?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). The Indian Tea Planters' Association and the Siliguri Tea Auction Committee have represented to the Reserve Bank of India generally demanding higher credit limit to tea companies. The names of a few companies have also been mentioned in those representations. The matter is being looked into by the Reserve Bank of India in consultation with the concerned banks and the difficulties in some cases have already been resolved. In terms of Section 13 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 and the usages and customs prevelent amongst banks, names and affairs of the individual constituents of the banks cannot be divulged.

Finance to the industry is given on the basis of 60% of the average gross sales or 75% of cost of production during the preceding two years. Where gardens are unable to bring to credit their accounts at the season's end, banks have option to segregate the cumulative deficits and convert them into a working capital term loan. Banks generally take decisions in this regard on merits of each case.

Overdues in Agricultural Credit Advanced by Nationalised Banks

6674. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the position of overdues in agricultural credit and credit advanced to industries by the nationalised commercial banks as on 30th June, 1981 ;

(b) restrictions imposed by the Reserve Bank of India on further lending by commercial banks to these sectors ; and

(c) restrictions imposed by the Reserve Bank of India on Cooperative credit structure and their impact on cooperative agricultural credit ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) As per the latest information available, as at the end of June, 1980, the overdues of all scheduled commercial banks under direct finance to Agriculture amounted to Rs. 605 crores. The outstanding advances of scheduled commercial bank to industries amounted to Rs. 10,236 crores on this date. They increased to Rs. 13,388 crores as at the end of June 1981.

(b) The guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank from time to time regarding credit deployment by banks relate to their total credit operation and there are no individual sectorwise restrictions from Reserve Bank.

(c) Except for certain stipulations related to the position of recovery of dues, no other restrictions have been imposed in the matter of credit by cooperatives: stipulation relating to recoveries are intended to improve the inherent strength of the cooperatives by ensuring effective cycling of available funds.

Interest on Deposits paid by Commercial Banks

6675. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state; the rate of interest on deposits paid by commercial banks and cooperative banks and

the position of deposits by local bodies, public sector undertakings to commercial banks and cooperative banks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): The interest rates on deposits paid by Scheduled Commercial Banks and Co-operative Banks effective from March 1, 1982 are set out in the attached statement. The Local Bodies and Public Sector Undertakings, however, are not allowed to open Savings Bank Accounts on an interest payment basis.

Statement

Interest Rates on Deposits by Scheduled Commercial Bank/Co-operative Banks

		Effective from 1-3-82
A.	Current Accounts	Nil*
B.	Saving Bank Deposits	5.0
C.	Fixed Deposits	
1.	15 days to 45 days	3.0
2.	46 days to 90 days	4.0
3.	91 days & above but less than six months	5.0
4.	6 months and above but less than 9 months	6.0
5.	9 months and above but less than 1 year	7.0
6.	For deposits for one year above but less than 2 years	8.0
7.	For deposits for 2 years and above but less than 3 years	9.0
8.	For deposits for 3 years & above	10.0

Notwithstanding the above provisions;

(i) Regional Rural Banks may, at their discretion, allow additional interest of ½ per cent per annum on term deposits of less than 3 years and deposits maintained in Savings Accounts, and (ii) other scheduled commercial banks having aggregate demand and time liabilities of less than Rs. 25 crores may, at their discretion, allow additional interest of ¼ per cent per annum on all term deposits of less than 3 years and deposits maintained in savings accounts.

*(iii) Cooperative Banks can pay interest at not exceeding ½ per cent per annum on current deposits and deposits withdrawable by notice for a period of 14 days or less.

(iv) State, Central and Primary Co-operative bank, may, at their discretion allow additional interest on all term deposits and saving deposits at the rate specified below :

Category of cooperative bank	Additional rate permissible over and above the prescribed rates
(a) State Co-operative banks other than those specified in item (b) below	¼ per cent
(b) State Co-operative banks in the Union Territories and in Manipur, Tripura, Nagaland, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh	½ per cent
(c) Central Co-operative banks	½ per cent
(d) Primary Co-operative banks	1 per cent

Investment made by N.T.C. in Procurement and Purchase of Ring Frame and Major Machines

6676. SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA :

DR. A.U. AZMI :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) The total amount of investment so far made by the National Textile Corporation Limited for procurement and purchase of Ring Frame and other major machines during the last three years for its various textile mills either working directly under its management or under the management of its various subsidiaries;

(b) the names of the firms and/or companies which have been supplying such equipments to the NTC for more than Rs. two lacs in each year during the period, for which mills of NTC, alongwith break-up value of such purchases per year;

(c) whether it is a fact that substandard machinery and equipments had been supplied by various firms or companies engaged in the transaction; and

(d) if so, the details thereof with full particulars of firms, mode of purchase and payments and action being contemplated against all those found to be responsible in such transactions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). The National Textile Corporation and its subsidiaries purchased Ring Frames and other major spinnig machinery worth about Rs. 43.00 crores during 1979-80 to 1981-82. A statement showing the names of the firms from whom such purchases was made and the value of machinery purchased from each of them year-wise is attached.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

	Name of the firm	Value of machinery purchased (Rs. in crores)		
		1979-80	1980-81	1981-82 (Prov.)
1.	M/s. Texmaco Ltd., Calcutta	1.26	2.70	3.07
2.	M/s. Textool Co. Ltd., Coimbatore	0.81	0.92	1.14
3.	M/s. Mafatlal Engineering Industries Ltd., Bombay	0.34	0.42	1.06
4.	M/s. Rama Krishna Industries Pvt. Ltd., Coimbatore	0.14	0.82	0.72
5.	M/s. Indequip Engineering Ltd., Ahmedabad	0.43	4.30	3.84
6.	M/s. New Standard Engineering Co. Ltd., Bombay	1.08	1.85	—
7.	M/s. Machinery Manufactures Corporation Ltd., Calcutta	2.08	5.74	4.17
8.	M/s. Laxmi Machine Works, Coimbatore	1.86	2.48	2.00
	Total	8.00	19.23	16.00

Cooperative to take up Export of Marine Products

6677. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state what role the marine product export authorities have taken to encourage the cooperatives to take up export of marine products ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : Six fishermen cooperatives are registered as exporters with the Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) as on 1-3-1982. If any fishermen cooperative society comes to the Authority for registration as an exporter of marine products all possible encouragement is given under existing schemes of MPEDA.

Accumulation of Huge Stocks with Textile Mills

6678. DR. KRUPA SINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether more than 600 textile mills in the country are facing the worst crisis following the accumulation of huge stocks with them due to the downward trend on the export front, the absence of off-take of cloth, and the damage to cotton crops due to the recent rain ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the increase in the cost of raw material, electricity and coal had accentuated the crisis ;

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in the matter ; and

(d) the policy of Government in setting up new textile mills in view of the glut ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c). Cotton textile mills have been experiencing difficulty on account of increase in input costs and slackness in demand. There is no reason to apprehend that the situation will aggravate. With the stabilisation in cotton prices, these textile mills should, in the normal course, reflect better performance.

(d) The setting up of spinning mills upto the capacity of 50,000 spindles continues to be delicensed. No expansion is permitted in the weaving sector of textile industry except for the specific purpose of exports.

Making Airport Checks less time consuming

6679. DR. KRUPA SINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the desirability of making airport checks less time consuming and the frisking far less clumsy than it is now has been considered;

(b) if so, with what results; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). The following steps have been taken to make the airport checks less time consuming :

(i) The checks introduced by Protectorate of Emigrants were discontinued at the airport more than one year ago. These are now completed at the passport offices in the city.

(ii) The health checks are now limited to persons coming from yellow fever endemic areas.

(iii) The concept of walk through channel (Green Channel) has been introduced to eliminate inconvenience to passenger who do not have dutiable goods.

(iv) The health inspection staff is proposed to be increased and positioned side by side with Immigration Authorities.

(v) Separate immigration counters for (a) Indian citizens; (b) Commonwealth Citizens and (c) Citizens from other countries have been arranged at Bombay and Delhi for rapid clearance.

(vi) At Delhi Airport, additional staff has been sanctioned and posted after assessment by Staff Inspection Unit.

(vii) The present security checks are in accordance with the international standards to prevent unlawful interference to civil aviation.

Delay in I. A. Flights

6680. DR. KRUPA SINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the number of delays of I.A. flight during the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A.P. SHARMA) : Out of a total of 85781 and 89063 flights, 18504 (21.57%) and 17977 (20.18%) flights were delayed during 1980 and 1981 respectively.

Nationalised Commercial Banks functioning in Orissa

6681. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of various nationalised commercial banks functioning in Orissa ;

(b) how many of them are extending loans to farmers and industrial sectors ;

(c) the total number of medium, major and small industries set up in Orissa, financed by those banks in the last two years ;

(d) the financial assistance loan involved in these industries ;

(e) whether some of those banks are running at a profit ; and

(f) if so, their names and the profits earned by them in the last two years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) As at the end of November, 1981 there were 1039 offices of commercial banks functioning in Orissa. The bank groupwise details are set out in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library* : *See* No. LT-3850/82].

(b) The branches of commercial banks other than specialised branches like Agricultural Development Branches etc. cater to the credit needs of all predominent sectors of their areas of operation.

(c) and (d). Available data regarding sectorwise distribution of the number of borrowal accounts and the amount outstanding in respect of all scheduled commercial banks' branches in Orissa as at the end of June 1979 and June 1980 are set out in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

[*Placed in Library* : *See* No. L.T. 3850/82]

(e) and (f). All the 20 public sector banks having branches in the State of Orissa had earned profits in 1979 and 1980 for which accounts have been finalised. The profits earned by these banks in respect of their

total operations are shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library* : *See* No. LT-3850/82]

Setting up a Central Marketing Body for Exporting Oranges

6682. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry have a proposal to set up a Central Marketing body for exporting oranges ;

(b) if not, whether any other efficient agency is going to be constituted by his Ministry to market the surplus production of oranges ; and

(c) the details about the programme of Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Appraisal Work by Financial Institutions

6683. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the appraisal work of the financial institutions is a complete failure ;

(b) what are the details of the loans outstanding according to the period of overdue and also the number of Companies in each class ; and

(c) what are the details of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India assisted units going sick during the last five years (year-wise) ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Financial Institutions appraise projects in details so as to establish their technical feasibility, commercial and financial viability. Since the financial institutions rely on objective criteria and norms and standard technique, their appraisal is generally satisfactory.

(b) Age-wise details of overdues to the term lending public sector financial institutions namely, Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) and Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) are given below :—

IDBI

(As on 30-6-81) (Rs. in crores)

Age	No. of units	Principal in default	Interest in arrears	Total
Less than one year	379	26.56	32.55	59.11
1-2 years	174	14.32	12.55	26.87
Over 2 years	100	19.52	19.63	39.15
Grand Total	396*	60.40	64.73	125.13

*Adjusted for common companies appearing in more than one category.

IFCI

(As on 31-12-1981) (Rs. in crores)

Age	No. of units	Principal in default	Interest in arrears	Total
Less than one year	116	3.06	3.39	6.45
1-3 years	53	5.13	4.42	9.55
Over 3 years	74	17.61	18.42	36.03
Total :	243	25.80	26.23	52.03

(c) The number of sick units added during the last 5 years to the list of sick units in the assistance portfolio of IFCI are given below :—

Year (July-June)	No. of units
1976-77	15
1977-78	15
1978-79	7
1979-80	14
1980-81	6

Hotels Development Fund

6684. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) what is the genesis of the Hotels Development Fund ; what is its present position ;

(b) who operates this Fund now and what are the total loans sanctioned from this Fund during the last five years ;

(c) what is the source of the Fund ; and

(d) how much money has been transferred by the Central Government to this Fund so far and out of this money how much loan has been given to the hotel industry and how much has been diverted to other industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (d). The Hotel Development Loan Fund was administered at the Department of Tourism from April 1968 to January 1974. The objective of this Fund was to provide to hotel industry in the country, a specialised source of financial assistance. It was transferred to Industrial Finance Corporation of India in January 1974 on an agency basis initially for a period of 2 years and the same is being renewed. The IFCI was to get the agency commission of Rs. 0.5% per annum on the outstanding loans due from 14 hotel projects for which loans aggregating to Rs. 607.59 lakhs were sanctioned by the erstwhile Hotel Development Loan Fund. The amount which stood disbursed at the time of the aforesaid agreement was Rs. 555.54 lakhs. IFCI agreed to act as an agent for the Government for disbursement, follow-up of recoveries of the outstanding loans. The Department of Tourism also sanctioned loans to IFCI during the period 1973-1974 to 1977-78 aggregating to Rs. 741.60 lakhs to meet the requirements of funds. After 1978 the Industrial Finance Corporation of India is advancing loans to hotel industry from its own funds on terms and conditions as admissible to other industries.

Loan Applications pending before Industrial Finance Corporation of India

6685. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the details of the loan applications pending before the Industrial Finance Corporation of India;

(b) what are the application-wise dates and the total period for which these applications have been pending before I.F.C.I.;

(c) what are the case-wise reasons for keeping these applications pending ; and

(d) if not, what steps have been taken by the Corporation to improve the position in regard to pendency ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) As on 28-2-1982, there were 13 loan applications pending with the Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) which were complete in all respects and in respect of which IFCI was the lead institution. The amount of assistance involved in these applications was Rs. 35.42 crores.

(b) and (c). A statement showing the details regarding the date of application, the total period for which these applications have been pending with IFCI and case-wise reasons for pendency is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. *[Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3851/82*]*.

(d) The pending applications are reviewed periodically at various levels of the corporation and necessary action is taken to finalise the decision on the applications for financial assistance. In case of applications in which assistance is sought from other institutions in addition to IFCI, a joint view is taken for expediting decisions, at the Meetings of Senior Executives of the financial institutions.

Linking of price of Colour T. V. and Excise Duty

6686. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose linking the price of coloured T. V. (ex-factory) and the excise duty payable on it;

(b) if not, the reasons for not doing so;

(c) are Government aware that as a result of the linking of the ex-factory price of the television (Black and White), its retail price had come down from Rs. 3,000/- to Rs. 2,000/-; and

(d) is it also a fact that the growth in production of T.V. was of such a high order that the loss of revenue due to reduction in excise duty was many times more compensated by the growth in total revenue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) The rate of excise duty payable on a T. V. set, black & white or colour, is even now linked to its assessable value.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The value linked rate of duty has been in existence since March, 1976. A statement showing the number of sets cleared during the years 1977-78 to 1981-82 (upto August, 1981) is attached, A good percentage of these sets had been

assessed to the lower rates of duty applicable to the lower assessable value. Production of sets, and their value, are dependent on a number of factors. It is therefore, not possible to come to any firm conclusion as to whether the shortfall in revenue due to reduction in excise duty was compensated by growth in total revenue. For the same reasons, any change in retail price cannot also be linked solely to the tariff structure.

Statement

Statement showing the number of T.V. sets cleared during the years 1977-78 to 1981-82 (upto August, 1981).

S. No.	Year	No. of sets
1.	1977-78	2,36,861
2.	1978-79	2,32,441
3.	1979-80	not available
4.	1980-81	2,69,596
5.	1981-82 (upto Aug. 1981)	1,58,533 (Provisional)

Cases Detected at Airports

6687. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the total number of cases of smuggling detected at various air-ports in India during the last five calendar years;

(b) the total value of the contraband;

(c) the number of men, women and children involved in these operations apprehended ; and

(d) the details of (i) Indians involved and (ii) foreigners involved, country-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Number of Items Liable to Central Excise Duty

6688. SHRI BHEEKHA BHAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of items liable to pay Central Excise Duty in 1975 and those items listed under Central Excise introduced in the year 1980;

(b) whether there has been any corresponding increase in Central Excise Duty; if so, the year-wise increase since 1975-1980 in the form of comparative figures ; and

(c) the number of cases detected for non-payment of excise duty from 1975-80 with the total revenue involved, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA) : (a) The total number of items in the Central Excise Tariff under which Central Excise Duty was leviable in 1975 and in 1980 were as under :--

(i)	1975 (as on 1-3-75)	130
(ii)	1980 (as on 19-6-80)	139
(iii)	New items introduced in 1980	1 (Molasses)

(b) The Central Excise Duty realised during the years 1975-76 to 1980-81 and corresponding increases were as under :—

Financial year	Central Excise Duty (Rs. Crores)	Increase (Rs. Crores)
1974-75	3230.52	—
1975-76	3844.78	614.26

1976-77	4221.45	376.67
1977-78	4447.51	226.06
1978-79	5941.95	894.44
1979-80	6011.09	669.14
1980-81	6500.02	488.93

The above figures are account figures and include all cesses.

(c) Total number of Central Excise cases detected from 1975-76 to 1979-80 (financial year-wise) are given below :

1975-76	30096
1976-77	29839
1977-78	25143
1978-79	19791
1979-80	15482

Separate figures of cases involving non-payment of duty and data regarding revenue involved are not readily available.

Non utilisation of full quota for Export of Gents Shirts to Europe and USA

6689. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :
SHRI B.D. SINGH :
SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India has not been utilising its full quota for the export of gents shirts to the quota countries in Europe and USA;

(b) if so, to what extent the non-utilisation of full export quota for gents shirts has resulted in the shortfall of foreign exchange earnings stating the reasons identified for the non-utilisation of full quota; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). The percentages of quota utilisation during 1980 and 1981 in respect of gents shirts for the EEC Member States and the USA is given below : –

Country	1980	1981
EEC Member States	51.8	41.7
USA	41.9	49.7

The shortfall in the utilisation of quota is mainly due to changing consumer demand and production constraints in the country. It is not possible to quantify the shortfall in terms of foreign exchange earnings.

(c) The following concrete steps have been taken to promote export of gents shirts :

(i) Market studies have been carried out in several countries and the results thereof widely disseminated to prospective exporters.

(ii) Liberal provisions for meeting import requirements for manufacture of gents shirts have been made.

(iii) A Sales Team exclusively for gents shirts sponsored by the AEPC visited U.K. and West Germany in February, 1982.

(iv) A programme for study of packaging of shirts is being taken up with the assistance of ITC/SIDA in 1982-83.

Demand forecasting study for Passenger Traffic

6690. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a demand forecasting study (for

passenger traffic) for 17 trunk routes of the Indian Airlines had been conducted by the Operational Research Group of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research ;

(b) whether the study has been useful in achieving the capacity utilisation and in saving fuel consumption ;

(c) whether escalation of the petroleum prices had also been taken into consideration in the said study ; and

(d) if the study has been useful in case of the Indian Airlines, whether such studies have been undertaken for the routes of Air India and also for such new routes in Asia, which could not only promote the business prospects of Air India but also add to the development of trade with these developing countries?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The study was for selected routes.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Amount of deposits secured and credits advanced in Bihar

6691. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question Nos. 3225 and 3226 on 12th March 1982 regarding branches of Regional Rural Banks in Districts of Bihar and Branches of banks in Madhubani and Darbhanga Districts of Bihar respectively and state :

(a) what is total amount of deposits secured and credits advanced in Bihar by the regional rural banks and other banks respectively ;

(b) whether petitions for credit have not been disposed of by most of the bank branches within the stipulated period of two months ; particularly, to those seeking self-employment through productive endeavour in the districts of Madhubani and Darbhanga ; and

(c) if so, the exact number of such petitions and steps to expedite ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) As at the end of June, 1981, the scheduled commercial banks functioning in Bihar had secured deposits of Rs. 1765 crores, of which deposits secured by the regional rural banks amounted to Rs. 38 crores. These banks had advanced total credits of Rs. 704 crores, of which the share of RRBs was Rs. 32 crores. According to the latest available information, as at the end of September, 1981, the seventeen Regional Rural Banks in Bihar had mobilised Rs. 43 crores in deposits and advanced credit of Rs. 37 crores.

(b) and (c). For minimising delay in sanctioning of loans, instructions have been issued to all banks to dispose of loan applications for Rs. 10,000/- and less within a period of 3 to 4 weeks, and those exceeding Rs, 10,000/- within a period of 3 months.

Madhubani Kshetriya Gramin Bank functioning in the district of Madhubani has reported that no loan proposals under self-employment through productive endeavour is pending with them. However, 52 such applications are presently pending consideration with Mithila Gramin Bank functioning in the district of Darbhanga and the bank is making efforts for their early disposal.

Causes of delay in Flights of A.I.

6692. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that Air India is noted as the lowest in efficiency, courtesy, punctuality, etc. ;

(b) if not, what is the rating of Air India among other Airways : and

(c) how many flights were delayed in 1980-81 and the causes and how many complaints were received from passengers and other agencies ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) As per World Airline statistics published by International Air Transport Association, Air India has been ranked in the thirteenth position in 1980.

(c) The total number of flights delayed by 30 minutes and over during the period 1st April, 1980 to 31st March, 1981 are 2,281 out of a total of 14,256 departures. The main causes for the delay are weather, Engineering snag rectification, late arrival of connecting flights etc. The number of complaints received during 1980-81 were 4617.

Total number of A. I. Flights and Passengers during 1979-80 and 1980-81

6693. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total number of Air India flights and the passengers for the years 1979-80 and 1980-81;

(b) what was the revenue received and expenditure incurred for the years 1979-80 and 1980-81; and

(c) which were the routes yielding the maximum revenue and loss?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). Details regarding number of flights operated passengers carried, revenue earned, expenditure incurred and routes yielding maximum revenue and loss are as under :

	1979-80	1980-81
No. of flights operated	6404	6908
No. of passengers carried	11,80,000	14,17,817
Total revenue (Rs. in crores)	402.06	514.93
Total expenditure (Rs. in crores)	417.02	536.23
Route yielding maximum operating revenue	India/ USA	India/ Gulf
Route yielding maximum operating loss	India/ USA	India/ Japan

Misuse of concession by Small Scale and Cottage Matches Manufacturers

6694. SHRI N. SOUNDARAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the small scale and cottage match manufacturing units are misusing their concession of excise duty @ Rs. 160/- by selling their duty paid bandrols at a rate of Rs. 350/- to middle sector units whose excise duty is Rs. 450/-;

(b) if so, whether Government have any proposal to prevent this type of misuse to issue different colour bandrols to different categories of match manufacturers ; and

(c) if so, when it will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA) : (a) Some cases of misuse of banderols (now called Central Excise stamps) obtained at concessional rates of duty applicable to small scale and cottage sector units by disposing them illicitly have come to notice.

(b) and (c). Different coloured Central Excise stamps for different categories of match manufacturers have been introduced with effect from 1st April, 1982.

Purchase of bulk of B. Twill Bags by DGS &D

6695. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a plan for purchase of bulk of B.Twill Bags by DGS&D from Mills managed by National Jute Manufacturers Association under Government's consideration is approved by Government.

(b) if so, what are the salient features and main content of the plan; and

(c) programme of action for implementation of the plan and the objectives to be achieved thereunder the plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). Government have decided that DGS&D should procure B. Twill bags on behalf of the FCI and State Governments of Utter Pradesh, Haryana and Punjab under the Essential Commodities Act at prices fixed on the basis of the Palekar formula subject to the following conditions:—

(i) Maximum purchases should be made from public sector mills, and

(ii) where orders are placed on private mills, these should be linked to purchase of raw jute from the JCI.

(c) It has been decided to procure around 1.98 lakh bales of B. Twill bags for April/June 1982 delivery through DGS & D on behalf of FCI and State Governments of Haryana and Punjab under the Essential Commodities Act at prices fixed on the basis of Palekar formula for delivery during April/June, 1982. This emergency procurement operation of B. Twill bags by Government is expected to result in reduction of inventories of finished goods of jute mills and consequent improvement in their liquidity position and buoyancy in jute goods market. As maximum purchases are being made from public sector mills, this will reduce their carrying cost and cash loss position considerably. Under this scheme, JCI will also be able to off-load its huge stock of jute and extend more effective price support operations for the benefit of jute growers in the next jute season (1982-83).

World Bank Loan for Railway Modernisation

6696. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sought by his Ministry from the World Bank for implementing the modernisation and electrification of railway lines;

(b) the amount likely to be received from the World Bank ;

(c) when that amount is expected to be received by his Ministry; and

(d) the names of railway lines of different States which are proposed to be brought under the electrification and modernisation programme ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (d). World Bank Mission appraised in January/February, 1981, (i) the Second Railway Modernisation and Maintenance Project ; and (ii) the Railway Electrification Project. The quantum of assistance has still to be determined. The projects are being further processed and no negotiations have taken place as yet.

Raising of Pay Scale of Government Employees at par with Bank Employees

6697. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether in view of the recent judgment of the Supreme Court holding 'equal pay for equal work' Government proposes to raise the pay scales of Central Government employees at par with the employees of the Banks ;

(b) if not, what are the reasons therefor ; and

(c) by when Government propose to implement the judgment of the Supreme Court for the employees who are not being paid equal pay for equal work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE : (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. The Government has already filed a petition for review of the said judgment of the Supreme Court dated 2nd February, 1982. The scales of pay of Central Government employees are based on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission. In formulating their recommendations, the Commission had taken into consideration, *inter-alia*, the need to ensure that persons engaged in similar work in different Government Departments were, by and large, remunerated alike. The terms and conditions of service and nature of functions of Bank employees are not strictly comparable with those of Government employees. As such, pay scales, other emoluments and benefits of Bank employees are different on account of special features of the Banking system as it has developed over years. The pay scales of officers of Nationalised Banks were revised and standardised in July, 1979 on the recommendations of the Report of Pillai Committee. On the same pattern revision and standardisation of pay scales of officers of State Bank of India and its Associate Banks was carried out in October, 1979. The rationalisation of pay scales of officers of remaining six Banks nationalised in 1980 is still to be carried out. The pay scales and other service conditions of clerical and subordinate staff of the nationalised Banks are settled through bi-partite agreements, awards etc.

Crisis in Cashew Nut Industry

6698. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER
SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Cashew Nut Industry is facing a crisis due to a continuing loss of export market ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose in order to help the industry to rise above the present crisis ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Government is aware that stocks of cashew Kernals are lying unsold with the industry.

(b) The situation is improving and firm contracts have recently been concluded for export.

Export of Ginger

6699. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that China has engaged as a potential competitor to the ginger market where India had good scope ; and

(b) what steps are being taken to ameliorate the situation and ensure that our exports do not suffer ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Export of ginger is freely allowed and the unit value realisation has shown improvement.

18 कम्पनियों की पूंजी में वृद्धि

6700. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने 18 कम्पनियों को अपनी पूंजी में वृद्धि करने की स्वीकृति दी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन कम्पनियों के सम्बन्ध में ब्यौरा क्या है और कितनी पूंजी बढ़ी है ; और

(ग) इन कम्पनियों को ऐसी अनुमति दिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मन्त्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) 5 फरवरी, 1982 को सरकार द्वारा जारी की गई प्रेस विज्ञप्ति के अनुसार 18 कम्पनियों को निम्न प्रकार से अपनी पूंजी में वृद्धि करने की अनुमति प्रदान की गई थी :—

क्रम संख्या	कम्पनी का नाम	पूंजी की राशि जिस सीमा तक बढ़ाई जाने की अनुमति दी गई हो (लाख रुपए)
1	2	3
1.	मिनरल एण्ड मेटल्स ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन आफ इन्डिया लि०	1400.00
2.	तोशनीवाल इन्स्ट्रूमेंट्स मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग प्रा०लि०	0.50
3.	महेन्द्रा मिल्स लि०	57.94
4.	एशियन पेंट्स (इंडिया) लि०	100.00
5.	विजय फर्नीचर मैन्यू-फैक्चरिंग कं० प्रा०लि०	5.00
6.	गेडोर टूल्स (इंडिया) प्रा० लि०	235.30
7.	राजस्थान स्पिनिंग एण्ड वीविंग मिल्स लि०	500.00
8.	लक्ष्मी स्टार्च लि०	100.00
9.	हिन्दुस्तान डेवलपमेंन्ट कारपोरेशन लि०	50.00
10.	परफेक्ट ग्रेंड मिल्स लि०	55.00
11.	एन्फील्ड इंडिया लि०	78.00
12.	हरकुलिस इन्वेस्टमेंट लि०	90.00
13.	कनखल इन्वेस्टमेंट्स एण्ड ट्रेडिंग कं० लि०	16.00
14.	केदारेश्वर इन्वेस्टमेंट्स एण्ड ट्रेडिंग कं० लि०	27.00
15.	रीयल इन्वेस्टमेंट्स कं०लि०	90.00
16.	जगदानन्द इन्वेस्टमेंट्स एण्ड ट्रेडिंग कं० लि०	28.00
17.	जगदीश्वर इन्वेस्टमेंट्स एन्ड ट्रेडिंग कं० लि०	42.00
18.	निखिल इन्वेस्टमेंट्स कं०लि०	90.00
	जोड़	2964.74

(ग) इन कम्पनियों को अनुमति प्रदान कर दी गई थी क्योंकि उनके द्वारा भेजे गए प्रस्ताव उन सभी प्रशासनिक मार्ग निर्देशों के अनुरूप थे, जो सरकार द्वारा पूंजी निर्गम के लिए जारी किए गए हैं।

Manned Space Mission

6701. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to explore and planned manned space mission ;

(b) the details, if any, of space missions in earth orbit ;

(c) whether any collaboration is under consideration with a foreign country in this regard; and

(d) the budget provision for space development during the Sixth Five Year Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (c). A decision, in principle, has been taken to undertake a joint space flight with Soviet Cosmonauts. Details are being worked out.

(d) The total outlay (both Plan and non-Plan) for the Department of Space during the Sixth Five Year Plan is planned at Rs. 496.01 crores.

Report of Study Group on Wages, Income and Prices

6702. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have accepted the Report of the Study Group on wages, Income and Prices laid on the Table of the House on 17th July, 1978; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard and remedial measures taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA) : (a) No, Sir. Follow up action on the Report of the Study Group on Wages, Incomes and Prices, laid on the Table of the House on 17th July 1978, has been discontinued as the present Government does not treat this Report as providing the basis for its policies on wages and incomes.

(b) Does not arise.

Credit facility for Sugar Industry

6703. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :
SHRI B. V. DESAI :
SHRI GHULAM MOHD. KHAN :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the President of the Indian Sugar Mills Association has stated that cane arrears are likely to exceed Rs. 200 crores this year and unless additional credit facilities are extended to the sugar industry it will face an unprecedented crisis owing to paucity of funds;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that as a result of this the sugar production would steeply decline next year which would push the country to a serious shortage; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). The Indian Sugar Mills Association suggested at the beginning of the Sugar Season that enhancements in the credit limits of sugar mills upto 150 per cent of their previous year's peak level drawings be allowed on an ad-hoc basis without subjecting their projected credit requirements to the usual scrutiny and assessment. The Reserve Bank had advised the banks to permit working capital limits to sugar mills upto the level of 100% of the maximum utilisation of the previous season without obtaining its prior authorisation and to approach it well in time for higher limits in respect of individual mills. However, during the course of the season, Reserve Bank permitted the banks having a large number of pending applications to permit, as an ad-hoc measure, enhancements of credit limits to the applicant mills up to 125 per cent of their last years peak level drawing so as to ensure that pending the scrutiny of proposals production of sugar was not hampered.

The Reserve Bank of India have reported that all the proposals for enhancement of limits received by them to date have been cleared. The Credit Authorisation Scheme machinery has been geared up by the Reserve Bank for expeditious disposal of proposals for enhanced limits for sugar mills. They have also provided discretionary finance to banks, which were experiencing liquidity difficulty, to enable them to meet essential production credit requirements of vital sectors, including sugar industry Govt. and the Reserve Bank have always endeavoured to ensure liquidation of cane dues by the sugar mills without delay. Towards this objective, the banks have been advised to monitor the clearance of arrears of payments by mills to sugarcane growers and to ensure that they not only provide credit to mills for payment to the growers but also have arrangements through which it is ensured that the growers get their dues.

Corruption charges against Chairman of NAFED

6704. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV :
SHRI R. L. P. VERMA :
SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI :
SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3542 on 14 December, 1981 regarding alleged corruption charges against NAFED Chairman and state :

(a) whether any meeting of the Board of Directors of NAFED took place to consider the grievances and complaints against the Chairman of NAFED;

(b) if so, the details;

(c) if not, reasons for not holding the meeting; and

(d) whether Government would get the complaints examined at the earliest ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTERIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) and (b). In its meeting held on the 3rd March, 1982 the Board of Directors of the NAFED have appointed a committee of its members to examine and collect facts relating to various allegations against the Chairman of NAFED referred to in the papers submitted by the Chairman of the Committee to enquire into the grievances of the staff and the joint memorandum submitted by the Officers Association

and Employees Union of NAFED. The Committee has also been authorised to take evidence and to seek clarifications from the Chairman and others, if necessary, and submit its report at the earliest. After the committee has examined the papers and collected facts, the matter will be considered by the Board of Directors for taking a decision.

(c) The question does not arise.

(d) The Government are awaiting the decision of the Board in this regard.

Strike by Cane-growing Peasants of Bihar

6705. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the Cane-growing peasants of Bihar went on a strike with effect from 21 December, 1981 demanding the fixing of cane-price at Rs. 35 per quintal and immediate payment of about Rs. one crore as arrears due to the cane growers ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) and (b). A Statement is attached.

Statement

According to a report received from the Government of Bihar, the cane growers started an agitation, on 21-12-1981, demanding a price of Rs. 35.00 per quintal for their cane and the payment of cane price arrears. The State Government, in consultation with cane growers and sugar mills' representatives, fixed the cane price at Rs. 20.50 per quintal against the statutory minimum price of Rs. 13.00 per quintal linked to 8.5%. Since the cane price had been fixed by the State Government after taking into account all the factors governing sugarcane cultivation and the sugar industry existing at that time, they did not consider it necessary to increase the price beyond Rs. 20.50 per quintal.

2. The total cane price arrears, as on 28-2-1982, were Rs. 81.02 lakhs out of which Rs. 13.03 lakhs were outstanding against the private sugar mills, Rs. 15.04 lakhs against the units of the Bihar State Sugar Corporation and the remaining amount of Rs. 52.95 lakhs was the pre-take over liability outstanding against the Motipur Sugar Factory which has been taken over under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. The State Government are making efforts to have the cane price arrears cleared at the earliest.

Loans sanctioned by SDFC for Fishing Companies

6707. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA :

SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the name and loans sanctioned for fishing companies by SDFC since 1976;

(b) whether any trawlers financed by SDFC after 1976 have reached India;

(c) the full details of such companies and number and source of trawlers; and

(d) the funds released by Shipping Development Fund Committee for such Companies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) Statement-I is attached.

(b) to (d). Statement-II is attached.

Statement-I

Statement showing the names and loans sanctioned for Fishing Companies by SDFC since 1976

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	In Rupees Loan Sanctioned
1.	Phoenix India Marine Pvt. Ltd.	30,07,303.70
2.	Sreenivasa Sea Foods Pvt. Ltd.	30,07,303.70
3.	Vani Marine Pvt. Ltd.	30,07,303.70
4.	Acqua Food Products Pvt. Ltd.	30,07,303.70
5.	Pron Magnate Pvt. Ltd.	30,07,303.70
6.	Marine Fisheries Pvt. Ltd.	30.07,303.70
7.	A.P. Fisheries Corporation	30,99,000.00
8.	Kerala Fisheries Corporation	30,88,000.00
9.	Tamil Nadu Fisheries Corporation	29,90,000.00
10.	West Coast Marines	60,68,700.00
11.	Marshall Sea Food Pvt. Ltd.	121,37,400.00
12.	Yamuna Sea Foods (P) Ltd.	121,37,400.00
13.	Uni Marine Pvt. Ltd.	121,37,400.00
14.	Suraj Fisheries Pvt. Ltd.	121,37,400.00
15.	Raj International	122,30,000.00
16.	Prakash Marine Pvt. Ltd.	85,00,000.00
17.	Saphire Fisheries Pvt. Ltd.	30,00,000.00
18.	Southern Cold Storage Pvt. Ltd.	85,00,000.00
19.	Sancheti Sea Food Products Ltd.	89,24,000.00
20.	Circar Sea Food Product Ltd.	40,50,000.00
21.	Coromandal Export & Import (P) Ltd.	40,50,000.00
22.	Satyasai Marines Pvt. Ltd,	120,00,000.00
23.	Rochester Fisheries (P) Ltd.	41,50,000.00
24.	Pondy Sea Foods (P) Ltd.	40,50,000.00
25.	Kaushalliya Fishing Co. (P) Ltd.	45,00,000.00
26.	Arya Fisheries Pvt. Ltd.	42,50,000.00
27.	Sea Garden Pvt. Ltd.	85,00,000.00
28.	Coastal Trawlers Pvt. Ltd.	128,59,600.00
29.	Taj Bajina Food Processors Ltd.	450,00,000.00
30.	Coromandel Sea Foods Pvt. Ltd.	85,00,000.00
31.	Khemka Exports (P) Ltd.	115,00,000.00
32.	SBS Marines Exports (P) Ltd.	120,00,000.00
33.	Sri Vijay Sagar Foods (P) Ltd.	60,00,000.00
34.	Blue Diamond Marine Products Ltd.	42,76,000.00
35.	Artina Fishing Co. (P) Ltd.	45,00,000.00
36.	Oceanic Enterprises & Dev. (P) Ltd.	42,76,000.00
37.	Santokh Sons Marine Enterprises (P) Ltd.	42,76,000.00
38.	Coromandal Marine Pvt. Ltd.	42,76,000.00
39.	Vikram Fisheries Pvt. Ltd.	30,70,000.00
40.	Kathiawar Industries Ltd.	27,54,000.00
41.	Western Craft Fishing Pvt. Ltd.	27,54,000.00
42.	Marine Synergetics (P) Ltd.	60,51,000.00
43.	Blue Ocean Marine Pvt. Ltd.	81,00,000.00
44.	Jalapushpa Sea Foods Pvt. Ltd.	120,00,000.00
45.	Great Asiatic Lines Ltd.	150,00,000.00
46.	Orissa Marines Pvt. Ltd.	121,37,400.00

Statement-II

Statement showing the names of companies whose trawlers have been financed by SDFC, source of trawlers and funds released by SDFC since 1976

	Name of Company	No. of trawlers financed by SDFC/ Dutch Credit after 1976, which have reached India		Funds released by SDFC to such companies as on 28-2-82
		No.	Source of Trawlers	(Rs. in lakhs)
	1	2	3	4
1.	Phoenix India Marine Pvt. Ltd.	2	Mexico	24.90
2.	Sreenivasa Sea Foods (P) Ltd.	2	,,	27.64
3.	Vani Marine Pvt. Ltd.	2	,,	25.68
4.	Pron Magnate Pvt. Ltd.	2	,,	28.80
5.	Marine Fisheries Pvt. Ltd.	2	,,	28.05
6.	A.P. Fisheries Corporation Ltd.	2	,,	28.53
7.	Kerala Fisheries Corpn. Ltd.	2	,,	28.63
8.	Tamil Nadu Fisheries Development Corporation Ltd.	2	,,	25.79
9.	West Coast Marines Pvt. Ltd.	1	Holland	) SDFC has not
10.	Yamuna Sea Foods Pvt. Ltd.	2	,,	) released any loans,
11.	Suraj Fisheries Pvt. Ltd.	2	,,	) but payment made
				) out of the Dutch
	Total :	21		) Credit made avail-
				) able to the govern-
				) ment.

Fruit Canning Factory for Bihar

6708. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to set up a fruit canning factory in North Bihar ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) and (b). It is proposed to set up an agro-industrial complex in Bihar in collaboration with the State Government and the Government of Bulgaria. The project envisages research in the development of suitable varieties of vegetables, production of fruits and vegetables in a large contiguous area and setting up of processing and marketing facilities in the area so as to integrate production with processing and marketing.

The project is expected to cover 5,000 hectares in the Patna by-pass area and 5,000 hectares in Hajipur area in North Bihar.

A project report for the processing unit has been prepared by the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore and is under consideration. The report envisages a raw material handling capacity of 185 metric tonnes a day to produce 5141.5 metric tonnes of finished products a year and estimates the project cost at Rs. 313.61 lakhs. The product-mix includes mango pulp, tomato paste, pineapple slices, titbits and juice, canned litchi, and ready-to-serve beverages.

World Bank Assistance for Slum Dwellers in Orissa

6709. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether World Bank has extended its co-operation for schemes meant for slum dwellers in India ;

(b) if so, how much money out of this is likely to be provided to the State of Orissa keeping in view the poverty line in that State ; and

(c) what are the details of the proposed schemes likely to be undertaken during the current financial year and also during the Sixth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) World Bank have financed urban development schemes in India in which slum improvement is a component.

(b) There is no World Bank assisted urban development project in Orissa.

(c) An allocation of Rs. 1 crore for the environmental improvement of slums has been made in the state plan for 1980-85. For the year 1981-82 a sum of Rs. 0.15 crore has been provided in the state plan for this scheme. As the scheme is in the State Sector, schemes are formulated by the State Government.

दिल्ली के किसानों को फसलों की क्षति के लिये मुआवजा

6710. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मार्च, 1982 के पहले सप्ताह की वर्षा एवं ओला वृष्टि के कारण दिल्ली में यमुना नदी में पानी का स्तर बढ़ गया जिसके परिणामस्वरूप यमुना के किनारे की सब्जियों की सारी फसल

पानी में बह गई क्योंकि जनता को उस बारे में कोई पूर्व सूचना नहीं दी गई थी और लाखों रुपयों की हानि हुई; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार यमुना के किनारे रहने वाले दिल्ली के किसानों को उन्हें हुई हानि के लिए मुआवजा देने पर विचार करेगी ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी) : (क) दिल्ली प्रशासन की सूचना के अनुसार मार्च, 1982 के प्रथम सप्ताह में श्रवण क्षेत्र में व्यापक वर्षा होने के फलस्वरूप यमुना नदी का जल स्तर बढ़ गया था लेकिन जल तटों के बाहर नहीं बहा। ग्रामों को जल स्तर बढ़ने की संभावना के बारे में अग्रिम सूचना दे दी गई थी। जल स्तर के बढ़ने से, नदी के किनारे उगायी गई कुछ सब्जी फसलों को छोड़कर, किसी अन्य फसल को नुकसान नहीं पहुंचा।

(ख) किसान अपने जोखिम पर नदी तट पर सब्जी की फसलें उगाते हैं। अतः ऐसे किसानों को उनके द्वारा इस प्रकार से उठायी गयी हानि, यदि कोई हो, के लिये किसी प्रकार का मुआवजा देने का प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

Cold Storages for Orissa

6711. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to finance various State Governments for constructing some additional number of cold storages;

(b) if so, the amount allocated in 1982-83 for the construction of cold storages in the State of Orissa;

(c) the number of cold storages that are under construction or going to be constructed in the various districts of Orissa in the above financial year; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) Yes, Sir. In the Cooperative sector, Cold Storages are being set up by the cooperatives with the assistance of the State Governments, supplemented by financial assistance from the National Cooperative Development Corporation.

(b) The National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) provides assistance on the basis of specific viable proposals received from the State Government for establishment of cooperative cold storage units. NCDC has proposed a tentative provision of Rs. 40 lakhs for assisting cooperative cold storages in Orissa.

(c) and (d). 14 Cooperative cold storages with a capacity of 13670 tonnes are already functioning in Orissa. 8 more cooperative cold storages (including expansion of existing units) are under construction. The decision regarding new cold storages to be established will have to be taken by the Government of Orissa.

Continuance of Cattle Grazing in Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary

6712. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether cattle grazing still continues in the bird sanctuary at Bharatpur in Rajasthan even after its being declared a National Park ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to check the grazing at this place which is the attraction of the world tourists ?

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

(b) The question of stopping grazing altogether is engaging the attention of the State Government, which had set up a committee to study the problem and give recommendations about alternatives. The Committee is reported to have submitted its recommendations to the State Government and a final decision is expected shortly.

Penalty imposed for misuse of Premises

6713. SHRI R. N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether D. D. A. is penalising the house-owners in Delhi for commercial misuse in residential premises by the occupant-misuser;

(b) whether D. D. A. is imposing more and more penalties on the house owner in Delhi independent of the occupant-misuser for the misuse of the premises by the occupant misusers from time to time;

(c) whether the penalty so imposed on the house owner in Delhi by D. D. A. for the commercial misuse by the occupant-misuser based on the ever increasing current value of commercial land for a 12 month period may exceed the rent receivable for 12 month period or even exceed the total income of the owner for the same 12 month period; and

(d) if so, what action is proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) The Delhi Development Authority is charging penalty from the lessee for misuse of residential premises as commercial irrespective of the fact whether the misuse is done by the lessee or his occupant tenant (s).

(b) and (c). The penalty for misuse is worked out on the basis of the market rates. Because the market rates of the various areas are increasing from year to year the penalty automatically increases every year. The DDA have reported that they are not aware of the rents being charged by the lessees from their tenants.

(d) The DDA have no option but to continue to impose the penalty for misuse of residential premises for commercial purpose so long as the misuse is not vacated.

Problem Villages in Delhi

6714. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Municipal Corporation has identified 148 villages out of 245 villages as problem villages;

(b) if so, the names of the problem villages in Delhi Municipal Corporation area and the action being taken with the amount sanctioned upto date to cover these villages with drinking water supply; and

(c) the details of the amount spent and number of the villages in this area benefited (with the names) during the last three years, year-wise ?

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.

Colouring of Levy Sugar

6715. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Bihar State Government had drawn the attention of the Government that levy sugar should be coloured to check its supply in the black market ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government and decision taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b). A suggestion to this effect, recently reeeived from the Government of Bihar, is under examination.

World Bank Financial Assistance for Slum Dwellers in Andhra Pradesh

6716. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank has agreed to give financial assistance for schemes for slum dwellers in the country;

(b) if so, how much money has been allotted to the States of Andhra Pradesh for slum dwellers population; and

(c) what are the details of the proposals sent by the States of Andhra Pradesh or the schemes finalised by the Central Government to be undertaken during the current year and also during the Sixth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) World Bank have financed urban development schemes in India in which slum improvement is a component.

(b) There is no World Bank assisted urban development projects in Andhra Pradesh.

(c) An allocation of Rs. 8.00 crores for the environmental improvement of slums, has been made in the state plan for 1980-85. For the year 1981-82 a sum of Rs. 2.87 crores has been provided for this scheme in the State Sector. No direct assistance is provided by the Central Government for this scheme.

दिल्ली के नागरिकों के लिए बोतलों में फलों का रस

6717. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने दिल्ली के निवासियों को सस्ती दर पर बोतलों में फलों का रस उपलब्ध कराने की कोई योजना तैयार की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरे क्या हैं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी) : (क) और (ख) सरकार ने दिल्ली में एक फ्रूट जूस बाटलिंग प्लांट स्थापित किया है, जिसके शीघ्र ही शुरू होने की आशा है । इस प्लांट की पूंजी लागत लगभग एक करोड़ रुपये है और इसकी क्षमता 100 बोतल प्रति मिनट

है (प्रत्येक 200 मि०लि०)। बोतलों में फलों के रस/पेय का खुदरा मूल्य अभी निर्धारित किया जाना है। तथापि, यह प्लांट छः वितरण मशीनों और चार चलती-फिरती गाड़ियों के माध्यम से एक रुपये प्रति 200 मि०लि० के खुदरा मूल्य पर फलों के रस के पेय की बिक्री कर रहा है।

Shortage of Drinking Water in Moti Bagh-I, New Delhi

6718. SHRI KESHAORAO PARDHI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is acute shortage of drinking water supply in Moti Bagh-I colony, especially in the D-II type flats along the Ring Road and whatever supply is there it is very erratic ;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that this shortage becomes very acute in the summer months causing great hardship to the residents ; and

(c) what steps are being taken to augment the supply of drinking water in that area ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The New Delhi Municipal Committee have reported that there is some shortage in the supply of filtered water in Moti Bagh area and the duration of the supply in D-II type flats in Moti Bagh-I colony, in the morning and evening, is for about six hours.

The position is the same in summer months also.

(c) An underground tank with 5 tubewells have been commissioned by the NDMC for this area. Another tubewell is likely to be commissioned shortly to augment the supply.

Assistance to Sheep-breeding Farms

6719. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Sheep-breeding farms financed by his Ministry :

(b) the name of the States where these sheep-breeding farms have been started ;

(c) whether Government have any fresh proposal to start some more sheep-breeding farms in some States in the sixth plan period ;

(d) if so, the States where these sheep-breeding farms are proposed to be located ; and

(e) the central assistance proposed to be allocated or already earmarked therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Government of India has one Sheep Breeding Farm at Hissar in Haryana State.

(c) to (e). There is no proposal at present to start more Sheep Breeding Farms.

Distribution of Fertilizers to Farmers

6720. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding the quantum and value of fertilizers dis-

tributed to small and marginal farmers on subsidy basis of 25% and 33% respectively during 1980-81; and

(b) the percentage of small and marginal farmers who have actually been benefited from the subsidy provided to them in various developmental schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : (a) Subsidy is available under Integrated Rural Development Programme for potassic and phosphatic fertilisers to the target group at the usual rates, i. e. 25% for Small Farmers, 33-1/3% to Marginal Farmers and 50% to tribal participants. As this is a very small component of the programme, no details like the quantum and value of fertiliser subsidised is being compiled. This component is also expected to be phased out.

(b) During 1980-81, 27.75 lakh families consisting of Small Farmers, Marginal Farmers, Agricultural Labourers and rural artisans were assisted under Integrated Rural Development Programme. However, no break-up of beneficiaries category-wise is compiled.

Target of Sugar Production for 1981-82

6721. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the target of production of sugar (State-wise) set for 1981-82;

(b) the State-wise achievement in the above year;

(c) whether steps have been proposed to be taken by Government to increase the production of sugar in 1982-83 ;

(d) if so, the State-wise production of sugar target set for 1982-83 ; and

(e) what are the steps proposed to be taken to achieve the target ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTERIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) and (b). No targets of sugar production, State-wise or for the country as a whole, have been fixed for the sugar year 1981-82. The State-wise production from the commencement of the sugar year on 1-10-81 and up to 22-3-82 is given in the statement attached.

(c) to (e). No targets of sugar production have been fixed for the sugar year 1982-83. As a result of the steps taken during the last two years, production increased from 38.59 lakh tonnes in 1979-80 to 51.43 lakh tonnes in 1980-81 and, during the current year, it is expected to be around 68 lakh tonnes.

Statement

Statement showing the State-wise production of sugar during the Sugar Year 1981-82, upto 22nd March, 1982.

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Sugar production in 1981-82 upto 22-3-82 (Thousand Tonnes)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	392
2.	Assam	10
3.	Bihar	250
4.	Gujarat	340
5.	Haryana	110
6.	Kerala	15
7.	Karnataka	455
8.	Madhya Pradesh	42
9.	Maharashtra	2099
10.	Nagaland	4

11.	Orissa	17
12.	Punjab	94
13.	Rajasthan	20
14.	Tamil Nadu	397
15.	Uttar Pradesh	1312
16.	West Bengal	10
17.	Goa, Daman & Diu	11
18.	Pondicherry	13
	Total	5591

Sugar Industry

6722. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the names of sugar units, which are old and having a capacity of 1250 TCD or less, getting benefit of increased levy price sugar at Rs. 26/- per quintal (State-wise latest position);

(b) what is the break-up of these units in Private Sector, Public Sector and Cooperative sector (State-wise);

(c) what is their production during the last three years;

(d) what is the amount of arrears due to farmers by these units, sector-wise at the end of each sugar crushing season during the last three years;

(e) what steps Government have taken to see that the farmers are paid their dues by these units; and

(f) what is the profit or loss of these units (sector-wise) during the last three years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) to (d). The statement laid on the Table of the House shows (i) the names of factories established prior to 1-10-1955 having licensed daily cane crushing capacity of less than 1250 tonnes and which did not crush 1250 tonnes or more during each of the preceding 5 years and which are getting benefit of increased levy price of Rs. 26/- per quintal for 1981-82 season production (ii) Sector-wise break-up (iii) their sugar production in each of the last 3 sugar years, and (iv) cane price arrears of these factroies at the end of each sugar year during the last 3 years.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3852/82]

(e) Liquidation of cane arrears is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the cane arrears position is periodically reviewed and the State Governments are advised to have the arrears cleared. Under the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966, payment of interest at the rate of 15 per cent on payments of cane price delayed beyond 14 days is obligatory. In special and exceptional cases, the Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Act 1978, provides for the take-over of the management of sugar factories for not making timely payments of the cane growers dues.

(f) Profit/loss of these units for the years 1978-79 and 1979-80 in respect of those from whom annual accounts have been received is shown in the attached statement at Appendix-II. In respect of 1980-81 only a few factories have furnished the required information and the same has been shown under 'remarks' column of the said statement.

Central Grants for Slum Clearance in Orissa, U.P. and Bihar States

6723. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA : Will the Minister of

WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any move to increase the Central grants for the slum clearance and rehabilitation of slum dwellers in the backward areas of Orissa, U.P. and Bihar ; and

(b) if so. details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. There is no scheme for providing direct central grants for slum clearance to the State Governments.

(b) Does not arise.

Water Pressure in Lodhi Colony New Delhi

6724. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that water pressure in block 23A of Lodhi Colony, New Delhi remains abnormally low and causes inconvenience and harassment to the residents particularly of the first and second floor ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that for the last several years overhead water tanks are not functioning with the result that flush system does not work properly in that block;

(c) what are the steps being taken or proposed to be taken to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) The CPWD have reported that block 23A of Lodhi Colony being located at a higher level compared to other blocks, water pressure is comparatively low in this block.

(b) As reported by CPWD, due to low water pressure the water hardly reaches the overhead tanks of this block and consequently flush also does not function properly.

(c) The New Delhi Municipal Committee have constructed an underground tank (7.5 lakh gallons capacity) with boosting arrangement. Pumps have been put on trial run and are likely to be commissioned very shortly. This will augment the water supply in the Lodhi Colony area.

Inter-pool arrangement for Allotment of Government Accommodation to Wards of retired Govt. Employees

6725. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1206 on 1-3-82 and state :

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken on inter-pool arrangement on adhoc allotment of Government accommodation to sons/daughters of retired Government servants;

(b) if not, whether Government are aware that thrice the market rent and even exorbitant penal rent is being charged from the retired Government servants for retention of such accommodation and in many cases eviction orders have also been initiated;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to issue interim orders for retention of such accommodation on market rent till a final decision is taken ;

(d) if not, reasons therefor ; and

(e) how Government propose to mitigate the hardship faced by such retired Government employees?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFIARS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Since under the existing rules these employees are not eligible for Government accommodation, they are treated as unauthorised occupants and are required to pay the licence fee as provided under the rules, namely, licence fee at market rate till eviction orders are passed after which licence fee at three time the market rate from the 16th day of the passing of eviction order.

(e) The Government is already seized of the problem and all matters connected with it are under consideration.

डेरी यूनिट योजना के अन्तर्गत विधवाओं को मवेशी देना

5727. **श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी :** क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात से वर्ष 1981-82 के लिए डेरी यूनिट योजना के अन्तर्गत विधवाओं को मवेशी देने के लिए कितनी मांग की गई है और कितनी मांग मंजूर की गई है तथा शेष मांग कब तक पूरी की जायेगी ;

(ख) क्या वित्तीय साधनों की कमी होने पर बजट में इस लाभकारी योजना के लिए अतिरिक्त आबंटन किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) क्या जिन राज्यों में इस लाभकारी योजना के लिए फण्ड की मांग कम है परन्तु उनके पास इस हैड के अन्तर्गत अतिरिक्त फण्ड हैं वहां से इस फण्ड को अधिक मांग वाले राज्य की ओर मोड़ने के लिए कार्यवाही की जायेगी ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मन्त्रालयों में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) विधवाओं को मवेशी देने के लिए कृषि मन्त्रालय की कोई योजना नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

New High Yielding Variety of Wheat Seed Developed by I.C.A.R.

6728. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Scientists of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute have developed a new variety of wheat seed in place of the widely used Sonalika seed ;

(b) if so, whether Sonalika has become increasingly susceptible to diseases and could create serious problems in years to come ;

(c) whether the new seed has a higher yield than Sonalika ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. IARI Scientists have developed a new wheat variety namely HD 2285 to replace Sonalika.

(b) Yes, Sir. Sonalika has become increasingly susceptible to diseases and could create serious problems in years to come.

(c) Yes, Sir. The new wheat variety has given higher yields than Sonalika during the last three seasons trials.

(d) The new wheat variety HD 2285 has been identified by the 1981 All India Wheat Workers' Workshop as promising for commercial cultivation in the Northern plains wheat growing belt under late sown irrigated good fertility conditions. This variety is under evaluation in District Adaptive trials during 1982-83. By virtue of its better yielding ability, better degree of resistance to rusts and Karnal bunt diseases and good grain quality, it is expected to become popular with the farmers over Sonalika.

Excavation by D.D.A. at Village Madanpur Khadar and Village Josala

6729. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether D. D. A. has based Madanpur-Khadar and village Josala sand points for excavation ;

(b) if so, whether DDA has applied for the permit to be issued by the Delhi Administration ;

(c) if so, when application was submitted ;

(d) whether permit was issued ; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) The sand-points in question have been given by DDA for excavation on licence-basis.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) On 5th September, 1981.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The Delhi Administration has reported that the above case was the subject matter of several writ petitions before the Supreme Court and High Court of Delhi. There were stay orders also. Stay orders have since been vacated but one writ petition is till pending. The application for issue of permit to DDA is pending consideration at present.

Rann of Kutch Sanctuary

6730. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the area of the Little Rann of Kutch Sanctuary and is it the largest in the country :

(b) to visit the sanctuary has a lodge been proposed to be constructed;

(c) if not, why no budget provision has been made for the project; and

(d) what coordination has been established with the State Government to see that this budget provision is created and with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) The total area of the Sanctuary in the Little Rann of Kutch is about 4,900 sq. kms. This is the largest sanctuary in the country.

(b) A proposal to construct a lodge is engaging the attention of the State Government.

(c) and (d). Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for providing assistance to States for development of National Parks and

Sanctuaries, no Central assistance is available for developing tourist facilities like construction of lodges. As such, the State Government will have to meet this expenditure from within its own resources or seek assistance from other sources.

रोहतक रोड और आजाद मार्किट को जोड़ने वाली एक सड़क का निर्माण

6731. **श्री त्रिलोक चन्द्र :** क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के स्लम विभाग की ओल्ड रोहतक रोड और आजाद रोड को जोड़ने के लिए एक सड़क का निर्माण करने और सराय रोहिला की पदम नगर कालोनी में गली संख्या 6 के साथ एक पार्क बनाने की एक योजना थी ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 1980 में वहां पर एक सर्वेक्षण भी किया गया था और क्या वहां पर कुछ अवैध कब्जा भी किया था और इस अवैध कब्जे को खाली करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(ग) इनका निर्माण कब तक हो जाने की संभावना है और विलम्ब के लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने बताया है कि उन मकानों की संख्या जानने के लिए सर्वेक्षण किया गया था जो प्रस्तावित सड़क की सीध में बने थे। यद्यपि सीध में पड़ने वाली भूमि पर इस प्रकार का कोई अतिक्रमण नहीं हुआ है, फिर भी थोड़े से निजी मकान हैं जो प्रस्तावित सड़क को चौड़ा करने से प्रभावित होते हैं। दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सड़क चौड़ी करने से प्रभावित निजी सम्पत्तियों का अधिग्रहण करने की कार्यवाही आरम्भ कर दी है।

(ग) अर्जन की कार्यवाही न्यायिक-कल्प और अपील करने योग्य आदेशों के होने के कारण, कोई समय सीमा निर्धारित नहीं की जा सकती है और इस प्रकार विलम्ब के किसी उत्तरदायित्व का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Alteration and Additions in Government Accommodation

6732. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Supplementary Rule 314 lays down certain conditions in which a residence allotted to a Government servant can be sub-leted whereas the reply given on 7th December 1981 to Unstarred Question Nos. 2438 & 2032 of 31st August, 1981 states other-wise ;

(b) whether Supplementary Rule 323 provides for minor additions and alterations in the residences as obligatory on the part of the Government whereas reply given on 9th March 1981 Unstarred Question No. 2759 brings in the financial constraints ;

(c) if so, reasons thereof and what is the correct position as also steps taken to set the things right ; and

(d) whether SR 328 provides for raising level compound walls, fences

and gases, storm water drains and approach roads and paths within the compound and are regarded as expenditure upon the preparation of a site ; if so, what are the reasons for not providing these facilities whereas rent is calculated taking all these expenditure into consideration ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) Supplementary Rule 314 lays down general conditions in which a residence allotted to a Govt. servant can be sub-let but Rule 317-B relates exclusively to the residences under the administrative control of Dte. of Estates which are allotted to officers who are required to reside in Govt. accommodation at the places of their duties. Rules under 317-B have, therefore, been framed with special reference to the needs of Govt. servants entitled to General Pool accommodation and since there is shortage of accommodation in this Pool, certain restrictions have been made in respect of these residences as intimated in reply to Unstarred question No. 2438 answered on 7th December, 1981 and 2032 of 31st August, 1981.

(b) and (c). Provision of minor additions and alterations in Govt. residence is not obligatory under Supplementery Rule 323. This Rule lays down the financial and time limits upto which minor additions and alterations, wherever considered necessary can be carried out after the standard licence fee of a residence has beeu calculated.

(d) According to the provisions of SR-328 expenditure incurred on such works as :

(i) raising, levelling and dressing sites ;

(ii) construction of revetments, retaining walls, compound walls, fences and gates ;

(iii) storm water, drainage ; and

(iv) approach road and paths within the compound, is regarded as expenditure on the preparation of a site.

However, the works mentioned above are taken up wherever considered necessary and subject to the availability of funds.

Fire at Bhavnagar Vegetable Products

6733. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE :
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the devastating fire which broke out at "Bhavnagar Vegetable Products" on 6 December, 1981 was the sixth incident of fire in the mill during last two years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Chairman and the officers of Gujarat Co-operative Oilseeds Growers Federation have brought to the notice of Central Government that attempts on the lives of the officers and employees of the federation, thefts of the imported Soyabean Oil from Kandla Port and frequent fires and the plant are part of the design to sabotage the Cooperative venture; and

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken so far and propose to take to protect the GCOGF in Gujarat ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) The fire which broke out at Bhavnagar Vegetable Products on 6th December 1981 was the seventh cases of fire at this plant.

(b) and (c). The Chairman and officers of the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) have informed the Ministry of Agriculture about incidents of fire at the Bhavnagar Vegetable Products Unit, accidents met by officers of NDDB and Gujarat Co-operative Oilseeds Growers Federation and loss of drums containing soyabean oil from Kandla Port.

These incidents have been reported by the National Dairy Development Board/Indian Dairy Corporation to the Police/Port Authorities and the Gujarat Government. The Government of Gujarat have ordered an enquiry into these incidents.

राजस्थान में नर्मदा नहर परियोजना पर कार्य

6734. **श्री विरदा राम फूलवाडिया** : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री राजस्थान में नर्मदा नहर पर कार्य के बारे में दिनांक 7 दिसम्बर, 1981 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2396 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में नर्मदा नहर परियोजना का कार्य शुरू हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कब शुरू हुआ था और इस परियोजना के कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) इस परियोजना से कितनी भूमि की सिंचाई होगी और इस पर कुल कितना व्यय होने की संभावना है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) और (ख) राजस्थान में नर्मदा नहर परियोजना पर निर्माण कार्य अभी तक आरंभ नहीं किया गया है। तथापि, राजस्थान में नर्मदा नहर के लिए विस्तृत सर्वेक्षण करने तथा संरेखणों को निर्धारित करने के प्रारम्भिक निर्माण-कार्यों को राज्य सरकार द्वारा हाथ में लिया गया है। राजस्थान सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि यदि धनराशि उपलब्ध होती रही, तो उनके क्षेत्र में लगभग 8 वर्ष की अवधि में नहर के पूर्ण हो जाने की संभावना है।

(ग) अब राजस्थान सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि इस परियोजना के पूर्ण हो जाने पर 1.48 लाख हैक्टेयर के क्षेत्र को लाभ पहुँचने की संभावना है। गुजरात में साझी नहर के लिए राजस्थान द्वारा वहन की जाने वाली लागत के भाग सहित, इस परियोजना की लागत लगभग 179 करोड़ रुपये है।

प्रत्येक राज्य में गिरफ्तार किये गये जमाखोर

6735. **श्री छीतूभाई गामित** : क्या नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रत्येक राज्य में जनवरी, 1981 से फरवरी, 1982 तक की अवधि के दौरान राज्य-वार कितने कालाबाजारी और जमाखोर गिरफ्तार किए गए ; और

(ख) उनसे कितने मूल्य का माल पकड़ा गया और उन्हें दिए गए दण्ड का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा भूमि का अधिग्रहण

6736. **श्री राम लाल राही** क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने गृह निर्माण योजना के अन्तर्गत दिल्ली पटपड़गंज, हनुमान नगर, बलराम गार्डन और खिचड़ीपुर के कुछ निजी लोगों की भूमि का अधिग्रहण किया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है और ऐसे लोगों की जनसंख्या क्या है जिन्हें अभी तक उनकी भूमि का मुआवजा नहीं दिया गया है, और

(ग) उन्हें मुआवजे का भुगतान दिया पात्र सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) से (ग) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने सूचित किया है कि 5963 बीघा और 15 बिस्वा भूमि का अर्जन कर लिया है जो इस प्रकार है :—

गांव का नाम तथा एवार्ड संख्या	बीघा	बिस्वा
खिचड़ीपुर		
ए डब्लू 28/70-71	36	16
ए डब्लू 28ए/70-71	126	5
ए डब्लू 28-बी/70-71	2177	07
ए डब्लू 29/70-71	21	18
ए डब्लू 30/70-71	11	19
ए डब्लू 30-ए/70-71	823	17
ए डब्लू 30-बी/70-71	36	4
पटपड़गंज घरौड़ा नोमका बांगर		
ए डब्लू 6-ए/71-72	59	11
ए डब्लू 6-बी/71-72	20	1
ए डब्लू 6-सी/71-72	1219	7
कोटला		
ए डब्लू 19/76-77	1430	10

क्योंकि कुछ क्षेत्रों में निर्माण कार्य हुआ है और इस संदर्भ में मामले अतिरिक्त जिला जज के पास अधिनिर्णय के लिये भेजे गए हैं, इसलिए 1009 व्यक्तियों को अभी मुआवजे का भुगतान नहीं हुआ है।

Government Accommodation for Ex-Military People in Delhi

6737. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) what according to the Government is the total number of Ex-Army personnel working in Delhi without a Residential Accommodation for their family ; and

(b) whether Government could give the some priority in the allotment of Government family quarters so that all of them can stay here with their family ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) No separate information is available about the ex-Army Personnel who have been appointed to Civil Posts and have become eligible for General Pool accommodation. Names of all employees including the ex-Army personnel (who have been inducted into Government service) and are eligible for General Pool accommodation are included in the waiting list.

(b) Allotments of General Pool accommodation are made on the basis of the priority dates as defined in the Allotment of Government Residences (General Pool in Delhi) Rules, 1963, which do not permit giving any special priority to these employees.

Adulterated Fertilizers

6738. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether high level committee of experts has suggested to the Centre to amend the Fertilizer Control Order to check adulteration which is resulting in low offtake of fertilizers in States :

(b) whether at present, any private fertilizer company can sell its produce in any State without any control on quality and price ; and

(c) if so, steps taken to control quality and price of fertilizers by private as well as cooperatives who are found guilty of mal-practices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) The Government of India set up a Committee of Experts to review the existing Fertilizer Control Order. The report of the Committee is awaited. There is no evidence to show that the offtake of fertilizer in the States has been low as a result of adulteration. Adequate provisions have been made in the Fertiliser Control Order to check adulteration of fertilisers.

(b) and (c), No fertiliser can be sold by any body if it does not confirm to predetermined specifications. Even the prices of all the major fertilisers, except, Ammonium Sulphate, Calcium Ammonium Nitrate, Ammonium Chloride and Single Superphosphate are statutorily controlled. Any person selling fertilisers at the prices higher than the statutorily controlled prices, is liable to punishment under Fertiliser Control Order. However, in the case of physical mixtures/special mixtures, the specifications of which have not been included in the Schedule of the Fertiliser Control Order, there is no statutory control.

Siltation threat to Bhakra and Ramganga Projects

6739. DR. KARUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that siltation is threatening the Himalayan projects such as Bhakra and Ramganga more rapidly than assumed;

(b) if so, the factors responsible for the same; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken to check ecological degradation of the Himalayas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Siltation in these reservoirs is more than anticipated.

(b) Deforestation, uncontrolled grazing and unscientific farming practices result in increased sediment load entering the storage reservoirs.

(c) A centrally sponsored scheme for soil conservation measures in the catchment areas of the River Valley Projects is already in hand for protecting the catchments to reduce the sediment load entering the storage reservoirs.

Indian vs. Chinese Biogas Plants

6740. SHRI R. Y. GHORPADE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how does the Indian biogas plant compares with the Chinese as regards efficiency, cost etc.

(b) whether Government are aware that China has succeeded in setting up 7 million biogas plants in one decade when in India in nearly two decades since the advent of this form of appropriate technology only 75,000 biogas plants have been installed and less than half are not functioning; if so, why and the steps taken in that direction;

(c) how many million rural families can benefit from such biogas plants; and

(d) what are the official agencies responsible for extending know how to rural areas and whether any targets have been fixed and the success achieved in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) According to published information in respect of gas production per unit weight of intake material under identical operating conditions, Indian biogas plants are reported to be at par with Chinese bio-gas plants. Cost-wise, the Chinese bio-gas plants are somewhat cheaper.

