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Monday, November 24, 1980  
Agrahayana 3, 1902 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fourth Session  
(Seventh Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

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No 5, Monday, November 24, 1980/Agrahayana 3, 1902 (Saka)

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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

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## LOK SABHA

Monday, November 24, 1980/  
Agrahayana 3, 1902 (Saka).

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

### OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I am to inform the House of the sad demise of two of our former colleagues, namely, Sarvashri K. A. Damodara Menon and Shiv Shanker Prasad Yadav.

SHRI K. A. DAMODARA MENON: was a Member of the Provisional Parliament and First Lok Sabha during 1950—57. He was elected to the Kerala Assembly in 1960 and served as Minister for Industries and Commerce and Information and Publicity in the Government of Kerala. He participated in the freedom movement and suffered imprisonment. An eminent journalist, he worked as editor of *Mathrubhumi*, a Malayalam daily and was President, Malabar Journalists' Association during 1946—48. Author of a number of book in Malayalam, he was a member of Kerala Sahitya Parishad. He passed away at Cochin on 1st November, 1980 at the age of 74.

Shri Shiv Shanker Prasad Yadav was a Member of the Fifth Lok Sabha from Khagaria constituency of Bihar during 1971—77. He took active part in Salt Satyagraha in 1930 during the freedom struggle. A social worker, he fought against untouchability and oppression of the downtrodden. He passed away at Patna Medical College Hospital, Patna, on 11th November, 1980 at age of 73.

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We deeply mourn the demise of these friends and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

The House may stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the deceased.

*The Members then stood in silence for the short while.*

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Faulty Telephone Service in Delhi

\*81. SHRI CHHANGUR RAM:

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while a large number of complaints about the faulty telephone service in Delhi remains unattended, the number of fresh complaints has been considerably growing;

(b) if so, the backlog of the unattended complaints till date and the number of complaints received during the last six months, month-wise;

(c) the reasons for not clearing the backlog of the unattended complaints; and

(d) the measures taken by Government to improve the telephone service in the Capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) No, Sir. It is not a fact that there are a large number of complaints about the faulty telephone service in Delhi remaining un-attended.

(b) There is no backlog of unattended complaints. Complaints that are booked late in the evenings which could not be repaired the same day are being carried-over to the next day. Number of complaints received during the last six months, month-wise is placed on the table of the House.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The following measures are being implemented to improve the telephone service in the capital:

- (1) Pressurisation of main cables with dry air.
- (2) Use of jelly filled distribution cables.
- (3) Laying of cables in ducts to avoid damages in congested localities.
- (4) Use of coaxial and Microwave systems for improving service to far flung areas.
- (5) Setting up a Task-Force to recommend measures to tackle service break-downs during monsoon.
- (6) Addition of about 12000 lines this year and 15000 lines next year to reduce the load on the existing exchanges.
- (7) Modernisation of the net-work by introduction of electronic exchanges.

#### Statement

Information relating to number of complaints received in Delhi Telephones for the past six months.

Month	Complaints.
April, 1980	173480
May, 1980	186625
June, 1980	186237
July, 1980	215871
August, 1980	190086
September, 1980	177370

श्री छांगुर राम : मंत्री महोदय ने जो जवाब दिया है, उससे से तो ऐसा लगता है कि टेलीफोन सेवा में कोई खराबी नहीं है, बहुत अच्छा काम हो रहा है लेकिन वस्तुस्थिति यह है कि हम टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज को मिला रहे हैं, घंटी बज रही है, लेकिन दस मिनट तक कोई नहीं उठाता है। मिला रहे हैं आपके यहां और मिल जाता है होटल के साथ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रिजर्वेशन में सहूलियत हो जाती है।

श्री छांगुर राम : इस तरह कई बार मिलाना पड़ता है और सब्सक्राइबर का बिल बढ़ जाता है। अगर किसी तरह मिल भी जाये तो बीच में ही कट जाता है। तब हम इन्तजार करते रहते हैं कि जब बात करें-बंदूक ताने खड़े रहते हैं कि मौका मिले, तो फायर करें। बात कोई कर रहा है और बिल हमारा बढ़ रहा है। एस टी डी की भी यही स्थिति है। एक्सचेंज वाले एक के काल को काट कर दूसरे को मिला देते हैं। तब भी बात कर रहा है कोई दूसरा और बिल आ रहा है हम पर। यह जो ओवर बिलिंग होता है और ये जो कठिनाईयां हैं, क्या मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान उनकी तरफ नहीं गया है?

श्री कार्तिक उरांव : हम लोगों को पता है कि इस तरह की कम्प्लेंट्स होती हैं। लेकिन जहां तक एक्सेस बिलिंग का सवाल है, माननीय सदस्यों को सोचना चाहिए कि एक्सेस बिलिंग क्यों होता है, कहा जाता है कि हम डायल भी नहीं करते हैं और काल का बिल आ जाता है। आखिर कौन टेलीफोन करता है यह पता लगाना चाहिए। बेयर और सभ ह्यूमन फैक्टर्स। यह बात तो बिल्कुल गलत है कि हम टेलीफोन नहीं करने हैं और एक्सेस बिलिंग होता है (व्यवधान)

**श्री छांगुर राम :** अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आप मंत्री महोदय के जवाब से संतुष्ट हैं ?

**श्री कार्तिक उरांव :** अगर कोई इस तरह की कम्प्लेंट होती है और हमसे पूछा जाता है तो हम अफसर को बुला कर पूरी बात बता देते हैं और बे गैट सेटिसफ़ाईड । सब की बात नहीं मानी जा सकती है । सब का टेलीफोन का बिल कैसे बढ़ सकता है ? बेयर मस्ट बी समर्थिंग रॉग ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** हो सकता है कि कुछ लोग गलत सूचना भी देते हों, लेकिन अगर इस हाउस का कोई आनरेबल मेम्बर एक बात कहता है, तो उसको सीरियसली लेना चाहिए । माननीय सदस्य पूछना चाहते हैं कि इस बारे में जांच करने का कौन सा साधन है ।

**श्री कार्तिक उरांव :** अगर किसी स्पैसिफिक केस के बारे में उसी टाइम पर हमें खबर दी जाये, तो हम पता लगा सकते हैं । हमारे देश में कुछ ह्यूमैन फैक्टर्स का भी ख्याल करना पड़ेगा । अगर कोई कहे कि हम टेलीफोन करते हैं, कनेक्शन नहीं मिलता है, तो कभी कभी यह भी होता है । लेकिन यह कहना गलत है कि यह एक रेगुलर फीचर है ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** इन बातों को चैक कराने की व्यवस्था करें ।

**श्री कार्तिक उरांव :** हम माननीय सदस्यों की एंजायटी को समझते हैं ।

**श्री छांगुर राम :** जुलाई से ले कर सितम्बर तक हर महीने दो लाख से कुछ कम शिकायतों की जाती रही है । जुलाई में दो लाख से ज्यादा शिकायतें हुई हैं । मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि काम अच्छा हो रहा है । यह उसकी अच्छाई

का प्रतीक है कि हर महीने दो या दो लाख से ऊपर शिकायतें केवल दिल्ली से हो रही हैं । अक्टूबर में टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति ने अपनी बैठक में टेलीफोन अधिकारियों को बहुत फटकारा और कहा कि इन शिकायतों की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाये और काम को सुधारा जाये । उसने यह भी कहा कि जो टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज ओवर लोड्ड हैं, उनकी ओर ध्यान दिया जाये । ओवर लोड की वजह से कई टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज बन्द हो गई हैं, खराब हो गई हैं । मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह इन बातों पर ध्यान दे कर काम में सुधार करेंगे ।

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): Sir, the question is about the complaints, about the faulty functioning, whether the complaints are left unattended; that is the question. The number is given. (Interruptions). But let us remember that in Delhi there are 44 exchanges. The installed capacity is 2,11,000. The number of telephones working is about 1,85,000. That being the reason, the point is, for a telephone, on an average, it is less than one fault per month. That is the situation.

Sir, no telephone system anywhere in the world is perfect and can claim to be fault-free. Faults there will be. The question is how much time is taken to correct the phone, that is the only question. But, nothing is perfect. I will give you the figures.

Sir, in June—August, monsoon period when there was quite a lot of discussion here, we had reached the figure of complaints for 100 telephones, during April it was 68, May 73, June 72, July 84, August 73, and during September, it has come down to 68.

Now, the duration of the faults left unattended is of the order of 5.4 hours, 5.5 hours. Then it went up to 6.6, 8.8 and 7.6. It has come down to 5 hours now. This is the current position.



Sir, I will just explain to the House. What happens is if you ring up 198, we get a complaint. We make a Register. Then we check up whether it is a fault or a congestion in the exchange. It happens that if there is heavy rush coming in, of course, there will be no reply and we get an engaged tone. This is identified and even if it is identified as fault, then, an effort is made to find out where the fault has arisen, whether it is in the Exchange, or outside the exchange. This is done within 30 minutes time. This has got to be done within 30 minutes time. If the complaint relates to external area and if it comes to us after 7 O'Clock, then it cannot be attended to, and it will have to be carried over to the next day. This carried-over fault per day is of the order of 2,000 and it is being attended to by next day and very high priority is being given, since it is on an average 2,000 faults remaining unattended to and carried-over because it is for the external area and all that. This is a mechanical thing. This the Honourable Members will kindly understand. The point is that the duration of the fault in Delhi is not behind the target that is fixed, is to be reachable target and it is coming down. From 8.8, it has come down to 7.7. And from 84, the complaints came down to 68. From 100 faults it has come down to 42. Complaints have come down to 68 and actually identified has come down to 42. 42 per 100 per month is not a high figure and it is being handled. But still with all this, the carried over faults are around the area of 2,004. This is all I say. This is mechanical defect. This has to be kindly understood.

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has made it very clear, that absolute perfection is ruled out in making fault free the Telephonic Service and I agree with him. (Interruptions). But Sir, the way in which the complaints about Telephones are dealt with in Delhi is quite unsatisfactory. It is, Sir, not only my personal experience but all the Hon. Members share my experience, in this regard.

Sir, I will give an instance. From the beginning of last week of September 1980 until the end of first week of October, 1980 there was no day passed without making a complaint about my telephone. The usual reply we get is "Zaroor Dekhenge". Again, after one or two complaints I make a complaint and then somebody used to come to test the equipment and used to show it was restored. But the moment I started making use of it, it used to go out of order. Incidentally, during one of those days I happened to visit the hon. Minister in his residence for some work, I lodged a complaint through one of his PAs, who was kind enough to make a complaint on my behalf. But the result was the same later. Though I got my telephone instrument changed, the condition of my telephone is the same in the sense that whenever I try to make a couple of calls, it becomes dead. The latest explanation that they have started giving me is that the equipment has become old and obsolete in the exchange, and that is why total telephone system in Delhi has become ineffective. If this is due to the obsolescence of the equipment, have they got any plans for replacement and, if so, how soon it will be done?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: There are exchanges in the country elsewhere where the equipment have become over-aged and have got to be replaced. In Delhi although there are some old exchanges, they are not so old as to be replaced. Therefore, the question of replacement does not arise. With respect to this particular matter which Shri Krishna Murthy has raised, we could have handled it. I do not know what exactly is the position, but from what the Member says, the technicians attended to it, the telephone inspectors made their visit, they checked it and found it all right and later the instrument was changed. Well, this is something to be looked into. I will certainly look into the matter.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय  
टेलीफोन के मामले पर.....

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** देखिए 17 मिनट इस सवाल पर हो गये हैं । इस तरह से तो सारा वक्त एक ही सवाल पर जाया हो जाएगा, दूसरे सवाल को डिस्कस नहीं किया जा सकेगा ... (व्यवधान) .. आप ऐसा कीजिये, आधा घंटे की बहस के लिए लिख कर दे दीजिये ...

**श्री जगपाल सिंह :** छोटे शहरों के तो एक्सचेंज हमेशा ही बन्द रहते है ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** हाफ एन आवर डिस्कशन के लिए लिख कर दे दीजिये ।

#### **Rapeseed Oil as Gift from U.N.O./ F.A.O.**

\*82. **SHRI SUNIL MAITRA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 420 MT of rapeseed oil was given as a gift by UNO/FAO to India in early 1979;

(b) if so, when the above consignment reached this country; and

(c) how was it disposed of?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** (a): The World Food Programme (WFP) set up jointly by the UNO/FAO supplied about 420 M. T. of rapeseed oil as a gift to India during July—August, 1978.

(b) The consignment arrived at the Calcutta Port during July/August, 1978, as follows:—

Name of vessel	Quantity (M.T.)	Date of arrival
"STATE OF MAHARASHTRA"	232.762	29-6-78
"KIRIRIBILLI"	187.142	8-7-78
Total:	419.904	

(c) A loan of 425 M. T. of palmolein oil was taken from the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd. for meeting the urgent requirements of relief of flood victims in the country on a tonne to tonne replenishment basis. It was, therefore, decided to give 420 M.T. of W.F.P. oil to the S.T.C. towards the settlement of the outstanding loan.

**SHRI SUNIL MAITRA:** This is the usual cover-up story that I expected from this Ministry.

Is it a fact that since March, 1979, the Calcutta Port Trust authorities had been asking the Government of India to lift this stock of 420 metric tonnes of rapeseed oil received from the F.A.O. and stacked in the godowns of the Calcutta Port Trust?

Is it also a fact that in June, 1980, the Calcutta Port Trust wrote to the Ministry of Agriculture that if by September, 1980, the stock of this 420 metric tonnes of rapeseed oil was not lifted, it would be sold in public auction?

It is also not a fact that the appropriate authorities on behalf of the Government of India wrote to the Calcutta Port Trust authorities that after investigation they had found that a substantial part of the stock of rapeseed oil stacked in the godowns of the Calcutta Port Trust had already been pilfered, and there was no point in taking delivery of that stock?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO):** It is not correct that the whole of this oil was not lifted from the port. From June to July, 1980, he STC had already cleared 178 metric tonnes out of the total quantity of over 400 metric tonnes. I do not know if the Calcutta port authorities, after giving notice to the Government of India have auctioned this oil or not, but the fact remains that this oil was given to the STC by the Ministry of Agriculture in return for the palmolein oil that was taken from the STC for distribution in the drought affected

areas, and STC had agreed to take this quantity to clear that loan. The STC was reminded several times during the past one year and more that they should clear the quantity that remained there.

Another hitch in the way was that the port authorities did not clear this oil from the port earlier because they said that it was not fit for consumption. That matter lingered for a long time, and ultimately it was decided in consultation with the Health Ministry that this oil could be refined and used for soap-making and some other purposes, and not for human consumption. That is where the matter had been resting in the past, and further information I am trying to obtain from the STC to know the latest facts. Whatever information I can gather I have given to the House.

**SHRI SUNIL MAITRA:** The hon. Minister has admitted that the oil was landed in August/September, 1978 and that in 1980, out of 420 metric tonnes, only 178 metric tonnes were lifted by the STC. I want to know the reason for this unusual delay. It is because there are some interested persons in the Ministry of Agriculture or the STC who did not want that these 420 metric tonnes of rapeseed oil should go to the flood-affected people of the different States. Four hundred and twenty metric tonnes means 4,20,000 kg. That means, roughly if a family consists of four persons, monthly consumption of nearly more than one lakh of people was wasted. Was it because there were some interested persons who wanted to see, in connivance with the traders, that these 420 metric tonnes of rapeseed oil was not released in the market, otherwise the prevailing rate in the market would come down? Will the Minister get the investigation made, apportion the blame, pinpoint the responsibility and take severe action against the culprits?

**SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:** I have no hesitation in saying that if there is anything suspicious in the matter, we will hold an enquiry. But

from what information I have got, I would like to give the statement of events so far, if the hon. Member could be satisfied with what we have been trying to do.

The oil was received in July to August 1978. Then it was not this Government. In September, 1978, an agreement was signed and S.T.C. agreed to release Palmolive oil for flood victims. In November, Port Health Authorities rejected this World Food Programme oil as it contained colouring matter and it was not found fit for human consumption.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** What did it contain?

**SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:** Colouring matter. It must have been some toxic matter that they objected to. That was also during the previous regime.

During December, 1978, the Health Ministry relaxed conditions for colouring material. Then in February, 1979, the Port Health Officer informed that per oxide content had gone up in this. In March 1979 the Port Health Officer indicated that oil can be released for Vanaspati and Soap industry. In March 1979 Civil Supplies Department requested S.T.C. to lift and utilise this oil. In May 1979, that was again the same Government for which most of my friends on the other side were responsible. All this was going on during those days.

**SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA:** Because they were fighting.

**SHRI SUNIL MAITRA:** What has happened for the last ten months?

**SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:** In May, 1979, when we were not on these benches, S.T.C. was reminded to take delivery of this oil. In June—July 1979 S.T.C. agreed to take delivery of this 420 metric tonnes of oil on certificate that it will be refined before issue. Then in September last i.e. on 24th September, 1979, S.T.C. agreed to clear this oil within a week. That was again a different Government. On 14th



of November last year, Ministry of Health asked the Port Health Officer to clear WFP Oil as decided in July 1979. From 25th of June 1980 to July, 1980 i.e. after we took over, this Government was formed, it was only then that S.T.C. cleared 178 metric tonnes of this oil.

**श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण :** क्या बात है ?

**श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव :** क्या बात नहीं, जो हम ने कारगुजारी की है वह भी बुरी लगती है और आप की कारगुजारी सारी मैंने बताई है।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** 420 मीट्रिक टन था, कोई पहाड़ उठाना नहीं था।

**श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव :** अब वह 420 पहले की थी, हमारी नहीं थी। हमारे टाइम में 420 नहीं रही, 178 टन घट गई।

**SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE (Alluri):** I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the oil which was presented to this country by the U.N.O. and F.A.O., was bad oil or unusual for human consumption or was it found to be so later it reached India?

**SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:** I have stated that because of some colouring material, this was not declared fit for human consumption. Later on, after it had been stored for a long time, the toxic matter had also gone up, as reported.

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY:** In the light of the statement of the hon. Minister, I would like to ask one question. The whole thing was supplied by the United Nations Organisation and, as per the statement of the hon. Minister, the whole thing was not found fit for human consumption. Is the Government of India going to write to the U.N.O. as to why

this thing was sent to India which was not fit for human consumption? That is absolutely necessary.

**SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:** I have noted the suggestion. But the material supplied to us by World Food Council was absolutely free, as a gift, and, as was decided by the authorities then, it could be used for other purposes....

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY:** Are we such beggars that we cannot choose? Are we to get only a poisonous gift?

**SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:** Not only we are not beggars but our standards of food are higher as can be proved in this case that because of colouring material, a thing which was probably thought fit for human consumption by the advanced countries was not considered fit for human consumption here.

**वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान राजस्थान नहर परियोजना के लिये धनराशि का उपयोग किया जाना**

**\* 82 क. श्री कुम्भाराम शर्मा :** क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान सिंचाई परियोजना (राजस्थान नहर परियोजना) के लिये वर्ष 1979-80 के बजट में नियत की गई राशि में से 8 करोड़ रुपये की राशि का उपयोग नहीं किया जा सका।

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या उपरोक्त राशि उपयोग न किये जाने के कारण इस परियोजना को पूरा करने की निश्चित अवधि पर प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उक्त परियोजना को पूरा करने में कितना विलम्ब हो सकता है ?

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

(b) Mainly due to short supply of cement and coal. Coal is required for burning bricks for lining the canal.

(c) and (d). The set back in the schedule on account of non-utilisation of funds is not likely to affect the overall target date for completion if supply of coal and cement is stepped up according to requirements for which efforts are continuing.

**श्री कुंभाराम आर्य :** क्या यह सच नहीं है कि पहले रेक्स प्रस्तावित करने का काम नहर परियोजना विभाग किया करता था, उससे यह कार्य लेकर के राज्य उद्योग विभाग को दे दिया गया और इस कार्य को पहले रेलवे प्राथमिकता दिया करती थी, वह प्राथमिकता अब घटा दी गई है ।

**श्री जियाउर्रमान अंसारी :** यह बात सही है कि इरीगेशन प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिए जो प्रियारिटी है वह बहुत लो प्रियारिटी है । अभी बंगलोर में फिफथ स्टेट्स एग्रीकलचर मिनिस्टर्स की कान्फ्रेंस में भी इस बात को नोट किया गया था और उन्होंने यह सिफारिश की है और मांग की है कि इरीगेशन प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिए वही प्रियारिटी रखी जाए जो पावर के प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिये है डिफेंस एण्ड फूड प्रोजेक्ट के बाद । यह बात सही है कि प्रियारिटी कम होने की वजह से, बहुत नीची होने की वजह से, कोल की सप्लाई पर असर पड़ा है, जिसकी वजह से कोल नहीं पहुंच सका । जिसकी वजह से डिले हुआ है ।

**श्री कुंभाराम आर्य :** अध्यक्ष महोदय मंत्री महोदय मेरे प्रश्न का आधा जवाब दे पाए । मेरा कहना था कि जो नहर परियोजना विभाग पहले प्रस्तावित किया करता था, रेक्स के लिए वह अधिकार उससे छीन लिया गया और उद्योग विभाग को दे दिया गया और उद्योग विभाग को कोल की बहुत कम जरूरत पड़ती है, साल के अंदर केवल दो रेक्स जबकि प्रोजेक्ट्स के अंदर 96 रेक्स की जरूरत पड़ती है । उद्योग विभाग चाहे कितनी भी कोशिश करे तब भी नहर परियोजना के कोल की डिमांड को पूरा नहीं कर पाता है । इसलिए यह व्यवस्था फिर से उसी तरह से कायम की जाए जैसी पहले थी ।

**श्री जियाउर्रमान अंसारी :** प्रोजेक्ट्स के इम्प्लेमेंटेशन का काम सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का नहीं है, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का है । क्या अर्रेंजमेंट उन्होंने किया, पहले क्या था, क्या बेहतरी या भलाई समझ कर उन्होंने उस अर्रेंजमेंट को बदला यह तो वही जानें लेकिन माननीय सदस्य ने जो सजेशन दिया है उस पर गौर किया जा सकता है । में ऐसा महसूस करता हूं कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स इस पर गौर करेगी ।

**श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा :** राजस्थान कैनल भारत की एक बहुत बड़ी और महत्वपूर्ण प्रोजेक्ट है । 1979-80 में आठ करोड़ रूपया लैप्स हो गया । उसका क्या कारण था ? उसकी कोयले की जितनी जरूरत थी उसका कितना प्रतिशत आपने पूरा किया ? कम क्यों दिया । क्यों उसकी जरूरतों की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया ? राजस्थान सरकार की ओर से आपको बार बार रिमाइंडर भी भेजे गए और अलग अलग डेट्स को भेजे गये । क्यों नहीं आपने इस ओर ध्यान दिया और उसकी कोयले की मांग को पूरा किया ?