According to literature published by FAO, China has set up several million bio-gas plant, though it is difficult to estimate the exact number. In India the programme for setting up bio-gas plants on a country-wide scale was taken up during the Fifth Five Year Plan and since then more than 1,00,000 bio-gas units have been set up. No country-wide survey has been conducted to assess the number of non-functioned bio-gas plants. It is likely that some plants may not be functioning due to faulty construction or poor management. Post-installation maintenance and repair arrangements are being strengthened to improve the working of plants.

(c) and (d). Under the National Project for Bio-Gas Development Scheme during the Sixth Plan, it is targetted to set up 40,00,000 family size bio-gas units for the benefit of rural families. The Government of India, State Governments, Khadi and Village Industries Commission, State Khadi and Village Industries Boards and State Agro-Industries Corporations etc. are responsible for extending know how to rural areas regarding bio-gas development.

देश में गन्ने के उत्पादन का क्षेत्र

6741. श्री बी० डी० सिंह : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में कुल कितनी एकड़ भूमि पर गन्ने का उत्पादन होता है और इस उत्पादन का पृथक-पृथक कितना भाग चीनी और गुड़ बनाने के काम में लिया जाता है और इस वर्ष गुड़ का अनुमानित कितना उत्पादन होगा ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन) : 1980-81 में गन्ना के अन्तर्गत कुल क्षेत्र 26.48 लाख हैक्टेयर था। पैदा किये जाने वाले गन्ने का एक भाग कृषकों द्वारा चीनी मिलों या खंडसारी के विनिर्माण-कर्ताओं को बेचा जाता है तथा इसका एक भाग गुड़ के विनिर्माण के लिए बेचा या उपयोग किया जाता है। उस मौसम (सितम्बर 1981 से अगस्त 1982) के दौरान गुड़ और खण्डसारी का उत्पादन 86 लाख मीटरी टन होने की सम्भावना है।

Fencing of disputed Structures in Vicinity of Maulana Azad Medical College

6742. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether controversy rages and tension has been building on the Maulana Azad Medical College campus New Delhi over the wrangle between Land and Development Officer and Wakf Board over dilapidated buildings and the Doctors are scared and worried about the inability of the Government to ensure their security and privacy and have made written representations a number of times and have demanded fencing around the disputed structures; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). The Land & Development Office has received complaint from type VI & type V Resident Doctors Welfare Association, Maulana Azad Medical College against unlawful intrusion by undesirable elements into their residential area under the garb of repair to an ancient monument existing within the Campus. Both with regard to the ownership of the Land and Building in question where there is a dispute between the Land and Development Officer of the Government of India and the Delhi Wakf Board, and with respect to the use of the premises as a Mosque, where there is a dispute between Delhi Wakf Board and Shri Sewak Sangkirtan Durga Bhajan Mandli, there are cases pending in the Court and the whole matter is subjudice.

National food Buffer Stock

6743. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision on the maintenance of a national food buffer stock ;

(b) if so, what is the present position in regard to the above scheme ; and

(c) what are the operational, administrative and cost factors of the buffer maintenance scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) and (b). Government had decided in January, 1978 to build up and maintain a buffer stock of 12 million tonnes of foodgrains over and above the operational stock ranging between 3.5 to 8.8 milion tonnes at different periods of the year. The Government have, however, since constituted a Technical Group in April, 1981 for working out the national buffer policy for foodgrains for the Sixth Plan period and the matter is at present under consideration with the Group.

(c) The carrying cost of buffer stock of foodgrains as estimated in the Revised Estimates 1981-82 and the Budget Estimates 1982-83 is given below :—

Element of cost	Revised Estimates 1981-82 (Rate : Rupees per quintal)	Budget Estimates 1982-83
Transit losses	—	0.73
Storage losses	2.48	2.08
Freight	—	0.91
Handling charges	2.57	2.06
Godown charges	10.04	7.83
Interest charges	20.57	20.22
Administrative overheads	2.01	1.82
Total	37.67	35.65

Setting up of ICAR Regional Buffalo Centre in Haryana

6744. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the name of the place chosen for setting up ICAR Regional Buffalo Centre in Haryana ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V SWAMINATHAN) : No decision on the location of the main campus of the Central Institute on Buffalo Research has yet been taken. ICAR has however recently constituted an Expert Group for advising the Council on various issues relating to the establishment of the Central Institute on Buffalo Research including the selection of site. The claims of Haryana State would also be kept in view while finalising the site.

बाण सागर परियोजना पर कार्य

6745. **श्री कुंवर राम** : क्या **सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बाण सागर परियोजना पर किए जा रहे निर्माण कार्य की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ; और

(ख) क्या इस कार्य की निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार प्रगति हो रही है, और यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी): (क) बाण सागर चिनाई बांध तथा दोनों पार्श्वों पर शिला (राकफिल) बांधों के लिए खुदाई का कार्य प्रगति पर है। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने अपने क्षेत्र में नहरों का कार्य भी आरम्भ कर दिया है।

(ख) अब तक अनुसूची के अनुसार प्रगति हो रही है।

मध्य प्रदेश को सप्लाई किया गया खाद्य तेल

6746. **श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया**: क्या **नागरिक पूर्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा वर्ष 1981-82 में उचित दर दुकानों के माध्यम से उपभोक्ताओं को वितरण हेतु मध्य प्रदेश को महीनावार खाद्य तेल की कितनी सप्लाई की गई और उचित दर दुकानों के माध्यम से उपभोक्ताओं को उनका वास्तव में कितना वितरण किया था तथा कितना खाद्य तेल वितरण के लिए शेष पड़ा है;

(ख) क्या अवितरित खाद्य तेल का स्टाक राज्य सरकार के पास है और यदि हां, तो उसकी मात्रा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो यह कहां पड़ा हुआ है ; और

(ग) वर्ष 1981-82 के प्रत्येक माह की पहली तारीख को राज्यों की राजधानियों तथा दिल्ली में विभिन्न खाद्य तेलों का खुले बाजार में प्रति किलोग्राम खुदरा मूल्य क्या था ?

कृषि तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालयों में उप-मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) और (ख) वित्तीय वर्ष 1981-82 में हर महीने मध्य प्रदेश राज्य को आयातित खाद्य तेलों की आवंटित की गई तथा उनके द्वारा इनकी उठाई गई मात्रा अनुबंध-I के रूप में संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है। कुल मिलाकर, उठाई जाने वाली सम्पूर्ण मात्रा का वितरण एक समयावधि के दौरान हो जाता है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी०—3853/82]

(ग) वित्तीय वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान हर माह के आरंभ में विभिन्न खाद्य तेलों के खुले बाजार के खुदरा भाव अनुबंध-II के रूप में संलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी०—3853/82]

Registered Cooperative Sugar Factories not Functioning

6747. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the number of registered cooperative sugar factories which are not functioning due to non-availability of financial support from Government ;

(b) the measures Government are contemplating to take to overcome this difficulty ;

(c) the steps Government are proposing to take to improve the working efficiency of the sugar industry in the cooperative sector ; and

(d) what measures have been taken by Government to ensure timely supply of finances and raw-materials to have optimum utilisation of the capacity in the cooperative sugar industry ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) No such case has been brought to the notice of the Government where a cooperative sugar factory is not functioning due to non-availability of financial support from the Government.

(b) The question does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above. It may, however, be pointed out that a centrally sponsored scheme implemented through the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) has been introduced from the period of 5th Five Year Plan to supplement the resources of the State Governments towards share capital contribution of cooperative sugar factories so as to expedite the implementation of the projects.

(c) and (d). No shortage of raw-material is being experienced by the cooperative sugar factories during the current season.

There is already a scheme sponsored by the Central Government according to which the Industrial Finance Corporation of India provides soft loan assistance to the sugar factories, including cooperative sugar factories, in order to encourage them to modernise their plants and machinery. The Sugar Development Fund Act, 1982 recently passed by the Parliament makes provision for financial assistance for rehabilitation and modernisation of sugar factories as also development of sugar cane by factories and for undertaking research projects aimed at development of sugar industry. The R.B.I has given necessary advice to the commercial banks in the matter of credit requirements of sugar mills.

Release of Flats by DDA on New Year Eve, 1982 and Republic Day 1982

6748. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of flats were released by the Delhi Development Authority for allotment to the different categories of applicants on the eve of the New Year 1982 and the Republic Day this year ;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof ; and

(c) whether the lists of allottees have been published if not what are the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The number and details of flats released by DDA on Diwali 81 and Republic Day 82 are as follows :

Release	General Registration Scheme/Retired/ Retiring Public Servants Scheme	New Pattern Scheme	Self Financing Scheme
Diwali-81	14,195 (including 8563 under construction)	4,368	2,569
Republic Day-82	—	6,000	5,000

(c) The DDA has reported that allotments under the New Pattern Scheme, 1979 which were under orders of stay by the Delhi High Court, are expected to be made shortly. It has also reported that the draw of most of the flats released under other schemes was held on 31-3-1982 as a result of which about 9,000 flats of various categories were allotted. It has further reported that the lists are likely to be published in due course.

Drinking Water under Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme

6749. SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages in the country that had been provided potable drinking water under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme ;

(b) the grant in aid given to the States and Union Territories under this programme since its commencement ;

(c) the budget provision during the current year under this scheme ; and

(d) by what time 100 per cent coverage would be achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTRY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) The number of problem villages provided with potable water under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme since its inception in 1977-78 to 1981-82 (upto 30th September 1981) is 28002.

(b) The total grant released to the States and Union Territories for Works and Monitoring and Investigation Units under the Programme since 1977-78 to 1981-82 is Rs. 35,064.02 lakhs. In addition, during 1980-81, an expenditure of about Rs. 15 crores was incurred towards the cost and related expenses of drilling rigs obtained for drought affected States and Rs. 71 lakhs towards duty on Australian rigs obtained for Rajasthan for 1981-82.

(c) The Demand for Grants for the Ministry of Works and Housing is yet to be voted by Parliament. A provision of Rs. 127.50 crores has been proposed for 1982-83.

(d) During the Sixth Plan effort will be to cover all the identified problem villages with at least one source of safe potable water available throughout the year with State and Central funds.

Theft of Material from Western Kosi Project

6750. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to refer the replies given to Starred Question No. 207 regarding Western Kosi Canal and Unstarred Question No. 2341 regarding construction of Western Kosi Canal in Nepalese Territory on 8th March, 1982 and state :

(a) whether any high level investigating body to find out the stolen and concealed materials, to take immediate steps to seize them and to bring the culprits to book is proposed for immediate action; and

(b) if so, details thereabout and if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) No, Sir. The Western Kosi Project is being executed by the Government of Bihar and it is for the State Government to look into such matters and take necessary action.

(b) Does not arise.

Providing Water for Irrigation by Big Irrigation Projects in Karnataka

6751. SHRI T.R. SHAMANNA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) has it come to the notice of Irrigation Ministry that many big irrigation projects in Karnataka are unable to provide water for irrigation since distribution channels are not taken or completed in time if taken up; and

(b) will the Central Government take early steps to see that all irrigation works are made to be fully productive ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Irrigation is a state subject, and execution and maintenance of distribution channels is the responsibility of the State Governments. However, under a Centrally sponsored scheme for command area development, the Central Government is giving 50 per cent matching assistance (25 per cent grant and 25 per cent loan) for the construction of field channels in the commands of 76 irrigation projects all over the country. Of these, 5 irrigation projects, namely, Tungabhadra, Malaprabha, Cauvery Basin, Ghataprabha and Upper Krishna in Karnataka are included in this scheme. The assistance is being given to the State Governments annually on the basis of physical performance.

Irrigation Schemes for Hilly and Plain Areas for 1982-83

6752. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the irrigation schemes both for hilly and plain areas, separately for the current year and the acreage of land to be brought under irrigation in each State ;

(b) the financial provision for each of such schemes;

(c) the targets fixed for agricultural production and employment generation through these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Details of irrigation schemes for hilly areas are shown separately only by Assam State. There are only two on-going medium schemes namely Dikhari and Kollonga and one new scheme namely Hawaipur lift irrigation scheme proposed in the Annual Plan of 1982-83 of the State. For minor irrigation details of individual schemes are not received by the Central Government. A Statement showing the targets of irrigation potential to be created during 1982-83 in each State is enclosed (Statement I).

(b) The financial provision recommended by the Working Group of the Planning Commission for 1982-83 for the major and medium schemes and the minor schemes is enclosed (Statement II).

(c) Targets for agricultural production and employment generation through these schemes have not been fixed.

Statement-I

Targets of Potential to be created during 1982-82 as per Annual Plan discussions.

(Thousand hectares)

S. No.	State	Target of Potential		
		Major & Medium	Minor	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	81	55	136
2.	Assam	9	19	28
3.	Bihar	95	161	256
4.	Gujarat	52	41.6	93.6
5.	Haryana	36	42	78
6.	Himachal Pradesh	—	4	4
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	3	3.8	6.8
8.	Karanataka	117	26	143
9.	Kerala	30	18	48
10.	Madhya Pradesh	90	90	180
11.	Maharashtra	119	46	165
12.	Manipur	9	2	11
13.	Meghalaya	—	2	2
14.	Nagaland	—	1	1
15.	Orissa	25	93	118
16.	Punjab	35	40	75
17.	Rajasthan	79	28	107
18.	Sikkim	—	1.5	1.5
19.	Tamil Nadu	9	25	34
20.	Tripura	—	1.3	1.3
21.	Uttar Prades	195	693	888
22.	West Bengal	19	104.5	123.5
Union Territories		—	2.3	2.3
	Grand Total	1003	1500.0	2503.0

Statement-II

Financial provision recommended by Working Group of Planning Commission for Major, medium and minor schemes during 1982-83.

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	State	Financial provision during 1982-82			
		Major	Medium	Minor	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	128.84	21.25	10.00	160.09
2.	Assam	5.60	5.14	13.50	24.24
3.	Bihar	127.93	24.49	34.05	186.47
4.	Gujarat	109.25	47.18	17.50	173.93
5.	Haryana	42.34	1.33	3.35	47.02
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1.90	—	4.30	6.20
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	7.10	5.00	7.00	19.10
8.	Karnataka	75.52	3.73	18.51	97.76
9.	Kerala	51.12	1.25	6.65*	59.02
10.	Madhya Pradesh	110.80	34.08	46.00	190.88
11.	Maharashtra	200.79	33.80	33.00	267.59
12.	Manipur	6.70	1.74	1.25	9.69
13.	Meghalaya	—	—	1.25	1.25
14.	Nagaland	—	—	1.86	1.86
15.	Orissa	46.00	29.62	16.65	92.27
16.	Punjab	22.58	—	1.20	23.78
17.	Rajasthan	72.46	13.98	6.45	92.89
18.	Sikkim	—	—	0.90	0.90
19.	Tamil Nadu	30.29	0.66	5.03	35.98
20.	Tripura	1.40	2.00	2.55	5.95
21.	Utter Pradesh	168.54	7.93	55.04	231.51
22.	West Bengal	35.63	3.05	19.87*	58.55
	Total : States	1244.79	236.23	305.91	1786.93
	Totals : U.Ts.	—	—	6.38	6.38
	All India Total	1244.79	236.23	312.29	1793.31

*Tentative

Outlay recommended for specific medium Schemes of Assam in Hill Areas.

S. No.	Project	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Dikhari	0.50
2.	Kollonga	28.00
3.	Hawaipur L. I. Scheme	23.00

Erosion of Land by River Ravi in Amritsar

6753. SHRI L.S. TUR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to notice of Government that River Ravi has eroded the land of villages in Teh. Ajnala District Amritsar and spurs have also been eroded;

(b) has it also come to his notice that River Ravi has caused danger to many villages as it has changed its course.

(c) it is also a fact that land and tubewells and other machinery of farmers worth crores of rupees in V. Paharpur has also been damaged ; and

(d) what steps are being taken to control River Ravi and compensation to sufferers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) to (d). The Punjab Government have reported that the erosive activity of River Ravi has been observed in some areas in Amritsar district. The State Government had already constructed a serious of spurs to check the course of River Ravi for providing protection to land and villages. Schemes to provide immediate protection to recently affected areas have been prepared by the State Government. Damage to crop/land is yet to be assessed by the State Government.

Cultivation Production and Export of Fruits

6754. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and kind of fruits exported, if any, in 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 and the amount of foreign exchange earned thereby;

(b) whether Government have any proposal to undertake projects for the cultivation of fruit in different States by acquiring lands ;

(c) the commercial prospects of growing pineapples on a larger scale in the country; and

(d) whether Government are providing financial assistance to States for the production of fruits ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) A statement indicating the kind of fruits exported, their quantity and value is attached. Figures for the full financial year 1980-81 are not so far available.

(b) No, Sir,

(c) There is a vast scope of pineapple cultivation on commercial scale. The latest technology of high plant density advocated by the Indian Council of Agriculture Research can raise the production to about 50 to 60 tonnes per hectare. There is also considerable scope for the expansion of area under pineapple.

(d) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the development of pineapple is in operation in the Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme on banana development is also in operation in Goa.

Statement

Export of Fruits from India

(Value in Rs. 000)

	Items	Unit of Quantity	1978-79		1979-80		April-Dec. 81 (Pro.)	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1.	Oranges	000 kgs.	9254	13513	1355	16727	3647	5736
2.	Lemon & limes	,,	207	1340	156	902	27	191
3.	Grape fruit	,,	22	228	25	249	Neg.	Neg.
4.	Banana	,,	105	530	166	904	10	67
5.	Apple fresh	,,	2085	5962	2959	8683	2680	7891
6.	Grape fresh	,,	329	2614	291	2133	120	758
7.	Pear, quince fresh	,,	313	332	892	586	353	320
8.	Apricot	,,	221	2265	28	340	9	94
9.	Peaches	,,	159	578	Neg.	Neg.	9	97
10.	Plums	,,	45	104	8	41	30	47
11.	Sapota	,,	253	1275	197	1078	48	253
12.	Pineapple fresh	,,	517	2471	325	1700	224	907
13.	Dates dry	,,	517	1969	475	1739	120	514
14.	Mango fresh	,,	4505	37193	4294	46791	6207	60573
15.	Mango slice dried	,,	308	2170	739	4471	521	4421
16.	Tamarind fresh	,,	3315	7805	4735	17064	2424	9873
17.	Tamarind dried	,,	3187	14161	4415	22457	2490	13386
18.	Guava	,,	97	473	107	530	12	63
19.	Pomegranates	,,	—	—	52	215	17	65

काम के बदले अनाज कार्यक्रम

6755. **श्री नरसिंह मकवाना** : क्या **ग्रामीण विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के उन जिलों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें काम के बदले अनाज कार्यक्रम लागू किया गया है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में उनकी उपलब्धियां क्या हैं;

(ख) इस कार्यक्रम में कितने लोगों ने भाग लिया और उन्हें प्रतिदिन कितना अनाज दिया गया;

(ग) इस कार्यक्रम को अन्य जिलों में लागू करने सम्बन्धी योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) इस योजना के लिए पिछले वर्ष राज्यों को कितना अतिरिक्त अनाज दिया गया और इस कार्य के लिए सरकार के पास इस समय कितना अनाज उपलब्ध है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) : (क) काम के बदले अनाज कार्यक्रम का स्थान अब राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम ने ले लिया है। राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम ही अब केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र गोवा, दमन व दीव, लक्षद्वीप, चण्डीगढ़, दादरा तथा नगर हवेली और दिल्ली, जिन्होंने अभी तक कार्यक्रम का कार्यान्वयन शुरू नहीं किया है, को छोड़कर सभी राज्यों/केन्द्रशासित क्षेत्रों में कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है।

(ख) कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सृजित रोजगार को श्रमदिवसों के रूप में रखा जाता है तथा उपयोग में लाए गए खाद्यान्नों की मात्रा का लेखा-जोखा भी मासिक/वार्षिक आधार पर रखा जाता है। अब तक प्राप्त रिपोर्टों के अनुसार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सृजित रोजगार को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण-1 सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। **[ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी० 3854/82]** वर्षवार वितरित किए गए खाद्यान्नों को दर्शाने वाला एक अन्य विवरण-2। सभा पटल पर रखा जाया है। **[ग्रन्थालय में रखा जाता है। देखिये संख्या एल० टी०-3854/82]**

(ग) वर्ष 1982-83 से इस कार्यक्रम का विस्तार गोवा, दमन तथा दीव, दादरा तथा नगर हवेली, लक्षद्वीप और चण्डीगढ़ के केन्द्रशासित क्षेत्रों के सभी जिलों तक किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है। केन्द्रशासित क्षेत्र दिल्ली को इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत नहीं लिया जाएगा क्योंकि इसका सम्पूर्ण क्षेत्र नगर पालिका सीमाओं के अन्तर्गत आता है।

(घ) कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत काम कर रहे मजदूरों को प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति दिन दिये जाने वाले 1 किलो ग्राम खाद्यान्नों के आधार पर, वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों/केन्द्रशासित क्षेत्रों को 34,065 मीटरी टन खाद्यान्नों की मात्रा, जिसे गत वर्ष के उठाए न गए अधिशेष खाद्यान्नों के मुकाबले में पुनर्वेधिकृत किया गया था, के अलावा 3,00,000 मीटरी टन खाद्यान्नों की कुल मात्रा आबंटित की गई थी। वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत उपयोग के लिए आबंटित किए जाने वाले खाद्यान्नों की मात्रा के बारे में अभी अंतिम निर्णय लिया जाना है।

Drinking Water facilities for Rural Areas

6756. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Bihar has made a request for the provision

of rupees nine crores for providing drinking water facilities in rural areas, where such facilities are not available now ;

(b) whether Government of India has acceded to that request ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) The Government of Bihar had made a request for Central assistance of more than Rs. 9 crores under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme during the year 1981-82.

(b) and (c). Funds under the Central Programme are limited and are intended to supplement the resources of the State Governments in providing safe drinking water to identified problem villages. The limited funds have to be distributed to various States and Union Territories and it is not, accordingly, possible to meet the full demands of all the State Governments. A sum of Rs. 862.50 lakhs was released to Bihar during the year 1981-82.

उचित दर दुकानों के माध्यम से दिया जाने वाला खाद्य तेल, घी और चीनी

6757. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में नवम्बर-दिसम्बर, 1981 और जनवरी-फरवरी, 1982 में उचित दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से कितना खाद्य तेल, घी और चीनी मास-वार दिया गया ?

कृषि तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालयों में उप-मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : नवम्बर, 81—फरवरी, 82 की अवधि के दौरान सार्वजनिक वितरण के लिए आयातित खाद्य तेलों की निम्नलिखित मात्रा आबंटित की गई तथा उठाई गई :—

मीटरी टनों में

मास	आबंटित की गई मात्रा	उठाई गई मात्रा
नवम्बर, 81	32,030	18,165
दिसम्बर, 81	27,608	27,753
जनवरी, 82	27,350	23,599
फरवरी, 82	26,529	24,167

घी सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से नहीं दिया जा रहा है। तथापि, कुछ राज्य अपनी ओर से वनस्पति प्राप्त करके उचित दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से अपने-अपने क्षेत्रों में दे रहे हैं।

जहां तक चीनी का संबंध है, नवम्बर, 81 से फरवरी, 82 की अवधि के दौरान उचित दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से देने के लिए हर महीने इसकी 2.72 लाख मीटरी टन की मात्रा निर्मुक्त की गई।

Refund of Registration Money by DDA

6758. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that the DDA is not refunding the money of the people who had registered with the DDA for MIG flats in 1976 or earlier and now want to withdraw ;

(b) is it also a fact that number of such requests are pending with DDA, if so, what are the details of the pending applications and the reasons for not refunding the registration money of these applicants ;

(c) whether the DDA has informed such persons to complete the

requisite formalities, if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) by what time the DDA propose to return the money of such people with interest due on it ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The DDA has reported that 10 requests for refund of registration money are pending and these could not be finalised for want of one or more of the following documents :—

(i) 4th copy of challan ;

(ii) Registration Card ; and

(iii) Fixed Deposit Receipt :

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Within a reasonable period after all the formalities are completed by the applicants.

Housing Finance Institutions in the Country

6759. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a directory of institutions providing housing finance in the country has been prepared by the National Buildings Organisation ; and

(b) if so, whether it will be circulated to Members of Parliament and the public ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTRY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) A "Directory of Institutions providing Finance for Human Settlements in India", has been prepared by the National Buildings Organisation.

(b) Copies of the final version, when printed, will be supplied to the Parliament Library for use of the Members. It will also be available at the National Buildings Organisation Display Centre for the use of public.

Request of Uttar Pradesh Government for Export of Gur, Excise Rebate for Crushing of Sugarcane cash credit

6760. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of U.P. has sent recently any communication to Union Government requesting for the export of sugar, grant of excise rebate for crushing of sugar cane and cash credit;

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard ; and

(d) whether there is any crisis of production and prices of sugar, Gur and Khandsari are crushing, if so, full details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) A Communication has been received from the Government of U.P. on the subject of the cash credit requirements of sugar factories.

(b) The State Government has suggested that, due to a sharp increase in sugar output necessitating sugar factories to carry comparatively much larger stocks and to avert a financial crisis which would have an adverse effect on sugar production, the credit limits of individual sugar mills should be increased by at least 50 % over the previous years limits.

(c) The Reserve Bank of India has advised the commercial banks in the matter of meeting the cash credit requirements of the mills, on the basis of merits of individual applications and to the extent considered necessary.

(d) Due to a record production of sugarcane estimated at 180 million tonnes, some fall in the prices of sweetening agents was expected. Sugar production is expected to reach a record level of about 68 lakh tonnes and the price level is maintained at reasonable levels through judicious monthly releases. This will indirectly help gur and Khandsari prices too. In addition, the export of gur has been permitted and the ban on the forward markets in the commodity has also been lifted.

मत्स्य पालन के लिये पूर्वानुमति

6761. **श्री कुंभा राम आर्य :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें मत्स्य पालन के लिए पूर्वानुमति लेनी पड़ती है; और

(ख) इन राज्यों में ऐसी पाबन्दी लगाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) उपलब्ध जानकारी के आधार पर गैर सरकारी जलाशयों तथा तालाबों में मत्स्य पालन के लिए राज्य सरकारों से कोई पूर्व अनुमति उपलब्ध करने की जरूरत नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

राजस्थान को अनाज

6762. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के सभी जिलों में भंयकर अकाल की स्थिति विशेष कर पश्चिम राजस्थान के जिलों में बदतर स्थिति को ध्यान में रखकर राजस्थान को विशेष मामले के रूप में अतिरिक्त अनाज दिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार ने वर्ष 1981 में और जनवरी, फरवरी और मार्च, 1982 में, पृथक-पृथक कितना गेहूँ और चावल दिया है और इस राज्य ने कितना गेहूँ और चावल मांगा था और यदि इतना नहीं दिया गया है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी) : (क) राजस्थान सहित विभिन्न राज्यों को केन्द्रीय भण्डार में खाद्यान्नों की समूची उपलब्धता, विभिन्न राज्यों की सापेक्ष जरूरतों, बाजार में उपलब्धता और अन्य संगत बातों को ध्यान में रखकर प्रत्येक मास के आधार पर खाद्यान्नों के आबंटन किए जाते हैं। 1979 से राज्य के कई एक जिले भिन्न-भिन्न परिमाण में सूखे से प्रभावित हुए हैं। राज्य सरकार को जनवरी, 1981 में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के लिए 6,000 मीटरी टन गेहूं आबंटित किया गया था। राज्य में चल रही स्थिति को देखते हुए, बाद के महीनों में आबंटन में वृद्धि कर दी गई थी और नवम्बर, 1981 तक 10,000 मीटरी टन से 20,000 मीटरी टन प्रतिमास के रेंज में गेहूं का आबंटन किया गया था। गेहूं के मासिक आबंटन को बढ़ाकर दिसम्बर, 1981 में 22,000 मीटरी टन कर दिया गया था और अप्रैल, 1982 से इसे और बढ़ाकर 24,000 मीटरी टन कर दिया गया है। खाद्यान्नों का जिलावार आन्तरिक वितरण राज्य सरकार द्वारा स्वयं किया जाता है।

(ख) राज्य सरकार द्वारा 1981 और 1982 (अप्रैल तक) में केन्द्रीय भण्डार से मांगी गई और उन्हें सप्लाई की गई गेहूं और चावल की मासिक मात्रा का ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है ।

विवरण

राजस्थान को 1981 और 1982 (अप्रैल 82 तक) के दौरान केन्द्रीय पूल से खाद्यान्नों की मांग, आबंटन और उठान को बताने वाला विवरण

(हजार मीटरी टन में)

माह	मांग			आबंटन			उठान		
	चावल सा० वि० प्रा०		गेहूं मिलें	चावल सा० वि० प्र०		गेहूं मिलें	चावल सा० वि० प्र०		गेहूं मिलें
1981									
जनवरी	5	60	15	35	6	2	0.5	5.1	1.3
फरवरी	5	60	15	5	10	2	0.7	5.8	1.4
मार्च	5	60	15	5	20	2	1.7	16.2	2.2
अप्रैल	5	60	15	5	20	2	0.5	4.8	1.3
मई	5	60	15	5	20	2	0.4	12.1	1.5
जून	5	60	15	5	15	2	0.6	15.6	1.4
जुलाई	5	60	15	5	15	2	1.1	18.6	1.3
अगस्त	8	60	15	8	18	2	1.8	17.0	2.5
सितम्बर	5	60	15	5	20	3	1.7	13.3	1.8
अक्टूबर	5	60	15	5	20	2	0.8	13.2	1.7
नवम्बर	5	60	15	5	20	2	1.5	17.8	2.4
दिसम्बर	5	60	15	5	22	2	1.1	26.3	1.7
जोड़	63	720	180	93	206	25	12.4	166.3	20.5
1982									
जनवरी	5	60	15	5	22	2	1.2	18.5	1.1
फरवरी	5	60	15	5	22	2	1.6	21.7	1.7
मार्च	5	60	15	5	22	2	उ०न०	उ०न०	उ०न०
अप्रैल	2	60	15	2	24	2	उ०न०	उ०न०	उ०न०

सा० वि० प्र० सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली उ० न०—उपलब्ध नहीं

House Sites for Rural Poor in the States

6763. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have assessed the number of house sites that have been given to the rural poor in all the States, State-wise upto 1981;

(b) in how many cases houses for the weaker sections could be really built; and

(c) what steps are being taken to accelerate the pace of house construction for the rural poor?

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

(b) As per reports received from the State Govts., upto 30-9-1981 15.50 lakh houses/huts had been constructed for Rural landless workers on the house-sites allotted to them.

The scheme of provision of house sites cum construction assistance to rural landless is being implemented as a part of the Minimum Needs Programme. It has also been included in the New 20-Point programme for effective and time bound implementation. The State Govts. have been requested to ensure adequate budgetary provisions and also take full advantage of the resources available from the Housing and Urban Development Corporation, Life Insurance Corporation, General Insurance Corporation & other institutions. They have further been urged to set up Special Cells for coordinated implementation and continuous monitoring with reference to the availability of funds, materials, personnel and legal problems.

Reviewing Strength of Assistants

6764. SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Agriculture faild to review the permanent strength of Assistants Cadre at proper time annually after decentralisation of the Central Secretariat Service;

(b) if not, the date of notifications of reviews made; and

(c) whether the additional posts of assistants becoming available as a result of these reviews of authorised permanent strength have been taken into account for filling them up with effect from the dates of such notifications or retrospectively?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) No, Sir. A review was carried out from time to time as envisaged under Rule 6(2) of the Central Secretariat Service Rules.

(b) 8-4-1968
23-7-1971
27-7-1976
6-2-1979
19-10-1979

(c) Yes, Sir.

Marine Fishery Research Institute

6765. SHRI HARIHER SOREN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of marine fishery research institutes set up by his Ministry in different States;

(b) whether any such fishery research institute has been set up in Orissa ;

(c) if so, the name of the place in Orissa where that Fishery Research Institute has been set up ;

(d) whether any efforts have made by his Ministry to shift that fishery research centre to some other coastal State ; and

(e) if so, the reasons and the justification in shifting that research institute from Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) The Ministry of Agriculture has set up only one research institute to deal exclusively in marine fisheries. This is the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and has its headquarters in Cochin (Kerala). The Central Institute of Fisheries Technology also under the ICAR and in Cochin deals with various technological aspects of both marine and inland fisheries.

(b) to (e). In regard to the State of Orissa, the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute has two field centres, one each in Puri and Gopalpur. These are only small centres manned by a Field Assistant and whose function is to collect marine fish landing statistics.. The unit of Central Institute of Fisheries Technology, situated in Burla is concerned with the development of inland fishing gear and processing methods for freshwater fish. There is so far no proposal to shift these centres as long as Orissa State is prepared to extend necessary physical facilities for the continuation of this unit. A Centre of the All India Co-ordinated Research Project on Brackishwater fish farming has been sanctioned by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research under State Government and this is at Keshpur farm.

In regard to developmental activities, the Deparment of Agriculture has sanctioned Rs. 12.33 lakhs for the construction of 50 ha. pilot brackish water fish farm during Fifth Five Year Plan at Inchuri, Balasore district in Orissa for finding out the economic viability of culture of brackish water fish and prawns. But so far the State Government could not set up the farm.

Unauthorised construction in West Zone, M.C.D.

6766. SHRI SHEO SHARAN VERMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) how many unauthorised constructions are in progress in West Zone, MCD and what are their details ;

(b) how much cement has been consumed so far in their construction, wherefrom the cement was procured and whether they have documentary evidence to show the bonafide purchase of the same or the same has been pilferaged from somewhere like Railway, DDA, CPWD etc. ; and

(c) is the registration of land in their names or the same is benami or undervalued transation i. e. investment of unaccounted money ?

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

Prevention of Water Pollution

6767. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the anticipated bumper sugar production this year has led to fears among the environmentists of grave water pollution, particularly during the monsoon ;

(b) if so, whether it has been felt that such a situation may happen unless adequate measures are taken for proper storage and disposal of Molasses ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Central Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution during its meeting held in the month of March has decided to take up with the Department of Commerce the question of taking immediate action for creating adequate capacity for scientific storage and timely lifting Molasses by STC ;

(d) if so, whether the past experience for some States like Goa is a worthwhile example that will follow in case some measures are not being taken ; and

(e) to what extent the authorities concerned have taken the measures to avoid this ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) and (b). The anticipated bumper sugar production during the current year is not likely to create any environmental problems as the sugar factories have reasonably adequate facilities for storage of molasses and a portion of the molasses produced during the season is allotted to the distilleries for the production of ethyl alcohol.

(c) to (e). The Central Board has discussed, at its meeting held on 4-3-82, the possibilities of water pollution during the monsoon which could arise out of improper storage and erratic lifting of molasses and decided to address the authorities concerned in the matter.

Dry Land Farming

6768. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether agricultural researchers have achieved a major technology break-through in dry land farming that could at very low capital costs lead to doubling and tripling of crop yields in the semi-arid tropics of India and add as much as 20 per cent or more to the country's food crop productions;

(b) whether the results obtained so far with the new technology now being tested in Medak district of Andhra Pradesh suggested that it is possible to raise crop yield by 300 to 400 per cent peasants gross profit by 600 per cent with an annual investment of Rs. 1200 per hectare ; and

(c) if so, to what extent Government have examined these achievements and the steps Government propose to take to achieve the aims and objects suggested by the scientists on dry land farming ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) ; (a) Yes, Sir. It is possible to increase crop production by 200 to 300 per cent by adopting improved dry land technology, requiring an additional investment of Rs. 400—500 per hectare towards the cost of seeds, fertilisers, pesticides etc. The proposed 20% increase in food production can be achieved through the implementation of the

improved technology in 15-20% of the dependable rainfed agriculture areas.

(b) Yes, Sir. We are aware of the large plot demonstrations in deep black soils on watershed basis by International Crop Research Institute for Semi Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Hyderabad in village Tadanpalli (Medak district). Indian Council of Agricultural Research is also conducting demonstrations in red soils in Fasalwadi, Sultanpur and Mulag villages, Both the programmes have been taken up in collaboration with the State Department of Agriculture, The per cent yield increases and gross profits earned by the peasants refer to Tadanpalli villages. Experiments on red soils gave an additional yield of 10 q. of sorghum grains per hectare or 8 q. per hectare of maize grain with an additional investment of Rs. 450 per hectare. This constitutes an appreciable increase over a base yield of about 5-6 q/ha of these crops on the adjoining farmers holdings.

(c) Based upon the previous year's experience at Medak and other districts in Andhra Pradesh, the State Government, Department of Agriculture is now promoting the dry land technology through Minimum Yield Guarantee Programme on a compact block of about 200 hectares to be supervised by each Agricultural Extension Officer of the State. The Dryland Agricultural Project at Hyderabad is assisting them in training their field staff.

Land Ceiling Laws

6769. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is vide disparity between the land ceiling laws in various States;

(b) if so, whether some Central guidelines are issued to the States to ensure that this disparity is considerably reduced ; and

(c) if so, what are the salient features of these guidlines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b). National Guidelines on Ceilings on Agricultural Holdings, based on the conclusions arrived at in a Conference of Chief Ministers held on July 23, 1972, were issued. The land ceiling laws of different States broadly reflect these Guidelines.

(c) The salient features of the Guidelines are as follows :

(i) The ceiling on agricultural holdings should range between 10 to 18 acres of the best category of land, viz. land with assured irrigation and capable of yielding at least two crops in a year.

(ii) The ceiling for inferior classes of land may be higher but should in no case exceed 54 acres.

(iii) The ceiling should apply to a family unit of 5 members and where the size of the family is larger, additional land may be allowed for each additional member so however that the total area held by the family does not exceed twice the ceiling limit.

(iv) The ceiling should not operate on land under tea, coffee, rubber, cardamam and cocoa.

(v) Private trusts should not be allowed to hold land in excess of the ceiling.

(vi) In the distribution of surplus land, priority should be given to landless agricultural workers, particularly to those belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

Kanjira Puzha Irrigation Project Kerala

6770. SHRI A. K. BALAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) when the Kanjira Puzha Irrigation Project (Kerala Palghat Distt.) will be completed ; and

(b) the latest position of the Thupranad Project which was expected to begin the second stage of the said Kanjira Puzha Irrigation Project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) The Honourable Member is presumably referring to Kanhirapuzha Irrigation Project which was originally planned to be completed by 1987. However, the State Government are now planning to complete it by 1985.

(d) The second stage of the Kanhirapuzha Project is still under detailed investigations by the State Government.

Group Housing Societies of SCs/STs

6771. SHRI HIRA LAL R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of registered group housing societies of the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Capital ;

(b) whether the said societies are being allotted land on priority basis ;

(c) whether any concession in the matter of land allotment is being given to such societies as compared to the general category societies ;

(d) if so, the nature of such concessions ;

(e) whether land is being allotted to Scheduled Caste/Tribe Societies or quarters will be constructed and allotted by DDA to them ; and

(f) whether any concession is given in the rate of interest at the time of giving loan to Schedule Caste/Tribe societies and if not, whether it is not against the policy announced by the Central Government ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) The Registrar Cooperative Societies New Delhi has reported that there is no Cooperative Group Housing Society registered with a specific provision in the bye-laws that only persons belong to Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes can become its members. It has been further reported that in case of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Government employees Cooperative Group Housing Society, the persons enrolled as members so far belong to the category of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes.

(b) to (d). No, Sir.

(e) The Delhi Development Authority will allot land to the Group Housing Societies and the flats will have to be constructed by the societies themselves.

(f) The Delhi Cooperative Housing Finance Society Ltd. is providing loan assistance to the Group Housing societies. This society started its first release of loan this year. In view of the

position explained in reply to part (a) this question has not arisen before them.

Pollution of Coastal Areas by Mechanised Boats

6772. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that mechanised fishing boats are polluting the coastal areas and causing damage to the fish growth; and

(b) how many mechanised fishing boats are in India and measures taken to prevent the coastal areas from pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) Available scientific data do not subscribe to the fact that mechanised fishing boats are polluting the coastal areas and causing damage to the fish growth.

(b) There are about 16,970 mechanised fishing boats in India. The question of taking measures to prevent the coastal areas from pollution by the mechanised boats does not arise in view of (a) above.

हिन्दी अधिकारियों के लिये संयुक्त परीक्षा

6773. **श्री आर० पी० यादव** : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सचिवालय राजभाषा सेवा में भाग लेने वाले आयोग के मुख्य कार्यालय में तथा जी० बी० डब्ल्यू० आर० ओ० अधीनस्थ कार्यालय में हिन्दी अधिकारियों के पदों को भरने के लिए एक संयुक्त परीक्षा ली गई थी तथा एक संयुक्त चयन सूची बनाई गई थी जिसे बाद में दो हिस्सों में कर दिया गया ;

(ख) दो विभिन्न संवर्गों के लिए एक संयुक्त परीक्षा लेने तथा एक संयुक्त चयन सूची बनाने के क्या कारण हैं तथा क्या इस मामले में गृह मंत्रालय से परामर्श किया गया था ; और

(ग) इस प्रकार की प्रथा को रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) और (ख) चूंकि पदों की पात्रता के लिए अर्हताएं और उनके वेतनमान समान हैं और चूंकि पदों के कर्तव्य और उत्तरदायित्व भी लगभग समान हैं, इसलिए केन्द्रीय जल आयोग और गंगा बेसिन जल संसाधन संगठन में हिन्दी अधिकारियों के दो पदों के लिए अभ्यर्थियों की उपयुक्तता का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए एक संयुक्त लिखित परीक्षा आयोजित की गई थी। लिखित परीक्षा और साक्षात्कार में किए गए मूल्यांकन के आधार पर, चयन समिति ने दो पृथक सूचियां तैयार की थीं। गृह मंत्रालय के साथ परामर्श अपेक्षित नहीं था।

(ग) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता।

देश में पशु ऊर्जा

6774. **श्री चतुर्भुज** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में उपलब्ध कुल पशु-ऊर्जा कुल विद्युत प्रबंध से उपलब्ध ऊर्जा के समान है ;

(ख) क्या इण्डियन इन्स्टीट्यूट आफ मैनेजमेन्ट के निदेशक के अनुसार देश की

अर्थव्यवस्था में पशु ऊर्जा का विद्युत ऊर्जा जितना ही सहयोग है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कुल ऊर्जा विद्युत की तुलना में कुल पशु ऊर्जा की लागत क्या है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मन्त्रालयों में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) पशु ऊर्जा की वास्तविक लागत उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

Establishing of Fishing Harbour at Pazhari in Tamil Nadu

6775. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Centre to establish a fishing harbour at Pazharai in Tanjure District, Tamil Nadu where there is wide scope and opportunities for the development of fishing industry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The main components of the proposed fishing harbour are (a) Dredging and reclamation (b) wharf (c) auction hall (d) ancillary facilities.

Fees for Chartering Foreign Fishing Boats

6776. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3448 on March, 15, 1982 regarding chartering of Foreign Fishing Boats and state:

(a) the actual details in terms of financial figures for chartered fees to be given for the various companies which have received Government approval between November, 1981 and January 31, 1982 ;

(b) the details of fees agreed to be paid by each of the aforesaid Indian companies which received approval for chartering foreign fishing boats;

(c) the guarantees given in financial terms by the corresponding foreign companies ;

(d) the percentage of catch for each company, which is to be paid by the Indian Companies, giving detailed of percentage fixed for each Indian Company ; and

(e) whether the charter fee is proportionate to the catch obtained by the foreign charter trawlers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN): (a), (b) & (d). A Statement is attached.

(c) Prior to commencement of each shipment, the foreign collaborator shall produce revolving and confirmed letter of credit in favour of the Indian Company or make advance payments to be Indian party towards the value of the catch after deducting the proportionate charter fee for each voyage.

(e) Since the fixed charter fee or a certain percentage of catch value whichever is lower is payable as charter hire, it cannot be said that the charter fee is proportionate to the catch.

Statement

Statement showing the Charter Fee/Financial arrangements/percentage share of the catch in the Charter Cases to whom letter of intent/permission issued during the period November 1981 to January, 1982.

Name of the Indian Company	*Charter fee/Financial arrangements/percentage share of the catch in the charter cases*
1. Metropolitan Trading Co., Bombay	US $ 525,000 per vessel per annum or 85% of the total sales value of the catch whichever is less.
2. Tropical Shipping Co., Pvt. Ltd., Visakhapatnam	US $ 300,000 per vessel per annum or 85% of the total sales value of the catch whichever is less.
3. Bottle Glass Co. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	US $ 300,000 per vessel per annum or 85% of the total sales value of the catch whichever is less.
4. Varuna Marine Products Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	US $ 505,000 per vessel per annum or 85% of the total sales value of the catch whichever is less.

Transfer of Officers in Ministry of Irrigation

6777. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that a number of Section Officers and under Secretaries are working in the Ministry proper for the last 15 to 20 years ;

(b) is it also a fact that Central Water Commission is an attached office of the Ministry of Irrigation and having joint cadre for these posts ;

(c) is there any proposal under consideration to shift officers from Ministry (Proper) to C.W.C. and vice-versa ; and

(d) if so, action taken in this regard ?

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

(b) Central Water Commission, an attached office of the Ministry of Irrigation has a joint cadre for the three decentralised services of Central Secretariat Clerical Service/ Central Secretariat Stenographer's Service/Central Secretariat Service which also includes the post of Section Officer but does not include the post of Under Secretary.

(c) and (d). Transfers have taken place from Ministry to Central Water Commission and vice-versa in the past but for the present there is no proposal.

Submission of Data under Insecticides Act

6778. SHRI BANWARI LAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that data as per Annexure III were to be submitted before February, 1980 by Registrants under Insecticides Act ;

(b) whether Vitavax 75 per cent WP is registered under insecticides Act and have registered parties submitted the required data or fulfilled the conditions laid down in the registration letters ; and

(c) if not, why Registrations have not been deregistered in the light of death of farmers in Canada due to kidney failure caused by exposure to Vitavax (Carboxin) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Complete data on various aspects of safety and efficacy were required to be submitted by all the registrants under the Insecticides Act by 28-2-1981. However, the Registration Committee constituted under Section 5 of the Act has now taken a decision to take selective action for de-registration of the products for which all the required data have not been submitted so far. The firms registered for Vitavax 75% WP have also not submitted complete data, as required.

(c) The reported incident of the death of a Canadian farmer was brought to the notice of the Registration Committee. The Committee had seen the toxicity studies of 2 years dietary administration in dogs and 2 years dietary administration in albino rats submitted by M/s. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., New Delhi (one of the registrants of Vitavax). The Committee observed that an isolated instance of the type reported in the Canadian Press does not warrant review of registration status of Vitavax.

Out of turn allotment of Government Quarters to the Handicapped

6779. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that orthopaedically handicapped Central Government employees posted in Delhi are being paid conveyance allowance ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that they are not being considered for out of turn allotment of the quarters in Delhi ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and what steps Government propose to take for special provision of out of turn allotment to handicapped Central Government employees; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Orthopaedically Handicapped Central Government employees with a minimum of 40% permanent partial disability of either upper and lower limbs or 50% permanent partial disability of both upper and lower limbs together , are eligible for grant of conveyance allowance.

(b) Out of turn allotment is considered from the General Pool of residential accommodation in Delhi to Physically/Orthopaedically Handicapped eligible Central Govt. employees provided the nature and extent of the disability warrants such allotment. Each case is considered on merits.

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

Drinking Water

6780. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the latest data received from the State Government show that as on 1st April, 1980 there were 2.31 lakh villages in the country which needed drinking water facility on priority basis ;

(b) if so, how Government of India proposed to take up this job on task force basis in next three years ;

(c) whether we are having adequate number of drilling rigs to meet this challenging job ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and state-wise allocation of new drilling rigs ?

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

(b) Supply of drinking water to problem villages has been included in the new 20-Point programme. During the Sixth Plan, the effort will be to cover all the identified problem villages with at least one source of safe potable water available throughout the year. The Sixth Plan has provided an outlay of Rs. 2007.11 crores for this purpose of which Rs. 1407.11 crores are in the State Sector (Minimum Needs Programme) which will be supplemented by the outlay of Rs. 600.00 crores under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. This outlay of Rs. 2007.11 crores is considerably higher than the outlay of Rs. 429.27 crores provided in the Fifth Plan (1974-79). Drinking water supply being a State subject, schemes have to be formulated and implemented by the State Governments. The National Development Council, at its meeting held on the 14th March, 1982, expressed its determination to implement effectively the new 20-Point Programme.

(c) and (d). As drinking water supply is a State subject, the procurement of rigs is to be made by the State Governments depending on their requirements. The Central Government assists the State Governments, where necessary. For example, sophisticated drilling rigs are procured by the Centre through UNICEF assistance for deployment in hard rock areas.

Amount Paid by Padi to Avard

6781. SHRI B.R. NAHATA:

SHRI BABU LAL SOLANKI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what amount was paid by PADI to AVARD for its affiliated projects and whether any yearly report was submitted by it and where there any objection in the audit report ;

(b) how many projects of AVARD remained incomplete ; and

(c) whether PADI issued any notices to the affiliated projects of AVARD if so, to what effect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) to (c). The relevant record has been requisitioned in connection with the Commission of Inquiry set up by the Ministry of Home Affairs vide Notification No. SO-83(E) dated 17-2-1982 to inquire inter-alia into the activities etc., of AVARD and is not readily available. Information would be laid on the Table of the House on receipt of the record.

Allotment of Govt. Accommodation on Medical Grounds

6782. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of WORKS & HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of applications as well as references received from M.Ps. recommending the case of Central Government Employees working in Delhi for allotment of type C and D accommodation change on Medical Grounds ;

(b) when the applications and references were received and acknowledged-month-wise from April, 1981 ; and

(c) the present position of such applications/references ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) & (b) Details are given below:—

Name of the Month	No. of applications received & acknowledged	
	Type-C	Type-D
April/81	6	Nil
May/81	4	1
June/81	2	Nil
July/81	5	Nil
August/81	14	Nil
September/81	4	1
October/81	16	1
November/81	2	Nil
December/81	9	2
January/82	9	Nil
February/82	6	1
Total:	77	6

(c) Only 13 cases were pending as on 28th February, 1982.

Pruning on Trees in Backyards of R.K. Puram Quarters

6783. DR. A.U. AZMI: Will the Minister of WORKS & HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question 1179 on November 30, 1981 regarding trees grown in the backyard of quarters in R.K. Puram New Delhi and state how many trees were pruned/trimmed in the backyards during the course of the last six months and how many requests were received together with action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS & WORKS & HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): 25 requests were received by the Director of Horticulture CPWD during the course of the last 6 months for pruning/trimming of trees. In 5 cases, the requests were not found genuine and the applicants were informed accordingly by the Director of Horticulture, CPWD. In the remaining 20 cases, the trees were pruned as requested by the applicants.

NREP in Chhota Nagpur

6784. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) amount in cash and wheat spent in food for work programme or National Rural Employment Programme as a relief measure or otherwise in Chhotanagpur in general and Dhanbad in particular in the last three months, facts in details ;

(b) whether he is aware that near famine condition is prevailing in the hilly jungle area of Chhotanagpur due to drought and starving adivasis are swarming to the town as no relief work is going on in the villages due to want of foodgrains ; and

(c) if so, steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Beneficiaries through Distribution of Vested Agriculture Land

6785. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that total number of beneficiaries receive vested agricultural land upto 30th June, 1981 was 12,84,856 in West Bengal; and

(b) how far the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been benefited through the distribution of vested land ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) The total number of families allotted Land vested in the State both under the West Bengal Estates Acquisition Act, 1953 and the West Bengal land Reforms Act, 1955 was 12,84,856 till 30-6-1981, according to the information furnished by the State Government.

(b) Beneficiaries belonging to the Scheduled Castes numbered 4,81,155 while those belonging to the Scheduled Tribes numbered 2,46,340.

New Technology for Black Soil

6786. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Hyderabad Research Institute have stated that new technology for the black soils offers the possibility of reaping huge profits through massive increase in food output;

(b) whether the new black soil technology have also the possibility of more employment, utilisation of farm animals and reduction in soil erosion; and

(c) the proposals of Government to encourage the new technology ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir, Field experiments have indicated that on moderately well-drained deep black soils, the production of *jowar*, cotton and wheat can be increased 50 to 100 per cent with the adoption of improved crop production technology which includes ; (i) land management practices to reduce run-off and erosion, and to provide improved surface drainage ; (ii) cropping systems and crop management practices which make efficient use of moisture during the rainy and post rainy seasons and ensure good plant stand ; (iii) adoption of implements for proper seedbed preparation seeding, fertiliser placement (iv) use of plant protection techniques and ; (v) recylcing of runoff to provide life saving irrigation.

(b) Yes, Sir. The studies conducted under Into-U.K. Operational Research Project on Dryland Agriculture on Deep Black Soils of Indore, covering an area of about 2000 hectares, have shown that the human labour and bullock power utilisation increased by about 50 per cent. An additional utilisation of about 24,000 mandays and about 8,000 bullock pair-days was created during 1974-75 and 1978-79 by adoption of above referred improved technology. The adoption of improved land and rain water management practices reduces soil erosion.

(c) (i) In May, 1981 a seminar on 'Improving the management of India's deep black soils was organised by the Ministry of Agriculture (Govt.

of India), the Indian Council of Agriculture Research and the International Crops Research Institute for Semi-arid Tropics (ICRISAT). At this workshop various issues pertaining to efficient management of black soils for stabilising the agricultural production on these soils were discussed. Accordingly, the research programmes are being suitably strengthened.

(ii) A project entitled 'Propagation of water conservation/harvesting technology in rainfed areas' is also under consideration by the Department of Agriculture. In this programme, the dryland regions beyond the reach of conventional irrigation projects located in medium rainfall and moisture deficit zones, subjected to frequent droughts, will be taken up. Since the problem of management of rain-water is very crucial in black soils, this programme will help in stablizing the production over black soils in dryland areas.

(iii) Under the All India Coordinated Research project on Dryland Agriculture, the research work is under progress at 8 centres specific to black soils, namely, Bellary, Bijapur, Solapur, Udaipur, Akola, Kovilpatti, Indore and Rewa. The field demonstrations are also being conducted in the specific black soil areas.

(iv) Some additional Operational Research Projects in black soils have been developed for implementation under A.P. cess fund scheme of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

(v) Under the National Demonstrations Programme, the proven technology on management of black soils is also being disseminated in different parts of the country. Besides, the concerned Extension Departments of the Agricultural Universities and the State Departments of Agriculture are also taking up the programmes for dissemination of the proven crop production technology for stablizing the crop production in black soil regions of the country.

मध्य प्रदेश में गांवों को मुख्य सड़कों से जोड़ने के लिये धन का आबंटन

6787. **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :** क्या **ग्रामीण विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके द्वारा दिए गए वक्तव्य के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश के गांवों को मुख्य सड़कों से जोड़ने के लिए कुल कितनी धनराशि आबंटित की की गई है ;

(ख) क्या इस योजना में इटावा और फरुखाबाद जैसे अविकसित जिलों को भी शामिल किया गया है ;

(ग) इस क्षेत्र में ऐसे कुल कितने गांव हैं जिन्हें छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में जोड़ने के लिये प्रावधान रखा गया है ;

(ख) क्या इटावा जिले के महू, रामनगर दुबाहा जो गांवों को भी इस सूची में शामिल किया गया है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) : (क) छठी योजना में न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण सड़कों हेतु उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए 315 करोड़ रुपये तथा मध्य प्रदेश के लिए 40 करोड़ रुपये का परिव्यय उपलब्ध किया गिया है।

(ख) न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम का ग्रामीण सड़क घटक इटावा तथा फर्रुखाबाद जिलों सहित सभी जिलों में लागू है।

(ग) से (ङ) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, छठी योजना अवधि के दौरान इटावा जिले के 17 गांवों तथा फर्रुखाबाद जिले के गांवों, जिनमें से प्रत्येक की जनसंख्या 1000 से अधिक है, को अब तक ग्रामीण सड़कों से जोड़ा जाने का प्रस्ताव किया गया है। बेला को महू (डुबाहा डेरिया सहित) से जोड़ने वाली सड़क के 3 किलोमीटर भाग पर निर्माण कार्य पहले ही चल रहा है। 1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार, रामनगर (महू) की जनसंख्या 633 सूचित की गई है और इसलिए इसे छठी योजना के दौरान न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण सड़कों के लिए प्रतिमान के अनुसार सभी मौसमों में खुली रहने वाली सड़कों से जोड़े जाने के लिए अग्रता दिये जाने की संभावना नहीं है।

Water Supply Plan for the Country

6788. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of WORKS & HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government is planning to draw a water supply plan for the country ;

(b) if so, whether the proposal ten year water plan has already been decided upon ;

(c) what will be its main features ; and

(d) total amount to be spent over this plan ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir, in connection with the International Drinking Water Supply & Sanitation Decade.

(b) The question of preparing a National Decade Document on Drinking Water Supply & Sanitation will be taken up on receipt of State Decade Master Plan Documents from all the States and U.Ts., to be prepared in accordance with the guidelines issued in March, 1981.

(c) and (d). Do not arise at this stage.

Delhi as a Major Distribution Trade Centre

6789. SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi is a major distribution trade Centre ; and

(b) what steps Governments propose to take to protect and strengthen this character ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Several measures are being taken to protect and strengthen the position of Delhi as a major trading centre. These measures include the expansion of various infrastructural facilities like transport, communications and banking, establishment of new markets and regulation of more markets under the Delhi Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1976. In order to avoid diversion of trade from Delhi, first point local sales tax on goods exported out of Delhi is not levied. Assistance is being provided to small scale industrial units located in Delhi and exports from Delhi are being encouraged.

Loss Suffered by Food Corporation of India in Winding Operation of Open Storage

6790. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the losses incurred by the Food Corporation of India during the winding up operations of the open storages during the last three calendar years.

(b) the reasons for the losses ; and

(c) the particulars of the places where the losses are comparatively higher ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) to (c). Separate figures of loss on account of winding up operations of the open storages are not available, as no such record is kept. The losses in open (CAP) Storages are generally due to pest attack, different mode of weighment, driage of grains and damage to stocks due to rain water etc.

Fishing Boats Operating in Coast of Dakshina Kannada District

6791. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mechanised and country fishing Boats operating in the coast of Dakshina Kannada District ;

(b) whether adequate harbour facilities have been provided for the same ; and

(c) if not, how Government propose to overcome the difficulty in order to encourage fishing ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) There are about 1300 mechanised fishing boats and about 3600 country fishing crafts operating in the coast of Dakshina Kannada district.

(b) Facilities are available for operation of small fishing boats at Mangalore old port, Moolky, Gangolli, Malpe. However, these facilities are reported to be inadequate.

(c) An all-weather fishing harbour at Malpe is nearing completion. Another fishing harbour at Mangalore has been sanctioned by the Government in 1978. Besides these two fishing harbours, the State Government have identified three new sites for providing landing facilities.

Inflow of Foreign Exchange

6792. SHRI K.A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the full details of financial terms of the net inflow of foreign exchange expected per annum for each foreign chartered trawler ; and

(b) the details and the number of foreign charter trawlers expected in India in 1982 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) A statement is enclosed.

(b) It is proposed to have 100 foreign fishing vessels on charter basis during the year.

Statement

Statement showing the expected foreign exchange earnings for Indian companies from the chartered vessels

1. Metropolitan Trading Compnny, Bombay	15% of the total sales value of the catch per vessel per annum.
2. Tropical Shipping Company, Pvt. Ltd., Visakhapatnam	15% of the total sales value of the catch per vessel per annum.
3. Kerala Fisheries Corporation Ltd., Cochin	11% of the total sales value of the catch per vessel per annum.
4. Andhra Pradesh Fisheries Corporation Ltd., Visakhapatnam	10% of the total sales value of the catch per vessel per annum.
5. Vizag Bottling Co. Pvt. Ltd., Visakhapatnam	15% of the total sales value of the catch per vessel per annum.
6. Bottle Glass Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	15% of the total sales value of the catch per vessel per annum.
7. Varuna Marine Products Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	15% of the total sales value of the catch per vessel per annum.

Grants given to FCI and a Loss Sustained

6793. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any grant is given to the Food Corporation of India, if so, the total grant that has been given to it during the last three years ;

(b) what are the various types of food items purchased by the Food Corporation of India and the rates of purchase of each item along with the rates on which these food items were sold to the dealers and made available to the Public during the last three years ;

(c) what was the total loss incurred on account of damages to foodgrains during the last three years ; and

(d) total profit or loss incurred during the last three years by the Food Corporation of India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Corporation purchases food grains viz., wheat, rice and coarse-grains for the Central Pool at the procurement prices fixed by the Government of India and issues the same for the public distribution system, against the allotments made by the Government, at the issue prices fixed by the Government from time to time. Two statements indicating the support/procurement price and the Central issue price for the various foodgrains during the last three years are attached. The retail prices for supply to consumers through the Public Distribution System are fixed by the State Governments and these differ from state to state.

(c) The total loss incurred on account of damages and deterioration to foodgrains during the last three years was as under:

Year	(Rs. in Crores)
1978-79	9.10
1979-80	4.79
1980-81	4.40

(d) The Food Corporation of India performs its major operations on behalf of Central Government on cost basis. The difference between the economic cost of procurement, storage and distribution operations and the valuations based on the issue prices fixed by the Central Government is reimbursed to the Corporation. The Corporation, however, undertakes some commercial purchases and sales of foodgrains on behalf of the State Governments and have also some processing units which are run on commercial lines. The profits (before tax) earned by the Corporation on its commercial/State operations during the last three years were as follows:—

Year	(Rs. in crores)
1978-79	1.63
1979-80	0.78
1980-81	0.47

Statement

Statement showing Support/Procurement prices of Paddy, Rice, Wheat and Coarsegrains for Central Pool during 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82

(Rs./Quintal)

Foodgrains	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
I. PADDY			
Common	95.00	105.00	115.00
Fine	99.00	109.00	119.00
Superfine	103.00	113.00	123.00
II. RICE			
Common	149.50 to 159.50	164.50 to 175.25	176.00 to 194.70
Fine	155.50 to 170.75	170.25 to 187.25	182.50 to 207.15
Superfine	162.50 to 180.00	177.50 to 195.20	188.50 to 215.35
III. WHEAT	115.00	117.00	130.00
IV. COARSEGRAINS	95.00	105.00	116.00

Statement-II

Statement showing Central issue Prices of Foodgrains for 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82

(Rs./Quintal)

Foodgrains	1979 from 25-10-79		1981 from 1-1-81	1981 from 1-10-81
	Raw	Parboiled		
I. RICE				
Common	150.00	152.00	165.00	175.00
Fine	162.00	164.00	177.00	187.00
Superfine	172.00	174.00	192.00	202.00
II. COARSEGRAINS				
Maize		96.00	106.00	117.00
Bazra		96.00	106.00	117.00
Jawar		96.00	106.00	117.00
Ragi		96.00	106.00	117.00
III. WHEAT	1978		1981	
	From 1-12-78 130-00 For PDS & Mills		From 1-4-81 145.00 (for PDS) 155.00 (Mills)	

PDS—Public Distribution System.
Mills—Roller Flour Mills.

Potentialities of Kanyakumari District for National Cattle Breeding Centre

6794. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the potentialities of the Kanyakumari District in Tamil Nadu for developing a national cattle breeding centre ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). There is no proposal for developing a National Cattle Breeding Centre in Kanyakumari District. However, a Central Sector Project for cattle/buffalo improvement with use of frozen semen technology has been sanctioned for Tamil Nadu State, including Kanyakumari District. This project provides financial assistance to the State Government for development of frozen semen production, storage and also its delivery system at field artificial insemination centres.

Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation Financed by National Dairy Development Corporation

6795. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation have been financed by the National Dairy Development Corporation to run a series of milk booths at Madras city ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken by the National Dairy Development Corporation to ensure that milk supplied is not sold in black market and adulterated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Indian Dairy Corporation is financing the Tamil Nadu Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation (TNCMPF) for the establishment of Bulk Vending Booths for distribution of milk in Madras City. Presently 21 Booths are run by the T.N.C.M.F. and 4 units are under construction. 50 more units are contemplated under Operation Flood-II Programme.

(c) This is the responsibility of the T.N.C.M.F. which keeps a constant check on milk distributed through these booths by a vigilance squad and also by marketing staff. Any person found involved in malpractice appropriate action is taken against the defaulter.

Expansion of Coconut Plantation

6796. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the details of coconut plantation expansions in this country, State-wise, during the last three calendar years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): The State-wise details of coconut plantation expansion during the last three production years are as under:—

State	Area in 000 Ha.		
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Andhra Pradesh	39.8	41.3	42.4
Assam	5.1	5.4	5.4
Karnataka	163.9	168.0	170.7
Kerala	660.6	664.5	666.2
Maharashtra	9.1	10.2	10.2
Orissa	16.7	20.7	22.5
Tamil Nadu	109.5	115.3	116.0
Tripura	1.1	1.1	1.1
West Bengal	6.7	6.7	3.3
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	19.4	19.5	20.7
Goa Daman & Diu	18.7	18.7	18.7
Lakshadweep	2.8	2.8	2.8
Pondicherry	1.6	1.6	1.6
ALL INDIA	1055.0	1075.8	1081.6

Functioning of Notified Area Committees

6797. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the need for instituting a model legislation for the functioning of Notified Area Committees in various States ;

(b) if so, the nature of the model legislation envisaged in this regard ; and

(c) if not, what are the steps under contemplation of the Government for efficient functioning of these Committees ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). The Local Government is a State Subject and legislations for the functioning of Notified Area Committees are to be enacted by respective State Govts. However, a Model Act for Municipal Corporation has already been sent to the State Govts. for consideration and adoption.

(c) The Government of India have appointed a Study Group on Constitution, Powers, and Laws of the Urban Local Bodies and Municipal Corporations for considering various problems on Urban Local Bodies including the possibility of introducing uniform Laws and Regulations relating to different types of Urban Local Bodies. The Group has yet to submit its final report.

Cancellation of Lease of the Owner in Delhi by D.D.A.

6798. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether D.D.A. cancels lease of the present owner even if commercial use was permitted by former owner decades ago to the occupant-misuser ;

(b) whether D.D.A. cancels the lease of owner even if the owner has

filed a suit against the occupant-misuser for stopping misuse under 14 (1)(k) of the Delhi Rent Control Act and the said suit is pending in a court of law ; and

(c) if so, what action is proposed to be taken so that a uniform policy is followed by D.D.A. for cancellation of Lease Deed of the house owner and also to stop repeated cancellation of lease of the house-owner for the adamant misuse done by the occupant-misuser ?

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

(b) the D.D.A. have reported that they cancel lease in such cases only after sufficient time has elapsed in litigation and on the failure of the lessee to get the misuse vacated or to pay the penalty levied for misuse as per existing practice.

(c) The D.D.A. has no option but to continue to cancel the lease as explained about unless the lessee gets the misuse vacated. In suitable cases the D.D.A. can consider allowing reasonable time to him to get misuse vacated provided the lessee pays the penalty levied for misuse.

Commercial use of Residential Premises

6799. SHRI R.N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of WORKS & HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases in D.D.A. where former owner out of ignorance had himself permitted commercial use of the premises to occupant-misuser who has continued to make commercial misuse prior to the enforcement of first master plan of Delhi till date despite litigation with past and present owner ;

(b) whether in such cases D.D.A. penalises the present owner and cancels his lease for the commercial misuse which he has neither created nor is of his own making and where D.D.A. has never taken any action against the occupant-misuser for stopping misuse of premises in terms of the Delhi Development Act, 1957 ; and

(c) if so, what action is proposed to be taken to regularise such decades old cases ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) The D.D.A. have reported that as per their records in most of such cases it is not known to them whether the lessee had himself in ignorance or deliberately permitted the commercial misuse to the occupant-misuser prior to the encroachment to the Master Plan of Delhi, even in cases of litigation with the past and present owner.

(b) According to the terms of the lease deed the lessee cannot without written consent of the lessor use or permit to use residential unit for a purpose other than residential. The Delhi Development Authority therefore charges misuse penalty from the lessee and cancels the lease for the commercial misuse under the provision of the Delhi Development Act, 1957.

(c) If the commercial use is permitted by the land use pattern prescribed in the Zonal Development Plan of the area, the D.D.A. consider regularisation on payment of Commercialisation charges.

International Water Supply and Sanitation Decade

6800. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the targets, to be achieved during the International Water Supply and Sanitation Decade launched on 1st April, 1981, and the allocation made to the States, Statewise ;

(b) the details of the result achieved on this programme during the year 1981-82 and names of the areas State-wise benefited upto date ; and

(c) the details of the action being taken to fulfil the target in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) t(a) The following targets have been recommended for the International Drinking Water Supply & Sanitation Decade (1-4-81 to 31-3-91):

(1) Urban Water Supply	—100% of the population to be covered by March '91.
(2) Rural Water Supply	—100% of the population to be covered by March '91.
(3) Urban Sewerage & Sanitation	—100% of the population to be covered in respect of Class-I Cities and 50% in respect of Class-II and other towns. Overall coverage in each State should be 80% of the urban population by means of sewerage or simple sanitary methods of disposal.
(4) Rural Sanitation	—25% of the population to be covered with sanitary toilets.

At present the allocation during the Sixth Plan has been decided. An outlay of more than Rs. 3,900 crores as compared to Rs. 1030 crores in the Fifth Five-Year Plan (1974-79) has been provided in the Water Supply and Sanitation Sector. A statement showing the State-wise outlay for the Sixth Plan (1980-85) is attached.

(b) The results achieved during 1981-82 are not yet available.

(c) As Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation are State subjects, steps have been taken to bring to the notice of the State and Union Territories the need to take effective measures to achieve the Decade targets. The financial resources needed for achieving the targets has been assessed and are estimated at about Rs. 15,000 crores based on 1980 prices. At present the allocation during the Sixth Plan has been decided. Additional allocations in the VII Plan and in the first year of the VIIIth Plan will be considered at the appropriate time. The material and equipment needs for the decade have also been assessed.

Statement

Water Supply & Sanitation Sector Outlay

(Rs. in lacs)

S. No.	State/UT	Outlay for 1980-85
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20,300.00
2.	Assam	4,655.00
3.	Bihar	10,014.00
4.	Gujarat	15,075.00
5.	Haryana	10,750.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	5,000.00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	9,800.00
8.	Karnataka	13,200.00
9.	Kerala	9,050.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	14,650.00
11.	Maharashtra	65,400.00
12.	Manipur	2,735.00
13.	Meghalaya	4,439.00
14.	Nagaland	1,675.00
15.	Orissa	4,500.00
16.	Punjab	13,794.00
17.	Rajasthan	19,829.00
18.	Sikkim	950.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	49,575.00
20.	Tripura	1,727.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	24,947.00
22.	West Bengal	10,300.00

23. A. & N. Islands	500.00
24. Arunachal Pradesh	1,277.00
25. Chandigarh	821.00
26. Delhi	11,925.00
27. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	70.00
28. Goa Daman & Diu	2,200.00
29. Lakshadweep	22.00
30. Mizoram	1,100.00
31. Pondicherry	500.00
	3,30,780.00

Note:—In addition, a sum of Rs. 600 crores has been provided in the Sixth Plan under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. The State-wise allocation of this amouut has not yet been finalised.

National Grid of Rural Godowns

6801. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a national grid of rural godowns for storing foodgrains, pulses etc.; and

(b) if so, what are the details and the scheme drawn up and when it will be implemented ?

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

(b) The details of the scheme are as under:

(1) The capacity of each godown may be from 200 tonnes to 1000 tonnes.

(2) Wherever necessary, a godown may have a cold storage wing for perishable commodities.

(3) The godowns built under the scheme should conform to the norms and standards acceptable to the State Warehousing Corporations. These godowns are to be affiliated to the State Warehousing Corporations.

(4) The godowns are to be looked after by managers who are to be trained by attaching them to the nearest Warehouse of State/Central Warehousing Corporation.

(5) The land will be provided free of cost by the State Governments.

(6) The godown receipt will be a negotiable instrument.

(7) The cost of construction of godowns is to be met 50% by subsidy and 50% by loans. The amount of subsidy is to be shared equally between the Central and the State Govt. The loan component is to be met by the banks.

(8) The implementing agencies are State Warehousing Corporations, Market Committees or Cooperatives, as may be decided by the State Govts.

(9) The State Governments are to constitute a Co-ordination Committee at the state level for over-seeing the implementation of the programme.

(10) At the Central level, proposals received from the States/Union Territories are to be placed before a Project Funding Committee consisting of Secretary (Rural Development), Secretary (Expenditure) and Secretary (Planning Commission). The Project Funding Committee is empowered to sanction the schemes, fix monetary ceilings and prescribe specific conditions for the operation of the scheme.

The scheme was finalised in the middle of 1979-80 and is being implemented since then.

Sugar Mills lying Sick and Measures to Restart them

6802. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of the sugar mills lying sick and what measures are being taken to restart them ; and

(b) whether any licences have been issued during 1981 for establishing more sugar mills in the country, if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) Out of the 325 sugar factories in the country only the following five factories have been lying closed:—

(1) Bihar Sugar Works, Pachrukhi, Distt. Siwan (Bihar) ;

(2) Rohtas Industries Ltd., Dalmianagar, Distt. Shahbad (Bihar) ;

(3) Shri Datta Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Asurle, Distt. Kolhapur (Maharashtra) ;

(4) Sivakami Sugars Ltd., Tanuku, Distt. West Godavari (Andhra Pradesh) ;

(5) Palar Sugars Pvt. Ltd., Mailpatti, Distt. North Arcot (Tamil Nadu) ;

There is no proposal with the Central Government to restart these five closed units.

(b) A statement indicating the details of the industrial licences/letters of intent issued during 1981 is enclosed.

Statement

Statement giving the details of the licences/letters of intent issued for setting up new Sugar Mills during the year 1981

Sl. No.	Name of the factory with proposed location	Sector	Capacity (Tonnes)	Date of issue of licence/ letter of intent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	U.P. Cooperative Sugar Factories Federation Ltd., Lucknow, Tehsil Sitarganj, Distt. Nainital (U.P.)	Coop.	1250 TCD	16-1-1981
2.	M/s. Nanpara Sugar Factory, Tehsil Nanpara, Distt. Bahraich (U.P.)	Coop.	1250 TCD	23-3-1981
3.	M/s. Naval Singh Sahakari Coop. Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Tehsil Burhanpur, Distt. East Nimar Khandwa (M.P.)	Coop.	1250 TCD	26-3-1981
4.	M/s. Vighnahar Sahakari Coop. Sakhar Karkhana, Dhalawadi, Tehsil, Junnar, Distt. Poona (Maharashtra)	Coop.	1250 TCD	26-3-1981

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
5.	M/s. Hutatma Kisan Ahir Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Walwa, Distt. Sangli (Maharashtra)	Coop.	1250 TCD	26-3-1981
6.	Shri Gyandeo Tukaram Deore Vithewadi (Lohoner) Tehsil-Kalwan, Distt. Nasik, (Maharashtra)	Coop.	1250 TCD	26-3-1981
7.	Shri Rustumrao Chitrajirao Deshmukh, Atpadi, Distt.-Sangli, (Maharashtra)	Coop.	1250 TCD	30-3-1981
8.	U.P. Coop. Sugar Factories Federation Ltd., Lucknow, Samikhera, Teh. & Distt. Barelly (U.P.)	Coop.	1250 TCD	28-3-1981
9.	M/s. Manipur Sugar Mills & Distillery Plant, Kabowakching, Nambol, Tehsil-Bishanpur, Distt. Central (Manipur State)	Public Sector	1250 TCD	4-6-1981
10.	Shri Pandit Reo Narayan Jadhv, Mahankali Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Post Kavathe, Mahankol, Distt. Sangli (Maharashtra)	Coop.	1250 TCD	6-7-1981
11.	Shri Abhay Singh Raja Bhosale, Adalat Wada, Satara, Village-Shendre, Teh. & Distt. Satara (Maharashtra)	Coop.	1250 TCD	6-7-1981
12.	M/s. The Jind Coop. Sugar Mills Ltd., Teh. & Distt. Jind (Haryana)	Coop.	1250 TCD	7-7-1981
13.	The Palwal Coop. Sugar Mills Ltd., Teh. Palwal, Distt. Gurgaon (Haryana)	Coop.	1250 TCD	7-7-1981
14.	Niyazit Sanjay S.S.K. Ltd., Biladi, Teh. & Distt. Dhule (Maharashtra)	Coop.	1250 TCD	9-7-1981
15.	M/s. The Patiala Coop. Sugar Mills Ltd., Village Dhablan, Teh. & Distt. Patiala (Punjab)	Coop.	1250 TCD	14-7-1981
16.	Shahbad Coop. Sugar Mills Ltd., Shahbad Markande, Teh. Thanesvar, Distt. Kurukshetra (Haryana)	Coop.	1250 TCD	14-7-1981
17.	Yeshwant Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Khanapur, Teh. Khanapur Distt.-Sangli (Maharashtra)	Coop.	1250 TCD	31-12-1981
18.	Shri Ankushrao Raosaheb Topo, Khokadpura, Tirthpuri, Taluka Ambad, Distt. Aurangabad (Maharashtra)	Coop.	1250 TCD	31-12-1981
19.	Industrial Promotion & Investment Corporation of Orissa Ltd., Tehsil Mayagarh, Distt Puri (Orissa)	Public Sector	1250 TCD	31-12-1981
20.	Industrial Promotion & Investment Corp. of Orissa Ltd., Tehsil Banki, Distt. Cuttack (Orissa)	Public Sector	1250 TCD	31-12-1981

Management of Water Resources of Hirakud and Mahanadi Delta Areas, Orissa

6803. SHRI A.C. DAS: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the practices under adoption for the management of water resources of the Hirakud and Mahanadi delta areas of Orissa at present ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the present distribution system and regulation of water through the outlets of Hirakud and Mahanadi delta areas have become outdated ;

(c) if so, whether steps will be taken by his Ministry to improve the existing water distribution and regulation system there ; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) At present in Hirakud and Mahanadi Delta Systems field to field irrigation is being practised.

(b) Yes, Sir, the distribution system in these projects requires improvement.

(c)and(d). Irrigation Projects including its management and improvement of distribution system is the responsibility of the State Government. However, the two projects have been covered by centrally assisted Command Area Development Programme. Water use efficiency in these two projects will improve with the execution of on Farm Development works under this programme. Warabandi is also being tried on experimental basis in Mahanadi Delta System to improve water use efficiency.

Assistance to Consumer Cooperatives

6804. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to step up the monetary assistance to the consumer co-operatives in the rural areas ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) and (b). The Central Government and the National Cooperative Development Corporation are providing financial assistance to cooperatives for consumer business in rural areas. The assistance in this regard is being stepped up as under:—

(Rs. in crores)

Source of Assistance	From Jan. 1976 to March 1980 (5 years) (actual expenditure)	Sixth Plan (Provision 1980-85)
(a) Assistance from National Cooperative Development Corporation	11.00	26.00
(b) Central Government (from 1978)	6.82	30.00

Economics of Public Undertaking under M/O Agriculture

6805. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the details regarding the progress of different public sector units under his Ministry during last three years, profit-wise and production-wise; and

(b) how it compares with the results of the previous years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3855/82]

Amount for Flood Controls in 1982-83

6806. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked in 1982-83 for implementing flood control measures ;

(b) the amount allocated to the State of Orissa for the above purpose ; and

(c) the details about the programmes proposed to be implemented in that State for controlling floods ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The sectoral outlay for flood control sector during 1982-83 is yet to be finalised.

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

Manufacture and Import of Agricultural Implements

6807. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the different kinds of agricultural implements and machinery manufactured in India and imported from foreign countries during the last two years ; and

(b) the details regarding the foreign exchange earned, country-wise and incurred in this matter during last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) A statement-I is attached.

(b) Up-to-date and country-wise details of imports and exports of agricultural machinery have not been released. The details of import and export of agricultural machinery from the period 1978-79 upto Nov., 1980 are given in attached Statement-II.

Statement-I

ANNEXURE 'A'

I. Different kinds of Agriculture Implements and Machinery manufactured in India.

(1) Hand Tools:

Hand hoe, seed drill, rotary paddy weeder, sickle, spade shovel, pickaxe, garden rake, winnower, seed cleaner-grader, decorticator, chaff cutter, piston pump, chainwasher pump, horticultural tools such as budding and grafting knife, pruning knife, secataurs, shears, axe, tree pruner, ladder etc.

(2) Animal Operated Implements:

Mould board/soil stirring plough, cultivator, land leveller, soul scoop, bund former, spike/disc/Bade harrow, seed drill, planter, rigger, potato and groundnut diggers, sugarcane crusher, chaff cutter, reaper etc.

(3) Tractor/power tiller implements:

Plough (mould board/disc), disc/spike harrow, cultivator, multipurpose blade-terracer, ridger, levellers, land plane, scrapers, seed drills and planters, bund former, potato planter, potato/groundnut digger, reaper etc.

(4) Power operated machines:
Threasher, maize sheller, rice dehusker, chaff cutter, seed cleaner-grader decorticator, drier etc.

(5) Irrigation equipment:
Electric/engine operated pumpsets, sprinkler, hydraulic ram, persain wheel piston pump, chain washer pump etc.

(6) Plant Protection Equipment:
Manual and power operated sprayers and dusters, birds-carer, flame gun etc.

(7) Agricultural machinery (General):
Wheeled and crawler and crawler tractors, power tiller, harvester combine.

II. Different kinds of Agricultural Implements and Machinery Imported from foreign countries during the last three years :

(1) Tractor drawn implements:
Plough, rotary tiller, cultivator, levellers, seed drill, planter and transplanter.

(2) Power Machines:
Harvester, threasher, winnower-cum-grader and straw press.

(3) Agricultural Machinery:
Wheeled/crawler tractor and harvestor combine.

Agriculture machinery and parts thereof and tractors with or without power take off winches or pulleys were imported in the last two years.

Statement-II

(Rs. in crores)

	Exports			Imports		
	1978-79	1979-80	April-Nov. 1980	1978-79	1979-80	April-Nov. 1980
1. Agriculture machinery (excluding tractors) and parts thereof n.e.s.	4.81	2.71	2.89	13.62	2.72	1.31
2. Tractors with or without power take-off winches or pulleys	0.99	0.07	0.15	0.95	6.77	1.84

Bad Quality Wheat being supplied to Public on Ration Cards

6808. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the quality of wheat being supplied in Delhi to ration card holders is very bad ;

(b) whether it is due to procurement of bad quality of wheat by the Food Corporation of India ; and

(c) what steps are proposed to be taken against the concerned officers of the Food Corporation of India for procuring bad quality of wheat ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) No, Sir. Only wheat of fair average quality is issued to ration card holders.

(b) Food Corporation of India procures wheat conforming to Uniform Specifications laid down by the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

हिमाचल प्रदेश एप्पल ग्रोअर्स एसोसिएशन

6809. **श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने सेबों के लिए समर्थन मूल्य, अधिक सेब "प्रोसेसिंग" प्लांट स्थापित करने, सेब उत्पादकों के लिए बीमा योजना, कीमतों में कमी होने तथा प्रोसेसिंग के लिए खरीदे गये सेबों की कीमतों में वृद्धि होने की स्थिति में सेब उत्पादकों को क्षतिपूर्ति देने के बारे में कोई कार्यवाही की है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्योरा क्या है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन)। (क) और (ख) जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Sharing of Cauvery Water

6810. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the points that were discussed at the meeting held between Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka on April 3, 1982 on the question of sharing of Cauvery River water between the three States ; and

(b) whether any agreement could be reached on any of the points discussed and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The Inter-State Chief Minister's meeting on Cauvery waters which was scheduled to be held on 3rd April, 1982 could not take place because of the inability expressed by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu to attend the same due to unforeseen circumstances. The meeting will be convened again shortly on a date convenient to all the Chief Ministers of Cauvery basin States.

Schemes under Execution for Ground Water Exploration in Himachal Pradesh

6811. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the schemes which have been under execution/investigation for ground water exploration during the last three years, district-wise, including the current financial year in Himachal Pradesh ;

(b) the names of schemes which have since been completed alongwith the cost and the area of land likely to be irrigated in each case ; and

(c) the likely date for the completion of other schemes which are still under execution/investigation including the estimated cost and the proposed area of irrigation in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). Water is a State subject under the Constitution. As such investigation, planning sanction and execution of all the minor irrigation schemes including ground water development is done by the State Government themselves. The role of the Centre is that

of advisory nature. The ground water development in the State of Himachal Pradesh is taking place through construction of public tubewells by the State Public Works Department. Upto 1979-80, 94 number tubewells were installed. During 1980-81, 16 numbers tubewells were installed. The target for 1981-82 and 1982-83 is 26 and 30 number tubewells respectively. District-wise break-up of the tubewells is not available. In addition, to public tubewells, some dugwells and pumpsets are also being installed under Rural Development Programme. The position of financial outlays and physical achievements for tubewells during VIth Plan (1980-85) is as under:

Financial (Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	6th Plan 1980-85 Apprd. outlay	1980-81 Actual Exp.	1981-82 Apprd. outlay	1981-82 Anti.	1982-83 Proposed by State	Approved by planning Commission
Construction of Public Tubewells	102.00	50.59	21.86	21.86	20.35	20.35

Physical (In Hects)

Item	Base level 1979-80	Target level at 84-85	Level at the end of 80-81	Likely level at the 81-82	Target level at the end of 1982-83
Irrigation Potential in Hect. created from ground water sources	6500	10500	7140	8140	9140

A centrally sponsored scheme for strengthening the State Ground Water Organisation in respect of certain disciplines in which presently they are weak has also been sanctioned during 1978-79 for a total cost of Rs. 21.24 lakhs, out of which 50% will be the matching grant from Central Govt. The total central releases made upto the end of March, 1982 is 3.77 lakhs. The scheme has now been closed.

☐ The Central Ground Water Board carried out the ground water surveys and investigation at macro level. In the State of Himachal Pradesh during the past three years, including the current financial year systematic hydrogeological surveys were carried out by the Central Ground Water Board in the Bilaspur, Solan and Kulu Districts. Reappraisal hydrogeological surveys were done in the Una, Mandi and Solan districts and exploratory drilling programme in the Una District. The schemes of systematic hydrogeological and reappraisal hydrogeological surveys have

since been completed and the expenditure during the last three years is estimated to be Rs. 2,34,968. The exploratory drilling programme is continuing in the Una district where 16 exploratory and two observation bore holes have been drilled already by incurring an expenditure of about Rs. 29,78,839. An area of about 300 Sq. Km. has so far been found to be suitable for the development of ground water resources.

The exploratory drilling programme in the Una district is scheduled for completion during the VIth Plan period. The remaining eight bore holes, which are proposed to be drilled, shall prove an additional area of 250 Sq. Km. from the point of view of availability of ground water resources. The cost for construction of these remaining eight bore holes is estimated to be Rs. 30 lakhs.

The successful bore holes are handed over to the State Government for utilisation for irrigation and public health purposes. The Govt. of Himachal Pradesh have already taken over all the successful bore holes for further exploitation.

Enlarging Wild Life Conservation Programmes

6812. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to start and enlarge the existing wild life conservation programmes in the country ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) As compared to an outlay of Rs. 664 lakhs in the Fifth Five Year Plan for Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes on wild life conservation, the outlay in the Sixth Five Year Plan has been stepped upto Rs. 1210 lakhs. This has been done by enhancing the provisions of the continuing schemes and introducing the following new schemes.

(i) Assistance for development of National Parks of national and international importance.

(ii) Assistance for development of selected zoos.

(iii) Establishment of the Wild Life Institute of India.

The network of National Parks and Sanctuaries, which at present number 23 and 205 respectively, is to be extended. Separate wild life wings are being set up in each State to provide for better management of the wild life resources. Honorary Wildlife Wardens are also being appointed in the States and Union Territories to assist the wildlife organisations in the field. Status surveys of many endangered species like elephants, bustards, etc. are being undertaken.

Water Supply Department, Delhi

6813. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the Water Supply Department, Delhi has paid large amounts towards arbitration against contract agreements during last five years ; and

(b) if so, the details of this payments (i) amount of the work ; (ii) amount of fee paid to the arbitrator; (iii) was the arbitration due to ambiguity in the terms and conditions of the agreement ; (iv) whether any official was responsible for this and (v) the additional expenditure involved thereon ?

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

ICAR Plan for Slaughtering of Animals

6814. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN :
SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a plan of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research under which animals like bears, fox, squirrels, wolves and rabbits are bred in captivity slaughtered and their fur and hair removed for export purposes ; and

(b) whether Government would immediately stop the slaughtering of these countless, innocent lives which is not in keeping with the ancient culture and 'Ahinsa' of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. Indian Council of Agricultural Research is doing research on breeding Rabbits for meat, fur and wool production. The rabbits are reared and in case of broiler strains are slaughtered following a human method. Research relating to fur production is purely for commercial purposes. ICAR has however, no research project on bears, foxes, squirrels and wolves for fur and hair production at present.

(b) This does not arise. Slaughtering of rabbits for meat and fur-skin production is done in a humane manner and there is no cruelty involved in it under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960. Thus there is no need to stop their slaughter for research purposes.

Smuggling of Sandalwood from Tamil Nadu

6815. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of smuggling of Sandalwood from Tamil Nadu to other States and countries ; and

(b) if so, the details of incidents detected during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT : (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. There have been cases of smuggling of sandalwood from Tamil Nadu to other states.

(b) The following cases were detected during the last three years.

Year	No. of cases	Qty.	Value
		tonnes	Rs. lakhs
1978-79	333	35.298	20.82
1979-80	463	69.292	36.43
1980-81	473	82.12	39.86

These cases are involved in smuggling to other States. No case of smuggling to other countries have been reported.

Amendments to Delhi Rent Control Act

6816. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased be state :

(a) whether any amendments have been carried out in the Delhi Rent Control Act during the past five years ;

(b) if so, the nature and scope thereof ;

(c) if not, whether any amendments/modifications are under contemplation alongwith the nature and scope thereof ; and

(d) the likely date by which they would be undertaken ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Certain amendments to the Delhi Rent Control Act are under consideration of Govt. The likely date by which they would be undertaken cannot be indicated at this stage.

Amendments of Land Acquisition Act, 1894

6817. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the procedure for the acquisition of land for the purposes of the Union Government as envisaged in the Land Acquisition Act 1894 from State Government/Private Owners ;

(b) whether any amendments in this Act and the consequent modifications in the procedure are envisaged so as to ensure the acquisition of land speedily for the purpose of development ; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) The land Acquisition Act, 1894 does not provide for acquisition of land for the purposes of the Union Government from State Governments, As regards acquisition from private owners the procedure, briefly, is as follows.

(i) A preliminary notification stating that the land is likely to be needed for a public purpose is published.

(ii) Objections, if any, to the proposed acquisition are enquired into,

(iii) If it is decided that acquisition should be effected, a declaration to that effect is published.

(iv) Thereupon, claims to compensation from persons interested in the land are invited.

(v) After necessary enquiry, an award of compensation is made. In addition to the market value of the land on the date of preliminary notification, a solatium of 15% of such value is also awarded.

(vi) Any person interested in the land who does not accept the award can require that the matter be referred to the Court. In such an event, the reference is mandatory.

(vii) The land vests absolutely in the Government free from all encumberances after the award is made.

(b) and (c). Certain proposals for amendments to the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 are under the consideration of Government.

West Bengal request for Betel Research Centre

6818. SHRI SATYA GOPAL MISRA:
SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of West Bengal has requested the Central Government to set up a betel research centre in West Bengal ;

(b) if so, the salient points raised by the West Bengal Government ;

(c) steps taken by Government in this regard ; and

(d) if no steps have been taken, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. A request for the establishment of a research centre on betelvine in West Bengal has been received from Secretary Agriculture Department, Govt. of West Bengal by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

(b) The Secretary, Agriculture Department, Govt. of West Bengal in his request has raised the following salient points:—

(1) Betelvine cultivation is an important agricultural occupation in West Bengal. The State produces a large share of India's total production of betel leaves including the choicest varieties like *Mitha* and *Moghoi* for the export market.

(2) Considerable amount of scientific information regarding betelvine cultivation has already been collected in the State Agricultural University and the State Department of Agriculture.

(3) Since 1976, the Deptt. of Agriculture has been pursuing work on betelvine and has encouraged its growth especially in Midnapur district.

(4) A betelvine development scheme has been started under a team of officers for the purpose of demonstration of improved practices to the farmers of Vineyards ;

(5) It has also been decided to set up a Govt. betelvine farm in Mechada area of Midnapur District. Land for this purpose is already available and steps are being taken to organise the farm immediately.

(6) Betelvine cultivation has become so profitable in recent years that the State Govt. has been under constant pressure from different quarters for stepping up research and development activities in this field. There are a very large number of enlightened betelvine cultivators in this State. They have formed a Statewide organisation for ensuring better cultivation and marketing of betel leaves.

(c) Since betelvine is an important crop in West Bengal, a centre has been proposed at Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya in West Bengal under the All India Coordinated Betelvine Improvement Project formulated by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The project has recently been examined by the Finance Division and discussed in the Project Implementation Committee. The latter has suggested some modification which are being attended to.

(d) the question does not arise as appropriate steps have already been taken by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in this matter.

Recommendations of National Flood Commission

6819. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR:
SHRI ATTAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are modifications and amendments in the recommendations of the National Flood Commission on Flood Control ;

(b) Statewise progress of guidelines and instructions issued to States to take action expeditiously to implement the recommendations ; and

(c) details of Central assistance to be provided to States in implementing the recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) No modifications and amendments have been suggested in the Rashtriya Barh Ayog Report.

(b) The State Governments and the concerned Central Government Agencies have been requested to take expeditious action to implement the recommendations of the Rashtriya Barh Ayog as per the Guidelines and instructions issued in September, 1981 and furnish progress reports to this Ministry.

(c) Flood control is a State subject and the responsibility of investigation and implementation of the schemes rest with the State Governments. Therefore, the implementation of Rashtriya Barh Ayog recommendations is to be carried out by the States within the outlays provided in their State Plan under the flood control sector.

Piped Water Supply in Maharashtra

6820. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in persuance of a letter of his Ministry, the Maharashtra State have decided to implement the Piped Water Supply Scheme ; and

(b) if so, the total quantum of Central Assistance proposed to be given to the State for this purpose during the Sixth Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) (a) No letter has been issued by this Ministry to Maharashtra State to implement piped water supply schemes in this State. The nature of the scheme to be undertaken would depend upon the situation in specific areas.

(b) Does not arise.

Rural Development Scheme

6821. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to lay a statement showing:—

(a) the details of the rural development schemes, State-wise which are being executed in the country ;

(b) what are the salient feature of each scheme ; and

(c) the State-wise progress made so far of these schemes in physical and financial terms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b). The major programmes of rural development being executed in the country are as follows :

(1) *Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP):*

During the Sixth Plan, IRDP seeks to assist at least 3,000 families in each block belonging to the target group of small/marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, rural artisans, etc., through the provision of subsidies and institutional credit which would enable them to take up viable economic activities. The rate of subsidy is 25% of the capital cost of the project for small farmers and 33-1/3% for marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, etc., subject to a maxiumim of

Rs. 3,000/-. For tribals, the rate of subsidy is 50% subject to a maximum of Rs. 5,000/-. At least 30% of the beneficiaries are to be drawn from scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and at least 30% of the total benefits by way of credit and subsidy are to flow to these groups. The expenditure on IRDP is shared between the Centre and the States on a 50 : 50 basis.

(2) *National Rural Employment Programme (NREP):*

NREP has replaced the Food for Work Programme in October, 1980. The basic object of the programme is to generate additional employment in rural areas and thereby create durable community assets which would strengthen the infrastructure in rural areas for socio-economic development. 10 per cent of the outlay is earmarked for the construction of assets having a direct impact on the socio-economic life of scheduled castes/scheduled tribes. Allocation to the State/Union Territories is made on the basis of a weightage of 75% for the population of agricultural labourers and marginal farmers and 25% for the incidence of poverty in the State concerned. The expenditure on NREP is shared between the Centre and the States on a 50 : 50 basis with effect from 1-4-1981.

(3) *Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP):*

The main components of this programme are :—

(i) Development and management of irrigation resources ;

(ii) soil and water conservation and afforestation ;

(iii) restructuring of the cropping pattern and pasture development ;

(iv) popularisation of dry-land farming techniques ;

(v) livestock development ; and

(vi) development of small and marginal farmer and landless labourers, etc.

DPAP is implemented in 73 districts in the country and expenditure on the programme is shared between the Centre and States on a 50 : 50 basis.

(4) *Desert Development Programme (DDP):*

This programme aims at integrated development of both hot and cold desert areas by increasing productivity, income levels and employment opportunities of the people through optimum utilisation of physical, human and live-stock resources. Major activities envisaged relate to afforestation, grass-land development ground water development, construction of water harvesting structures, rural electrification for pumpsets and development of agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry. The programme covers 21 districts of the country. The expenditure on DDP is also shared between the Centre and the States on a 50 : 50 basis.

Except the DPAP and DDP, which are applicable to selected areas, the other programmes extend to and benefit all the States/UTs.

(c) Statements I to XI are laid on on the Table of the House.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3856/82.]

Ratification of Fisheries Rules

6822. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the fisheries rules based on the Marine Fishing Regulations Act have not been ratified by many States ;

(b) whether it is a fact that violation of five kilometre protected zone in the Sea continues and even after the launching of patrol boats, no punitive action has been taken against the violation of zone reserved for non-mechanised fishing in Goa, Maharashtra and other coastal States; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not taking measures under the relevant Acts and Rules ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Govt. of India have circulated a Model Marine Fishing Regulation Bill, to all the States and Union Territories, requesting them to consider enacting suitable legislation to regulate fishing in the coastal waters. As such the question of ratification of fisheries rules does not arise.

(b) and (c). The Model Bill, sent to all the States and Union Territories in this connection provides for penalties against violation of any of the provisions made under it. As and when suitable legislation is enacted by the States and rules are framed under it, punitive action could be taken for contravening the provisions of the Act. At present, State Govts. of Kerala, Maharashtra and the Union Territory of Goa have enacted necessary legislation and suitable action whereever applicable are being taken for violating the provisions of the Act.

Damage to Rabi Crops in Punjab and Haryana

6823. SHRI R.L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) whether any asessment of the damage caused to the standing rabi crop in the States of Punjab and Haryana by the unseasonal rain and worst hail havoc in March, 1982 has been made:

(b) if so, the extent thereof ; an

(c) what positive measures at the Central level are being taken to retrieve the extensive damage thus caused to the various rabi crops ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b) The Governments of Punjab and Haryana have ordered girdawari to assess the extent of damage caused to the standing crops due to unseasonal rains and hailstorm in March, 1982. However, according to the provisional assessment, the extent of damage in these two States is reported as follows:

Punjab: There has been no significant damage to the crops on account of hailstorm and heavy rains. The overall beneficial effect of rains may perhaps outweigh the damage.

Haryana: A cropped area of 2.73 lakh Ha. covering 814 villages in 12 districts has been affected.

(c) Government of India will extend assistance where necessary with due regard to the nature and magnitude of the damage. The Government of Punjab and Haryana have got annual margin money of Rs. 268 lakhs and Rs. 147 lakhs respectively for providing immediate relief to the people affected by natural calamities. At the request of the Government of Haryana, the Government of India have sanctioned on 22nd March, 1982, Rs. 300 lakhs as ways and means advance for carrying out relief operations. The Government of Punjab have not sought any Central Assistance.

Amount for Production of Foodgrains Fish and Poultry for 1982-83

6824. SHRI A.C. DAS:

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount earmarked for the year 1982-83 to implement the schemes in various States to increase the production of food grains, pulses, cash crops, fish and poultry ;

(b) the amount earmarked for the State of Orissa for implementing the above programme ;

(c) whether any action plan has been drawn up by his Ministry for implementing the above programme in various States ; and

(d) if so, the details about the programme of Government for implementing the action plan in Orissa in 1982-83 financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Firm figures of States Plan outlays for 1982-83 for different heads of development are not yet available, as budgets are yet to be presented in the case of some States. At the time of Annual Plan discussions, Planning Commission approves outlays for various Heads of Development in the Agricultural Sector, such as Research & Education, Crop Husbandry (including programmes for production of foodgrains, pulses, cash crops), Soil & Water Conservation, Animal Husbandry & Dairy Development (including poultry), Fisheries, Forests, etc. In the Agricultural sector, outlays for various programmes are allocated by State Governments. The tentative outlays, approved by the Planning Commission for 1982-83, are as under:

Head of Development	1982-83 Outlay (Tentative) (*Rs. in Crores*)
Crop Husbandry	218.36
Animal Husbandry & Dairy Development	94.16
Fisheries	38.51

(b) The outlays approved for 82-83 for Orissa for the above mentioned Heads of Development are as under:

Head of Development	1982-83 Outlay (Tentative) (*Rs. in crores*)
Crop Husbandry	8.45
Animal Husbandry & Dairy Development	2.10
Fisheries	1.80

(c) & (d). The Action Programme drawn up to implement the Productivity Year and the New 20-Point Programme and approved at the recent National Workshop held in New Delhi in February, 1982, provides for targets in respect of Development Programmes as well as the production of various crops, fish, livestock products etc. A statement showing the targets for 1982-83 in respect of various items is enclosed.

Statement

Targets for 1982-83

Item	Unit	All-India	Orissa
I. Production			
Foodgrains (incl. pulses)	Million tonnes	141.5	6.7
Pulses	Lakh tonnes	135.00	10.04
Oilseeds	,, ,,	120.00	8.08
Sugarcane	Million tonnes	190.0	4.1
Cotton	Lakh bales	86.00	0.14
Jute & Mesta	,, ,,	85.00	9.25
Milk	Lakh tonnes	346.00	2.68
Eggs	Million numbers	13500	370
Fish	Lakh tonnes	29.33	0.92
II. Development Programmes			
Community Nurseries of Paddy Minikits	'000 hectares Lakh numbers	22.00	3.00
(i) Cereals		6.56)	State-wise
(ii) Pulses		0.70)	break-up
(iii) Oilseeds		0.31)	not available.
Certified Seeds	Lakh quintals	40	0.8
Area under High Yielding Varieties	Million ha.	51.0	1.8
Fertilizer consumption	Lakh tonnes	72.00	0.99
Fertilizer sale Points (Addl.)	Number	19,303	515
Districts selected for Fertilizer	Number	100	7
Promotion Campaign Bio-gas plants	Number	75,000	3,000
Pesticide consumption	Tonnes	72,000	1,600
Cooperative Credit	Rs. in crores	2764.66	112.0
Popularisation of Agril. Implements	Lakh numbers	7.22	0.88

Incidence of Black Marketing of Vanaspati

6825. SHRI A.C. DAS: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the incidence of black marketing of vanaspati in some States and Union Territories in last 3 months ;

(b) if so, the total number of cases of such black marketing in vanaspati reported from different parts of the country to his Ministry ; and

(c) the steps taken by his Ministry to stop black marketing of the above essential item ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the States and Union Territories and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Permission to sell some Essential Commodities by Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society

6826. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the branch stores run by the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Ltd., New Delhi where rationed articles are also sold, have been denied by the Civil Supplies Commissioner of Delhi the permission to sell free sale sugar, basmati rice, atta in packed packets and loose vanaspati ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether permission would be given to the Society to sell these items at the branch stores, which also function as fair price shops, in the larger interest of the people served by these branch stores and if so, when ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) & (b). Yes, Sir. The Delhi Specified Articles (Regulation of Distribution) Order, 1981, a Control Order issued by Delhi Administration under Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, prohibits a fair-price shops holder to deal in any article of open market, which is declared to be a 'specified article'. Sugar, rice and atta have been declared specified articles and issued under Public Distribution System. Such articles are checked from being sold at the higher open-market price in such shops on the possible pretext that they had been procured by the fair-price shop holders from the open market. Vanaspati though not declared as specified article, is also not allowed to be sold by fair-price shop holders in loose. This restriction was imposed with an intention to check fair-price shop holder from passing on stocks of imported RBD Palm oil as vanaspati because of close visual resemblance.

(c) In the light of the above mentioned Statutory Order, issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, such permission can not be given. However, such branch stores of the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society as do not have fair-price shop authorisation, are free to deal in all open market articles.

De-politicalisation of Cooperative Movement

6827. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) steps being taken to de-politicalise the cooperative movement ;

(b) whether Government have constituted any committee to investigate into the problem of politicalisation ; if so, the composition of the Committee ;

(c) when the committee is likely to submit its report to the Government ; and

(d) is there by representation of cooperative experts on the committee and if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) to (d). Political and religious neutrality is a basic principle governing cooperatives. However, since the cooperative movement is a voluntary and democratic movement, it cannot be completely isolated from the socio-political milieu in which it operates.

Recently an informal Group comprising the following members was constituted, inter-alia, to suggest measures to avoid domination of politicians in cooperatives:—

(i) Prof. V. S. Vyas, Director, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad.

(ii) Dr. S.K. Rao, Director-General National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad.

(iii) An officer of the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation as member-Secretary.

As Prof. Vyas and Dr. S.K. Rao expressed their inability to continue as members, the informal Group could not function.

Promotion of Horticulture in Tribal Areas

6828. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether steps have been taken by his Ministry for the promotion of horticulture in the tribal areas of some States ;

(b) if so, the names of the States where promotional measures have been taken for horticulture ;

(c) the names of the tribal districts of Orissa where horticulture developmental measures have been undertaken ;

(d) whether Koraput District of Orissa has been brought under the horticulture development programme ;

(e) if so, the facilities provided to the tribals of that district to grow fruits ; and

(f) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Horticulture development Schemes are in operation in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and the Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Goa, Daman and Diu.

(c) and (d). All the tribal areas of the State have been included under the special Central assistance received from the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India under the Tribal Development Programme including the Koraput district of Orissa.

(e) and (f). The State Government has taken up compact area plantation of fruit bearing trees as a major horticulture programme. Necessary Technical Staff has been provided and tribals are given subsidy at the rate of Rs. 350/- per hectare for first year of plantation and Rs. 125/- per hectare per year for the next 3 years as maintenance subsidy. Mango, Citrus, Guava and Jack Fruit varieties are included under the programme.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Cashewnut a subsidy of

Rs. 900/- for small holders is given to the cashew growers including tribals where ever applicable.

दिल्ली की झुग्गी झोंपड़ियों के निवासियों का पुनर्वास

6829. **श्री राम लाल राही** : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में झुग्गी झोंपड़ियों में रहने वाले व्यक्तियों को राजधानी में तथा अन्य महानगरों में स्थाई रूप से बसाने के लिए कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) वर्ष 1980-81 तथा 1981-82 के दौरान कितने झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी निवासियों को उनके स्थाई आवास के लिए दिल्ली अथवा नई दिल्ली में प्लाट अथवा फ्लैट आबंटित किए गए ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) मार्च, 1977 में दिल्ली की अपशिष्ट क्षेत्रों में शेष बचे झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी निवासियों को पुनर्वास सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराने का सरकार ने निर्णय किया है। जहां तक अन्य महानगरीय शहरों का सम्बन्ध है वहां ऐसी कोई योजना केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है और यह मामला राज्य सरकारों से सम्बन्धित है।

(ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि पुनर्वास कालोनियों में झुग्गी झोंपड़ी निवासियों को पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान 5961 प्लाट आबंटित किये गये हैं।

Decision Regarding Procurement Price of Wheat

6830. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken regarding wheat procurement price for the year ; and

(b) if so, nature of the decision taken and price fixed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The question regarding fixation of procurement price of wheat for 1981-82 crop is under active consideration of the Government.

Scheme for opening of Fair Price Shops

6831. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state details of scheme for opening of fair price shops in the country to strengthen the public distribution system (State-wise) ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): A comprehensive public distribution system is already functioning in the country. The States/Union Territories have been asked to take appropriate action to expand and strengthen the system through the opening of more fair-price shops and it is expected that during the year 1982-83, an additional 50,000 fair-price shops would be opened in the country. The break-up of this as between various States would depend on their respective needs. Under the new 20-Point Programme, moreover, emphasis is also being laid on mobile shops for far-flung areas, shops to cater to industrial workers, students' hostels etc.

बिहार में कार्यरत केन्द्रीय लोकनिर्माण विभाग के सिविल डिवीजन

6832. **श्री कुंवर राम :** क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग की तीन डिवीजनें कार्य कर रही हैं;

(ख) क्या उनका सर्किल कार्यालय कलकत्ता में स्थित है; और

(ग) क्या बिहार में सिविल कार्यालय स्थापित किये जाने से उनकी कुशलता बढ़ेगी ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) और (ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

Building of Silos for Wheat Storage with World Bank Assistance

6833: DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:
SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Bank has set into operation a scheme to build sophisticated fully mechanised wheat silos in wheat Mandis areas of the country ;

(b) if so, how many such modern mechanised silos would be built in the country during 1982, 1983 and 1984 with the Statewise locations ;

(c) what are the details of this scheme which the Chairman of the Food Corporation of India has drawn up with the World Bank ;

(d) what steps have been planned to popularise and attract the farmers to give their wheat production at these centres ; and

(e) the capacity of storage of wheat planned by the F.C.I. during the next three years in such types of ultra-modern silos State-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a), (b), (c) and (e). Five silos each with a capacity of 20,000 tonnes for storage of wheat, three in Punjab and two in Uttar Pradesh, have already been set up by Food Corporation of India with the assistance of World Bank. There is no proposal at present to set up any more silos in wheat mandi areas of the country.

(d) Government of Punjab and Uttar Pradesh have been approached to declare these silos as purchase centres for wheat.

Forestry Programme in the Country and in M.P.

6834. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation had committed investment of 63 crores for 21 on going forestry development schemes in the country, which are of total outlay of 80 crores in the current financial year ;

(b) if so, how many crores were actually withdrawn for how many schemes, the locations thereof and the progress attained ;

(c) efforts made by Government to encourage the forestry programme more than the present response ; and

(d) how many on going and how many new forestry programmes are

sanctioned for Madhya Pradesh till 31 March, 1982 and for each year of the remaining Sixth Five-Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(c) In order to encourage forestry programmes an outlay of Rs. 452.20 crores has been provided in the Sixth Plan for taking up plantations under Social Forestry and Production Forestry. This includes Rs. 50 crores provided as Central Grant for the Centrally Sponsored "Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plantations" Scheme. In addition, efforts are being made to obtain foreign assistance for implementation of Social Forestry Projects in the States. 5 such projects are already under implementation whereas 7 projects are in the pipeline. The total cost of all these projects would be about Rs. 484/- crores.

(d) The information is being collected from the Government of Madhya Pradesh and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Production of Soyabeans during last Three Years

6835. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) The total production of soyabeans in the country (State-wise) during 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 seasons ;

(b) the total acreage under soyabean cultivation (State-wise) during the above years ;

(c) what plans have Government drawn for the use of soyabean as (i) food substitute, (ii) subsitute for milk, (iii) oil seed. (iv) industrial production of antibiotics and (v) baby food ;

(d) whether the UNICEF has offered assistance to Food Corporation of India for construction of 125-tonnes per day capacity soyabean processing plant ;

(e) if so, full details of the scheme and the State in which it will be established ; and

(f) whether Government have given special subsidy for increasing production of soyabeans ; if so, how much subsidy was given to Madhya Pradesh during the last two years and how much will be given in 1982-83 season ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh are the two major soyabean producing States. The cultivation of soyabean is catching up in Gujarat, Rajsthan and some other States also. State Statistical Authorities have included soyabean in the crop abstract for regular collection of data from season to season. Presently, assessments of area and production are being supplied by the State Agriculture Departments. The figures thus received are given below:

	1979-80		1980-81		1981-82	
	Area (lakh ha)	Pro. (Lakh tonnes)	Area (Lakh ha)	Pro. (Lakh tonnes)	Area (Lakh ha)	Pro. (Lakh tonnes)
Madhya Pradesh	4.14	2.40	4.50	3.50	NA	NA
Uttar Pradesh	0.77	0.40	1.35	0.84	NA	NA
All-India	4.97	2.82	6.06	4.40	NA	NA

(c) DGTD has issued letters of intent for producing different kinds of soyabeased products like Soya flour, textured Soya protein, protein isolate and concentrate, refined oil and soya meal. The details (organisation wise) are given in the attached statement.

(d) and (e). At present there is no proposal from UNICEF for setting up of soyabean Processing Plant by Food Corporation of India.

(f) For the special project on soyabean in Madhya Pradesh, which commenced in 1981-82, an amount of Rs. 113 lakhs was released to the State Government for soyabean development. For 1982-83, an amount of Rs. 215 lakhs has been approved under the project. The expenditure on this project is fully met by the Central Government.

Statement

Items of Manufacture and installed capacity of Soyabean products Details regarding letters of intent issued:

	Edible Soya Flour	Soya textured protein (MT)	Soya Protein isolate & concentrate	Refined Soyaoil	Soyameal
1. M/s. Modipon (MP)	45000 MT	30000 MT	3000 MT	16450 MTC	—
2. M/s. Britania (MP)	25000 MT	10000 MT	6000 MTS	36000 MTS	
3. M/s. M.P. Rajya Tilkan Uttadak Sangh, Bhopal	25000 MTS		10000 MTS	17000 MTS	35000
4. Sujal bin (MP)	25000 MT			8000 MT	11000 MT
5. Itarsi (MP)	25000 MT			8000 MT	11000 MT
6. Sahore (MP)	25000 MT			8000 MT	11000 MT
7. Bhopal	25000 MT		5000 MT	10000 MT	11000 MT
8. M/s. General Goods (P) Ltd., Indore	Soya Flour annual capacity 10,000 MT. —Current production figures not known.				
9. Soya Products & Research Association Nareilly	All types of Soya products. 900 MT per year. —Current production figures not known.				
10. Pantnagar Soya Milk Products Noida Complex	10,000 litres per day Soya milk. Present level of production not known.				
11. MBI Modern Bakeries (I) Ltd.	Proposes to set up soya bean processing plant in Madhya Pradesh for which proposals are being formulated. MBI is producting Soyal oil, Soya meal etc., at its solvent extraction plant, at Ujjain.				

Increasing price of Pesticides Weedicides and Insecticides

6836. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government are taking to curb the ever increasing prices of pesticides, insecticides, weedicides etc. in the country ;

(b) steps taken to maintain its quality and avoidance of impure or spurious products being dumped in the market ;

(c) whether the Pesticides Association of India have offered to cooperate with Government in reducing the price level and maintaining quality standard to benefit the agriculturists ; and

(d) if so, the decision Government have taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: (a) Some of the major steps taken by the Government to check the rise in the price of pesticides are as under:—

(i) Pesticides have been placed under the Essential Commodity Act, 1977 ;

(ii) Government is encouraging indigenous production of pesticides to break the monopoly and to bring healthy competition in the market ;

(iii) Import policy relating to pesticides has been liberalised by placing them under open General Licence ;

(iv) Advising the State Govts. to maintain buffer stocks of commonly used pesticides and improving the distribution system by ensuring their timely availability ;

(v) To supplement the availability position, 8 commonly used and indigenously manufactured pesticides are being allocated to States ;

(vi) to improvement distribution, pesticides are being made available through multichannel system ; and

(vii) Assistance is being extended on the cost of pesticides through various schemes.

(b) The following steps have been taken by the Government to maintain the quality of pesticides and avoidance of impure products being sold in the market are as under:—

(i) There are 27 State Pesticides Testing Laboratories at present ;

(ii) The Central Insecticides Laboratory with its 3 units at Faridabad, Hyderabad and Bombay has been mainly assisting in analysis of pesticides from 12 States/UTs where Pesticides Quality Control Laboratories are not existing/not fully functioning ; and

(iii) Indian Standard Institute has been requested to enforce rigorously their certification mark licensing schemes.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No specific decision is called for.

Schemes undertaken by State Cooperative Banks and other Cooperative Organisations regarding Widows, Unemployed and Disabled

6837. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what schemes have been formulated/undertaken by the State Cooperative Banks and other Cooperative Organisations in regard to

widows, disabled persons, and unemployed in the rural areas ; and

(b) funds allocated for the purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b). Progressive expansion of activities of cooperatives will generate additional employment opportunities to the unemployed in rural areas. A major emphasis in cooperative development is on helping the weaker sections including widows, by providing them assistance through the existing societies of organising separate societies for them for certain activities. The Government of India had issued guide lines to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations about the promotion of cooperatives of disabled persons. It was also suggested that such cooperatives should be helped with supply of raw materials and other inputs and marketing facilities for their products. The State Govts. and Union Territory Administrations were also advised to formulate special schemes and provide adequate funds in the Sixth Plan and Annual Plans for helping the physically handicapped etc.

Conference on involvement of cooperatives in Sixth Plan

6838. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Cooperative Union of India had organised a conference on involvement of cooperatives in Sixth Five-Year Plan ; and

(b) steps taken to implement the recommendations pertaining to Government of India of the conference ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and b). The National Cooperative Union of India had organised a National Conference on Strategy for implementation of cooperative programmes in the Sixth Five-Year Plan on 14th August, 1981. The recommendations of this Conference related to the strengthening of the village level cooperative structure, expansion of the activities of the federal cooperatives, promotion of professional management, development of cooperatives for weaker sections, monitoring of the programmes at various levels as also the role of Government in the development of cooperatives. Regarding the role of Government in the development of cooperatives, the recommendations of the Conference mainly related to the monitoring of the programmes, removal of restrictive provisions in Cooperative Legislation, strengthening of audit of cooperatives, coordination between public sector and cooperative organisations and assignment of dominant role to cooperatives in certain sectors where cooperatives have done well. These recommendations are in line with the policy of the Government. The NCUI have not approached the Government, for action on any of the specific recommendations arising from the Conference.

New varieties of Soyabean and Groundnut developed by Punjab Agricultural University

6839. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two new varieties, one each of groundnut and soyabean, have been developed by the Punjab Agricultural University and released for general cultivation in Punjab ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) the two varieties are M-197 of groundnut and SL-4 of soyabean. The groundnut variety is reported to mature in 123 days with an yield around 18 q/ha. It has an oil content of 49.5% with 70% shelling.

The soyabean variety matures in 106 days and yield around 13 q/ha. It has uniform medium sized creamy grains with field tolerance to yellow mosaic virus.

Resolution of the United Nation's Centre for Human Settlements

6841. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any action has been taken to implement the resolutions adopted at various conferences of the United Nation's Centre for Human Settlements for development of low cost infrastructure shelters and community services and mobilization of finance ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps envisaged to pay an early attention in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Government of India have been an active participant in UNCHS Sessions. India has always been in the forefront in formulating programmes emphasising amelioration of the living conditions of the poor. This will be evident from the various schemes and programmes approved in the Plan. The Sixth Plan provides for an allocation of Rs. 353.50 crores under the MNP for provision of house-sites and construction assistance to the rural landless. The scheme provides for grant of construction assistance of Rs. 500 per family.

Institutional finance for housing is available from LIG, GIC and HUDCO, 55% of HUDCO's finance is earmarked for economically weaker sections and low income group. The States are being constantly urged to conform to the Plan priorities which have a bias towards the urban and rural poor and ensure that the Plan targets are met. The 19th Meeting of the Central Council of Ministers for Urban Development and Local Self Government also took a decision to that effect.

As a member of the United Nations, India is committed to the goal of International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade and will strive to provide to the maximum number of people of the country safe drinking water and hygienic waste disposal facilities during the period 1981-91. In the context of achieving the goal of the Decade, a beginning has been made by considerably stepping up the outlay for the Water Supply and Sanitation Sector in the Sixth Plan. The outlay for the Water Supply and Sanitation Sector in the Sixth Plan is more than Rs. 3900 crores compared to about Rs. 1030 crores in the Fifth Plan (1974-79). The emphasis in the Sixth Five Year Plan is on drinking water supply to problem villages for which a provision of Rs. 2007.11 crores has been included in the outlay mentioned above. The effort during the Sixth Plan will be to cover all the identified problem villages with atleast one source of safe potable water available throughout the year.

In the field of urban development, emphasis is on environmental improvement of slums by providing paved pathways, safe drinking water supply and improved sanitation and drainage conditions for improvement of the physical quality of life of the urban poor.

Deaths of Animals in Kaziranga National Park Due to Rinderpest

6842. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether about 300 water buffaloes and at least four rhinos died of rinderpest in the Kaziranga National Park last year;

(b) whether the disease was brought in by cattle illegally driven in to graze in the Park and had spread all over the sanctuary; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to check the spread of the disease and to check the illegal grazing in the sanctuary?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) As a result of an outbreak of Rinderpest last year, 146 wild buffaloes and 7 wild boars died in Kaziranga National Park. No Rhinos dies of Rinderpest.

(b) It seems that rinderpest infection had spread into the park from the adjoining villages which have a large cattle population.

(c) The State authorities took necessary steps to control the epidemic under the guidance and assistance of the Central Government and the Indian Veterinary Research Institute. As a result, the epidemic was contained by the end of May, 1981. Measures have also been taken to prevent illegal entry of cattle into the national park.

Urban Land Ceiling and Regulation Act

6843. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

a) whether an important factor responsible for complicating the urban housing problem in Delhi is the Urban Land Ceiling and Regulation Act, 1976 :

(b) if so, the steps taken to amend the same :

(c) whether it is a fact that there are too many organizations for land development ; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) The housing problem in Delhi appears to be due mainly to factors like general inflationery trends, shortage of serviced land and building materials and increased influx of migrants into urban areas. The restrictions imposed by the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 may also have been one of the contributory factors.

(b) Proposals to amend the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 are in process.

(c) No, Sir presuming that the question relates to Delhi.

(d) Does not arise.

International Primate meet at Jodhpur

6844. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a three-day international primate meet was held at Jodhpur from 17 to 19 February, 1982;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and decisions arrived at; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken in the field of primate biology like ecology, population dynamics, morphology, physiology and the use of primates in biomedicine experiments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) An International Symposium on Primates was organised at Jodhpur from 17th to 20th February, 1982 by the Zoology Department of Jodhpur University.

(b) The final recommendations of the Symposium have not been received so far.

(c) Necessary action would be taken after the final recommendations are received and examined.

Construction by D. D. A.

6845. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of construction taken place in Delhi through Delhi Development Authority for the last three years and the amount spent in each;

(b) the details of the expenditure in this respect;

(c) whether these works were done through contractors; and

(d) if so, the details of the contractors who have taken up each work ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) to (d). The D. D. A. has constructed various categories of buildings, such as flats, commercial buildings, schools kiosks and also roads, development works (such as sewerage, water supply and drainage etc.) The total expenditure incurred on construction by the D. D.A. during the last three years is as under :—

Head	78-79	79-80	80-81
	(Rs. in lakhs)		
1. Works & Dev. Schemes	245.19	133.89	271.95
2. Const. of houses/ shops	1857.18	2734.97	5637.70
3. Dev. of land	885.20	560.61	1154.75
4. Constn. of roads other than those included in Dev. Schemes	5.48	4.20	8.67
5. Improvement facilites in JJR colonies	126.48	37.55	1768.13
6. Deposit works & another plan schemes	113.53	126.46	1050.65
7. Const. of Indoor Stadium at I.P. Estate	—	—	495.08
	3233.06	3597.68	10386.93

The works are undertaken normally through the contrators but some minor miscellaneous and maintenance works are also done departmentally. As several thousands contractors were involved in the construction of D.D.A. works during the last three years the time & labour spent for collecting and compiling the information in this regard will not be commensurate with the results sought to be achieved.

Amount spent for Fisheries

6846. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount spent for fisheries in the last two Five Year Plans so far ;

(b) the amount so far spent for the welfare of fishermen through the last two Five Year Plans ;

(c) the welfare measures so far implemented for the fishermen ; and

(d) the welfare measures proposed to be implemented for fishermen during the Sixth Five Year Plan period and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Total amount spent for fisheries in the last two Five Year Plans is as under :—

4th Plan	—	Rs. 54.11 crores
5th Plan	—	Rs. 134.98 crores

(b) Separate figures of plan expenditure exclusively for welfare of fishermen are not available. However, the National Cooperative Development Corporation has provided an assistance of about Rs. 695 lakhs to various fisheries cooperatives from the beginning of the 5th plan upto 1979-80.

(c) Special programmes such as loan and subsiby for the purchase of boats ; fishery requisites ; training of fishermen ; subsidy for fish pond improvement ; and the inputs, extension support for carrying out pisciculture, etc. are carried out in the States and Union Territories. Schemes are also implemented for fishermen-housing. Some of the State Governments have created Fishermen Relief Fund for welfere schemes for fishermen.

(d) The above programmes/schemes are being continued during the 6th Plan period.

Amount for Coconut Development under Sixth Plan

6847. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount proposed to be spent for coconut development in the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the details of the schemes in which, the agencies through which and the State for which such amount is proposed to be spent ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) An outlay of Rs. 8.06 crores is proposed to be spent by the Government of India for the development of coconut during the Sixth Plan period.

(b) The coconut development programmes will be implemented by the State Governments, Coconut Development Board and Agricultural

Refinance Development Corporation. The details of the programmes are as under :

I. Centrally Sponsored Schemes

1. Package programme on coconut development :

	Rs.
Government of India's share	210 lakhs
State Government's share	210 lakhs

II. Coconut Development Board's Proposals

1. Project for the expansion of area under coconut ;
2. Project for coconut plantation on canal embankments in Orissa State ;
3. Project for the production of quality coconut seedlings ;
4. Project for the establishment of hybrid seed garden and pilot hybrid testing Centres in Tamil Nadu ;
5. Project for the establishment of a coconut technology development centre ;
6. Project for establishment of coconut growers Cooperatives/ Organisations for promoting primary processing and marketing activities;
7. Project for providing financial assistance to coconut growers for removal of coconut wilt affected coconut palms in Kerala State.

The outlay proposed for the above schemes is as under :—

	Rs.
Coconut Development Board share	496.20 lakhs
Institutional finance	600.00 lakhs
State Government's share	185.13 lakhs

The Centrally Sponsored Schemes on Coconut are being implemented in Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Maharashtra, Assam, West Bengal and Goa.

The schemes proposed by the Coconut Development Board are proposed to be implemented in Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Maharashtra, Gujarat, West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Goa-Daman and Diu, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Pondicherry and Tripura.

Problems being created by Rivers Kosi, Kamala and Bagmati

6848. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the replies given to Starred Question No. 207 regarding Western Kosi Canal and Unstarred Question No. 2341 regarding construction of Western Kosi Canal in Nepalese Territory on 8 March, 1982 and state :

(a) whether the rivers like Kosi, Kamala and Bagmati be being in floods and drought in successive turns and create chronic problems for rail, road and river communications ;

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to undertake, in these main, Multipurpose projects, without wasting time, energy and resources over only flood prevention, earth work entailing wide spread of corruption and wastage; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) The areas in these river besins are subject to floods. However, these are not drought prone.

(b) and (c). The possibility of constructing storage dams on these rivers exists only in Nepal. The Government of Nepal have already been requested to consider proposals for construction of multi-purpose dams on these rivers for mutual benefits. These can be taken up if the Government of Nepal agree to the construction of storage dams on these rivers on their territory. Till such time, to prevent flooding in India flood embankments have to be constructed.

Irrigation Schemes affected by non-availability of construction materials

6849. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been apprised of the fact that owing to the shortfalls in supplies of construction materials, especially cement, the ambitious targets of creating a total irrigation potential of 70 million hectares by the end of Sixth Plan period may not be achieved;

(b) which of the irrigation schemes of West Bengal have already been affected due to the non-supply of construction materials, particularly cement; and

(c) what are the steps that are being taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a)to(c). There have only been general complaints about shortage of cement. Even so it has been nearly possible to achieve the targets in the first two years of the Sixth Plan. The Central Government have set up a Monitoring Cell in the Department of Industrial Development to review the supply position of cement to irrigation and power projects. A quantity of 6 million tonnes of cement has been earmarked for the irrigation and power projects during the year 1982-83.

The other main item of short supply was coal. The actual constraint, however, was movement of coal from the collieries to the projects. It has now been arranged that 15 rakes per month of coal would be allotted to irrigation projects.

Monthly allocation of Wheat for Public Distribution Roller Flour Mills

6850. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state what was the monthly allocation of wheat for Public distribution to Roller Flour Mills and N. R. E. P. from August, 1980 to February, 1982 for each of the States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : Statement No. I showing monthly allocation of wheat for Public Distribution System and Roller Flour Mills from August, 1980 to February, 1982 for each of the States/Union Territories and Statement No. II indicating allotments of wheat during 1980-81 and 1981-82 for N. R. E. P. are laid on the table of the House. *[Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3857/82*]*

Unauthorised Construction on Government Land

6851. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9586 on 4th May, 1981 regarding unauthorised construction on Government land at the ending point of C-5, Block Lawrence Road, Delhi-35 and the assurance implemented on 23rd November, 1981 and state :

(a) what further action has been taken to remove the unauthorised construction; and

(b) whether Government will further investigate the matter to find out about the illegal activities being carried out in the said structure?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that a stay order issued by the court in this case is still in operation.

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

Scheme for Housing Construction in Orissa

6852. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State of Orissa has approached the Central Government for approval of some schemes for construction in that State;

(b) if so, what financial assistance has been sought from the Central Government as well as from other agencies for the purpose; and

(c) what is the Central Government's plan to assist the State Government during the current financial year as well as during the Sixth Five Year Plan period in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING : (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) The Central assistance for the State sector plan schemes, including housing, is given to the States in the form of 'block loans' and 'block grants' without their being tied to any scheme. Within plan provisions, the State Governments are free to formulate and implement various housing schemes according to their needs and priorities. Besides, loan assistance for housing is also available to State Governments from Life Insurance Corporation, General Insurance Corporation, Housing & Urban Development Corporation and the Scheduled Commercial Banks.

(b) The State Govt. intimated a demand of Rs. 4 crores for LIC/GIC loan for housing for the year 1981-82. During 1981-82, the State Govt. submitted 16 schemes to Housing & Urban Development Corporation which had a loan component of Rs. 9.6 crores.

(c) The Sixth Plan outlay (1980-85) and Annual Plan outlay for 1981-82 for Housing, including Police housing, are Rs. 21 crores and Rs. 4.79 crores respectively. Annual Plan outlay for housing excluding Police housing, for 1982-83 is Rs. 4.57 crores. The State Govt. has also been allocated Rs. 219 lakhs of LIC loan and Rs. 88 lakhs of GIC loan during 1981-82. Apart from this, during the year 1981-82, HUDCO has also sanctioned 13 housing schemes with HUDCO's loan component of Rs. 7.70 crores. Besides, 18 schemes with HUDCO's loan assistance of Rs. 5.43 crores are in the pipeline.

Support Price for Potatoes

6853. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have shown its interest in favour of starting a support price operation for potatoes if the State Government were also willing to share the losses;

(b) if so, whether some States had also been consulted in this regard; and

(c) If so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Government has written to the Government of U.P.

(b) and (c). The Central Government has offered to the Government of U.P. that the Government of India is willing to share the losses incurred by Provincial Cooperative Federation (PCF) over the purchase of potatoes in the current year provided the State Government agreed to bear 50% of the losses.

फारेस्ट रेंज अधिकारियों (आई) को शिक्षा देना

6854. **श्री नरसिंह मकवाना** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) फारेस्ट रेंज अधिकारियों (आई) को शिक्षा देने के लिए क्या प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं और किन स्थानों पर ऐसे प्रबन्ध हैं और वहां पर प्रति वर्ष कितने व्यक्तियों को शिक्षा दी जा सकती है;

(ख) वृक्षारोपण की सरकारी नीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए कितने फारेस्ट रेंज अधिकारियों (आई) की आवश्यकता है और क्या इन सभी को शिक्षा देने सम्बन्धी प्रबन्ध करना संभव होगा;

(ग) क्या गुजरात सरकार ने फारेस्ट रेंज अधिकारियों (आई) को शिक्षा देने का प्रबन्ध करने का दायित्व स्वयं लेने के लिए कोई आवेदन-पत्र दिया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस पर कब तक निर्णय ले लिए जाने की संभावना है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) वन रेंज अधिकारियों को वन राजिक प्रशिक्षण महाविद्यालयों में शिक्षा दी जाती है । ये महाविद्यालय देहरादून (उ० प्र०), चन्द्रपुर (महाराष्ट्र), कोइम्बटूर (तमिलनाडू), कुरसियांग (पश्चिम बंगाल), बालघाट (म० प्रदेश), हल्द्वानी (उ० प्र०), राजपिपला (गुजरात), अगुल (उड़ीसा), जबलपुर (म० प्रदेश) तथा चिखाल्ड (महाराष्ट्र) में हैं । इन महाविद्यालयों में प्रति वर्ष 800 व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जा सकता है ।

(ख) छटी योजना अवधि के दौरान अपेक्षित वन रेंज अधिकारियों की संख्या 4,000 बतायी गयी है । इन अधिकारियों को प्रशिक्षण देना सम्भव होगा ।

(ग) और (घ) गुजरात सरकार का ऐसा कोई आवेदन नहीं है । तथापि, गुजरात सरकार ने 1979 से राजपिपला में एक वन राजिक प्रशिक्षण महाविद्यालय स्थापित किया है ।

Crop Insurance Scheme

6855. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have got any proposal to introduce crop insurance for those farmers who have less than 5 acres of wet land or 10 acres of dry land; and

(b) if so, details thereof and when the proposed scheme would be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) There is no separate Crop Insurance Schemes for those farmers who have less than 5 acres of wet land or 10 acres of dry land. The existing scheme is a pilot crop insurance scheme operated by the General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC). It is voluntary and based on area approach. The areas for operating the scheme are selected by the GIC in consultation with State Governments. The pilot scheme is operated only in areas where non-indemnifiable limit does not exceed 30 per cent and the premium rate is assessed at 5 per cent or less. The premium rate as well as indemnity for the selected crops is uniform for all insured farmers within each basic unit of area selected irrespective of actual yield per borrower.

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

Export of Rice by FCI

6856. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) quantity of rice exported by the FCI in 1981 ;

(b) has there been any official complaint against the FCI regarding the export of rice ; and

(c) if so, what is Government's reaction thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTRE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) The quantity of non-basmati rice exported by Food Corporation of India during 1981 is about 332 thousand tonnes.

(b) No official complaint in regard to quality or quantity of rice exported by Food Corporation of India during 1981 has been received so far.

(c) Does not arise.

Damage to Crops due to Ruin and Snow

6857. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether untimely rain and snow this year has caused heavy damage to crops ;

(b) if so, whether the States have urged the Centre to give suitable financial assistance to compensate the farmers ; and

(c) the names of the States which have made the request the amounts sought and those given ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) No Sir. However, certain States have reported some damage to crops by the hailstorm.

(b) and (c). The information is as follows :

Madhya Pradesh :

The State Government asked for an assistant of Rs. 6,600 lakhs to meet the situation arising out of drought and hailstorm. A Central Team visited M.P. between 26th & 27th March, 1982. After the receipt of the report of the Central team, the matter will be processed further.

Haryana :

There was hailstorm in some parts of the State and the State Government requested for an ad hoc grant

of Rs. 1000 lakhs pending a detailed Memorandum. The Government of India, however, sanctioned Rs. 300 lakhs as ways and means advance to the State Government.

Himachal Pradesh :

The State Government has asked for Gentral assistance of Rs. 1424.64 lakhs vide its Memorandum received on 29-3-82 to meet the situation arising out of heavy rains and snow. This is under consideration.

Rajasthan :

The Government of Rajasthan through its Memorandum received on 29-3-82 has requested for Central assistance of Rs. 3220.00 lakhs to meet the situation arising out of damage to crops due to hailstorm.

This is under consideration.

Food for Work Programme under new Twenty Point Programme

6858. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to reassess the requirement of the States for foodgrains for running the food for work programme because of the emphasis under the new 20-Point Programme ;

(b) whether States have been asked to fix definite targets and achieve them within a time bound programme ; and

(c) whether all the States have been making full use of the allotments made to them for the said programme during 1980 and 1981 and if not, the names of the States who have failed to do it and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : (a) The major portion of assistance under NREP is now given in the form of cash funds. For the year 1982-83, an amount of Rs. 190 crores has been agreed to for being provided for implementation of National Rural Employment Programme. An equal amount has to be added by the State Governments. Quantity of foodgrains to be allocated to States/UTs under the programme will depend upon overall allocations of the foodgrains to be made for the year 1982-83.

(b) The targets to be achieved under the programme in each State/UT depend upon the resources made available to them, as also the shelf of projects prepared by them.

(c) NREP being a continuing programme, part of the funds remain in the pipeline all the time and hence, the utilisation is not 100% at any point of time. The following States/UTs have not done well under the programme during the year 1981-82 :

1. Bihar 2. Jammu & Kashmir 3. Manipur 4. Sikkim 5. Meghalaya 6. Arunachal Pradesh 7. A & N Islands 8. Pondicherry.

Seminar on "Shelters"

6859. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the D.D.A. held a seminar recently on "Shelters" and the seminar has stressed upon the need for a review of the existing regulations on land acquisition, development and disposal of land in Delhi;

(b) whether the seminar has also suggested that the private entrepreneurs should also be associated with the Government in solving the housing needs of the people in the capital; and

(c) whether Government have accepted the above suggestions and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) The seminar organised by the Delhi Development Authority recently on "Shelter" was one of a series of such seminars being organised by them for the Perspective Plan for Delhi 1981-2001. The subject of the policy of land acquisition, development and disposal as a subsidiary topic also came up for discussion in this seminar.

(b) This suggestion along with a number of other suggestions were discussed in the seminar. No specific recommendation in this direction was made in the seminar.

(c) Does not arise.

जम्मू क्षेत्र में भूकम्प

6860. **श्री हरीश रावत :** क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जम्मू क्षेत्र में हाल ही के भूकम्प से कितने व्यक्ति मरे; और

(ख) इस भूकम्प के कारण क्या हैं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में उप मन्त्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी) : (क) सरकार को 22 फरवरी, 1982 को जम्मू और कश्मीर क्षेत्र में अभी हाल में आए भूचाल की वजह से हुई मानव मौत के बारे में कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ख) विगत में इस क्षेत्र में आए अन्य भूचालों की तरह यह भूचाल भी ज़मीन के भूगर्भ में चट्टानों के खिसकने की वजह से आया था।

सिंचाई क्षमता

6861. **श्री हरीश रावत :** क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में इस समय कितनी सिंचाई क्षमता है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : जून, 1981 के अन्त तक वृहद, मध्यम तथा लघु सिंचाई परियोजनाओं से सृजित की गई कुल सिंचाई क्षमता 58.95 मिलियन हैक्टेयर थी।

Sugar Factory in Sahajahanpur District

6862. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Uttar Pradesh have requested for the grant of licence for establishing a Sugar Mill at Puwayan in District Shahjahanpur; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken in this connection?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The proposal for establishing a sugar mill at Puwayan in District Sahajahanpur had been considered by the Licencing Committee on 10-3-1981 and a prima facie letter of rejection was issued by 31-3-1981. A representation from the factory, duly recommended by the State Government of U.P., has been received against the prima facie rejection.

This representation will be considered along with the applications received for sugar projects from other States on the basis of the guidelines indicated in the Press Note dated 4th July, 1980 as also keeping in view the inter-state/inter-regional and backward areas priority.