**श्री जियाउर्रमान खंसारी :** मैं पहले अर्ज कर चुका हूँ कि मेन प्रोबलम कोल और सिमेंट सप्लाई की वजह से पैदा हुई और आठ करोड़ रुपया युटिलाइज नहीं हो सका। कोल का मसला मेनली ट्रांसपोर्टेशन से ताल्लुक रखता है। मैं आप की जानकारी के लिए बता दूँ कि कुल उनकी रिक्वायरमेंट 96 रेक्स की थी लेकिन सिर्फ 9 रेक्स ही उनको 1979-80 में मिल सकी।

यह सही है कि रेक्स के एलोकेशन और ट्रांसपोर्टेशन बाटलनेक्स की वजह से ही मेनली यह खर्च नहीं हो सका।

#### Estimate of Export of Kharif Crop

\*84. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:  
SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether *Kharif* crop this year is going to touch an all time record;

(b) whether the country will soon be in a position to export foodgrains to other countries after meeting its own demands; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction in this regard and whether the targets of exports have been fixed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The preliminary tentative estimates based on the available information on rainfall and weather conditions and some preliminary reports on area under different crops indicate that production of foodgrains during the *kharif* season may touch an all-time high of 80 million tonnes as against the earlier peak level of 78.1 million tonnes.

(b) and (c). Keeping in view the availability and internal demand, limited quantities of cereals are being allowed to be exported under varied

arrangements—cash basis, barter basis and commodity loan basis. Besides export of basmati rice, which is already on Open General Licence (OG L-3), Government has decided to allow export of 10 lakh tonnes of rice and 89 thousand tonnes of barley during 1980-81.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Arising out of the answer to Qn. No. 38—that was on the 17th—and to this question, i.e. No. 84, it is clear that the agricultural output—50 per cent of which is contributed by small farmers—is dependent on the vagaries of the monsoon, and 40 per cent of our people are going under-nourished because of lack of cereals and pulses. I would like to know what is the size of the buffer stock at the moment and what is the buffer stock going to be after harvesting, what is the effect going to be on the public distribution system and what are the incentives that are going to be given to increase production so as to keep the buffer stock high.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO): It is a well established fact that the agricultural production in this country as well as in any other country depends upon whether more than anything else.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Here, we are wholly dependent on rainfall; there, they are not.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: You have made a discovery, I think, Mr. Bosu; you have made a new discovery!

As regards the buffer stock, we have around 12 million tons at the moment or slightly more than that.

AN HON. MEMBER: How much rice and how much wheat?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Mostly rice and a smaller quantity of wheat.

At present, the procurement of paddy is proceeding very well according to expectations and it is much better than the record crop the year before last; particularly in Punjab and Haryana, they are doing very well. We hope to go up to the level of the buffer stock that we have decided to maintain—from 15 to 20 million tonnes. The incentives that are being provided for increasing production have been discussed and the House has been informed several times. [The main incentive for a farmer is remunerative price and an assurance that all his produce will be purchased by the Government, particularly the foodgrains and certain other items for which the Agricultural Prices Commission recommends minimum support prices. We are trying to supply seeds, fertilisers, pesticides and other things at subsidised rates, and Government is undergoing huge losses on that account. Even electricity and irrigation are subsidised for farmers.]

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** What is the net irrigated area percentage—24 or 26?

**SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:** It is increasing every day, Mr. Bosu. We are providing irrigation at a very fast rate. We have already covered about 55 million hectares out of the total cultivable area of 170 million hectares. This is a very high rate compared to other countries, and we want to add every year about 2.5 million hectares more under irrigation. Roughly, it is 50 per cent from surface water and roughly about 50 per cent from ground water. Irrigation is another very important input which Government is trying to provide at a very fast rate and at a cheap rate.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I think, we are taking measures to save the land from salinity as well as from erosion at the same time.

**SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:** Yes, Sir. There are various program-

mes for stopping erosion, then for afforestation, social forestry and other things and then to augment the income of the farmers by various other means, under SFDA, DPAP and IRD programmes. That is also an incentive for farmers for better production and cultivation.

**SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:** Since most of the price rise in the country has been attributed to the rising prices of petroleum products, I would like to know, arising from the Minister's reply to part (b) of the question—cash basis, barter basis and commodity loan basis—whether Government is proposing to take up, on a barter basis, export of cereals, pulses and foodgrains for crude oil when the Soviet Leader, Mr. Brezhnev, comes to India in a week's time.

**SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:** Yes, Sir. We are supplying rice to the Soviet Union in return for crude and other petroleum products, and wherever we feel that it is in the country's interests to import certain necessities, we will do it; certainly we have some surplus in foodgrains, and we like to barter. But there is also export on commercial basis. Fortunately, we are surplus in rice and we are in a comfortable position.

**SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:** Keeping in view the scarcity conditions prevailing in various parts of the country and also the non-too-happy prospects of the current rabi crops due to lack of winter rains so far, I would like to know whether Government would utilise the increased availability of foodgrains due to bumper kharif crops to build and augment further the buffer stocks in order to meet the needs of any future food shortages rather than to export the marketable surpluses.

**SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:** We are very conscious of the domestic requirements. Anything that is exported is after fully estimating our own requirements and providing



against any emergency. We think that the buffer stock of twenty million tonnes is sufficient for that purpose which we want to maintain.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Sir, the hon. Minister had been waxing eloquent. In fact, all empty vessels sound much. China having a cultivable land which is much lower area than yours have been producing more than 200 per cent high-yield in cereals, in foodgrains. Year before last the foodgrains production was 340 million tonnes while you are struggling to reach 150 million tonnes. Would the hon. Minister kindly tell us if he has ever heard or known or has been told by his brilliant officials sitting in Krishi Bhavan that without additional application of fertilisers and water, through genetic control and by making wheat flowering (paddy and wheat) sterile by application of arsenic etc., their production could be increased upto 30 per cent. Has he heard of that? Are they applying the same thing here or are they in perpetual darkness as they had been in the last thirtythree years? (*Interruptions*) I want a reply to this.

**SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:** I would very much like to talk about our own country in this House. Mr. Bosu seems to be very fond of talking more about out side countries than our own. But, I would certainly appreciate if Mr. Bosu also knows more about our country and the progress that we have made in agriculture and the admiration that we have received from other countries including the one which Mr. Bosu has mentioned. I am not going into details of what has been happening in other countries. But, I can assure Mr. Bosu that we know what is happening in other countries also. Our agricultural scientists have achieved very good results. They are being appreciated and even followed by other countries and even by some of the advanced countries.

Whatever production level China has achieved is not only through the

genetic research but also through intensive cultivation and the increased use of fertilisers of all kinds.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** We use sixty per cent of organic manures and 40 per cent of the chemical fertilisers. (*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** Next Question.

### **Low procurement of Paddy in Punjab and Haryana**

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\*85. **SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH:**

**SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the procurement of paddy in Punjab and Haryana has been very low this season;

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that the farmers had to sell their products at lower prices to the traders due to the delay in declaring the official procurement price; and

(d) if so, the details and reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** (a) and (b) No, Sir. In fact, procurement of paddy has been higher by 56 per cent in Punjab and 66 per cent in Haryana during the current season when compared to the corresponding period last year.

(c) and (d) Elaborate arrangements have been made by the Food Corporation of India and the State Governments and according to the reports received by the Central Government, procurement of paddy is going on in full swing. However, it is possible that before the announcement of the support price, some quantities might have been sold at rates lower than those prescribed by Government for the current season.

श्री सूर्य नारायण सिंह: मंत्री महोदय ने इस बात का संतोषजनक उत्तर नहीं दिया है कि सपोर्ट प्राइस की घोषणा देर से क्यों की गई है। सपोर्ट प्राइस की घोषणा में विलम्ब की वजह से वहां के मार्जिनल फार्मर्स, स्माल फार्मर्स और मिडल फार्मर्स को अपना माल डिस्ट्रेस सेल में बेचना पड़ा है, जिससे उनको काफी नुकसान हुआ है। क्या यह सही नहीं है कि जमाखोरों और सरकारी अधिकारियों की मिली-भगत की वजह से इस घोषणा में विलम्ब हुआ है और इससे वहां के किसानों को काफी नुकसान उठाना पड़ा है ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): We did our best to announce the minimum support price for kharif season as soon as possible but there is no doubt that some quantity of paddy started arriving in the market before the support price could be announced. But the support price that was decided last year was still in force and if the farmers had to sell for anything less than last year's support price—which happened in many cases as we received complaints—that could not be controlled by the Central Government. It should have been purchased also by the State Government at the level of prices fixed for last year but the quantities received in the market before the support price was announced were negligible. Moreover, farmers knew that support prices are going to be announced within a week or so and they could easily hold their stocks for a week to ten days even if the State governments did not come to their help. But whatever has happened will not be allowed to be repeated in future and we will see to it that the support prices are announced sufficiently in advance of the harvesting season in future.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister kindly state what was the procurement in the first month of the paddy coming to the market and what was the procurement successively and whether it is also a fact that the first arrivals are from the poor peasants?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: I am not in a position to give figures of week to week arrivals. The arrivals in the mandis have been very heavy and the actual procurement up to 19th of this month has been more than double for the same period's procurement last year which shows that most of the paddy produced has started coming after the procurement was started by Food Corporation of India and the State agencies at the price that was fixed this year. There was very little quantity that arrived in the mandis before the announcement of the support price. I agree this was mostly procured by traders who have made some profit on it.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: I would like to know if he knows that in Punjab the price fixed by him was not paid to the farmers on two accounts. Firstly, on account of the extra moisture; and secondly on account of the quality. FCI did not pay Rs. 105/- but paid much less and for quite some time that paddy was not procured. May I know if he received such complaints and what action was taken by the government?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: The price fixed for paddy was quite remunerative. It was Rs. 5/- more than the recommendation of the Agricultural Prices Commission. In view of that, and the fact that FCI has been suffering some losses on account of paddy being damaged in storage, due to excess moisture, the conditions were slightly tightened. In the previous year it was a moisture content of up to 20 per cent. which was allowed. But this year, it has been reduced to 18 per cent. On that account there was some cut on the price which was imposed by the F.C.I. But after receiving complaints from certain areas

including from Punjab and Haryana and other States, we reverted back to the same condition that was fixed for last year and moisture content of up to 20 per cent was also allowed and after that there have been no complaints.]

### Alternative Accommodation for the Uprooted persons in Delhi

\*86. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 50,000 "jhuggis" were allowed to be built in Raghbir Nagar, Bapu Dham, Gobindpuri, Kalkaji and Minto Road areas in Delhi and then they were later pulled down, without providing alternate shelter to about 2 lakh people; and

(b) if so, the officers found guilty; action taken against them and steps being taken to provide alternate shelter to the uprooted persons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) No, Sir. The Delhi Development Authority has reported that only recent attempts to squat on lands in Raghbir Nagar and Bapu Dham areas were foiled by timely action.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली में कुछ महीनों से सरकारी ज़मीनों पर, डी० डी० ए० की ज़मीनों पर बड़े पैमाने पर अवैध निर्माण हो रहे हैं, कहीं व्यायामशाला बन रही है, कहीं स्कूल के नाम पर ज़मीन को घेरने की कोशिश हो रही है। मेरे पास उदाहरण हैं, मैं सदन के सामने रख सकता हूँ। दुर्भाग्य की बात यह है कि ये अवैध निर्माण बहुत से मामलों में स्व० संजय गांधी के नाम को लेकर हो रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जानकारी है और क्या इस तरह के आदेश दे दिए गये हैं कि किसी भी क्षेत्र में अवैध निर्माण हो, तो उसको रोका जाए ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ तक श्री संजय गांधी के नाम को लेकर कोई अवैध निर्माण हो रहा है, तो उसकी सूचना हमारे पास नहीं है और यह बिल्कुल गलत है। जहाँ तक इस प्रश्न का ताल्लुक है, जिसको सम्माननीय अटल जी ने पूछा है, यह चार एरियाज़ के मुताल्लिक है—रघुबीर नगर, बापूधाम, गोविन्द पुरी (कालकाजी) और मिण्टो रोड। यह एक स्पेसिफिक क्वेश्चन है, जिसके बारे में अभी उपमन्त्री जी ने बताया है।

रघुबीर नगर में सितम्बर-अक्तूबर के महीने में जबरदस्ती कब्जा करने के सिलसिले में वहाँ सिर्फ बांस और सिकड़ी लगाई गई थी, जिसका डी० डी० ए० ने टाइमली ऐक्शन लिया और उसे विफल कर दिया गया। जहाँ तक बापूधाम की बात है, बापूधाम में दो सौ पुरानी झुगियाँ हैं, जिनको अभी डिस्टर्ब नहीं किया है, वे अभी बरकरार हैं और इस लिए कोई वैकल्पिक आवास की व्यवस्था करने का प्रश्न नहीं है। जहाँ तक मिण्टो रोड की बात है, वहाँ भी पांच हजार के लगभग पुरानी झुगियाँ-झोपड़ियाँ हैं, जिन्हें अभी हँटाया नहीं गया है और कोई वैकल्पिक स्थान देने का प्रश्न नहीं है। आप का सवाल सीधे तौर पर इन विषयों पर था, जिसका मैंने उत्तर दे दिया है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, मेरे पास जानकारी है और मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि उन्हें पता नहीं है। मैं उदाहरण देना चाहूँगा—टैगोर गार्डन में विशाल सिनेमा के सामने डी० डी० ए० की भूमि है और जिस पर स्व० श्री संजय गांधी के नाम से एक व्यायामशाला बनाई गई है, जो कि अवैध है, ज़मीन डी० डी० ए० की है और उसे व्यायामशाला का नाम दे दिया गया है और

सरकारी मशीनरी उसको हटाने में संकोच कर रही है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह नीति स्पष्ट की जाएगी कि ऐसे अवैध निर्माण के मामलों में स्व० संजय गांधी के नाम को घसीटने की कोशिश न की जाए और अगर उनका नाम होगा तो भी अवैध निर्माण की इजाजत नहीं दी जाएगी ?

**श्री भोष्म नारायण सिंह :** मैंने पहले ही कहा है कि माननीय सदस्य श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी की सूचना गलत है कि कोई स्वर्गीय संजय गांधी जी के नाम पर इन चारों एरिया में अवैध निर्माण करा रहे हैं। हमारे पास ऐसी कोई जानकारी अभी तक नहीं है। इसलिए कार्यवाही का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता.. (व्यवधान) ...

जहां तक अवैध रूप से किसी ज़मीन पर कब्ज़ा करने की बात है, गृह मंत्रालय ने डी० डी० ए० को स्पेसिफिक इंस्ट्रक्शन्ज़ दी है, उस के मुताबिक डी० डी० ए० के लोगों ने बैठक बुलाई है, एक स्क्वैड बनाया है, जिस से कि ज़मीन पर कोई अवैध कब्ज़ा न हो और अवैध रूप से निर्माण न हो सके .... (व्यवधान) .....

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### D.D.A's HUDCO AND Self-financing Scheme

\*83. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that DDA's HUDCO scheme under which persons were registered more than a year ago is still a non-starter and the pace of the construction of flats under the Self-financing Scheme is dismal and in most cases it is not possible for the

Authority to make allotment within three years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the DDA has taken up certain schemes which are primarily not its responsibility;

(c) if so, the particulars of such schemes taken up by the DDA; and

(d) the reasons for taking up these schemes at the expense of the housing schemes for various income groups?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) No, Sir. Under the Registration Scheme of the new pattern 1979, the DDA have already announced the release of over 1500 flats and another about 10,000 are under different stages of construction. Under the three Self Financing schemes of the DDA, 3,386 flats have already been allotted and another 1,642 have been announced for release.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

### Supply of Wheat to Tamil Nadu

\*87. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by Government for regular monthly supply of required quantity of wheat to Tamil Nadu so that the roller-floor mills are not allowed to close down frequently for want of wheat; and

(b) the quantum of demand and supply of wheat for Tamil Nadu during the past six months?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) The Food Corporation of India are holding adequate stocks of wheat for supply to the Roller Flour Mills against allotments;



(b) Against the demand of 390.00 thousand tonnes for the roller flour mills, the Government of Tamil Nadu were allotted 287.78 thousand tonnes wheat during May 1980 to October, 1980, and upto October, 1980 163.9 thousand tonnes of wheat have been lifted by the mills.

#### **Minorities Commission recommendations regarding Text Books**

\*88. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minorities Commission has made any suggestion as regards replacement in schools and colleges of text books which tend to instil in young minds feelings of animosity between communities by text books which encourage feelings of equality and brotherhood between members of all communities;

(b) if so, whether the recommendation has been examined by Government; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by Government to implement the recommendation?

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

(c) In addition to NCERT's continuing programme of comprehensive review of selected school text books, a review of text-books in History and Languages in Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh has been undertaken. It is also proposed to undertake a systematic review of all school text-books from the national integration angle. The procedural details are being worked out.

As regards books in colleges, the UGC has been asked to examine the recommendation and take appropriate action to implement it.

#### **Quality of Wheat despatched from Punjab to Kerala**

\*89. SHRI V. S. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that 29 wagons of wheat sent to Kerala from Punjab by the FCI were of extremely poor quality and unfit for human consumption;

(b) whether it is also a fact that another 33 wagons of wheat have not reached Kerala at all; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) to (c). Out of a special of 62 wagons despatched from Talwandi Bhai in Punjab to Olavakote in Kerala, only 50 wagons have reached various destinations and have been unloaded upto 18-11-1980. Out of these, according to reports received so far, 8,242 bags were found to be containing wheat unfit for human consumption. The remaining wagons are expected to reach shortly. On receipt of the balance wagons, the actual number of bags containing damaged wheat will be assessed. Disciplinary action is being taken against the staff responsible for despatch of damaged wheat in this Special.

#### **Cross Bar Exchange facilities in India**

\*90. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to go in for large scale introduction of cross bar exchanges in the country;

(b) whether the performance of this system vis-a-vis other systems in this country and other countries has been assessed; and

(c) if so, with what results and the details thereof?

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

(a) Nearly 100 large crossbar exchanges with a total capacity of about 5.5 lakh lines are already working in the country.

Additional crossbar exchanges are planned to be installed both from indigenous production and by import to meet the growing demands for telephone connections.

(b) This is being done continuously.

(c) There are three major telephone exchange systems in use in the country today namely the manual, strowger and crossbar. Among the three, crossbar system is the more modern and offers several desirable facilities. The performance of crossbar system has been found to be superior to the other two systems. Crossbar exchanges are working in large numbers in other countries including advance countries like the U.S.A. and Japan and a large number of crossbar lines are still being added each year to their existing exchanges.

#### **Production, Demand and Price of Sugar**

\*91. **SHRI K. KUNHAMBUR:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the total production of sugar during last year and the total demand during that period; and

(b) the details regarding the price of open sale of sugar during the last three years?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** (a) The sugar production during 1979-80 season was 38.59 lakh tonnes. The demand for sugar varies from time to time in accordance with the prices and availability of sugar together with

price and availability of other sweetening agents namely gur and khand-sari on different occasions. The total off-take of sugar for internal consumption during 1979-80 season was about 5 lakh tonnes.

(b) The month end wholesale sugar prices for the free sale in the important markets of the country during the last three sugar years namely 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 are shown in the statement laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1407/80].

#### **ग्राम पंचायतों के चुनाव और लोक- तांत्रिक संस्थाओं को मजबूत करने के बारे में मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त**

\*92. **श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा :** क्या ग्रामीण पुर्ननिर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्राम पंचायतों, पंचायत समितियों और जिला परिषदों के लिए चुनाव गत कई वर्षों से नहीं कराये गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इन लोकतांत्रिक संस्थाओं को मजबूत करने और सक्रिय बनाने के लिए सभी राज्यों को कुछ मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त जारी करने का है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है?

**कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) :** (क) से (घ). अधिकांश राज्यों तथा केन्द्रशासित क्षेत्रों में ग्राम पंचायतों, पंचायत समितियों और जिला परिषदों के चुनाव आमतौर पर निर्धारित समय पर हुए हैं।

सभी राज्यों में पंचायती राज को स्वीकृत नीति मान लिया गया है तथा पंचायती राज निकायों को वित्तीय संसाधनों के हस्तान्तरण के साथ-साथ कई शक्तियां तथा कार्य सौंपे गए हैं ताकि वे इन कार्यों को कारगर रूप से पूरा कर सकें। राज्य सरकारें इन संस्थाओं के लाभप्रद विकास को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए सामान्यतः यथोचित ध्यान दे रही हैं। केन्द्रीय कृषि मंत्री ने पंचायती राज संस्थाओं को मजबूत बनाने की आवश्यकता पर बल देते हुए हाल ही में मुख्य मंत्रियों को पत्र लिखा है और उनसे अनुरोध किया है कि वे अपने राज्यों में चुनाव, जहां कहीं भी होते रहते हों करावें। केन्द्रीय सरकार का राज्यों को कोई अन्य मार्गदर्शक सिद्धान्त जारी करने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

#### **Launching of National Rural Employment Programme**

\*93. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN-  
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) when the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) was proposed to be launched;

(b) whether the programme has been launched and if not, the reasons for delay in its launching; and

(c) when the programme is now expected to be launched?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) to (c). The National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) has replaced the Food for Work Programme and is already in operation. Releases of foodgrains as also of cash funds have been made to the State Government/Union Territories under the Programme.

#### **Utilisation of capacity of storage under National Grid of Rural Godowns**

\*94. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) what storage capacity has been created (State-wise) under the Scheme for establishing National Grid of Rural Godowns for storage of agricultural produce since 1979 and the cost incurred thereon; and

(b) the extent of monthly utilization of this storage capacity from November, 1979 to October, 1980?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) No storage capacity has so far been created under the scheme for establishment of a National Grid of Rural Godowns. Proposals for creation of storage capacity of 37,000 M. tonnes in Uttar Pradesh and 10,000 M. Tonnes in Andhra Pradesh have so far been approved. First instalment of the Central share of subsidy amounting to Rs. 12.87 lakhs in case of Uttar Pradesh and Rs. 3.125 lakhs in case of Andhra Pradesh has been sanctioned.

(b) The question does not arise

**गन्ने का कम मूल्य**

\*95. श्री फूल चन्द्र वर्मा :

**श्री-अमर राय प्रधान :**

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गन्ना उत्पादकों को दिया जा रहा मूल्य बहुत कम है और इससे निरुत्साहित होकर उन्होंने अन्य फसलों उगाना शुरू कर दिया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस समय चीनी और गन्ने के मूल्यों में कोई तालमेल नहीं है जिसके फलस्वरूप चीनी के मूल्य में अत्यधिक वृद्धि हो रही है जबकि गन्ने का मूल्य बहुत कम रहा है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि गन्ना उत्पादक ने गन्ने के लिए 30 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के मूल्य की मांग की है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित नीति क्या है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) से (घ). एक विवरण सभा के पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

#### विवरण

केन्द्रीय सरकार जो गन्ना चीनी कारखानों को सप्लाई किया जाता है, उसका केवल सांविधिक न्यूनतम मूल्य निर्धारित करती है । कारखाने गन्ना उत्पादकों को अधिक मूल्य देने में स्वतंत्र है । खंडसारी और गुड़ जैसे अन्य स्वीटनिंग तत्वों के उत्पादक, जोकि सामान्यतया उत्पादित गन्ने का 58 प्रतिशत इस्तेमाल करते हैं, वे अपनी मर्जी के मूल्य दे रहे हैं ।

इस मौसम के दौरान इस आशय की कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है कि गन्ने के उत्पादकों में गन्ने के कम मूल्य होने के कारण अन्य फसलों की बुवाई शुरू कर दी है । इसके विपरीत गत मौसम के दौरान विभिन्न स्वीटनिंग तत्वों के उत्पादकों द्वारा गन्ने के प्रतिपध्दतिक मूल्य दिए गए थे जिसके फलस्वरूप बहुत से मामलों में चीनी के कारखानों की बजाय गन्ना अन्य यूनिटों को बेचा गया था अनुमान है कि वास्तव में वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान गन्ने का उत्पादन जोकि 1979-80 के वर्ष में 1280 लाख मीटरी टन था, बढ़कर 1500—

1550 (अनुमानित) लाख मीटरी टन हो गया । इसका यह अभिप्राय हुआ कि गत वर्ष की तुलना में गन्ने के उत्पादन में लगभग 20 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है । जहां तक गन्ने के सांविधिक न्यूनतम मूल्य और लेबी चीनी के मूल्य के बीच सम्बद्धता कायम करने का सम्बन्ध है, लेबी चीनी और खुले बाजार की चीनी की बिक्री से हुई समूची आय के आधार की बजाय इस वर्ष निकासी मूल्य का हिसाब गन्ने के सांविधिक न्यूनतम मूल्य के आधार पर लगाया गया है । इससे चीनी मिलों को चीनी के खुले बाजार में बिक्री मूल्यों के अपने मूल्यांकन के आधार पर गन्ने के वास्तविक मूल्य देने में लोच्यता प्राप्त हुई है । ऐसी रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई है कि कुछ राज्यों के गन्ना उत्पादक 20/- रुपये से 30/- रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के रेंज में मूल्य प्राप्त करने के लिए आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं । तथापि, क्योंकि सरकार केवल न्यूनतम मूल्य निर्धारित करती है और कारखाने तथा स्वीटनिंग तत्वों के अन्य उत्पादक कोई भी अधिक उचित मूल्य देने में स्वतंत्र है, इस समस्या के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कोई विशेष कार्यवाई करने का प्रश्न दिखाई नहीं देता । वास्तव में रिपोर्ट से पता चलता है कि पंजाब, हरियाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, आदि जैसे अधिकांश राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों ने सभी तथ्यों और पैरामीटरों को ध्यान में रखने के बाद यह परामर्श दिया है कि गन्ने का वास्तविक मूल्य 20/- रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के आस-पास दिया जाए जोकि गन्ना उत्पादकों के लिए सभी दृष्टिकोण से आकर्षक और लाभकारी मूल्य है ।

राजस्थान के कुछ जिलों में सिंचाई के लिए जल उपलब्ध न होना

\* 95-क. श्री बोलत राम सारण : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या गंगानहर, भाखड़ा, राजस्थान नहर और चम्बल नहरों से किसानों को सिंचाई के लिये पानी नहीं मिल रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने किसानों को यह सलाह दी है कि वे गेहूं आदि न बोयें क्योंकि उसके लिये पर्याप्त जल की आवश्यकता होती है और यह कहा है कि वे चना, सरसों आदि की फसल बोयें क्योंकि उसके लिये कम पानी की आवश्यकता होती है और इसके साथ ही उन्हें तालाबों में पानी इकट्ठा करने की सलाह भी दी है;

(घ) क्या इससे किसानों में भय उत्पन्न हो गया है; उनकी सारी खरीफ की फसल मारी गई है और अब उन्हें रबी की फसल अच्छी होने की भी आशा नहीं है; और

(ङ) इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर रहमान अंसारी) : (क) से (ङ): किसानों को गंगा, भाखड़ा और राजस्थान नहरों से पानी मिल रहा है, लेकिन चूंकि भाखड़ा और पोंग दोनों जलाशयों में पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में कम मात्रा में पानी उपलब्ध है, इसलिए सभी भागीदार राज्यों को सिंचाई की सप्लाई के वितरण पर प्रभाव पड़ा है। चम्बल नहर के मामले में भी, राजस्थान सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि सिंचाई के लिए जल की कमी है।

सिंचाई के लिए जल की कमी को देखते हुए, राजस्थान सरकार ने किसानों को सलाह दी है कि वे ऐसी फसलें बोएं, जिनके लिए आम तौर पर बोई जाने वाली फसलों की तुलना में कम पानी की जरूरत होती है। राजस्थान सरकार से ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है कि इसके कारण किसानों में घबराहट है। जहां तक खरीफ की फसलों का सम्बन्ध है, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस वर्ष सितम्बर के महीने में खरीफ की खड़ी फसलों के लिए भाखड़ा जलाशय से 15 दिन की अवधि के लिए सिंचाई

के लिए अतिरिक्त जल छोड़े जाने के प्रबन्ध किए थे। जहां तक रबी के मौसम का सम्बन्ध है, इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं कि राजस्थान को जल का उसका उपयुक्त हिस्सा प्राप्त हो। जहां तक चम्बल नहर का सम्बन्ध है, खरीफ की सारी फसल के मारे जाने की सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है और आशा है कि रबी की फसल अच्छी होगी।

मध्य प्रदेश को बी गई लेवी की चीनी

\* 96. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश को केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा जुलाई, 1980 से लेकर अक्टूबर, 1980 तक लेवी की कितनी चीनी आवंटित की गई है; और

(ख) भारतीय खाद्य निगम तथा दूसरे स्रोतों से कितनी चीनी सप्लाई हुई थी और मध्य प्रदेश में उपभोक्ताओं को कितनी चीनी वितरित की गई है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश को जुलाई से अक्टूबर, 1980 तक 83,385.6 मीटरी टन लेवी चीनी आवंटित की गई थी और इसके प्रति उसी अवधि के दौरान भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को 86,495 मीटरी टन की मात्रा सप्लाई की थी। उक्त महीनों के दौरान आवंटित मात्रा से अतिरिक्त मात्रा पिछले महीनों के पिछले वच्चे स्टॉक में से थी।

2. केवल भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने ही मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को लेवी चीनी सप्लाई की थी। उचित दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से उपभोक्ताओं को लेवी चीनी का वितरण करने की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकार की होती है और मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा वितरित की गई मात्रा के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।



### Foodgrains allotted under Food for Work Programme

\*97. SHRI NIREN GHOSH:

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of foodgrains allotted to the States for Food-for-Work Programme during the current year, State-wise and month-wise;

(b) quantity of foodgrains actually supplied to the States for the above-mentioned programme, State-wise and month-wise; and

(c) what is the demand of the States, State-wise and month-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) A statement indicating the quantity of foodgrains allocated/released to different States/Union Territories for Food for Work Programme (now Rural Employment) during the current year—State-wise is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See No. LT-1408/80*]. So far two allocations have been made; one in the month of April and the other in October.

(b) According to the information available, a total quantity of around 9.12 lakh tonnes has been supplied till the end of August, 1980. State-wise statement is laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1408/80*].

(c) A statement indicating the demands received from the States/Union Territories for foodgrains under the programme is placed on the Table of the House.

### News-item captioned "DDA Flouts Master Plan for 3 Star Hotel"

\*98. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-

item published in *Indian Express* dated the 30th October, 1980 "DDA Flouts Master Plan for 3 Star Hotel"; and

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

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

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

### Statement

The main allegations made in the news item are dealt with below:—

1. The DDA in direct contravention of capital's Master Plan have amended the Zonal Plan of the Vasant Lok Complex in Vasant Vihar:

According to Regulation 3(1)(c) of the Hotels, Boarding Houses Guest Houses, Hostels, Lodging Houses and Motels (Building Standards) Regulations, 1977, Hotels are permitted inter-alia within areas shown in the Zonal Development Plans for Community Centres. As the site auctioned is situated in Vasant Lok Community Centre there has been no contravention of the Master Plan. The draft Zonal Development Plan for this area has however not yet been finalised.

2. The Economic viability of the plot.

The DDA had fixed a reserve price of Rs. 1 crore which had been worked out on the basis of the total economics of the scheme. Under the scheme for large scale acquisition, development and disposal of land in Delhi, commercial sites are to be disposed of by auction. In the present case, auction was held and the highest bid offered was Rs. 1.82 crores.

3. The plot is not enough to provide the requisite infrastructure

necessary for a 3-Star Hotel and DDA have agreed to lease out little over half an acre of the surrounding green belt for decorative purposes to the Hotel.

It is true that an area of 1250 sq. metres plinth area has been earmarked for the hotel. The DDA considers this sufficient for a 3-Star Hotel with 100 rooms.

Out of the green area surrounding, the Vasant Lok Community Centre, an area of about 2500 sq. metres adjacent to the hotel plot has been used on a licence basis for land scaping and a small swimming pool. A swimming pool is a permissible use in a green area. Thus there has been no flouting in any rules and regulations.

**4. Hotel is an Industrial Undertaking and hence industrial speculation in residential and green belt areas has been provided.**

As per said Regulations of 1977, Hotel is a commercial activity and Hotel is not considered as an industrial activity.

### **Drought in Karnataka**

\*99. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:  
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that serious drought situation has been prevailing in Karnataka State; and

(b) if so, the long and short term measures taken by Centre and State Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) According to the memorandum received from the Government of Karnataka in October, 1980, ten districts viz., Bijapur, Kolar, Raichur, Mandya, Mysore, Bangalore, Bidar, Gulbarga, Tumkur, and Chitradurga

have been affected fully and five districts viz. Belgaum, Dharwar, Bellary, Hassan and Chickmagalur have been affected partly by drought during the Kharif 1980-81.

(b) The Government of Karnataka have been taken the following short term and long term measures to meet the drought situation:—

(i) Suitable contingency plans for the drought affected areas were drawn up for taking up alternative crops;

(ii) Under Special component plan and tribal sub-plan, directions have been issued to provide seeds, fertilizers, plant protection chemicals, implements and bullocks free of cost to the identified farmers;

(iii) Arrangements for drinking water supplies have been made in areas where difficulties are felt,

(iv) Relief works to provide employment to agricultural workers have been taken up.

(v) Soil and water conservation and afforestation works in the affected districts have been taken up;

(vi) Extension of irrigation facilities in the drought affected areas by major, medium and minor irrigation including the ground water exploitation is being accelerated.

(vii) The State Government have sought Central assistance for acceleration of works like minor irrigation work, laying interior roads, soil conservation works and afforestation within the Plan priorities in the areas severely affected by drought.

The Central Government will extend financial assistance after the visit of a Central Team which will go to the State shortly. As a long term measure, the Central Government is already assisting the State Government with the financial assistance in implementing the Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP).

### Grain Storage Plan

\*100. SHRI B. V. DESAI:  
SHRI JANARDHANA  
POOJARY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have started a massive grain storage plan;

(b) if so, whether this grain storage plan is being implemented with the financial aid and help of the World Bank;

(c) the places where these grain storages are being planned;

(d) how many of them will be set up in Karnataka State;

(e) whether only new grain storage will be set up or existing one will be expanded; and

(f) by what time these storages are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) and (b). A project for building additional foodgrains storage capacity of 35.75 lakh tonnes with the financial assistance of World Bank has been undertaken by the Food Corporation of India.

(c), (d) and (f). In accordance with the project agreement, the buffer storage capacity was planned at various centres in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, and was scheduled to be completed by the end of 1981. While the project was being implemented the need for the review of the project content has arisen in view of the difficulties in the availability of land, non-availability of railway siding facilities, cost escalation etc. Accordingly, the project and revised date

of completion are now in the process of being reviewed. The proposal of the Food Corporation in regard to the revised capacity/locations as also the revised schedule of completion will be firmed up only after consultations with the World Bank and consideration and approval of the Government of India.

(e) The bulk of the additional capacity would be in the new storage complexes/centres and a small portion would be in the existing complexes

### बागबानी विभाग में धनराशियों की दुर्विनियोग

801. श्री नन्द किशोर शर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के बागबानी विभाग के लेखों में धन राशियों के दुर्विनियोग की जानकारी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या मामले में अविलम्ब जांच के आदेश दिए जायेंगे ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक और क्या जांच प्रतिवेदन सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह):

(क) से (ग) : दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि उसके उद्यान विभाग के लेखा के दुर्विनियोजन का एक मामला उसके ध्यान में आया है और क्षति को वसूल करने के लिए तुरन्त उचित कार्रवाई की गई थी। पुलिस विभाग इस मामले में जांच कर रहा है। दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने आगे यह सूचित किया है कि जांच जो हो रही है, उसके पूरा होते ही आवश्यक कार्रवाई की जायेगी।



**News-item captioned "Ration Ki Chini Men Black"**

802. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards a news-item under the caption "Ration Ki Chini Men Black" appearing in "Vyapar Bharati" of the 25th October, 1980; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Government have seen the news-item referred to in the Question, but have no direct knowledge about the correctness of the report in which the Minister of Food and Supplies of Uttar Pradesh Government is reported to have told the newsmen that 95 per cent of the sugar earmarked for distribution in the rural areas of the State is sold in the black market to the halwais. However the Central Government has already issued directions to the State Government to streamline their public distribution system to eliminate the chances of malpractices in the distribution of levy sugar and also to strictly enforce the various control measures under law to check hoarding and black-marketing in sugar.

**Branch Post Office and Public Call Office Services in Village Khajuri, Bihar**

803. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to open a new Branch Post Office in village Khajuri of Madhubani Block elevating Bisfe to sub-post Office and opening Public Call Offices there; opening PCO at Parsouni connected with Madhubani Exchange Office connecting Shaharghat PCO to its district head-quarters at Madhubani

directly via Banipatti, opening sub-exchange for telephones at Banipatti under Madhubani district of Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

**TELECOM:**

Under the present policy, opening of a PCO at Khajuri in Madhubani Block is not justified. The opening of PCO at Parsouni is approved. Parenting Shaharghat PCO to Madhubani is not justified as per the present traffic. Banipatti is a PCO connected to Madhubani and there is no proposal to route the calls via Banipatti.

**POSTAL:**

The information is being ascertained and will be placed on the Table of the House.

**Tobacco cultivation in Karnataka**

804. SHRI S. B. SINDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to assess the potential of tobacco cultivation in Karnataka and requirement of the farmers to achieve the above; and

(b) what special incentives are likely to be made available for tobacco growers in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Tobacco is already being cultivated in Karnataka, the area and production being 47,700 hectares and 33.00 million kgs. respectively during 1978-79. It is estimated that approximately 25 per cent of the area and production is contributed by Virginia Flue Cured

tobacco.) The potential for further development of Virginia Flue Cured Tobacco in the red light soils of Karnataka State has been assessed and target of 48,000 hectares has been fixed to be covered in the State by the end of Sixth Plan period. A broad assessment has been made that the requirements to achieve the targets will mainly be in the form of providing knowhow about scientific cultivation of V.F.C. Tobacco and help in the installation of curing barns.

(b) There is no Centrally Sponsored Scheme to provide special incentives for tobacco growers in the State. However, the State Government is providing to the farmers incentives for field demonstrations, training of farmers in cultivation practices and curing and grading of V.F.C. tobacco.

In addition farmers are assisted in procuring materials for installation of curing barns.

राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम में चतुर्थ श्रेणी से लेकर प्रथम श्रेणी तक के पदों में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों के लिए आरक्षण

805. श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम में वर्ग "क" से लेकर वर्ग "घ" तक के पदों में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों के लिए कुल कितने पद आरक्षित रखे गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह संख्या आरक्षण नियमों के अनुसार है; और

(ग) राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम द्वारा नियुक्ति तथा पदोन्नति करके इस संख्या को आरक्षण नियमों के अनुसार वांछित स्तर तक लाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं :—

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) राष्ट्रीय बीज

निगम में अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के अभ्यर्थियों से पदों को भरने के लिये ग्रुप "ए" और ग्रुप "डी" के 1-1-1980 तक आगे ले जाये गये कुल पदों की संख्या 99 [अनुसूचित जाति के 57, अनुसूचित जनजाति के 42] थीं ।

(ख) और (ग). उपरोक्त आरक्षित पदों की संख्या की गणना भारत सरकार के आरक्षण सम्बन्धी नियमों के अनुसार तैयार किये गये 40-सूत्री रोस्टर के आधार पर की गयी है । अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए आरक्षित किये जाने वाले पदों की समीक्षा निगम द्वारा समय समय पर की जाती है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि आरक्षण भारत सरकार के निर्देशों के अनुसार है । इस उद्देश्य के लिये एक विशेष कक्ष का गठन किया गया है । इस बात का सुनिश्चय करने के लिए हर उपाय किये जा रहे हैं कि अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के अभ्यर्थियों की नियुक्ति पदोन्नति वांछित संख्या में की जा रही है ।

#### P.C.O. and Telegraph Facilities in Alibag District of Maharashtra

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

(a) the number of villages in Mahad and Poladpur talukas of Alibag district in Maharashtra and number of villages in each Taluka where P.C.O. and telegraph facilities are available with names of such villages;

(b) whether, taking into consideration the number of villages in each taluka, the facilities so far provided are adequate; and

(c) if not, the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

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

S.No. Taluka	Total No. of villages.	Villages provided with telephone/telegraph facility
1. Mahad	163	1. Mahad 2. Dasgaon 3. Birwadi
2. Poladpur	79	1. Poladpur.

(b) and (c). Need for expansion of telephone/telegraph facility is examined from time to time and as a result four more villages in Mahad and three more villages in Poladpur Taluka have been found to justify PCO/Telegraph facility under the present policy. These have been approved and will be progressively provided on receipt of stores.

#### Indian workers working in Libya

807. SHRI M. ISMAIL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Indian workers working in Libya and Gulf countries under the NBCC;

(b) the terms and conditions of their assignment;

(c) whether complaints of non-observance of terms and conditions of the contract have been received from Indian workers in Libya and Gulf countries;

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to safeguard the rights of Indian workers in Libya; and

(e) the number of workers who have been sent back from Libya to India even before they had completed the contract period?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The NBCC is at present executing projects in Libya and Iraq only. The number of Indian workers directly employed by NBCC in Libya is 1514 and in Iraq 150 only.

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

(c) and (d) There were some allegations about non-observance of terms and conditions of the contract from Indian workers. The workers employed by the NBCC at their Ghat Housing and Hospital Project in Libya went on strike from 13th April, 1980 to 23rd May, 1980 to demand revision of some of the terms and conditions of employment. Immediately on receipt of the news the matter was examined and a high level negotiating team was sent to Libya and the strike was called off as a result of these negotiations on the 24th May, 1980.

(e) Forty workers have been repatriated for breach of contract.

#### Telephone services in Ghazipur, U.P.

808. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the unsatisfactory telephone services at the district headquarter of Ghazipur in U.P. and other places in the district;

(b) whether Government are aware that telephone exchanges in the city and other towns remain out of order for days together and Ghazipur exchange remains out of order for several months;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) what action is being taken to improve the telephone services in the city and district of Ghazipur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) No Sir. The telephone services in District headquarters of Ghazipur and other places in the district can be considered as generally satisfactory. The ser-

vice, however, is affected adversely by frequent and prolonged power failures.

(b) No Sir. The telephone exchanges themselves in the city and other towns in the Ghazipur district do not remain out of order for long periods. However, the telephone service at Zangipur (25 lines SAX) is seriously affected because of power failures continuing for long durations.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Stand-by power supply arrangements such as engine alternators, increased battery capacities is being made. Rehabilitation of DPs in the Ghazipur exchange is also being completed.

### Bi-centenary of Asiatic Society

809. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Asiatic society, Calcutta, has requested the Government of India for grant to celebrate its Bi-centenary in 1984;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government of India have not responded to that request favourably;

(c) if so, the reason therefor; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that Governments of U.K. and France have volunteered to help the institution to celebrate its Bi-centenary?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) No specific proposal has been received from the Asiatic Society, Calcutta for any grant to celebrate its bicentenary in 1984;

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) This Ministry has no information in the matter.

### Technical Educational facilities in lakshadweep

810. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to the non-availability of technical educational facilities in Lakshadweep, Government are proposing to give such facilities to the Lakshadweep boys in this regard at various places in the country;

(b) if so, what kind of facilities are being considered by the Union Government;

(c) what are the facilities and concessions that are being provided at present; and

(d) how many boys are being absorbed every year in the technical institutions in the country from the Union Territory of Lakshadweep?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Technical Education facilities to the students from Lakshadweep are already being provided in different technical institutions in the country.

(c) and (d) The following number of seats at degree and ITI level were reserved for Lakshadweep Administration:—

Year <sup>a</sup>	Degree seats reserved	Seats Utilised
1979-80	5	Nil
1980-81	5	Information is awaited from the Union Territory of Lakshadweep.

### Seats reserved in ITIs

From 1977 onwards, two candidates have been sent to Extension Education Institute at Nilokheri, Haryana for training in Artisan-cum-Farm Mechanic Course. Students are also being

sent to Indian Telephone Industries at Bangalore under the Apprenticeship Training Scheme.

No special concession is provided to the students of Lakshadweep for whom the seats are reserved in engineering colleges. The candidates who are undertaking training in Artisan-cum-Farm Mechanic Course at Nilokheri are paid a stipend of Rs. 70/- per month. The candidates who are sent to Indian Telephone Industries under the Apprenticeship Scheme are given additional stipend of Rs. 100/- per month. The Ministry of Labour has sanctioned a scheme under which a stipend of Rs. 100/- per month will be given to the candidates if the place of training is in Lakshadweep and Rs. 200/- per month at any place in the main land. The Union Territory Administration has included a sum of Rs. 10,000/- for this scheme in their Annual Plan for 1980-81.

### Development of Urdu in Delhi

811. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the measures which have been adopted by the Delhi Administration for proper development of Urdu, allotment of funds and setting up the Urdu Academy?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): A decision has been taken to set up an Urdu Academy in Delhi to preserve, foster and develop Urdu language and its literature.

The Delhi Administration has some schools where Urdu is the medium of instructions. It has permitted some aided schools also to have Urdu as the medium of instruction.

If the requisite number of students in a school desire to study Urdu as a language, the Delhi Administration provides necessary facilities.

The Administration has an Urdu Cell, with necessary staff, for translating all important orders and circulars in Urdu and also for replying to communications received in Urdu language. The Cell also arranges for teaching of Urdu to employees of the Delhi Administration. It also encourages the propagation of Urdu language.

The Sahitya Kala Parishad of Delhi Administration arranges Mushaira/Cultural Programmes. A quarterly journal "Delhi" is published in Urdu by the Delhi Administration.

### Assistance for Publication of Marathi Dictionary

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

(a) whether Government have received any application from Venus Prakashan, Pune, Maharashtra, for financial assistance for the publication of Marathi into Marathi Dictionary, through Maharashtra Government in March or April, 1978; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken in this regard?

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

(b) The case is being processed and shall soon be put up before the Grants Committee.

### Higher support prices for Wheat and Barley

813. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government contemplate to increase the production of wheat in the ensuing rabi season sub-

stantially and build 20 million tonnes grain stock;

(b) whether his Ministry has begun any exercise to tackle the ticklish issue of higher support prices of wheat and barley for the marketing season of 1981-82 and their procurement;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof;

(d) whether any suggestions were called for from the State Governments on the issue of new support and issue prices of cereals;

(e) if so, whether these were or will be taken into consideration while announcing the new support prices; and

(f) when are these prices likely to be announced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) During the rabi season of 1980-81, it is targeted to produce 36.0 million tonnes of wheat. In regard to foodgrains stock with the Government, the present policy of the Government is that on 1st July of the year it should have a foodgrain stock of about 20 to 20.5 million tonnes including 12 million tonnes as buffer stock and 8.0 to 8.5 million tonnes of operational stock.

(b) to (d) The Agricultural Prices Commission in their reports on the Price Policy for wheat and barley for the 1980-81 crop had suggested that the support prices of wheat and barley be fixed at Rs. 127 and Rs. 85 per quintal respectively. A Conference of the State Chief Ministers was convened by the Union Ministry of Agriculture on 24th October 1980 to discuss the price policy in respect of wheat and barley. The prices demanded by the States ranged between Rs. 127 and Rs. 150 per quintal for wheat and between Rs. 95 and Rs. 140

per quintal for barley. The detailed position is summarised below:

*Procurement prices of wheat and support prices of barley recommended during the Conference*

	(Rs. per quintal)	
	Wheat Procurement Price	Barley Support Price
Haryana . . .	150	140
Punjab . . .	142	..
Karnataka . . .	112	..
U. P. . . .	110	110
Madhya Pradesh . . .	140	95
Bihar . . . .	133	..
J. & K. . . .	Would agree to Government of India's decision provided it did not put any extra burden on the State.	
West Bengal . . .	Some increase.	
Rajasthan . . .	127	110
Assam . . . .	127	..
Maharashtra . . .	Procurement prices should be different for different States keeping in view the cost of production.	
Tamil Nadu	Did not attend.	

(e) The final decision regarding the administered prices of wheat and barley will be taken, as usual, after taking into consideration the views of the State Governments expressed in the Chief Ministers' Conference along with those of the concerned economic Ministries.

(f) These prices are likely to be announced shortly.



**केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय के कर्म-  
चारियों की भविष्य निधि और पेंशन  
का भुगतान**

814. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय, आर० के० पुरम, नई दिल्ली के कितने कर्मचारियों की मृत्यु हुई और वे किन पदों पर कार्य कर रहे थे ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि दो वर्ष बीत जाने के बाद भी उक्त निदेशालय में कुछ कर्मचारियों के परिवारों को भविष्य निधि तथा पेंशन का भुगतान नहीं किया गया है, और

(ग) यदि हां, कर्मचारियों के परिवारों को पेंशन तथा भविष्य निधि राशि का तुरन्त भुगतान करने के बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) : (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय के निम्नलिखित आठ कर्मचारियों की मृत्यु सेवाकाल में हुई :—

1. श्री पी० के० दीक्षित,  
सहायक निदेशक ।
2. श्री आर० एस० वर्मा,  
मुख्य लिपिक ।
3. श्री एच० एल० सेठी,  
मुख्य लिपिक ।
4. श्री के० सी० अरोड़ा,  
प्रवर श्रेणी लिपिक ।
5. श्रीमती राजबाला जैन,  
टेलीफोन ऑपरेटर ।
6. श्री गुलजारी लाल,  
दफ्तरी ।

7. श्री चेत राम,  
पेकर ।

8. श्री शेर सिंह,  
चौकीदार ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**Death of animal in Delhi Zoo**

815. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of animals that died in the Delhi Zoo during last 3 years,

(b) the reasons for the alarming death rate at the Delhi Zoo;

(c) whether any probe had been made into the cause of high mortality rate of the Zoo and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the curative measures proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The year-wise figures are as follows:

1977-78	361
1978-79	376
1979-80	290

(This including mammals, birds and reptiles).

(b) The death rate at the Delhi Zoo is not alarming even if compared to the rate at other zoos in the country and abroad.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) A panel of three prominent Veterinarians is being constituted to advise on prophylactic measures and on treatment of ailing animals. Other precautionary measures are also taken to treat ailing animals.

### Shortage of Govt. Accommodation

816. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is over all shortage of Type I, II and III quarters in New Delhi for Government employees;

(b) if so, the time by which the position will be improved;

(c) whether it is also a fact that persons serving in Central Government are not getting quarters in their respective entitlement even after 20 years of service; and

(d) the time by which Government will be in a position to provide quarters to such persons?

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

(b) The Government have already undertaken a crash programme of construction of quarters in the types A(I), B(II) and C(II). Keeping in view the programme of construction of these quarters, it is hoped that the position will ease within the next two or three years.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) It is expected that the construction of quarters under the Crash Programme when completed will reduce the waiting period considerably.

### Co-axial and Microwave Telephonic facilities in Gujarat

817. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a project is to be undertaken for installation of co-axial and microwave telephonic facility in the region of Gujarat and Maharashtra;

(b) whether Baroda Telephone District is likely to be covered under the project; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Besides existing Coaxial and Microwave systems in Gujarat State, following coaxial/microwave schemes have been approved and these are planned for installation during 1980—85 plan:—

1. Ahmedabad-Palanpur	Coaxial cable scheme
2. Palanpur-Deesa	Do.
3. Sidhpur-Patan	Do.
4. Visnagar-Messana	Do.
5. Ahmedabad-Rajkot	Do.
6. Baroda-Anand	Do.
7. Surat-Navsari	Do.
8. Surat-Dhulia	Do.
9. Rajkot-Jamnagar	Microwave scheme
10. Ahmedabad-Bhavnagar-Surat-Rajkot	Do.
11. Ahmedabad-Nadiad	Do.
12. Jamnagar-Khambalia	Do.
13. Ahmedabad-Kaira-Cambay	Do.
14. Nadiad-Godah	Do.

### Pending applications for telephone connection in Orissa

818. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of applications are pending for telephone connection in Orissa;

(b) the number of such applications pending in Keonjhar post and telegraph sub-division; and



(c) the reasons of delay in providing telephone connections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) The number of applications for telephone connections pending in Orissa as on 31-10-1980 was 2078 against about 25,000 telephone connections working.

(b) The number of applications for telephone connections pending in Keonjhar Telegraphs Sub-Division as on 31-10-1980 was 71 against about 800 connections working.

(c) With the limited resources available it has not been possible to plan for provision of telephone connections on demand. However, within the constraints priority is given to smaller places and the average waiting period kept to the minimum.

Most of the applications in Keonjhar Telegraphs Sub-Division at present pending are of recent registration. Connections are likely to be provided progressively during current financial year except a few long distance connections.

**Request from Jati Nirmulan Sanstha, Pune for NAEP Grants**

819. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had received any request from JATI NIRMULAN SANSTHA, PUNE through the Government of Maharashtra for adequate grant for its Adult Education Programme;

(b) whether it is a fact that so far no grant has been given to this Institution; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

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

(c) The application received in December, 1978, could not be considered because of being incomplete. The case could not be considered even when the no objection certificate of the State Government was received in August, 1979, for the following reasons:

(i) The application was still incomplete.

(ii) Before a final decision could be taken on this application, the Grant-in-Aid Committee had decided not to consider applications from States in which many cases had already been sanctioned. The State of Maharashtra came in that category.

**Vacant posts of Labourers and Chowkidars in C.P.W.D.**

820. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a good number of vacancies of labourers and chowkidars are lying vacant in various Divisions of C.P.W.D. in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof, circle-wise; and

(c) the action contemplated in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) There is no post of Labourer as such in C.P.W.D. There are however 70 posts of Chowkidar lying vacant in various divisions of C.P.W.D. in Delhi.

(b) The vacancies in various circles are as under:—

Delhi Central Circle I	5
Delhi Central Circle II	2
Delhi Central Circle IV	17
Delhi Central Circle V	5
Delhi Central Circle VI	1

Delhi Central Circle IX	3
Asian Games Circle	3
Guru Teg Bahadur Medical Project	2
Din Dayal Upadhyay Hospital Project	3
Directorate of Horticulture	14
Delhi Central Elect. Circle I	2
Delhi Central Elect. Circle, II	2
Delhi Central Elect. Circle VI	1
Delhi Central Elect. Circle VII	1
Public Works Department Circle I	2
Public Works Department II	3
Public Works Department Circle III	2
Public Works Department Circle IV	2

(c) Under the existing instructions of the Government, Employment Exchange is to sponsor the candidates for appointment. A requisition has already been placed with the Employment Exchange, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi. The names are still awaited from the Employment Exchange.

#### Posts lying vacant in Government of India Presses

821. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a good number of vacancies in various categories i.e. Copy holders, Bindery Assistants, Machine Attendants, Labourers, Darbans, Peons are lying vacant in the Government of India Press, Minto Road, Ring Road and Faridabad;

(b) if so, the details thereof, category-wise and Press-wise;

(c) how many of them are lying vacant for less than six months and how many exist for more than six months,

(d) how many of them are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, category-wise; and

(e) the action contemplated in the matter?

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

(b) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1409/80].

#### Wheat allotted and supplied to Karnataka

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

(a) what is the quantity of wheat allotted to Karnataka State during 1979-80; and

(b) what is the quantity of wheat supplied during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The position is as under:—

		(000 tonnes)
Allotment	519.0	Both for public
Supplies	308.7	Distribution System and the Roller Flour Mills.

#### मुन्शी प्रेमचन्द जन्म शताब्दी

824. श्री भीष्मा भाई, क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस वर्ष जुलाई मास के अन्तिम सप्ताह के दौरान मुन्शी प्रेमचन्द जन्म शताब्दी मनाई गई थी;

(ख) इस उत्सव को मनाने के लिए सरकारी स्तर पर क्या कदम उठाये गये थे और क्या इन समारोहों को आयोजन करने वालों को कोई वित्तीय सहायता दी गई थी;

(ग) क्या सरकार मुन्शी प्रेम चन्द की रचनाओं को आम लोगों को उपलब्ध कराने के लिए उन की कहानियों तथा उपन्यासों को अन्य भाषाओं में अनुदित करने को वरियता देगी;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उक्त कार्य के कब तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है, और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण है ?

**शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण):** (क) और (ख). मुन्शी प्रेम चन्द जन्म शताब्दी समारोह का व्यापक स्तर पर कार्य साहित्य अकादमी, नई दिल्ली को सौंपा गया है। अकादमी ने मुन्शी प्रेम चन्द पर तथा मुन्शी प्रेम चन्द की एक ताजा जीवनी को तैयार करने के लिए मार्च, 1981 में एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सेमिनार तथा चार क्षेत्रीय सेमिनार आयोजित करने का निश्चय किया है। जुलाई, 1980 में अकादमी द्वारा कोई समारोह आयोजित नहीं किया गया। जन-संचार की सरकारी इकाईयों अर्थात् आकाशवाणी, दूरदर्शन, प्रेस सूचना ब्यूरो, प्रकाशन प्रभाग और फि म प्रभाग ने रेडियो और दूरदर्शन पर कार्यक्रम प्रसारित कर के, समाचारपत्रों को विज्ञप्तियां जारी कर के, प्रकाशन प्रभाग निदेशालय की पत्रिकाओं में लेख प्रकाशित करके तथा प्रदर्शनियां आदि आयोजित करके, इस प्रयोजन के लिए प्रचार सहायता दी है। इन समारोहों के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्राइवेट संगठनों को अब तक कोई वित्तीय सहायता नहीं दी गई है।

(ग) राष्ट्रीय पुस्तक न्यास ने अपने सामान्य कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत मुन्शी प्रेम चन्द

की 22 उत्कृष्ट लघु कहानियों का एक संग्रह प्रकाशित किया है। इस खण्ड को असमी, बंगला, गुजराती, कन्नड़, मलयालम मराठी, उड़िया, पंजाबी, तमिल, तेलुगु, और उर्दू में प्रकाशित किया गया है।

(घ) और (ङ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

#### Shortage of postcards and inlands in Dhanbad

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

(a) whether there is acute shortage of postcards and inlands in Dhanbad district of Bihar for the last 15 days;

(b) if so, facts in details and the reasons thereof;

(c) whether Government are aware of hoarding and blackmarketing of the postal items to accentuate the crisis; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

**THE MINISTTR OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):**  
(a) There was a shortage of Postcards and inland latters in Dhanbad from 28 Oct. to 5 Nov. 1980.

(b) The shortage was due to non-supply of these items from India Security Press, Nasik to the Treasury in Dhanbad. The supplies were received on 6 November, 1980 when the stocks were replenished.

(c) The Government are not aware of any hoarding and black-marketing of postal items.

(d) In view of answer to 'C' above this does not arise.

## टेलीफोन अपरेटरों के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टा- चार के आरोप

826. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि टेलीफोन अपरेटर स्थानीय तथा दूरगामी टेलीफोन मिलाने में बड़े पैमाने पर भ्रष्टाचार करने लगे हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस भ्रष्टाचार के कारण बिहार में नालन्दा जिले के बिहार शरीफ के टेलीफोन धारकों को अत्याधिक कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है तथा काफी नुकसान उठाना पड़ रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस समस्या का समाधान करने के लिये एक विशेष जांच दस्ते की नियुक्ति करने पर विचार कर रही है जो टेलीफोन धारकों के सहयोग से जांच करे और भ्रष्टाचार को रोके ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कर्तिक उरांव) : (क) से (ग) . काल मिलाने में भ्रष्टाचार करने के कुछ मामलों की जानकारी मिली थी और जिस के लिये समुचित निवारक कार्यवाही कर दी गई है। इस के अलावा, पर्यवेक्षण कठोर कर दिया गया है तथा बिहार दूर संचार सर्किल में भ्रष्टाचार पर नजर रखने तथा उस को रोकने के लिये दो अधिकारियों का एक विशेष दस्ता नियुक्त किया जा रहा है।

### Cyclonic storm and loss caused in Andhra Pradesh

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a cyclonic storm has hit adversely Andhra Pradesh coast recently;

(b) if so, the details of the loss—both human and of property as a result thereof;

(c) the steps taken by Government to save the lives of the public in coastal areas and the extent to which Government was successful in saving the lives of the people; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken on such future occasions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. According to the information received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh, there was a depression in the Bay of Bengal on the 17th and the 18th October, 1980 and under its influence heavy rainfall was received in the coastal districts.

(b) The extent of damage due to cyclone, is as under:—

1. Loss of life	N <sup>1</sup>
2. Estimated value of damage to Houses, Roads and Buildings, Irrigation sources	Rs. 172.28 lakhs
3. Estimated value of crop damages	66.24 lakhs

(c) and (d). The State Government have intimated that Collectors of the coastal districts had been alerted in advance to take all necessary precautionary measures. Control Rooms were opened round the clock at the State, District and Divisional Headquarters for receipt of weather warnings etc. People in the low lying and vulnerable areas were evacuated and shifted to safer places. The State Government have sanctioned Rs. 4.00 lakhs to the Collectors for sanction of gratuitous relief for loss of houses etc. in deserving cases.

There are standing instructions to the Collectors to follow the provisions contained in the cyclone, contingency plan of action for taking all precautionary measures and also post cyclone measures.

**Central team to assess loss due to floods in A.P.**

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

(a) whether A.P. Government have requested the Centre to depute a Central team to make assessment of loss due to floods in the State;

(b) if so, whether such a team was sent to the State;

(c) whether they have submitted any report in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and Government's decision thereon?

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

(b) A Central team visited flood affected areas between the 13th and the 14th October, 1980.

(c) and (d). The report submitted by the Central Team was considered by the High Level Committee on Relief on 1-11-80 and on the basis of its recommendations a proposal to sanction relief expenditure of is under active consideration by the Government of India.

**Air travel by Members of Parliament**

829. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to allow Members of Parliament to travel by air within the country by paying a fare in excess of the First Class and Second Class fares entitled on the railway journeys; and

(b) whether Government are considering to allow Members of Parliament to use intermediate journeys on Indian Airlines on route outside the country such as Kathmandu, Kabul, Karachi etc.?

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

**पेय-जल की सप्लाई**

800. श्री विलास मुत्तेमवार : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के सभी ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पेय जल सप्लाई करने के कार्य को छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना की प्राथमिकताओं में रखा गया है ।

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश के सभी ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में यह सुविधा जुटाने पर कुल कितना खर्च होने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस कार्य के लिये कुल कितना नियतन किया गया है ?

**संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह):**

(क) और (ख). छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में देश में सभी समस्या ग्रस्त ग्रामों में स्वच्छ पेय जल की व्यवस्था करने का विचार है । अनुमान है कि इस प्रयोजन के लिये 2000 करोड़ रुपये की आवश्यकता होगी ।

(ग) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रावधान को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है ।

**Audit of Account and Grants given to National Cooperative Union**

831. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of grants, year-wise given to the National Cooperative union by the Government during the past three years;



(b) up to what year the accounts of N.C.U. have been audited and the accounts submitted to Government; and

(c) the names of other apex co-operative institutions and the annual quantum of grants given to them by the Centre during the past three years?