अन्तर्राज्यीय विवादों के कारण अनुमोदन के लिये पड़ी हुई उत्तर प्रदेश की सिंचाई योजनाएं

6863. **श्री हरीश रावत** : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अन्तर्राज्यीय विवादों के कारण उत्तर प्रदेश की कितनी योजनाएं अनुमोदन के लिए पड़ी हुई हैं; और

(ख) यदि ये योजनाएं कार्यान्वित की जाती है तो इससे उत्तर प्रदेश की वर्तमान सिंचाई क्षमता में कितनी वृद्धि होने की संभावना है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश की केवल किशाऊ बांध परियोजना अन्तर्राज्यिक विवाद के कारण लम्बित पड़ी है ।

(ख) इस स्कीम से 2.71 लाख हैक्टेयर अतिरिक्त क्षेत्र में सिंचाई की व्यवस्था होगी ।

Guidelines for Implementation of Urban Land Ceiling Act, 1976

6864. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) what are the quidelines for implementation of amendment made by the Government recently in Urban Land Ceiling Act ;

(b) what are the rights which have been given to the State Governments and what are the powers which are with the Central Government and what are the details of the subject matters on which there would be concurrent jurisdiction of both the Central Government and the State Govenments ; and

(c) what matters would be required to be referred to the Central Government by the State Governments ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) No amendment has been made to the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976.

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

Drinking Water Supply Projects in Uttar Pradesh

6865. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) what are the drinking water supply projects in Uttar Pradesh financed by Central Government or any of its agencies ;

(b) details thereof ;

(c) whether Government of India are having any assessment made regarding implementation of these projects ; and

(d) if so, the details of the assessment of progress made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The information is given in the attached statement.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) As against schemes for 2600 villages sanctioned under the Programme for Central financial assistance since its inception in 1977-78, 840 problem villages have been provided with drinking water supply, in addition to 168 non-problem villages in Uttar Pradesh upto September, 1981.

Statement

Name of district	No. of villages for which schemes have been cleared under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme
Allahabad	373
Ghazipur	346
Jaunpur	424
Rae Bareily	93
Varanasi	368
Agra	359
Banda	27
Manipur	30
Jhansi	32
Saharanpur	151
Pauri	37
Nainital	164
Almora	19
Pithogarh	46
Jalaun	1
Moradabad	9
Chamoli	9
Uttar Kashi	10
Tehri	32
Dehradun	60
Unnao	10
Total	2600

छोटे, सीमान्त तथा भूमिहीन किसान

6866. **श्री कुम्भा राम आर्य :** क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कितने छोटे, सीमांत तथा भूमिहीन किसान और कृषि श्रमिक हैं ; और

(ख) छोटे तथा भूमिहीन किसानों के अतिरिक्त किसानों की संख्या कितनी है और उनके पास भूमि का कितना क्षेत्रफल है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) : (क) और (ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

संख्या	श्रेणी	संख्या (मिलियन में)	क्षेत्र (मिलियन हैक्टे. में)
(क)	परिचालन जोतों वाले सीमान्त किसान (1 हैक्टेयर तक)	44.53	17.50
(ख)	परिचालन जोतों वाले छोटे किसान (1-2 हैक्टेयर के बीच)	14.70	20.86
(ग)	अन्य किसान	22.29	124.78
(घ)	कृषि श्रमिक	53.37	

विशेष टिप्पणी : (I) (क), (ख) और (ग) 1976-77 कृषि गणना के अनुसार अनुमानित।
(II) (घ) जनगणना 1981 के अनुसार।

पशु चिकित्सा कालेज

6867. **श्री कुम्भा राम आर्य** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कितने और किन-किन स्थानों में पशु चिकित्सा कालेज हैं ;

(ख) इनमें से शहरी क्षेत्रों और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अलग-अलग कितने और किन स्थानों में पशु चिकित्सा कालेज हैं ; और

(ग) शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अलग-अलग कितने पशु चिकित्सा अस्पताल हैं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) और (ख) 22 महाविद्यालय है। देश में स्थानवार पशु चिकित्सा कालेज की संख्या से संबंधित विवरण संलग्न किया जा रहा है।

(ग) वर्ष 1980-81 के अन्त तक लगभग 12,993 पशु चिकित्सालय (जिसमें औषधालय सम्मिलित हैं) थे जिसमें से करीब 7,586 ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में और करीब 5,407 शहरी क्षेत्रों में थे। इन पशु चिकित्सालयों और औषधालयों के अतिरिक्त लगभग 15,000 वेटरिनरी स्टाकमेन सेंटर वेटरिनरी एड सेंटर भी देश में कार्य करते हैं। ये अधिकतर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्थित हैं।

विवरण

देश में स्थानवार पशु चिकित्सा कालेज की संख्या से सम्बन्धित विवरण

	कालेज	शहरी/ ग्रामीण
1.	पशु चिकित्सा विज्ञान और पशुपालन कालेज, आन्ध्र प्रदेश कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, हैदराबाद (आन्ध्र प्रदेश)	ग्रामीण
2.	पशु चिकित्सा विज्ञान और पशुपालन रांची कालेज, कांके, रांची (बिहार)	ग्रामीण
3.	केरल पशु चिकित्सा कालेज और अनुसंधान संस्थान मन्नुथि, त्रिचूर (केरल)	ग्रामीण
4.	पशु चिकित्सा विज्ञान कालेज और पशुपालन तथा पशुधन अनुसंधान संस्थान, मऊ (मध्य प्रदेश)	ग्रामीण
5.	मैसूर पशु चिकित्सा कालेज हैब्बल, बंगलौर (कर्नाटक)	ग्रामीण
6.	पशु चिकित्सा औषध कालेज, गोविन्द बल्लभ पंत कृषि एवं प्रौद्योगिकी विश्वविद्यालय, पंतनगर, नैनीताल (उत्तर प्रदेश)	ग्रामीण
7.	पशु चिकित्सा कालेज दांतीवाडा, जिला बनास-कांठा (गुजरात)	ग्रामीण
8.	बिहार पशु चिकित्सा कालेज, पटना (बिहार)	ग्रामीण
9.	पशु चिकित्सा विज्ञान तथा पशुपालन कालेज, जबलपुर (मध्य प्रदेश)	ग्रामीण
10.	पशु चिकित्सा विज्ञान तथा पशुपालन उड़ीसा कृषि प्रौद्योगिकी विश्वविद्यालय, भुवनेश्वर (उड़ीसा)	ग्रामीण
11.	आंध्र पशु चिकित्सा कालेज तिरुपति (आंध्र प्रदेश)	शहरी

12. असम पशु चिकित्सा कालेज, खानपाड़ा, गोहाटी (असम) — शहरी

13. परभनी पशु चिकित्सा कालेज; परभनी (महाराष्ट्र) — शहरी

14. बंगाल पशु चिकित्सा कालेज, बेलगछिया, कलकत्ता-37 (पश्चिमी बंगाल) — शहरी

15. मद्रास पशु चिकित्सा कालेज, वेपेरी, मद्रास-7 (तमिलनाडू) — शहरी

16. बम्बई पशु चिकित्सा कालेज, परेल बम्बई (महाराष्ट्र) — शहरी

17. नागपुर पशु चिकित्सा कालेज, नागपुर (महाराष्ट्र) — शहरी

18. पशु चिकित्सा विज्ञान तथा पशुपालन गुजरात कालेज, आनन्द (गुजरात) — शहरी

19. पशु चिकित्सा और पशु विज्ञान कालेज, उदयपुर विश्वविद्यालय, बीकानेर (राजस्थान) — शहरी

20. पशु चिकित्सा औषध कालेज हरियाणा कृषि विश्वविद्यालय हिसार (हरियाणा) — शहरी

21. पशु चिकित्सा औषध कालेज पंजाब कृषि विश्व-विद्यालय, लुधियाना (पंजाब) — शहरी

22. पशु चिकित्सा विज्ञान तथा पशुपालन कालेज, मथुरा (उत्तर प्रदेश) — शहरी

देश में दुधारू पशुओं की संख्या

6868. **श्री कुम्भा राम आर्य :** क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कुल कितने दुधारू पशु हैं; और

(ख) शहरों और गांवों में इनकी संख्या कितनी है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) पशुधन-संगणना के माध्यम से दुधारू गौपशुओं सहित पशुधन का ब्योरा हर पांच वर्ष के बाद एकत्र किया जाता है। पिछली अखिल भारतीय संगणना 1977 में की गई थी। उक्त संगणना के अनुसार देश में कुल दुधारू गौपशुओं की संख्या निम्नलिखित है :—

	अनन्तिम (हजार में)	
	गाय	भैंस
(1) दुधारू	23,212	17,000
(2) अन्य	34,630	14,896
	57,842	31,896

(ख) उनका ग्रामीण-शहरी ब्योरा निम्न प्रकार था :—

	गाय	भैंस
ग्रामीण	54949.90	30301.20
शहरी	2892.10	1594.80
योग	57842	31896

Production and Consumption of Sugar

6869, SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state what is the latest State-wise production and distribution (consumption) of sugar in the country and the comparative figure for the last three years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : The State-wise figures of sugar production during the current 1981-82 sugar season upto 22nd March as also the figures of despatches for internal consumption from factories in these producing States upto the same date along with comparative figures for the corresponding period during the last 3 sugar seasons are shown in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3858/82]

The consuming State-wise figures of internal consumption of indigenous sugar from October to December in the current 1981-82 season and the comparative figures during the corresponding period in the last 3 sugar seasons are shown in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3858/82]

बिना ग्राम पंचायत वाले राज्य

6870. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या **ग्रामीण विकास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ऐसे कौन-कौन से राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र हैं जिनमें इस समय ग्राम पंचायतें, पंचायत-समितियां और जिला-परिषदें नहीं हैं तथा यह स्थिति कब-कब से है और उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) : मेघालय तथा नागालैंड राज्यों और लक्षद्वीप तथा मिजोरम संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में ग्राम पंचायतें, पंचायत समितियां और जिला परिषदें नहीं हैं । इन राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने पंचायती राज प्रणाली जिसे पहली बार 1959 में लागू किया गया था, के स्थानीय हालातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए नहीं अपनाया है ।

गन्दी बस्तियों की समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए धन राशि का आबंटन

6871. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्वतन्त्रता-प्राप्ति के 34 वर्ष बाद भी गन्दी बस्तियों की समस्याओं को हल न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) गत पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं तथा छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में पृथक-पृथक रूप से इन समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए कितनी-कितनी धनराशि आबंटित की गई ; और

(ग) उपरोक्त आबंटित धनराशि से प्रत्येक योजना के दौरान, राज्यवार कितने-कितने स्लम साफ किए गए तथा चालू वर्ष में कितने स्लम साफ किए जाएंगे और इस प्रयोजन से प्रत्येक राज्य को कितनी-कितनी धनराशि आबंटित की गई है अथवा किए जाने का विचार है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) गन्दी बस्तियों की समस्या शहरी जनसंख्या में तेजी से वृद्धि तथा आवास और

अन्य सेवाओं की बढ़ती हुई आवश्यकताओं को शहरों द्वारा पूरा न कर पाना है। भारत सरकार गन्दी बस्तियों की समस्या से परिचित है तथा गन्दी बस्तियों के उन्मूलन तथा सुधार के लिए 1956 योजनायें चलाती आ रही है। अप्रैल, 1972 से मार्च, 1974 तक गन्दी बस्ती क्षेत्रों में पर्यावरणीय सुधार की योजना केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में चलाई गई थी। इस योजना को न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के एक भाग के रूप में चलाये जाने के लिए इसको 1-4-1974 से राज्य क्षेत्र में अन्तरित कर दिया गया। इसे अब नये 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम में शामिल किया गया है। गन्दी बस्ती निवासियों के पुनः स्थापन की अपेक्षा जहां तक सम्भव हो, स्थल पर ही गन्दी बस्तियों का उन्नयन करने का प्रयास है।

(ख) और (ग) जब गन्दी बस्ती उन्मूलन योजना केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में थी तब विभिन्न राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दिल्ली को 52.10 करोड़ रुपये तक वित्तीय सहायता का नियतन किया गया था। 1972-73 तक 1973-74 की अवधि के दौरान गन्दी बस्तियों के पर्यावरणीय सुधार के लिए राज्यों तथा दिल्ली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र को केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा लगभग 20 करोड़ रुपये दिये गये थे। 1974-79 की अवधि के दौरान 50 करोड़ रुपये का एक योजना परिव्यय किया गया था। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान गन्दी बस्तियों के पर्यावरणीय सुधार के लिए राज्य क्षेत्र में 151.45 करोड़ रुपये की पूंजी लगाने का प्रावधान है। यह अनुमान लगाया जाता है कि गन्दी बस्ती सुधार योजना के अन्तर्गत मार्च, 1980 के अन्त तक लगभग 68 लाख गन्दी बस्ती निवासियों को लाभ पहुँचाया गया है। राज्यवार ब्योरे उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। छठी योजना कार्यक्रम से लगभग एक करोड़ गन्दी बस्ती निवासियों को लाभान्वित किये जाने की आशा की जाती है। 1981-82 के दौरान इस योजना के लिए राज्य क्षेत्र में 22.19 करोड़ रुपये का परिव्यय था।

Fire in Supreme Court Building

6872. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 105 on 24th August, 1981 regarding fire in Supreme Court Building and state :

(a) whether the suggestions made by the Committee have since been examined ; if so, details thereof ; and

(b) have the recommendations been endorsed ; if not, reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The main recommendations of the Committee are given below :

(i) To conduct immediate survey of Supreme Court building and other office buildings by a team of experts to examine the adequacy of fire alarm/fire fighting arrangements in these buildings.

(ii) To conduct periodical drills for ensuring of proper working of fire alarm/fire fighting systems in public buildings.

(iii) Provision of permanent record room with special vaults and metal cabinets for the safety of Supreme Court documents.

(iv) Use of non-combustible material for air-conditioning ducts.

(v) Use of flame retardant material for false ceiling specially in fire risk prone areas like libraries, record-rooms etc.

(vi) Concealed steel conduit wiring for public buildings.

(vii) Strengthening of security arrangements in Supreme Court buildings.

(viii) Considering the possibility for use of special paint over timber panelling in Court rooms and Chambers of Supreme Court and other public buildings.

(ix) Planned preventive maintenance and inspection of electrical, mechanical and air-conditioning installations in public buildings.

(x) Examination of the existing hierarchical arrangement in the CPWD for providing technical supervision, direction and control to the electrical staff in charge of the installations mentioned above.

(b) The recommendations have been accepted by the Government and Supreme Court and necessary action is being taken to implement the same.

भूमि सुधार कानूनों को लागू करने के लिए किए गए उपाय

6873. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नए बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित करने को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार ने भूमि सुधार कानूनों को लागू करने हेतु आवश्यक उपाय करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को कोई निर्देश जारी किये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों की प्रतिक्रियाएं प्राप्त हुई हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मन्त्रालयों में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) : (क) और (ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार भूमि सुधार मामलों, जो राज्य सरकारों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आते हैं, के सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्देश जारी नहीं करती है। तथापि, बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के सन्दर्भ में उनसे यह अनुरोध किया गया है कि अधिकतम सीमा से फालतू भूमि का शीघ्र वितरण किया जाए और न्यायालयों में लम्बित पड़े मामलों को शीघ्र निपटाने के लिए कदम उठाए जाएं।

(ग) और (घ) कुछेक राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त हुए उत्तरों से यह पता चला है कि वे भारत सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में दिए गये सुझावों के आधार पर उचित कदम उठा रही हैं।

बिहार सरकार द्वारा बनाई गई पेय जल योजनाएं

6874. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने पेय जल की सप्लाई, नगरों के विकास और अन्य आवश्यक सेवाओं में सुधार करने के लिए कोई योजनाएं बनाई हैं ?

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या राज्य सरकार ने ये योजनएं उनके मंत्रालय को भेजी हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या उन्होंने इनमें से कुछ योजनाओं को स्वीकृति प्रदान कर दी है;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है; और

(च) क्या राज्य सरकार ने इन योजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए केन्द्रीय निधि की मांग की है और यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) से (च) पेय जल पूर्ति शहरों का विकास और आवश्यक सेवाओं में सुधार राज्य के विषय हैं। राज्य योजनाओं में दी गई निधियों से योजनाएं राज्य सरकार द्वारा बनायी और कार्यान्वित की जाती हैं । तथापि, केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित त्वरित ग्रामीण जल पूर्ति कार्यक्रम और छोटे तथा मध्यम वर्ग के शहरों की एकीकृत विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों को उनके संसाधनों को पूरा करने के लिए यह मन्त्रालय सहायता देता है। बिहार राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त और इन कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत इस मन्त्रालय द्वारा स्वीकृत योजनाओं का एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

विवरण

1. छोटे और मध्यम दर्जे के शहरों का एकीकृत विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत प्राप्त योजनाएं और स्वीकृत राशि

	शहर का नाम	स्वीकृत राशि (लाख रु० में)
1.	गोपाल गंज	5.00
2.	हाजीपुर	10.00
3.	सहरसा	4.00
4.	डैल्टन गंज	10.00
5.	छपड़ा	10.00
6.	दुमका	5.50
7.	चईबासा	10.50
8.	बेगूसराय	12.50
9.	देवगढ़	26.00
10.	आराह	17.00
11.	हजारीबाग	7.50
12.	बेतीहा	20.00
	जोड़	138.00

राज्य सरकार को 3 और शहरों की परियोजना रिपोर्टें भेजना अपेक्षित था। तथापि, उन्होंने ने सात शहरों नामत: धनबाद, सीतामढ़ी, मधुबनी, कटिहार, पूर्णिया समस्तीपुर और मोतीहारी की परियोजना रिपोर्टें भेजी हैं । राज्य सरकार से स्पष्टीकरण मांगे जा रहे हैं कि 3 शहरों में से किस शहर को इस योजना के अन्तर्गत सहायता के लिए सम्मिलित किया जाना है ।

2. केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित त्वरित ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 1981-82 में प्राप्त/स्वीकृत योजनाएं

योजना की किस्म	प्राप्त योजनाओं की संख्या	शामिल किए गए समस्या-ग्रस्त गांवों की संख्या	अनुमानित लागत (लाख रुपयों में)	स्वीकृत योजनाओं की संख्या	शामिल किए गए समस्या-ग्रस्त गांवों की संख्या	अनुमानित लागत (लाख रुपयों में)
1. नलों द्वारा जल पूर्ति योजना	19	51	163.136	13	33	103.314
2. वही	9	29	85.602	7	24	65.349
3. वही	17	55	147.494	—		
4. वही	7	24	64.406			
5. हैण्ड पम्प सहित नलकूप (टी. डब्ल्यू. एच.पी.) और खोदे गए नल कूप	24,938 टी. डब्ल्यू. एच. पी. और 3,265 खोदे गए नलकूप	लगभग 1800	684.282			
*6. नलों द्वारा जल पूर्ति योजना				3	3	27.673
न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम :						
1. नलों द्वारा जल पूर्ति योजना	1	3	12.500			
2. वही	1	2	36.039			

केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित त्वरित ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 1977-78 से इसके आरम्भ होने से 27.45 लाख की कुल जनसंख्या को (1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार) लाभान्वित करते हुए 1925 गांवों की कुल 1630 ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति योजनाओं का अनुमोदन किया गया जिसकी अनुमानित लागत 1610.457 लाख रु० थी।

2. शेष योजनाओं में से जिनकी मंजूरी नहीं दी गई है, कुछ जांचाधीन हैं और अन्यों को स्पष्टीकरण के लिए राज्य सरकार को लौटा दिया गया है।

*1981 में राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त स्पष्टीकरण के पश्चात् 1980-81 में प्राप्त योजनाओं की मंजूरी दे दी गई थी।

सरकारी कार्यालयों को दिल्ली से बाहर स्थानान्तरित किया जाना

6876. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 22 फरवरी, 1982 के नवभारत टाइम्स में इस आशय के समाचारों की ओर दिलाया गया है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों को दिल्ली से बाहर स्थानान्तरण में अधिकारी लोग बाधा बन रहे हैं। यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(ख) उन मन्त्रालयों के नाम क्या हैं, जिनके कार्यालयों को दिल्ली से बाहर स्थानान्तरित करने का निर्णय लिया गया था और यह निर्णय कब लिया गया था तथा इन कार्यालयों को दिल्ली से बाहर स्थानान्तरित करने में अब तक क्या कठिनाइयां सामने आई हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) और (ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार के कुछ कार्यालयों को दिल्ली से बाहर स्थानान्तरण करने का मामला सरकार के विचाराधीन है। अभी भी अन्तिम निर्णय लिया जाना है। इस परिस्थिति में, अधिकारी वर्ग की ओर से बाधा डालने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Construction of Wells

6878. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the last year's drought and the present drought situation prevailing in some States such as Orissa, Central Government propose to undertake any programme for construction of wells during the Sixth Five Year Plan in that state :

(b) whether this programme includes deepening and renovating of the existing wells to develop useful water sources; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) to (c). Drinking water supply through wells and other methods is a State subject. Schemes are formulated and implemented by State Governments from funds provided in the State plans. However, Central assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme is provided to State Governments to supplement their resources for the supply of safe drinking water to identified problem villages. During the Sixth Plan the effort will be to cover all the identified problem villages with at least one source of safe potable water available throughout the year. The sources will be sanitary wells, tube-wells, piped water supply schemes etc. as appropriate. In additional Advance Plan Assistance is also sanctioned by the Central Government to States for drought relief, where required.

Assessment of Progress of Agricultural Projects in Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal

6879. SHRI ARJUN SETHI :
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any assessment has been made regarding the progress of

a number of agricultural projects in Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa ;

(b) whether any World Bank's team has also made any study in this regard ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) to (d). The performance of all World Bank assisted agricultural projects including those in the States of Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal are monitored on a regular basis by project implementing authorities as well as the World Bank.

Projects for strengthening agricultural extension infrastructure are being implemented in the States of Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal with World Bank assistance. In the case of Orissa Extension Project, the latest World Bank Team has expressed satisfaction at the progress of implementation. In the case of Bihar, the team has expressed the view that major difficulties in project implementation have now been overcome. In respect of the West Bengal Extension Project the team has noted the good work being done in the field and has drawn the attention of the State Government to ascertain problems such as filling up of posts, purchase of vehicles necessary for project implementation.

Bihar and Orissa also participate in the National Seed Project and the World Bank Team reviewing this project has stated that the pace of the project implementation has improved significantly and that it was encouraged by the commendable efforts being made by the various agencies involved in its implementation.

An evaluation report brought out by the National Council of Applied Economic Research commends the success of Fish Farmers' Development Agencies under the Inland Fisheries project in the three States in creating an awareness among/ the people for/increasing fish production and the employment opportunities which this offered.

The findings and views of the monitoring teams are taken into account by the project implementing authorities.

Acquisition of Land in Delhi

6880. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased state :

(a) whether his Ministry had set up an expert group to look into the problems of the cases of the acquisition of lands in Delhi and New Delhi ;

(b) if so, what is the suggestion given by the expert group in this regard ;

(c) whether they will re-examine the cases of land acquisitions ; and

(d) what are other suggestions given by that Expert group ?

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

Depredation of Sea Turtles of Orissa Coast

6881. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the depredation of the sea turtles of the Orissa Coast;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to save those helpless sea turtles from extinction ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) to (c). Government is aware of the problem of poaching of Sea Turtles of the Orissa Coast. The State Government has been advised to provide full protection to all Sea Turtles and to strengthen the enforcement machinery for this purpose. To check poaching by use of sea vessels, the assistance of the Coast Guards has been provided, specially during the egg-laying season. The Government of Orissa has initiated action accordingly.

Development of High Yielding Pulses and Oilseeds at Bharthar

6882. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the green fields of village Bharthar in Nazafgarh Block has given the testimony to the dedicated efforts of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute ;

(b) if so, whether the Institute has developed high yielding pulses and oilseeds at Bharthar in the dryland farming ;

(c) if so, whether this experience of high yielding pulses developed at the village will also be beneficial to the other areas in the various States ;

(d) if so, whether IARI has also decided to introduce this scheme in other States also ; and

(e) if so, the States that are being developed for the purpose and the total amount that will be provided to the State Governments in implementating the scheme ?

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

(b) The Indian Agricultural Research Institute has developed short-duration, high yielding varieties of oilseeds and pulses, which have been tried on the farmers' field of Bharthar and Pochanpur villages. The emphasis in Bharthar village is on oilseeds, whereas it is on pulses in wheat-arhar rotation in Pochanpur village.

(c) This experience with wheat-arhar rotation in Pochanpur village can help popularisation of this rotation in North-Western Indian.

(d) No, Sir. The IARI does not directly conduct field trials in the States. However, such trials are conducted under the all India Co-ordinated Projects on Pulses and Oilseeds.

(e) Does not arise.

Surplus land for Distribution amongst Harijans and landless for House Sites

6883. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a high level committee has been set up to decide an immediate survey done on the Capitals villages to search out surplus land for distribution amongst Harijans and landless;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has submitted its report to Government;

(c) if so, how much land has been found after survey and how much out of it has been distributed among the Harijans;

(d) whether the same type of instructions have been issued to various States and Union Territories for locating surplus land for distribution to the Harijans who are landless; and

(e) if so, how many State Governments have so far acted on the directive issued by the Ministry ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

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

(d) and (e). The Scheme for provision of house sites for rural landless workers, which include harijans and others, is being implemented by 18 States and 6 Union territories since 1971 as per guidelines issued from time to time. No separate instructions have been issued for locating surplus land specifically.

दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा पीने के पानी की सप्लाई

6884. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में पीने के पानी की सप्लाई करना दिल्ली नगर निगम के जल प्रदाय विभाग की जिम्मेदारी है;

(ख) दिल्ली में जोन-वार पीने के पानी की सप्लाई करने के लिए किस गैर-सरकारी फर्म को कितने मूल्य का ठेका दिया गया है और उसके क्या कारण है ; और

(ग) जल प्रदाय विभाग के अधिकारियों की योग्यता की तुलना में उक्त फर्म के इन्जीनियरों की अतिरिक्त अर्हता का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा क्या पानी की पाइप-लाईन दिल्ली नगर निगम ने बिछाई थी अथवा उक्त गैर-सरकारी फर्म ने ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग) दिल्ली जल प्रदाय तथा मल व्ययन संस्थान ने सूचित किया है कि निजी फर्मों को जलपूर्ति का कोई ठेका नहीं दिया जाता है । यह संस्थान नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका तथा छावनी क्षेत्र के लिए मिलिट्री इन्जीनियरिंग सर्विस को एक मुश्त पानी की सप्लाई करता है । नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका तथा मिलिट्री इन्जीनियरिंग सर्विस क्षेत्रों में फुटकर वितरण स्थानीय निकायों द्वारा किया जाता है । दिल्ली नगर निगम के क्षेत्रों में फुटकर वितरण दिल्ली जल प्रदाय तथा मल व्ययन संस्थान द्वारा किया जाता है ।

इस संस्थान ने आगे यह भी बताया है कि जहां पाइप इत्यादि बिछाने का कार्य निजी ठेकेदारों को दिया जाता है वहां उसकी देख-रेख दिल्ली जल प्रदाय तथा मल व्ययन संस्थान के अधिकारियों द्वारा की जाती है ।

Compulsory Insurance for Potato

6885. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government realise that there is a considerable difference between consumer price and cost of production of potatoes ; and

(b) if so, whether Government would consider to introduce compulsory insurance for potatoes kept in

cold storage to protect farmers from loss due to improper functioning of the cold storage ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) According to the available data collected in Uttar Pradesh the average all inclusvie cost of production of potatoes is estimated to be around Rs. 40.00 per quintal. A statement giving month-end retail prices of potatoes in some important consuming centres is enclosed.

(b) There is a provision of compulsory insurance under Cold Storage legislations enacted by some States. In U. P. and West Bengal, the Cold Storage industry is regulated under Uttar Pradesh Regulation of Cold Storages Act, 1976 and the West Bengal Cold Storage (Licencing and Regulation) Act, 1966 respectively. The Government of India has also taken up with the State Governments the matter pertaining to the regular supply of power to ensure proper functioning of cold storages.

Statement

Month-end Retail Price of Potato in Important Consuming Centres

(Rs. per kg.)

Year/Centre	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct,	Nov.	Dec.
GUJARAT												
Ahmedabad												
1981	1.40	1.25	1.20	1.40	1.60	2.00	1.80	1.80	1.60	1.50	1.50	1.50
1982	1.00	1.00	1.00	(5-3-82)								
MAHARASHTRA												
Bombay												
1981	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.80	2.00	2.20	1.80	1.80	2.00	2.00	1.60	1.60
1982	1.40	1.50	1.50	(19-3-82)								
Nasik												
1981	1.50	1.20	1.00	1.40	1.40	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.50	1.50	—	1.80
1982	1.25	1.25	1.25	(19-3-82)								
UTTAR PRADESH												
Kanpur												
1981	0.60	0.90	0.80	1.00	1.20	1.50	1.50	1.40	1.20	1.40	1.00	0.80
1982	0.60	0.60	0.65	(19-3-82)								
DELHI												
1981	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.20	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.00	1.60	1.60	1.50	1.20
1982	1.00	1.00	1.00	(19-3-82)								

Diversion of Ship carrying U. S. A. Wheat to Bangladesh

6886. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India has diverted a ship carrying over one lakh tonnes of wheat from U. S.A. to Bangladesh to enable that country to tide over food shortage ; and

(b) if so, what would be the position of India in regard to building up of buffer stock of wheat which was intended ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) During February, 1982, the UN-FAO World Food Programme requested the Government of India for a temporary loan repayable by the end of June, 1982 of 1.61 lakh tonnes wheat to enable them to assist Bangladesh in tiding over their rapidly deteriorating, food situation. In the spirit of International co-operation, India has agreed to the request of World Food Programme and a ship carrying 1.03 lakh tonnes of US wheat has been diverted to Bangladesh.

(b) This temporary wheat loan to World Food Programme is not likely to adversely affect the process of building up of buffer stocks of wheat.

Clashes between Country Fishing Craft and Mechanised Fishing Boats

6887. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government the frequent clashes between the country fishing crafts and the mechanised fishing boats ; and

(b) the benefits given to these two types of fishing ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Sporadic incidents of clashes between the operators of country fishing crafts and mechanised fishiag boats have been reported from a few areas.

(b) Both the country boat fishermen and the mechanised fishing boat operators are assisted with schemes of subsidy and subsidy-cum-loan facilities for acquisition of fishing boats, gears and other fishing requisites and for improvement of the indigenous crafts and gears. Other infrastructural facilities, such as landing and berthing facilities, approach roads, water supply, auction halls, fish curing yards, service stations, supply of ice etc. are also provided to these fishermen. A large number of ice plants cold storages and frozen storages have also been installed along the coast line for the benefit of fishermen.

Cracks and leakings in Newly Constructed Buildings in New Delhi

6888. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that many newly constructed buildings in New Delhi area have shown cracks and are leaking; and

(b) if so, what are the measures taken to safeguard the quality and quantity of building materials and their use ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise,

Westren Kosi Canal

6889. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the replies given to SQ Nos. 207, 2341 and 2482 regarding Western Kosi Canal on 8 March, 1982 and state :

(a) why new tenders have not been invited for the remaining 12 structures in Nepalese Territory and for 53 structures in Indian Territory upto Bhutani Balan and in such a situation what specific steps are being taken to ensure beginning of irrigation by June 1983; and

(b) whether the reconstituted Kosi Control Board has within its purview hydel generation also as was the case with the Board announced in Lok Sabha on 5 September 1980 and how many sittings of this reconstituted Board have taken place so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Tenders are going to be invited for the remaining structures design of which are under finalisation. As per the programme made by Government of Bihar, the Canal in Nepal and the main canal in Bihar upto Bhutani-Balan river will be completed by June 1983 for providing irrigation benefits.

(b) Although the item of hydel generation is not specifically covered under the terms of reference of the Kosi Control Board reconstituted by the Government of Bihar, it indirectly comes under the purview of the future proposal of overall utilisation of Kosi Waters. As per information available with the Centre, no meeting of the Kosi Control Board has so far taken place.

Reduction in Wheat Quota to Ration Card Holders

6890. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the wheat quota of Ration Card Holders in Delhi has been reduced; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for this cut.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) Yes, Sir. According to the information furnished by the Delhi Administration, some readjustment in the issue of wheat has been made with effect from 16-3-1982, whereby the issue scale of wheat has reduced from 12 Kgs. per adult per month to 10 Kgs. per adult per month and, in lieu of this reduction, 1 Kg. of resultant Atta and 1 Kg. of rice have been provided.

(b) The readjustment has been made to ensure equitable distribution of wheat to all the food card holders.

जल आयोग के लिए हिन्दी अधिकारियों का चयन करने के लिये विभागीय समिति के सदस्य

6891. श्री आर० पी० यादव : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जल आयोग के लिए हिन्दी अधिकारियों के चयन के लिए गठित विभागीय समिति के सदस्यों के क्या नाम हैं और प्रत्येक सदस्य की हिन्दी में योग्यता क्या है ; और

(ख) किसी हिन्दी विशेषज्ञ को इस समिति का सदस्य नियुक्त न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) सूचना निम्न प्रकार है :

चयन समिति का गठन	हिन्दी में योग्यता
अध्यक्ष	
श्री जे० एस० नाफरे मुख्य इंजीनियर	मैट्रीकुलेशन परीक्षा के विषयों में, एक विषय संस्कृत था तथा प्राज्ञ परीक्षा विशेष योग्यता के साथ उत्तीर्ण की है। वह केन्द्रीय जल आयोग के राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति के अध्यक्ष हैं।
सदस्य	
1. श्री एस० के. हलदार उप मुख्य इन्जीनियर	हिन्दी प्रबोध परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण की है।
2. श्री एम० एस० हुसैन निदेशक	प्रवीण परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण की है।
3. श्री एम० सी. नारंग उप सचिव, राजभाषा विभाग, गृह मंत्रालय	पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय से प्रभाकर
सदस्य सचिव	
श्री बी० आर० तलवाड़, निदेशक (प्रशासन) केन्द्रीय जल आयोग :	आनर्स इन हिन्दी/पहले राजभाषा संसदीय समिति में अवर सचिव थे और इस समय केन्द्रीय जल आयोग के राजभाषा अधिकारी हैं।

(ख) कुछ सदस्यों की अर्हताओं और अनुभव को ध्यान में रखते हुए, प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता।

2000 ईस्वी के अन्त तक बोझा ढोने वाले और दुधारू पशुओं की आवश्यकता का मूल्यांकन

6892. **श्री चतुर्भुज** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग ने, 2000 ईस्वी के अन्त तक बोझा ढोने वाले और दुधारू पशुओं की आवश्यकता का कोई मूल्यांकन किया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) और (ख) राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग ने फसल उत्पादन, कटाई और कटाई के बाद के कार्यों से सीधे सम्बन्धित भार वाहन शक्ति का मूल्यांकन किया था। सन 2000 में सुधरे पशुओं की अनुमानित जरूरत इस प्रकार होगी :

(1) 800 लाख बैल और भैंसा

(2) 512.5 लाख प्रजनन योग्य गायों और

(3) 305.9 लाख प्रजनन योग्य भैंसें।

ईंधन की लकड़ी के संकट को दूर करने की योजना

6893. **श्री चतुर्भुज :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने ईंधन की लकड़ी का संकट दूर करने के लिए कोई विशेष योजना बनाई है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो योजना की रूपरेखा और ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) जी हां, ईंधन लकड़ी का संकट दूर करने के लिए "ग्रामीण ईंधन की लकड़ी के रोपण सहित सामाजिक वानिकी" नामक एक केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना तैयार की गई है और इसे छठी योजनावधि के दौरान, क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) इस योजना के तहत गांवों के आसपास ग्रामीण ईंधन की लकड़ी के वृक्षारोपण का कार्य करने तथा किसानों को उनके खेतों में और उसके आसपास वृक्ष लगाने के लिए एवं "प्रत्येक बच्चे के लिए एक पेड़" कार्यक्रम के तहत वृक्ष लगाने के लिए बच्चों को भी निःशुल्क पौधों की सप्लाई करने की व्यवस्था है । यह योजना ईंधन लकड़ी की भारी कमी वाले विभिन्न राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के 101 चुनींदा जिलों में क्रियान्वित की जानी है । इस योजना के तहत 50 प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय सहायता का प्रावधान है, जो वृक्षारोपण के लिए अधिकतम 1000 रुपए प्रति हैक्टार तथा सप्लाई किए गए पौधों के लिए 250 रुपए प्रति हजार पौध है । छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान इस योजना के लिए 50 करोड़ रुपए की राशि केन्द्रीय अनुदान के रूप में आबंटित की गई है । छठी योजनावधि के दौरान इस योजना के तहत 2.6 लाख हैक्टार क्षेत्र को ईंधन की लकड़ी के रोपण के अन्तर्गत लाया जाएगा और लगभग 58 करोड़ पौध निःशुल्क सप्लाई की जायेगी ।

ट्रैक्टरों से जोती गई भूमि की प्रतिशतता

6894. **श्री चतुर्भुज :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग द्वारा किए गए सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार देश में ट्रैक्टरों से कितने प्रतिशत भूमि की काश्त की जाती है ;

(ख) कितनी भूमि में बैलों की प्रति जोड़ी से काश्त की जा सकती है और इस समय कुल कितनी प्रतिशत कृषि भूमि पर बैलों की जोड़ी से भूमि जोती जा सकती है और तत्संबंधी पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) इस समय देश में बैलों की जोड़ियां कितनी हैं और साथ ही उनकी कुल कितनी आवश्यकता है ; और

(घ) यदि बैलों की जोड़ियों की संख्या आवश्यकता से कम रहती है तो अंतर को पूरा करने के लिए शुरू की गई पशु-संवर्द्धन योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है, और यह कमी कब तक पूरी हो जाएगी ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) 1971 में राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग ने कृषि कार्यकलापों के लिए विद्यमान शक्ति की जांच की थी और उनके अध्ययन से पता चला कि कृषि कार्यकलापों हेतु शक्ति में ट्रैक्टरों का योगदान 3.6 प्रतिशत था ।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार बैलों की एक जोड़ी से औसतन तीन हेक्टर भूमि में जुताई की जा सकती है। राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग के अनुसार कृषि कार्यकलापों में भारवाही पशुओं का योगदान 50.8 प्रतिशत था। शक्ति के अन्य स्रोतों में डीजल/बिजली इंजिन मोटर (31.6 प्रतिशत) शामिल हैं।

(ग) भारतीय पशुधन संगणना, 1977 के अनुसार बैलों तथा अन्य कार्य करने वाले पशु जोड़ियों की कुल संख्या 403 लाख थी। बैलों की वास्तविक आवश्यकता का अनुमान लगाने के लिए कोई विशेष अध्ययन नहीं किया गया है। तथापि, राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग का मत था कि कार्य करने वाली बैल जोड़ियों की कमी नहीं थी।

(घ) छठी योजना अवधि में पशुपालन तथा डेरी उद्योग कार्यक्रम के लिए 851.38 करोड़ रु० के परिव्यय का आवंटन किया गया है। छठी योजना में ऐसी परियोजनाओं पर विशेष जोर दिया गया है जिन के अंतर्गत आनुवंशिक सुधार तथा उत्तम स्वास्थ्य रक्षा के जरिए विभिन्न तरह के पशुधन की उत्पादकता बढ़ायी जा सके। संकर-प्रजनन परियोजनाओं में प्रदर्शन तथा विस्तार तरीकों के जरिए कार्य के लिए संकर-प्रजनित बैलों का उपयोग बढ़ाया जाए।

New Charter Policy of Foreign Fishing Boats

6895. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question No. 3447 on dated 15 March, 1982 regarding new charter policy of Foreign fishing Boats and state :

(a) whether any of the trawlers mentioned in Answer have reached India;

(b) the approximate foreign exchange earnings expected from each of the named companies from the charter trawlers that they have been permitted;

(c) whether Government have included any penalty clause if they fail to fulfil these expectations, either wilfully or other-wise; and

(d) if so, the details of these penalty clauses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) (a) Yes, Sir. Five trawlers have reached India.

(b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) and (d) Question do not arise, as prior to the commencement of each shipment, the foreign collaborator shall produce revolving and confirmed letter of credit in favour of the Indian company or make advance payments to the Indian party towards the value of the catch after deducting the proportionate charter fee for each voyage.

Statement

Statement showing the expected foreign exchange earnings for Indian companies from the chartered vessels.

1.	Metropolitan Trading Company, Bombay	15% of the total sales value of the catch per vessel per annum.
2.	Tropical Shipping Company Pvt. Ltd., Visakhapatnam.	15% of the total sales value of the catch per vessel per annum

3.	Kerala Fisheries Corporation Ltd., Cochin.	11% of the total sales value of the catch per vessel per annum.
4.	Andhra Pradesh Fisheries Corporation Ltd., Visakhapatnam.	10% of the total sales value of the catch per vessel per annum.
5.	Vizag Bottling Company Pvt. Ltd., Visakhapatnam.	15% of the total sales value of the catch per vessel per annum.
6.	Bottle Glass Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.	15% of the total sales value of the catch per vessel per annum.
7.	Varuna Marine Products Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.	15% of the total sales value of the catch per vessel per annum.

गुजरात से चीनी मिलों हेतु लम्बित पड़े आवेदनों की संख्या

6896. **श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात राज्य में चीनी मिलों की स्थापना किए जाने हेतु लाइसेंस दिए जाने के लिए राज्य सरकार के कितने आवेदन उनके मंत्रालय के पास लम्बित पड़े हुए हैं और ये आवेदन कब से लम्बित पड़े हुए हैं और कब तक उन पर मंजूरी दिये जाने की संभावना है;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार मेहसाना जिले के खरोल तालुका में, जोकि एक पिछड़ा तालुका है और भारी मात्रा में गन्ने का उत्पादन होता है और जहां धारोई बांध के पूरा होने पर सिंचित क्षेत्र में वृद्धि होने के पश्चात और अधिक गन्ने के उत्पादन होने की संभावना है; सहकारी चीनी मिल की स्थापना के प्रस्ताव को शीघ्र स्वीकृति प्रदान करेगी; और

(ग) नई चीनी मिलों की स्थापना के लिए क्या नियम निर्धारित किए गए हैं और कितने हैक्टेयर भूमि में इस प्रयोजन के लिए गन्ने की खेती की जानी चाहिए और इस बारे में पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में उप मन्त्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी) : (क) गुजरात राज्य में नई चीनी फैक्ट्रियां लगाने के लिए औद्योगिक लाइसेंस प्रदान करने हेतु दो आवेदन पत्र सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं। एक आवेदन पत्र 9-12-81 को प्राप्त हुआ था जबकि दूसरा 7-1-82 को प्राप्त हुआ था। इन आवेदन पत्रों पर अन्य राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त आवेदन पत्रों के साथ नई चीनी फैक्ट्रियों को लाइसेंस देने विषयक मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार और अन्तर्राज्यीय/अन्तर क्षेत्रीय तथा पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों को अग्रता देने विषयक बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए विचार किया जाएगा। आशा है कि इस सम्बन्ध में निकट भविष्य में निर्णय ले लिया जाएगा।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास अभी तक मेहसाना जिले के खरोल तालुका में सहकारी चीनी मिल लगाने के बारे में कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ग) नई चीनी मिलें लगाने के लिए जो मुख्य-मुख्य मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त बनाए गए हैं उनका उल्लेख 4 जुलाई, 1980 को जारी किए गए प्रेस नोट में किया गया है और निर्धारित किए गए मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों/

मापदण्डों का उल्लेख अनुबन्ध में दिया गया है। जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है।

[ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी०—3859/82]

Loan to National Dairy Development Corporation

6897. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Dairy Development Corporation was given any loan during 1981-82;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any loan was earmarked for Dairy Development in Gujarat; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) National Dairy Development Board has not been given any loan by Government during 1981-82.

(b) to (d). Does not arise.

उपरि सकारी जलाशय योजना के अन्तर्गत पूरा किया गया कार्य

6898. **श्री कुंवर राम** : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उपरि सकारी जलाशय योजना के अन्तर्गत 1982-83 के दौरान पूर्ण किए जाने के लिए प्रस्तावित कार्य और उसके लिए आबंटित धनराशि का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) अपर सकरी जलाशय स्कीम योजना आयोग द्वारा अभी तक स्वीकृत नहीं की गई है। उनके द्वारा स्वीकृति दे दिए जाने के पश्चात् ही इस स्कीम को क्रियान्वयन के लिए हाथ में लिया जायेगा। 1982-83 के दौरान अपर सकरी सहित, 24 नई बृहद् स्कीमों के लिए 350 लाख रुपये के एक मुश्त परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है। इस परिव्यय से, 1982-83 के दौरान अपर सकरी जलाशय परियोजना में कार्य की किसी बड़ी मद के पूर्ण होने की संभावना नहीं है।

दिल्ली में भूमि हथियाने वाले व्यक्ति

6899. **श्री कुंवर राम** : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में भूमि हथियाने वाले कुछ संगठित गिरोहों का पता लगा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन गिरोहों का ब्यौरा क्या है और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि गन्दी बस्ती सफाई के नाम पर केवल गरीब मजदूरों की झोंपड़ियों को गिराया जा रहा है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) और (ख) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने सूचित किया है कि उन्हें दिल्ली में भूमि हथियाने वाले किसी संगठित गिरोह के बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं है तथा ऐसे किसी गिरोह का पता नहीं लगाया गया है। दिल्ली प्रशासन ने यह भी सूचित किया है कि अधिसूचित/अर्जित भूमि के हथियाने की रोकथाम के लिए दिल्ली प्रशासन में मई 1980 से एक विशेष कक्ष स्थापित किया

गया है तथा 21-2-82 तक पुलिस उपायुक्त (विशेष कक्ष), भूमि तथा भवन विभाग, दिल्ली ने राजधानी में अवैध बिक्री, पंजीकरण अथवा अर्जित अथवा अधिसूचित भूमि के अन्तरण के 229 मामलों का पता लगाया तथा इस सन्दर्भ में 678 व्यक्ति बन्दी बनाए गए।

(ग) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि एतद् विषयक नीति के अनुसार नए अनधिवासियों के साथ सख्ती से निपटा जा रहा है तथा जब कभी ध्यान में आते हैं, हटा दिए जाते हैं।

पटना के लिए मास्टर प्लान

6900. **श्री कुंवर राम :** क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पहले से ही अधिक जनसंख्या वाले पटना की जनसंख्या पटना में गंगा के ऊपर, महात्मा गांधी पुल के यातायात के लिए खोले जाने के बाद और अधिक बढ़ जाएगी और आवास समस्या प्रचंड हो जाएगी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार, स्थिति का समाधान करने हेतु दिल्ली के मास्टर प्लान की भांति पटना के लिए मास्टर प्लान तैयार करने के लिए बिहार सरकार को कोई निर्देश जारी करेगी ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) महात्मा गांधी सेतु के खुलने से पटना में लोगों के और सामान के आवागमन में परिवर्तन होने की सम्भावना है। तथापि, इस अवस्था में जनसंख्या में वृद्धि एवं पटना की आवास समस्या पर इसके प्रभाव का मूल्यांकन करना कठिन है।

(ख) नगर विकास तथा शहरी आयोजना का कार्य राज्य क्षेत्र में है। राज्य सरकार ने सन 1967 में पटना वृहत योजना का अनुमोदन किया था। यह बताया जाता है कि बृहत्त योजना का संशोधन करने के आवश्यक प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

विकासपुरी, दिल्ली में आधारभूत सुविधाओं का प्रावधान

6901. **श्री जितेन्द्र प्रसाद :** क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली की डी० डी० ए० की एक कालोनी विकास पुरी में कोई बाजार, स्कूल और दूध का डिपो आदि का निर्माण इस तथ्य के बावजूद अभी तक नहीं किया गया है कि वहां बड़ी संख्या में मकानों का निर्माण किया गया है और लोग कठिनाइयों का सामना कर रहे हैं ; और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस बारे में वहां के निवासियों से कोई अभ्यावेदन मिले हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई योजना तैयार की है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो वहां उपर्युक्त आवश्यक सुविधाओं की कब तक व्यवस्था की जायेगी ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि दो विपणन केन्द्रों का निर्माण कार्य पहले ही प्रगति पर है। दो और विपणन

केन्द्रों का निर्माण कार्य शीघ्र ही आरम्भ किया जायेगा ।

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा 16 दुकानें और 10 स्टालों का निर्माण किया गया है और इनको नीलामी द्वारा शीघ्र ही आवंटित कर दिया जायेगा ।

एक उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालय का भवन भी निर्माणाधीन है ।

मदर डेरी के दूध के अधिक बिक्री वाले बूथ का पहले ही निर्माण किया जा चुका है और यह 13-11-81 से चालू है ।

(ख) जी हां । इस सम्बन्ध में दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को कुछ अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं ।

(ग) और (घ) कालोनी के विन्यास नक्शे में 6 उच्चतर माध्यमिक, 17 प्राथमिक और 56 नर्सरी स्कूलों का प्रावधान है । बूथ के डिपो के लिए भी स्थल उद्दिष्ट किये गये हैं और दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना/नेशनल डेरी डैवेलपमेंट बोर्ड की मांग करने पर आवंटित किए जायेंगे ।

Use of Vitavax for Control of Loose Smut in Wheat

6902. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Vitavax 75 per cent WP is used as Seed Dresser in our country for control of loose-smut in wheat crop ;

(b) whether Technical Vitavax is imported from abroad ;

(c) whether Bavistin 50 per cent WP is also used for the same purpose and 100 per cent. is substitute of Vitavax 75 per cent WP ;

(d) whether Bavistin Technical is manufactured in our country by BASF and freely available to formulators as well as Bavistin 50 per cent WP to farmers ; and

(e) if so, the reason for not banning Vitavax 75 per cent WP for use under Insecticides Act in the light of 'Gazette News' appeared in Canada ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(e) Bavistin can be used as a substitute for Vitavax but Bavistin 100 per cent is not as affective as Vitavax 75 per cent W.P.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The reported incidence of death of a Canadian farmer due to exposure to Vitavax which appeared in Canadian Press was brought to the notice of the Registration Committee which after thoroughly examining various toxicity data in respect of this item decided that this isolated news item does not warrant imposing ban on its use under the Insecticides Act, 1968.

Denudation of 'SAL' and 'TEAK' Forests in Orissa

6903. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that the denudation of 'Sal' and 'Teak'

forests coming from Kalahandi District of Orissa had led to resentment amongst the local people ; and

(b) if so, steps taken to develop 'Sal' and 'Teak' forests in this area as well as in the 'Teak' and 'Sal' growing areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Government of Orissa and would be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Modification to Master Plan and Zonal Development Plan Delhi

6904. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have modified the master plan and the zonal development plan with regard to Ashoka Road-Mahadeo Road area so that Swami Dhirendra Brahmachari can build a hospital and research centre in this area ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Under the notifications made on 2nd January, 1979 and 5th January, 1982, amendments have been made in the Master Plan/ Zonal Devolopment Plan in this area for the change of the land use of an area of 3.09 acres and 1.74 acres respectively from 'residential' to 'public' and semi public facilities. Out of this total land measuring 4.83 acres, an area of 1.86 acres and 0.22 acres were allotted to the Vishwayatan Yogashram in August, 1969 and September, 1970 respectively. The remaining 2.75 acres was allotted to the Central Research Institute (Yoga) in February 1982 for a college for Yoga including a research wing and a 100 bedded hospital. The Central Research Institute (Yoga) is a Registered Society under the administrative control of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Repairs to Government Quarters in Lodhi Road

6905. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether annual repairs of Lodhi Colony Government quarters are undertaken on individual basis, Block-wise or Area-wise;

(b) whether the contracts are given to private persons to undertake such repairs like whitewashing, painting of doors, etc., on the basis of individual Quarters or on the basis of Blocks of residential Flats; and

(c) whether any record of such repairs is kept quarter-wise, after the verifications conducted by C P.W.D. staffs, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Annual repairs are undertaken Type-wise and Block-wise and contracts are given on this basis.

(c) Due records of annual repairs are kept by the CPWD after verifications.

Rural Roads

6906. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated or intend to formulate

any scheme for construction of rural roads ;

(b) whether any funds have been specifically earmarked for this purpose ; and

(c) whether the States have any contribution to make in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : (a) to (c). In the Sixth Plan, construction of rural roads under the Minimum Needs Programme is entirely in the State sector for which funds are specifically earmarked in the State Plans. There is at present no central sector or centrally sponsored scheme for the construction of rural roads.

Schemes prepared by Government for Generating Employments

6907. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the schemes prepared by Government for generations of more employment among the educated rural youth;

(b) what financial assistance is being given or proposed to be given to private agencies, if any; and

(c) in what way Government intend to associate the local organisations in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : (a) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing the programmes of (i) Integrated Rural Development Programme, (ii) Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment and (iii) National Rural Employment Programme for maximising the employment opportunities in the rural areas. Under all these programmes, rural youth, educated as well as uneducated, are being given opportunities for employment/self employment in the country. This Ministry is not implementing any specific scheme for generation of more employment among the educated rural youth.

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

Budget Provision for Setting up Marine National Parks

6908. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3327 on 15 March, 1982 and state :

(a) what provision has been made both in the current budget year and in the plan for the two proposed Marine National Parks in Gujarat and Tamil Nadu;

(b) has any provision been made for the Marine National Parks in the Andaman; and

(c) if no provision has been made for lodges, petrol boats and glass bottomed boats then what is the point in declaring a National Parks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) Central assistance for development of National Parks and Sanctuaries is provided to the State under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, on the basis of specific proposals as per the guidelines laid down for this purpose. The total outlay for this Centrally Sponsored Scheme is Rs. 400 lakhs during the Sixth Plan period. The outlay proposed for 1982-83 is Rs. 60 lakhs.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise since no Marine National Park has been set up so for in the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Cases of Illegal Encroachment

6909. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4516 on 22 March 1982 regarding achievement of National Forest Policy and state :

(a) how many illegal encroachments committed to the courts during the last two years have been compounded by payment of nominal fines from each State; and

(b) how many of such cases have actually resulted in eviction in each State :

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

लगान की वसूली

6911. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ओला वृष्टि, बाढ़ और सूखे के कारण फसल को 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक की हानि की स्थिति में लगान, तकाबी और बैंक ऋणों की वसूली रोक दी जाती है ;

(ख) क्या रोके गये ऋणों पर किसानों को अगले वर्ष दुगना ब्याज देना पड़ता है जिसके कारण उन पर अतिरिक्त भार पड़ता है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करेंगी कि प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के कारण जिन ऋणों की वसूली रोकी जाये उन पर भविष्य में कोई ब्याज न लिया जाये ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मन्त्रालयों में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी) : (क) राज्य सरकारें प्राकृतिक आपदा के स्वरूप और उसकी सीमा को ध्यान में रखते हुए भू-राजस्व तथा तकाबी की वसूली के स्थगन के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय लेती हैं ।

जहां तक बैंकों का सम्बन्ध ऋणों का फिर से निर्धारित किया जाना है और इसकी वसूली लम्बी अवधि तक कर दी जाती है । सरकार ने सभी सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों को ऋण लेने वालों की अदायगी की क्षमता को ध्यान में रखते हुए ऋणों को फिर से निर्धारित करने के लिए विस्तृत मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त जारी किए हैं ।

(ख) और (ग) जहां तक सहकारी ऋणों का सम्बन्ध है अल्पावधि ऋणों को मध्यावधि ऋणों में बदलने और दीर्घावधि ऋण की किस्तों को फिर से निर्धारित करने की सुविधायें उपलब्ध हैं । तथापि ऋण लेने वालों से यह आशा की जाती है कि वे देय ब्याज की अदायगी करें । छोटे और सीमान्त किसानों के मामले में जब उनके उत्पादन ऋण को मध्यावधि ऋण में तबदील किया जाता है, ब्याज की अदायगी पर जोर नहीं दिया जाता है ।

जहां तक वाणिज्यिक ऋणों का सम्बन्ध है, ब्याज की दरें भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के

निर्देशों के मुताबिक होगी। तथापि बैंकों द्वारा स्वयं छूट देने के क्षेत्राधिकार के अन्तर्गत बैंकों से यह आशा की जाती है कि वे ऋण लेने वालों की कठिनाइयों पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करें और प्राकृतिक आपदा से प्रभावित लोगों को रियायत दें।

चूक वाली मौजूदा देय राशि के मामले में दण्ड के रूप में कोई ब्याज नहीं लिया जाएगा। बैंक भी उपयुक्त तरीके से ब्याज दर ब्याज लगाना बन्द कर देंगे।

(घ) ऊपर दी गई स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं होता।

Policy Re. Shipment of Fertilizer

6912. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether there is a cohesive policy with regard to shipment of fertilizer ;

(b) whether a number of ships wait for unduly long time at bigger ports like Madras and Vizag whereas smaller ports could have handled this traffic quickly :

(c) whether a ship carrying fertilizer took as many as three months to unloading at Madras Port during the last quarter of 1981 ; and

(d) the average rate of unloading from this particular ship ?

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

(b) Every effort is made to ensure expeditious handling of ships. Some delay could not however, be avoided in some cases due to factors beyond the control of the Government like weather conditions, congestion and labour problems at ports etc. In order to avoid pressure on the major ports, minor ports are increasingly being used for fertilizer shipments. At present about 32% of fertilizer shipments are handled at minor ports against 0.51% in 1976-77.

(c) A large ship at Madras Port took 88 days for unloading fertilizer in the last quarter of 1981.

(d) The average daily rate of unloading was about 362 tonnes.

Central Marine Fisheries Institute Assistance to Fishermen

6913. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Marine Fisheries Institute has taken measures to help the fishermen to increase their catch ;

(b) whether Institute has been able to set up Centres all along the coastal belts of the country and if not the areas that remain to be covered ; and

(c) whether the fishermen are given training in handling mechanised boats ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) The Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute CMFRI) provides research support for the development of marine fisheries and transfers proven technologies through *ad hoc* training programmes.

(b) The Institute has eleven research centres, one regional centre with headquarters at Cochin but none in Orissa, West Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

(c) The CMFRI does not impart training to fishermen in handling mechanised boats, but the Central Institute of Fisheries Nautical Engineering and Training with headquarters at Cochin under the Ministry of Agriculture imparts such a training.

Per capita distribution of Essential Commodities through phublic Distribution System

6914. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) what is the per capita or per family quota fixed for distribution of essential commodities per week, fortnight or month along with their fixed prices as in Januaiy, last; and

(b) guidelines to States regarding fixing of prices ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHD. USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b). The details of distribution of essential commodities under the public distribution system are the responsibility of the respective State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The per capita or per family quota per week, fortnight or month is thus fixed by them and varies from State to State.

Wheat and rice is supplied to the States/Union Territories at central issue prices fixed by the Central Government and the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations are allowed to add incidental charges on transportation and storage to these central issue prices for fixing the retail consumer price. The State Governments have been advised to so keep a margin of upto Rs. 10/- per quintal over and above the central issue price of these foodgrains.

Levy sugar is sold at a uniform fixed price of Rs. 3.65 per Kg.

The price of kerosine oil has been controlled statutorily under the kerosine (Fixation of ceiling price) Order 1970, issued under Essential Commodities Act. Under the said Order, State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been empowered to fix retail selling prices of kerosene oil at all locations and to enforce the price.

Central Government has fixed the pit-head price of soft coke at Rs. 150/- per tonne, and the retail prices of soft coke are fixed by the State Governments under their respective Coal Control Order.

The Central issue prices of imported edible oils supplied to State Governments for public distribution in January, 82 were as under :—

	Rs. per tonne
RSO Refined, in tins	8,000
RBD Palm Oil, in bulk	6,400
RBD Palmolein, in bulk	6,400
RBD Palm Oil, in tins	7,750
RBD Palmoleine, in tins	7,750

The State Governments fixed the retail price of the respective oils on the basis of these issue prices after taking into account incidence of sales tax wherever applicable and handling charges.

Project of Haryana cleared for execution during VI Plan Period

6915. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the name of the major and multipurpose project of Haryana cleared for execution and proposed to be taken up by Centre during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) the total estimated cost of each of those projects; and

(c) when they are going to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) There is no major of multi-purpose project of Haryana proposed to be taken up for execution by the Centre during the Sixth Plan period.

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

World Bank Credit for Irrigation Projects

6916. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) total amount of credit given by World Bank for irrigation projects so for (State-wise) and project-wise; and

(b) the main terms of the loan given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). The requisite information is given in the statement attached.

Statement

(a) The total amount of credit by World Bank for irrigation projects ?

(i) Projects which have already received World Bank assistance.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project and State	Agency	Loan amount ($ Million)
1	2	3	4
	Andhra Pradesh		
1.	Pochampad Project	IDA	39.00
2.	Godavari Barrage Project	do	45.00
	Bihar		
3.	Sone Barrage Project	do	15.00
	Gujarat		
4.	Shetrunji Project	do	3.40
5.	Kadana Project	do	35.00
	Madhya Pradesh		
6.	Chambal CAD Project	do	24.00
	Maharashtra		
7.	Purna Project	do	13.00
	Orissa		
8.	Salandi Project	do	7.50
	Punjab		
9.	Flood Protection and Drainage Project	do	10.00
	Uttar Pradesh		
10.	U.P. Tubewells Project	do	6.00

(ii) Projects receiving credit assistance from World Bank

	Andhra Pradesh		
1.	Nagarjunasagar Project	IBRD	145.00
	Gujarat		
2.	Gujarat Medium Project	IDA	85.00
3.	Gujarat Composite Project	do	175.00
	Haryana		
4.	Haryana Irrigation Phase-I	do	111.00
	Karnataka		
5.	Karnataka (Upper Krishna) Irrigation	do	126.00
6.	Karnataka Tanks Projects	do	54.00

Sl. No.	Name of the Project and State	Agency	Loan amount ($ Million)
1	2	3	4
	Madhya Pradesh		
7.	M. P. Medium Project	IDA	140.00
8.	M. P.Major Irrigation Project	do	220.00
	Maharashtra		
9.	Maharashtra Irrigation (Jayakwadi)	do	70.00
10.	Maharashtra Irrigation II	do	210.00
	Orissa		
11.	Mahanadi Barrages Project	do	83.00
12.	Orissa Medium Irrigation Project	do	58.00
	Punjab		
13.	Punjab Irrigation Project	do	129.00
	Rajasthan		
14.	Rajasthan Canal CAD Project	do	83.00
15.	Chambal CAD Project	do	52.00
	Tamil Nadu		
16.	Periyar-Vaigai Project	do	23.00
	Uttar Pradesh		
17.	U.P. Public Tubewells Project	do	18.00

IDA : International Development Association

IBRD : International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

(*b*) *Main terms of the loan* :

Credit assistance from the World Bank is of two types, one from International Development Association, which has softer terms, and another from International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

(1) The terms and conditions of lending of the IDA credit assistance are briefly as under :—

(i) The Government of India shall pay to the World Bank a service charge at the rate of 3/4% per annum on the principal amount of the credit withdrawn and outstanding from time to time.

(ii) Service charge shall be payable semi-annually on March 15 and September 15 each year.

(iii) The Government of India shall repay the principal amount of the credit in semi-annual instalments by specific dates commencing 10 years from the signing of the agreement and repayable in next forty years.

(2) Lending terms of IBRD credit assistance are as under:—

"The Government of India shall pay to the Bank a commitment charge at the rate of 3/4th of one per cent (¾ of 1%) per annum on the principal amount of the loan not withdrawn from time to time.

The Government of India shall pay interest at the rate of seven and one quarter per cent (7¼%) per annum on the principal amount of the loan withdrawn and outstanding from time to time. Interest and other charges shall be payable semi-annually on January 1 and July 1 in each year.

The Government of India shall repay the principal of the loan in accordance with the schedule in accordance with amortization schedule set forth in each agreement."

Credit assistance accrues to Government of India as per the disbursement percentages agreed to with World Bank for individual components of a project, which generally aggregates to 50% of total cost of a project. Recently, in case of Orissa's Mahanadi Project, however, Bank has agreed to give credit assistance upto 75% of project cost. 70% of the credit assistance received by Government of India from the Bank for a project is passed on as additionality to the State Governments.

Demolition by DDA in Alipur Block Delhi

6917. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR :
SHRI TARIQ ANWAR :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that DDA went on a demolition spree in Samaipur, Libaspur and Siraspur villages in Alipur block of Delhi rendering about 1000 labourers jobless though situated in lal dora ;

(b) if so, what are the reasons of this arbitrary, unjustifiable action; what steps have been taken to compensate the factory owners and labourers and for providing alternative suitable sites ; if not, reasons thereof ;

(c) how many unauthorised constructions took place within the Municipal Limits of Delhi during the last six months ;

(d) how many of them were demolished ; and

(e) steps taken to ensure that they do not come up and wherefrom the cement came for their construction in such huge quantities ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that, on 25-12-1981, in co-operation with the Delhi Development Authority, it had demolished certain unauthorised structures which had come up in villages Samaipur, Libaspur and Siraspur in Narela Zone which were unoccupied at the time of demolition. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has also stated that no labourers were rendered jobless. The Director of Industry, Delhi Administration has also reported that as per information available with them, no small scale unit registered with the Directorate of Industries has been demolished in these villages.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi and Delhi Development Authority have reported that they had detected 4889 and 1667 cases of unauthorised construction within their respective jurisdiction in the municipal limits w.e.f. 1-9-81 to 28-2-82.

(d) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi and Delhi Development Authority demolished 1611 and 45 unauthorised constructions respectively during the aforesaid period.

(e) Unauthorised construction in Delhi is actionable by the local authorities under the provisions of the relevant Acts. Besides, it has been decided that no electric and water connections would be given to any new unauthorised structures which is raised after 1-1-81. It is also proposed to amend the relevant statutes to tighten the provisions of law on the subject to deal more effectively with these offences in Delhi.

No specific information is available as to from which sources the unauthorised builders got the cement. However, the Food and

Supplies Department of Delhi Administration has reported that before partial decontrol of the cement w.e.f. 27-2-82, cement was issued for construction against sanctioned plans and, after verification of the genuineness of the demand, for construction in lal dora on production of a certificate from Land Revenue Authorities and in a small quantities for genuine repairs. No cement was issued for unauthorised construction.

Local purchase of Stationery

6918. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) what is the volume of local purchases of stationery made by the Ministries/Departments/Offices over and above the maximum limit laid down during the course of the last one year, item-wise together with the reasons for doing so and not anticipating/visualising the requirements; and

(b) from where were these articles of stationery bought and what was the system adopted for their purchases ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) and (b). My Ministry does not maintain detailed record of the local purchases made by other Ministries / Departments / Offices. Collection of such information from all Ministries, Departments and Offices of Government will take a long time. If the Hon'ble Member, however, has any particular Ministry, Department or Office in mind, the information in respect of the same can be collected and furnished.

It may be added that the purchase of stationery is governed by the General Financial Rules (GFR), particularly GFR No. 102.

राजस्थान में वन विकास पर किया गया व्यय

6919. **श्री चतुर्भुज** : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में 1951-52 से 1981-82 के दौरान विभिन्न प्रयोजनों के लिए कुल कितना क्षेत्रफल वनों के अन्तर्गत लाया गया ; और

(ख) इस क्षेत्र में वन विकास पर कुल कितना व्यय किया गया और उक्त क्षेत्र में अब तक क्या परिणाम प्राप्त हुए हैं तथा तत्सम्बंधी ब्योरा क्या है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मन्त्रालयों में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) और (ख) राजस्थान सरकार से जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Godowns in Rural Areas

6920. SHRI R. P. GAEKWARD : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any guidelines for construction of godowns in rural areas for storage of foodgrains and other agricultural produce with a view to afford better prices for their produce;

(b) whether any target for construction of such godowns in the rural areas of Gujarat has been fixed; and

(c) if so, number of such godowns already constructed by the Warehousing Corporation and the godowns which are under construction and which are proposed to be constructed during the remaining Sixth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Yes, Sir. The guidelines in regard to the scheme for establishing a National Grid of Rural Godowns have been formulated and circulated to all States/Union Territories.

(b) and (c). After assessing the storage gaps in the rural sector on an area basis taking into consideration the existing and anticipated marketable surplus, the State Governments are to formulate proposals for setting up rural godowns under the scheme. So far, proposals submitted by the Gujarat State Government for construction of 100 godowns, including five by the Gujarat State Warehousing Corporation, under the scheme have been approved. The State Government has informed that the Gujarat State Warehousing Corporation tentatively proposes to construct 200 godowns under the scheme during the Sixth Plan period. The Gujarat State Warehousing Corporation has not so for constructed any godown under this scheme.

Fertilizer Consumption

6921. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total target of Fertilisers consumption fixed by his Ministry for 1981-82;

(b) whether the target for consumption of fertiliser in the above year has been achieved;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the efforts made by his Ministry to increase the target of consumption of fertiliser in 1982-83 by various States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) to (d). Against the fertiliser consumption target of 66 lakh tonnes of nutrients in 1981-82, the estimated achievement is 61.30 lakh tonnes. The target could not be achieved mainly due to aberrant weather in certain major consuming States.

The target of fertiliser consumption for 1982-83 has already been increased to 72.04 lakh tonnes of nutrients.

Amount paid by PADI to All India Sarwa Sewa Sangh

6922. SHRI B. R. NAHATA :
SHRI BABU LAL SOLANKI :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) how much amount has been paid by PADI to All India Sarva Sewa Sangh for its projects of Rural Welfare during the last three years;

(b) was any report submitted by these projects; and

(c) were there any audit objections and what was the result?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) (a) to (c). No amount has been paid by PADI to All India Sarva Sewa Sangh during the last three years.

Winding up of Central Fisheries Corporation Ltd., Howrah

6923. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees affected by the winding up of the Central Fisheries Corporation and how many of them are still unabsorbed ; and

(b) when and how these employees will be absorbed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) and (b). 193 regular and 31 Casual employees will be affected by the winding up.