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

year	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1977-78 . . . . .	23.32
1978-79 . . . . .	42.68
1979-80 . . . . .	35.55

(b) Upto the year 1978-79.

(c) The information is contained in the statement.

**Statement**

Names of Cooperative Apex Institutions

Quantum of grants-in-aid given during the past three years (Amount in Rs.).

	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
1. National Federation of State Cooperative Banks, Bombay . . . . .	63,014	1,00,00	1,15,000
2. National Cooperative Land Development Banks Federation, Bombay . . . . .	90,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
3. National Federation of Urban Cooperative Banks and Credit Societies, New Delhi . . . . .	..	..	38,700
4. National Cooperative Housing Federation New Delhi	30,200	42,435	34,372
5. National Cooperative Dairy Federation of India New Delhi . . . . .	..	55,000	60,000
6. National Cooperative Consumers Federation, New Delhi . . . . .	9,00,000	11,48,940	8,25,000
7. National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd., New Delhi. . . . .	..	59,75,000	2,02,25,000
8. All India Handloom Fabrics Cooperative Marketing Society Ltd., Bombay . . . . .	34,30,354	43,10,613	24,51,251
9. National Federation of Industrial Cooperatives limited, New Delhi . . . . .	4,07,300	2,21,625	1,74,000
10. All India Fishermen's Cooperative Federation Ltd., Bombay. (Registered on 26-2-1980) . . . . .	..	..	Nil

**Non-availability of Sugar at Fair Price Shops**

832. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:  
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR  
SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficulties and hardships being

faced by the public because of the non-availability of sugar despite Government's assurance to make it available at the Fair Price Shops at Rs. 6.10 per kg.; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to improve the distribution system so as to make sugar available to the consumers at reasonable rate?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** (a) and (b). Under the scheme of voluntary price regulation, free sale sugar was delivered by the sugar factories to the nominees of the State Governments at a fixed ex-factory price of Rs. 450 per quintal exclusive of excise duty and arrangements for its distribution of prices around Rs. 6 per kg. were made by the respective State Governments. This scheme was operative during the festival period from 1st September to 15th November, 1980. Some difficulties might have been experienced by the consumers in some parts of the country due to limited availability of sugar but, by and large, the scheme of voluntary price regulation has helped in making sugar available to the consumers at fixed and reasonable prices.

#### Reduction of Wheat in Ration

833. **SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY:**

**SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:**

**SHRI K. A. RAJAN:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have reduced the wheat ration from 10 Kg. to 6 Kg. per unit;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the ration quota of levy sugar is also going to be reduced; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** (a) Distribution of foodgrains within a State through Public Distribution System is the responsibility of the State Government. The allotment of foodgrains from the Central Pool to the various States is made on a month to month basis taking into account the overall availability of foodgrains

in the Central Pool, relative needs of various States, market availability and other relevant factors. Recently, the scale of ration issued through Fair Price Shops in various States was reviewed and the State Govt. of West Bengal and Delhi Admn. were requested to reduce the scale, particularly of wheat. Delhi Admn. have since reduced the wheat ration to 6 kgs. per unit for wheat eaters or 12 kgs. per adult per month. The reaction of the Govt. of West Bengal is still awaited.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Opening of new branch of Revenue Board in Sriganganagar (Rajasthan)

834. **SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY:** Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise percentage of revenue cases before the Rajasthan Revenue Board and whether most of the cases relate to Sriganganagar district;

(b) if so, whether in view of those figures, a new branch of Revenue Board is proposed to be opened in Sriganganagar; and

(c) if so, when?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM):** (a) According to information collected from the Government of Rajasthan 8,853 cases in all were pending with the Board of Revenue on 31st March 1980. Of this 1,690 cases related to Sriganganagar district.

(b) The State Government have no such proposal.

(c) Does not arise.

### Retail prices of pulses/grams

335. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of pulses have shot up considerably during the month of September-October this year;

(b) if so, what are the details of the retail prices of important pulses/grams at the end of weeks during September and October; and

(c) what is the reason for such a sudden increase in the prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Prices of pulses have registered increases during the period September-October this year. The extent of increases in the case of moong and urad is very moderate but it is higher for other pulses.

(b) Details of the weekend retail prices of important pulses/gram in the metropolitan cities during the months of September and October are given in the Statement..

(c) The main reason for the increase in the prices is that there was a substantial decline in the production of pulses during 1979-80.

### Statement

Weekly retail prices of Gram and Pulses (split)  
week ending Friday)

[(Rs. per Kg.)

1	September, 1980-				October, 1980				
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	V
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>GRAM</b>									
Delhi . . . . .	3.70	3.70	3.80	4.00	4.10	4.30	4.30	5.60	5.70
Calcutta . . . . .	4.00	Nq.	4.00	Nq.	Nq.	Nq.	Nq.	4.20	5.80
Bombay . . . . .	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.80	5.20
Madras . . . . .	3.80	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Kanpur . . . . .	3.25	3.25	3.40	3.40	3.85	3.80	4.00	4.00	4.30
<b>ARHAR</b>									
Delhi . . . . .	4.40	4.50	4.60	4.60	4.80	4.80	5.00	5.00	5.00
Calcutta . . . . .	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.60	5.60	5.60	Nq.	5.80	5.80
Bombay . . . . .	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.75	5.50	5.50	5.50	6.00	6.00
Madras . . . . .	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.20	5.30	5.30	5.40	5.40	5.40
Kanpur . . . . .	4.20	4.20	4.35	4.40	4.40	4.50	5.00	5.00	5.00
<b>MOONG</b>									
Delhi . . . . .	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.40	5.60	5.60	5.60
Calcutta . . . . .	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.50	5.50	5.60	Nq.	5.00	5.80
Bombay . . . . .	5.60	5.60	5.60	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Madras . . . . .	4.00	4.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	5.20	5.00	5.10	5.10
Kanpur . . . . .	5.70	5.60	5.60	5.40	5.50	5.25	5.40	5.50	5.50

	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	V
<b>MASUR</b>									
Delhi . . . . .	4.40	4.60	4.80	4.90	5.10	5.20	5.40	5.60	5.80
Calcutta . . . . .	4.80	4.80	5.00	5.30	5.40	5.60	Nq.	6.00	6.30
Bombay . . . . .	4.20	4.20	4.40	4.60	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.60	6.20
Madras . . . . .	3.80	3.80	3.80	4.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	5.10	5.25
Kanpur . . . . .	4.00	4.00	4.10	4.25	4.25	4.40	4.60	5.00	5.20
<b>URAD</b>									
Delhi . . . . .	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.50	4.60	4.80	4.80	4.80
Calcutta . . . . .	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.30	4.50	4.70	Nq.	4.50	4.80
Bombay . . . . .	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.80	5.00	5.00
Madras . . . . .	4.10	4.10	4.10	4.00	4.00	4.20	4.20	4.40	4.60
Kanpur . . . . .	4.80	4.80	4.60	4.40	4.45	4.80	5.00	4.80	5.00

NQ.—Not quoted.

### Blind Persons

836. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of blind persons in the country;

(b) the number of registered unemployed who are blind persons;

(c) how many schools and other educational institutions are there for the blind persons throughout the country (State-wise); and

(d) the number of blind students reading in various institutions?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) No precise data regarding number of blind persons in the country is available Registrar General of India have agreed to conduct survey of handicapped people during 1981 census.

(b) The number of blind job-seekers (all of whom are not necessarily unemployed) who were on the live register of Employment Exchanges (in-

cluding Special Employment Exchanges for Physically Handicapped) as on 31st December 1979 was 4,443.

(c) and (d). No complete data in regard to Number of Schools or other educational institutions for the blind and also number of blind students reading in various Institutes is available. However, as per information available in the Ministry, there are 156 Institutions (State-wise distribution given in the statement working for the welfare of the blind.

### Statement

S.No.	Name of the State	Total number of Institutions for the Blind
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	7
2.	Assam . . . . .	2
3.	Bihar . . . . .	12
4.	Gujarat . . . . .	24
5.	Haryana . . . . .	5
6.	Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	3

1	2	3
7. Kerala . . . . .		7
8. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .		8
9. Karnataka . . . . .		7
10. Maharashtra . . . . .		24
11. Orissa . . . . .		1
12. Punjab . . . . .		4
13. Rajasthan . . . . .		4
14. Tamilnadu . . . . .		12
15. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .		23
16. West Bengal . . . . .		7
<i>Union Territories</i>		
1. Delhi . . . . .		4
2. Pondicherry . . . . .		2
Total:		156

#### Preparation for Asian Games by D.D.A.

837. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the employees of D.D.A. are now engaged in making arrangements for Asian Games in Delhi; and

(b) the works undertaken in this respect and when these are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS  
AND HOUSING (SHRI BHI-  
SHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) No,  
Sir. The DDA has reported that in  
Asian Games Projects a minimum  
skeleton staff only is engaged, which  
is very small compared to the total  
number of employees in the DDA.

(b) The DDA has reported that the  
following two projects have been  
undertaken by it:—

(i) Indoor Stadium Project at I.P.  
Estate;

(ii) Asian Games Village Project  
at Siri Fort.

Both of these are likely to be  
completed by 1982.

#### Use of wet bagasse furnaces in Khandsari Factories

838. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAI-  
DU: Will the Minister of AGRICUL-  
TURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether wet bagasse furnaces  
are being used in Khandsari facto-  
ries; and

(b) if not, whether Government  
will encourage such improvement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE  
(SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a)  
By and large wet bagasse furnaces  
are not being used in Khandsari fac-  
tories.

(b) Government would like to en-  
courage such an improvement after  
taking into consideration all factors  
including additional costs etc., incur-  
red in such an improvement.

#### Per hectare yield of Pulses

839. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHER-  
JEE: Will the Minister of AGRICUL-  
TURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the  
per hectare yield of pulses has risen  
only marginally during the period  
since First Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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



of yield per hectare of pulses was 0.06 per cent only from 1952-53 to 1978-79

(b) (i) Pulses are subject to high degree of instability in production from year to year, as these are grown mainly under rainfed conditions, mostly on marginal and sub-marginal lands and the irrigated area under pulses is as low as 8 per cent.

(ii) Pulses are susceptible to a number of insect pests and diseases such as pod-borer and wilt in gram and arhar, and mosaic in urd and moong. Both gram and arhar are susceptible to frost.

(iii) Pulses are energy rich crops but are cultivated largely under conditions of energy starvation. The farmers generally do not apply chemical fertiliser or organic manures in pulses and also do not adopt plant protection measures, as the yields per hectare of pulses are low. The available varieties of pulses are also not as responsive to fertiliser application as those in cereals.

### **Urban Land Ceiling Act**

840. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the States have sent their reactions to the report of the working group set up by the Central Government to review the working of the **Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976**; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Several State Governments have sent their reactions.

(b) It will not be in public interest to reveal the details at this stage as the Government have not taken a final decision so far.

### **Conversion of Chandernagore Telephone Exchange into Automatic Exchange**

841. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to convert the Chandernagore Telephone Exchange under Calcutta Telephones into Automatic Exchanges; and

(b) if so, by what time the above conversion may be completed?

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

(b) Land is proposed to be acquired for the automatic exchange building. It is too early to give a target date for completion of conversion.

### **Difference in payment of bonus to Railway Employees and P&T Employees**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had decided to grant productivity-linked bonus equal to salary of 25 days in a year to Railway, Post and Telegraph and Other Government employees;

(b) if so, whether they had been paid bonus equal to the salary of aforesaid days last year;

(c) if so, whether it is also a fact that Railway and Post and Telegraph employees have been paid bonus equal to the salary of 23 days and 15 days respectively during the current year; and

(d) if so, the reasons for giving bonus to Railway employees equal to the salary of 23 days and P&T employees equal to the 15 days salary?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) The Government had decided to grant productivity-linked bonus to the employees in the P&T Department, Overseas Communication Service and Wireless Monitoring Organisation under the Ministry of Communications. The quantum of productivity linked bonus was to be determined on the basis of productivity achieved by the employees for the respective year. Similar scheme had also been introduced for the employees in the Railways.

(b) An ad-hoc payment of 15 days wages was paid to the Government Employees in the Ministry of Communications referred to above, as a measure of good will, during the year 1979-80.

(c) and (d). During the current year 1980-81, productivity-linked bonus equal to 19 days wages has been sanctioned to the Government employees in P&T, Overseas Communication Service and Wireless Monitoring Organisation under the Ministry of Communications. This quantum is based on the productivity achieved by the staff in the year 1979-80.

The Railway have granted bonus of 23 days wages to their employees on the basis of productivity reached during 1979-80. As the amount of bonus is linked with the productivity achieved in the respective Departments, there can be no uniformity in the quantum of productivity-linked bonus granted to different Departments.

खादी संस्थाओं के पास ऊनी कपड़े का अनिवार्य स्टॉक

843. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खादी अभियोग और अन्य स्वीकृत खादी उद्योगों द्वारा चलाए जा रहे

खादी संस्थानों में बिना बिके ऊनी कपड़े के स्टॉक की कीमत क्या है और यह किस तारीख से बिना बिके पड़ा हुआ है ।

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त संस्थानों में ऊनी कपड़े का कटाई और बुनाई कार्य पिछले तीन वर्षों से ठप्प पड़ा है । जिससे लाखों व्यक्ति बेरोजगार हो गए हैं ;

(ग) क्या जैसलमेर और बाड़मेर जिले, जहाँ ऊनी उद्योग भारी संख्या में हैं, बुरी तरह से प्रभावित हुआ है, यदि हां, तो कैसे; और

(घ) बिना बिके स्टॉक को बेचने के लिए सरकार द्वारा इस वर्ष लिए गए कदम और भविष्य में उठाये जाने वाले कदम क्या हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) : (क) वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान खादी तथा ग्रामीण कमीशन के पास ऊनी कपड़ों के इतिशेष स्टॉक का मूल्य 2,446.64 लाख रुपये (अनन्तिम) था ।

(ख) जी नहीं । यद्यपि ऊनी खादी के स्टॉक जमा हो गये थे फिर भी इस गतिविधि में लगे हुए कारीगरों को लगातार रोजगार सुलभ कराने के उद्देश्य से तथा इस आशा से कि सर्दी के चालू मौसम के दौरान ऊनी खादी के माल की अच्छी बिक्री होगी, उत्पादन को जारी रखा गया था । पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान इस उद्योग में सुलभ किया गया कुल रोजगार निम्न प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	ऊनी खादी उत्पादन का मूल्य (लाख रुपये में)	ऊनी खादी कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत व्यक्तियों को रोजगार
1977-78	1574.51	1,80,196
1978-79	1951.10	2,14,269
1979-80	2222.28	2,44,803
	(अनन्तिम)	(अनन्तिम)

(ग) राजस्थान के जैसलमेर तथा बाड़मेर जिलों में ऊनी खादी कार्यक्रम को मुख्यतः राजस्थान राज्य खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड के अधीन कार्यकर रही संस्थाओं/सहकारी सोसाइटियों के माध्यम से चलाया जाता है। खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग कमीशन तथा राजस्थान राज्य बोर्ड की भी बाड़मेर जिले में कोई विभागीय गतिविधि है। वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान जैसलमेर तथा बाड़मेर जिलों में ऊनी खादी में क्रमशः 3,425 तथा 1,989 व्यक्तियों को रोजगार सुलभ किया गया था। इन दो जिलों में उत्पादित ऊनी खादी का मूल्य लगभग एक करोड़ रुपए था।

(घ) आयोग ने स्थिति से निपटने के लिय निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए हैं :—

(1) कम्बलों तथा कम्ब्रिलियों की खुदरा बिक्री पर 10 प्रतिशत तथा ऊनी खादी की वस्तुओं की अन्य किस्मों पर 5 प्रतिशत की विशेष छूट की अवधि को बढ़ा कर 75 दिन कर दिया गया है जब कि प्रत्येक वर्ष में सामान्य अवधि 60 दिनों की होती है।

(2) उन संस्थाओं जो राजस्थान से थोक आधार पर ऊनी खादी का माल खरीद रही हैं, को सामान्य थोक कमीशन के अलावा राजस्थान में संस्थाओं को 5 प्रतिशत थोक कमीशन लेने की अनुमति दे दी गई है।

(3) राजस्थान में संस्थाओं को राज्य में तथा राज्य से बाहर ऊनी खादी की वस्तुओं की बिक्री के लिए अस्थायी बिक्री भण्डार खोलने की भी अनुमति दे दी गई है।

(4) राजस्थान खादी ग्रामोद्योग संस्था संघ, जयपुर जो राजस्थान में कार्य कर रही संस्थाओं/सहकारी सोसाइटियों का परिसंघ है, को उत्तरी तथा उत्तरी पूर्वी राज्यों के लिए ऊनी खादी की वस्तुओं की बिक्री हेतु पटना में वस्त्रागार खोलने की अनुमति दे दी गई है।

संस्था संघ ने पटना में वस्त्रागार खोल लिया है और इस महीने से बिक्री भी शुरू कर दी है।

बिना बिके ऊनी खादी के स्टॉक को बेचने के लिए चालू वर्ष के दौरान हर संभव कदम उठाए जाएंगे।

### मूर्तियों की चोरी

844. श्री हीरालाल आर० परमार : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान मूर्तियों की चोरी के कितने मामले दर्ज किये गये हैं;

(ख) उन में से कितने मामलों को सफलतापूर्वक हल कर लिया गया है और मूर्तियों को कितने स्थानों से बरामद किया गया था तथा मूर्ति चोरों के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार मूर्ति चोरों को दण्ड देने का है ताकि वे भविष्य में ऐसा न करेंगे ?

शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) : (क) से (ग). केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो और उपायुक्त दिल्ली पुलिस, दिल्ली से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार पिछले तीन वर्षों में मूर्तियों की चोरी के 1032 मामले दर्ज किए गए हैं। इन में से 136 मामलों में मूर्तियां 13 राज्यों और 3 संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के स्थानों से बरामद की गई हैं। केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो और दिल्ली पुलिस ने इन चोरियों के संबंध में 138 चोरों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की है। मामलों का निर्णय हो जाने पर दण्ड उचित प्राधिकारी द्वारा दिया जाएगा।

## Sugar Quota released to States

845. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

PROF. RUPCHAND PAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of sugar quota released to various States during the last four months;

(b) whether any demand to increase the quota of sugar was made by the State of Orissa; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The quantity of monthly levy sugar quota released to various States during the last four months is shown in the enclosed statement.

(b) and (c). In March, 1980 Orissa Government had asked for increasing their monthly levy sugar quota to 12,000 tonnes from the level of 10,723 tonnes. On account of limited availability of levy sugar it has not been possible to accede to the request of any State Government for increase in their monthly levy sugar quota beyond the level obtaining during partial control period immediately prior to de-control of sugar on 16-8-1978.

## Statement

Monthly levy sugar quotas released to various States during the last four months from July to October 1980

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Quota (in tonnes)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh . . . .	20,882
2.	Assam . . . . .	7,541
3.	Mizoram . . . . .	171
4.	Bihar . . . . .	26,929

1	2	3
5.	Gujarat . . . . .	14,031
6.	Haryana . . . . .	4,916
7.	Himachal Pradesh . . . .	1,588
8.	Jammu & Kashmir . . . .	2,250
9.	Kerala . . . . .	10,455
10.	Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	20,825
11.	Maharashtra . . . . .	24,743
12.	Karnataka . . . . .	14,215
13.	Nagaland . . . . .	290
14.	Orissa . . . . .	10,723
15.	Punjab . . . . .	6,564
16.	Rajasthan . . . . .	12,757
17.	Tamil Nadu . . . . .	19,783
18.	West Bengal . . . . .	21,004
19.	Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	41,761
20.	Andaman & Nicobar . . . .	190
21.	Chandigarh . . . . .	243
22.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . .	36
23.	Delhi . . . . .	5,304
24.	Goa, Daman & Diu . . . .	470
25.	Lakshadweep . . . . .	65
26.	Manipur . . . . .	524
27.	Meghalaya . . . . .	493
28.	Arunachal Pradesh . . . .	228
29.	Pondicherry . . . . .	230
30.	Tripura . . . . .	757
31.	Sikkim . . . . .	107 5

Total :- 2,71,107 5

**Sheep Research Farm at Tal (H.P.)**

846. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sheep Research Farm at Tal (H.P.) has been in a very bad shape since its establishment in 1972;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to remedy the situation;

(c) whether Government propose to shift the Sheep Research Farm to a more suitable area; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) During 1972-73 when a large number of Gaddi (Local) sheep were purchased, the mortality among them was negligible. However, next year, viz. in 1973-74, the mortality rate had been high, which adversely affected the performance.

(b) The performance of the unit has been reviewed from time to time at the Workshops of the Project held in 1975, 1977 and 1979. A special committee was also appointed, which submitted its report in June, 1978. It was then considered that the unit should be shifted to some other congenial environment of implement the technical programme effectively. Subsequently, the Governing Body of the Council appointed in 1979, another high powered committee under the chairmanship of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, M.P. to look into the working of this unit. This committee has suggested that the unit may be handed over to Himachal Pradesh Government as early as possible. The unit was visited by Project Coordinator (S.B.), Director, C.S.W.R.I., Assistant Director General (AP&B) and the Deputy Director General (Animal Sciences) and advice rendered from time to time.