Efforts are being made to provide alternative employment to the regular employees of the Corporation. A number of public sector Undertakings have been approached to employ them. Those who cannot be absorbed by 31-5-82 when the Corporation will be closed, their services will be terminated on payment of terminal benefits due to them.

Assistance to States under Agricultural and Rural Reconstruction Departments

6924. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) names of the schemes under which Central assistance is being provided to States and the extent of such assistance and also the State's share under various Agriculture and Rural Reconstruction Departments ;

(b) the names of the states which are receiving such assistance and also the year-wise such assistance received, separately, for the last three financial years with particular reference to the State of J & K ; and

(c) the progress achieved so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) A statement showing the major Centrally Sponsored Schemes under which Central assistance is being provided to the States/ U.Ts. is attached. Generally the expenditure is shared between the Centre and the States of 50 : 50 basis except in the case of (a) Soil Conservation in the catchments of River Valley Projects, (b) Propagation of Water Harvesting Technology in Medium Rainfall Areas,. (c) Integrated Watershed Management in the Catchments of Flood-Prone Rivers of Indo-Gangetic Basin, (d) Soil, Water & Tree Conservation in Himalayas and (e) National Project on Biogas Development under which Central Assistancp is 100 per cent.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House, when ready.

Statement

S. No.	Head of Development/ Name of the Scheme.
	MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
	(Department of Agricuiture & Cooperation)
	Agricultural Statistic
1.	Improvement of Crop Statistics.
	Crop-Oriented Programmes
2.	Intensive Cotton Development Programme.
3.	Intensive Oilseed Development Programme.
4.	Intensive Jute Development Programme.
5.	Development of Pulses.

Soil & Water Conservation

6. Soil Conservation in catchments of River Valley Projects.
7. Propagation of Water Harvesting Technology in Medium Rainfall Areas.
8. Integrated Watershed Management in the catchments of Flood-prone Rivers of Indo-Gangetic Basin.

Animal Husbandry

9. Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme.

Dairy Development

10. Integrated Cattle-cum-Dairy Development Projects—IDA assisted.

Fisheries

11. Development of Aquaculture-FFDA.
12. Landing and Berthing Facilities for Fishing Crafts at Minor Ports.

Forestry

13. Soil. Water and Tree Conservation in Himalayas.
14. Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plantations.

Agricultural Credit

15. Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund.

Cooperation

16. Development of Cooperative Marketing Processing, storage etc. in underdeveloped States in U.Ts.

Biogas

17. National Project on Biogas Development.

MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

1. Integrated Rural Development Programme.
2. National Rural Employment Programme.
3. Drought Prone Areas Programme.
4. Desert Development Programme.

शारदा नहर में रिसन के कारण उत्तर प्रदेश में अपक्षरित हो रही भूमि

6925. **श्री राम लाल राही** : क्या सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के पास लखीमपुर और सीतापुर जिलों में विभिन्न स्थानों पर शारदा की शाखा नहर में रिसन के कारण बाढ़ से अपक्षरित हो रही भूमि के संरक्षण का प्रश्न उठाया है ;

(ख) क्या इस कार्य के लिए कोई सहायता उपलब्ध की गई है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो कृषि योग्य भूमि को अपक्षरण से बचाने के लिए अन्य क्या उपाय किए गए हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में पूर्ण ब्योरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी : (क) से (ग) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि शारदा सहायक पोषक नहर के निर्माण के परिणामस्वरूप उत्तरी लखीमपुर, सीतापुर, बाराबंकी तथा लखनऊ जिलों में रिसन के कारण आप्लावन की समस्या देखने में आई है और लगभग 5620 हैक्टेयर क्षेत्र प्रभावित हुआ है । राज्य सरकार द्वारा 1980-81 वर्ष के दौरान नई नालियों का निर्माण किया गया है और पुरानी नालियों का पुनरूपण किया गया है, जिसके फलस्वरूप आप्लावन की समस्या काफी हद तक कम हो गई है । राज्य सरकार, शारदा सहायक नहर से रिसन की समस्या पर काबू पाने के प्रश्न को उच्चतम प्राथमिकता दे रही है और सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों को निर्माण-कार्य शीघ्रतापूर्वक करने के निर्देश दिए गए हैं ।

Retention of a British National as an Agriculturist Expert

6926. SHRI L. S. TUR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to press reports in respect of a British National who has remained as an expert with the National Dairy Development Board, Anand (Gujarat) since 1969 and has been in the country since 1963;

(b) whether it is a fact that this 'expert' came as an ordinary graduate and has now obtained a Ph. D degree ;

(c) whether it is a fact that this expert is responsible for failure of two dairy projects and starting of CLUSA Oilseed and other foreign-aid projects ; and

(d) if so, the corrective steps proposed in this regard ?

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

(b) The 'expert' obtained Master Degree in Business Administration from Harvard University in 1956. Subsequently the same University has awarded him a Doctorate Degree on the basis of his much appreciated work on the concept of conversion efficiency as applied to Indian Milk and Food Economy.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Appeal from Maharashtra Machhimar Kriti Samiti

6927. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received an appeal from the Maharashtra Machhimar Kriti Samiti on behalf of all fishermen in the country to supply diesel and motor oil and subsidised rates to fishermen ;

(b) whether a delegation of fishermen met him in the first week of March to personally hand over their representation in this regard ; and

(c) if so, what Government propose to do in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c). Maharashtra Machhimar Kriti Samiti in their letters dated 15-9-1981, 30-10-1981, 15-2-1982 and 24-3-1982 have made representations on the subject of reduction in the price of diesel. The Samiti has been informed that the matter is under consideration of the Government at the inter-Ministerial level.

Democratisation of Cooperative Movement in States

6928. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the steps taken by Government of India to ensure democratisation of the cooperative movement in States where nominated boards are functioning since long ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : "Cooperative Societies" is a State subject and the State Governments are responsible for the supervision of and guidance to cooperative societies in the States. These societies are regulated in accordance with the provisions of the respective State Cooperative Societies Acts. The Act empowers the Registrar of Cooperative Societies to supersede the Committee of Management of a cooperative society as a corrective measure and as a normal administrative action in certain circumstances. The Cooperative

Societies Legislations in some States also provide that where the outgoing Committee does not hold the elections to the Managing Committee in time, the said Committee would cease to exist and the Registrar could appoint administrator in such societies. The total period of supersession varies from State to State and is generally not to exceed four years.

The Central Government have urged on the State Government from time to time for early conduct of elections to the superseded managing committees of cooperative societies and restoration thereof to the elected office-bearers and committee members.

Small Farmers below Poverty Line

6929. SHRI B. V. DESAI :
SHRI KUMBHA RAM ARYA :
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether despite 15 years old green revolution, about 1/3rd of marginal and 1/4th of small farmers are living below poverty line ;

(b) if so, whether a survey in this regard was conducted by the Jawahar Lal Nehru University Lecturers ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that small and marginal farmers are unable to earn adequate paid up capital from crop production because of their small land base :

(d) whether it is also a fact that despite best endeavours, the marginal and small farmers are unable to earn enough to meet their consumption ;

(e) if so, in which State this study was conducted by Government :

(f) whether this position is in almost all the States ; and

(g) steps being taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : (a) No such study of the small and marginal farmers below the poverty line has been made for the country as a whole by the Government of India.

(b) The Jawahar Lal Nehru University has carried out a study of the structural changes in income distribution and the impact of green Revolution in Punjab.

(c) and (d). According to the National Commission on Agriculture crop production based on new technology and possibilities through mixed farming indicate that even a farm of one hectare, or even less in some areas, can prove viable provided it is managed properly.

(e) and (f). Does not arise in view of the reply to Section (a).

(g) The Government have introduced an Integrated Rural Development Programme to bring 15 milllon families above the poverty line by the end of the Sixth Plan Period. This programme was extended to all the blocks in the country on 2nd October, 1980.

News Captioned "Opposition to proposed Indian Forest Bill"

6930. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Opposition to proposed Indian Forest Bill", published in the Times of India dated 10 March, 1982:

(b) if so, whether 16 environmentalists have opposed the proposed Indian Forest Bill, 1980 as it would seriously hit the the tribal and other hill people, who are dependent for their livelihood on the forests;

(c) whether in the opinion of the environmentalists "the administrative and criminal law powers of forest officials are curelly extensive, given the fact that enforcement will be directed in most cases against the poor, the illiterate and the oppressed; and

(d) if so, who are the signatories to the appeal and Government's reaction particularly to part (c) above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Indian Forest Bill, 1980. commented upon, was, however, not the final draft,

(d) A list of signatories is given in the attached statement. The matter is under consideration.

Statement

LIST OF SIGNATORIES

1. Mr. Alfred de Souza,
   Director,
   Indian Social Institute,
   New Delhi.
2. Shri B. G. Vergheese,
   Editor,
   Voluntary Action,
   New Delhi.
3. Rajni Kothari,
   Director,
   Lokayan,
   Delhi
4. Shri S. Das Gupta,
   Director,
   People Institute for Development & Training,
   New Delhi.
5. Shri Anupam Mishra,
   Gandhi Samarak Nidhi,
   New Delhi.
6. Shri Desh Bandhu,
   Indian Environmental Association, New Delhi.
7. Shri Shafeeq Raqvi,
   Editor,
   Bulletin of Social Forestry,
   New Delhi.
8. Mr. Walter Fernandes,
   Director of Research Indian Social Institute,
   New Delhi.
9. Shri Upendra Baxi,
   Prof. of Law,
   University of Delhi,
   Delhi.
10. Gopa Joshi,
    University of Delhi,
    Delhi.
11. Shri K. N. Gupta,
    Himalaya Seva Sangh,
    New Delhi.
12. Shri Rajesh Tandon,
    Asian Coordinator for Participatory Research,
    New Delhi.
13. Staneley Kujur Vidhajyoti,
    Delhi.
14. Shri L. C. Jain,
    Fellow,
    Gandhi Peace Centre,
    New Delhi.
15. Shri S. N. Ghosh,
    Environment,
    Oriented Development Programme,
    New Delhi,
16. Shri Jose Verghese,
    (Advocate),
    New Delhi.

Hydrological Survey of River Khirori

6931. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question No. 7395 on 10-8-1971 and Unstarred Question No. 1146 on 27-12-1972 and state:

(a) for how many years Hydrological survey of river Khirori was carried and what is the year-wise result of those surveys;

(b) whether the consideration of the schemes for the construction of sluicegate-cum-bridges across river Khirori near Muraitha, between Haribarpur-Kaligaon and near village Massa has since been completed; and

(c) if so, result thereof and schedule of construction if not, reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c). The information has not so far been received from the Government of Bihar with whom the matter has been taken up for fulfilling the assurance for the Unstarred Question No. 293 dated 18-11-1980 on the same subject.

सौंदर्य प्रसाधनों के निर्माण के लिए पशुओं पर अत्याचार

6932. **श्री एन० ई० होरो** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बालों में सभी नए शैम्पुओं की जलन उत्तेजना जानने के लिए उनका प्रयोग खरगोश की आंखों में किया जाता है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि चेहरे और शरीर पर लगाई जाने वाली क्रीम की जलन उत्तेजना की गहनता जानने के लिए इसका उपयोग पशुओं की खरोंची गई त्वचा पर किया जाता है और क्या आफ्टर शेव लोशन, ब्लेड से खरगोश और चूहे के बाल साफ करने के बाद उनकी त्वचा पर टेप लगा कर और फिर उसे बलपूर्वक खींचने के बाद, बनाया जाता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सौन्दर्य प्रसाधनों के निर्माण के लिए पशुओं पर इस तरह के अत्याचार ढाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मन्त्रालयों में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) से (ग) जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Irregular supply of Weedicides to Punjab and Haryana

6933. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :
SHRI ERA ANBARASU :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that wheat crop in Punjab and Haryana has suffered during the last three rabi seasons due to uncertain and irregular supply of weedicides viz. Tribunil, Dosanex and Isoproturon;

(b) whether Government have received proposals to canalise import of these technical grade items through a public sector undertaking so as to ensure supply of these important weedicides to formulators making regular availability to farmers for controlling Phalaris minor in wheat crop ;

(c) if so, whether Government have taken any effective steps in this regard; and

(d) if not. the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

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

Reservation of Seat for Women and Harijan in Local Administration

6934. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government regarding the reservation of Seats for Women and Harijans in Local Administration to bring women in public life ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). Local Government being a State subject the question of reservation of seats for Harijans and Women in Local Bodies falls within the jurisdiction of State Governments. However, as per information available, there exists provisions for reservation of seats for Women and Harijans in several Municipal Acts.

Shortage of Drinking Water in Bangalore

6935. SHRI T.R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Central Government that Bangalore city is having trouble of drinking water particularly when the city is rapidly growing due to the location of large number of important Central Government industries, military establishmefits etc. in Bangalore city ;

(b) has the Planning Commission cleared the project to get Kaveri water in the second stage ; and

(c) will the Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board have sufficient funds to complete the work as per time schedule ?

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

(b) and (c). The scheme is already included in the State Sixth Five Year Plan. Urban Water Supply is a State subject and there is no Programme in this Ministry under which financial assistance can be provided to the State Government for Urban Water Supply Projects.

Planning Commission's Farm Strategy

6936. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Planning Commission has evolved a farm strategy which will be followed during the current financial year;

(b) if so, whether its agricultural strategy would be aiming at elevating and stabilizing food production and generating greater opportunities for gainful employment;

(c) if so, what are the points of the farm strategy which has been prepared by the Planning Commission; and

(d) to what extent Government are confident to implement the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) Farm strategy for the current financial year has been evolved by the Ministry of Agriculture within the framework of the Sixth Plan Document of the Planning Commission.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) For the Sixth Plan as a whole, main strategy for crop production embodies the following components:

(i) a steady growth of foodgrains production to meet the growing needs and a substantial increase in pulse production to improve the nutritional quality of the diet of the people;

(ii) to aim at self-sufficiency in oilseed production so as to eliminate import of edible oil;

(iii) to increase production of export-oriented crops like tea, coffee, tobacco, cashewnut, spices, jute, cotton, sugarcane, fruits and vegetables;

(iv) to extend the benefits of new technology to more farmers, cropping systems and regions and to promote greater farm management efficiency through concurrent attention to cash and non-cash inputs; and

(v) to make agricultural growth not only an instrument of maintaining effective national food security system but also a catalyst of income and employment generation in rural areas.

(d) All out efforts are being made to achieve the aims and objectives of the farm strategy.

World Bank Loan

6937. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have got 350 million dollor loan from the World Bank;

(b) if so, the name of the institutions lending to farmers to be benefited by this loan;

(c) the institution-wise loan from World Bank;

(d) how much loans these institutions have taken from Indian and foreign sources; and

(e) the amount of loan given by these institutions to farmers during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) A loan agreement for $ 190 million and a credit agreement for $ 160 million have been signed with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and International Development Association respectively.

(b) The loan amounts mentioned would support during 1982 and 1983 the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation's (ARDC) lending to borrowers through the participating banks, which include the State Land Development Banks, State Co-operative Banks and Scheduled Commercial Banks including Regional Rural Banks. These institutions would be eligible for assistance by way of provision of refinance facilities from ARDC for onlending to farmers.

(c) The loan amounts are not earmarked for any particular institution. Banks would have to formulate schemes for eligible investments and extent of participation of banks will depend on the commitments under schemes sanctioned to them.

(d) and (e). Apart from the World Bank loan mentioned, the ARDC raises resources through borrowings from the Government of India,

the Reserve Bank of India and from the open market.

The total amounts disbursed by the ARDC from its resources during the past five years (July-June) through the three lending channels are given below :

(Rs. in crores)

	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
State Co-operative Land Development Banks	127	112	131	164	212
Scheduled Commercial Banks	93	120	150	239	278
State Co-operative Banks	1	2	4	9	9
Total	221	234	285	412	499

Modernisation of Water Development Capability

6938. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expert panel on water resources system had expressed a opinion that water resources development in India is full of technological and economic inefficiencies ;

(b) whether the panel had also expressed the need to modernise water development capability ; and

(c) whether Government had taken steps for long-term integrated planning of water resources development, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). The Honourable Member is perhaps referring to the Expert Panel for research on water resources system constituted by the Department of Science and Technology. That Panel had observed that "impressive achievements have, no doubt, been obtained, yet we have not reached levels which could assure appropriate and efficient developmeats".

(c) Irrigation being a State subject, the Government of India have advised the State Governments to prepare Master Plans of Water Resources developments in their respective States. They have also been advised to plan conjuctive use of surface and ground water resources.

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12 hrs.

(*Interruptions*)

ANNOUNCEMENT *RE* NOTICE FROM PATNA HIGH COURT

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that on 1st April, 1982—I do not know why it was to be 1st April....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : It is All Fools Day.

MR. SPEAKER : ...a notice has been received from the Deputy Registrar of the Patna High Court (Civil Writ Jurisdiction) in the matter of Writ Petition C. W. J. C. No. 221 of 1982, requiring the Chairman, Parliamentary Committee on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, to appear before the High Court on 30 April, 1982, to show cause why the said Writ Petition be not allowed or why a stay order be not issued by the Court as it may consider proper. With the notice, a copy of the Writ Petition filed by the Bihar Nuniya Mahasangh *Versus* the Union of India and others has been enclosed, which, *inter alia*, prays for the issue of a writ of Mandamus to the respondents to give recognition to Nuniya community in the State of Bihar as Scheduled Tribe.

As per past practice of the House, the Chairman, Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been asked not to respond to the notice. The Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs is being requested to apprise the Patna High Court of the correct constitutional position in this regard.

(*Interruptions*)

12.02 hrs.

RE QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am raising a very important issue and I would like you to give weight to that. On 1st of April, in this House while Shri N.D. Tiwari was speaking on a Call Attention Notice regarding mal-distribution of cement, he has made a statement.... ..(*Interruptions*). Let me complete. He had said that there is no violation of Central rules, there is no violation of Central guidelines and he had said that the Karnataka Public Accounts Committee has not made an allegation. (*Interruptions*). This is a blatant untruth, and I have given a privilege motion. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker : This is what I am telling you. I have told you. You unnecessarily take advantage of my....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I told you that it was under my consideration. I will come to you tomorrow.

(*Interruptions*).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What I say is, when such a *Prima facie* case is there, you alone can decide the issue.

MR. SPEAKER : I have got to see . Everything has to be seen first and then talked.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You can check up from the record.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Prof. Madhu Dandavate had given notice of a question of privilege against Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari, Minister of Industry and Steel and Mines for allegedly making a misleading statement in the House on 1 April, 1982, in reply to a clarificatory question on a Calling Attention regarding reported mal-distribution of cement in various States. A similar notice has been given today by Shri Mani Ram Bagri.

I have today received the factual comments dated 3 April, 1982, of the Minister and the matter is receiving my consideration.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right. You can speak one by one.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : Mr. Speaker, Sir in this House if privilege notices or adjournment motions are given, the subject matter is not being read out by the Presiding Officer.

MR. SPEAKER : No.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North) : There are many instances.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : It depends on me.

Practically, I never do it. Is it not so? Nothing is to be discussed. It is my prenogative.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Please listen....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): How can he dictate to the Chair?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I am not dictating at all.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : यदि वे चाहते हैं तो जो एडजार्नमेन्ट मोशन हम लोग देते हैं, मत लिया कीजिफे ।

MR. SPEAKAR : No. No, I do not. And I will not do.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question of any precedents...

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आप खुद करते रहे हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER : I have done what I should do. I have not to be directed.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : You should neither be dictated to by them nor by....

MR. SPEAKER : Neither of you. For me you are only Members of this august House irrespective of any position.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You are the monarch of all you survey.

MR. SPEAKER : I am a humble servant. मैंने उस दिन भी कहा था । वह कह रहे थे कि मैं अनन्य-सेवक हूं, तो मैंने कहा—मैं विशेष सेवक हूं ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष जी, मुझे इस बात का बड़ा खेद है, शहीदे-आज़म भगत सिंह की प्रतिमा का जो अपमान हुआ था, मैंने उसकी चर्चा यहां पर ता० 30 को उठाई थी, अब फिर अखबार में खबर छपी है कि गंगा नगर के अन्दर राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी की प्रतिमा का सिर काट दिया गया और पुलिस वालों ने उस प्रतिमा को ले जाकर थाने में जैसे कोई गन्दगी होती है वैसे डाल दिया है .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप की बात को...

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आप एक दफा मेरी पूरी बात नहीं सुनेंगे तो ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले आप मेरी बात सुन लें—इसे 377 में दिया जा सकता है । वैसे मैंने उस दिन भी कहा था--भगत सिंह जी के विषय में जब बात उठी थी तो मैंने कहा था कि उन के आगे सब का सिर झुकता है । मेरे ख्याल में किसी भी पार्टी का आदमी हो, किसी भी विचारधारा का आदमी हो, इस से सब सहमत हैं कि उन के प्रति यदि कोई अनादर करे तो उससे ज्यादा भर्तस्ना की बात नहीं हो सकती और यही बात बापू के प्रति भी लागू होती है । मंत्री जी शायद यहां नहीं बैठे हैं, वैसे उस दिन उन्होंने हिस्सा लिया था..वैंकटसुबैया जी बैठे हैं, Shri Venkatasubbaiah, please take a note of it.

महात्मा जी के प्रति अनादर जैसा कोई जघन्य कार्य करता है तो आप स्टेट गवर्न-मेन्ट को लिखिये, आप खुद भी देखिये कि क्या हो सकता है, ज्यादा से ज्यादा सख्त कदम उठाने चाहिये, इसको बरदाश्त नहीं किया जाना चाहिये ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : उस दिन भीष्म नारायण जी के कहने पर भी कोई कदम आज तक पिलानी में नहीं उठाया गया है ।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : A little while ago we were being told about the types of animals which are fully protected from being shot under various schedules. I want to know under which schedule the Harijans and adivasies are being shot.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जरा मेरी बात सुनिये...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : No, no. This is the question of tribal people.

MR. SPEAKER : No question. This is a State subject. I cannot appoint....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : People have been killed yesterday.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot adopt two standards.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : This is not only law and order question....

MR. SPEAKER : No question, no question I cannot allow. I cannot differentiate between a State and a State. Law and order is a State subject. I am not allowing it. Not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)**

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : This House has discussed subject of Harijans many times. How many times adjournment motions notices have also been given.

(*Interruptions*)**

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने एडजार्नमेन्ट मोशन दिया है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने रिजेक्ट कर दिया है।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : आप मेरी बात सुनिये—दारुलउलूम (मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी) पर ता० 23 और 24 मार्च को मौलाना असद मदनी ने कांग्रेस (आई) के लोगों तथा गुण्डों और बदमाशों के साथ कब्जा कर लिया, गोलियाँ चलाई गई, कई लोग जख्मी हुए...

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. I have not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. No.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Harijans and Adivasis have been killed.

MR. SPEAKER : This is a State Subject. Not allowed. I cannot have double standard.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is a tribal problem. Earlier also, this House had discussed atrocities on Harijans and tribals.

MR. SPEAKER : I know. I know the record by heart. You come and see me in the Chamber.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What is your ruling ? Are you ruling it out ?....

MR. SPEAKER : You please come and see me.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोगों की बात सुनिये। ...(व्यवधान)....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने पहले इनको एलाऊ किया है लेकिन कोई इनको बोलने नहीं देता।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : My point is that six agricultural labourers have been killed in Bihar. They are also Harijans.

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed, because I cannot have a double standard, in any case.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैंने एडजार्नमेंट मोशन दिया है। मिनिमम वेजेज एक्ट सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के अन्डर आता है।

**Not recorded.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लेबर मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड्स आ रही हैं, उस वक्त आप कहिये ।

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

[SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN AND SOME OTHER HON. MEMBERS THEN LEFT THE HOUSE]

(व्यवधान)**

MR. SPEAKER : Shri R. Venkataraman.

[SHRI JAGPAL SINGH THEN LEFT THE HOUSE]

12.14 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER NAVY ACT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISMHA NARAIN SINGH) : On behalf of Shri R. Venkataraman, I beg to lay on the Table—

A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957 :—

(i) The Navy (Prescribed Officers) (Amendment) Regulations, 1982, published in Notification No. S.R.O. 53 in Gazette of India dated the 13th March, 1982.

(ii) The Naval Ceremonial, conditions of Service and Miscellaneous (Amendment) Regulations, 1982, published in Notification No. S.R.D. 61 in Gazette of India dated the 20th March, 1982.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3811/82]

STATEMENTS SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON VARIOUS ASSURANCES, ETC.

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 Seventh Lok Sabha :—

(i) Statement No. XI—Second Session, 1980

(ii) Statement No. XVII—Third Session, 1980.

(iii) Statement No. X—Fourth Session, 1980.

(iv) Statement No. X—Fifth Session, 1981.

(v) Statement No. IV—Sixth Session, 1981.

(vi) Statement No. II—Seventh Session, 1981.

(vii) Statement No. I—Eighth Session, 1982.

[*Placed in Library See* No. LT-3812/82]

IMPORT AND EXPORT POLICY FOR 1982-83—VOLS. I AND II AND A STATEMENT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

(i) A copy of the Import and Export Policy for 1982-83—Volumes I and II (Hindi and English versions).

**Not recorded.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) indicating the salient features of the Import and Export Policy for 1982-83. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-3813/82]

ASSAM LAND AND REVENUE REGULATION (AMD.) ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation (Amendment) Act, 1981 (President's Act No. 2 of 1981) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1981, under provisions of section 3 of the Assam State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1981. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-3814/82.]

ANNUAL REPORT ETC. OF NATIONAL COOPERATIVE HOUSING FEDERATION, NEW DELHI, FOR 1980-81 AND DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE FOR 1982-83

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Housing Federation, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81.

(2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Housing Federation, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81 together with Audit Report thereon.

(3) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Cooperative Housing Federation, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-3815/82]

(4) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Agriculture for 1982-83. [*Placed in Library See* No, LT-3816/82]

ANNUAL REPORT OF AND REVIEW ON INDIAN FARMERS FERTILISER COOPERATIVE LIMITED, NEW DELHI FOR 1980-81, AND KRISHAK BHARATI COOPERATIVE LIMITED, NEW DELHI POR PERIOD ENDING 30 JUNE, 1981, AND NOTIFICATION UNDER COCONUT DEVELOPMENT BOARD ACT.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi & English versions) of the Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited, New Delhi for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi & English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited New Delhi, for the year 1980-81. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3817/82]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi & English versions) of the Krishak Bharati Cooperative

Limited, New Delhi, for the period ending 30th June, 1981 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi & English versions) by the Government on the working of the Krishak Bharati Co-operative Limited, New Delhi, for the period ending 30th June, 1981.

[*Placed in Library See* No. LT-3818/82]

(3) A copy of the Coconut Development Board Regulations, 1982 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S. O. 85 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th February, 1982, under section 21 of the Coconut Development Board Act, 1979.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3819/82]

NOTIFICATION UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, REPORTS OF CAG OF INDIA, 1980-81, ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of Notification No. G. S. R. 274 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1982 together with an explanatory note regarding continuance of the existing exemption from customs duty on paraffin wax upto 31st March, 1983, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3820/82]

(2) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) under article 151 (1) of the Constitution :

(i) Advance Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1980-81—Union Government (Railways).

[*Placed in Library See.* No. LT-3821/82]

(ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1980-81—Union Government (Defence Services).

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3822/82]

(3) A copy of the Appropriation Accounts of the Defence Services for the year 1980-81 and Commercial Appendix thereto (Hindi and English versions).

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3823/82]

ANNUAL REPORT OF AND REVIEW ON INDIAN JUTE INDUSTRIES' RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, CALCUTTA FOR 1980-81, AND EXPORT INSPECTION COUNCIL AND AGENCIES FOR 1980-81.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Jute Industries Research Association, Calcutta, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Jute Industries, Research Association Calcutta, for the year 1980-81.

[*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-3824/82]

(2) (i) A copy each of (i) Annual Report and (ii) Audited Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Export Inspection Council and Agencies for the year 1980-81, under sub-rule (3) of Rule 16 of the

Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1964.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Export Inspection Council and Agencies for the year 1980-81.

[*Placed in Library See* No. LT-3825/82]

12.16 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

EIGHTIETH AND EIGHTY-FIRST REPORTS

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : Sir. I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee :—

(i) Eightieth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Twenty-eighth Report on M/s. International Computers Limited, U. K.

(ii) Eighty-first Report o the Public Accounts Committee on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Forty-eighth Report on National Council of Educational Research and Training.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

THIRTY-SEVENTH REPORT

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North) : I beg to present the Thirty-seventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Sixteenth Report on Damodar Valley Corporation (Ministry of Energy—Department of Power).

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12. 18 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED SHUT-DOWN OF BHARAT PETROLEUM CORPORATION REFINERY AT BOMBAY OWING TO LEAKAGE IN ONE OF ITS FURNACE TUBES

SHRI B.V. DESAI (Raichur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilisers to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :—

"The reported shut-down of Bharat Petroleum Corporation Refinery at Bombay owing to leakage in one of its furnace tubes and the action taken by Government in the matter."

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILISER (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Sir, the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Refinery in Bombay had to be shut-down on March 31, 1982, on account of a rupture in the furnace tubes of the crude distillation unit that was noticed. Action was immediately taken to mobilise the requisite expertise and equipment so that the work of repairing the damaged tubes could commence as soon as the furnace cooled down. These repairs commenced on April 3, 1982. All possible steps are being taken to complete these repairs in the shortest possible time to restart the

refinery at the earliest and it is expected that this should be possible in about two weeks' time.

The Bharat Petroleum Refinery is and will continue to be operated with every possible care.

Action is also being taken to meet any shortfall in the availability of essential petroleum products.

12.20 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

SHRI B.V. DESAI : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Refinery was shut-down on 31st March and, as per the statement of the Hon. Minister, it may take about two weeks time to get it repaired and put into commission.

Whenever this august House or the public at large in India read such news items and find out the facts which concern the petroleum products and the crude, that creates a little sensation because crude and petroleum products are the items of great importance for our national economy. I am very happy to know that there is no sabotage or any such thing in this, as is reported. But then particular care for maintenance ought to have been taken in this regard. Otherwise, there was no necessity, no reason, for this to be closed down. In fact, it is being said that the repairs will not be completed within about two weeks as it is envisaged and that it may take more time also.

The end products of the Bharat Petroleum Refinery are HSD and kerosine which are of common interest and the consumption is by the lowest strata of our society. Any shortage in these products will be felt very severely and very acutely. The Hon. Minister has mentioned that action is being taken to meet any shortfall in the availability of essential petroleum products. What action is being envisaged is not mentioned. From the reports in the press we find that some Bombay High crude is being commissioned for this purpose, about 2.5 lakh tonnes and that a tender is being floated. Secondly, some import is also being envisaged. I do not know whether these are the only alternatives or there are any other alternatives that the Government is thinking of in this direction.

Apart from this, whenever there is this type of closure of refinery, it gets added importance because of the background of crude consumtion and production of petroleum products in our country and for the economy of our country. In this connection, apart from the action being taken in the matter of shortfall, how they are going to meet the shortfall, I would like to know what steps they are taking in regard to the non-recurrence of such incidents. In this context, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister what was the total consumption of crude in our country during the last year and with 10 per cent added consumption what will be the consumption this year, in 1982-83. Although it is not connected with this incident, none-the-less the Hon. Minister will be able to tell this House when exactly, if not exactly, at least the probable-year when we are going to be become self-sufficient in crude. This is one of the most important items in our country and we are spending about Rs. 5,000 crores to Rs. 6,000 crores by way of foreign exchange on imports and exports for this item. It is very vital and the Government of India very wisely increased the financial allocation in the Plan and they are taking all possible care.

We very recently read some reports that Bombay oil wells

became sick and this happened so early in the course of 1 or 1-1/2 years. When the people read such reports of distress, they become very sensitive about it. Therefore, I request the Hon. Minister to inform the House what steps the Government is taking to see that we become self-sufficient in crude production also.

These are the few questions pertaining to this Bharat Petroleum Corporation and others.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : I only regret that the Bharat Petroleum Refinery had to be closed down temporarily for the purposes of carrying out the repairs.

These shut-downs do take place from time to time not only with reference to this refinery but with reference to the other refineries also.

It is true that certain shortages occur because of the shut-down of this refinery and this shortage could be off-set not only from the imports that the Government would undertake from time to time, but also now with the new development of the Mathura refinery which is commissioned upto roughly 60% of its capacity.

Therefore, Government on their part have already taken steps and will continue to take steps with reference to getting over the shortages that might occur from time to time in contingencies like this.

On the question of swapping, it is not as though that swapping is becoming necessary merely because of the shut-down of this refinery. In the ultimate analysis, it is the question of getting the middle distillates from the crude oil.

So far as Bombay crude is concerned, from this crude, we have not been able to get much of the lubricating oil as also the bitumen and certain other middle distillates in the intensity expected.

Notwithstanding the fact that we might get the Bombay crude and notwithstanding the fact that the Bombay refinery might function, still the swapping becomes necessary.

The necessity of swapping is because of diverse circumstances. The shutting down of Bharat Petroleum Refinery has also had its effect on swapping. I do not rule out this fact. But this alone cannot be the sole cause for the purpose of swapping.

On the question of the total consumption of the crude which has been raised by my Hon. friend, that may not be directly concerned with the matter that has been raised in the Call Attention, yet so far as the year, 1981 is concerned, the demand in the country was to the tune of about 31 million tonnes of crude out of which we had to import nearly 15.5 million tonnes.

AN HON. MEMBER : Roughly 15.5 million tonnes.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: A little over that.

As regards the year, 1982, the demand is likely to be 35 million tonnes of crude oil and the production in the country is likely to be 20½ million tonnes. This would be roughly about 60 per cent so far as indigenous production is concerned and the import is likely to fall by another ten per cent roughly. Therefore, the import will be only about 40 per cent. This will be the broad spectrum.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Madhukar.

[*At this stage, a person from the Visitors' Gallery shouted some slogans and threw some leaflets on the floor of the House*]

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur): It is becoming a joke every day. Cant's you take strict action on this? The political parties say...

प्रो० सत्यदेव सिंह (छपरा): रोज ऐसे हंगामा किया जा रहा है जैसे आग लगी हुई हो। कब तक इसको हम बरदाश्त करते रह सकते हैं?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Last time the political parties said that they had no connection with them. But after three days there was a statement from such and such Party in their support. Please take action on this. Every time you tell us to keep quiet. At least for the sake of maintaining the dignity of the House, if for nothing else, please take action.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Madhukar.

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर (मोतीहारी) : मुझे वह जमाना याद है जब भारत सरकार ने पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू के जमाने में यह प्रयत्न किया था कि हिन्दुस्तान में तेल है या नहीं इसका पता लगाया जाए। तब अमरीकी विशेषज्ञों ने कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान में एक-दम तेल नहीं है। सोवियत संघ के लोगों की सहायता से और सहयोग से हमें तेल की सम्भावनाओं के बारे में पता चला था। आज आपके कहने के अनुसार हिन्दुस्तान की आवश्यकताओं का साठ प्रतिशत तेल यहां देश में ही उपलब्ध है। बाहर से आप जो क्रूड आयल मंगाते हैं उस में आपका हजारों हजार करोड़ रुपया विदेशी मुद्रा का खर्च हो जाता है। इस वास्ते तेल उद्योग में कहीं गड़बड़ी पैदा न हो यह देखना सब का कर्तव्य है और यह सभी का कनसर्न है। जितना यह आपका कनसर्न है उतना ही हमारा भी है। यह एक राष्ट्रीय क्षति है। आपने जो वक्तव्य दिया है उस में कुछ बातें आप ने बताई नहीं है। आपने यह नहीं बताया है कि ट्यूब के फट जाने से फरनेस को कितनी बड़ी क्षति हुई है और इसको ठीक-ठाक करने में कितना समय लगेगा और कितने दिन में इस सब के बारे में रिपोर्ट आ जायेगी? आपने कौन सी ऐसी व्यवस्था की है कि इस तरह की घटनाएं भविष्य में न घटें या उनके घटने की सम्भावनाएं कम हो जाएं ताकि ट्यूब वगैरह फटने की गुंजाइश ही न रहे?

बी.पी.सी.एल. में मजदूरों में असन्तोष है। जनवरी महीने में दस पंद्रह दिन तक वह बन्द भी रहा। आपने अधिकारियों से उसको खुलवाया। मजदूरों और मैनेजमेंट के बीच सम्बन्ध मधुर रहें और मजदूरों की समस्यायें हल हों इसके लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं।

पांच लाख टन क्रूड बम्बई हाई का ट्यूब के फट जाने से सप्लाई नहीं हो रहा है। यह अखबारों में छपा है, टाइम्ज आफ इंडिया में आया है। इसके लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं?

कैरोसीन और एच. एस. डी. की जो कमी आई है, उस कमी को पूरा करने की आप कौन सी व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं?

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : उपाध्यक्ष जी, जहां तक क्षति का सवाल है उसका अनुमान लगाना इस वक्त मुश्किल दिखता है जब तक कि पूरे तरीके से इसकी रिपेयर न हो जाए यह कहना मुश्किल है कि कितनी क्षति हुई है। मेरे मित्र ने यह पूछा कि यह कितने दिन में रिपेयर हो सकता है? अनुमान है

कि 15 दिन के अन्दर यह रिपेयर्स पूरी तरह से किये जायेंगे। तीसरे उन्होंने पूछा कि समय-समय पर जांच की जाती है कि नहीं ? मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक रिफायनरी का सम्बन्ध है आम-तौर से 18 से 24 महीने के अन्दर एक मर्तबा पूरी रिफाइनरी बन्द करके ठीक ढंग से जांच की जाती है और जांच करने के बाद फिर रिफाइनरी का काम शुरू किया जाता है। अगर कोई कमी इस जांच में मालूम पड़े तो उसकी पूर्ति या तरमीम की जाती है। लेकिन इसके बावजूद बाज दफा ऐसे सर्कम्सटांसेज आ जाते हैं जिसकी वजह से बीच में भी रिफाइनरी को बन्द करने की जरूरत पड़ती है। और जहां तक इस रिफाइनरी का सम्बन्ध है इसकी टर्बाइन ट्यूब में जो खराबी आ गई है इस किस्म की खराबियां न सिर्फ इस रिफाइनरी में बल्कि दूसरी रिफाइनरीज में भी समय-समय पर होती आ रही हैं। उनकी रिपेयर्स के लिए रिफाइनरी को बन्द किया जाता रहा है।

मजदूरों की समस्या का प्रश्न माननीय सदस्य ने उठाया। मुझ से कुछ दिन पहले मजदूरों के रिप्रजेन्टेटिव्ज मिले थे मैंने उनसे कहा कि मजदूर मैनेजमेंट के साथ बैठें और मैंने मैनेजमेंट को भी डायरेक्शन दिया है कि वह बैठकर इस मसले का ठीक ढंग से कोई हल निकाल लें। जहां तक स्वापिंग का सवाल है मैंने पहले ही कह दिया वह इस वास्ते नहीं कि यह रिफायनरी बन्द है, बल्कि मुख्तलिफ हालात में भी स्वापिंग की जरूरत पड़ती है। जहां मिडिल डिस्टिलेट्स की कमी पड़ी उसकी वजह से भी स्वापिंग की जरूरत पड़ती है।

मैं समझता हूं सारे प्रश्नों का मैंने जवाब दे दिया।

SHRI R.P. DAS (Krishnanagar): As far as I have understood, the problem that has arisen out of the closing down of the Bharat Petroleum Refinery at Bombay is due to bad industrial relations. This was not the first time that it has been shut-down. It was closed down on 15th January of this year and was restarted on 28th January and after that the operating capacity fell down to 60% of the rated capacity of the refinery. To my mind this happened because of the strained relations between the management and the workers in this refinery like many other refineries. There was a long-standing labour problem in the refinery and some sort of discussion was also going on between the management and the workers 'Union' but the management faild to arrive at a settlement with the Union at any time. I think it was due to the adamant attitude of the management. It is the prime duty of the management to find out ways and means to establish good relations between the management and the workers' Union. From the failure it was evident that the management was weak and inefficient in establishing good industrial relations with the Workers' Union. So far as the industrial relations are concerned, the management was unequal to the situation and totally faiied finding out a settlement with the workers. In view of this I would like to ask two specific questions.

Whether Government is thinking in regard to restructuring of the project management which has long been overdue in most of the refineries under the Ministry ?

Secondly, I would like to know how much Bombay-High crude has been barterred away, if so, to which country, and against which item ? Was there any other alternative to bartering away production of the Bombay-High ? Is if not against the national interests of this country ? These are my two questions which

I think the Minister would kindly reply.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Sir, the work had stopped on the 15th of January 1982. The refinery was totally shut down upto 27th January, 1982. From that day on, it had been working to its seventy per cent capacity because of those who manned the units with the assistance of some others. It would be very difficult for me to go into the details in this Calling Attention Motion about the differences in the demands that have been put forth by the workers. But, having myself gone into detaisls, it is very difficult for me to agree with my Hon. friend that the management has taken a very adamant attitude. On going through the problems, I found that the management had been taking a very flexible attitude. The demands have been pitched so high by the workers that it is very difficult to concede as these will create more problems than otherwise. He has asked a question with reference to the restructuring of the management. I have not, as yet, felt in any form, the necessity of radically restructuring the management. Actually I have not been able to gauge what exactly my friend meant by restructuring of the management. I understood it like this. If he meant that there should be a total overhaul of it, I do not think I felt the necessity of it at this stage. My Hon. friend has asked about the swapping of the crude. He has used the expressing 'bartering'. He having used it, it is not possible for me to say in monetary terms as to what is the money involved for the purpose to Sway the crude and what is the money involved for the purpose of purchasing the products in the bartering. I used his own expression. It is difficult for me to come to the conclusion from the point of view of value. There are four cases of swapping that have taken place so far. One was the case of swapping prior to 15th January 1982 ; the other is the case where the tender notice was issued prior to 15th January. I am saying this because there should be no impression left in this House that this swapping process has been started only after the complication that has developed in the Bharat Petroleum Refinery at Bombay.

It is from that point of view I am saying. The second swapping was effected earlier to the 15th January, 1982 in the sense that the tender notice was issued earlier though, of course, the entire thing materialised after that date. The first swapping was effected of 1 m. tonnes of Bombay High curde with equivalent quantity of Arab light and Arab heavy crude oils in the ratio of 65 : 35 spread over from 1-1-1982 to 31-12-1982. That is because of the fact that Bombay High crude does not get the middle distillates of certain type in the quantum that is necessary for us. Therefore, it is only to off-set this necessity that the swapping has taken place.

The second swapping was of 0.25 m. tonnes of Bombay High crude with equivalent quantity of mix-up of Arab light and Arab heavy crude in the ratio of 65 : 35. The third swapping is for the crude of 0.20 to 0.25 m. tonnes of Bombay High crude with 40 to 50 thousand tonnes of kerosine and 80,000 to 1 lakh tonnes of HSD. The fourth is of 0.20 to 0.25 m. tonnes of Bombay High crude with 50,000 to 60,000 tonnes of kerosine and 80,000 to 1 lakh tonnes of HSD. These are the four cases of swapping which we have entered into and I have already submitted the reasons therefor. We swap not only because of the middle distillates which are in shortage but sometimes it is also true that to a certain extent because of the closure of the Bombay refinery the crude has to be swapped for the purpose of getting kerosine and HSD.

SHRI R. P. DAS : Sir, as regard the management, I want to say that there is a wide-spread apprehension among the workers that these officers are relying more upon the anti-labour legislations than to arriving at a negotiated settlement.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Sir, I don't think that is correct. I must inform the House that the workers must realise their responsibility. In a core sector like this they should not hold the country to ransom. I had not used this strong language earlier but patriotism does demand a little bit of sacrifice on all sides—management as well as workers.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: (Nizamabad) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the technicians who have detected the leakage. Had they not done it in time there would have been a major disaster? I want to know from the Hon. Minister whether the technician who detected it first is going to be rewarded further?

Sir, the Opposition has unnecessarily dragged in the labour trouble. These are two separate things. It is a national project where we have to produce for the welfare of the country and when the Government is pro-labour how can the officers be anti-labour? This is so simple. The Minister has also just now stated that he has asked the officers to be sympathetic and consider all the demands. And this is a very good thing, Sir. The second thing is this. Without losing time they started repair. They have cooled down the machines. They have taken the help of the military personnel also. Sir, here we have to congratulate our military personnel. They are all working on war-footing. Whenever there are natural calamities like floods etc. we are utilising the services of our military personnel. Now we are utilising their services for the repairs when there are breakdowns in the factories. They must also be congratulated. I appreciate the way in which his Ministry is progressing since the last 3 years or 2½ years when the production of crude oil in this country has gone up. I want to know from him within how many days we are going to be self-sufficient in this regard. May I know whether it will take 2 years or 3 years, because, I wish that before our present Lok Sabha's term ends, we should achieve self-sufficiency in oil in this country.

SHRI B. V. DESAI : The Hon. Minister should take the credit for self-sufficiency in crude petroleum in this country during his period.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Yes. That may be taken as part of my speech.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : The core of the question is with reference to self-sufficiency. I have already submitted that now, in 1982-83, we are in a position to achieve the target up to 60% of our requirements.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If it is a question of sugar, Mr. Ram Gopal Reddy will be able to help.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY One more question on repair. May I know whether the Minister is going to repair and renovate the other part also so that again there may not be shut-down ? I am asking this because this is the usual practice in factories.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I may answer his last question straightway. We are trying to repair the turbine tubes. They also check up the other parts. If there is any difficulty they will certainly look into it. There is no difficulty so far as that part is concerned. Sir, it is very difficult for me to say when we are likely to be self-sufficient. I might say that 'luck' and 'astrology' play a great part in this field. It

[Shri P. Shiv Shankar]

is a question of our finding the oil, and, immediately on finding the oil, carrying out exploratory processes. Unfortunately I have had no knowledge of astrology and it is not possible for me to predict about it. On our part, I may say, our Ministry is leaving no stone unturned for the production of crude oil.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : I asked you whether in respect of the officer who first detected the leakage, are you going to appreciate his work....

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : That part of it would certainly be taken care of. I assure the Hon. Member about this : Those who detected and those who repair are doing a yeoman service to the nation itself and their services would certainly be recognised.

12.50 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Problems of Sainik Schools in Chittorgarh and need to run such Schools like Kendriya Vidyalayas

प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत (चित्तौड़गढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश में 18 सैनिक स्कूल हैं। उनमें से एक मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र चित्तौड़गढ़ (राजस्थान) में है। यह स्कूल रक्षा मंत्रालय के अधीन होते हैं। पर वित्तीय भार राज्य सरकारों पर है। राज्य सरकारें उन्हें केन्द्रीय विद्यालय मानकर अपने विद्यालयों के नियम लागू नहीं करतीं। इन स्कूलों की उपेक्षा करती हैं तथा रक्षा मन्त्रालय अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण विषयों को देखते हुए इन्हें राज्य सरकारों पर छोड़ कर निश्चिन्त है। वह केन्द्र जो देश के भावी रक्षा प्रहरियों को तैयार कर रहे हैं, यह काफी उपेक्षित तथा अभाव और दिक्कतों से घिरे हुए हैं। यहां का विद्यार्थी, क्या अध्यापक और अन्य स्टाफ सभी इस समय उपेक्षित हैं।

चित्तौड़गढ़ सैनिक स्कूल के बच्चों पर खाने का व्यय बहुत ही कम किया जाता है। इसलिए बच्चों को पूर्ण पौष्टिक तथा स्वास्थ्यप्रद भोजन नहीं मिल पाता। अतः खाने के खर्च को बढ़ाया जाए।

चित्तौड़गढ़ सैनिक स्कूल का रख-रखाव तथा मरम्मत कई वर्षों से नहीं हुई है। यहां पढ़ाने वाले अध्यापकों को न तो केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के समान वेतन मिलता है और न राज्य के सरकारी स्कूलों के अध्यापकों के समान। पुराने वेतनमान में कोई संशोधन नहीं हुआ, अतः उनका वेतन बहुत ही कम है। उनके वेतनमान को संशोधित किया जावे। उन अध्यापकों के सेवा निवृत्त होने पर पेंशन की व्यवस्था भी नहीं है। आज सभी जगह वेतनमान अच्छे हैं। अतः इस तरह भी अनुशासित तथा अच्छी संस्थाओं में योग्य अध्यापक धीरे-धीरे आना कम हो जायेंगे। अतः वेतनमान में संशोधन तथा पेंशन की व्यवस्था की जाए।

सैनिक स्कूल चित्तौड़गढ़ में नियुक्त चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारी को पुराने वेतनमान से 75/- रु० माहवार मिलता है अर्थात् 2/50 प्रतिदिन। जब एक साधारण मजदूर को 7/- रु० प्रतिदन मिलता है। राजस्थान के अन्य सरकारी स्कूलों में चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारी को भी 275/- रुपए और 300/- रुपए मासिक मिलता है।

सैनिक स्कूलों में दोहरी व्यवस्था केन्द्र तथा राज्य की समाप्त करके इन्हें केवल केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों के समान ही केन्द्रीय सरकार देखे। वित्तीय व्यवस्था भी केन्द्र ही करे।

(ii) CREATION OF SEPARATE RAILWAY DIVISION FOR WESTERN ORISSA.

SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA (Kalahandi) : I would like to raise the following issue under rule 377. Western districts of Orissa have not got due consideration in matters of railway development in the absence of a separate railway division in Western Orissa. One-third of the total railway line laid in SE Railway is within the State of Orissa and major rail roads pass through Western districts of the state. SE Railway has 7 divisions in all and only one division is situated at Khurda Road near Bhubaneswar of Orissa. Four more divisions have jurisdiction within the State of which 2 divisions viz. Chakardharpur and Waltair have extensive areas of Western Orissa within their jurisdiction. In spite of this the big workshops and divisional headquarters are situated outside Orissa.

The workload of almost all the important railway stations of this part of the State has gone up following the coming up of large number of cement factories in this region. Coal India have plans for extensive development and raising coal fields in Central India and Brajrajnagar section of Western Orissa. Apart from this, several other small, medium and large scale industries are coming up in this area. All these together would generate considerable amount of traffic, particularly in Waltair, Bilaspur and Chakradharpur Divisions of SE Railway at present, the workload of Chakradharpur and Bilaspur divisions is quite heavy and further workload would create operational and managerial problems.

The new divisions can be constituted by taking away some portion from Chakradarpur and Waltair divisions. Some of the main railroads like Rourkela and Raigarh, Jharsuguda and Titlagarh, Raygada and Raipur and Barsuan and Birmitrapur can be kept in the jurisdiction of new railway division.

In view of this I urge the Government to take immediate steps for the creation of a separate railway division for Western Orissa.

(iii) ALLEGED MIS-MANAGEMENT AND WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE IN INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : Indian Council of Agricultural Research is the apex body which coordinates research in the field of agriculture and as such it has to set the highest standards, Under it come institutions of national imporance dealing with research in particular fields. It has a budget running into Rs. 300 crore. It is essential that the working of the ICAR is got reviewed in depth so as to make sure that the moneys are spent for approved objectives and that the farmers in the field are rendered service for it is in their name that huge amounts are given. In particular, I would like to draw attention to two aspects :

(i) The Audit Reports should be gone into with a view not only to take deterrent action against those who are found guilty of irregularities or wasteful expenditure but to ensure that remedial measures are taken to obviate recurrence;

(ii) Wherever Expert Committees have gone into the working of research institutions, as for example Sheep Research Institution, and have highlighted deficiencies, irregularities etc. these should be gone into and proper measures taken to rectify the deficiencies,

[Shri Harikesh Bahadur]

In view of the importance of the subject, I would request the Hon'ble Minister to ensure at his level that conclusive action is taken.

(iv) NEED FOR DELIMITATION OF PARLIAMEMTARY AND ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCIES OF HILLY DISTRICTS OF U.P.

श्री हरीश रावत (अलमोड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं संसद व माननीय अध्यक्ष जी के माध्यम से केन्द्रीय गृह मंत्रालय, विधि मंत्रालय एवं नियोजन मंत्रालय से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वे प्रान्तीय सरकारों से परामर्श कर देश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में प्रशासनिक एवं विकास सम्बन्धी इकाइयों तथा विधान सभाई क्षेत्रों का निर्धारण भौगोलिक परिस्थितियों व क्षेत्रफल के आधार पर किए जाने का निर्णय लेवें। जनसंख्या इनके निर्धारण का आधार नहीं होना चाहिए।

यह एक सर्वमान्य सिद्धान्त है कि किसी भी क्षेत्र के सर्वांगीण विकास एवं क्षेत्रीय असंतुलनों को दूर करने के लिए प्रशासनिक एवं विकास सम्बन्धी इकाइयों को छोटा बनाया जाए। वर्तमान समय में देश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों, विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में जनपदों, उपमन्डलों व विकास खण्डों का क्षेत्रफल इतना बड़ा है कि एक किनारे से जनपद के मुख्यालय तक पहुँचने में चार-पांच दिन का समय व बस के किराये में 150/- रु० तक एक व्यक्ति को खर्च करना होता है। यदि क्षेत्र विकास अधिकारी अपने विकास खण्ड के प्रत्येक गांव का भ्रमण करना चाहे तो उन्हें दो माह से भी अधिक का समय लगेगा। इन पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के अधिकांश भागों में सड़क यातायात व संचार सुविधाओं का अभाव है। प्रशासनिक एवं विकास कार्यों के संचालन हेतु नियुक्त अधिकारी विधिवत् तरीके से विकास कार्यों का निरीक्षण कर नहीं पाते हैं।

पर्वतीय भागों में संसदीय एवं विधान सभाई निर्वाचन क्षेत्र भी बहुत बड़े-बड़े हैं। मेरा अपना निर्वाचन क्षेत्र भी दो जनपदों से मिलकर बना हुआ है। मैं तीन साल तक लगातार भी भ्रमण करूं तो शायद ही अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के प्रत्येक गांव में पहुँच पाऊंगा। विधान सभा क्षेत्र भी बहुत बड़े-बड़े हैं। दूर-दूर छिटके हुए गांव प्राकृतिक बाधायें, नदी, नाले, जंगल व पहाड़ आदि चुनौती तो अवश्य हैं, लेकिन समाधान कुछ नहीं है।

अतः गृह मंत्रालय को चाहिए कि वे चुनाव आयोग से परामर्श कर पहले तो संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों को पर्वतीय भागों में छोटा बनावें, यदि यह कार्य संभव न भी होवे तो उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय भागों के विधान सभाई क्षेत्रों का गठन मेघालय, मिजोरम, नागालैण्ड या हिमाचल के पैटर्न पर होना चाहिए।

(v) NEED FOR GIVING PROPRIETORY RIGHTS AND OTHER FACILITIES TO THE BHAKRA DAM OUSTEES BY HARYANA GOVERNMENT.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the Bhakra Dam oustees made significant sacrifices for the cause of the motherland as they were forced to leave their hearths and homes for settling down in district Hissar of Haryana, the then Punjab. Consequent upon the completion of Bhakra Dam Projects, the distances between various points in Bilaspur district, Una and Hamirpur tehisils of the then Kangra district increased manifold as many bridges and roads connecting these

points, as also sources of many drinking water supply were submerged by the formation of Gobind Sagar Lake.

Much worse was the fate of those oustees who settled in Haryana as even upto this time they have not been given any proprietory rights and the allotments made to them over 20 years ago. The proprietory rights of the land allotted to Bhakra Dam oustees are vested with the Government of Haryana, so the oustees have been denied the developmental loans and other facilities advanced by the Government to the farmers. As more than 70% of the Bhakra Dam oustees have been allotted less than 5 acres of land each, the chances of their earnings the livelihood or standing on their own feet in any other way are far from bright, much more so without credit facilities like loans from the banks and other subsidies.

The Petition Committee of the 6th Lok Sabha in their 10th Report had also recommended to the Central Government to take up the question of the grant of proprietory rights to the Bhakra Dam oustees with the Government of Haryana. Nothing, however, has been done so far, even after the passage of nearly three years after the report of the Committee was presented to the august House.

Hence, the Central Government should come to the rescue of these oustees and prevail upon the Haryana Government to grant the proprietory rights to them. The Government should also ensure the provision of other facilities like the sanction of bank loans and other subsidies, even as the process of conferring these rights is taken in hand.

I request the Central Government, particularly, the Ministry of Energy, to intervene with Haryana Government for rescuing the oustees from their present unfortunate situation.

(vi) NEED FOR FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO THE SALKIA AND PORT UNIT OF THE HOOGHLY DOCKING AND ENGINEERING CO.

SHRI AJIT BAG (Serampore) : Sir, I am drawing the attention of the House to the question of nationalisation of the Salkia and Port Unit of the Hooghly Docking and Engineering Company, which has been pending for more than last three years. Already a number of representations have been made by the Union, West Bengal Government and Members of Parliament to the concerned Ministry without any result.

It is understood that the case is lying before the Union Government for a final decision. But, I want to mention it here that the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India has virtually stopped giving financial support and the functioning of the company is coming to a serious halt. Payment of salaries and wages to the workers and officials would be stopped.

Under these circumstances, I urge upon the Government to issue urgent instructions to the IRCI to continue to give financial support to the company till the question of its nationalisation is finally decided by the Government.

I demand that the Finance Minister make a statement in the House in this regard and finalise the nationalisation of the said company.

13 hrs.

(vii) STEPS FOR EARLY COMPLETION OF THERMAL POWER STATION AT KANTI, MUZAFFARPUR (BIHAR)

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA (Vaishali) : Bihar in general and

[Smt. Kishori Sinha]

north Bihar in particular is suffering from power shortage. Presently load-shedding is being resorted to even in Patna. Farms and industries are being hit by the power shortage.

In order to meet the requirement of power, in North Bihar, Government started construction of a Thermal Power Station of 220 M.W. at Kanti, Muzaffarpur, Bihar.

It was announced that the Power station would be completed by 1983. But the tardy and indifferent manner in which the construction is proceeding, is causing apprehension and anxiety that the power station would not be completed within the stipulated period. It is more likely to go even beyond 1984.

The Minister of Energy had assured that he had advised the State Electricity Board to provide employment to local people particularly unskilled labour on a preferential basis. I have received complaints that this policy is not being implemented with the result that there is a great discontent in that area among the people. I am afraid if preference is not given to local people even for unskilled work, the situation may become tense.

I would, therefore, request the Government to appoint a body to monitor the pace of progress of construction in order that the project is completed within the stipulated time.

Secondly, I would appeal to Government to ensure the implementation of the policy of giving preference to local people in at least unskilled jobs.

(viii) NEED TO RESTORE THE FACILITY OF JEWEL LOANS TO THE RURAL PEOPLE OF TAMIL NADU.

SHRI CUMBUM N. NATARAJAN (Periyakulam): I wish to invite the attention of the Minister for Finance and Banking to the following facts and request him to take immediate steps for the benefit of the rural folks in Tamil Nadu.

Recently, unprecedented events have happened in the State of Tamil Nadu. The cooperative banks and agricultural credit societies have all of a sudden suspended the sanction of jewel loans. The worst affected on account of this move of the Government if Tamil Nadu is the rural people, particularly small farmers, planters and other businessmen, since there is no private finance to which they can have recourse in dire circumstances. The State Government is aware that the jewel loan is of great utility to the public and yet has opted for the suspension of the issue of loans by cooperatives and agricultural societies at a time when farmers do not get adequate returns from the land. The Nationalised banks in Tamil Nadu have added their pinch of salt by steadfastly following the cooperative banks' move in the matter of jewel loans. The tall claims of implementation of the 20-point programme are best found only on paper in Tamil Nadu. It is disheartening to note that instead of providing additional assistance to the poor and needy, this vital source of help has been withdrawn.

The gravity of the situation can be best understood when it is pointed out that all the private sources of credit dried up as a consequence of the wiping out of the debts of the poor by the Government of Tamil Nadu in 1976. Now the Madras Central Cooperative Bank and its 18 urban affiliated branches in the city of Madras have stopped issuing the jewel loans from the last week of February, 1982. The annual disbursement of the loans used to be around Rs. 20 crores. The Reserve Bank of India is reported to have issued directives to the effect that jewel loans should not be

treated as credit to priority sector and the disbursement under jewel loan should at no time exceed 5% of the deposits. This has come handy to stop the jewel loans.

May I request the Minister to take up the matter with the concerned authorities and to restore the facility of jewel loan hitherto enjoyed especially by the masses in rural areas at the earliest.

(ix) NEED OF RESTORE ORIGINAL BANKING HOURS IN THE RURAL BRANCHES OF NATIONALISED BANKS.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : Recently, the public banking hours of the rural branches of all the nationalized banks have been reduced from 4 hours to 2 hours a day. Moreover, among the six working days in a week, one day will be closed to the public in these rural branches. It seems this has been done according to the recommendations of a study team set up by Indian Banks Association.

Reduction of public banking hours in the rural branches of nationalized banks will not only bring great difficulties for the rural population which has to deal with these banks, but it is also likely to hinder the process of public resource mobilisation through such banks.

With inadequate communication facilities in the rural areas, and the long distances of banks from the rural hinterland, it becomes difficult for the rural public to reach the place of banking life a clock work. With reduced hours, they will be in even more difficulty.

Therefore, I draw the attention of the Finance Minister towards this uncalled-for and harmful decision, both from the point of view of the rural population as well as for the country's resource mobilization, and request him to take steps, so that the original banking hours in the rural branches of nationalized banks are restored.

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13.07 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1982-83—*Contd.*

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Education and Culture. Already, 3 hours and 50-odd minutes have been exhausted. There is a balance of four hours. Now Mr. Satyendra Narayan Sinha.

Before he starts speaking, I would like to announce that the Deputy Minister will intervene at. 2 p. m. to-day ; and then the Minister will reply at 4.30 p. m. Now Mr. Sinha.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad) : I am sorry to say that according to the reports that I have read according to the general situation reported in the Press almost every day, the state of affairs obtaining in universities and schools is highly unsatisfactory.

It appears to me that all is not well with Education. I don't want to blame the present Minister for this. It has been continuing like this. The 4th Educational Survey has made a report about the state of primary education in this country, and has said that most of the schools are neglected. There is inadequate resource, the curriculum has no correlation with the environment, and the situation is far from satisfactory.

[Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha]

The then Minister of Education, Mr. Chavan, while inaugurating a meeting of the Education Ministers also admitted that there are many schools in the rural areas which have no teachers. There are many single-teacher schools. Only 76 lakhs or so of the primary school students get mid-day meals. These are all the causes which have accounted for high drops-out at the elementary education level. And despite strenuous efforts made by Government, it does not seem likely that the goal of achieving free and universal elementary education for the children upto the age of 14, which is a Constitutional obligation, will be achieved by 1980.

Even according to their statement, if additional enrolment effort to be made is stepped up by 1-1/2 times at the level of classes 1 to 5, and is doubled at the level of Classes 6 to 8, then our achievement will be 95 per cent for the age group of 6 to 11 and 50 per cent only for the age group of 11 to 14. That shows that the goal is receding from us and we are not able to achieve it. The reasons adduced are that there has been a population explosion. It is true that during each of the previous two decades the population has gone up by 25 per cent. Then the drop-out rate is very high. The national average is 64 per cent. Therefore, the Government came out with a reply in the Rajya Sabha that it would not be possible for them to achieve this objective or this goal within a foreseeable future. It appeared to me that the Minister threw up her arms up in despair and blamed the population explosion solely for the failure of the Government to fulfil the obligation imposed on us by the Constitution.

There have been many schemes to help the poor sections of the people. For instance, there is an adult education programme which was given high priority when the Janata Government was in power. About 200 crores were allocated for this scheme; and the then Minister of Education had announced in the House that the Government was determined to educate one hundred million illiterates within a space of 5 years at the rate of 20 millions per year. But during the 6th plan we see that only Rs. 128 crores have been allotted for adult education and the report says nothing about the time frame whithin which they want to reach the target of educating all the illiterates. As far as I have been able to gather from various reports is that out of 800 million people who are illiterate in the world, almost one-third belongs to India. Therefore, it requires a top priority, but the way the allocation has been made, it appears to me, that it has been down-graded, it appears to be rather strange because the Prime Minister and almost all the Ministers reiterated that education is an important instrument for socio-economic transformation; and unless we provide equal opportunities to the disadvantaged groups in the country, the disadvantaged poor sections of the population, egalitarianism will have no meaning; and yet, when we come to make allocation for education, it is generally cut.

During the 5th Plan, 50 per cent of the allocation for education, as a whole, was allocated for primary education, under the present plan, only 36 per cent has been allotted. From this it appears that Government is not according the priority that was needed. Now, the Minister of Education, while addressing a conference in Lucknow yesterday, said that, regarding adult education programme, the Government have decided to chalk out a programme to educate 10 million people a year. Let us see how long they will take to achieve this objective of educating all the illiterates who are growing in number. This is a paradoxical situation. On the one hand, I agree that there has been an expansion of

education programme and we have been able to educate a large number of children whose number would be 238 millions; on the other hand, the number of illiterates is also rising. This is the situation which has to be faced.

In my opinion this enrolment as well as the adult education programme, which have been included in the minimum needs programme had to be given a push, a thrust and sustained and determined efforts are needed if you want to achieve this goal. The report does not convey anything to us as to what the Government proposes to do with regard to adult education. Then the non-formal education is there, the recurrent education with multi-point entry is there, all these schemes are there and with all these, if we are not able to make rapid strides in this regard, whose fault is this? It will be a case of administrative lapse. We have not been able to involve the people at the local level; girls are not coming forward. Children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not coming forward. You may be knowing that when Mr. Kamraj was the Chief Minister of Madras, he has made this education almost a community's programme, a people's programme and the entire community was involved in it. I know it, from my own experience, that Mr. Bhaktavatsalam when he was the Education Minister of Tamil Nadu, used to hold meetings of people and the people used to make contributions for the mid-day meal scheme, contribution for uniforms for the children of poorer sections and thus it had become a part of the community life. Unless the Government tries to make it a mass movement and tries to involve people with political commitment on their part, to make it a success, I do not think it will ever be able to succeed and this goal of providing free and universal education up to the age of 14 will remain a dream. We may have to wait till 2000 A.D.

Now, secondary education, as you know, is a link between elementary and university education. This is a very important link. But unfortunately it is the weakest link because there has been a talk of reforms and for years together this pattern of ten plus two plus three and ten plus two plus two has been before the country. Almost all the commissions and committees which had gone into this question have made that recommendation. But it is a matter of regret that the reform has not been uniformly adopted by the State Governments. The report says that only 15 State Governments have accepted this ten plus two formula. This plus two stage is a very crucial stage. At this stage you have to introduce vocational courses, because secondary education provides teachers to elementary education, prepares students for higher education and also prepares the students to go into the world for work. And, therefore, it has been emphasised that at the plus two stage vocational courses should be introduced. In the Fifth Plan the Union Government wanted to promote the vocational courses at plus two stage but at the instance of N.D.C. it was left to the State Governments and you will be sorry to hear that only six States so far have introduced the vocational courses at plus two stage and the other States are still thinking about it. It appears to me from my personal experience, that the Education Minister have been meeting, the C.A.B.E. has been meeting and they take a decision, go back and again next year when they come, they discuss the same thing, go round and round, and they make no progress. And that is why the secondary education has remained a very weak link.

And then, secondary schools are being opened in a haphazard manner. We have got to see that schools which are viable—academically good and economically sound—are opened.

[Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha]

I will come to another point. This is about common school system. You may know there are public schools which charge high fees and only the children of affluent can go to those schools. There is some sort of a dual system prevailing in the educational system as it is in the society. You know that there is a small class of people everywhere, even in the economic world, industrial sector or elsewhere. They are monopolising power and wealth. Similarly, with regard to education, affluent sections are in a position to get better education being provided by public schools. There has been persistent attack in this House that this public school system should be abolished. I am not one of those who will demand that. But I may say that Government should start some public schools like Netarhart School in Bihar. It is just like a public school where admissions are done on merit. And meritorious students from poorer sections get full scholarship. There is a need for multiplying such schools throughout the country.

Secondly, we can insist upon these people who are running the private institutions to reserve 50 per cent of the vacancies in their schools for meritorious students, for which Government should pay scholarship. In that way we can bring them together and dualism can be ended.

A massive programme of action has to be mounted to reduce poverty and inequality. Then only this dualism can go and we can think of establishing an egaliterian society in the real sense of the term.

I will refer to various institutes or colleges which are being run by private individuals on capitation fees basis. The Prime Minister came out very strongly against those charging capitation fees. The Union Government said so, so also the State Governments. But we have not found any legislation banning this. These institutions are going on. Therefore, I would suggest to the Minister to come up with a legislation banning opening of any institution which will be run on the capitation fee basis. This should be made illegal.

You know what is the state of affairs in higher education. The UGC has recently appointed a Committee to go into the affairs of the Central Universities like Jawaharlal Nehru University, Aligarh Muslim University, Banaras Hindu University, North Eastern Hill University. What has been happening the North Eastern Hill University ? The Vice-Chancellor has been killed there. There was tension for a long time. It ultimately resulted in the killing of Vice-Chancellor. The Government was not able to take any effective action on that. Aligarh Muslim University has not been functioning for months together. Jawaharlal Nehru University is running at a loss. We are spending hundreds of crores. People say that it is almost like a showpiece. Some students were sent abroad to do research work, which is known as field work. They came back without submitting any thesis. This is the state of Affairs in this University. Therefore, the UGC has appointed a committee to go into the affairs of these Universities.

The UGC was constituted for the purpose of over-seeing the working of various Universities, to coordinate their activities, so that their standards should not fall. Unfortunately, we find proliferation of Universities in this country. From my personal experience I can tell you that I wanted to open Magadh University in Bihar. For that I had to come to the UGC several times. Dr. Zakir Hussain happened to be the Chancellor. So, he also made efforts at his level. At long last when the letter went from here approving our proposal for opening a University, Dr. Zakir Hussain remarked: It is a matter of luck that the UGC has

agreed, But today, what is the position ? UGC is not immune from political pressures. So many universities are coming up. What is the position of the universities ? They are suffering. We have been hearing about industries being sick. Now we find universities being sick. They are suffering from malaise, scandals, marks manipulations and all that. In the matter of appointment, all kinds of stories are appearing in the newspapers. Is it not the duty of the UGC to look into this and appoint a committee to go into the whole allegations, which are appearing in the newspapers everywhere? Should it not put a ban on the opening of new universities ? The other day, I heard one State Chief Minister saying that he was going to open four universities in his State. I do not know why the UGC has been sitting silently and helplessly looking at it and not taking any action against it. Do you think it is going to do any good to us ? That is why, I said in the beginning that all is not well with our universities and it requires a close look. I urge upon the Minister of Education to see that the UGC is insulated from political influence, as was the position under the chairmanship of Dr. Kothari or for that matter, Dr. C.D. Deshmukh in the beginning. Similarly, UGC must act to ensure that standards do not fall. Today, the standards in the Universities have fallen so much that they are not being recognised elsewhere. The students of IITs, post-graduate, medical degree holders etc. find that they do not have the proper technology. They have got training but they do not go and work in the villages. Some of them, almost one-third, migrate to USA or gulf countries. We are spending so much money on their education. We have got to orient their education so that they stay in India and serve the people of India. They should not be allowed to go abroad. But this is what is happening everyday ? We are talking of brain drain. But we are not able to put a stop to that. Therefore, we should consolidate what we have done.

Along with enrolment at the primary level, we have to give stress and top priority on adult education also. Rs. 128 crores have been allotted for this and only 36 per cent has been allotted for the primary education as a whole. This should be revised. My apprehension is that this would be reduced further as happened during the tenure of Prof. Nurul Hasan. During the mid-term appraisal of Plan, it is the funds of the Education Ministry which get further cut. Therefore, I make a very strong plea that there is a need for higher allocation for education so that the constitutional obligation that is on our head, should be fulfilled and we are able to provide education to all. In those States where the allocation has not been cut, they have been able to achieve hundred per cent education, as is the case in Kerala. Why is it that other States cannot do so ? Why is it that the Union Government should not be able to provide more funds for this ?

In the end, I would say that education is now a concurrent subject. The Minister for Education cannot make a plea that it is a state subject and that they cannot do anything. If you find that the universities are not functioning well, their standards are falling and the State Governments are interfering with the administration of the universities, it is for you to legislate and take over their administration. UGC is there to look after them and to see the working of those universities. You should not allow this type of interference. UGC's interference will not be interference in their autonomy. I am all for giving autonomy. But I do not want that the autonomy should be misused, which

[Shri Satyendya Narayana Sinha]

is being done. Take the case of Bihar University. Appointments were made. One day, the Chancellor heard about it. He wanted to go to Muzzafarpur. But you will be surprised to know that all efforts were made to prevent him from going to Muzzafarpur. Ultimately, he went there. He went into the whole question and stopped the appointments. He called for the entire file. That is how he stopped the bungling in the matter of appointments. Is it a matter of gratification or pride for us to say that the universities are suffering from malaise ?

They are suffering from several scandals. Even Central Universities are not exceptions. Therefore, as I said earlier, the Education Minister has a very heavy task to do. I think, she should make a determined effort at the Primary level to ensure that the additional efforts needed for enrolment is put in, and people are involved in it. At the Secondary level, she must see that all the States fall in line with the *Ten Plus Two* pattern immediately. They should not try to delay the matter. They must adopt the *Ten Plus Two* pattern immediately. Then, she should see that the vocational training course is introduced in the education. The NCERT is also there to guide. The Minister of Education can tell the State Governments that they must introduce the vocational courses. You cannot say that this is a State subject.

Similarly, with regard to universities, you must cry a halt to the opening of any more universities and you must consolidate whatever we have done so far, so that we can give good education to our people. We should give them such education as they develop into proper, fully conscious citizens of this country. Moral education and cultural edcation should also be introduced so that they can develop their complete personality.

This is all, I have got to say.

श्रीमती विद्या चेन्नुपति (विजयवाड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय एजूकेशन के सम्बन्ध में पालिसीज बनाते हैं, लेकिन इस बारे में आम जनता की जो प्राबलम्ज़ हैं, पहले मैं उन्हें आपके सामने रखना चाहती हूं। हम लड़कों को प्राइमरी और सैकंडरी एजूकेशन फ्री देते हैं और लड़कियों को इन्टरमीडिएट तक फ्री एजूकेशन देते हैं। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि इस समय जो डिग्री और पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट एजूकेशन दी जाती है, उससे हमारे बच्चों को क्या फायदा होता है। जो बच्चे आई आई टी और पालिटेकनिक्स में पढ़ते हैं, उन्हें तो कुछ न कुछ काम मिल जाता है, लेकिन जो बच्चे बी ए, बी काम, एम ए, एम काम, आदि की डिग्री लेते हैं, उन्हें तो क्लर्क की पोस्ट ही मिलनी है, उन्हें लैक्चरर नहीं बनना है, क्योंकि हमारे देश में लैक्चरर की इतनी पोस्ट्स हैं ही नहीं।

अगर इस एजूकेशन को कान्टीन्यू करना है, तो मैं इस बारे में कुछ सुझाव देना चाहती हूं। हम सैकंडरी एजूकेशन में आठवीं से दसवीं क्लास तक, तीन सालों में, कुछ आपशन्ज दे सकते हैं : टाइप-राइटिंग, बुक-कीपिंग, इलैक्ट्रानिक्स, रेडियो और टी वी की रिपेयर्ज, प्रैस-कम्पोजिंग, ड्रेस-मेकिंग, टेलरिंग, पेंटिंग, कार्मशल आर्ट, फूड प्रिजर्वेशन बुक-बाइंडिंग, कारपेंट्री आदि। अगर बच्चे तीन साल तक इनमें से एक या दो सबजैक्ट्स की ट्रेनिंग ले लें, तो वे काम करने के लिए तैयार हो जाएंगे। इस तरह 16 साल की उम्र तक उनकी ट्रेनिंग पूरी हो जाएगी और उन्हें कुछ न कुछ काम-धंधा मिल सकेगा।

इस प्रकार से ही हम जिनको डिग्रियां देते हैं, जो आर्ट्स पढ़ते है, उनको भी कोई धंधा नहीं मिलता है। जो लड़के बी ए में हिस्ट्री, सिविक्स इत्यादि पढ़ते हैं उनको केवल क्लर्की ही मिल सकती है। उनके

लिए और कुछ भी करने के लिए नहीं होता है। इसीलिए देश में अनएम्पलायमेंन्ट बढ़ता जा रहा है। बी काम की जो डिग्री दी जाती है, उसमें बिजनेस एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन या बैंकिंग के सम्बन्ध में कोई ज्ञान नहीं मिलता है। उनको डिग्री लेने के बाद यह पता नहीं होता कि बिजनेस कैसे करना है। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि बी काम में जो सब्जेक्ट्स हैं उसमें बैंकिंग के सम्बन्ध में प्रैक्टिकली कुछ न कुछ सिखाया जाना चाहिए। साथ ही बी काम और एम काम में टाइपराइटिंग को कंपल्सरी किया जाना चाहिए। आज न तो उनको टाइप करना ही आता है और न लिख ही सकते हैं। बैंकिंग के सम्बन्ध में भी उनको कोई ज्ञान नहीं रहता है। अतः मेरा सुझाव है कि उनको प्रैक्टिकल ट्रेनिंग अवश्य दी जानी चाहिए। बी काम में टाइपराइटिंग, बैंकिंग मैनेजमेन्ट को इंट्रोड्यूस करना चाहिए और एम काम में लड़के उसमें स्पेशलाईजेशन कर सकते हैं।

आज बी ए और एम ए में पढ़ने वाले लड़कों को पुस्तक पढ़ने की आदत पड़ गई है, उनको किसी प्रकार की कोई प्रैक्टिकल ट्रेनिंग नहीं मिलती है। अमरीका में बी ए, एम ए के लड़कों को टीचिंग सिखाने के लिए स्कूलों में भेजा जाता है। ऐसी ही व्यवस्था हम अपने देश में भी इन्ट्रोड्यूस कर सकते हैं। जो भी लड़के टीचिंग लाइन में जाने के इच्छुक हों उनको टीचिंग की ट्रेनिंग देने के लिए दो घंटे के लिए स्कूलों में भेज सकते हैं। इस प्रकार से उनको पढ़ाने का क्या तरीका होता है—यह मालूम हो जायेगा। इसी प्रकार से यदि आज आप किसी एम ए पास लड़के को, बिना किसी ट्रेनिंग के, किसी आफिस में भेज देंगे तो वह वहां पर कुछ नहीं कर सकेगा। ग्रेजुएट्स को वहां पर जाकर क्लर्कों से पूछना पड़ता है कि किस तरह से क्या काम करना है। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि आप उनको पढ़ाने के लिए, हिस्ट्री सिविक्स के अलावा पब्लिक एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन और उसकी प्रैक्टिकल ट्रेनिंग को इंक्लूड कर दीजिए ताकि वहां से निकल कर लड़कों को काम-धंधा मिल सके और इस प्रकार से देश में अनएम्पलायमेन्ट कुछ कम हो सके।

इसी प्रकार से जहां तक बी एससी और एम एससी का सम्बन्ध है, उसमें आपने केमिस्ट्री साइंसेज, बायोलोजी साइंसेज, फिजियोलाजिकल साइन्सेज रखी है, इसमें आप एक फार्मेसी का सब्जेक्ट और रख दीजिए। यदि आप फार्मेसी सब्जेक्ट रख देंगे तो उनको कुछ मेडिसिन बनाने का तरीका मालूम हो जायेगा। इसी प्रकार से आप बायोलाजिकल साइंसेज के अन्तर्गत हैल्थ केयर का सब्जेक्ट रख दीजिए। इस प्रकार से वे हेल्थ केयर के सम्बन्ध में कुछ न कुछ पढ़-पढ़ा सकेंगे और गांवों में जाकर हेल्थ विजिटर्स की ट्रेनिंग जल्दी और आसान हो सकेगी।

आज तो आप लड़कों को केवल बुकस नालेज ही दे रहे हैं। इसके अलावा आप उनको कोई दूसरी नालेज नहीं देते हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि सेकेन्डरी एजूकेशन से पोस्ट ग्रेजुएशन तक आप इस प्रकार के सब्जेक्ट्स को इन्ट्रोड्यूस कर दीजिए और एक-दो सब्जेक्ट्स को कंपलसरी कर दीजिए।

जहां तक डिसिप्लिन का सम्बन्ध है, आज कल उसका अभाव बढ़ता जा रहा है। इस सम्बन्ध में आपको हाई स्कूल, कालेज तथा पोस्ट-ग्रेजुएशन तक एन सी सी को कंपलसरी करना होगा। आज डिसिप्लिन धीरे-धीरे कम होता जा रहा है। हमने अखबारों में पढ़ा है कि जापान, वैस्ट-जर्मनी और यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स में एन० सी० सी०

[श्रीमती विद्या चैन्नुपति]

कम्पलसरी है। वैसे ही हमारे देश में हम इन्ट्रोड्यूस करेंगे तो बच्चों को लाभ भी होगा और देश का भी लाभ होगा।

जहां हम इन्डस्ट्री के सब्जैक्ट्स पढ़ाते हैं, वहां हमें ट्रेनिंग कम प्रोडक्शन सैन्टर्स की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। पहले उनको ट्रेनिंग-प्रोडक्शन सैन्टर में एडमीशन दे दिया जाए, फिर उसके बाद काम उनको आसानी से मिल जाएगा।

हम जो देश में बच्चों को पढ़ाते हैं, वह केवल किताबों तक ही सीमित होता है। उनको प्रैक्टिकल का ज्ञान नहीं होता है, किताबों का ज्ञान होता है। हमारा देश सैक्यूलर है। जब बच्चे पढ़ने जाते हैं, तो उनसे जब फार्म भरवाया जाता है, तो उसमें कास्ट और रिलीजन का एक कालम होता है। मैं कहती हूं कि जो भी बच्चों को रिजर्वेशन देना चाहते हैं, वह देना चाहिए। रिजर्वेशन का आपका उसमें एक कालम है ही। कुछ बच्चे कास्ट और रिलीजन की वजह से कालेज में सीट नहीं पाते हैं। इसलिए मैं कहती हूं कि इस कॉलम को आपको निकाल देना चाहिए। हम भारतवासी हैं, भारत देश के रहने वाले हैं, लेकिन फिर भी हमको लिखने के लिए फोर्स किया जाता है। हमारा देश सैक्यूलर है। कास्ट और रिलीजन अपनी खुद की है और बाहर को कहने की जरूरत नहीं है। सैक्यूलर स्टेट में जो कास्ट और रिलीजन का कालम आप रखते हैं, उसको निकाल देना चाहिए। मुझे उम्मीद है, माननीया मंत्राणी महोदया, इस ओर अवश्य ध्यान देंगी।

अब कुछ बातें मैं कल्चर के बारे में कहना चाहती हूं। जो बच्चे जहां भी पढ़ते हैं, वहां पर होस्टल्स के नाम कास्ट के नाम पर, हरिजन वैलफेयर होस्टल्स, आदि ऐसे नामों पर रखते हैं। जब कि मेरे विचार में यदि हम उनके कल्चर को ऊपर उठाना चाहते हैं, तो हमें इस प्रकार के होस्टल्स उन कास्टों के नाम पर नहीं रखने चाहिए। यदि हम उनके कल्चर को उठाना चाहते हैं, बदलना चाहते हैं, तो होस्टल्स के अन्दर सीट्स भी एकार्डिंग-टू-देयर-परसेंट दे दीजिए। जब हम भारतवासी हैं, तो एक ही होस्टल में सबको मिलाकर रखना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं कहती हूं कि उनके कल्चर में सुधार होना चाहिए, उनके कल्चर को बदलना चाहिए, तभी हम जाकर उनके कल्चर को बदल सकते हैं और उन के लिए कुछ कर सकते हैं।

अब मैं आपको एक सुझाव कैपिटेशन फीस के बारे में कहना चाहती हूं। हम जितनी एजुकेशन बच्चों को कालेजेज और स्कूल्स में देना चाहते हैं, वह हम सरकार के जरिए उतनी इन्स्टीचूशन्स में शुरू नहीं कर सकते हैं। मैं यह कहूंगी कि आप उनके लिए 4 साल, 5 साल या 6 साल का समय रख दीजिए। इस बीच में यदि किसी का लड़का या लड़की उस कालिज में पढ़ेगा तो वह कैपीटेशन-फी देगा, क्योंकि डोनेशन के जरिये लोग पैसा नहीं देते हैं, अपने बच्चों को भरती कराने के लिए पैसा दे देते है और जिनके पास पैसा नहीं है उनके बच्चे हमारी एजूकेशनल इन्स्टीचूशन्ज में पढ़ सकेंगे। इस तरह से उनके पास जो पैसा आयेगा, उससे उस कालिज या इन्स्टीचूशन को पूरी तरह से इक्विप किया जा सकता है। हमने आन्ध्र प्रदेश में ऐसा किया था और बाद मे 10 साल के बाद गवर्नमेंट ने उस इन्स्टीचूशन को टेक-ओवर कर लिया, वहां का अस्पताल, कालिज पूरे इक्विपमेंट के साथ सरकार ने ले लिया। यह समझ लीजिये कि हम डोनेशन मांगेंगे तो कोई पैसा नहीं देगा, लड़की या

लड़के को पढ़ाने के लिए पैसा दे देंगे, आप उस को कैपिटेशन-फी न कह कर, डोनेशन कहिये, लेकिन पैसा जरूर लेना चाहिए।

अन्त में, मैंने जो सुझाव दिये हैं, मुझे उम्मीद है कि इन के बारे में आप कुछ-न-कुछ डिसीजन्स जरूर लेंगे। आपने, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बोलने का जो अवसर दिया है, उसके लिए धन्यवाद।

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it seems to me that education is the only field where, in the post-independence era—of course, it was much more there earlier during the British regime—the anti-inflationary measures are really being observed from all points of view, from the point of view of resource allocation, from the point of view of its importance in the nation, the projection of it from the point of view of the Government's determination to see that it is improved.

So many of my predecessors have already pointed out many things. In this I see one very important point which I would like to emphasize. Whoever spoke on education from both sides, essentially the same things were spoken. There may be certain areas where different things were spoken, but it seems that there is a very big unanimity among various Members belonging to various Parties. What was the principle on which there was unanimity? Whatever language might have been used, there is unanimity on this that education is not receiving the attention that it should receive from the Government. I would like to point out two things. Everbody has said, and I fully agree, that there is no earthly possibility of this target of universalisation of education being achieved within 1990 even if the population is at a standstill. But I would like to point out that there are now more children in the age-group 6-11 who are outside the school—say, in 1980—than they were in 1950. This is the progress ! We have managed to put more students outside the purview of education than we have taken in. All these figures and claims about enrolment are fictitious. Everybody knows how those are worked out. I am not going into those things. But I would like to point out one thing in this that, even in this rather inflated figure, it is being claimed that

13.49 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE *in the Chair*]

in the year 1979-80 the total enrolment was 67 per cent. Everybody has mentioned about drop-out. I wolud like to mention the fact that it is admitted that not only the drop-out is 63 per cent on an average on a national scale, but the highest drop-out takes place in class 2 itself.

Then what is the meaning of all these figures? They come in class 1 and go out in class 2. This is the big educational advance that we are having ! So I think it really needs much more attention.

I would also like to point out another thing. It can be seen that in the poorer States the drop out is as high as 81%. In Manipur this is the percentage. How is it that after so many years this is the case ? I would also like to point out another thing in this respect. Then I would come to my principal contention on this.

At the moment there are 9 States which hold among themselves 80.3% of the non-enrolled students. These are the 9 States which are the most populous States of India. But in all propriety and duty I must state the fact that girls constitute two-thirds of the non-enrolled children and the hard core of the non-enrolled children are from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. So the lower

[Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee]

you go the more is the drop out. Now some colleagues have also earlier pointed out the necessity of an All India Educational policy resolution. I agree. But here is one field where there is really no dearth of identification of the areas of difficulty. There is no dearth of very illuminating suggestions throughout the period by very very eminent educationists. Here the question is really one of implementation and not that we should go in for something fundamentally new. Here I should say that if the present attitude that was being followed by the successive governments after Independence, is followed, there is very little possibility of any real improvement.

The education budget is 1.2% this year. So far as my knowledge goes, it is really deflation. It is less than last year's percentage. So with this background education budget's percentage becomes lesser and lesser. This shows the attitude of the government towards education. It is said, 'Oh ! Our country is in difficulty. Defence expenditure is to go up. How are we going to give more for education ?' I would like to point out that there are many countries where necessities of defence expenditure is as bad, if not worse, as ours. Take, for example, Cuba. When it was being threatened by the American imperialists with nuclear invasion during that Bay of Pig war and also now when they are really threatened everyday by invasion by the most powerful of the imperialist powers, what has been done ? They have taken the attitude, 'Here are the people who have to be educated and who can defend their country.' Therefore, that very small country has given a very big part of its budget to education. I am sure with that speed they have really cleared all the backlog of illiteracy. In my opinion Sir, it is the political will which is very necessary. If this political will is not there, then really it will be useless debating education because no amount of better suggestions will do and implementation of the already existing suggestions will be in question.

Here I would like to say one thing to our Hon. Minister for Education through you. Sheilaji is a very gentle person. So far so good. But no gentle person will be able to do this business. If Sheilaji wants to do anything, I teli her through you that she has to fight like an Amazon. If she does not like the foreign name 'Amazon', let us fight like Laxmi Bai and Chand Bibi Sultana for achieving good results. I hope she would do like that. Here is the House from where she would get a very big support from all political parties if only she agrees to increase the education budget by a certain more percentage at least upto 10 per cent, I hope if this is done you will really succeed fighting like your great predecessor Laxmi Bai who hailed from U. P. but culminating not in defeat but victory (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : Would you be like Chand Bibi? Let us fight together.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Yes. I am ready. Not only women like Chand Bibi and Laxmi Bai but other gentlemen will also join us in this fight. It is a must to the country's progress in education. That is my feeling. I have very little time with me and so I would like to say a few more things. Let us fight that education should be given a special emphasis. So, let us prepare ourselves to declare the next year to be the year of Education. To start with let us increase that allocation to 10% of the budget. Here is the challenge and everybody in thls House will support me for

that. I have many more things to say. I would raise two or three points very quickly—firstly Education is a concurrent subject no doubt. But, it will be seen that various practices are followed in various States. Take for example the teachers in Orissa. You will be surprised to know that in Orissa, in 1979, the Government had come out with a new order by which they had fixed the pay of Orissa teachers who are matriculates, inter-mediates, graduates or post-graduates, at a consolidated monthly pay of Rs. 285/-. Can you imagine that Rs. 285/- to be the pay in that State for all these teachers? How long can you go on like this? I hope something will be done with regard to that. Job security is not there for the non-teaching staff. You have to take up the matter with the States and see that these things are settled.

Coming to the Central Universities like JNU, it is called a white elephant. I am not quarrelling over that. I only urge that you should not forget our aline water the Calcutta University. This is a very old institution. Something should be done about that. About the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, there are lots of complaints. I would request the Education Minister to thoroughly enquire into it impartially so that things can be improved. The teachers' problems there can be settled.

Lastly, many members have spoken about the violence in campuses. I agree violence in campus is not good. I am afraid violence is not only in campuses. There are many places where violence is there. The remedy that is suggested is to take away the democratic rights of the students thereby imposing some kind of peace in campuses. I would like to say that this kind of attitude should change. Unless a proper democratic attitude is taken and a proper atmosphere is created in the University campuses, I do not think the violence will stop. A proper democratic atmosphere is what is needed in the universities. I hope the Government will do that. In today's circumstances without that they cannot bring discipline in the country.

With these words I thank you very much.

14 hrs.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P K THUNGON) : Sir, the debate has brought out several issues of importance. Mention has been made of the problems of light priorities, need of discipline among youths, moral and spiritual values, unemployment, N.C.E.R.T. and Kendriya Vidyalayas etc.

At the outset, may I point out that the basic thrust of our educational endeavour is to place the child and youth in the centre of nation's attention and care. Our main concern is to create the right quality of manpower. Our concern is not only for the children and youths who are enrolled in schools and colleges but also for the children and youth who are somehow outside our schools and colleges.

References were made to the need of creating conditions under which values of Indian culture could be transmitted more effectively to our students by Smt. Krishna Sahi, Shri Mahavir Prasad, Shri Keyur Bhushan and Prof. Nirmala Kumari Shaktawat and Shrimati Vidya. As you know, the Government has always been of the view that the building up of character of the students should be one of the major aims of education. To achieve this, Government has been making continous efforts and research by renewal of curriculum, production of better text-books, teaching aids and better competence.

[Shri R.K. Thungon]

You will be glad to know, Sir, that a few months ago, a Working Group has been set up to examine the curriculum content with reference to value-orientation and also to review teachers training programmes. The terms of reference of this Working Group are wide-ranging. Among others, they will go into the matter of evolving a programme of study of national freedom struggle and of valves which relate to secularism, nationalism, composite culture and pride in heritage.

We are facing to-day an unprecedented explosion of knowledge. Therefore, we have to find out special methods by which we can give our young students more and more knowledge within shorter and shorter periods. At the same time we have to take care not to overburden our children.

Our institutions, like N.C.E.R.T. are deeply engaged in helping in these directions through various research and innovations.

Shri B.D. Singh, Shri Sivaprakasam, Shri D. P. Yadav, Shri Gelhot, Shri Anbarasu and others referred to the activities of NCERT. I am thankful for their various suggestions in this regard. Sir, a complaint was made that NCERT books are not available in time and they are not made use of in several parts of the country. Despite the very fact that the printing work is itself time-consuming, I would like to assure that all efforts will be made to make the books available in time to the extent possible. NCERT has received international acclaim for its high level research work. The work done by NCERT in curriculum development, teachers training, preparation of instructional material, development of teaching aids and examination reforms has contributed a great deal towards the development of school education in our country. It is not my intention to gloss over the weaknesses of the Institution. We will go into all the aspects during the exercise of annual audit and annual plan discussions and take appropriate corrective measures.

Shri Parashar, Shri Mahavir Prasad, Shri Sivaprakasam and Shri Anbarasu spoke about Kendriya Vidyalayas. I am grateful to them for their kind words in praise of the quality of education imparted in our Central Schools.

Sir, we have so far been able to open 366 Kendriya Vidyalayas. You will be glad to know that we are going to open 40 new Kendriya Vidyalayas during this year and till 1984 we will be opening every year 40 new Kendriya Vidyalayas. Besides, some additional schools will be opened in campuses of institutions of higher learning and at places where Public Sector Undertakings are located.

The Hon. Members expressed their concern about non-availability of proper accommodation for many Kendriya Vidyalayas as they are in tented accommodation.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) : In relation to this accommodation problem I would like to say that Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh has made one proposal for opening of a single Central School in the State. Will the Hon. Minister assure that it will be done?

SHRI P. K. THUNGON : Sir, the particular school which the Hon. Member has mentioned at Hamirpur is under our active consideration. We have asked for certain clarifications from the State Government and we have asked them whether they are going to provide temporary accommodation and land. If that is given then certainly we will locate it.

But we have also to take into account other factors, such as availability of land, resource limitations

etc. I would, however, like to assure the House that it will always be our effort to minmise the inadequacy of physical facilities as expeditiously as possible.

Another point which the Hon. Members have made in respect of Kendriya Vidyalayas is to open Central Schools in every district headquarters. The Hon. Members will bear with me that because of resource limitations, non-availability of buildings, recruitment of properly qualified teachers, large expansion has not been possible. Moreover, Central Schools are chiefly meant for the children of Central Government employees as per charter of the Sangathan.

A point was raised as regards protecting the interest of the teachers. I would like to take this opportunity to assure Shri Anbarasu and Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee who had mentioned this that it will never be our intention to compel teachers to resort to agitational means for the redressal of their genuine grievances. The Sangathan authorities are in close touch with the representatives of the teachers to promote their welfare and to redress their genuine grievances.

I had the opportunity to hear them personally also.

In any case, we shall always do our best to ensure an equitable equation between the interests of the teachers and the interests of the educational institutions.

Some of the Hon. Members voiced their concern about the language policy and the programmes undertaken for the development of various languages in the country. Through our policy of strengthening the regional languages and promoting Pan-Indian link languages we have been able to ensure mobility of ideas. Special attention is given to Sanskrit. The Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, along with its 6 Vidyapeeths, has done a lot in the fields of specialisation.

The All India Sanskrit Board has made very important contributions in making Sanskrit a tool language for research. Similar programmes have been undertaken in the fields of Arabic and Persian. The Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology has more or less completed its work of translating most of the scientific and technical terms into Hindi and is now engaged in evolving a Pan-Indian terminology in most of the disciplines.

A special impetus is being given to Modern Indian languages and tribal languages. The Central Institute of Modern Indian Languages in Mysore is engaged in building bridges from the tribal dialect to the regional languages.

Under the guidance of the Taraqqi-e-Urdu Board and Expert Subject Panels on variovs disciplines, the Bureau for Promotion of Urdu has, so far, brought out 363 books, including 71 NCERT School Textbooks and 27 Reprints. These books comprise University-level books, books on popular science, children's literature and reference books. About 600 titles are under preparation. Besides the publication programme, the Bureau has also evolved 1,20,000 technical terms concerning various disciplines of physical sciences, social sciences and humanities in Urdu. Preparatory work on Urdu Encyclopaedia in 12 volumes has been completed. An Urdu-Urdu Students' Dictionary and English-Urdu Dictionary in five volumes are press-ready. The work on Urdu-Urdu dictionary in five volumes is nearing completion. So far, 7 Calligraphy Training Centres at Delhi, Hyderabad, Bombay, Bhopal, Bangalore, Srinagar and Patna have been set-up. Two Urdu Teachers Training Centres at Patiala and Solan have

[Shri P.K. Thungon]

so far trained 539 secondary school teachers.

The Central Institute of English at Hyderabad is doing pioneering work in improving the teaching of English in the country.

Some Hon. Members raised the matter of three language formula and the need for its compulsory implementation. I think Mr. Barrow has raised this point....

SHRI A. E. T. BARROW (Nominated Anglo-Indians) : No.

SHRI P. K. THUNGON : I think you made the point about national policy. I would like to state briefly about the strategy.

The three-language formula adopted by the two Houses of Parliament in 1968 reads as follows :

> "At the secondary stage, the State Government should adopt and vigorously implement the Three-Language Formula which includes the study of a modern Indian language, preferably one of the Southern languages apart from Hindi and English in the Hindi-speaking States, and of Hindi along with the regional languages and English in the non-Hindi speaking States. Suitable courses in Hindi and/or English should also be available in universities and colleges with a view to improving the proficiency of students in these languages upto the prescribed university standards".

As will be seen from the text, the Formula envisages imparting the knowledge of three languages at the secondary stage of school education. It also envisages working knowledge of two languages and mastery in one. The experts believe that three years exposure to a language gives a student working knowledge of that language. The Three-Language Formula is a strategy, a launching ped for exploration of the expanding horizon of knowledge and emotional integration of the country. We are sure that this will be accepted by the people without reservations. But any attempt to force people to learn a language will create reservation and resistance.

Shrimati Vidya, Shri Harinatha Misra and Shri N. C. Parashar spoke on the grave problem of unemployment which is facing the educated youth. Prof. Nirmala Kumari and some others also referred to this matter. As it is well-known, unemplomentt has a direct relationship with the level of productivity in the country. It is only when productivity is brought to higher levels that opportunities for employment begin to multiply. In this context, it is significant that the year 1982 will be observed as the Productivity Year. Efforts will be made to raise, during the current year and in the years to come, the productivity levels in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of activity.

At the same time, we have to provide to the youth the needed facilities for training through which they could develop such skills which could make them employable. It is for this reason that our youth programmes are laying a special emphasis on vocational training. These programmes are largely contained in the scheme of the Nehru Yuvak Kendras. But we have also other programmes in other Ministries such as those of Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) and the national rural employment programme. Vocationalisation of secondary education is also directed to the improvement of employability of the educated youth. Some of the new programmes proposed by Universities Grants Commission encourage students to offer some practical courses along with allied theoretical subjects.

Sir, I referred just now to the scheme of the Nehru Yuvak Kendras.

This scheme was started in 1972 with only 82 centres in the country. We have today 192 centres. And we have made it our object to have more and more Kendras during the next three years of the Sixth Five Year Plan so that by the end of this plan period, we shall have one Nehru Yuvak Kendra in every district of the country. This effort for the non-student youth is also linked up with our effort to mobilise greater support for adult education. Nehru Yuvak Kendras have proved themselves as a powerful catalytic agents for the establishment of numerous centres of adult education. Adult education is a part of 20-point programme. Mr. S. N. Sinha referred to the allocation made by the then Government in 1978. It is true that Rs. 200 crores were allocated for this purpose during 1978-83. But that was only in the Draft Plan and everyone knows about the Plan. It was a Rolling Plan and it had rolled down. Sir, we are also trying to mobilise our youths in the colleges and universities to participate in the programmes of adult education.

As a matter of fact, we are strengthening our National Service Scheme. Our effort is to raise among our youths a deep nationalist spirit and ever-growing enthusiasm to participate in the programmes of national development. Last year, we launched upon an Eco Development Programme in which students of different regions came together not only to increase their awareness of ecology but also to work with their own hands to shape better ecology in selected areas in the country. We are planning to strengthen this programme still further during the coming year. Besides these, we have numerous programmes being financed by the Government for the training of youth workers through voluntary organisations.

It is true that these youth programmes have contributed in no small measure, to the channelisation of youthful energies in productive and creative activities. But we are not complacent. We all know that several university campuses manifest the restlessness of the contemporary youth, and sometimes, sadly, even through violent eruptions. The causes of the youth unrest can be traced fundamentally to the gulf that exists between the ideals and actualities. I am convinced that the more we put the youth in the centre of our programmes the greater will be the response of the youth to the challenges that we confront.

In conclusion, as you will see, Sir, we are making a sustained effort to provide to the youth the needed atmosphere, inspiration and facilities. We are trying to promote through a suitable strategy a flexible structure which would permit inter-disciplinary studies, diversification of courses, vocationalisation and learning by productive and creative experience. We are making a massive effort to encourage girls and young women to receive education and to help them in overcoming various social and economic handicaps.

Sir, these are our thrusts. I am sure, we will get the cooperation from all quarters in this direction. Thank you.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have just received a message that thousand of people have come to Calcutta from Purulia. The House should take note of it. The people of West Bengal have been demanding that there should be free education in the State. This is very important. I want that this House should consider this point.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is all right. Next, Mr. Harish Kumar Gangwar.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : अधिष्ठाता महोदय, बिना शिक्षा के किसी भी देश में प्रजातन्त्र सफल नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिए प्रजातान्त्रिक देशों में शिक्षा का प्रचार और प्रसार अधिक से अधिक मात्रा में होना चाहिए—यह बात निर्विवाद रूप से सिद्ध है। बहुत सी बातों की ओर प्रकाश डाला जा चुका है, मैं उन्हें दोहराना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि आजादी के बाद से अब तक हम कोई महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन अपनी शिक्षा प्रणाली में नहीं कर पाए हैं। उसी पैटर्न पर, जो मैकालय ने बनाई थी, अंग्रेजों ने अपनी स्वार्थसिद्धि के लिए जो शिक्षा अपनाई थी और हमारे देश को दी थी, लगभग उसी मार्ग पर हम अभी तक चले आ रहे हैं। शिक्षा प्राप्त करते समय अब बच्चों को भी यह आभास होने लगा है कि हम शिक्षा प्राप्त भी कर लेंगे तो कौन सा हमें ऐसा कार्य मिलेगा जिससे हम अपना जीविकोपार्जन कर सकेंगे? आज वे शिक्षा को बड़ी सन्देह की दृष्टि से देखने लगे हैं। और जब उनके माता-पिता इस बात को देखते हैं कि तमाम उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त लड़के-लड़कियां बेकार घूम रहे हैं और समाज पर एक प्रकार का बोझ बने हुए हैं, वे कुछ कमा-खा नहीं सकते हैं तो अपने बच्चों को शिक्षा दिलाने की ओर से उनकी रुचि हट जाती है। यह उसी का परिणाम है कि अभी माननीय शिक्षा मन्त्री महोदय ने भी इसी लोक सभा में बताया था और जो पेपर्स में भी आया :

"Mrs. Kaul said drop out of students during 1978-79 was 62.5% at the Primary stage; and at the end of Class VIII, middle stage, 76.8%."

कहां तो प्रजातन्त्र की सफलता के लिए सौ प्रतिशत शिक्षा होनी चाहिए और कहां, प्राइमरी और जूनियर हाई-स्कूल लेबिल तक ही इतने भारी प्रतिशत में लड़के पढ़ना छोड़कर बैठ जाते हैं—यह हमारे लिए दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है। भले ही हम यूनिवर्सिटी एजूकेशन, कालेज एजूकेशन या हायर एजूकेशन की बात करें लेकिन जब तक प्राइमरी एजूकेशन का स्ट्रक्चर और उसकी बुनियाद सही नहीं होगी तब तक हम जो भी काम शिक्षा के द्वारा चाहते हैं वह पूरा नहीं हो सकता है। आज प्राइमरी एजूकेशन में बदल लाने के लिए, बच्चों में पढ़ने के लिए और उनके माता-पिता में बच्चों को पढ़ाने में इन्ट्रेस्ट पैदा करने के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं? यही वह बुनियाद है जिस पर आपकी हायर सैकेन्ड्री एजूकेशन, यूनिवर्सिटी एजूकेशन सभी कुछ वेस करती है लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आपने प्राइमरी एजूकेशन को नेग्लेक्ट किया है।

उस से कोई आशा नहीं बनती। इसी लिये आप देख रहे हैं कि अगर सारे संसार में 62 से 65 करोड़ इन्सान अशिक्षित हैं तो उन में से अकेले 42 करोड़ हिन्दुस्तान में अशिक्षित हैं। क्या यह दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण नहीं है कि 34 वर्ष बीत जाने के बाद भी 42 करोड़ लोग हिन्दुस्तान में अशिक्षित हैं और दुनिया के सब से अशिक्षित देशों में हमारा शुमार है?

प्राइमरी एजूकेशन के सम्बन्ध में बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने अनेक बातें कही हैं। मैं भी यह कहने के लिये मजबूर हूं—उत्तर प्रदेश में जहां से मैं आता हूँ किसी स्कूल में बच्चों की संख्या 150 है तो वहां कम से कम 4 या 5 टीचर्स होने चाहियें, लेकिन वहां एक ही होता है। बहुत से स्थानों पर तो एक भी टीचर नहीं है, एक दिन से नहीं बल्कि साल भर से नहीं है। उन्हें स्कूल क्यों कहा जाता है—समझ में

नहीं आता है। जब वहां पढ़ाने वाला नहीं है तो वे स्कूल कैसे कहे जाते हैं? भवनों की हालत यह है—अव्वल तो भवन बनाये ही नहीं गये हैं, अगर कहीं बनाने गये हैं तो बच्चे और अध्यापक भवन के बाहर बैठ कर पढ़ना पसन्द करते हैं क्योंकि पता नहीं कब गिर जायें या टपकने लग जायें। बीस-बीस बार कहा जाता है कि मरम्मत कराई जाय लेकिन कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती है। ऐसे भवनों से तो भवनों का न होना अच्छा है जिन में बच्चे तथा अध्यापक बैठ कर पढ़ना पसन्द नहीं करते। मैंने ऐसे भवनों को खुद देखा है वे बार-बार मांग करते हैं कि मरम्मत की जाय, लेकिन मरम्मत नहीं होती, 8 साल से डिमाण्ड कर रहे हैं लेकिन स्कूल के नये भवन का निर्माण नहीं हो रहा है। अगर कहीं भवन बन गये तो बैठने के लिए टाट-पट्टी नहीं है, न कोई डेस्क है, न कलम-दवात है। पढ़ाने के लिये मास्टर साहब के बैठने की कुर्सी तक नहीं है।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि स्कूलों के खोल देने से कोई फायदा नहीं होता है, उनकी क्वालिटी को बढ़ाइये। उन में पढ़ाने वाले न हों और मील-मील पर स्कूल खोल दें तो उन से क्या फायदा होगा। मैं एक छोटा सा उदाहरण देता हूं—जिस को मैं खुद जानता हूं। मैं पीलीभीत (उत्तर प्रदेश) से चुन कर यहां आया हूँ, मेरी कांस्टीचूएन्सी में पूरनपुर तहसील में घरहरा नदी को पार कर के मैं सम्पूर्णा नगर गया। वहां मैं बातचीत कर रहा था, मैंने पूछा कि एजूकेशन की क्या हालत है? मुझे जवाब मिला—सामने जो बिल्डिंग नजर आ रही है—वह जूनियर हाई स्कूल की बिल्डिंग है। मैंने पूछा—इस में क्या खास बात है? जब स्कूल की बिल्डिंग है तो बच्चे पढ़ते ही होंगे। मुझे जवाब मिला—पिछली जुलाई से जनवरी तक किसी दिन भी यह स्कूल नहीं खुला, न इस में कोई बच्चा था और न कोई मास्टर था। मैंने कहा कि 15 अगस्त और 26 जनवरी के राष्ट्रीय पर्व पर भी झण्डा नहीं फहराया गया होगा? जवाब मिला—15 अगस्त को नहीं फहराया गया लेकिन 26 जनवरी को जरूर फहराया गया। सिर्फ हैडमास्टर साहब आये थे, झण्डा फहरा कर चले गये—न स्कूल खुला, न टीचर आये, न बच्चे आये।

मैंने वहां के डी० एम० को लिख कर भेजा और कहा कि यह तो बहुत खराब बात है और ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। उन्होंने इंक्वायरी की और बताया कि एक डिप्टी इंसपेक्टर आफ़ स्कूल तीन बार उस का मुआयना कर चुके हैं और उन्होंने उस को ठीक पाया है, बच्चे भी पढ़ रहे हैं और अध्यापक भी आ रहे हैं और सब चीज़ ठीक है। तो यह आप की प्राइमरी एजूकेशन की हालत है और मैं अपने व्यक्तिगत ज्ञान के आधार पर स्वयं वहां के लोगों का कहा हुआ बतला रहा हूं और डी० एम० ने वहां की जांच कराई है। पूरनपुर में सम्पूर्णा नगर है और वहां पर आचार्य निवोवा भावे का एक ट्रस्ट है। उस में सल्फर प्लांट में यादव जी मैनेजर हैं और उन के यहां बैठ कर यह बात पता चली। एक फरलांग की दूरी पर वहां वह स्कूल है।

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल): यह प्राइवेट स्कूल तो नहीं था?

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार: नहीं, वह तो आप का बेसिक एजूकेशन का स्कूल है।

[श्री हरिश कुमार गंगवार]

चैयरमेन साहब, जब हम लोग पढ़ते थे, तो उस समय एक हाईजीन का पीरियड होता था और कुछ नैतिक शिक्षा का पीरियड हुआ करता था। आज तो नैतिक शिक्षा का कोई पीरियड है ही नहीं। अगर किसी स्कूल में हाईजीन का कोई पीरियड होता भी है, तो कोई यह देखने वाला नहीं है कि बच्चों के नाखून कितने बड़े हैं, कैसे कपड़े पहने हैं, कहीं गन्दे कपड़े तो नहीं पहने हैं, जिससे बीमारी न हो जाए। इन सब चीजों को देखने वाला कोई नहीं है और सबसे बड़ी बात तो यह है कि राष्ट्रीय चरित्र और नैतिक चरित्र की अगर कोई शिक्षा नहीं दी जाएगी, तो इस का क्या नतीजा होगा। नकल कैसे रुकेगी, अनुशासन कैसे आएगा और शिक्षा का जो दायित्व आप ले कर बैठी हैं, उस को कैसे पूरा कर सकेंगी और कैसे देश को आगे बढ़ा सकेंगी? तो मेरा कहना यह है कि नेशनल करेक्टर बनाने के लिए बच्चों को मौरल एजूकेशन दी जाए और हाईजीन का पीरियड फिर से लिया जाना चाहिए। यह जो कभी हाथ इधर कर दिया और कभी उधर कर दिया, घिसी-पिटी बात चली आ रही है, इस की जगह पर प्रारम्भ से ही बच्चों को अगर छोटा-छोटा योग का अभ्यास कराया जाए, तो वे अच्छे बच्चे बन सकते हैं उन का शरीर अच्छा बन सकता है।

इस के अलावा मैं एक बात यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि वे बच्चे जो क्लास में और कालेज में मेहनत कर के, अच्छी तरह पढ़ कर ऊंचे नम्बरों से पास होते हैं, उन को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए कम से कम यह किया जाना चाहिए कि उन की जो आगे की शिक्षा है, उस को फ्री कर दें। इस से बच्चों में उत्साह बढ़ेगा और वे अपनी पढ़ाई की तरफ अधिक ध्यान देंगे और अधिक से अधिक नम्बरों से इम्तिहान पास करने की कोशिश करेंगे। मेरा ख्याल है कि यह कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है, जिस को आप न मान सकें। जो बच्चे अपनी क्लास में और अपने कालेज में टाप करते हैं उन को प्रोत्साहन मिलना ही चाहिए।

प्राइमरी शिक्षा की हालत को देख कर रोना आता है। जैसा मैंने पहले कहा है कि किसी स्कूल में छः महीने टीचर नहीं, किसी में साल भर टीचर नहीं और किसी-किसी स्कूल में एक ही टीचर है और किसी स्कूल में चार-चार टीचर हैं जबकि वहां बच्चे 40 ही हैं। इस तरफ आप को ध्यान देना चाहिए क्योंकि जो पैसा आप देती रहती हैं, उसका कहीं-कहीं कोई उपयोग ही नहीं हो पा रहा है। ऐसा भी होता है कि प्राइवेट लोग जूनियर स्कूल खोल देते हैं और वहां पैसा चलता है। एक-एक मील पर दो-दो स्कूल खुले हुए हैं और जिस ने जाकर पैसा दे दिया, उस को रिकगनाइज कर लिया। जब एक-एक मील पर दो-दो, तीन-तीन स्कूल होंगे, तो वहां पर बच्चे पढ़ने के लिए कहां से आएंगे और कैसी वहां की पढ़ाई होगी। इस तरीके से शिक्षा की दुर्गति हो रही है। अभी उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने एक आर्डर पास कर दिया कि 31 मार्च तक किसी टीचर का ट्रान्सफर न हो। अब चाहे उस के खिलाफ कितनी ही शिकायतें आई हों और उस ने कितनी ही गड़बड़ की हो, उस का 31 मार्च से पहले ट्रान्सफर नहीं होगा। इस स हालत बहुत खराब हो रही है। इसके अलावा यह भी हो रहा है कि एक टीचर को 40, 50 मील की दूरी पर पोस्ट कर दिया जाता है। एक प्राइमरी स्कूल टीचर ऐसी हालत में कैसे काम कर सकता है। एक ब्लाक का

एक टीचर रहने वाला है, उस को दो ब्लाक पार कर के चौथे ब्लाक में पढ़ाने के लिए जाना पड़ता है और जब उस के ट्रान्सफर के लिए कहा जाता है तो ट्रान्सफर 31 मार्च तक बन्द हैं। हम नहीं कर सकते। पहले क्यों नहीं किया, यह उन्होंने बताया नहीं। बाद में बताया तो बहुत सारी दरख्वास्तें निकल आयीं।

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : अगर आप इसके बारे में वहां के एजूकेशन मिनिस्टर को लिखते तो बहुत फायदा होता।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : हम ने किया है। वहां के एजूकेशन सेक्रेटरी का आर्डर है। तो मैं आपका ध्यान इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं क्योंकि आपको नेशन बिल्डिंग का काम करना है, बच्चों की पढ़ाई का काम करना है।

मैं एक बात कह कर समाप्त करना चाहता हूं। प्राइमरी स्कूल के बच्चों के लिए सोयाबीन दिया जाता है, बाहर से आया हुआ पाउडर्ड मिल्क दिया जाता है, यह अक्सर कहा जाता है। लेकिन हमने आज तक किसी बच्चे को यह लेते हुए नहीं देखा है। आपके सब डिप्टी इन्सपेक्टर और स्कूल मास्टर मिल कर ये सब खा जाते हैं।

1976 में रोहिलखंड यूनिवर्सिटी की स्थापना की गयी थी। लेकिन उसके निर्माण के लिए, भवन निर्माण के लिए भी एक पैसा आज तक नहीं मिला। आप कृपा कर के इस पर ध्यान दीजिए। एक पैसा नहीं मिला, न भवन निर्माण के लिए, न दूसरी चीजों के लिए। ग्रांट के रूप में कोई पैसा नहीं मिला है। आप इस पर ध्यान देने का कष्ट करें।

श्री काजी सलीम (औरंगाबाद) : सभापति महोदय मैं सबसे पहले आपका आभारी हूं कि मुझे आपने एजूकेशन के बारे में बोलने का मौका दिया।

इस पर बोलने से पहले मैं अपनी नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के उन विचारों की सराहना करते हुए कहना चाहता हूं जो उन्होंने मार्टिन लूथर के इन अल्फाज को अपनी तकरीर में दोहराते हुए कहा था कि हमारी जिन्दगी के पूरे शोबों में एजूकेशन की कितनी इम्पार्टेन्स है। उन्होंने कहा था कि किसी मुल्क की तरक्की, खुशहाली, प्रोस्पेरिटी को जज करने के लिए हमें यही नहीं देखना है कि वहां कितनी अच्छी बिल्डिगें हैं, कितनी अच्छी रोड्स हैं, या वहां के लोगों के पास कितना ज्यादा पैसा है बल्कि हमको यह देखना है कि वहां कितने बाहुनर और बासलाहियत वाले लोग हैं, कितने आर्टिस्ट्स हैं, कितने साइंटिस्ट्स हैं। कोई मुल्क कितने सलाहियत वाले लोग पैदा करता है, कितने बाहुनर लोग पैदा करता है, इस बारे में हमारी नेता ने कहा था और उसकी बुनियाद रखी थी। आज हम उसी रास्ते पर जा रहे हैं।

मैं दो रोज से इस सदन में डिबेट्स को सुनता रहा हूं और मुझे लगा कि हम सब लोगों में एक धुकधुकी सी है और हम यह समझ बैठे हैं कि हमारी एजूकेशन बुरी तरह से बिगड़ गयी है। यह हमारे अपोजीशन की तरफ से भी और हमारी पार्टी के जानिब से भी इस सदन में रखा गया। यह बात सही नहीं है कि अंग्रेजों ने जो तरीक-ए-तालीम बताया था आज हम 35 साल की आजादी के बाद भी उस पर चल रहे हैं। लेकिन जहां तक इस सोच का ताल्लुक है कि

[श्री काजी सलीम]

हमारे स्कूल और कालेज क्लर्क बनाने की मशीन हैं, यह बात और यह सोच बिल्कुल ठीक नहीं है। मैं एक राइटर, एक पोएट, एक शायर के नाते से सदन को बताना चाहता हूं कि जो यह कहा जाता है कि हम क्लर्क बना रहे हैं तो फिर हमारे यहां ये साइंटिस्ट्स कहां से आ रहे हैं जिन्होंने हवा और फिजा में बहुत से सैटलाइट्स छोड़े हैं। बहुत से लोग हमारे यहां ऐसे भी पैदा हुए हैं जो इंजीनियर्स हैं, डाक्टर्स जो हिन्दुस्तान में ही नहीं, बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर जा कर, यूरोप में, पूरे अरब मुमालिक में हर तरह से हिन्दुस्तान का झण्डा बुलन्द कर रहे हैं। यह सब 35 साल की तरीक-ए-तालीम से हुआ।

आप अगर हिस्ट्री पर नजर डालें तो यह सिलसिला आज से नहीं राजा राम मोहन राय और सर सैय्यद अहमद के जमाने से शुरू हुआ था कि बच्चों में एक पोजीटिव एटीच्यूट कैसे पैदा करें, अपने मुल्क में वैज्ञानिक विचारधारा कैसे पैदा करें। उसके बाद यह सिलसिला आगे बढ़ता रहा है। हमारे नेहरू जी ने, अब्दुल कलाम आजाद, राधाकृष्णन् और जाकिर हुसैन साहब ने हमारी एजूकेशन की पूरी फिलासफी को डैवलप किया है। इसकी उन्होंने जो डवलपमेंट की, वह अंग्रेजों से लेकर नहीं, उन्होंने इसे अपने कल्चर के साथ जोड़ा और आज एजूकेशन की उसी फिलासफी के रास्ते पर हम चल रहे हैं।

आपको याद होगा कि जब इन्दिरा गांधी पहली दफा वजीरेआजम की हैसियत से तशरीफ लायी थीं तो उन्होंने एक कमेटी बिठायी थी, पहली दफा यह सोच दी थी कि हमको एजूकेशन नेशनल डेवलपमेंट के लिए चाहिए, हमें क्लर्क नहीं बनाने हैं, हमें शिक्षा को रोजगार का जरिया नहीं बनाना है।

हमारी समस्या और परेशानी यह है कि इस पूरे नेशनल डेवलपमेंट में हमारे जो पढ़ने-लिखने वाले बच्चे हैं, उनका भविष्य हम कैसे सुधार सकते हैं, ताकि हमारे कंधों पर जो बोझ है, हमारे मरने के बाद वे उस बोझ को संभाल सकें।

नेशनल डेवलपमेंट के लिए एजूकेशन दिया जाए, इसके लिए कोठारी कमीशन बनाया गया, इसके रिफरेंसेस कई बार दिए गए। मैं समझता हूं कि "इट इज, डिक्लेयर्ड पालिसी आफ गवर्नमेंट"। मैं इस सिलसिले में आगे कुछ सुझाव देना नहीं चाहता। हमारे पास एक कंप्लीट फलसफा है एजूकेशन का, प्राइमरी एजूकेशन से लेकर यूनिवर्सिटी एजूकेशन तक पूरे का पूरा सिलसिला है। मुझ जो बात कहनी है वह यह है कि उसके इंप्लीमेंटेशन में कुछ गड़बड़ी हो रही है, इसलिए हम कुछ पीछे हट रहे हैं। कुछ कोताहियां हो रही हैं जिसकी वजह से हम लक्ष्य प्राप्त नहीं कर पा रहे हैं और हमारा जो सपना है, नेहरू और इंदिरा जी का जो सपना है वह पूरा नहीं हो पा रहा है।

आज मैं उस बात की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं, जिसकी ओर नहीं सोचा गया है। हम जिस रास्ते की ओर बढ़ रहे थे, ढाई साल का जो उसमें गैप आया और इस समय में जनता पार्टी के राज में इनके जो विद्वान थे, पढ़े-लिखे लोग थे, उन्होंने आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता किस तरह से इसको ट्विस्ट किया, किस होशियारी और चालाकी से इसमें रफड़े डाले। हम जो नेशनल धारा बना रहे थे, सन् 1962 से उस तरफ चल रहे थे, इन्होंने उसको तोड़-

मरोड़ कर रख दिया और उस एक धारे को सैकड़ों रास्तों में बदल दिया। मैं पोलिटिकल पार्टी के नाते कोई इल्जाम लगाना नहीं चाहता, मैं साबित कर सकता हूँ। मसलन हमने इस कोठारी कमीशन के जरिए कई इदारे यहां पर बनाए थे, जिसमें केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन और एन० सी० ई० आर० टी०, रीजनल इंजीनियरिंग कालेजेज इत्यादि। इनमें एक कंप्लीट प्रोसेस, एक कंप्लीट रास्ता अपनाया गया था, जिससे हमारा ख्वाब पूरा हो सकता था, वह रास्ता हमने अपनाया था। आप उस वक्त के अखबार उठाकर देखें, आर्गनाइजर, स्टेट्समैन सारे पैसे वालों के अखबार, फिरकापरस्त अखबार, इन्होंने इस पर सबसे पहले अटैक किया। हिन्दुस्तान में एक सलेबस लगाना चाहते हैं, यूनिटी पैदा करना चाहते हैं, हम तो हर प्रांत में एक जैसा सलेबस और यूनिटी चाहते थे, अभी 340 स्कूल हैं, हम तो हर जिले में ऐसा स्कूल चाहते थे जहां एक सलेबस हो, अपनी-अपनी जुबान में पढ़ा जाए, लेकिन बात वही हो जो छागला ने कही थी, वे अलग हो गए, लेकिन हम दुबारा इस बात को लाना चाहते है। इस तरह इस सलेबस पर पहला हमला हुआ। हमला इस लिए हुआ कि यह तो सेक्युलरिज्म सिखाता था, फिरकापरस्ती के खिलाफ बात करता था, नेशनल स्पिरिट पैदा करता था। आपको ताज्जुब होगा कि आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता छोटे-छोटे प्राइवेट पब्लिशर्स को इन्होंने एन्करैज किया और जनता पार्टी के समय में 50 प्रतिशत किताबें एन० सी० ई०आर० टी० की हटाकर प्राइवेट पब्लिशर्स की किताबें लगाई गईं। इस बहाने से कि ये लोग प्रोग्रेसिव लोग हैं, इस लिए फिरकापरस्ती का बीज आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता बोना शुरू किया गया।

मैं अपनी नेता श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी को मुबारकबाद देता हूं और शीला कौल जी को मुबारकबाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने इवेल्युएशन का काम शुरू किया, आज हिस्ट्री और लेंग्वेजेज का इवेल्युएशन शुरू हुआ।

एक बात मैं आपको राज की बताना चाहता हूं, अभी रिपोर्ट आउट नहीं हुई है, लेकिन मैंने जो मालूमात इधर-उधर से हासिल की हैं—जनता पार्टी के दौर में जो 13 किताबें लगाई गई थी उन में से 10 किताबें काबिले एतराज हैं, एक बात तो यह हो गई, इसको मैं नजरअंदाज करता हूं, लेकिन एक दूसरा सवाल है। हमने सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न को माना है, हम यह चाहते हैं कि अमीर-गरीब, हर तबके और हर जाति के लोगों के लिए एक ही एजूकेशन हो। इन्होंने दो किस्म की एजुकेशन चलाने की कोशिश की। एक फार्मल और दूसरी इनफार्मल। फर्स्ट ग्रेड और सैकिंड ग्रेड एजुकेशन की बात यह थी। इसमें यह था कि फर्स्ट ग्रेड वाले तो पैसे वालों के बच्चे हैं, टेलेंटिड बच्चे हैं और बाकी जो तालीम पाते हैं उनमें टेलेंट ही पैदा नहीं हो सकता है। नेहरू जी के जमाने में यह चीज या यह चेंज नहीं आई थी। यह चेंज इनके जमाने में आई। फार्मल और इनफार्मल एजुकेशन की बात इनके जमाने में आई। वीयतनाम या क्यूबा या दूसरी जगहों पर यह एजुकेशन जो चलती है उनके और हमारे देश के हालात में बहुत फर्क है। पैसे और अमीर गरीब वाली बात यहां जितनी है वहां वह नहीं है। अगर उसको हम यहां एज इट इज़ एडाप्ट करते हैं तो यह बहुत डेंजरस बात हो जाएगी। इनफार्मल स्कूलों की हालत को आप देखें। वहां कोई पढ़ाने वाले नहीं होते हैं, टीचर

[श्री काजी सलीम]

नहीं होते हैं। वहां यह बात है कि मैं लीडर हूं और मैंने अपने दो वर्कर्ज को या दो आदमियों को टीचर बना छोड़ा और वहां पर बच्चों को पढ़ाना शुरू करवा दिया और ला कर चौथी क्लास में बिठा दिया, यह जो टेंडेंसो है यह बहुत खतरनाक है और हमें बहुत काशसली और बहुत होशियारी के साथ चलना होगा।

यूनिवर्सिटीज के बारे में जो कहा जाता है कि यूनिवर्सिटीज में बहुत ज्यादा इंडिसिप्लिन है, यह बात वाकई में ठीक है। जो यू० जी० सी० की मैडेम चेयरमैन हैं, उन्होंने बहुत अच्छी सजैशन दी है। जो बच्चे पढ़ कर निकल रहे हैं वे जो हमारी कल्चर है उससे टूटे हुए हैं। यूनियनें जो चलती हैं उनकी बात भी यहां की गई है। अगर आप यह तय कर दें कि पचास परसेंट से ऊपर जो मार्क्स ले वही यूनिवर्सिटी के इलैक्शन के लिए खडे होने के लिए एलीजीबल होंगे तो इसका मतलब यह होता है कि आपने उस में मैरिट को मिला दिया है और तब पापुलर स्टुडेंट्स को भी उसमें रख कर अगर आप यूनियन चलाते हैं तो डैमोक्रेसी की जो बात है वह इंडायरेक्ट तरीके से इसमें आ जाती है और गीता मुखर्जी जो चाहती हैं वह भी पूरी हो जाती है, मैं चाहता हूं कि इस पर भी आप विचार करें।

जहां तक मारेल एजुकेशन का ताल्लुक है मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसको डिफाइन कर दिया जाना चाहिए। डीम्ड यूनिवर्सिटीज क्या हैं यह भी तय हो जाना चाहिए। जहां तक मैं समझता हूं मारेल एजुकेशन का मतलब यह लगाया जाता है कि गाड़ी जो फ्यूचर की तरफ हम ले जा रहे हैं इसको रिवर्स में ले जाएं। ऐसा इसका मतलब नहीं होना चाहिए।

एक आर्टिस्ट की हैसियत से मैं ऐसा समझता हूं कि जैसे-जैसे साइंस आगे बढ़ती है वैसे-वैसे हम अपने हैरीटेज से भी टूटते जाते हैं अब हमारा काम सिर्फ यह रह जाता है कि हम जड़ों से उसे जोड़े रखें। यह काम सिर्फ आपका आर्टिस्ट कर सकता है, कलाकार कर सकता है। आर्टिस्ट राइटर्ज और कलाकार हैं उनको इसके लिए आपको बढ़ावा देना होगा। अकादमी कायम करने के बाद यह समझ लिया जाए कि उनको हजार दो हजार रुपया दान के रूप में दे दिया जाए तो यह काफी है, यह बात ठीक नहीं है। अलग से आपको उनको एनकरैजमैंट देना होगा। साहित्य से जोड़ना पड़ेगा। जो बेस है, जो जड़े हैं उनको दुबारा जोड़ने के लिए आपको राइटर्ज को पकड़ना पड़ेगा, और उनकी किताबें जब आएंगी बाजार में तो खुद-ब-खुद हमारी मारेलटी चेंज होगी।

अब मैं श्री लैंगुएज फार्मूले पर आता हूँ। यह बहुत करेक्ट फार्मुला हमारे देश के लिए है। मैं इसकी दाद देता हूं। इससे बेहतर फार्मुला हो नहीं सकता है हिन्दुस्तान में, अंग्रेजी की बहुत जरूरत है इसलिए कि आज एटमिक एज है और इस दौर में हम अंग्रेजी का साथ नहीं छोड़ सकते हैं। हिन्दी हमारी देश भाषा है। देश भाषा के बगैर हम अपने देश की धरती से मुहब्बत नहीं कर सकते हैं। रिजनल लैंगुएज तो रहेगी ही। इस तरह मैं चाहता हूं कि हर राज्य में अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी के अलावा वहां की राज भाषा अनिवार्य रूप से पढ़ाई जाय लेकिन जिन राज्यों में हिन्दी स्वयं वहां की क्षेत्रीय (राजभाषा) है वहां पर उर्दू अनिवार्य भाषा के रूप में पढ़ाई जाए। नेशनल पालिसी के तौर पर सारे देश में इस फार्मुले को लागू किया जाए, इसमें कोई बुराई नहीं है। हिन्दी राज्यों में जहां हिन्दी मादरी जबान

है मैं चाहता हूं कि वहां पर उर्दू को रखा जाए। तब हर एक तबका वहां उर्दू को जान सकेगा। वैसे हिन्दी और उर्दू में कोई ज्यादा फ़र्क नहीं है। मैं जो आज बोल रहा हूं इसको अगर देवनागरी में लिखूं तो हिन्दी हो जायगी और दाहिनी तरफ से लिखूं तो उर्दू हो जायगी। बिहार और यू० पी० में उर्दू को सरकारी जबान रखा है, यह अच्छी बात है। लेकिन जहां-जहां हिन्दी बोली जाती है वहां पर तीसरी लैंगुएज के रूप में उर्दू भी रखें तो मैं समझता हूं यह इन्साफ की बात होगी और बच्चों पर भी बर्डन नहीं पड़ेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं और चाहता हूं कि 10 प्लस 2 प्लस 3 सिस्टम को लागू किया जाय और पूरी एजूकेशन को नेशनेलाइज किया जाय। इसके लिए एक कमीशन बैठाया जाय जो पूरे एजूकेशन सिस्टम को नेशनेलाइज करे। वरना जैसे अमरीका में होता था कि पहली नस्ल के लोग अपने को अलग-अलग मुल्क का कहते थे, दूसरी नस्ल के लोग आधा-आधा कहने लगे और तीसरी नस्ल के लोग अपने को पूरा अमरीकन कहने लगे। जब तक पूरे एजूकेशन सिस्टम को हम नेशनेलाइज नहीं करेंगे तब तक एक नेशनल स्प्रिट पूरे मुल्क में पैदा नहीं कर सकेंगे।

श्री पीयूष तिरकी : (अलीपुर द्वार) : सभापति महोदय, मानवशक्ति, श्रमशक्ति और परिमाणुशक्ति से भी ज्यादा ताकतवर है। इसलिये शिक्षा मंत्री पर बहुत ज्यादा उत्तरदायित्व है। यदि किसी देश की मानवशक्ति ठीक रीति से तैयार नहीं की जाती है और शिक्षा नहीं दी जाती है तो राष्ट्र के हर पहलू में मुसीबत आ सकती है। इसलिए शिक्षा मन्त्री का बहुत ज्यादा उत्तरदायित्व है। हम लोग कहते तो हैं कि सारे देश के बच्चे हिन्दुस्तान के बच्चे हैं और उनको समान अधिकार दिये गये हैं लेकिन आजादी के बाद हम देख रहे हैं कि समान अधिकार का दुरुपयोग किया जा रहा है। यहां कहा कुछ जाता है और किया कुछ जाता है। यहां जो वैल आफ हैं उनके बच्चों के लिए कुछ अलग ढंग से शिक्षा की व्यवस्था की गई है और जो गरीब के बच्चे हैं, और 20 मिलियन के करीब बिना मां-बाप के बच्चे हैं, उनको देखने के लिए क्या-क्या व्यवस्था की गई है उसकी भी मन्त्री महोदया बतायेंगी। आजादी मिलने के बाद संविधान में डायरेक्टिव सिद्धांतों में भी कहा गया था कि प्राइमरी एजूकेशन कम्पलसरी होगी। यह काम 1961 तक पूरा होना था लेकिन 1981 तक भी वैसा नहीं हो सका। पता नहीं कितना समय लगेगा जब हम देख सकेंगे कि हर बच्चे को कम से कम प्राइमरी एजूकेशन मिल सकेगी।

इसलिए राष्ट्र को इस उत्तरदायित्व को जरूर लेना चाहिये कि कम से कम प्राइमरी एजूकेशन हर बच्चे को देने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए और यह कार्यक्रम टाइम बाउण्ड होना चाहिए और जो भी रुपया इस काम के लिए खर्च हो वह किया जाय।

14.59 hrs.

(SHRI HARINATHA MISRA *in the Chair*)

लिट्रेसी के बारे में कहा गया इतने साल की आजादी के बाद 36 परसेंट लिट्रेसी हो गई।

लेकिन लिट्रेसी का कोई माप-दण्ड नहीं है। कोई अपना नाम लिख सकता है तो उसको लिट्रेट बोलकर गिनती की गई है।

[श्री पियूष तिरकी]

असली रूप से सर्टीफिकेट या प्राइमरी पास को आधार लिया जाता तो यह परसेंटेज बहुत कम हो जाती। इसलिए यहां की लिट्रेसी का हिसाब-किताब बहुत ही दुर्भाग्य-पूर्ण है। मैं मन्त्री जी से दोहराकर यह बात कहना चाहता हूं कि प्राइमरी एजूकेशन कम्पलसरी होनी चाहिए और इसको टाइम-बाउण्ड प्रोग्राम बनाकर पूरा करना चाहिए और इसके लिए उचित कदम उठाने चाहियें।

15 hrs.