(c) Yes, the proposal to shift the unit to a better location was made to

the Himachal Pradesh Government on the basis of the recommendation of the Expert Committee, which were submitted in 1978.

(d) The Committee of Experts had recommended that the work of this unit be kept at one farm only and that Jeori Farm in Simla District would be the appropriate location. The Director of Animal Husbandry, H.P., has since taken over the unit under his administrative control as reported by the Project Coordinator vide his letter of October 9, 1980.

**Scheme of payment of 100 per cent Realisation on non-levy Sugar as Incentive to Cane Growers**

847. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation on behalf of National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories met him and suggested to work out a scheme of payment of 100 per cent realisation of non-levy sugar by the sugar factories to the cane growers as an additional cane price in the form of an incentive and to meet the cost of production; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) and (b). The proposal is under examination.

**Coconut Board and its Cultivation**

848. SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the causes for the delay in forming the Coconut Board;

(b) how much cess had been collected from the milling copra—(dried coconut); and



(c) the total amount spent during 1980 by the Central Government for the promotion of Coconut cultivation in the country?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** (a) The main reasons for delay in constituting the Coconut Development Board are as follows:—

(i) The Coconut Development Board Act, 1979, envisages representation, among others, of State Governments, Union Territories, growers, coconut processing industry and other interests. It was therefore, necessary to consult the State Governments, Union Territories and other agencies concerned who took some time in sending their nominations to the Board.

(ii) The Act envisages framing of rules to deal with several procedural, administrative and financial aspects, in order to regulate the functioning of the Board. Framing of these rules, in consultation with the Ministry of Law, also took a certain amount of time.

(b) An estimated sum of Rs. 96 lakhs was collected as cess till August, 1980 under the Copra Cess Act which came into effect from 1st April, 1979. In addition, a sum of Rs. 130 lakhs was also collected as cess on Copra under the Produce Cess Act, 1966 during the period 1966-67 to 1978-79.

(c) A total amount of Rs. 31,41,550/- was made available to the States during 1979-80 under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Package Programme for Development of Coconut. A sum of Rs. 52.95 lakhs was spent during 1979-80 on coconut research by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. In addition, a sum of Rs. 24.29 lakhs was spent by Indian Council of Agricultural Research under the World Bank-aided Kerala Agricultural Development Project which relates primarily to coconut.

## Water Supply Unit in West Bengal

**849. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) when the construction work was taken up for the Sultanpur water supply unit in Mandirbazar P.S., Distt. 24 Parganas of West Bengal under the Rural Water Supply Scheme;

(b) what is the tentative date of completion of the construction work of the said units;

(c) the particulars of the villages which will be benefited under this Water Supply Scheme; and

(d) whether Bejoygunj which is the most popular market place and business centre of the area has been as one of the beneficiaries of the said scheme?

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

## बाढ़ के कारण जोधपुर डिवीजन के दूर-संचार विभाग को हानि

**850. श्री अशोक गहलोत :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जुलाई, 1979 में वर्षा और बाढ़ के कारण जोधपुर डिवीजन में दूर-संचार विभाग को कितनी हानि हुई थी, और तत्संबंधी जिलावार व्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) बाढ़ और भारी वर्षा के कारण दूर-संचार सेवा कितने दिन तक ठप्प रही और उस में सुधार करने के लिये क्या कार्य-वाही की गई और क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में समूचा कार्य पूरा कर लिया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने भविष्य में बाढ़ और भारी वर्षा के दौरान

दूर-संचार सेवा के उचित रख-रखाव के लिये ठोस कदम उठाये हैं जिस से वह बिस्कुल ठप्प न हो जाये; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण है?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव): (क) जुलाई, 1979 में भारी वर्षा और बाढ़ के कारण जोधपुर एवं व्यावर मंडल में दूर-संचार विभाग को हुआ घाटा लगभग 8 लाख है। दूर संचार विभाग में जिलेवार राजस्व आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते हैं।

(ख) दूर-संचार सेवाएं लगभग एक पखवाड़े तक प्रभावित रही तथा सभी सेवाओं को स्थायी रूप से पुन चालू कर दिया गया है।

(ग) जोधपुर के लिए वैकल्पिक ट्रक मार्ग स्थापित करने के लिये कार्यवाही की जा रही है। जयपुर-जोधपुर तथा अजमेर के बीच सूक्ष्म तरंग प्रणाली की मंजूरी दी जा चुकी है।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

#### Schools providing free boarding and lodging to SC/ST students

851. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum to establish educational institutions upto the High School standard level providing free boarding and lodging to the students of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at Tehsil level; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The project proposed was for experimentation in the district of Gaya in

Bihar. The proposal was, therefore, forwarded to the Government of Bihar for appropriate action.

#### Performance of Indian Players in Moscow Olympics

852. SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV:

SHRI N. E. HORO:

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

(a) the total number of competitors and officials sent to 1980 Moscow Olympics;

(b) the game-wise and event-wise performance of each team and individual judged in relation to Olympic and Asian records and norms; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to train up competitors for the 1981 World-cup Hockey in Bombay, 1982 Asian Games and the 1984 Olympic Games?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) A Contingent consisting of 75 players and 19 officials visited the 1980 Moscow Olympics.

(b) A Statement is placed on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1410/80].

(c) It is primarily the responsibility of the National Sport Federation concerned to train the sportsmen and women for International competitions. However, under the liberalised pattern of financial assistance for participation in International competitions, 3 coaching camps—2 up to 6 weeks duration each and 1 for 4 weeks—are allowed. In addition, for preparation of Indian teams for participation in Asian Games 1982, 3 additional coaching camps a year—the first 2 of 6 weeks each and the 3rd of 4 weeks duration—are also allowed. Most of the National Sports Federations including Indian Hockey Federation have finalised their plans for coaching their national teams for Asian Games 1982. This preparation

will take care of the World Cup Hockey Championship to be held in Bombay in 1981. Plans for preparation for 1984 Olympic Games will be prepared after the Asian Games 1982.

### **Changana-Cherry Telephone Exchange**

853. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to improve the facilities in Changana-Cherry Telephone Exchange;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the work is expected to start; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) and (c). Replacement of manual exchange by an automatic one is being planned for the current 5 year plan.

### **Allotment of flats to registrants by Delhi Development Authority**

854. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) in how many years the DDA normally allots flats to all the registered persons;

(b) whether Government are aware that Government employees above 40 years of age have got themselves registered with the DDA under the registration scheme of new pattern of 1979 for purchasing flats;

(c) whether Government are also aware that the inordinate long period of about 7-8 years taken in allotment of flats would place the above employees in a position to forego the intended purchase as they would not be

able to repay the house building advance instalments at the age of fifty;

(d) if so, whether Government contemplate to allot flats under the above scheme to the above category of employees as soon as possible as a special case; and

(e) if not, why?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The D.D.A. has reported that a registered person can get allotment within 3 to 4 years time provided that he does not insist on area preference.

(b) The D.D.A. has reported that it does not maintain separate record of registered persons age-wise.

(c) and (e). Every possible effort is being made to make available flats to persons registered in 1979 as early as possible.

### **गन्ने की कीमतों की समय पर अदायगी**

855. श्री कुम्भाराम आर्य : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चीनी मिल मालिक गन्ना उत्पादकों को गन्ने की कीमत समय पर नहीं देते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा किसानों को गन्ने का मूल्य ठीक समय पर दिए जाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन): (क) कुल मिलाकर, चीनी मिलें उचित अवधि के अन्दर गन्ने के मूल्य की देय राशि का भुगतान कर रही है ।

(ख) राज्य सरकारों से बार-बार कहा गया है कि वे अपने राज्यों में गन्ने के मूल्य के भुगतान की स्थिति की समीक्षा करें और समय से उनके भुगतान को

सुनिश्चित करे । जिन मामलों में गन्ने की सुपुर्दगी की तारीख से 14 दिन की निर्धारित समय सीमा के अन्दर ऐसा नहीं किया जाता है तो उन्हें 14 दिन के बाद की ऐसी देरी की अवधि के लिए 15 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष की दर से देय राशि पर व्याज देना होता है । यदि सम्भरणकर्ता द्वारा भुगतान संबंधी क्लम करने के लिए आगे न आने अथवा किन्हीं अन्य कारणों की वजह से गन्ना सप्लाई किए जाने वाले चीनी वर्ष के अन्तिम दिन को गन्ने का मूल्य बिना भुगतान किए रह जाता है तो उस दशा में फैक्ट्रियों को चीनी वर्ष की समाप्ति के 3 महीने के अन्दर सबधित कलक्टरों के पास अपेक्षित राशि जमा करनी होती है । तथापि, अपवादोत्पन्न मामलों में, जहाँ पिछले मौसम के दौरान देय गन्ने के मूल्य के 10 प्रतिशत से अधिक गन्ने की बकाया राशि होती है वहाँ अन्तिम उपाय के रूप में केन्द्रीय सरकार को चीनी उपक्रम (प्रबंध ग्रहण) अधिनियम, 1978 के अधीन ऐसी चीनी फैक्ट्रियों का प्रबन्ध अपने नियन्त्रण में लेने की शक्ति प्राप्त है ।

मध्य प्रदेश में संकर पशुपालन परियोजनाएं

856. श्री दलीप सिंह भूरिया क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि राज्य के उन जिलों में संकर पशुपालन परियोजनाओं को अनुदान देना 1985 तक जारी रखा जाये जिनमें दुग्ध विकास परियोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत विश्व बैंक की सहायता के साथ विश्व बैंक परियोजना तथा "आपरेशन फ्लड II" परियोजना कार्यान्वित की जा रही है ,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा उस पर क्या निर्णय किया गया है , और

(ग) केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा इस योजना को अनुमति दिये जाने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनथन) : (क) से (ग). संकर प्रजनित गोपशुओं का पालन करने के लिए राजसमहायता मुह्यया करने की एक केन्द्र द्वारा प्रयोजित योजना मध्य प्रदेश के 15 जिलों में चल रही है । इन जिलों में से कुछ जिलों को विश्व बैंक से सहायता प्राप्त डेरी विकास परियोजना तथा आपरेशन फ्लड-2 की योजनाओं में भी शामिल किया गया है, राज्य सरकार ने उस अवधि को बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव किया है, जिसके लिए विद्यमान योजना के तहत राजसमहायता उपलब्ध है । छठी योजना का अन्तिम रूप देने के संदर्भ में यह प्रस्ताव तथा वर्तमान योजना के तहत सतत क्रियान्वयन के सही ढंग पर, सरकार विचार कर रही है ।

### Expansion of Rae Bareilly Cross Bar Telephone Exchange Factory

857. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had invited global tenders for the expansion of the Rae Bareilly cross-bar telephone exchange factory;

(b) if so, what are the details of the tenders received by the Government;

(c) whether any decision has been taken in awarding the contract; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) to (d). In connection with the choice of a suitable system of Electro-Mechanical Telephone Switching Equipment for manufacture at the

Rae Bareilly factory, Government had invited limited offers from three foreign manufacturers whose equipment had been installed in the country and found satisfactory. These three foreign manufacturers are Messrs. NEC and Messrs. Hitachi of Japan and Messrs. L. M. Ericsson of Sweden. A proposal was also obtained from Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., for manufacture of the indigenously developed Indian Crossbar Project (ICP) System. An Inter-ministerial Committee evaluated the proposals received from these four manufacturers. Consideration was finally narrowed down to two proposals, namely, those from Messrs. L. M. Ericsson and Messrs. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. Government have after careful consideration of all relevant factors, decided in favour of adopting the ICP System for manufacture at the Rae Bareilly Factory.

**Suggestion by Wild Life Reservation Society to check killing of wild life**

858. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Wild Life Preservations Society has recently approached the Central Government to stop indiscriminate killing of wild life and have also urged the Government to give stringent punishment to those found guilty and violating the law relating to wild life preservations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Government is fully aware of the need for conservation of wildlife. The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, makes ample provision to penalise

poaching of wildlife. However, it is for the courts to award stringent punishment.

**Welfare of Small Farmers of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes**

859. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes particularly small farmers has been framed recently; and

(b) if so, the details regarding this scheme and the amounts provided for the scheme to control shifting cultivation?

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

(b) While a number of schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are being implemented by different agencies, the Integrated Rural Development Programme of the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction is aimed at a 'target group' consisting of the weakest sections in our rural society. Agricultural labourers, small and marginal farmers, rural artisans and other poorest segments of rural society are provided assistance under this programme. Assistance under this programme is provided to the poorest among the poor first and it has been emphasised that Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries should be accorded priority in the identification of beneficiaries. It has been laid down that at least 20 per cent of the beneficiaries under this programme should be from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes families.

An individual Scheduled Caste family is entitled to an assistance of Rs. 3,000/- by way of subsidy. The ceiling of subsidy for Scheduled Tribes is Rs. 5,000. Scheduled Castes



beneficiaries are entitled to subsidy at the rate of 25 per cent of the cost of the scheme for small farmers and 33-1/3 per cent for marginal farmers and others. Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries are entitled to subsidy at the rate of 50 per cent of the cost of the scheme.

Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme, any viable economic activity can be taken up by the beneficiaries. Agriculture, minor irrigation and land development are among the activities eligible for assistance. No special fund has been earmarked for control of shifting cultivation under the Integrated Rural Development Programme. However, assistance provided under the IRD programme will enable farmers in certain areas now engaged in shifting cultivation to take up other types of farming and ancillary occupations.

**Upward trend of prices of foodgrains due to world wide shortage**

860. SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the London based International Wheat Council have reduced its estimates of world's wheat production;

(b) if so, what steps Government would take to check the upward trend of the prices of foodgrains in India as a result of the reported world-wide shortage; and

(c) what remunerative prices Government propose to pay to the farmers for their farm produce as an incentive to boost up production of foodgrains?

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

(a) According to the "World Wheat Situation, 1979/80" brought out by the International wheat Council, world production of wheat in 1979 amounted to 425.5 million tonnes, which was lower than the previous year's record of 449.6 million tonnes by 5 per cent.

(b) A moderate decline in global wheat production would not by itself lead to an upward trend in the prices of foodgrains in India because India is not importing any cereals since 1978. However, stability in the supply of cereals and their prices is being maintained in India under the public distribution system functioning through a network of about 260 thousand ration/fair price shops.

(c) An important objective of Government policy is to assure remunerative prices to the farmers so as to provide sufficient incentive for adopting improved technology for increasing production. To achieve this objective the procurement/minimum support prices of different foodgrains have been steadily raised during the recent years as indicated by the figures below:—

*Procurement/minimum support prices of agricultural commodities*

*(according to marketing year)*

*(Rs. per quintal)*

Commodity	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Procurement Prices</i>					
Paddy (coarse)	74.00	77.00	85.00	95.00*	105.00*
Jowar	74.00	74.00	85.00	95.00	105.00
Bajra	74.00	74.00	85.00	95.00	105.00
Maize	74.00	74.00	85.00	95.00	105.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
Ragi . . . . .	74.00	74.00	85.00	95.00	105.00
Wheat . . . . .	105.00	110.00	112.50	115.00	117.00
<i>Minimum support prices</i>					
Barley . . . . .	65.00	65.00	67.00	N.A.	N.A.
Gram. . . . .	90.00	95.00	125.00	140.00	145.00
Arhar (Tur) . . . . .	N.A.	N.A.	155.00	165.00	190.00
Moong . . . . .	N.A.	N.A.	165.00	175.00	200.00
Urad . . . . .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	175.00	200.00

N.A.—Not announced.

\*.—For common varieties (Long bold/short bold)

### Exorbitant rate of Land Allotted under 20 point Programme

861. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the allottees of residential plots in Delhi in new colonies have not yet started construction as they want to sell them at exorbitant prices; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take against them as these plots were allotted to them in draw of lots in 1975 and 1976 under the 20-Point Programme?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The DDA have reported that they have no such information. As per terms and conditions of the lease deed, no person can transfer the lease hold rights without the permission of the Lessor. Necessary action is taken for violation of this condition.

(b) About 14,000 plots were allotted during the year 1975-76 in 4 newly developed colonies. Under the terms and conditions of the lease deed, a period of 2 years is given for construction of the building. According to the policy of the DDA, a further period of

one year is allowed as grace for completing the construction. Besides, in the case of these 4 newly developed colonies a further period of one year as grace period from 1st January, 1980, to 31st December, 1980, has been allowed as full services have not yet been provided. Wherever this period is over, penalty for belated construction is realised by the D.D.A.

### Tax on vacant plot of land under urban land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act

862. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the working group of the Ministry on the Urban Land Ceiling and Regulation) Act has suggested tax on vacant land;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the group has suggested that the existing taxes on property being levied by local bodies be restructured to ensure that they do not defeat the objective of the act of encouraging construction activities to meet the growing housing needs in the country;

(c) if so, whether Government have taken any decision in regard to the above and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government would take note of the Supreme Court Judgment while enacting the Delhi House Tax legislation in regard to the pattern of the house tax to be followed?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. However, the restructuring of the existing taxes on property has been suggested to achieve the objectives behind the Act and at the same time ensuring that imposition of any such measure does not defeat the objectives of the Act or discourage construction activity.

(c) No decision has yet been taken.

(d) It is understood from the Ministry of Home Affairs that the Delhi Municipal Laws (Amendment and Validation) Bill 1980, which was introduced in the Lok Sabha on the 4th August, 1980 has taken note of the Supreme Court's judgement dated 20th December, 1970, in the case of Diwan Daulat Rai Kapoor Vs. the N.D.M.C.

### Golden Fort of Jaisalmer

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

(a) whether the Central Government have received information that the Historic Fort 'Golden Fort' of Jaisalmer is crumbling; and

(b) if so, the details regarding this 'Golden Fort' and the reaction of Central Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The historic fort at Jaisalmer belonging to circa 15th—16th century A. D. is not crumbling as reported by the Press. Certain portions of the fort wall need

urgent repairs for which an estimate for Special Repair amounting to Rs. 1,23,000 has been sanctioned. Against this estimate an amount of Rs. 64,000 was incurred till the end of September, 1980. The work is in progress.

### Lift Accidents

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

(a) how many lift accidents have taken place in C.P.W.D. owned management buildings during the last three years;

(b) how many of them have proved to be fatal; and

(c) what are the other relevant details connected with this?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the various offices of C.P.W.D. which are scattered all over the country and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

### New Houses for Central Ministers

865. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Centre has shelved the previous Government's plan to build 50 new houses for Ministers in place of the World War-II vintage bungalows occupied by them;

(b) whether his Ministry has suggested a fresh look at the Master Plan to see what changes are required in the planning of the fast growing capital; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the decision of Government so far the question of planning of the Union Territory of Delhi is concerned?

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

(b) and (c). The Master Plan for Delhi which came into operation on 1-9-1962 has a perspective period of 20 years. Hence it has been decided to formulate a Master Plan having a perspective upto 2001. It would aim at providing expansion of facilities for housing, availability of land for the increased population, proper strategy for tackling the increased population, energy conservation, etc.

#### Wheat and rice procured during Current Year

866. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the total quantity of rice and wheat far procured this year by government, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): A statement is attached.

#### Statement

#### STATEWISE PROCUREMENT OF RICE (INCLUDING PADDY IN TERMS OF RICE) AND WHEAT DURING 1980-81 MARKETING SEASON

(Position as on 20-11 1980)

(Figures in tonnes)

State/Union Territory	Rice (including paddy in wheat terms of rice)	
1. Andhra Pradesh .	0.7	..
2. Bihar . . .	..	9.4
3. Haryana . .	250.1	1002.6
4. Himachal Pradesh	0.2	0.2
5. Jammu & Kashmir	17.8	27.7
6. Madhya Pradesh	1.0	Neg.
7. Maharashtra .	1.0	..
8. Manipur . .	Neg.	..
9. Punjab . . .	1761.6	4268.9
10. Rajasthan .	..	17.0
11. Tamil Nadu .	54.0	..
12. Uttar Pradesh]	133.1	522.3
13. Chandighr .	..	0.2
14. Delhi . . .	0.2	3.7
15. Pondicherry .	0.4	..
Total	2220.1	5852.0

Neg.—Below 100 tonnes.

#### Scheme of employment of Educated Unemployed in Rural Areas

867. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under its consideration a scheme providing for employment to the educated unemployed in the rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the specific steps taken in the direction of its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) to (c). A National Scheme of Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) is already under implementation with effect from 15th August, 1979 with the principal objective of providing employment to the rural youth belonging to families living below the poverty line. The main thrust of the scheme is on equipping rural youth with relevant technical skills and settling them in projects of self-employment. The scheme provides for stipend of Rs. 100 per month during training. On completion of training, Government subsidy upto Rs. 3000 and bank loan in the ratio of 1:2 or 1:3 are to be given according to the projects' funds requirements. Arrangements of tools and equipment, scarce and critical raw materials and marketing of finished goods are also proposed to be made.

Every year 600 poor families will be identified in each of 5011 development blocks and suitable package of assistance will be provided to them in order to cross the poverty line.

According to the information available, nearly 39,899 rural youths had completed the training and 28,527 were under going training on 1-4-1980. Of them, 4789 youth have started their own ventures of self-employment.

A new scheme for the educated unemployed belonging to the rural families not below the poverty line has been prepared and submitted to the Planning Commission. Planning Commission has, in turn, set up a Working Group to examine the subject in full detail. Recommendations of the Working Group are awaited.

**भूतपूर्व सदस्यों को किराये के आवास पर सरकारी आवास का आबंटन**

868. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ भूतपूर्व सदस्यों तथा मंत्रियों को दिल्ली में किराए के आवास पर सरकारी आवास आबंटित किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है और उन्हें किन आधारों पर आवास दिया गया है ?

**संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह):**

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) दो भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्यों को सामान्य पूल से वास आबंटित किया गया है । एक मामले में भूतपूर्व संसद ने इच्छा प्रकट की थी कि जब तक कि उनका निर्माणाधीन मकान तैयार न हो जाय तब तक अस्थाई अवधि के लिए एक मकान आबंटित किया जाय । वे सरकारी आवास खाली कर चुके हैं । अन्य मामले में, भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्य को बीमारी के आधार पर सरकारी आवास आबंटित किया गया है ।

**Shortage cost and movement of Fertilizers and their movement**

869. SHR M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) whether the farmer are facing acute shortage of fertilizers in the country at present;

(b) if so, whether the cost of fertilizers has also affected the farmers to the greater extent;

(c) whether the movement of fertilizers has also become more difficult due to the shortage of railway wagons;

(d) if so, whether his ministry have made any arrangements to see that the movement of fertilizers to the farmers are made in a priority basis;

(e) if so, to what extent his Ministry have succeeded;

(f) whether it was also decided that the transportation of fertilizers be made through sea; and

(g) if so, to what extent it succeeded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No. Sir.

(b) The cost of fertiliser does not appear to have affected the farmers to any significant extent as the Government has decided to fully compensate the farmers through suitable increase in support/procurement prices of crops.

(c) to (g). There are some difficulties in moving fertilisers through rail because of shortage of railway wagons. However, a number of steps have been taken to overcome this constraint. Some of them are movement of fertiliser in block rakes to improve the turn round of railway wagons; delivery of fertilisers through rakes at single point destination, supplementary road movement wherever feasible, limited coastal movement as per requirements etc. The



sum total effect of these measures has been that fertiliser has, by and large, been reached to the destinations wherever it is required.

**Opening of Telegraph Offices on Public Holidays in Leh and Kargil Districts of Ladakh.**

870. SHRI P. NAMGYAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that telegraph offices all over the country remain operative on all days including Sundays and other Public holiday's?

(b) if so, the reasons for non-functioning of telegraph offices in Leh and Kargil districts of Ladakh; and

(c) whether these offices would be made operative on Sundays and other public holidays?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Opening of Leh and Kargil Combined offices is under consideration. Other telegraph offices in Ladakh Division Viz., Drass, Bru and Diskit have negligible traffic on Sundays and holidays.

**Death of student of Shamlal College, Shahdra, Delhi**

871. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a B.Sc. student of Shamlal College, Shahadra, Delhi, who was contesting the college union election, was allegedly stabbed to death by his rival on 16th August, 1980;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any compensation has been paid by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, Shri Gajendra Mohan, a student of B. Sc. Final, Shamlal College, Shahadra, Delhi and a candidate for Presidentship of the College Union, was stabbed to death on 16th August, 1980, allegedly by an ex-student of that college. The College authorities lodged a First Information Report with the police on the same day and the matter is under investigation.

(c) No compensation has been paid to the family of the deceased either through the College or the University of Delhi. Information from the Delhi Administration is awaited and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

**Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment**

872. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have sponsored a scheme for training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM);

(b) if so, the details thereof, the funds available and the existing training-cum-technological set-up;

(c) how many States have decided to implement the said scheme;

(d) what are the targets of Rural Youth to be trained during year 1980-81 and 1981-82 in the States of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra; and

(e) how many Rural Youths would be self-employed in the first phase of this scheme?

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

(b) Statement is laid on the Table of the House (Placed in Library See No. I/T-1411/80).

(c) All States/Union Territories (Except Dadra and Nagar Haveli) have decided to implement the programme.

(d) Targets of rural youth to be training in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra are as under:

	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra
1980-81	18,320 (No.)	11,840 (No.)
1981-82	18,320 (No.)	11,840 (No.)

(e) The main thrust of the scheme is on equipping rural youth with necessary skills and technology to enable them to settle in self-employment. No precise estimates in this regard can be given.

#### Revision of Priority Dates

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the 'List of Priority Dates' of Government employees eligible for Government accommodation which is required to be compiled annually by the Directorate of Estates, has not been revised since July, 1978;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether as a result, a large number of employees who are eligible for higher type of accommodation for the last two years are offered lower type of accommodation by the Directorate of Estates; and

(d) when it is proposed to revise the list?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: (a) and (b). The current allotment year is for the period 1st December, 1978 to 31st December, 1980. The applications compiled with reference to the emoluments drawn on the specified basic date are not revised during the currency of the allotment year.

(c) According to the allotment rules, entitlement of an officer is determined on the basis of emoluments drawn by him on a date specified for the allotment year. As such, if the emoluments of an officer increases after that date (which for the current allotment year is 1st July, 1978), such increase in emoluments is not taken into account for determining his entitlement. He is, therefore, not entitled to a higher type on the basis of subsequent increase in his emoluments.

(d) The matter is under consideration

#### Demand and Supply of Foodgrains under Food for Work Programme

874. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise demand for foodgrains on account of Food for Work Programme during the years 1979-80 and 1980-81 separately;

(b) the State-wise quantity of foodgrains allotted by the Centre and the quantity made available and utilised during the years 1979-80 and 1980-81;

(c) whether the Centre has stopped supply of foodgrains to the States on account of Food for Work Programme;

(d) if so, on what grounds; and

(e) when the National Rural Employment Programme is expected to be ready for implementation and what are its salient features?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a). Statements (No. I and II) indicating the demands for foodgrains received from States/Union Territories for 1979-80 and 1980-81 under Food for Work Programme are laid on the table of the House [Placed in library See. No. LT-1412/80].

(b) Statements (No. III and IV) indicating the quantities of foodgrains allocated, released and utilised

by different States/Union Territories during the years 1979-80 and 1980-81 are laid on the table of the House [Placed in library See No. LT-1412/80].

(c) No, Sir. However, Food for Work Programme stands replaced by National Rural Employment Programme.

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) The National Rural Employment Programme is already in operation. A copy of the guidelines incorporating the salient features of the Programme is laid on the table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1412/80].

**नये कालेज और विश्वविद्यालय खोलने के बारे में नीति**

875. श्री बौद्ध राम सारण : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार और विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की नीति नये कालेज और विश्वविद्यालय न खोलने की है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उन स्थानों पर नये कालेज और विश्वविद्यालय खोलने की अनुमति न देने के क्या कारण हैं जहां उनके लिए अपेक्षित स्कूल, भूमि, भवन, पर्याप्त संख्या में विद्यार्थी और अन्य सुविधायें उपलब्ध हैं और जहां के लोग ऐसी मांग कर रहे हैं ?

**शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री एस. बी. चड्ढा) :** (क) उच्च शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में, छठी योजना में रखा गया मुख्य कार्य है वर्तमान संस्थाओं को सुदृढ़ करना, पहले से बनाई जा चुकी सुविधाओं का अधिकतम उपयोग और विस्तार का सावधानी पूर्वक नियमन/ विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने राज्य सरकारों को यह सुझाव दिया था कि नए विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने का निर्णय

करने से पहले उन्हें राज्य में उपलब्ध सुविधाओं और उनके उपयोग का समुचित सर्वेक्षण करना चाहिए ताकि शैक्षिक आवश्यकताओं और संसाधनों की उपलब्धता की दृष्टि से और अधिक विश्वविद्यालयों की आवश्यकता स्पष्ट रूप से सिद्ध की जा सके। जहां तक कालेजों का संबंध है आयोग ने यह सिफारिश की थी कि उन क्षेत्रों को छोड़कर, जिन्हें पिछड़े क्षेत्र निर्धारित किया जाता है और जहां उच्च शिक्षा की सुविधाएं अपर्याप्त हैं, सामान्यतः कोई नया कालेज स्थापित नहीं किया जाना चाहिए।

(ख) नए विश्वविद्यालयों की स्थापना अथवा नए कालेजों की स्थापना की संस्वीकृति की जिम्मेदारी मुख्यतः राज्य सरकारों की है और उन्हें नई संस्थाओं की जरूरत के संबंध में संतुष्ट होना होता है। जबकि इस प्रयोजन के लिए राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्रीय सरकार अथवा विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग से किसी औपचारिक स्वीकृति की जरूरत नहीं होती, फिर भी जून, 1972 के बाद स्थापित नए विश्वविद्यालयों और कालेजों को आयोग की वित्तीय सहायता का पात्र बनने के लिए विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा उपयुक्त घोषित किए जाने की जरूरत है।

#### Government Accommodation for persons owning Houses

876. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government Employees who own their own houses in Delhi/New Delhi were not being allotted the Government residences in the past;

(b) whether it is also a fact that recently the Government has taken a decision to allot Government accommodation to such employees also;

(c) if so, what were the reasons for revising the old rules for allotment when the employees who have put about 25 years of service could not be provided with Government accommodation;

(d) whether the new decision is being implemented; if so, what procedure has been adopted by Government in this regard; and

(e) the total number of applications received from those employees who own their own houses in Delhi/New Delhi for allotment category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (d). Originally, no restrictions were imposed on allotment of Government accommodation to officers owning houses at or near stations of their posting. Rule of 'ineligibility' in this regard was introduced on 1st February, 1950. It continued to be in force till May, 1966 when it was decided to withdraw this rule and the officers owning houses also became eligible for allotment of General Pool accommodation on payment of normal rent. On the basis of the recommendations of the National Council (JCM), a decision was taken by the Government and orders were issued in September, 1975 to the effect that Central Government employees owning houses at the places of their posting or within the local or adjoining municipal limits, would not be entitled to allotment of Government accommodation and those already in occupation of Government accommodation were required to vacate the same by the end of December, 1975 failing which, they were liable to be charged market rate of licence fee so long as the Government residence was retained by them.

In the wake of implementation of this decision, many representations were received about the hardships that the house owning officers were facing. The Government considered the difficulties faced by the various house owning officers and decided that the then existing restrictions should be

modified with effect from 1st June, 1977, making house owning officers eligible for Government accommodation, on normal terms, provided the income from the private house did not exceed Rs. 1,000 p.m. It was also decided that licence fee at half the market rate should be charged from those whose income from the private house was in excess of Rs. 1,000 p.m. but did not exceed Rs. 2,000 p.m. and at full market rate where such income was above Rs. 2,000 p.m.

(e): We have received so far 4,753 applications as detailed below, from those employees who own houses in Delhi/New Delhi:

Type	No. of applications received
A . . . . .	473
B . . . . .	1486
C . . . . .	1614
D . . . . .	868
E . . . . .	201
E-1 . . . . .	78
E-2 . . . . .	17
E-3 . . . . .	16
Total	4753

#### Non-availability of Sugarcane for Mills

877. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that crisis in sugar industry is deepening day by day due to non-availability of cane to crush; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to resolve the crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) There is no crisis as such developing in the sugar Industry due to non-availability of cane. Some factories in some States have, however, reported about the difficulty in getting cane supply.

(b) A higher statutory minimum cane price of Rs. 13.00 as against Rs. 12.50 per quintal last year has been fixed for the current season, considering the capacity of the factories to pay higher prices, the Prime Minister has also advised that the payment of cane price by the factories should not be less than Rs. 16.00 per quintal. In order to facilitate cane supply to sugar factories and to forestall diversion to producers of other sweetening agents the State Governments have also been instructed not to permit the working of khandsari units before 31st December, 1980.

#### **Waiving of Rules by D.D.A.**

878. SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV:

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR  
SHASTRI.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Development Authority have in certain cases allowed re-sale of plots and have allotted flats in areas other than the areas for which a person had registered himself and in certain cases have also waived the penalty fee for not constructing on the plot in time;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these concessions were refused in case of other applicants; and

(c) if so, the number of cases in which these concessions were allowed by the DDA stating the circumstances under which the relevant rules were waived?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND  
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN

SINGH): (a) The DDA has reported that as per policy, sale permission is given after 10 years of the execution of lease-deed and three years of the completion of the building. However, in cases where the plots have been purchased in auction, the period of 10 years has been reduced to 8 years. In exceptional circumstances, the Lt. Governor can relax these conditions. As regards allotment of flats, persons are not registered locality-wise. The Vice Chairman, DDA, is competent to waive the penalty for non-construction in deserving cases.

(b) All such cases are decided on merits.

(c) The information will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### **Mahatma Gandhi Statue at India Gate, New Delhi**

879. SHRI P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision with regard to the installation of Mahatma Gandhi statue at India Gate in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND  
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN  
SINGH): (a) and (b). The matter is under the active consideration of the Government.

#### **District Rural Development Com- mittees**

880. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up District Rural Development Committees for the development of rural areas in the country; and

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



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

(b) When special programmes of rural development like Small Farmers and Marginal Farmers Development Agency Programme and the Drought Prone Areas Programme were launched, the Government set up district-level agencies under the Registration of Societies Act for implementing these programmes. With the introduction of the Integrated Rural Development Programme, into which the Small Farmers Development Agency Programme has been merged, it has been decided to set up district-level rural development societies on the existing SFDA pattern in all those districts where such agencies did not exist. Where SFDA, DPAP machinery is available, the IRD programme would be implemented by the same machinery. In other districts, SFDA-type agencies are being set up for overseeing the implementation of the IRD programme. These agencies are headed by the District Collectors/Deputy Commissioners. The agencies are provided a Chief Executive Officer, usually called Project Director, with adequate technical and administrative staff. The cost of implementing the IRD programme, including the cost of these district-level agencies, is shared on a 50 : 50 basis by the Central and State Governments.

#### Construction of Room on First Floor, Sarojini Nagar Government Quarters

881. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3139 on the 7th July, 1980 regarding Construction of rooms on second floor of Government quarters in Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi and state—

(a) the full particulars of 14 quarters wherein these unauthorised structures have been raised;

(b) whether no action has so far been taken to demolish these unauthorised rooms or against the allottees concerned; and

(c) if so, facts and reasons therefor and when these are likely to be demolished?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH). (a) The particulars of 14 quarters wherein unauthorised constructions have been made by the allottees who are residing on first floor in Sarojini Nagar, are as under—

Sl No	Quarter No	Name of the allottee S/Shri
1	G/86	Sri Nath
2	G/102	Ganga Lal
3	I/136	R. K. Rekhu
4	I/140	Apt Singh
5	I/164	D R Sood
6	I/20	P D Mittal
7	I/103	Surinder Singh
8	I/316	Hukum Chand Gupta
9	I/107	Hari Ram
10	I/352	Smt. Santosh Batia
11	J/111	Om Prakash
12	J/139	M.L. Aggarwal
13	J/159	R.S. Bist
14	II/252	Umrao Singh

(b) and (c). Notices to all the above mentioned 14 allottees have been issued and if these unauthorised structures are not removed, necessary action under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act will be taken to evict them from the quarters.

# Regularisation of Casual Workers in I.I.T., Madras

882. SHRI K. B. S. MANI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many employees are employed on casual basis @ Rs. 7/- per day in I.I.T., Madras, cadre-wise;

(b) the reasons why such casual workers have not been regularised as per the instructions issued by Government in this regard; and

(c) when their services will be regularised?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) As on 12.11.1980, there were 14 people employed on casual basis at the rate of Rs. 7/- per day:

Typists	7
Machinist	1
Technical Helpers	3
Welder	1
Cooks	2

(b) These appointments are made on nominal muster-roll basis to fill up leave vacancies and/or to meet the exigencies of work for a period not exceeding three months at a time. Since they are not appointed against regular vacancies, the question of regularisation of their services does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

## Loan and Help in Construction of Houses to persons having plots in Approved Colonies in Delhi

883. SHRI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided or propose to give loan and help in construction of house to those individuals who have plots of land in their names in approved colonies; and

(b) if so, what are the main features of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) There is no fresh proposal, but three different schemes, viz. Low Income Group Housing Scheme, Middle Income Group Housing Scheme, and Village Housing Project Scheme have been in operation since 1956.

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

### Statement

Delhi Administration has reported that it has been providing loans for construction of houses on plots in approved colonies under the following Schemes:—

#### 1. Low Income Group Housing Scheme

Under this scheme, loan is sanctioned to individuals for the construction of new houses whose plans are approved by the local authorities and whose annual income is less than Rs. 7000/- per annum. The maximum limit of loan granted is Rs. 14,500/-. The permissible covered floor area is between 232 sq. ft. to 1200 sq. ft. subject to the condition that the cost of construction of the house should not exceed Rs. 18,600/-.

#### 2. Middle Income Group Housing Scheme:

Under this scheme, loans are sanctioned to individuals for the construction of new houses whose plans are approved by the local authorities and whose annual income falls between Rs. 7001/- to Rs. 18,000/-. The maximum amount of loan under this scheme is Rs. 27,500/-. The floor area which an applicant can cover is between 400 sq. ft. and 2000 sq. ft. subject to the condition that the cost of construction of the house should not exceed Rs. 42,000/-. The loan is to be repaid in 20 annual instalments plus interest thereon.

### 3. Village Housing Project Scheme:

Under the Village Housing Scheme, the loan is sanctioned to the Villagers of the Union Territory of Delhi whose plots are situated within Lal Dora for the construction of the house on the recommendation of the Block Development Officers. The maximum amount of loan given to an individual is Rs. 5000/- and the maximum covered floor area of the house is 300 sq. ft. The loan is recoverable in 20 annual instalment of principal and interest thereon.

### Production of Oilseeds

884. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the target of production of oilseeds in the Sixth Plan;

(b) the gap between the demand and the production; and

(c) the quantity of import of oilseeds during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) A target of production of 130 lakh tonnes of oilseeds has been fixed for the Sixth Plan i.e. 1984-85.

(b) The gap between the demand and production of oilseeds, in terms of oils, during 1980-81 has been estimated at 10-11 lakh tonnes.

(c) A statement indicating the import of oilseeds during the last 3 years i.e. from 1977-78 to 1979-80 (Upto September 1979), year-wise, laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1413/80].

### Over Loading in Telephone Exchange, Patna

885. SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the capacity of the existing telephone exchange at Central Patna (Bihar) is ten thousand telephones whereas it has to bear the burden of 15 thousand telephone lines;

(b) whether there is a major defect in the telephone system of Central Patna which causes a great deal of hardship to the subscribers; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to improve the working of the telephone system in Central Patna and if so, by what time?

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

(a) No, Sir. The capacity of the existing telephone exchange at Central Patna is 6000 lines only. As on 1-11-1980 there are 5496 telephone lines connected to this exchange.

(b) No Sir

(c) The following steps are however being taken to maintain satisfactory working of the tele-system in Central Patna.

(1) 600 lines expansion of Patna Exchange has been planned for completion by June, 1981.

(11) Replacement of worn out banks has been taken up and is likely to be completed by end of 1981.

### Short Supply of Foodgrains to West Bengal under Food for Work Programme

886. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have not been sanctioning required foodgrains to the West

Bengal State Government for the Food for Work Programme;

(b) if so, what is the month-wise details of the requirements of the State and the quantity sanctioned during the current year; and

(c) the reasons for unsufficient allotment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) to (c). Sufficient allocations of foodgrains have been made to the Government of West Bengal under the Programme. Full releases have, however, not been made owing to inadequate utilisation of foodgrains by the State. The total quantity of foodgrains made available to the State for the current year is 1,95,288 tonnes (including unutilised balance of last year), against their demand of 2,10,000, while the actual utilisation reported till date is 45,188 tonnes only.

### Illiteracy

887. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is first in the world-ranking in regard to illiteracy;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) what are the remedies proposed?

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

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

### Discontinuance of Food for Work Programme

888. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to discontinue or modify the Food for Work Programme;

(b) if not, whether it would take any other action as recommended by the Review Committee on the programme;

(c) whether the Committee had come across definite instances of misuse of the programme for partisan ends in one or two States; and

(d) if so, whether these States have been apprised of the finding?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b). The Food for Work Programme has already been modified and stands replaced by National Rural Employment Programme. However, no committee was set up to review the Programme.

(c) and (d). Question does not arise.

### Liberalised Prohibition Policy by States

889. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) which of the States have so far liberalised prohibition policy and what are the details of new policy in each State; and

(b) whether the Centre have taken any steps to persuade dry States to liberalise their policy?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) No, Sir.

### Statement

*States which have relaxed Prohibition Policy and details thereof.*

**BIHAR:** Bihar Government had introduced total prohibition in April 1979. It has now reverted to the position which obtained prior to this date. The present policy of the State Government is in line with 12-point programme enumerated in 1975.

**HARYANA:** Saleable quota of country liquor for current year was increased to the level of 1978-79.

**MADHYA PRADESH:** The programme of closing liquor shops during the year as announced earlier is not being implemented.

**ORISSA:** The State Government has decided not to close any liquor shops during the current year by modifying earlier decision. Six new shops have also been opened. Dry days have been reduced from 63 to 52 in a year and some relaxations have also been made for facility of foreign tourists.

**HIMACHAL PRADESH:** This State has liberalised the Prohibition Policy to curb illicit distillation.

**SIKKIM:** The number of dry days have been reduced.

**UTTAR PRADESH:** The State Government has given up the district wise expansion programme of Prohibition, by adopting the policy of implementation of Prohibition in hill areas and places of religious importance only.