हम लोगों ने देखा है कि एक तरफ तो यह कहते हैं कि मैनेजर बनाने में हमारे पास 20 लाख मैनेजर के लिए हैं और हम दुनिया में तीसरे स्थान पर पहुंचे हैं। तकनीकी के लिए 60 लाख अमेरिका और जापान से बराबर आ गये हैं। भारत में पोलिटैक्निक, इन्जीनियरिंग और उच्च इन्जीनियरिंग बहुत सारे हैं किन्तु सरकार की तरफ की तस्वीर क्या है ? वह यह है कि हम अभी तक इतने पिछड़े हुए हैं कि हमारा देश इतना बड़ा प्रजातन्त्र होते हुए भी दुनिया के अशिक्षित देशों में दूसरे नम्बर पर आता है और हम लोग अशिक्षितों मे शायद पहला नम्बर भी ले सकते हैं, जो प्रजातन्त्र के नाम से लेते हैं। यह बहुत दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है, इस कलंक को मिटाना जरूरी है।

बहुत जगहों में सब काम सरकार नहीं कर सकती है। आप जानते हैं पहाड़ी अंचलों में, नागालैंड में सरकार की पहुँच वहां पर नहीं है। हमारी अभी तक जितनी भी शिक्षा व्यवस्था है वह शहरों तक ही है जहां कुछ सरकारी दफ्तर वगैरह हैं। इन जगहों पर कुछ स्कूल पहले-पहले खोलने की व्यवस्था की गई और वहां तक शिक्षा का लिमिटेशन रह गया। लेकिन शिक्षा को आम जनता तक पहुँचाने के लिये कुछ स्वयं-सेवी संस्थाओं ने काम किया है, उनको हमें उचित बधाई देनी चाहिये। जहां पर सरकार नहीं पहुँच सकती है वहां पर इन स्वयंसेवी संस्थाओं ने काम किया है जो शिक्षा की वृति हैं, शिक्षा की व्यवसायी नहीं हैं। ऐसी संस्थाएं लोगों की सेवा करना चाहती हैं। उनको सहायता देना सरकार के लिये उचित होगा जिससे हम अपने लक्ष्य पर जल्द से जल्द पहुँच सकें।

पूर्वांचल में देख सकते हैं, नागालैंड, मेघालय और दूसरी जगहों में कोई भी स्कूल नहीं है, ट्राइबल एरिया में कोई भी सरकारी संस्था आज़ादी के बाद तक नहीं पहुँच सकी। वहां पर सहकारी संस्थाओं ने कुछ-कुछ आदमियों को और बच्चों को, जिनको हमने मेन स्ट्रीम आफ़ दी लैंड में लाने के लिए सहयोग किया है, उनको और ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहयोग देने के लिये सरकार को कदम बढ़ाने चाहियें। पिछले दस वर्षों में इस ओर काम नहीं हुआ है, हमें धीरे-धीरे सब बच्चों को कम्पलसरी एजूकेशन देनी है, यह बहुत जरूरी है, तभी हम डेमोक्रेसी की रक्षा कर सकेंगे।

अभी बेकारी की समस्या इतनी बढ़ गई है कि किसी भी तरह से मनुष्य अपने को बचाने की तैयारी करता है। यदि किसी को कहीं कुछ न मिले तो वह सोचता है कि चलो एक स्कूल ही बना लें। लेकिन उसका उधर रहने का इरादा नहीं है, इसलिये शिक्षा आज व्यवसाय के रूप में परिवर्तित हो गई है। कुछ आदमी अपने को बचाने के लिये स्कूल खोलने में शैल्टर ले रहे हैं। शिक्षा में रहने का उनका इरादा नहीं है, लेकिन कोई दूसरा रास्ता न होने के कारण वह शिक्षा के काम में शैल्टर ले रहे हैं और

स्कूल में उनका आधा माइन्ड रहता है। इससे शिक्षा का काम भी नहीं होता। प्राइमरी स्कूल से लेकर कालेज तक के शिक्षकों को कम इज्जत दी जाती है, उनकी समाज में भी इज्जत कम है। इसलिये अच्छे लोग उस तरफ काम नहीं करना चाहते हैं। शिक्षा प्रणाली में सुधार लाने के लिये अच्छे लोग इस तरफ लगें, शिक्षा वृति हो, इस तरफ़ सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये और सरकार को इसमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा उन्नति करनी होगी। आंकड़ों से पता चलता है कि सरकार ने ट्राइबल इलाकों में शिक्षा के लिए क्या खर्च किया है। यदि वहां पर स्वयंसेवी संस्थाएं काम न करतीं, तो वहां के लोग आज भी अशिक्षित होते।

चाय बागान सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के अधीन हैं। उनमें अभी तक प्राइमरी स्कूलों की स्थापना नहीं की गई। कहीं एक-आध टीचर रख दिया गया है, मगर उसकी भी कोई निगरानी नहीं है। चाय बागान में जहां कहीं वर्कर्ज़ की पांच सात हज़ार की पापुलेशन हो, वहां पर प्राइमरी स्कूल खोलने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि हर एक इंडस्ट्री में, चाहे वह प्राइवेट हो या सरकारी, उसका अपना स्कूल होना चाहिए और वहां पर बच्चों को लिखाने-पढ़ाने का उत्तरदायित्व उसे अपने ऊपर लेना चाहिए मैं मंत्री महोदय को कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन्हें चाय बागान की ओर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए। वहां पर ग़रीब और बैकवर्ड श्रेणी के लोग बहुत कठिन काम करते हैं। उनके बच्चों की शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करना आवश्यक है।

इसी तरह जितने बड़े बड़े प्राजेक्ट्स बन रहे हैं, वहां पर काम करने के लिए दिल्ली के बड़े बाबुओं के बच्चों को तो नहीं लिया जाता है। उनमें गरीब लोग काम करते हैं। उनके बच्चों को शिक्षा देने के लिए टैम्पोरेरी स्कूल खोले जाने चाहिएं,।

जब तक कम्पलसरी प्राइमरी शिक्षा की व्यवस्था नहीं की जाएगी' तब तक चाइल्ड लेबर की कुप्रथा को बन्द नहीं किया जा सकता। आज चाइल्ड लेबर की स्थिति बहुत दर्दनाक हो चुकी है और बच्चों का बहुत ज्यादा शोषण हो रहा है। इस लिए हर एक क्षेत्र में प्राइमरी स्कूल खोल कर वहां कम्पलसरी एजूकेशन की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

बहुत से सेंट्रल स्कूल और मिलिटरी स्कूल हैं, लेकिन अब वे व्यवसाय के केन्द्र बन गए हैं। उनमें रुपये-पैसे वालों के बच्चों को लिया जाता है या मंत्री तथा एम० पी० की सिफारिश से लिया जाता है। इस स्थिति में जो गरीब आदमी किसी की सिफारिश नहीं ला सकते हैं, उनके बच्चों को शिक्षा कैसे मिलेगी ? मंत्री महोदय को दिल्ली का अनुभव होगा कि किसी स्कूल में भर्ती के लिए उन्हें चिट्ठी लिखी जाती है या फोन किया जाता है। ऐसे कई स्कूल हैं, जो केवल बड़े लोगों के बच्चों के लिए रिजर्व्ड हैं, ताकि उस वर्ग के लोग हमेशा गरीबों को दबाते रहें और उनके मास्टर बने रहें। इस व्यवस्था का अन्त होना चाहिए। जहां भी कोई स्कूल हो, उसका एक सर्कल या रेडियस होना चाहिए और जो कोई उसमें एडमिशन लेना चाहे, उसे एडमिशन दिया जाना चाहिए। यदि मेरे पास पैसा हो, तो मैं बम्बई के किसी स्कूल में बच्चे को भर्ती करा सकता हूं, लेकिन बम्बई में रहने वाले किसी गरीब आदमी के बच्चे को उसमें एडमिशन नहीं मिलेगा।

[श्री पियूष तिरकी]

मेरा सुझाव है कि अगर कोई स्कूल अपने क्षेत्र के किसी बच्चे को एडमिशन देने से इन्कार करता है, तो उसकी ग्रांट बन्द कर देनी चाहिए, ताकि केवल सिफारिश और मंत्री या एम. पी. की चिट्ठी के आधार पर एडमिशन न दिया जाए।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : आप किस स्टेट का जिक्र कर रहे हैं ?

श्री पीयूष तिरकी : मैं सारे हिन्दुस्तान का जिक्र कर रहा हूं।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : मैं इस लिए पूछ रही हूं कि प्राइमरी एजूकेशन की जिम्मेदारी स्टेट्स की है।

श्री पीयूष तिरकी : मैं पालिसी की बात कह रहा हूँ।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : पालिसी वहां ही बनाई जाएगी। आप वहां के रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव हैं, वहां की नुमाइंदगी करते हैं। अगर आप स्टेट में जोर लगायेंगे, तो काम बेहतर चलेगा।

श्री पीयूष तिरकी : स्टेट में जोर लगाने से पहले मैं यहां पर जोर लगाना चाहता हूं कि आप कानून बनाएं।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : कानून बना हुआ है।

श्री पीयूष तिरकी : अगर आप डायरेक्शन देंगे, तो सब स्टेट्स उसके अनुसार काम करेंगी।

पुरुलिया में एक सैनिक स्कूल है। वहां 30-3-82 को, चूंकि दूसरे दिन छुट्टी थी, इसलिए रात के वक्त बच्चे नाच-गाना कर रहे थे, आनन्द मना रहे थे।

उस समय कहीं से हुकुम आया, मार-पीट भी हुई और बच्चों को मारा गया। मैं मन्त्री जी से अर्ज करता हूं कि वे इसकी जांच कराने की कृपा करें।

अन्त में मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि गरीब मां-बाप के बच्चों के लिए आश्रम स्कूल बहुत ही लाभदायक साबित हुए हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि 5-6 लाख जो साधू हैं उनकी बुद्धि का यूटिलाइजेशन किया जाना चाहिए। मुक्ति के लिए वे बड़ा कष्ट उठाते हैं, उनका ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित किया जाना चाहिए और इस अशिक्षित समाज के किसी काम वे आ सकें, इसका पूरा प्रयास होना चाहिए। हमारा देश जो शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में इतना पिछड़ा हुआ है उसको ऊपर उठाने का प्रयास होना चाहिए—यही कहते हुए मैं समाप्त करता हूं।

सभापति महोदय : क्या वे साधू पढ़े-लिखे भी हैं ?

श्री पीयूष तिरकी : वे देख-भाल कर सकते हैं, उनका यूटिलाइजेशन होना चाहिए।

श्री राम सिंह यादव : (अलवर) : माननीय सभापति जी, शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में राष्ट्र के ज्ञान एवं संस्कृति के प्रतीक स्वामी विवेकानन्द ने कहा है :

> "Education is the manifestation of perfection already in human beings."

वास्तव में शिक्षा मानव को संपन्नता की ओर ले जाती है, मानव को विकास और उन्नति की ओर ले जाती है। शिक्षा समाज में मानव मूल्यों का सृजन करती है। शिक्षा का यही मुख्य उद्देश्य है। इस उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति के लिए ही शिक्षा पद्धति अपनाई जाती है। अभी अपोजीशन से बोलने वाले

सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने शिक्षा पद्धति की आलोचना करनी चाहिए है लेकिन मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि मेकाले ने जिस उद्देश्य से शिक्षा पद्धति लागू की थी, शायद मेकाले को भी उस उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति नहीं हो सकी। राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन चलाने और आजादी हासिल करने का श्रेय जिन महानुभावों, मनीषियों एवं महापुरुषों को है उन्होंने इसी शिक्षा प्रणाली से शिक्षा ग्रहण की थी। यदि आज मेकाले स्वयं जीवित होते तो प्रायश्चित्त करते कि जिस उद्देश्य से उन्होंने शिक्षा प्रणाली लागू की थी उसकी प्राप्ति नहीं हो सकी।

शिक्षा की इस देश में जो सबसे बड़ी देन रही है वह है नेशनल इंटिग्रेशन की भावना को पैदा करना। शिक्षा का यह मुख्य उद्देश्य रहा है। मैं मानता हूं कि इसमें सुधारों की आवश्यकता है। पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू, महात्मा गांधी तथा अन्य विद्वानों ने इस सम्बन्ध में अपने सुझाव दिए भी हैं। विरोध पक्ष से जो भावना व्यक्त की गई है उससे मालूम होता है कि शायद उनमें निराशा की भावना व्याप्त है इस देश में ऐसे शिक्षाविद् और धुरंधर हुए है जिन्होंने न केवल इस देश में बल्कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में ख्याति अर्जित की है। क्या इस देश में गोबिन्द दास, सी वी रमण, जगदीश चन्द्र बोस और प्रो० नार्लिकर पैदा नहीं हुए? इसी प्रकार से क्या इस देश में राष्ट्रीय प्रेम रखने वाले, साहित्यिक क्षेत्र में, राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में, सामाजिक क्षेत्र में तथा अन्य क्षेत्रों में समाज-प्रतिष्ठित मूर्धन्य व्यक्ति नहीं रहे हैं जिन्होंने इसी शिक्षा प्रणाली में शिक्षा ग्रहण की थी? इसका तात्पर्य यह कदापि नहीं है कि शिक्षा प्रणाली में परिवर्तन न हो। शिक्षा समाज की आशाओं और आकांक्षाओं को प्रतिबिंबित करने वाली होनी चाहिए। शिक्षा प्रणाली देश की आर्थिक आवश्कताओं की पूर्ति करने में सक्षम होनी चाहिए। तभी कोई भी शिक्षा प्रणाली वायबल और सक्षम हो सकती है। इसी लिए प्रगतिशील तथा विकासशील देशों में समाज की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप शिक्षा प्रणाली में समय-समय पर संशोधन, परिवर्तन एवं परिवर्द्धन करना आवश्यक होता है। आज हमारे शिक्षा मंत्रालय को यह कहें कि उसने कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया, कोई संशोधन नहीं किया, कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया, तो मेरे ख्याल में हमें ऐसा कहना, हमारी नितान्त भूल है। मैं यह मानता हूं कि जिस उद्देश्य से हम को इस शिक्षा प्रणाली में परिवर्तन लाना था, जिस क्षेत्र में परिवर्तन लाना था, हम पूरी तरह से परिवर्तन नहीं ला सके। सब से पहला परिवर्तन मैं यह मान कर चलता हूं—किसी भी राष्ट्र में जब तक आर्थिक दृष्टि से शिक्षा व्यवसायमुखी नहीं बनेगी तब तक वह सक्षम शिक्षा प्रणाली नहीं मानी जा सकती। इसके लिये 1968 में जो हमारी शिक्षा नीति बनी उसमें कुछ बुनियादी बातें स्वीकार की गई थीं और वह यह कि एग्रीकल्चर सैक्टर और इण्डस्ट्रीयल सैक्टर में हम लिंक पैदा करेंगे। लेकिन मुझे खेद है कि हमारा शिक्षा विभाग अभी तक इस को नहीं कर सका है। हम को इस पर अधिक से अधिक जोर देना चाहिये था—हमारे जो पोलिटैकनिक्स हैं, रीजनल इन्जीनियरिंग कालेजेज हैं या जो दूसरी इण्डस्ट्रीयल टैक्नालाजी की शिक्षा हम देते हैं उनका जो हमारे पब्लिक सैक्टर के या ज्वाइन्ट सैक्टर के कारखाने हैं उनके साथ लिंक होना चाहिये था। आज विश्व की जितनी सोशलिस्ट कन्ट्रीज हैं, उन में जितनी फैक्ट्रीज होती हैं उन का सम्बन्ध

[श्री राम सिंह यादव]

इस किस्म की शिक्षण संस्थाओं से होता है। मुझे खुशी है—गत वर्ष जो आप की मीटिंग हुई थी उस में आप ने इण्डस्ट्रीयल प्रोजेक्ट्स और एजूकेशन पालिसी के फार्मुलेशन में कोलाबोरेशन की बात कही है। मुझे इस बात को सुन कर बहुत प्रसन्नता हुई, यदि आप इस को एक्सपेण्ड करते हैं, आगे ले जाते हैं तो यह जो बात कही जाती है कि शिक्षा व्यवसायमुखी नहीं है, जाब-ओरिएन्टेड नहीं है इस कमी को किसी हद तक पूरा किया जा सकेगा। आज जितने देश आर्थिक दृष्टि से प्रगति करना चाहते हैं उन में शिक्षा की जो प्रणाली है वह इण्डस्ट्री, प्लानिंग, एग्रीकल्चर और टैक्नालाजी महकमों से जुड़ी हुई हैं। इसलिए मैं सुझाव दूंगा कि हमारे एजूकेशन विभाग की इण्डस्ट्री, एग्रीकल्चर, प्लानिंग और लेबर इन चार महकमों के साथ समन्वय समिति हो और वे मिलकर आप की इन्टीग्रेटेड पालिसी बनायें, यह देख कर कि कितने रोजगार दे सकते हैं, कौन-कौन से कारखानों में उत्पादन बढ़ाना चाहिए, कैसे इन सब विभागों से हमारी शिक्षा का सम्बन्ध बनाया जा सकता है, यदि हम ऐसा कर सकें तो हम अपने उद्देश्य को किसी सीमा तक हासिल कर सकते हैं। जितने आपके पब्लिक सैक्टर के कारखाने हैं, पोलिटेक्निक कालेजेज हैं, आई० टी० आइज हैं, उनके साथ छोटे-छोटे कारखानों को जोड़िये, जैसे टैनिंग का काम है, लैदर का काम है, इन सब को जब तक हम इस इन्टीट्यूट्स से नहीं जोड़ेंगे, इन में समन्वय पैदा नहीं करेंगे, काम नहीं चलेगा।

हमारे यहां जब लोग बी० ई० और एम० ई० कर के बाहर आते हैं और उनसे कहा जाय कि आप किसी बिल्डिंग की दीवार बना दीजिए, तो वे खाका तो बना कर दे सकते हैं, लेकिन दीवार बनाने के लिए बैठव या मिस्त्री को बुलायेंगे, जो पढ़े-लिखे नहीं हैं, लेकिन उनको उस काम का प्रैक्टीकल अनुभव होता है। यहां अगर कोई दूसरे मुल्क का इन्जीनियर होगा, तो वह स्वयं उस काम को करेगा। इतना ही नहीं यदि हमारे इन्जीनियर विदेश जायेंगे तो वहां जाकर खुद उस काम को करेंगे, फावड़ा हाथ में लेकर काम शुरू कर देंगे, लेकिन जब वह विदेश से पालम हवाई अड्डे पर वापस आते हैं तो खुद करना नहीं चाहते। मान लीजिए कहीं कोई बिजली का काम है तो वह लाइन-मैन को कहेंगे या दूसरे वर्कर को करने के लिए कहेंगे, खुद नहीं करेंगे। यही बुनियादी फर्क हमारी शिक्षा प्रणाली में है, जिस को दूर करने की आवश्यकता है।

मुझे इस बात की खुशी है—आपने अपनी एनुअल रिपोर्ट में एक सब से अच्छी बात इन्ट्रोड्यूस की है—आपने "कम्युनिटी पोलिटैक्निक्स" का उल्लेख किया है। इस का उद्देश्य जहां तक मैं समझ सका हूँ—हमारे पोलिटैक्निक्स जहां-जहां काम कर रहे हैं उनको कम्युनिटी-बेस देना चाहते हैं और उनकी मदद से इण्डस्ट्री के उत्पादन को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। आप ने अभी तक 35 पोलिटैक्निक कालेजेज को इसमें शामिल किया है, लेकिन यदि आप सारे देश में इसको फैला दें तो देश की बहुत बड़ी सेवा होगी।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि ये जो कालेज खुलते हैं, आर्ट्स कालेज खुलते हैं, इनको खोलना आप बन्द कर दीजिए क्योंकि इन की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। आर्ट्स एक ऐसा सबजेक्ट है, जिसको घर पर पढ़ा जा सकता है और कोरेसपोंडेंस कोर्स से लोग इस को पढ़ सकते हैं। इस देश में इस तरह की शिक्षा प्रणाली हो, जो जाब-ओरियेन्टेड हो, जिस से यहां के आदमी अपना काम कर सकें। मेरा कहना यह है कि आप कुछ

नियम बना दीजिए कि हर ब्लाक लेविल पर, जिस को कहीं पर पंचायत समिति लेविल कहते हैं और कहीं हर ब्लाक लेविल, आप एक पालीटेक्निक खोलिये और हर ग्राम पंचायत लेविल पर आप एक आई० टी० आई० स्कूल खोलिये, जिस में आठवीं पास कर, दसवीं कक्षा पास कर छात्र चला जाए और उस को वहां पर एक साल की, दो साल की ट्रेनिंग दीजिए और उस के बाद वह किसी छोटी इन्डस्ट्री में काम करने लगे। जोब-आरियेन्टेड उस की ट्रेनिंग हो। जो मौजूदा स्टैन्डर्ड है, उस में आठवीं कक्षा के बाद, छात्र आई० टी० आई० में चला जाए या फिर पालीटेक्निक में जा कर कुछ अर्से की ट्रेनिंग ले ले और यह जो इन्जीनियरिंग में 5 साल लगते हैं, उस में लड़कों को जाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। आप दो साल का या तीन साल का कोर्स कर दीजिए, जिस से आगे चल कर वह अपना काम कर सकें।

आप ने एग्रीकल्चरल यूनिवर्सिटीज भी खोली हुई हैं। हमारे यहां राजस्थान में एक एग्रीकल्चरल यूनिवर्सिटी है और उस के साथ दूसरे कालेजेज भी एफिलियेटेड हैं।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : वह हमारी मिनिस्ट्री में नहीं आती है। उसका सम्बन्ध एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री से है।

श्री राम सिंह यादव : मैं उसी पर आ रहा हूँ। आप का एग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट, लेबर, प्लानिंग और इन्डस्ट्रीज मिनिस्ट्रीज से कोआर्डीनेशन होना चाहिए क्योंकि जब तक कोआर्डीनेशन नहीं होगा, आपका सिस्टम आफ एजूकेशन कभी वायएबिल नहीं हो सकता। अभी कोठारी जी ने एक रिपोर्ट दी है और वह एक सारगर्भित रिपोर्ट है। उस रिपोर्ट में उन्होंने कुछ मुद्दों पर ध्यान दिया है। आखिर में जो फोरवर्ड लिखा है, उस में यह कहा गया है :

MR. CHAIRMAN : The time is over. Please conclude.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : I am concluding. I think I am much more relevant than my predecessors.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am not making a comparison.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : I am quite conscious of time. I shall not consume much time. I am concluding it.

> "Education for agriculture and research and for agriculture and allied sciences should be given high priority in the scheme of educational reconstruction. Energetic and imaginative steps are required to draw up a reasonable proportion of talent to go for advanced studies as research and agricultural sciences".

जिस राष्ट्र की 75 परसेन्ट पापुलेशन कृषि के उत्पादन पर निर्भर करती हो और जहां पर अधिकांश लोगों की जीविका और जीवन का आश्रय केवल कृषि है, उस कृषि के महत्वपूर्ण वोकेशनल सबजेक्ट को अगर आप शिक्षा नीति से नहीं जोड़ेंगे, तो कभी भी शिक्षा नीति जोब-ओरियेन्टेड नहीं होगी। इंडस्ट्री पर केवल 15 परसेन्ट लोग निर्भर करते हैं, खेती पर 75 परसेन्ट लोग निर्भर करते हैं और दूसरे कामों पर और नौकरी में केवल 10 परसेन्ट निर्भर करते हैं। इसलिए इस क्षेत्र की तरफ खास तौर पर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

एक बात और कहना चाहूँगा कि नेशनल पालिसी आन एजूकेशन जो है, सन् 1968

[श्री राम सिंह यादव]

में जो नेशनल पालिसी आन एजूकेशन घोषित हुई थी, उसमें कुछ ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय हैं, जिन की ओर आप के महकमे का उतना ध्यान नहीं गया, जितना जाना चाहिए था। इस रिपोर्ट में यह कहा गया है :

"National policy on Education : Item No. 8. Education for Agriculture and Industry :
Special emphasis should be placed on the development of education for agriculture and industry. There should be at least one agriculture university in every State. In technical education, practical training in industry should form an integral part of such education. Technical education research should be related closely to industry. This is what I wanted."

इस के ऊपर अभी आप के डिपार्टमेंट को बहुत कुछ करना है। मुझे खुशी है कि मंत्री बनने के बाद आप ने इस तरफ ध्यान दिया है और इस बात को स्वीकार किया है। मैंने पहले जैसा कहा है, आप के डिपार्टमेंट ने कम्युनिटी पालीटेक्निक शुरू किया है और यू०एन०डी०पी० ने जो प्रोग्राम दिया है और जिस में इंडस्ट्री और एजूकेशन के अन्दर कोलाबोरेशन की बात है, उस के लिए मैं आप को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं। मैं इस बात के लिए भी धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि आप ने 11 नवम्बर, 1981 में जनेवा में जो एजूकेशन में वैल्यू सिस्टम लागू करने बात कही है, वह आप की एक ओरीजनल बात है और वास्तव में वैल्यू सिस्टम नालिज तक ही नहीं बल्कि ह्यूमैन वैल्यूज में भी बच्चे इस को इमबाइब करें और बच्चों के अन्दर इस को इंस्टिल करें, और उस पर स्ट्रेस दें, तो जिस तरह से काम चल रहा है, उस से और भी तरक्की होगी।

अन्त में मैं यह कहूंगा कि मैंने ब्लाक लेविल पर पालीटेक्निक की बात कही है और ग्राम लेविल पर आ. टी. आई. की बात कही है। आप राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर नेशनल एजूकेशनल काउंसिल कायम करें जिससे कि जो बहुत, सी कमियां हमारी हायर सैकेण्डरी एजूकेशन में हैं, वे दूर हो सकें।

आपने टेन प्लस टू का सिस्टम बनाया है। यह बहुत से राज्यों ने और मेरे राज्य राजस्थान ने स्वीकार नहीं किया है हालांकि शिक्षा एक कंकरेन्ट सब्जेक्ट है। अब अगर राजस्थान का एक एम्प्लाई दूसरे राज्य में जाता है तो वहां उसके बच्चों का कोर्स बदल जाएगा, करीकुलम बदल जाएगा। इस लिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस टेन प्लस टू को सारे देश में लागू करें। इंग्लिश और हिन्दी तो कामन है। एक ही लेंगुएज बदलेगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपके कार्यों की सराहना करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि आप के सरकार में रहते हुए देश की आकांशाएं और आशाएं जो कि शिक्षा विभाग पर निर्भर हैं वे पूरी होंगी और हमारी शिक्षा ऊपर उठ कर आयेगी और प्रगति करेगी।

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is for the first time in the Seventh Lok Sabha that we are discussing the budget in respect of Education. I would, therefore, seek your indulgence if I go beyond my time limit to touch upon some points that I feel necessary to touch.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You may try to put forwaid your more

important points first and then come down to the less important points.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY : Education in our country has been the privilege of a few and we have not yet been able to make it a fundamental right of our people. One may say that it is included in the Directive Principles of our Constitution, but what it actually means, we have been seeing in the last 35 years. What is necessary—and this has been mentioned by many Members—is the political will to change the basic economic pattern; that is very much necessary.

We have heard here that it is the fault of our education that it has not been able to provide jobs. But it is not the fault of our education. If we had larger facilities for jobs, and the economy had an onward movement, then our education would have been moulded in that direction. We gave that emphasis in the Second Plan and it continued in the Third Plan also — emphasis on some kind of development of industries. If I say 'capitalistic development', then some people may get angry. But certainly it is that type of development that we have been having in our country. We required education for that type of development also, and this Government did give some emphasis accordingly.

But we do not want some limited emphasis only. We want total development of the nation and bring about an exploitation free Society.

Therefore, my first point is that education should be made a fundamental right. Let our people feel that they should come forward to make it a right of theirs; not that it should be a benevolence of this Government or that Government and people should get education at the mercy of the Government.

The second point is about abolition of public schools. It may anger some, but I am very sorry to say that, in a society where we talk of social justice and many other good qualities, we cannot have this dual system of education. I do not subscribe to this idea that in public schools we get quality. That is not quality that we get from public schools ; that is something alien to our education, alien to the necessities of our country ; that is not part of our national life : that alienates a citizen and does not serve our purpose. For an egalitarian society, we require expansion in quantity and in general education. We see that the knowledge that has been acquired, refined and advanced by great men has been mostly from the general system of education which is now very much neglected in our country. The very pre-condition for mass education would be to bring forward one pattern of system in our education. This is a challenge. If we are serious then we have to take radical steps to create a real sensation and meaningful movement of the masses.

What is the projection that we have in front of us ? I may quote from an UNESCO document ; I quote from the National Adult Education Programme Newsletter, November-December 1979 and January-February 1980 ; here they have said :

> "In terms of the number of illiterates aged 15-19 both Africa and Americas will show a considerable decline from 26.8 per cent of the world total to 21.7 per cent ...and 7.7% to 1.9% respectively between 1970 and 2000. Unfortunately the corresponding figures will show a rapid rise from 55% to 70% in Asia mainly due to the large increase in the number of illiterates in India.

[Shri Saifuddin Choudhury]

> This has given rise to a situation when the UNESCO considered it necessary to give a call for international action! Any international action to reduce illiteracy in the world must pay special attention to India."

What should we think about it ? What call we give to ourselves? What is the urgency—that is very much important. In the budget — it is also known by now — the emphasis on the mass education, the general education and the primary education is on the decline and the neglect is continuing. That never reflects our attitude that we want to eradicate illiteracy. That we want to put an end to illiteracy is not properly reflected. We have compulsory primary education laws in 16 States but it is not being enforced. What prevents us from achieving this compulsory education ? These are to be very carefully studied. We know this government as also earlier governments introduced mid-term meal, free clothing, free text books and stipened as parental assistance. But that quantum is not sufficient. 70% of the illiterate children of the peasants are required to be given all these facilities but we have not been able to give. Here the question comes of mobilisation of resources. Wherefrom do we get money ? That will appear as the biggest impediment. But we can say, as was said by my predecessors, that some integrated approach is necessary. In isolation this Ministry of Education would not be able to achieve much. The Government as a whole will have to more to effect necessary economic change on lines as to give economic right and security to the people. Then the questions comes about the spurt in population. But again the point is that in this country where 70% of the people are illiterate and have no guarantee in economy, in social life we won't be able to achieve success in family planning also. It is due to poverty that we are having this large population increase. If we want to reduce population, if we want to really achieve planned families, then make changes where it is necessary. That has to be done and education has to be given to all.

Otherwise, we may make much effort but we will not be able to achieve anything.

The other point I have said earlier —that education has been the privilege of a few in our country. It can be seen in the management of education in our country. Vested interests control educational institutions as also religious elements. We are surprised to see that in the name of caste or religion they can set up schools. Then some days ago we saw the Aligarh Muslim University was given the minority character. What does it mean. Protection to minorities is something and instigating communal passions is another thing. What is the minority character of education ? What does it mean ? We cannot understand. Then there is the Banaras Hindu University. All these militate against the secular ideals of the country. We have to do away these things and bring about some changes.

Now, I come to the content of education. The other day we discussed about spurious drugs, about alarming moral degradation. But what do we see in education ? I was told that some delegation visited a socialist country. They met students there. Out of curiosity they asked the students there : 'If you purchase 1 kg of apple at Rs. 5 and then if you sell it at Rs. 10, how much profit do you make ?' What kind of a question is it ! Students retarted and said 'We have to call the meeting.' They did have there meeting and later they replied: 'You will be given 5 months of jail.' What is here in our country ? If our children try to say that, they would be given a big zero mark. Whatever society we are making can be reflected only through our educational system.

What we want is that the Central Government should suggest that the syllabus should be made on scientific lines. It would never mean that they are interfering into the area of the States. Education should remain in the State list and Centre should put forward good guidelines. That is the necessity.

I come to the question of mother-tongue.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You try to conclude now.

Have a couple of minutes more and then conclude.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY : We are told about a three-language formula. I am against the three-language formula on principle. We should suggest a one language formula—that is the mother tongue which one should learn and that should be the medium of instruction. My point is that one can learn as many languages as possible and there should be no bar on that. One would like their children to learn as many languages as we should provide facilities in this regard so far as possible. That should be their right. (*Interruptions*). Coming to the national language, I would say that if we give proper respect to the other languages, then only we can do something about the national language. Hindi has the possibility of being the national language of the country. The manner in which it is done is not right.

मैं भी हिन्दी सीखता हूं। लेकिन बात यह है कि सब भाषाओं को सम्मान देना होगा। माडर्न इंडियन लैंगुएजिज में हिन्दी भी आती है। इस को हमने नहीं देखा अभी से तो कठिनाई पैदा हो जाएगी।

In a democracy, we should not give a particular privilege to a particular language. That should not be there. When I talk about mother-tongue, I may be told that we have already accepted that. I say it is only in paper.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kindly conclude now. Excuse me. So far as your party is concerned, the time has already been exhausted.

You cannot cover all the aspects of education. You may have one more minute and then conclude.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY : About technical education, Science and research. I want to say one thing. It is getting lesser and lesser priority.

Take for instance in the First Plan, the provision made in percentage was 13.9 and in the Second and Third Plans they were of the order of 19.8% and 24%. In the Sixth Plan it is only 11%. We should invest more and more money in all the spheres. Emphasis should be given on science and research, on the creation of new knowledge. To-day we find that our educated people are unable to get jobs. For want of time, I give my suggestions only. I wanted to say something about the anarchy in campus.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You mention the points only.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY : I can only say that if we are able to assert democratically and not through curtailment of student unions' rights, this problem of anarchy and violence in campus can be solved.

Sir, in conclusion, I would like to put the following few demands before the Government:

1. Education--Fundamental right.

2. Abolition of Public Schools.

[Shri Saifuddin Choudhary]

3. At least 10% of Central and 30 per cent of State budget for education.
4. Education in State list.
5. Education through mother tongue.
6. Scientific, productive and secular syllabus.
7. Democratisation of management.
8. Education cess progressively on higher income group.
9. Wards of agricultural labourers working class and others below the poverty line should be under total care of the Government.

प्रो० सत्यदेव सिंह (छपरा) : सभापति महोदय, राष्ट्र का भविष्य शिक्षा पर निर्भर करता है। यह हमें खुशी है कि भारत सरकार ने शिक्षा को समवर्ती सूची में ले लिया है। लेकिन इससे जितना पर्याप्त लाभ होना चाहिये अभी प्रयोग रूप में वैसा नहीं पाते हैं। जहां तक प्राथमिक शिक्षा का प्रश्न है प्रादेशिक सरकार के शिक्षा विभाग द्वारा यह काम ठीक से नहीं होता है। शिक्षकों की बदली और नियुक्ति में बिहार में शिक्षा विभाग के पदाधिकारी खुले आम शिक्षकों से घूस लेते हैं। अगर यह स्थिति रही तो शिक्षकों से यह आशा करना कि वह विद्यार्थियों का नैतिक स्तर उठा सकेंगे, असम्भव है। इसलिये सरकार को चाहिये प्राथमिक शिक्षा से ले कर विश्वविद्यालय शिक्षा तक अपने हाथ में ले तभी शिक्षा विभाग में पर्याप्त सुधार हो सकता है। जिस प्रकार अन्य सेवायें अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर है उसी प्रकार अखिल भारतीय शिक्षा सेवा का भी प्रावधान होना चाहिये और विश्वविद्यालय में जो उप-कुलपति होते हैं उनका उस प्रदेश का न होना अच्छा है क्योंकि स्थानीय राजनीति से प्रभावित हो कर विश्वविद्यालय के ऊंचे आदर्श में गिरावट आती है। जैसे बिहार विश्वविद्यालय को देखें, अभी माननीय श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह ने कहा कि राज्यपाल महोदय ने बिहार विश्वविद्यालय की कार्य-पद्धति में हस्तक्षेप किया है और वहां के उप-कुलपति के आचरण को उन्होंने दोषपूर्ण माना है। ऐसे कुलपति को शीघ्र हटाने की मैं मांग करता हूं। इसलिये अखिल भारतीय शिक्षा सेवा हो जाए और प्रदेश से बाहर का उप-कुलपति आये तो प्रादेशिक वातावरण से प्रभावित न होने के कारण शिक्षण संस्थाओं का वातावरण स्वस्थ व सुन्दर होगा।

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने नये वेतनमान की सिफारिश नहीं की। महंगाई बढ़ने से शिक्षकों में असंतोष बढ़ रहा है। इसलिये जहां भारत सरकार के अन्य विभागों में वेतन में सुधार किया गया है उसी प्रकार विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग भी शिक्षकों के वेतनों में सुधार करे।

जैसे ग्रामीण विकास से सम्बद्ध संस्थानों में दानदाताओं को आय कर में छूट दी गई है वैसे ही प्रावधिक शिक्षा सस्थाओं में इस प्रकार की छूट दानदाताओं को दी जाय जिससे वह खुल कर दान दे सकें और टेक्नीकल इंस्टीट्यूट्स की स्थिति में सुधार आ सके। जैसे रांची में बिड़ला इंस्टीट्यूट आफ टेक्नालोजी, मेसरा में है, सरकार ने केवल 1.2 प्रतिशत ही अपने बजट का शिक्षा के लिए प्रावधान किया है, जो पर्याप्त नहीं है तो जब तक बाहर से लोग संस्थाओं को पैसा नहीं देते तब तक शिक्षा में सुधार नहीं हो सकेगा। बिहार एक पिछड़ा हुआ प्रदेश है वहां टेक्नीकल एजूकेशन की आवश्यकता है ताकि टेक्नीकल एजूकेशन इंस्टीट्यूट अधिक

खुल सकें और जो अभी हैं वह स्वस्थ रहें इसके लिए लोगों को आयकर में छूट दी जाय। दानदाताओं का ऐसा करने से वहां के लोगों को लाभ मिल सकेगा। वहां के डायरेक्टर डा० एच० सी० पाण्डेय जी से मुझे बात करने का मौका मिला, वह एक बड़े ही विद्वान, उद्यमी, कर्मठ और दूरदर्शी व्यक्ति हैं....

टैक्निकल एजूकेशन को बिहार में अधिक विकसित करना चाहते हैं। उन्होंने ऐसा माना कि इस प्रकार की अगर सुविधा मिल सके तो हमारे बिहार प्रदेश में टेक्निकल एजूकेशन का काम बहुत अच्छी तरह से हो सकेगा।

एक बात और है कि योग्य शिक्षकों की नियुक्ति भी परमावश्यक है। प्राथमिक विद्यालय से लेकर विश्वविद्यालय स्तर तक हम देखते हैं कि किसी न किसी बहाने योग्य शिक्षकों की उपेक्षा होती है और उन पदों पर उचित मान-दण्ड के लोग नहीं आते हैं। यह समाज का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण अंग है। शिक्षा संस्थाओं में अगर योग्य शिक्षक नहीं आते तो वैसी हालत में लड़कों का जीवन-निर्माण भली-भांति नहीं हो सकेगा। [इसीलिए इस बात पर ध्यान देना बहुत आवश्यक है।

एक निवेदन यह भी है कि जैसे नारी शिक्षा, बच्चियों की शिक्षा का प्रसार, विकास और सुविधा जितनी शहरों में है उतनी देहातों में नहीं मिल पाती है। यह हमारे देश का सौभाग्य है कि हमारी प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी हैं और आज हमारी शिक्षा मंत्री भी श्रीमती शीला कौल हैं। मैं आपसे आग्रह करूंगा कि बच्चियों की शिक्षा का आप इंतजाम करें देहात में भी। केवल शहर की बच्चियों को पढ़ाकर ही हम देश का सर्वांगीण विकास नहीं कर सकेंगे।

हमारी बिहार सरकार ने प्रदेश में ऐसा निर्णय किया है कि प्रत्येक ब्लाक में प्रखण्ड में एक गर्ल्स हाई स्कूल की स्थापना करें, लेकिन हमारे बिहार में एक ब्लाक की आबादी कम-से-कम 3 लाख की है। 3 लाख पर एक गर्ल्स हाई स्कूल खोला जाये, एक कन्या विद्यालय की स्थापना की जाये, इससे काम नहीं चलेगा। इस तरह से हम कितने प्रतिशत बच्चों को पढ़ा सकेंगे। मेरा शिक्षा मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि वह इस सम्बन्ध में सुधार लायें और इस स्वतन्त्र भारत की बच्चियों को और अधिक मूर्ख और अशिक्षित न रहने दें, गांव की बच्चियों को भी पढ़ने का मौका दें। स्वतन्त्र भारत का लाभ उन्हें भी मिले, इस प्रकार देश का सम्यक और सर्वांगीण विकास हो सकेगा।

अन्य विभाग के लोगों को रेलवे में यात्रा करते समय रियायत दी जाती है, लेकिन कालेजों के शिक्षक अगर दूर यात्रा पर जाते हैं तो उनको यह सुविधा नहीं दी जाती है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि कालेज के शिक्षकों को भी यह सुविधा दी जाये और इस प्रकार से कालेज के शिक्षकों के जीवन में उपयुक्त सुधार लाया जाये।

नेहरू युवा केन्द्र की चर्चा की गई है। लेकिन हमारे बिहार के छपरा इलाके में नेहरू युवा केन्द्र ठीक से काम नहीं करता है, इसलिए उसमें सुधार लाना आवश्यक है।

माननीय श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिन्हा ने कहा कि अधिक विश्वविद्यालय खोलने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, लेकिन जब वह वहां शिक्षा मंत्री थे तो उन्होंने खुद ही अपने भाषण में

[प्रो० सत्यदेव सिंह]

अभी कहा है कि गया में मगध विश्वविद्यालय की उन्होंने स्थापना की। जब हमारे मुख्य-मंत्री ने यह प्रस्ताव किया कि यहां पर 4 विश्वविद्यालय खोले जायें तो उन्होंने कहा कि इसका कोई औचित्य नहीं है। मैं सादर निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि बिहार पिछड़ा हुआ प्रदेश है जहां पर विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव है, वहां सहरसा बिहार का काला पानी कहा जाता है। वहां के लोग भागलपुर या दरभंगा के विश्वविद्यालय में स्नातकोत्तर शिक्षा के लिए, पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट शिक्षा के लिए जाते है, उनको बहुत दूर नदियां पार करके जाना पड़ता है, आवा-गमन के साधन नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : आपका कहना है कि जहां जहां काला पानी जैसी जगह हो वहीं चुनकर विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित किए जाएं ?

प्रो० सत्यदेव सिंह : सभापति जी, आप बिहार के रहने वाले हैं, सहरसा को अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि कितना पिछड़ा इलाका है, घनी आबादी का इलाका है, इसलिये आग्रह करता हूं कि मुख्य मन्त्री और बिहार सरकार का प्रस्ताव है कि सहरसा में

(व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : कोसी को बांधा जाये, मैं इस प्रयास में घूमता रहा हूं, अब सहरसा शहर जैसा बन गया है। अब आप बोलें।

प्रो० सत्य देव सिंह : सहरसा का अपना महत्व है। आज भी वहां से कोई विश्व-विद्यालय मुख्यालय 100 मील से कम दूरी पर नहीं है।

हजारी बाग जो हमारा आदिवासी क्षेत्र है, वहां दक्षिण बिहार में केवल रांची में विश्वविद्यालय है। हजारी बाग का बिहार सरकार व मुख्य मंत्री का प्रस्ताव हमारे लिए स्तुत्य है और श्रेयस्कर है। मैं चाहता हूं कि हजारी बाग में दूसरा विश्व-विद्यालय खोला जाये।

तीसरा विश्वविद्यालय छपरा में खोलने का प्रस्ताव है। छपरा राजेन्द्र बाबू की जन्म-भूमि है और मेरा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र है, संसदीय क्षेत्र है। सर्वसाधारण की मांग है कि छपरा में जो बिहार का ही नहीं भारत का, विश्व का सबसे घनी आबादी का इलाका है, जहां के लोग बडे गरीब हैं, जमीन कम है, संख्या बहुत ज्यादा है, वहां पर लोगों को पढ़ने के साधन नहीं हैं, अगर एक विश्व-विद्यालय छपरा में हो जाये जो कि भारत के प्रथम राष्ट्रपति राजेन्द्र बाबू का जन्म-स्थान है, अगर वहां राजेन्द्र विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना हुई तो इससे लोगों का बड़ा भला होगा। छपरा में वह विश्वविद्यालय राजेन्द्र बाबू के जीवन, चरित्र और आदर्श के अनुसार काम करेगा और वहां के विद्यार्थी उनके जीवन से प्रेरणा ले कर जीवन के कर्म-क्षेत्र में प्रवेश करेंगे। मैं मंत्री महोदया से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री का विश्वविद्यालय सम्बन्धी जो प्रस्ताव है, उनकी जो मांग है, वह सर्वथा उचित है और मैं उसका प्रबल समर्थन करता हूँ। जैसे जैसे जनसंख्या बढ़ती जाती है, उसके अनुसार शिक्षा का प्रसार और विकास भी अनिवार्य है मैं शिक्षा मंत्री से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वह बिहार की इस सार्वजनिक मांग पर कृपापूर्वक ध्यान दें और नारी शिक्षा तथा विश्वविद्यालयीय शिक्षा की सर्वाधिक व्यवस्था करें। हम उनके बड़े आभारी होंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं शिक्षा मंत्रालय के अनुदानों की मांगों का प्रबल समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री गुफ़रान आज़म : (बेतुल) : सभापति महोदय, पिछले कई दिनों से आनरेबल मेम्बर साहबान शिक्षा मंत्रालय पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि पिछले पच्चीस तीस सालों से इस सदन में शिक्षा मंत्रालय पर चर्चा होती रही है, हमें कई आश्वासन मिलते रहे हैं, कमीशन बनते रहे हैं और उनकी रिपोर्ट पर काफी धूल चढ़ गई होगी।

प्राइमरी स्कूल, हायर सैकेंडरी स्कूल और यूनिवर्सिटी वगैरह के बारे में जो बातें अब तक कही जा चुकी हैं और जो आंकड़े दिए जा चुके हैं, मैं उन्हें दोहराना नहीं चाहता, क्योंकि आप थोड़ी देर बाद घंटी बजा देंगे।

सभापति महोदय : मैं उतना कंजूस सभापति नहीं हूं। आप अपनी बातें कहिए।

श्री गुफ़रान आज़म : यह बहुत लम्बा विषय है।

सभापति महोदय : यह तो ठीक है। आप इस पर कुछ नई रोशनी डालिए।

श्री गुफ़रान आज़म : मैं मारल एजूकेशन के सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार रखना चाहता हूं। हमारे कई आनरेबल मेम्बर साहबान ने बताया कि मारल एजूकेशन की क्या रूप-रेखा होनी चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय : इसके सम्बन्ध में शायद डागा साहब भी कुछ कहेंगे।

श्री गुफ़रान आज़म : हमारी शिक्षा का मारल एजूकेशन से काफ़ी सम्बन्ध है। जब हम बात करते हैं कम्युनल हारमनी की और इस देश से फ़िरकापरस्ती को दूर करने की, तो फिर मैं नहीं समझता कि शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने सब धर्मों की मारल एजूकेशन को एक कम्पलसरी सब्जेक्ट के तौर पर सिलेबस में शामिल क्यों नहीं किया। मेरी राय है कि मारल एजूकेशन एक कम्पलसरी सबजेक्ट होना चाहिए और उसमें देश के सब धर्मों की अच्छी-अच्छी बातें होनी चाहिएं।

उदाहरण के तौर पर मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि कुरान कहता है कि हमने हर हर जगह, हर हर ज़माने में अपना अवतार भेजा, तुम किसी दूसरे धर्म के मानने वाले को बुरा न कहो, इसलिए कि तुम्हें नहीं मालूम कि उनमें कौन हमारा भेजा हुआ है। इसी तरह गीता में भी यह बात कही गई है कि जब जब दुनिया में पाप ज्यादा हुए, तब तब हमने नए अवतार का जन्म लिया।

आजकल के ज़माने में चाहे बिज़िनेस क्लास के लोग हों, चाहे सर्विस क्लास के लोग हों और चाहे पालिटीशयन्स हों, किसी को इतना समय नहीं है कि वह बच्चों को धार्मिक शिक्षा दे सके, हालांकि सब के मन में और आत्मा में यह चुभन है कि बच्चों को धर्म की बात सिखानी है। वे क्या करते हैं? जिसको देखा कि तिलक लगाए हुए है, तो समझ लिया कि बहुत बड़ा पंडित है, जिसको देखा कि दाढ़ी है, तो मान लिया कि बड़ा मौलवी है, जरूर धर्म सिखाएगा। ऐसे पंडित और मौलवी के माध्यम से लोगों को धर्म की शिक्षा दी जाती है। वह शिक्षा कैसी दी जाती है, उसके बारे में मैं अपने घर का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं।

मैं एक रोज अपने बड़े भाई के घर गया। हमारी फैमिली कोई कम्युनल फैमिली नहीं है।

[श्री गुफरान आजम]

लेकिन उनकी छोटी बच्ची मुश्किल से 7-8 साल की थी, वह किसी बच्चे से बात कर रही थी कि फलाने से बात मत करो, वह गन्दा है, हिन्दू है। मैंने उसको बुलाकर पूछा तुम्हें यह किसने बताया तो उसने कहा वह जो मौलवी साहब पढ़ाने आते हैं उन्होंने कहा है। इसलिए इस देश में जो अनपढ़ मुल्ला, अनपढ़ मौलवी और अनपढ़ पंडित हैं वे सबसे ज्यादा कम्युनल और फिरकापरस्ती की बातें बच्चों को सिखा रहे हैं।

इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि एक बात हर व्यक्ति के मन में है चाहे वे विज़नेस क्लास के लोग हों या पोलिटीशियन्स हों। यहां पर सारे ही पोलिटीशियन्स बैठे है, उनसे आप पूछ लीजिए कि किसके पास समय है ? समय नहीं है लेकिन पढ़ाना चाहते हैं। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ स्कूल में ही बच्चा ऐसी बातें जो हैं उनको बचपन में ही पढ़ ले। फिर बाद में चाहे कोई मुल्ला हो, मौलवी हो या पंडित हो या फिर चाहे आर एस एस के शिशु मन्दिर ही हों—वे कितनी भी कोशिश कम्युनल बनाने की कर लें, हमारे बच्चे कभी भी कम्युनल नहीं बन सकेंगे। मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि आप कंपलसरी बनाकर इसकी एजूकेशन देने की व्यवस्था करें।

शिक्षा बिभाग में ही स्पोर्ट्स की बात भी आ जाती है। आप इसी साल एशियन गेम्स कराने जा रहे हैं। अभी कुछ दिन पहले हाकी का वर्ल्ड कप टूर्नामेन्ट हो चुका है। यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि 70-80 करोड़ के देश को ओलंपिक गेम्स में एक भी गोल्ड मेडल नहीं मिलता है। शर्म के साथ हमारी गर्दने झुक जाती है। यह इतना बड़ा देश है। शिक्षा मन्त्रालय की ओर से बताया जाता है कि हम इतने डाक्टर बना रहे हैं, इतने इन्जीनियर बना रहे हैं लेकिन इतना बड़ा देश होने के बावजूद हम ओलंपिक्स से एक भी गोल्ड मेडल नहीं ला सकते। हाकी में एक गोल्ड मेडल आया करता था, वह भी अब बन्द हो गया है। हाकी में भी हम अब पांचवें—छठे स्थान पर आ गए हैं। इसका दोषी मैं शिक्षा विभाग को मानता हूँ। मैं इसके लिए उदाहरण भी देना चाहूँगा। आज हमारा स्टैण्डर्ड स्पोर्ट्स में लगातार डाउन होता जा रहा है। जब भी कभी यहां पर कोई बात होती है तो कह दिया जाता है यह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि चाहे प्राविंशियल सरकारें हों या सेन्टर की सरकार हो, स्पोर्ट्स के नाम पर एक नया पैसा भी किसी स्कूल में शिक्षा विभाग के द्वारा खर्च नहीं किया जाता है।

आज स्पोर्ट्स के मामले में हमारा स्टैण्डर्ड क्यों डाउन हो रहा है, इस सिलसिले में मैं आपका थोड़ा सा वक्त लेकर बताना चाहूंगा। इसकी डेप्थ में जाकर हमें देखना चाहिए कि हमारा स्टैण्डर्ड डाउन होने का रीजन क्या है। जहां तक हाकी का सवाल है, आज एक स्टिक 70-80 रुपये में आती है और एक हाकी की वाल 30-40 रुपए में आती है और वह भी मीडियम क्लास की। हाकी प्लेयर्स ज्यादातर लोवर मिडिल क्लास के होते हैं। वे खुद अपने पास से स्टिक या वाल खरीद नहीं सकते है। किसी स्कूल में मान लीजिए 500 बच्चे हैं, वहां, पर स्पोर्ट्स फीस के नाम पर 50 पैसे महीने हर लड़के से वसूल किए जाते है इस तरह से एक स्कूल में साल भर का स्पोर्ट्स का बजट 2,500 रुपये का होता है। इसमें हाकी, फुटबाल, कबड्डी वाली-बाल, सभी खेल खेलने होते हैं, हमारे शिक्षा मन्त्री को मालूम है कि ओलंपिक्स में जाने के लिए हमारी हाकी की टीम कैसे

बनती है। जो स्टैण्डर्ड डाउन हो रहा है उसका कारण यह है कि स्कूल्स में सिर्फ एक दिन ही हाकी होती है जिस दिन इन्टर स्कूल्स होते हैं। आपने स्कूल में पी टी आई रख दिया है, उसको साल भर तनख्वाह देते हैं लेकिन खेलों के मद में मुश्किल से 2,500 रु० का बजट साल भर के लिए होता है, 500 लड़कों के लिए। इन्टर-स्कूल्स के मौके पर जरूर पी टी आई कहता है कि हाकी खेलनी है वरना पूछा जा सकता है कि तुम्हारे स्कूल की टीम क्यों नहीं आई। इसके बावजूद कुछ स्कूलों की टीमें नहीं हिस्सा लेती हैं। फिर इन्टर कालिजिएट होते हैं जहां पर मुश्किल से दो दिन ही हाकी खेली जाती है। इन्टर-कालिजिएट के बाद कम्बाइन्ड यूनिवर्सिटी टीम बनती है। कंबाइन्ड यूनिवर्सिटी टीम से हिन्दुस्तान की टीम बनती है जो कि ओलंपिक्स में खेलने के लिए जाती है। स्पोर्ट्स पर जहां आप इतना खर्च कर रहे हैं कि एशियन गेम्ज़ कराने जा रहे हैं, हाल में वर्ल्ड-कप मैचेज कराये हैं, वहां आप इतना जरूर कीजिये कि स्कूलों में बच्चे जो स्पोर्ट्स के लिये पैसा देते हैं उतनी ही ग्रान्ट शासन की तरफ से दी जानी चाहिये।

16 hrs.

मैं ने दो निवेदन आप से किये हैं—एक मोरल एजूकेशन के बारे में और दूसरा स्पोर्ट्स के बारे में—मुझे उम्मीद है आप इन पर जरूर विचार करेंगी। आप देश की शिक्षा मन्त्री हैं, खुद बहुत समझदार हैं—मैं आशा करता हूं आप इन बातों को नोट कर के जरूर कुछ न कुछ करवायेंगी।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : सभापति जी, संविधान के आर्टीकल 45 में निर्दिष्ट डायरेक्टिव प्रिन्सिपल्ज की बहुत से सदस्यों ने चर्चा की है और कहा है कि प्राथमिक शिक्षा अनिवार्य रूप से लागू की जाय। पहले 1961 तक की योजना थी, फिर 1971 हुआ, उसके बाद 1981 रखा गया और अब 1991 तक करने का विचार है, मैं ऐसा समझता हूं यदि 1991 तक भी ऐसा हो जाय तो बहुत बड़ी बात होगी, लेकिन मुझे इस में आशंका है। आज देश में 4 लाख 74 हजार 636 प्राथमिक विद्यालय हैं। इन विद्यालयों में जो कमियां हैं उन कमियों के साथ क्या यह सम्भव होगा कि 1991 तक हमारा जो घोषित लक्ष्य है वह पूरा हो जायगा ? शायद कोई चमत्कार हो जाय तो हो जाय और एक चमत्कार आप ला रहे हैं—अनौपचारिक शिक्षा के रूप में।

सभापति जी, पैसे की कमी बतला कर पुनर्वास बस्तियों और दूर देहात की बस्तियों में नये प्राथमिक स्कूल नहीं खोले जा रहे हैं। एक तरफ तो पैसे की कमी बतला कर स्कूल नहीं खोले जा रहे हैं लेकिन दूसरी तरफ जो धनिक वर्ग है, उनके बच्चों के लिये, उन के लाडलों के लिए, पब्लिक स्कूल, जिन में पैसों की कभी कमी नहीं होती हैं, लगातार खुलते जा रहे हैं। सरकारी स्कूलों में थके-हारे लोग, अभाव का जीवन जीने वाले लोग, पढ़ाते हैं उन में बहुत से अप्रशिक्षित लोग भी हैं। मेरा अनुमान है—23 प्रतिशत लोग अप्रशिक्षित हैं लेकिन पब्लिक स्कूलों में चूंकि पैसे की कमी नहीं है योग्य शिक्षक अच्छे ढंग से, सारी सुविधाओं के साथ पढ़ाते हैं। आज तक ऐसा होता रहा है—जिन के बच्चों को भविष्य में शासक बनना

[प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता]

होता है, यानी धनी वर्ग के बच्चे, उनको अच्छी शिक्षा मिलती रही है, पब्लिक स्कूलों में शिक्षा पाते रहे हैं, लेकिन जिन को शासित बनना है, गरीब वर्ग के बच्चों की शिक्षा सरकारी स्कूलों में होती रही है। अब तीसरा आप यह चला रही हैं अनौपचारिक शिक्षा के रूप में। अभी तक अच्छी शिक्षा केवल धनी वर्गों के बच्चों को देने का आप का प्रोग्राम था और निम्न कोटि की शिक्षा शोषित वर्गों के बच्चों को दी जाती थी। इस कार्यक्रम में आप ने इस लक्ष्य को रखा था। आप सीधे-सीधे कह दीजिए न कि अनौपचारिक शिक्षा से हमारा मतलब सिर्फ इतना है कि हम अपना कार्यक्रम बदलने जा रहे हैं। अब सोच है कि गरीबों के बच्चे पढ़ें ही क्यों। इसी लिए उन के लिए अनौपचारिक शिक्षा है, जिस में कभी कभी आप दलील देते हैं, फिलिप्स कूंब्स, इवान इलिच की जो कि अनावश्यक है और गलत प्रयोग है इस संदर्भ में। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अनौपचारिक शिक्षा का अगर आप लाभ लेना चाहते हैं, तो यह तभी सफल हो सकेगा जब यह स्कूली शिक्षा संस्थागत शिक्षा के साथ साथ विकसित हों और दोनों एक दूसरे के पूरक हों। यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि संस्थागत शिक्षा के बजाए आप अनौपचारिक शिक्षा दे दें और यह सोचें कि हम ने अपना उद्देश्य पूरा कर लिया। यह बात मेरों समझ में नहीं आती है।

सभापति महोदय : मेरा निवेदन यह होगा कि केवल जो मुख्य बिन्दु हैं, उन्हीं पर आप चर्चा करें क्योंकि समय कम है।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा और मुख्य प्वाइन्ट्स पर ही बोलूंगा। स्कूल की शिक्षा के विकास के लिए एन० सी० ई० आर० टी० नाम की संस्था आप ने बना रखी है। मैं इस संस्था के बारे में कुछ तथ्य यहां सामने लाना चाहता हूं हालांकि इस की चर्चा पहले भी हो चुकी है लेकिन मुझे पता नहीं कि इन मुद्दों पर चर्चा हुई है या नहीं। मैं कुछ मुद्दे आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं।

एन० सी० ई० आर० टी० में 800 शिक्षा-विदों ने एक साल के परिश्रम के बाद जो 24 शोध ग्रन्थ प्रकाशित किये हैं, उन के नाम सुन लीजिए। एक ग्रन्थ है,

"N.I.E. Guest House—Information for Guests"

800 शिक्षा-विदों ने साल भर परिश्रम करके यह ग्रंथ प्रकाशित किया है।

दूसरा है : "Regulations of NCERT"

और तीसरा है : "Memorandum of Association and Rules of NCERT"

इसी का एक उदाहरण और है "Catalogue of Films".

यह साल भर का परिश्रम है इन लोगों का।

सभापति महोदय : यह बहुत बड़ी डिसकवरी है ?

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : 800 शिक्षा-विदों ने एन० सी० ई० आर० टी० में एक साल परिश्रम करके यह शोध ग्रंथ प्रकाशित किये हैं। एक बात और है, शिक्षा मंत्रालय की मांगों पर बहस अप्रैल में शुरू हो रही है और एन० सी० ई० आर० टी० शिक्षा मंत्रालय के साथ और इस संसद् के साथ

अप्रैल फूल खेले है और वह यह है कि एन० सी० ई० आर० टी० ने नवम्बर 1981 में जो अपनी वार्षिक रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित कराई है, उस में यह कहा गया है कि प्रकाशित होने वाले जर्नल अधिक परिष्कृत हो कर प्रकाशित हो रहे हैं। अब प्रकाशित होने वाले जर्नल का उदाहरण आप देखिये, जो अधिक परिष्कृत हो कर प्रकाशित हो रहे हैं नवम्बर 1981 के बाद। 'एजूकेशनल रिव्यू' नामक जर्नल जनवरी 1980 के बाद से अभी तक प्रकाशित नहीं हुआ है। 'स्कूल साइंसेज' दिसम्बर, 1980 के बाद से अभी तक प्रकाशित नहीं हुआ है। 'जर्नल आफ़ इन्डियन एजूकेशन' जनवरी, 1981 के बाद से प्रकाशित नहीं हुआ है। 'प्राइमरी टीचर्स' जो है, जुलाई 1980 के बाद से उसका कोई अंक नहीं निकला है और 'प्राइमरी शिक्षक', का अप्रैल, 1980 के बाद से कोई अंक नहीं निकला है जबकि 4 नवम्बर, 1981 के प्रतिवेदन में कहा गया है कि जितने भी जर्नल हैं, वे अधिक परिष्कृत कर के प्रकाशित किये जा रहे हैं। तो यह आपके प्रकाशनों का हाल है।

एन० सी० आर० टी० की पाठ्यपुस्तक का क्या हाल है, उसे भी सुन लीजिए। एन० सी० आर० टी० में एक अर्थशास्त्री गणित का शिक्षक नियुक्त कर के गणित की पाठ्य पुस्तक तैयार करायी गयी। सौ पृष्ठ की पुस्तक तैयार हुई जिसमें 60 पृष्ठ शुद्धिपत्र हैं और शुद्धिपत्र के भी शुद्धिपत्र हैं।

सभापति महोदय : मैं भी इसके बारे में सुनना चाहता हूं और भी माननीय सदस्य शायद सुनना चाहते हैं लेकिन समय कम है। इसलिए मैं आप से भी कहूँगा कि जो बातें अपूर्ण रह गयी हैं वे आप मिनिस्टर को लिख कर भेज दें।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूं आपके साइंस टेलेन्ट एग्जामिनेशन का हाल जो है उसके बारे में मंत्री महोदया से पूछना चाहता हूं कि आपके साइंस टेलेन्ट एग्जामिनेशन में ऐसी क्या बात है कि उसमें अधिकतर बच्चे या तो दिल्ली के कम्पीट कर पाते हैं या फिर दिल्ली के बच्चों में भी शिक्षा विभाग के कर्मचारियों के बच्चे ही अधिकतर कम्पीट करते हैं। ऐसी क्या खराबी है कि अन्य बच्चे उसमें कम्पीट नहीं कर पाते।

मैं आई० आई० टी० की चर्चा करना चाहता हूं। आई० आई० टी० के जिन बड़े-बड़े और ऊंचे-ऊंचे लक्ष्यों की घोषणा की गयी थी, उनके बारे में मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि कितने लक्ष्य पूरे हुए हैं। एक यहां आई० आई० टी० की रिपोर्ट है जिसमें आई० आई० टी० में शेड्युल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्युल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों के लिए आरक्षण का उल्लेख है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे कितने बच्चे हैं जिन्होंने आई० आई० टी० में आरक्षण कोटे में एडमीशन लिया है और उनमें से कितने बच्चे सफल हो कर निकले हैं ? मैं समझता हूँ कि शेड्युल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्युल्ड ट्राइब्स के सफल बच्चों की संख्या बहुत थोड़ी होगी क्योंकि अधिकतर बच्चे बीच में ही पढ़ाई छोड़ चुके होते हैं और जो कुछ दिन रह जाते हैं उन्हें आत्म हत्या करनी पड़ती है। आप आरक्षण के तहत बहुत मजबूरी में बच्चों का एडमीशन करते हैं जब वे वहां आते हैं तो उनको हमेशा यह अहसास कराया जाता है कि तुम में और लोगों से कम योग्यता है, तुम्हारा विशेष परिस्थिति में एडमीशन हुआ

[प्रो० अजीत कुमार मेहता]

है। इसका परिणाम यह होता है कि जिस तरह से उनका विकास होना चाहिए वह नहीं हो पाता और वे बच्चे बीच में ही अपनी शिक्षा समाप्त कर बैठते हैं।

आप आई० आई० टी० में एक-एक विद्यार्थी पर 16-16 हजार रुपये प्रतिवर्ष खर्च करते हैं। आप राज्यों के इंजीनियरिंग कालेजों के विद्यार्थियों का प्रतिशत देखिये कि क्या आता है। मैं एक उदाहरण दूंगा। हमारे बिहार के इंजीनियरिंग कालेजों के लिए बिहार सरकार ने 191 लाख रुपये की मांग की लेकिन इस साल में आपने केवल 110 लाख रुपये मंजूर किये। अब 110 लाख रुपये में छः इंजीनियरिंग कालेजों में निकालिये कि प्रति विद्यार्थी कितना खर्च आता है। इस मामले में माननीय सत्य देव सिंह ने जो सुझाव प्रस्तुत किया है कि कुछ ऐसा प्रावधान किया जाए कि इन्डस्ट्रियल हाउसिज जो हैं वे इन्जीनियरिंग शिक्षा के लिए कांट्रीब्यूट करें। अगर इसके लिए भी ग्रामीण विकास पर किये गये खर्च की भांति टेक्स रिबेट दे दी जाए तो यह काम पूरा हो सकता है।

हमारे पहले वक्ता ने एशियाड की चर्चा की है। एशियाड पर कुल मिला कर 600 करोड़ रुपया खर्च करने जा रहे हैं, यदि दिल्ली को सजाने-संवारने आदि का पूरा खर्च देखा जाए तो यह 600 करोड़ रुपए होता है। यदि इस राशि का छोटा-सा अंश उचित राष्ट्रीय खेल नीति बनाने में खर्च किया जाता तो यह अधिक सार्थक होता। सिर्फ अधिक रुपया खर्च कर देने से उसकी सार्थकता सिद्ध नहीं होती। उसके परिणाम-स्वरूप पान सिंह जैसे लोग पैदा होंगे जो एशियाड में नाम तो कमा लेंगे, लेकिन उचित नीति के अभाव में डाकू बनने के लिए ही अंत में रह जाएंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने कटौती प्रस्ताव पेश करते हुए और अपने तथा सत्य देव सिंह के सुझावों की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करते हुए अपना कथन समाप्त करता हूं।

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY (Amalapuram) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is most gratifying to note that the Government are makeing all possible efforts to achieve meaningful objectives in the field of education, particularly during the current plan period. In fact, there is an increase of 30 per cent in expenditure in the Central sector during 1982-83 when compared to 1981-82. Besides, as an essential component of the minimum needs programme, the universalisation of primary education programme has been assigned top priority which we all require and appreciate. Accordingly, an amount of Rs. 905 crores has been earmarked which is 36 per cent of the total plan outlay for the education as a whole. Therefor, Government deserve commendation. I specially congratulate the Minister because ever since she took over this portfolio she has been taking all steps to streamline various fields of education.

There is an important area which requires top priority in all respects from the Government and that is vocational system of education. Though we have introduced 10+2+3 system in order to divert the students from the routine curriculum to vocation streams of education, we could not achieve any break-through because the percentage of students opted for this system is only one percent still whereas in Japan it is 60 per cent and in West Germany, it is more than 50 per cent. Therefore, you have to introduce relevant courses in various vocations, which are really existing in the present-day society, outside the universities

and institutions, because the courses that we teach in the institutions, are not really existing outside the institutes. There should be co-relation between vocations existing in the society and vocational training we are importing in the institutions.

Apart from that, we have to make extensive use of audio-visual aids is order to enrich our teaching methods.

Coming to practical aspect of the whole system, I would like to pose one simple question. In whose hands this gigantic task of implementing this programme is placed ? It is in the hands of the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT). NCERT has been entrusted with national objectives to achieve useful results in the field of primary, secondary, vocational and teachers' education along with research, innovations in these areas. Its staff strength includes more than 40 professors, hundreds of readers and lecturers, hundreds of senior and junior research assistants besides thousands of ministerial staff to support. It has a grant of Rs. 7 crores from the Government with an expenditure of Rs. 13 crores. I am raising the issues relating to NCERT not for the first time in this House. Earlier also, I have raised many issues relating to irregularities and mal-functioning of NCERT on the floor of this House in July, 1980 and the Minister has assured me that he would look into those irregularities and malpractices existing in NCERT and institute an enquiry to bring the culprits to book and to set the whole NCERT right. But nothing has been done so far. Now, I would like to bring some specific point to the notice of the Minister. It has been stated in the Annual Report of the Education Ministry for 1981-82 on page 10 about NCERT publications particularly NCERT journals, that they are being published continuously with improved quality. In the 1981-82 Report they have mentioned that the NCERT are bringing out some journals with improved quality. But, to our greatest surprise, we find that the latest issues of none of these journals are available. How can the Report of the Education Ministry bring this baseless information without the correlated facts existing in the NCERT Report ? This is an important aspect. Government should take serious note of it.

Apart from that, even though they have declared that they have published a number of research works, they are all funny. Hou can you consider them reflecting on research, when they are relating to issues like *Guidelines to Guests* or *Catalogue to films*, etc. This is almost making a joke of the whole system. They have also declared that they have completed 10 research projects. It is quite interesting to note that they have worked out a project relating to *Man's intelligence with his urine*. Perhaps, they derived inspiration for this urine project of great research from the previous Janata Government and probably they have expected a Nobel Prize for it !

Apart from this, the Public Accounts Committee has given its finding in the latter part of 1981, giving its verdict in very clear terms that a probe was due to find out the real culparits, who are making a mockery of the whole institution of NCERT and thereby to set the entire System of NCERT right immediately. This is a premier institution of our nation, entrusted with laudable objectives to achieve in the nation-building activities, but I am sorry to say that it is a dismal failure.

Further, we have seen that the books they have brought out are always not qualitative and they have never brought out those books on time. Invariably, they are brought out at the fag end of every curriculum and thereby causing hardship to the Student Community at various levels.

[Shri Kusuma Krishna Murthy]

Let me give a concrete example of the malfunctioning of the NCERT. From the safe custody of the prestigeous Department of Measurement of Evolution, question papers of 1980-81 of Science Talent Search disappeared before the examinations were conducted. So far no guilty person has been brought to book by the Director. Some friends of the present Director of NCERT have found an ingenious way of netting Government money directly to their pockets from some of the departments like the Police Department, Steel Authority of India etc. by preparing tests for them as if they were private practioners.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You should conclude now.

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY : Although the Government have taken some action to improve the working of the NCERT by setting up a task force, unfortunately, the present Director, who has crossed the superannuation ages of 58 and 60 years long back, and even his unjustified contract of 5 years given by Janata Government finds a place in this. Since most of the people who are responsible for these corrupt practices in NCERT are associated with him, and therefore the task force will not be able to serve the real purpose when he also finds a place in that task force. He should no longer be allowed in any way to associate with NCERT.

I will give another instance. The Karnataka Dairy, not receiving the sum of about Rs. 40,000 for milk supplied to the Regional College, Mysore sent a notice. This money was realised from the students, but it was not deposited with the Dairy by the regional college authorities. The NCERT authorities, instead of punishing the guilty people made the payment quietly from public money. These are some of the glaring instances which the Government should look into seriously and immediately.

Above all the national news papers have brought out these serious irregularities and malfunctioning of the NCERT on various occasions, under shameful captions but nothing has been done so far. In the House also many Hon. Members have shown our disapproval by various kinds of cut motions. Particularly against the NCERT. Unless you institute an enquiry and bring the real culprits to book, in order to set the whole NCERT right, we will not be able to achieve the objectives with which we have set up the NCERT institution. Therefore, I strongly urge upon the Government to look into the matter immediately to give top priority to set this institution right and realise the landable objectives entrusted to NCERT.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिसार) : मैं एक दो बातें ही आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम भारत में जितने विश्वविद्यालय हैं उन के साथ जो मजहब के नाम हैं उनको हटा दिया जाए। जैसे हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय, क्रिश्चियन विश्वविद्यालय, मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय, यह जो मजहब की बात उनके साथ जुड़ी हुई है इस को मिटा दिया जाए क्योंकि शिक्षा धर्म और मजहब के नाम से नहीं बल्कि राष्ट्र से जुड़ी होनी चाहिये।

मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि भारत में जो आने वाली पीढ़ी है उसको ऐसी शिक्षा दी जाए कि इस देश में लड़ाई हिन्दू मुस्लिम और जात बिरादरी की नहीं बल्कि स्वदेशी और विदेशी की है। वे लोग जिन्होंने भारत पर हमला किया वे विदेशी थे, मजहब से कोई मतलब नहीं और जो राष्ट्र का निर्माण करते हैं या जिन्होंने राष्ट्र का निर्माण किया चाहे वे किसी धर्म के थे, वे देशी थे। जैसे नादिरशाह, बाबर, जिन लोगों ने हमले किये

वह विदेशी हैं और रज़िया, अकबर, बहादुर-शाह ज़फर यह स्वदेशी थे। ऐसा इतिहास के माध्यम से हर भारतीय को पढ़ाया जाय।

शिक्षा के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ कि माध्यम अंग्रेजी, विदेशी भाषा अंग्रेजी माध्यम खर्चीली शिक्षा है यानी ज्यादा खर्चे की शिक्षा, बंधी शिक्षा कि इतना ही दाखिला होगा ज्यादा नहीं। और यह शिक्षा नौकरी का पासपोर्ट बन जाय यह नहीं हो। अगर यह कुछ मिटे तो बहुत फर्क आ जायगा। द्वापर का आपको किस्सा बताऊं। द्वारकाधीश और सुदामा एक स्कूल में, एक गुरुकुल में एक गुरु के पास एक साथ पढ़ सकते थे। तो आज के भारत में अगर राष्ट्रपति और सफाई कर्मचारी का बच्चा अगर एक स्कूल में शिक्षा जिस दिन पायेगा उस दिन भारत की किस्मत बदल जायगी। मैं इतनी ही बात आप से कहना चाहता हूँ।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : सभापति महोदय, समय की कमी के कारण सारी बात अपने मन में ही रखता हूं, लेकिन आपके शिक्षा परामर्शदाता, श्री जे० पी० नायक ने उदयपुर में अपने भाषण में क्या कहा था वह बताना चाहता हूँ :

"आधुनिक शिक्षा समाज की वर्तमान असमानता, शोषण और गरीबी की परि-पोषक है।" और डा० मोहन सिंह ने यह कहा कि समाज में जो उद्देश्य ले कर, शिक्षा उद्देश्य लेकर खड़े हुए थे वह उद्देश्य चकना-चूर हो गया है और उसे प्राप्त नहीं कर सके हैं।

अनिवार्य शिक्षा के बारे में रिपोर्ट में क्या कहा गया? उस पर आप खर्चा बराबर कम कर रहे हैं। पहली प्लान से ले कर आज तक जितने प्लान बने हैं उनमें बराबर खर्चा कम होता जा रहा है। पब्लिक अकाउन्ट्स कमेटी की 48वीं रिपोर्ट 1980-81 में यह लिखा है: This is from page 28 of the Forty-Eighth Report of the Public Accounts Committee (1980-81) :

"The Committee understand that even in the matter of provision of funds, the outlay on elementary education has been progressively coming down. Starting from 58 per cent of the total outlay on education in the First Plan, it came down to 35 per cent in the second Plan 34 per cent in the Third Plan, 23 per cent in the inter plan years ending 1968-69, 30 per cent in Fourth Plan and 32 per cent in the Fifth Plan."

और उन्होंने अभी एक हजार रु० कम कर दिया। 2001 में करीब 50 करोड़ आदमी अंगूठा लगाने वाले देश में होंगे। आप ऐजूकेशन को जैसा चाहो बनाओ, शिक्षा में क्या हालत होगी मुझे नहीं मालूम लेकिन आपके आंकड़े बताते हैं, उसमें उन्होंने बताया है.... शिक्षा की हालत क्या हो गई है। आपकी जो किताब है, उसमें उन्होंने लिखा है—

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह आपकी भी किताब है।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : मेरे दिमाग में यह है कि अगर शिक्षा के प्रति, जिससे देश बनता है, यहां के 68 करोड़ लोग बनते हैं, उसकी तरफ अगर हमारा ध्यान नहीं दिया गया, हमारा व्यक्तित्व नहीं बढ़ा, हमारा विकास नहीं हुआ, चरित्र उज्जवल नहीं हुआ, हमने अपने आपको नहीं पहचाना तो देश में निरीह थोथी शिक्षा किस काम की है?

सभापति महोदय : डागा साहब, अभी तक किसी ने क्या अपने आपको पहचाना है?

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि शिक्षा का मूल उद्देश्य यही है कि

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

अपनी आत्मा के स्वरूप को पहचानो। यही शिक्षा है।

यह आपकी किताब में लिखा है, यह वी० वी० जोन का आर्टिकल है—

"Meanwhile, it is common knowledge that university degrees can be bought for a price; employers seldom take degree-holders at a face value, and want to test them further, before offering jobs. Hooliganism on the campus is the order of the day and beleaguered by strikes, some universities are unable to work even a hundred days in the academic year. Incidents of students walking out on 'difficult' question papers, and then forcibly preventing other students from answering them, are too frequent even to make the news".

V.V. John.

आजकल शिक्षा जिस धरातल पर आ गई है, उस पर भी आप कहते हैं कि जौव-ओरिएन्टेड। आपका जो पेपर है, उसमें जो बेकारों की संख्या दी गई है वह 1 करोड़ 24 लाख है। अगर इस प्रकार से यह संख्या बढ़ती गई, अगर शिक्षा को जौव-ओरिएन्टेड नहीं किया गया तो क्या हालत होगी ? मैं समझता हूँ कि देश में जितना जीवन के मूल्यों की शून्यता बढ़ रही है, सबसे बड़ा संकट पाकिस्तान का नहीं है, बल्कि आचरण का जो संकट है, जो जीवन का पतन हो गया है, पैसे की राजनीति ने अपना खेल-खेल लिया है, इससे सारा जीवन और सारा राष्ट्र अन्दर से खाली हो जायेगा, खोखला हो जायेगा। शिक्षा मंत्री पर बहुत भार है, शिक्षा कान्करेंट सवजैक्ट है। पब्लिक एकाउन्ट कमेटी कहती है—

"Since Education is now a concurrent subject the Committee consider that the Ministry of Education at the Centre and the NCERT will have to play an even more active role in the process of building a purposeful and stable educational system. The NCERT as a major educational resource base and a repository of national educational talent must address itself to some of the major challenges facing the country in its march towards building an enlightened society. Urgent attention should be given both by the Ministry of Education and the NCERT to such critical matters like accelerating the programme for removal of illiteracy throughout the country, improving the standards of school education at the three levels—primary, secondary and higher secondary, providing necessary incentives to children of poor families and better attention to backward areas. Towards that end, greater emphasis would need to be given to the problems of curricula and examination reform, vocationalisation of education, promotion of research and innovations in educational techniques and skills."

15.33 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

यह सारी बातें इन्होंने बताई हैं कि पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में दी हैं। आपने कह दिया कि यह स्टेट सबजैक्ट है। स्टेट सबजैक्ट नहीं, आपकी कान्करेंट लिस्ट में आने के बाद हम लोग इससे टल नहीं सकते।

It is now the bounden duty of the Central Government also.

अगर आप यह कह देंगे कि स्टेट में यह हो रहा है, मैं तो यह कहता हूं कि आप स्टेट में एक तरह की मुफ्त शिक्षा नहीं दे सकते हैं। इस बारे में हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने भी कहा है।

Our respected Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi inaugurating the Education Ministers' Conference at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi on 2nd June, 1981 has said that our today's education is shallow and has advised that we must teach our children the common ethical teachings of all the religions to bring National Integration at home and peace in the world.

On 27th May, 1981, the then Union Education Minister, Mr. S.B. Chavan inaugurating the high level National Seminar on Moral Education at Simla, stressed that immediate attention be paid to impart moral education to students at all levels. He said :

> "It will be useful to promote comparative studies of all religions at different stages of education while the main thrust of this effort can be at the advanced stage, simple books can be prepared for school children to study the basic ideas of different religions and a few lessons can be incorporated at the University level for students to understand the basic concepts of all religions."

इसके बाद मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि किताबें महंगी हो गई हैं। मंत्री महोदय किताबों की महंगाई के बारे में सोचें। सरकार ने किताबों पर डाक शुल्क 2 पैसे से बढ़ा कर 5 पैसे कर दिया है। आज अच्छी और सस्ती किताबें नहीं मिलती हैं।

हमें शिक्षा में काफी परिवर्तन करना होगा। समाज की व्यवस्था शिक्षा पर आधारित है और शिक्षा पर निर्भर करती है। समाज में विकास न होने और एकता न होने का एक कारण शिक्षा की कमी है। इसलिए शिक्षा पर ध्यान दिया जाए और ज्यादा खर्च किया जाए।

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): Sir, I have listened with very great interest the appreciation and comments made by so many Hon. Members, here. I would like to thank all of them for their very good suggestions. Some Members have also noted that it was after some time that the Education Ministry has been taken up for discussion in the House. We see how much interest it has evinced here. There have been quite a great deal of comments from distinguished speakers. Some of them have shown great interest and given suggestions to better our education.

But, Sir, I would like to say something in regard to that. Education is a matter of national concern. It cannot, therefore, be the concern of the Government alone. All Members who have spoken on the subject, and others who could not participate in the discussion, have an equal commitment to the progress of education. Since the future well-being of the country depends on that, we in the Government sincerely believe and, I am sure, everyone shares this belief that expenditure on education is an investment for the future.

Everyone today speaks with a sense of alarm at the rapid growth of population. This House is fully aware of the vigorous steps that the Government are taking to put this problem under control. At the same time, our vast human resources need not be looked upon as a disadvantage or as a liability in itself. By means of proper education and imparting of skills, we can convert this resource into a valuable asset in our development.

Recently, our Prime Minister while addressing the National Development Council stretched upon this point, namely, "education holds a key to

[Shrimati Sheila Kaul]

human resource development" She also said:

"Education is crucial and essential for any meaningful and accelerated economic and social progress. If we look at the course of history, it will be evident that most of the industrially advanced nations of the West became prosperious more through education and the development of skills than on account of the wealth of their natural resources. These countries have achieved a standard of living particularly in the last 3-4 decades which is the envy of other nations. If we are able to enrich our people with knowledge and skill, we can bridge the gap which divides us from developed countries".

Some Hon. Members have mentioned about the system of education. I would like to throw some light on that. They have commented on the system of education that we have inherited from our erstwhile colonial masters. We all know that this system was devised for preparing the white-collar personnel to assist them in running the empire. All of us are acutely conscious of this. Ever since Independence, continuous efforts have been made to transform this system and make it relevant to our national programmes. We did not have much of an experience to go by. We also had to contend with the need to expand the system faster. In the process, many schemes and experiments were undertaken and we all know what happens when we are making an experiment. Some of them yielded results while others had to be modified or given up in the light of experience. The most valuable benefit of this experience is that our goals and objectives have gained in clarity and our confidence in taking forward the educational development in the country is greater.

I was, therefore, surprised when a knowledgeable member like Mr. Barrow told this House that we seem to have no education policy at all. If I understood him aright, he said that 1968 policy was no longer valid and he found fault with us that a new revised policy has not been formulated. I would like to remind the House of the background in which the national policy of 1968 was formulated. The Hon. Member was himself a member. I am just reminding him that it was the result of a comprehensive expert review of the total education system in the country in the mid-'60s, that is, nearly two decades after Independence. Based on this review, it was subjected to a nationwide discussion and a consensus on the national policy on education emerged. This found expression in the 1968 Document. I would draw the attention of the Hon. Members to the contents of this Document in some detail. The policy stated the resolve of the Government to promote the development of education in accordance with certain principles. The principles cover free and compulsory elementary education for all children up to the age of 14.

AN HON. MEMBER: By what year ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: How many centuries will it take ?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: I will give all details if you listen to me. I know you get a little impatient and that is a sign of youth !

The principles cover free and compulsory education, and education for children up to the age of 14.

A clear statement on language development, equalisation of educational opportunities, spread of secondary education, the provision of vocational education, promotion of higher education of quality, liquidation of mass illiteracy and educational reforms is laid down.

This is just to remind you.

AN HON. MEMBER: I have just suggested.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: Action Plans and Programmes of Educational Development are included in the Five Year Plans.

Each time a Five-Year Plan is prepared, there is stock-taking.

The Policy Document is the basis of all the Five-Year Plans.

The goals of educational development are stated in the 1968 policy which hold good even today and the Hon. Member cannot deny it.

What is required periodically—and that is what we are doing— is to take stock from time to time and to lay down new guidelines and strategies for reaching the Policy objectives.

I am glad that you are happy.

AN HON. MEMBER: I had asked you to review it.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : We are doing that. We are already doing. Hon. Members will also be aware that while preparing the Sixth Plan, the Planning Commission have set up an Expert Working Group on Education. This group made an assessment of the progress achieved till the end of Fifth Plan and suggested the kind of emphasis and orientation that the Sixth Plan should have. The Working Group in preparing this Report had the benefit of expert advice representing all concerned Groups such as academicians, educationists, Administrators in-charge of Education and Planners etc. They had also assessed points of relevant information. I would not go into further details about the consultations and discussions that were envolved in preparing the National Five Year Plans.

In the face of such progress as is being made, I do not accept the criticism made by some Hon. Members that we have no educational policy worth the name and that we have not reviewed our Programme of Planned Education.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Have you invited others ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are present here.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Teacher's Organisations also were reviewing the policy to form a new policy. Have you invited the teachers while formulating your policy ? (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : You can always send me your suggestions . All suggestions are most welcome. (*Interruptions*)

Several Hon. Members talked about Elementary Education. I would like to remind Shri Harish Rawat that certain changes have been brought about in the educational policy.

Shri Pius Tirkey also spoke about this.

I would like to say that the Sixth Plan gives primacy to the task of universalisation of Elementary Education. This Programme, Universalisation of Elementary Education, includes the other educational programmes also and it is a part of the Minimum Needs Programme. By this, we ensure that Plan Funds allotted for these educational Programmes. are not diverted for other Programmes In view of the importance that we attach to this programme, this has been included in the new 20-Point

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Programme announced by the Prime Minister. Speaking at the National Development Council meeting recently, the Prime Minister specially mentioned the need for 'the rapid spread' of elementary education. She called it an essential first step. She reminded the Chief Ministers that we are pledged to providing free and compulsory education for all children in the age group 6-14 by 1990 and urged upon them not to divert resources allotted for this programme. Many Members have expressed both concern and disappointment that, in spite of the Constitutional directive in Article 45, we have not achieved this goal even after three decades. Some Members even sounded a sceptical note as to whether we can achieve this target even by the year 2000. I admit that we have set for ourvelves a very ambitious target. We will strain every nerve to reach it. We had all the Education Ministers of the States in a Conference nine months ago. The Prime Minister addressed them. This programme of universalisation of elementary education was the most important item on the agenda. There was considerable discussion on the problems to be overcome, the steps to be taken, the ways to be found, the resources to be identified, the facilities to be created, etc., but through all this there was a strong unanimity and commitment to this programme from all. This is our faith. We in the Education Ministry are having continous dialogues with the State Governments, individually and in groups, to assist the State Govts. in implementing this programme.

As Members are aware, the formal school system cannot provide the answer, particularly where the weaker sections of the society are concerned. It is well known that children of poorer sections in the rural areas have to help their parents and, therefore, find it impossible to avail of formal schooling. This is even more true in the case of girls. Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe children also have to face several handicaps. All of us are painfully aware of this situation. Our enrolment in the formal school has increased and is still growing. But as one Member rightly observed, it is now growing at a slow pace. The availability of schools within easy reach of habitations has risen. Our Fourth Educational Surveys shows that. But still there are habitations to be reached—which lie in remote pockets. Then there is the major problem of dropouts. Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee also mentioned about this. A way had to be found to reach these target groups. We have undertaken a substantial programme of non-formal education precisely for this reason. In the initial phase of the non-formal programme, we have eliminated the rigidites of the formal system to suit the convenience of such children. In the next phase of the programme, we will soon be changing the course content as also the methodology of teaching, so as really to non-formalise education. The Central Government has a special programme of asistance for the nine educationally-backward States in order that concentrated attention is paid to covering the gap through the non-formal system. A lot of ground work has already been done. After the initial teething troubles, we are now witnessing a positive response from the States in using this method.

As I said before, eradication of illiteracy is also an important programme and is included in the new-20-Point Programme. We attach considerable importance to this programme. Apart from the obvious economic and social benefits it gives to the unfortunate illiterate adult, it changes his attitude as a parent to his child going to school. In this programme, apart from Government agencies, we expect to receive considerable help and cooperation from the student community and voluntary agencies. We are also introducing post-literacy programmes to consolidate the gains of the programmes already

undertaken. The sixth plan includes a substantial expansion of the Adult Education Programme on the whole.

Now I would like to mention something about the secondary education, about which concern was expressed by Hon. Members and also about what we are doing about vocationalisation of education. So I would like to mention about it. Many members have spoken about uniformity of education throughout the country. The Government is also concerned about equalisation of educational opportunity. The National Policy recommended the adoption of a broadly uniform educational structure as the basic requirement in the process of equalisation and the system commonly known as 10+2 system, is based on this logic. I am really sorry that some Hon. Members who have spoken about it have now left. I have collected the figures to tell them what we are doing.

Now, Mr. Satyendranarain Sinha spoke about this plus 2 system. Under the new system, general education has been provided upto Class-X so that children in their formative years get an opportunity for a balanced growth and all-round development.

At the plus 2 stage, diversified courses, both academic and vocational, have been provided so that education at this stage is comprehensive.

15 States and 8 Union Territories have adopted the system so far. Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, U.P. and Mizoram have decided to adopt the new pattern during 1982-84. Punjab and Rajasthan which are the only two remaining States are also being persuaded to switch over to the new system. Where is our friend Mr. Daga ?

I am grateful to Shri Parashar, Shri B.D. Singh and Prof. Smt. Nirmala Kumari for referring in particular to vocationalisation. Vocationalisation at the plus 2 stage was envisaged as an integral part of the 10+2 system. The progress of vocationalisation, however, has unformtunately not been satisfactory. Out of the 23 States/ Union Territories which have adopted the new system of school education, only nine have introduced vocational courses.

In the context of the Sixth Plan and more particularly in the context of the new 20 Point Programme of the Government, the attention of the State Governments is increasingly being drawn to the urgency of the adoption of this programme. Technical support from the N.C.E.R.T. is being extended for conduct of surveys, development of curricula, training of teachers, etc.

Simultaneously efforts are also being made to amend the Apprenticeship Act so as to cover thereunder plus 2 vocational courses also, thereby making them more attractive for students to enrol in larger numbers. We do hope that these efforts will result in speeding up vocationalisation in the near future.

It will be relevant for me to state here that 'work experience' and 'Socially Useful Productive Work' have already been introduced as integral parts of school curriculum.

17-00 hrs.

A few States have taken action in a significant way for 'Earn while you learn' programme. Shri B.D. Singh referred in particular to the Madhya Pradesh experience in this regard. I am told that in the State of Madhya Pradesh, almost the entire requirements of schools of tatpattis and chalk pieces are manufactured in teacher training institutions and in selected schools. I would also like to refer to good work done in this respect in Kerala where students in schools have been engaged in manufacture of

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exercise books. It is significant that in such projects, apart from gaining experience in productive work, students make small earnings also which act as incentives for them to attend schools regularly. If only we can establish proper linkages between such activities and standards of performance in the classroom, we can really promote the cause of meaningful education. Our attempts will naturally be towards that end.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): It should be followed by others too.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL; It all depends upon the state's efforts. Members will recall that 1981 was the 'Year of the disabled'. In that year the Ministry of Education decided to assume greater responsibility for promoting education of handicapped children in the normal school system. This requires some special facilities in schools and special training. We have started work on this.

Now, I would like to refer to the quality of education. Many Members had expressed concern about the quality of education. I had referred earlier to equalisation of educational opportunity envisaged in the National Policy on Education. The same Policy Document lays stress on various quality aspects also. In the words of our Prime Minister, we have to be giving attention both to 'equality and quality of education'. Various steps have been taken by us to improve the quality of education in schools. I shall briefly refer to some of them.

First of all, I shall give you what the NCERT is doing. The NCERT has developed a model—10 year curriculum and we have decentralised the process of curriculum development to bring the learning process in greater harmony with the environment. Instruction in schools is sought to be enriched by including lessons on Nutrition, Health Education, Environment Sanitation, Population Education etc.

As I have mentioned in this House earlier in reply to Questions, a review of all school text-books in history and languages has been undertaken with the help of the State Governments from the point of view of national integration. Considerable work has also been done in the NCERT in developing quality text books at reasonable prices—because mention was made here that the cost of text books is going up. Many steps have been taken for improving teacher competence, in which NCERT has played and is playing a notable role. The Government is also promoting application-oriented research in examination reforms and in refining evaluation techniques. These are but a few of the important items.

Prof. Mehta referred pointedly to lapses in publications. He said, four publications—School Science, Primary Shikshak, Journal of Indian Education, Indian Educational Review—have not been brought out for the last two years.

I would like to say that NCERT brings out about 200 titles every year of which over one crore copies are printed. The four publications mentioned by the Hon. Member are journals which contain research papers and articles evaluated by experts. It takes time to complete the process of selecting as to which ones are suitable for publication at the national level.

I am glad to inform that the January 1982 issue of Indian Educational Review (Quarterly) was released on the 29th March, 1982, and the January, 1982 issue of the journal of Indian Education (Bi-monthly) was released on the 31st March, 1982. The last issue of Primary Shikshak (Qhuarterly) for July, 1981, was released on the 31st March, 1982 and the June, 1981 issue of 'School Science' (Quarterly), has already been released. Subsequent issues of these two journals are expected in April and May, 1982. The delay in

the publication of these last two mentioned journals, was primarily due to difficalties and problems in the concerned presses. The Council is conscious of such delays and is making constant efforts to bring out these quality journals in time. I think this makes it quite clear why it happened.

Now, I should like to make reference to our efforts to introduce value orientation in education. Shri Ghufran Azam and Shri Salim mentioned about it and I am happy the way they put it. The Government has always been of the view that building up of character of students should be one of the major aims of educations. Efforts are in hand to prepare teaching/learning materials for imparting value orientation. Values to be emphasised would be secularism, nationalism, our composite culture and pride in our heritage.

In the next few months, the Indian National Satellite facility will become available for use. We see in it a powerful instrument of mass communication and propose to exploit the protential for the growth of education. The INSAT facility will provide wide access of telecast programmes to the rural areas. Besides becoming a major instrument of education, the satellite facility can also be developed as a significant component of distance and alternate learning systems for various categories of learners.

We are actively working on this development and the provision of supporting infrastructures to make the best use of the new facility.

The process of educational reform for improving quality, enriching content and increasing relevance is a continuous one. In this process we have the benefit of advice and consultation with expert, professional and academic advisory groups. We also get technical support from our own organisations like NCERT, UGC, NIEPA etc. and similar organisations at the State level.

I am grateful to the Members for the concern they have expressed and the valuable suggestions they made in respect of university education. I have only one request to make. The quality or performance of our universities should be judged in the context of the complexity of the system. We have now 118 universities, 13 institutions deemed-to-be universities, and nearly 5000 colleges. Together, they account for an enrolment of over 27 lakhs. There are nearly 2 lakh teachers in them. It is this vast system which has given us the manpower, comparable both in quantity and quality, with the best in the world. It is this manpower which has made the implementation of various development schemes possible and has taken the country forward in several fields. We should be proud of the achievements of our scientists, engineers and technologists. But for the emphasis and encouragement given to higher education and research since Independence these achievements would not have been possible.

I do not claim that all our universities are functioning with the best of facilities. Some are still struggling to find their feet ; some have yet to develop their infrastructure. The growing numbers has resulted in severe stresses on our resources. Out endeavour is to support and strengthen those universities which have potential for quicker development by providing them critical inputs. We hope to have at least 50% of the universities developed by the end of the Sixth Plan. Simultaneously, we are anxious that there is conscious effort on the part of all concerned to refrain from multiplying the number.

Some Hon. Members suggested that the Central Government should take over and administer all the Universities. We do not subscribe to the view that it is only the Central Government which can run Universities. It is not our intention to take over the functions of State Governments.

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What we are anxious about is that the State Governments are guided by certain well-defined norms before new Universities are established. We are examining this matter, and I hope to be able to come before this House with more concrete proposals for this purpose.

Another concern of Members was about the growing incidents of unrest and agitations in the Universities. After listening to those Members, one is left with the impression that most Universities are not functioning normally. I wish to assure the House that this impression is not quite justified. Indeed, the overall situation in 1981 was far better than the past four years. In a vast system, some problems do arise occasionally. But, I agree that there should be no place for violance of any kind in any of our educational institutions. Incidents like the tragic assassination of the Acting Vice-Chancellor of the North-Eastern Hill University need to be condemned by all.

Some Hon. Members referred to political involvement in the functioning of our Universities. Some say that it is desirable, while others say it is not. This should receive the consideration of all people interested in the education of youth, and a set of guidelines should emerge as a result of such thinking.

Reference was made to the Committee set up by the University Grants Commission to enquire into the working of the seven Central Universities.

The objectives of this enquiry are three-fold, namely, (i) to examine how the Central Universities are fulfilling the objectives set out in their Acts ; (ii) to examine the general state of discipline in these Universities with reference to grievances of students, teachers and other staff ; and (iii) to examine the desirability of evolving a code of conduct for political parties. I do hope that this exercise will lead to the evolution of a consensus on issues like political involvement, campus discipline etc., which would be relevant to all Universities.

Some members mentioned that the Institute of Advanced Studies at Simla is being converted into a Five-Star Hotel. I would like to remind the House that it was the Janata Government which in 1979 decided to close down the Institute. We have reversed this decision. We want the Institute to continue. We are also anxious that the programmes and activities of this Institute should be reorganised and restructured. An Expert Committee had gone into this question and made certain recommendations. These recommendations have been examined by the Government and the reorganisation scheme is being finalised. I am not aware of any proposal to convert this Institute into a Five Star Hotel.

The Government had instituted the scheme of National Professorships in 1949 with the appointment of the Nobel Laureate, the late Dr. C.V. Raman as a National Professor. A few more appointments were made later. But no one has been appointed since 1965. We have now decided to revive the scheme and I am glad to inform the House of two new appointments of Prof. T.M.P. Mahadevan, an eminent Philosopher and Dr. Salim Ali, the great Ornithologist.

Some Members referred to the functioning of the J.N.U. As the House is aware, a new Vice-Chancellor, who is a distinguished Scientist and Administrator, has assumed office in June, 1981. He has been making all efforts to tone up the administrative and academic functioning of the University. During the last 8 to 9 months, the University has been functioning normally. The Committee appointed by the U.G.C. will look into the general state of discipline and the

adequacy of the machinery for considering the grievances of various sections in each Central University including the J.N.U.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: What about the democratisation of the University bodies ? It is very important ? The participation of the students and the participation of the teachers in the functioning of the colleges and the universities are very necessary. What are you going to do in this regard ? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Satyasadhan Chakraborty is the professor of democracy.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: I have noticed with some disappointment the absence of adequate mention in the discussions of higher technical education. I thought that more Hon. Members would talk about that. I am happy that Shri Ram Singh Yadav, Shri Chaudhari and Shri Ajit Kumar Mehta have made a mention about this. We have come a long way since independence in establishing several institutions of good standing and reputation. These have turned out technologists, scientists and researchers of distinction who have done the country proud. Out achievements in the field of atomic energy, space research etc., are impressive. We are conscious that the technology scene in the world is changing very fast and our technical education has to keep pace with it. The Sixth Plan makes special provision among other things, for this purpose. We are also devoting considerable attention to using these facilities for the Indian situation and to this effect we are continuously promoting interaction between the institutes and the society.

Shri Ajit Kumar Mehta has also mentioned about the working of the I.I.T. Wherever I have gone and whomsoever I have met, they have always spoken very high of the students who come out of the I.I.T. So, I do not think that there is any complaint about the standards of the I.I.T.

Now the functioning of the Department of Culture was also mentioned in this House. Academies, Museusms, Libraries and other bodies have come in for comments by several Members.

As this House is aware, the study of our Cultural Heritage did not constitute a part of Government action in pre-independent India. It was the vision of the late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad which was responsible for the constitution of these three Academies, the network of Museums and Libraries and other cultural institutions. While there might be some controversy about the functioning of some of these organisations, the system as a whole, has done much for the preservation of our cultural heritage, such as monuments, manuscripts, rare books, oral traditions and the ancient forms of arts and crafts. We are continuing the research and training facilities for the preservation of this rich heritage. Many of the rate forms of music, dance and drama of our country were almost getting extinct.

These organisations have been doing pioneering work in reviving and rejuvenating these forms of art, particularly folk lore and folk art. However, in the past, our rich cultural heritage has been accessible mainly to the elite and the upper middle classes. This has, in turn, led to the vast majority of our children growing up without the awareness or knowledge of their own cultural heritage. In the present, Plan, we are trying to rectify this. Our efforts have been to incorporate cultural elements in our educational system at various levels which we believe would make education relevant and meaningful. By such an integration, we hope that the future generations of Indian children would be enabled to develop

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their personalities without getting alienated from their own environment.

Again, I think, it was Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta, who mentioned about Asiad 1982. My good friend, Shri Ghufran Azam also mentioned about the poor show in the various sport competitions by our sportsmen. Shri Suraj Bhan also made a mention of this three days ago, when the discussion on the Demands for the Ministry of Education and Culture started here.

Shri Suraj Bhan said that we are spending thousand crores on the Asiad 1982 but that we are doing very little for building up sportsmen. I do not know where he got his figure from. I would like to explain and tell the House about the real position. We have replied to questions in this House and have given information. I would like to repeat that the estimates approved for Asiad 1982 are about Rs. 55 crores. The money is mainly being spent on creating permanent facilities which will go a long way in promoting sports consciousness and in preparing our sportsmen to come upto international standards. The Asiad has also provided us an opportunity—and I think, you know this—to hasten the creation of a number of essential metropolitan facilities in the capital which would improve the quality of life for Delhi citizens. Whatever development programmes you see here like the construction of flyovers, widening of the roads etc. will bring about the much-needed improvements for Delhi. Delhi Development Authority and other agencies are doing this job.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN (Ambala) : Including five-start hotels.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: Yes, that is there. I am happy that you have raised this point. A number of such hotels are coming, and it is the private people, who are building these. There are only two such hotels, that the Government is constructing, and these are being constructed in the usual process.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: You will earn more foreign exchange also.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: I am mentioning this so that you know the correct position.

We are taking special measures to train our sportsmen who will participate in the Asiad. I would also like to inform that during last week on Sunday, I went to Patiala myself to see how our teams were being coached. I was very happy to see that healthy and strong boys and girls were being coached and trained for this coming event, Asiad, 1982.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar): What about the hockey team ?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: I am talking about the coaching of the teams.

We have every hope that the performance of our teams would be creditable. Members would be happy to know that in the year of Asiad, 1982, the Government has decided to set up a National Welfare Fund for sportsmen for giving financial assistance to the sportsmen and women in indigent circumstances. I am very happy that Shri Ram Gopal Reddy had made an announcement in this House, that he would make a donation of Rs. 1,000/- and we have already received his cheque. I hope, that many cheques will follow from this House.

References were made during the discussion to the fact that education is now on the concurrent list. Some Members even hinted that we have not taken advantage of this provision.

The Prime Minister, addressing the Education Ministers some months ago, said that it was urgent to undertake detailed work to formulate proposals to enable the gradual realisation of the expectations which have been raised by concurrency. We, in the Ministry, are having detailed discussions and giving serious consideration to this matter.

Some members referred in this connection to the need for setting up national-level commissions on primary education, teachers, etc. I would like to repeat that decisions in matters like this will need to be taken in full consultation with the State Governments and without diluting their role and responsibility in the development of education. Mr. Barrow drew my attention to the Central Advisory Board of Education. There are no two opinions that this instrument is a valuable consulting mechanism for the States and the Centre and we are on the job of reconstituting and revitalising it.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAAKRABORTY: and include all the teacher Members of this Parliament.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA (Amritsar): You are supposed to contribute here.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: In conclusion, I would like to mention that Shri Ajit Bag dealt at some length on the question of inadequate resources for education. Some other members also referred to this subject. When we look at the tasks ahead, these concerns are valid. But Members will agree with me that funds are not the only solution for educational development. There are many factors—economic, political, sociological, cultural etc.—that influence the growth of education. The National Policy Document 1968 says that the aim should be gradually to increase investment in education so as to reach a level of six per cent of the national income. When the educational policy was announced in 1968, this percentage was 2.5. It was steadily risen and now it stands at around 3.9. The share of expenditure on education in the total government expenditure, taking Central and State Governments together, comes to about 15.1%. It is our effort to continuously find more resources for education. What is equally important is the proper use of the resources.

I have tried to cover the important points made by the Members during the discussion. In looking ahead we must keep note of the last three decades of growth. We have today one of the largest educationl systems in the world with over six lakh schools and 30 lakh teachers catering to about 10 crores of chidren at the elementary school stage.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Madam, schools without teachers also. 3,000 primary schools are without teachers. Schools without teachers and teachers without salary.

AN HON. MEMBER: When teachers come in Parliament, how do we get teachers ? So, you realise our difficulties.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: We are trying to have two teachers where there is one and also are trying to see why there are no teachers. There should be teachers. Since you come from all parts of India and you tell us where it is right or wrong, we benefit by it. When you tell us this is happening, we become wiser.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Wiser and active also.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: Now, from 6 crore literates, three decades ago, we have today nearly 24 crore literates. The infrastructure for higher education and technical

education has grown substantially as I have mentioned earlier. The experience that we have gained in building up these facilities gives us greater confidence in looking ahead in the face of formidable tasks and problems.

I would like to make a mention here about the concern expressed by several members about the lot of teachers in this country. I sincerely believe that without their total involvement, we cannot achieve the goals we have set for ouerselves. It is, therefore, essential that their welfare and well-being should be looked after. It will always be our endeatour to ensure that their genuine grievances are redressed and their interests are protected. May I take this opportunity to appeal to the teachers also to live up to the noble ideals of their profession, and to help us in improving the standards in education ?

In the end, I would like to remind the Hon. Members what Pandit Nehru used to say. He said people should come forth to give constructive suggestions. I am glad my friends here have given me constructive suggestions. I would only like to make a humble submission that the strategies evolved to achieve the objectives in the field of education are generally time-consuming. It is not possible to obtain immediate results. We have gained a lot of experience in the last three decades, and feel that the objectives which we have placed before us, and the strategies which we have drawn will be appropriate enough to yield the proper results.

There would be a number of points which I have not been able to cover and respond. I would like to assure the Members that these points will be given due consideration by us. I request the Members not to press for the Cut Motions, and pass the Demands pertaining to my Ministry.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall not put all the Cut Motions moved by Members together, to the vote of the House.

All the Cut Motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Education and Culture to vote.

The question is

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1983, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 25 to 28, relating to the Ministry of Education and Culture".

The Motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants, 1982-83 in respect of the Ministry of Education and Culture voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants on account voted by the House on 16th March, 82		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
1	2	3		4	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
Ministry of Education and Culture					
25.	Deptt. of Education	38,79,000		1,93,97,000	
26.	Education	52,59,35,000	1,07,92,000	2,62,96,79,000	5,39,58,000
27.	Deptt. of Culture	2,61,13,000		13,05,66,000	
28.	Archaeology	1,33,25,000		6,66,23,000	

17-35 hrs.

MOTION *RE.* CONTEMPT OF HOUSE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : As the House is aware, at about 12-25 Hours to-day, a visitor calling himself Dev Dutt Sharma threw some leaflets from the Visitors' Gallery on the floor of the House and shouted slogans. The Watch and Ward Officer took him into custody immediately and interrogated him. The visitor has made a statement, and has expressed regret for his action.

I bring this to the notice of the House for such action as it may deem fit.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : I beg to move:

"This House resolves that the person calling himself Dev Dutt Sharma, son of Shri Bishamber Dayal Sharma, who threw some leaflets from the Visitors' Gallery on the floor of the House and shouted slogans at about 12-25 hours to-day, and whom the Watch & Ward Officer took into custody immediately, has committed a grave offence and is guilty of of the contempt of this House.

This House further resolves that he be kept in the custody of the Watch and Ward Officer till the rising of the House to-day, and, thereafter, released with a stren warning".

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"This House resolves that the person calling himself Dev Dutt Sharma, son of Shri Bishamber Dayal Sharma, who threw some leaflets from the Visitors' Gallery on the floor of the House and shouted slogans at about 12-25 hours to-day and whom the Watch and Ward Officer took into custody immediately, has commited a grave offence and is guilty of the contempt of this House.

This House further resolves that he be kept in the custody of the Watch and Ward Officer till the rising of the House to-day, and, thereafter, released with a stern warning".

The motion was adopted.

17-40 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS 1982-83—(*Contd.*)

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will take up discussion and voting on the Demands Nos. 65 and 66 relating to the Ministry of Labour for which 4 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions to be moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table without delay.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India *to complete* the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1983, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 65 and 66 relating to the 'Ministry of Labour'."

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Demands for Grants, 1982-83, in respect of the Ministry of Labour submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 16th March, 1982		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
1	2	3		4	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
Ministry of Labour:					
65.	Ministry of Labour	18,52,000	—	92,62,000	—
66.	Labour & Employment	12,10,32,000	78,000	60,51,58,000	3,88,000

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri N. E. Horo.

SHRI N. E. HORO (Khunti): I have not come prepared. I do not know about it. I want to speak next time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Pius Tirkey.

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY (Alipurdwar): Just now I had spoken. I will speak next time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Bindeshwari Dubey.

श्री बिन्देश्वरी दुबे (गिरिडीह) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्रम मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रस्तुत श्रम विभाग से सम्बन्धित अनुदानों की मांगों का मैं समर्थन करता हूं।

सदन को मालूम है कि पिछले दो वर्षों में औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि हुई है और पिछले वर्ष औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों में और खास कर बुनियादी उद्योगों में जो काफी उत्साहवृद्धक वृद्धि हुई है, उस से जाहिर है कि औद्योगिक संबंध काफी सुधरे हैं और बिना औद्योगिक संबंधों के सुधार के ऐसा हो पाना संभव नहीं था वैसे एक निरन्तर कोशिश औद्योगिक संबंधों को बिगाड़ने की कुछ खास ट्रेड यूनियन सैन्टर्स और विपक्षी राजनीतिक दलों द्वारा जारी है। उस के बावजूद हाल में कुछ ऐसी बातें उजागर हो कर सामने आई हैं, जिनसे स्पष्ट हो गया है कि अपने देश का श्रमिक वर्ग देश के प्रति अपने उत्तरदायित्व को समझता है और वह सामान्यता कामबन्दी करना नहीं चाहता या किसी दल विशेष के राजनीतिक स्वार्थों की पूर्ति के लिए वह हड़ताल में जाना नहीं चाहता और अगर उस की ग्रीवासेज को दूर करने के लिए, उस की वाजिब शिकायतों को दूर करने के लिए उचित प्रयास जारी रहे, तो औद्योगिक शान्ति बनाए रखने में वह विश्वास करता है तथापि पिछली 19 जनवरी को प्रतिपक्ष के राजनीतिक दलों और उन से संबंधित ट्रेड यूनियन सैन्टर्स ने जो भारत बंद का आह्वान किया था और उन्होंने इस बात की पुरजोर कोशिश की थी कि जितने भी सरकारी सेवा में काम करने वाले कर्मचारी हैं, यातायात से संबंधित कर्मचारी हैं, विद्युत केन्द्रों से संबंधित कर्मचारी हैं, कोयला, स्टील और विभिन्न उद्योगों से संबंधित कर्मचारी हैं, वे देश के सारे काम-

काज को ठप्प कर दें लेकिन उन के इस आह्वान को नजरान्दाज कर के देश के श्रमिकों ने, देश के कामकाज को, औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों के कामकाज को यथावत् कायम रखा उस से कुछ बातें उभर कर ऊपर आई हैं। एक तो यह है कि देश के श्रमिकों ने देशभक्ति का परिचय दिया, अपनी समझदारी का परिचय दिया और देश की प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की नीतियों, कार्यक्रमों और उनके नेतृत्व में अपना अटूट विश्वास व्यक्त किया।

दूसरी बात जो उजागर हुई वह यह है लोग जो अक्सर श्रमिकों में अपनी लोकप्रियता, अपने संगठन, अपनी शक्ति का बड़ा ढोल पीटते रहे, उनकी क्या स्थिति है यह बात स्पष्ट हो गयी। साथ ही यह भी स्पष्ट हो गया कि मजदूरों के प्रति उनकी नीयत क्या थी। उन्होंने श्रमिकों की कुछ मांगे उठायी थीं कि अर्शेशल कमोडिटीज का पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम के जरिये से वितरण होना चाहिए। इसके अलावा कुछ और भी मांगे उठायी थीं। श्रम मन्त्री ने उनसे आग्रह किया कि वे उनकी सारी मांगों पर बात करना चाहते हैं। मंत्री महोदय के बार-बार आग्रह ने उनको बेनकाब कर दिया क्योंकि उन्होंने यह प्रीकंडीशन रखी कि जब तक एस्मा वापिस नहीं लिया जाएगा तब तक वे बात नहीं करेंगे। अगर मजदूरों के प्रति उनमें वफादारी होती, उनकी मांगों की पूर्ति के लिये इच्छा होती तो वे श्रम मंत्री के आग्रह को स्वीकार करते और उनसे बातचीत करते। उन्होंने ऐसा नहीं किया।

देश में इसके बारे में प्रतिक्रिया है। उन लोगों ने भी इसके सम्बन्ध में बड़ा जोर शोर से कहा है कि मजदूरों के अधिकारों पर बहुत बड़ा कुठाराघात हुआ है। किन्तु जब मजदूरों ने उन लोगों की प्रीकण्डीशन की बात को देखा तो उन्होंने ठीक किया। जितने भी हमारे विभिन्न जरूरी उद्योग हैं, स्टील, सीमेंट, कोयला, फर्टिलाइजर और दूसरे उद्योग उनमें 80 से 85 प्रतिशत लोग काम पर आये। उनमें उस रोज न केवल उत्पादन शतप्रतिशत हुआ बल्कि उससे भी अधिक हुआ। इस से यह स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि एस्मा के प्रति मज़दूरों का एक तरह से जनमत संग्रह था। उन्होंने इन्दिरा जी और उनकी सरकार में विश्वास किया कि यह एस्मा मज़दूरों के अधिकारों को कुचलने के लिए नहीं है बल्कि यह उन लोगों के लिए है जो देश में चाओटिक कंडीशंस पैदा करना चाहते हैं जो विघटनकारी तत्व हैं। एक तरह से मज़दूरों का यह एक राजनीतिक फैसला था।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वैसे तो कहने के लिए कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि सरकार ने जबरी मज़दूरों को काम पर घुसाया। मज़दूरों को पुलिस वाले उनके घरों से, क्वार्टरों से पकड़ कर लाए, वे अपने मन से काम पर नहीं आये। यह भी कहा कि जो भारतीय राष्ट्रीय मज़दूर संघ है यह सरकार का पिट्ठु है। मज़दूरों का विश्वासपात्र नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि राष्ट्रीय मज़दूर संघ ही मज़दूरों का एकमात्र विश्वासपात्र संघ है। कभी-कभी बातें होती हैं तो सुन कर ऐसा लगता है कि स्थिति खराब होती जा रही है। एक हमारे मित्र ने बड़े ज़ोरों से शेर कहा है। वह शेर बहुत अच्छा नहीं है पर वह मज़दूरों के प्रति उनकी आस्था और विश्वास को अवश्य दर्शाता है—

बहुत शोर सुनते थे कि हाथी की दुम है।
जब नज़दीक से देखा तो रस्सी बंधी थी॥

[श्री बिन्देश्वरी दुबे]

इन्होंने श्रमिकों के लिए अब तक जो किया वह 19 तारीख के नतीजे से जाहिर हो गया। 19 तारीख का फैसला मजदूरों का फैसला था, देश की श्रमिक जमात का फैसला था। सरकार अब तक ऐसे ही उन नेताओं के दबाव में आती रही। वैसे लोगों से जो इस देश में काम-काज को चालू रखना चाहते हैं जो देश के प्रति वफादार हैं, श्रमिकों के प्रति वफादार हैं, औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों को जिन्दा रखना चाहते हैं और वैसे लोगों को जो औद्योगिक सम्बन्धों को केआटिक बनाना चाहते हैं, देश में केआटिक कंडीशन पैदा करना चाहते हैं, देश को नुकसान पहुँचाना चाहते हैं, उनको सरकार इक्वेट ही नहीं करती, बल्कि उनको कई मामलों में प्रिफरेंसेस मिलता रहा है विभिन्न ज्वाइंट फोरम्स में, विभिन्न ट्रिपाटाईट बाडीज में उन्हें बराबरी का हक मिला है। बराबरी का हक पाने का वे दावा करते हैं और पूववर्ती सरकार ने बराबरी का उन्हें हक दिया भी। इतना ही नहीं जनता पार्टी के शासन काल में एक अजीब बात हुई। पहले 4 ट्रेड यूनियन्स को केन्द्र सरकार मान्यता देती थी, जनता पार्टी की सरकार आई तो उसने 11 ट्रेड यूनियन्स को मान्यता दे दी। एक तरफ तो मजदूरों की एकता की बात कही, उन्होंने कहा कि मल्टीप्लीसिटी आफ ट्रेड यूनियन्स ही सारी बीमारी की जड़ है, इनको समाप्त करना चाहिए और इंटेग्रेशन की बात कही और सारा प्रोसेस डिसइंटेग्रेशन का किया, मजदूरों की एकता को तोड़ने की कोशिश की। सेन्टर ने तो 11 ट्रेड यूनियन्स को रिकगनाइज किया और स्टेट्स में तो और भी बहुत कुछ हुआ, मैं उसके विस्तार में नहीं जाना चाहता। मैं तो यह कहना चाहता हूं कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा जी के शासन की अवधि काल में औद्योगिक सम्बन्ध सुधरे हैं। यह बात कोई मैं नहीं कहता। मैं अपने मुंह मियां मिट्ठू बनना नहीं चाहता। आंकड़े बोलते हैं कि पिछले दो सालों में मैन डेज का लासेस जनता पार्टी के शासन काल की तुलना में कितना कम हुआ है। 19 जनवरी के नतीजों को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जब श्रमिक वर्ग सामान्यतः हड़ताल नहीं करना चाहता, कामबन्दी करना नहीं चाहता देश के प्रति वफादारी निभाना चाहता है और वह चाहता है कि शांतिपूर्ण तरीकों से उनकी समस्याएं सुलझाई जाएं तो ऐसी हालत में सरकार की जवाबदेही श्रमिकों के प्रति बढ़ जाती है खासतौर पर श्रम विभाग की जवाबदेही और बढ़ जाती है और इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि श्रम-विभाग कस्टीट्यूशनल ट्रेड यूनियन मूवमेंट को मजबूत करे। श्रम-विभाग उन उपायों को ढूंढे, जिनके माध्यम से मजदूरों के ग्रिवांसेस को तेज गति से सुलझाया जा सके और उसके लिए इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि एक ऐसी नेशनल इंडस्ट्रियल रिलेशन मशीनरी डवलप करे जो इस काम को कारगर ढंग से कर सके।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक मामले में सब सरकारों में समानता रही है। क्षमा करेंगे मेरे वर्तमान श्रम मंत्री महोदय। एक बात सब बोलते रहे हैं कि हम एक कंप्रिहेंसिव लेबर लाज ला रहे हैं और अब तक जितनी भी सरकारें आईं, सबने यह कहा पर किया किसी ने भी नहीं। दूसरी बात यह कि जितनी भी कमेटियां बनाई गई, ट्रिपाटाईट बाडीज बनाई, कमीशन बनाए गये या जितनी भी कान्फ्रेंसेस हुई, उन सब की सिफारिशें समानरूप से हर बार श्रम विभाग की अलमारियों में संजोकर रख दी गयीं। नेशनल कमीशन आफ लेबर ने 1969 में अपनी सिफारिशें दी थीं और उसने काफी

कारगर सुझाव दिए थे। एक इंडस्ट्रियल रिलेशन कमीशन बनाने की बात की थी और कन्सिलियेशन बोर्ड को क्वासी ज्युडिशियल बाडीज बनाने की बात कही थी जिसके माध्यम से उन्होंने कहा कि मजदूरों के ग्रिवांसेस को स्पीडली अटेंड किया जा सकता है और न्यायपूर्वक समाधान निकाला जा सकता है।

आज क्या स्थिति है? आर्बिट्रेशन एक सर्वमान्य सिद्धांत है, मजदूरों के ग्रिवांसेस को सैटल करने का। हम चाहते हैं कि श्रम-विभाग मिडिएशन सर्विसेस को अधिकाधिक स्ट्रेंगदेन करे और उसको और कारगर बनाए और वालेंटरी आर्बिट्रेशन को प्रोत्साहन दे, लेकिन आज सबसे ज्यादा परेशानी कहां है? प्राइवेट सैक्टर की तो बात छोड़ ही दीजिए, लिटिगेशन में जाकर सुप्रीम कोर्ट का फैसला भी हो जाए तब भी मजदूरों के ग्रिवांसेस को, उनकी मांगों को नकारने की कोशिश करते हैं, लेकिन पब्लिक सैक्टर्स और अण्डरटेकिंग्स में क्या हो रहा है?

नेशनल लेवल पर एक फैसला हुआ था कि पब्लिक सेक्टर्स अण्डरटेकिंग्स लिटिगेशन नहीं बढ़ायेंगी और ट्रिब्यूनल के फैसलों को स्वीकार कर लेंगी, आर्बिट्रेशन के प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करेगी पर आज स्थिति यह है कि श्रम विभाग की जो कंसीलिएशन मशीनरी है, डिस्प्यूट में अगर मतभेद हो जाता है, कन्सीलिएशन फेल्युअर की स्थिति में आ जाती है तो वे दोनों पक्षों को आफर करते हैं कि वे आर्बिट्रेशन स्वीकार करें? मजदूर संगठन आर्बिट्रेशन स्वीकार करता है इनवेरिएबली इन एब्रीकैस, 95 परसेंट कैसिस में लेकिन पब्लिक सैक्टर मैनेजमेंट एक भी केस में आर्बिट्रेशन नहीं मानता है। अगर कभी मान भी लेता है तो उसके फैसले को इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं करता। आप इन्कार नहीं कर सकते हैं कि ट्रिब्यूनल एक डायलेटरी प्रासैस है। एडजुडिकेशन का प्रासेस कितना लम्बा है, कितना उसमें डिलै होता है इसको भी सभी जानते हैं। एक मजदूर अगर डिसमिस हो जाता है या मजदूरों की कुछ शिकायतें उठती हैं और वे साल्व नहीं होती हैं तो मामला ट्रिब्यूनल में जाता है। सालों साल वहां लग जाते हैं। अब आप डिसमिस्ड कर्मचारी की प्लाइट को देखें। उसके केस का ट्रिब्यूनल में फैसला होते-होते चार पांच साल लग जाते हैं। उसके बाद भी पब्लिक सैक्टर एम्प्लायर है वह हाई कोर्ट में चला जाता है। दर्जनों केस मेरे सामने हैं। हाई कोर्ट का फैसला होने के बाद वे सुप्रीम कोर्ट में चले जाते हैं। आप देखें की क्या मजदूर के पास इतने साधन हैं कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक में अपने केस को डिफेंड कर सके? श्रम विभाग को इसके लिए कुछ कारगर उपाय ढूंढने होंगे। मैं मानता हूँ कि आर्बिट्रेशन के मामले में कम्प्लशन होनी चाहिए। मजबूर किया जाना चाहिए कि आर्बिट्रेशन को माना जाए, पंचायत का फैसला हो जाए तो उसको मान लिया जाए ताकि मजदूर को राहत मिल सके।

वेज फिक्सेशन के बारे में भी गवर्नमेंट की एक पालिसी होनी चाहिए। यह कहा जाता है कि आर्गेनाइज्ड सैक्टर के श्रमिकों ने अपनी बारगेनिंग पावर की शक्ति से अपने लिए बहुत कुछ प्राप्त कर लिया है। लेकिन आप भूल जाते हैं कि देश में ऐसे भी कोटि-कोटि लोग हैं जो उनके नीचे के स्तर के हैं और उनको कुछ नहीं मिला है। एक बात की जानकारी श्रम विभाग को होगी कि आज अर्गेनाइज्ड सैक्टर में भी एक प्रकार का हैंफ हैजर्ड ग्रोथ हो रहा है, इम्बैलेंस पैदा हो रहा है। माइनिंग इण्डस्ट्री में डी मैगनेसाइट में, लाइम में, मैंगनीज में, माइका में,

[श्री बिन्देश्वरी दुबे]

डोलोमाइट आदि उद्योगों में जो मजदूर काम करते हैं उनकी स्थिति को आप देखें। क्या शोषण उनका हो रहा है इसको आप गहराई से देखें और इसकी छानबीन करें। उनको जो वेज मिलती है वह सबसिस्टेंस लेवेल के भी नीचे है। जो कुछ न्यूनतम मजदूरी के नाम पर मिलता है वह सब-सिस्टेंस लेवेल के भी नीचे होता है। 1948 में स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद एक फेयर वेज कमेटी बनी थी जिस में डिस्टिंगुइशड परसनैलिटीज़ थीं। उन्होंने युनैनिमस रिपोर्ट दी थी कि लोएस्ट पैड वर्कर जो हैं उसकी वेज का सेंट परसेंट प्रोटैक्शन होना चाहिये और प्राइस इंनक्रीज़ का प्रभाव उस पर नहीं पड़ना चाहिये। उसने कहा था कि सेंट परसेंट प्रोटैक्शन देने के लिए न्यूट्रलाइजैशन की कोई प्रणाली निकाली जाए। लेकिन यह चीज़ हुई नहीं। जिस गति से कीमतें बढ़ रही है उसकी वेज इरोड होती जाती है। 1951 में जो मजदूरी न्यूनतम उनको मिलती थी—बहुत सी ट्रेड्ज़ का मैं हवाला दे सकता हूँ—वह न्यूनतम मजदूरी भी आज उनकी प्रोटैक्टिड नहीं है, वह इरोड हो गई है। उसकी तरफ सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये। आप कॉंट्रैक्ट लेबर को लें, रोड बिल्डिंग को लें, बिल्डिंग कंस्ट्रक्शन के मजदूरों को लें, उनमें काम करने वाले मजदूरों की क्या स्थिति है। उनकी क्या हालत है इसको आप देखें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को इन सब चीज़ को गहराई से देखना चाहिए।

फ्रिंज बैनिफिट्स और सोशल सिक्योरिटी के मामले में यूनिफार्मिटी होनी चाहिये, स्टैंडर्डाइजेशन होना चाहिए। इसका इंटैग्रेशन भी होना चाहिये, इंटेग्रेटिड पालिसी होनी चाहिये। कोल माइंज प्राविडेंट फंड को आप देखें। जब से कोयला खदान उद्योग का नेशनलाइजेशन हो गया है तब से ही हम कहते रहे हैं कि कोल माइंज प्राविडेंड फंड को आप एम्प्लायर को दे दें, उनसे मजदूर लड़ कर अपना जमा पैसा ठीक समय पर ले लिया करेंगे। आज छः छः महीने तक रिटायर होने के बाद उनका जमा उनको नहीं मिलता है, साल-साल भर नहीं मिलता है। सारे विभाग में भयंकर भ्रष्टाचार फैला हुआ है और मजदूरों को अपना जमा पैसा वापस पाने में अपने जमा पैसे की भारी रकम विभागीय कर्मचारियों को दे देना पड़ती है। उस पैसे का प्रौपर इन्वैस्टमेंट भी नहीं होता है। कम्पलसरी डिपोजिट के लिये पैसा काटने को सरकार सदा तैयार रहती है। प्रौवीडेंट फंड के पैसे को ऐसी जगह क्यों नहीं इन्वेस्ट करें कि जिससे जहां ज्यादा से ज्यादा फ़ायदा मिल सके। यह भी सोचा जाना चाहिए कि लेबर लाज़ को कैसे इफैक्टिव बनाया जाय, उनका इमप्लीमेंटेशन इफेक्टिव हो। लेबर लाज़ इतने पुराने पड़ गये हैं चाहे इंडस्ट्रियल डिसप्यूट्स ऐक्ट हो या अन्य ऐक्ट हो, उनमें सुधार की अत्यन्त आवश्यकता है। आप देखें माइन्स ऐक्ट अमेंडमेंट बिल 1974 में इंट्रोड्यूस हुआ और वह एक जोइंट सेलेक्ट कमेटी को सुपुर्द हो गया। सरकारें बदलती गयीं, रवीन्द्र वर्मा जी ने श्रम मंत्री के रूप में जनता सरकार में थे तो उन्होंने उसको रिवाइव भी किया। लेकिन फिर खत्म हो गया। उसमें अच्छे और कारगर प्रौवीजन्स थे, जैसे छुट्टी का वर्कर्स इस्पेक्टर्स रखने का। सेफ़टी के भी प्रौवीज़न में भी सुधार की बातें थीं। पिछले वर्षों में माईनिंग इंडस्ट्री में ऐक्सीडेंट्स में वृद्धि हुई है और कारण यह है कि नेशनेलाइज़ेशन के बाद से इंस्पेक्टोरेट की ग्रिप कमजोर पड़ती जा रही है। एक छोटी सी मिसाल दूं एक नेशनल काउन्सिल आफ सेफ्टी इन माइन्स आर्गेनाइज़ेशन है,

ट्राइपटाईट बोडी है। ऐसा समझा गया कि जो इंस्पेक्टोरेट है वह माइन्स में सेफ्टी कांसेशनैस लाने का काम ठीक से नहीं कर पाती। इसके लिये ट्राइपटाईट बौडी बनी। उसके लिये फंड्स देती रहती है। कोलमाइन्स वैलफेअर आर्गनाइजेशन अब यह एनर्जी में चली गई तो कहते हैं कि एनर्जी मिनिस्ट्री का यह काम थोड़े ही है। लेबर मिनिस्ट्री इसके लिए अलग से फंड दे। अब यह झगड़ा कि श्रम विभाग फंड दे या एनर्जी विभाग दे, इस चक्कर में काम ठप पड़ा है। कोल विभाग को उत्पादन चाहिए, लेकिन सुरक्षा के लिये कोई चिन्ता नहीं है। फंढ कौन दे इसको लेकर झगड़ा है। मैंने श्रम मंत्री से शिकायत की उन्होंने तुरन्त कार्यवाही भी की। श्रमिक सम्बन्धों का विषय एक बड़ा ही सैन्सिटिव विषय है। आज श्रम विभाग की स्थिति एक फायर ब्रिगेड जैसी हो गई है। आग लगी तो दमकल दौड़ा। कोई कंटिन्युअस थिंकिंग का प्रोसेस नहीं है कि किन किन कारणों से इंडस्ट्रियल रिलेशन्स बिगड़ते हैं, उनकी जांच करें और दूर करने का प्रयास निरन्तर जारी रहे। इस बात के लिये कोई सतर्कता नहीं है। श्रम विभाग का जो महत्व स्वतंत्रता के बाद अपने देश में था वह क्रमशः कम होता जा रहा है। यह श्रमिक जमात के लिये दुख की बात है। सब से ज्यादा उस महत्व को कम करने में सरकार की ऐमप्लाइंग मिनिस्ट्रीज का हाथ है। सब से ज्यादा अगर कोई वायलेशन करते हैं तो सरकारी प्रतिष्ठान करते हैं। इनडिफरेंट ऐटीट्यूड उनका है। श्रम विभाग के बारे में, सब से ज्यादा श्रम विभाग को अगर नजरंदाज करते हैं तो वही करते हैं। श्रमिक जमात के लोग पूछते हैं कि श्रम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री ही क्यों? क्या कम महत्व का है यह मंत्रालय? क्या यहां कैबिनट स्तर का मंत्री नहीं होना चाहिये?

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : He is a strong man, stronger than a Cabinet Minister. Cabinet status does not matter at all.

श्री बिन्देश्वरी दुबे : हमारे वर्तमान राज्य मन्त्री योग्य हैं, इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है। लेकिन मैं तो श्रम विभाग के महत्व की दृष्टि से इस बात को कह रहा था.....

18 Hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Do you want to conclude now or to take some more time ?

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY : If you can kindly permit me, I will take some more time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Then, you can continue on Wednesday.

SHRI R.L.P. VERMA (Kadarma): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Failure to set up Mica Wave Board. (6)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to take positive action against the officers of public sector undertakings responsible for ignoring the original inhabitants of Chhota Nagpur in the matter of employment. (7)].

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Shri R. L. P. Verma]

[Need to recognise the labour unions by secret ballot. (93)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to verify the strength of all trade unions for healthy growth of trade unionism. (94)).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to safeguard the casual labourers in various private industries against exploitation. (95))]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to cut down the lengthy process of arbitration in industrial disputes and other cases under labour laws and rules. (96)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to provide essential commodities through the subsidised labour cooperative societies to the workers. (97)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to regularise workers engaged in beedi industry. (98)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to stop retrenchment of workers and casual appointees. (99)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to provide residential accomodation to atleast 80 per cent of employees working in public sector undertakings. (100)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to revise pay-scales of labourers working in coal, iron and mica mines. (101).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to make adequate arrangements for free exhibition of patriotic and nationalist films for increasing production by arousing national interest in the labourers. (102)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to popularise the slogan "Work in national interest and full wages for the work". (103)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to impose ban on political appointments in public undertakings. (104)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to raise the status of workers by providing free technical education to their children. (105)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced Rs. 100/-".

[Need to give encouragement to nationalist workers and to keep a secret watch on the activities of workers' organisation working on foreign guidelines. (106)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to give recognition to IISCO Sharimik Sangh (Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh), at Kulti and Burnpur. (107)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to provide adequate funds for purchase of educative and technical films for workers. (108)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to ensure timely payment of contributions to Provident Fund and damages under workers' deposit linked insurance scheme. (109)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to rehabilitate and provide employment opportunities to bonded labourers in Chhota-Nagpur. (110)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to provide modern amenities of life in Tribal and Harijan labour colonies. (111)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to implement rural artisan training programme and set up model industrial training institutes on mass scale. (112)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to give proper guidance to women by giving them vocational training. (113)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to form welfare organisations and anti-exploitation task-force for agricultural labourers, contract labourers and unorganised rural labourers. (114)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to appoint a special study team to ensure strict enforcement of Minimum Wages Act. (115)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100/-"

[Need for modernisation and expansion of rescue services in mica and coal mines. (116)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to allot small plots of land to the permanent tea workers in Assam. (117)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to check exploitation of casual labourers in the industrial areas of Delhi, Faridabad, and

[Shri R. L. P. Verma]

NOIDA and Ghaziabad where their services are terminated after 3 months and are reappointed again after a break to keep them temporary. (118)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to impress upon the employers to issue indentity cards or employment certificates to all workers. (119)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to close down private manpower export agencies which are exploiting and cheating the innocent job seekers (120).]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to conduct a high level inquiry into the amassing of crores of rupees illegally by bogus labour agencies by deceiving thousands of workers of Kerala, Bihar and U.P.. on the pretext of arranging employment in and air passage to gulf countries. (121)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to check malpractices in employment exchanges. (122)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to check partiality in employment exchanges in forwarding names of registered persons for employment instead of following the rule of priority. (123)]

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to meet the reasonable demands of public sector labour unions particularly in regard to parity of wages. (32)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to formulate and implement unemployment insurance scheme. (33)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to provide free legal assistance to workers to fight their cases in labour courts. (34)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to provide quarters to workers with the assistance of employer. (35)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to give proper medical aid to labourers in workshops and plantations. (36)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to give more facilities for apprentice training to the youths to get jobs and to increase production. (37)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to bring forward pension schemes (including family pensions) for all classes of labourers through L.I.C. or other organisation. (38)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to provide work on need basis. (39)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to have better understanding with workers regarding the introduction of computers (40)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to give essential commodities at subsidised rates to workers instead of D.A. (41)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to give more education facilities to the children of labourers particularly working in plantations and mines. (42)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to give equal wage for equal work. (43)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to check malpractices in recruitment of workers. (44)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to provide better maternity benefits to women workers. (45)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to provide transport facilities to all workers. (46)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to tone up the working of employment exchanges. (47)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to bring about coordination between different employment agencies. (48)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to provide vocational and the technical training to children of craftsmen particularly those engaged in hereditary and traditional craft. (49)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to settle labour disputes without delay. (50)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to link wages with production. (51)]

[Shri T. R. Shamanna]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to bring forward legislation to provide for management of trade unions by labourers only without interference of outsiders. (52)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to provide better safety measures in mining industries. (53)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to have more tripartite labour conferences at District level, State level and National level to bring about better cooperation and understanding between labour and employers. (54)]

SHRI K.A. RAJAN (Trichur): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to check discrimination in according recognition to trade unions run by Opposition Parties. (55)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re. 1/-".

[Failure to ensure recognition of unions by ballot. (56)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re. 1/-".

[Failure to introduce a uniform labour policy for all workers throughout the country. (57)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re. 1/-".

[Failure to introduce uniform pay scales for the workers in all public undertakings. (59)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re. 1/-".

[Failure to implement labour laws effectively. (60)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re. 1/-".

[Failure to safeguard the trade union rights. (61)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re. 1/-".

[Failure to abolish contract labour system. (62)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re. 1/-".

[Failure to check mounting unemployment in the country. (63)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re. 1/-".

[Failure to enact suitable legislation to ameliorate the lot of agricultural labour. (64)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to give unemployment allowance to the jobless. (65)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to regularise the services of casual labourers working for more than one year. (66)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to implement the Minimum Wages Act for agricultural labours in the country. (67)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to abolish bonded labour system and implement rehabilitation scheme for bonded labourers. (68)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to expedite formation of manpower Expert Corporation to curb the malpractices of the recruiting agents. (69)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re. 1/-".

[Failure to introduce equal pay for equal work policy throughout the country. (58)]

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA (Samastipur): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to check malpractices in employment exchanges. (132)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to check partiality in employment exchanges in forwarding names of registered persons for employment instead of following the rule of priority. (133)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to conduct a high level inquiry into amassing the huge fortunes illegally by bogus labour agencies by delivering thousands of workers of Kerala, Bihar and U.P. on the pretext of arranging employment in and air passage to Gulf countries. (134)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to initiate workers' participation in management of industries. (135)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to ban giving Khesari dal as mode of payment to agricultural labour. (136)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to provide vocational training to woman in rural areas. (137)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to form welfare organisations and anti-exploitation task force for agriculture labourers, contract labourers and unorganised rural labourers. (138)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need for separate machinery to ensure strict enforcement of Minimum Wage Act. (139)]

[Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to check exploitation of casual labourers in the Industrial areas of Delhi, Faridabad, Noida and Ghaziabad. (140)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to provide identity cards of employment certificates to all workers. (141)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to close down private manpower export agencies which are exploiting and cheating innocent job seekers. (142)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to provide free entertainments to workers. (143)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to provide adequate funds for purchase of educative and technical films for workers. (144)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to ensure timely payment of contributions to Provident Fund and damages under workers' deposit linked insurance scheme. (145)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to rehabilitate and provide employment opportunities to bonded labourers. (146)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to provide necessary amenities of life in Tribal and Harijan labour colonies. (147)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to introduce rural artisan training programme on mass scale. (148)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to enforce one man one job formula to solve unemployment problem in the country. (149)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to bring agricultural labour under the 'purview of the Central Government. (150)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to departmentalise workers by ending contract system. (151)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to grant recognition to trade unions through ballot. (152)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to enforce the rule of one industry one union. (153)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to prevent political appointments in public undertakings. (154)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to provide vocational and technical training to children of craftsmen particularly those engaged in hereditary and traditional crafts. (155)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to link wages with production. (156)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to prevent outside interference in management of trade unions. (157)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to arrange for more tripartite labour conferences at different levels to bring out better cooperation and understanding between labour and employers. (158)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to bring forward legislation to prevent outsiders from becoming secretaries of labour cooperatives. (159)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to ban child labour in all forms. (160)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to introduce old age pension scheme for all classes of labourers through L.I.C. and other organisations. (161)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to implement the principle of equal wage for equal work. (163)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to stop malpractices in recruitment of workers. (164)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by . 100/-".

[Need to provide better maternity benefits to women workers. (165)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to provide transport facility to workers from place of residence to place of work. (166)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta]

[Need to enforce parity of wages among labourers. (167)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to formulate and implement unemployment insurance scheme. (168)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to provide free legal assistance to workers for cases in labour courts. (169)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to provide reasonable residential accommodation to all the workers. (170)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to provide proper medical aid to labourers in factories and plantations. (171)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to provide more facilities for apprentice training to aspiring youths. (172)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to supply essential commodities at subsidised rates to workers in partial payment of D.A. (162)]

18.01 Hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, April 7, 1982/Chaitra 17, 1904 (Saka).