दिल्ली में अनधिकृत निर्माण

890. श्री श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी :

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

(क) क्या आजकल दिल्ली में अनधिकृत निर्माण कार्य बड़े पैमाने पर किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे कौन से कारण हैं जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप सरकार अनधिकृत निर्माण को रोकने के लिए प्रभावी कदम नहीं उठा रही है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भोष्म नारायण सिंह)

(क) जी, नहीं। तथापि, कुछ अनधिकृत निर्माण हुए हैं।

(ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि इस के प्रबन्ध के अधीन भूमि पर अनधिकृत निर्माण/उल्लंघनों को सख्ती से रोका जा रहा है और काफ़ी हद तक इस समस्या को रोक दिया गया है। इसी प्रकार दिल्ली नगर निगम ने कहा है कि अनधिकृत निर्माण, जहाँ कहीं होता है, उसको रोकने के लिए प्रभावी उपाय किए जा रहे हैं।

### Tenements to the Evictees of Turkman Gate, Delhi

891. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the evictees from Turkman Gate, Delhi were promised tenements after construction in the same area;

(b) now many tenements have been constructed so far and how many have been allotted to the former evictees; and

(c) what are the reasons for delay in providing accommodation to them?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The then Government had taken a decision that arrangements be made to shift the evictees of Turkman Gate area from Trilokpuri and Nand Nagri and accommodate them as near the original place of residences as possible.



(b) 414 tenements have been constructed and none of them has been allotted so far.

(c) Applications from all eligible persons for the allotment have since been invited and the extended last date for receipt of such applications was 20-11-1980.

**Cost of production of Wheat, Cereals  
Rice and Coarse Grains etc.**

892. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the average cost of production of different cereals, wheat, rice, coarse grains, pulses, oil seeds and other agricultural products per quintal, taking into account the labour content, the land-use, and other inputs, as it accrues to the farmer and how far these prices recommended by Agricultural Prices

Commission are remunerative enough for the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): The average cost of production per quintal of wheat, paddy, jowar, gram, raw cotton, jute, VFC Tobacco and sugarcane and the prices recommended by the A.P.C. for the current seasons are given in the statement. It may be stated that the average cost of production per quintal has been worked out after taking into account the cost of labour content, land use and other inputs used by the farmers. As revealed by the statement, the prices recommended by APC are higher than the cost of production per quintal for different agricultural produce. Even, then the support/procurement prices fixed by Government in several crops are higher than what APC recommended.

**Statement**

The estimates of cost of production per quintal of different crops under the Comprehensive Scheme for studying the cost of cultivation of Principal crops of the Government of India and the prices recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission, for 1980-81 crop season.

Crop	State	Year of Cost study	Cost of production per quintal	Price recommended by A.P.C. for 1980-81	Price fixed by Government for 1980-81
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Paddy . . . .	Andhra Pradesh Punjab	1978-79 1978-79	88.36 67.53	100.00†	105.00†
2. Wheat . . . .	Haryana Punjab	1978-79 1978-79	114.00 101.45	127.00	Not yet announced
3. Jowar . . . .	Maharashtra Madhya Pradesh.	1977-78 1977-78	65.16 64.73	97.50	105.00
4. Gram . . . .	Haryana	1978-79	128.07	165.00	Not yet announced
5. Raw Cotton (Kapas)	Andhra Pradesh Karnataka	1977-78 1977-78	474.21* 282.92	300.00††	304.00††
6. Jute	Orissa	1978-79	147.08	160.00	160.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
7. V.F.C. Tobacco . . .	Andhra Pradesh	1977-78	599.84	825.00** 750.00**	Not ann- ounced.
8. Sugarcane . . .	Andhra Pradesh Maharashtra	1977-78 1977-78	10.98 7.63	13.00₹	13.00

\* The cost per quintal in case of Kapas in Andhra Pradesh is for Superior long staple ariety.

\*\* The two prices of VFC tobacco recommended by A. P. C. relate to black soil (Rs. 750 per quintal) & light soil (Rs. 825 per quintal in their supplementary Report).

† For 'common variety

‡ Price per quintal of Kapas of basic medium staple varieties (viz F-320, F.414 and J-34)..

\*\*\* For recovery of 85% or below with full proportionate premium for every 0.1% increase in the basic recovery level.

#### Damage to Potatoes in Cold Storage in Samastipur

893. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA:  
Will the Minister of RURAL RECON-  
STRUCTION be pleased to refer to  
the reply given to unstarred question  
No. 7502 on the 11th August regard-  
ing the damage done to potatoes in  
cold storage in Samastipur district of  
Bihar State and state:

(a) wheher the requisite informa-  
tion has since been collected;

(b) if so, when the same will be  
laid on the Table of the House; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The information has been sent  
to the Department of Parliamentary  
Affairs on 11-11-1980, for being laid  
on the Table of the House.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Yoga Education

894. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:  
Will the Minister of EDUCATION  
AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased  
to refer to the reply given to Starred  
Question No. 270 on 26th June, 1980  
regarding steps to popularise yoga  
and state:

(a) whether consideration of the  
proposal for introduction of Yoga  
Education as part of physical fitness  
programme in schools has since been  
completed, if so, details thereabout;

(b) how many teachers trained in  
Yoga are available at present and  
what steps are being taken to ensure  
teachers for all schools in the coun-  
try; and

(c) whether colleges are also to  
be included in this programme; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION  
AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI  
S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (d).—The  
"Drafts Curriculum in Physical  
Education for Classes I to X" prepar-  
ed by the National Council of Educa-  
tional Research and Training in April,

1980, under the new pattern of 10—2 School Education, includes *inter-alia* Yoga.

2. The matters relating to introduction of Yoga in schools were further considered at a meeting convened by the Ministry of Education and Culture, under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Education on the 15th July, 1980, where the consensus was in favour of introduction of Yoga in the educational institutions as a separate subject and not as a part of physical education and sports programme. The meeting also recommended introduction of Yoga, as an independent subject in the Kendriya Vidyalayas on an experimental basis for a year.

3. As a follow up of the above recommendations, the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has decided to introduce Yoga as an independent subject in all the Kendriya Vidyalayas on an experimental basis.

4. A decision on introduction of Yoga as an independent subject, in the schools other than the Kendriya Vadyalayas in the country as well as its extension to Colleges is proposed to be taken by the Government, in consultation with the State Governments and other concerned authorities, in the light of the results of the experimental introduction of Yoga in the Kendriya Vidyalayas. The matters relating to availability of trained teachers for Yoga in adequate number for the purpose will also be examined *inter-alia* while considering its extension to educational institutions in general.

#### **Demands of A.I.T.E.E. Union Class III and Line Staff, Darbhanga**

895. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Darbhanga Divisional Branch of A.I.T.E.E. Union Class III and Line Staff class had submitted their demands to the Divisional En-

gineer, Telegraphs, Darbhanga dated 10th September, 1980;

(b) if so, the details thereabout and action taken thereon?

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

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) A Charter of Demands containing about 25 items of grievances of Class III employees and about 15 items of grievances of Line Staff and Class IV employees was received by Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, Darbhanga. The Divisional Engineer Darbhanga accordingly held discussions with the representatives of the Unions concerned on the 29th and 30th September, 1980 during which settlement was reached on certain items.

#### **Conversion of Darbhanga Post Office Into Head Post Office**

896. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for converting Darbhanga post office into Head Post Office, if so, reasons for delay; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether new Madhubani Postal Circle after excluding Madhubani from Darbhanga Postal Circle has come into existence; if so the number of post offices, employees and beneficiaries of these two circles at present separately and the programme for development in future?

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

(a) Darbhanga Post Office has been upgraded to the status of a Head Post Office with effect from 1-10-1980.

(b) Hon'ble member presumably wants to know about the creation of Madhubani Postal Division after

bifurcation of the Darbhanga Postal Division. A separate Postal Division for Madhubani has been created on 1-11-1980. The details of Post Offices, employees and beneficiaries as asked for, are being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

### PCO's Telegraph Offices, Sub-post Offices Facilities in Ratnagiri District

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

(a) the number of P.C.O.'s, Telegraph Offices and sub-post offices

which have been sanctioned during the last two years in Mandangad, Dapoli, Khed, Gunagar—and Ratnagiri Talukas of Ratnagiri district;

(b) how many of them have been commissioned and started functioning; and

(c) when the other sanctioned offices would be commissioned and reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) and (b). The information is given below:

Ta'uka	Sanctioned		Opened	
	PCO/ Telegraph Offices	Sub-Post Offices	PCO/ Telegraph Offices	Sub Post Offices
Mandangad . . . . .	7	Nil	Nil	Nil
Dapoli . . . . .	2	Nil	2	Nil
Khed . . . . .	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
Gunagar . . . . .	2	2	Nil	1
Ratnagiri . . . . .	7	1	4	1

### Telecommunications

(c) Sanctioned Offices will be opened progressively after receipt of stores. Delay is due to overall shortage of stores.

### Postal

One sub-post office at Abloli in Gungar Taluka, though approved has not yet been opened. It will be opened by the end of Decemr, 1980. The opening of this sub-post office is pending for completion of the building to house it.

### Request for Cooperation in Dairy Industry from Srilanka

898. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sri Lanka has sought Indian cooperation for the development of their dairy industry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The details are given in the statement.

### Statement

At the request of the Government of Sri Lanka, India had deputed a two members team in February, 1979 to assist that Government in the development of dairy industry on the Amul pattern. The team submitted a feasibility report to the Government of Sri Lanka in Augst, 1979 and recommended the setting up of two Dairy Unions, development of efficient marketing system and technical input, training of manpower and farmers at a total estimated cost of Rs. 10.25 million (Sri Lanka currency). Milk Testing equipment and Tikku milk tanks of 400 and 200 LTR capacity were supplied to that Government. Cattle, both milch and draught breed, as well as milch buffaloes, frozen sement doses in containers, sheathsh and ear tags for cattle have also been supplied to that Government under the Indo-Sri Lanka collaboration in the field of Animal Husbandry.

### Social Welfare Scheme in Lakshadweep

899. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that not a single social welfare scheme has been introduced in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep;

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

(c) how much funds were allotted to Lakshadweep Administration for the purpose during the last 3 years;

(d) how many social welfare schemes are under consideration of the Union Government;

(e) how much funds have been allotted to the Union Territory of Lakshadweep during 1980-81;

(f) whether during the Sixth Five Year Plan many social welfare sche-

mes will be undertaken in the Territory; and

(g) the total funds allotted for the purpose in the Sixth Plan?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Funds allotted during the last 3 years were as under:—

1977-78	Rs. 0.50 lakh
1978-79	Rs. 1.63 lakhs
1979-80	Rs. 2.82 lakhs

(d), to (g). The plan outlay for the year 1980-81 on Social Welfare schemes is Rs. 3.50 lakhs. The schemes and financial outlays thereon for the Sixth Plan Period (1980-85) have not been decided upon as yet.

### Communication Facilities in Lakshadweep

900. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have prepared a plan to provide communications facilities in the Islands and the Union Territory of Lakshadweep during the current year and also in the Sixth Five Year Plan,

(b) if so, what are the schemes that will be undertaken in this regard;

(c) whether, in comparison to other Union Territories, the Lakshadweep has not been provided with much financial aid in implementing the communications facilities schemes so far; and

(d) if so, the main reasons therefor?

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

(a) Telecommunications: Yes, Sir.



**Postal:** No separate Plan for provision of Postal facilities in the Lakshadweep Islands has been prepared. The National Postal Sector Sixth five Year Plan 1980-85 with an outlay of Rs. 210.90 crores has been drawn up which is under consideration of the Planning Commission.

(b) **Telecommunications:** (i) A satellite Earth station been commissioned at Kavaratti and through this reliable telecommunication link with the mainland has been established.

(ii) The 100 Line Exchange at Kavaratti is proposed to be replaced by a 200 Line Auto exchange.

(iii) While small Automatic Exchanges exist at Ameni, Androth and Minicoy islands, new Exchanges are planned at Kalpeni and Agathy.

(iv) Radio Telephone links are planned between Androth and Calicut, Minicoy and Calicut, and Kavaratti & Minicoy. It is also proposed to replace the old wireless sets at Ameni, Agathy, Kalpeni, Kiltan, Chetlat and Kadamath.

(v) Plans for installation of Long Distance Public Telephones are under consideration.

**Postal:** The details of the schemes have not been worked out at this stage.

(c) and (d). **Telecom.:** While appropriate financial investments are being made for improving the communication facilities, the special features and requirements of these islands would not permit comparison with other Union Territories.

**Postal:** The financial allocation is not made to the Union Territories separately. Targets for opening of Post Offices and the financial allocations for that is made circle-wise and Post Offices are opened within the targets set. In case of Lakshadweep the postal facilities are considered very satisfactory and compare favourably with the other Union Territories of comparable situations/size.

## Promotion of Punjabi Language by Delhi Administration

901. **SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the steps taken by the Delhi Administration for the promotion of the Punjabi language?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN):** There is a proposal to establish a Punjabi Academy in Delhi.

The Delhi Administration has permitted some aided schools to have Punjabi as medium of instruction.

If the requisite number of students in a school desire to study Punjabi as a language, the Delhi Administration provides necessary facilities. Zonal Education Officers also entertain complaints and communications received in Punjabi language.

The Delhi Administration have been arranging for translation of Metropolitan Council's proceedings, speeches by Lt. Governor and speeches by erstwhile Executive Councillors into Punjabi.

The Sahitya Kala Parishad of Delhi Administration arranges an Annual Kavi Darbar in Punjabi. The Parishad also gives awards to Punjabi Litterateurs.

A quarterly journal "Delhi" is also published in Punjabi by the Delhi Administration.

## Maintenance of Tikona Park East Delhi

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the 'Tikona Park' in East Delhi is in a state of neglect and potential health hazard;

(b) whether it is a fact that the residents of the adjoining blocks had

addressed several letters to the Municipal Corporation and the Delhi Development Authority to remove insanitary conditions and plant Saplings for the proper development of the park; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND  
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN  
SINGH):** (a) to (c). The Delhi De-  
velopment Authority has reported that  
on receipt of a representation action  
to clear the area in the Park and to  
provide plantation at the periphery is  
being taken.

#### **Post office for East Dombivali**

903. **SHRI R. K. MHALGI:** Will the  
Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be  
pleased to refer to the reply given to  
Unstarred Question No. 1734 on the  
23rd June, 1980 regarding post office  
for East Dombivali and state:

(a) the progress since made in ob-  
taining suitable accommodation to  
open a new Post office in Ram Nagar  
section of Dombivali;

(b) when these post offices are  
likely to be opened; and

(c) what are the reasons of delay?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICA-  
TIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):**  
(a) to (c). The post office at Ram  
Nagar in East Dombivali has not yet  
been opened for want of suitable ac-  
commodation. Efforts to secure ac-  
commodation are continuing.

#### **Deviations made in Master Plan by D.D.A.**

904. **SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:** Will  
the Minister of WORKS AND HOUS-  
ING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been some  
cases where Delhi Development  
Authority has deviated from the Mas-

ter Plan by converting the original  
sites reserved as green belts or for  
some other uses for industrial pur-  
poses;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total amount realised by  
DDA in these transactions and how it  
will be utilised for the benefit of the  
community?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND  
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN  
SINGH):** (a) No, Sir. Certain modi-  
fications have however, been made in  
the Master Plan by the Central Gov-  
ernment after following the procedure  
laid down in Section 11A of the Delhi  
Development Act, 1957.

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

#### **News Item Captioned "Project washed away for want of shed"**

905. **SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:** Will  
the Minister of EDUCATION AND  
SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to  
state:

(a) whether Government's atten-  
tion has been drawn to the news-item  
captioned 'Project washed away for  
want of shed' appearing in the New  
Delhi edition of the 'Sunday Stan-  
dard' dated 28th September, 1980;

(b) if so, the reaction of Govern-  
ment thereto;

(c) the responsibility fixed for the  
lapse; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to  
be taken to prevent such situations  
arising in future and to ensure proper  
preservation of the rare monu-  
ments of archaeological interest?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION  
AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B.  
CHAVAN):** (a) and (b). Yes Sir. It  
is not correct to say that the furrows  
excavated under the Kalibangan Pro-  
ject have been washed away. The  
part of the ploughed field, excavated

at the site, showing furrow-marks, has been covered over with earth to preserve the evidence. This method is considered more useful for research purposes, evidence being preserved can be re-examined whenever needed.

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

### **Quality of Postal Stationery**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that 35 Paise envelopes are not available yet in most parts of the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the quality of envelopes, inland letters etc. have of late deteriorated; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to ensure the supply of new envelopes etc. and improve quality?

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

(a) 35 Paise envelopes were introduced on 5th September, 1980 consequent on the introduction of the new tariff rates with effect from 1-9-1980. As such these may not be available in some post offices in the country. However, there is no shortage of the envelopes of 30 Paise on which stamps of 5 Paise are affixed.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The entire production of the 35 Paise envelopes is being despatched to the post offices.

### **Central Government Sponsored Public Schools in Orissa**

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

(a) the names and number of Central Government sponsored public schools in Orissa;

(b) the number of such public schools which are in Keonjhar District; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal to increase such type of schools in Keonjhar District?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Public Schools are taken to be those schools which are members of the Indian Public Schools Conference. There is only one such school in Orissa viz. Sainik School, Bhubaneswar, which is run by the Sainik Schools Society, an autonomous body sponsored by the Ministry of Defence.

(b) There is no Public School in Keonjhar District.

(c) No, Sir.

### **Drinking water in Orissa**

908. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has any proposal to supply drinking water to the rural areas of Orissa under the minimum needs programme;

(b) whether villages are identified for getting such facility; and

(c) if so, the number of villages in Keonjhar District have been earmarked under this programme?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Water supply is a State subject and schemes for providing the same are implemented by the State Governments, under the Minimum Needs Programme in the State Sector. However, to supplement the efforts of the State Governments the Central Government are assisting them by providing grants-in-aid under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme for implementing water

supply schemes in identified problem villages. Orissa is also included in this programme.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The State Government have identified a total number of 1728 villages as problem villages in Keonjhar distt. As on 1-4-80, 220 of these villages have been provided with water supply and work is in progress in another 295 villages. It is expected that all the identified problem villages in the distt. would be provided with drinking water supply facilities by the end of the 6th Five Year Plan.

#### Supply of Rice and Wheat to Orissa

909. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the F.C.I. has not supplied rice and wheat to Orissa as per the requirement;

(b) the total requirement of Orissa (both rice and wheat) in the month of September; and

(c) the total quantity of rice and wheat supplied to Orissa in the month of September, 1980?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir. The Food Corporation of India has, more or less, completely met the allocations made to the State Government and sufficient stocks were always available to meet the allocations.

(b) The allocations for the month of September were 17.9 thousand tonnes of wheat and 65,000 tonnes of rice.

(c) During September, 1980, 17,000 tonnes of wheat and 23,200 tonnes of rice were supplied. sufficient stocks are available within the State to meet the entire allocation.

#### Opening of Post Office in Kansai Section of Amarnath

910. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3182 on

7th July, 1980 regarding opening of post office in Kansai section of Amarnath and state:

(a) what progress Government have made in obtaining suitable accommodation to open a new Post Office in Kansai section of Amarnath (District Thana, Maharashtra);

(b) when these post offices are likely to be opened; and

(c) what are the reasons of delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON). (a) to (c). There is no progress in obtaining accommodation despite efforts. The post office will be opened when accommodation is available.

#### Clearance for Import of Fishing Trawlers

911. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have dropped the idea of giving clearance for the import of 100 fishing trawlers;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) how Government propose to increase the fish yield in the absence of fishing trawlers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Government have not dropped the idea of giving clearance for the import of fishing trawlers.

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

#### Air Pollution by Chemical Industries

912. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about severe threat posed to large industrial cities in Gujarat, especially



Ahmedabad, Surat and Baroda on account of air-pollution by Chemical Industries concentrated in the region;

(b) whether Government are aware that this menace is increasing at an alarming pace; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to bring forward legislation to regulate and control this menace?

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

(b) Government is aware of the magnitude of the problem.

(c) Yes, Sir.

#### Session in South

913. SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision about holding of the Parliament session in South once in a year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### Constitution of Consultative Committees

914. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-DAVATE: Will the Minister of PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the process of cons-titution of Consultative Committees of Members of Parliament attached to various Ministries and Depart-

ments of Government have been com-pleted; and

(b) if so, the names of the mem-bers of the various Consultative Com-mittees constituted as on 15th Octo-ber, 1980?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Lists showing the names of members nominated on consultative Committees of various Ministries/ Departments have been kept in the Parliament Library.

#### Allocation of Sugar to Orissa during August—November, 1980

915. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI: Will the Minister of AGRI-CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the allocation of Sugar to Orissa in the months of August, September, October and November, 1980, respectively month-wise;

(b) whether a special quota was allotted to Orissa for Dussehera fes-tival and the amount allotted;

(c) whether Government are aware that the quota allotted to Orissa is not being properly distributed to the consumers; and

(d) whether the quota allotted for these 4 months was less than the quota allotted in the previous 8 months of the year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICUL-TURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINA-THAN): (a) Orissa Government was allotted 10,723 tonnes of levy sugar for each of the months of August, September, October and November, 1980 for distribution through fair price shops.



(b) No, Sir. No State Government was allotted any special levy sugar quota for the festivals including Dussehra.

(c) The distribution of levy sugar at retail level is the responsibility of the State Governments. No report has been received from Orissa Government regarding improper distribution of the levy quota to the consumers.

(d) No, Sir.

#### Visit of Officials and Non-officials of National Cooperative Union to Foreign Country

916. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of non-officials and officials belonging to National Cooperative Union and other apex co-operative Institutions sponsored by the Government of India, who have gone abroad during the past three years; and

(b) the countries visited by them and the purposes for which they visited those countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): The information is given in the Statement laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1414/80].

#### Distribution of Sugar by States

917. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the steep rise in the price of free sale sugar in the market all over the country was due to the failure of the State Governments to make arrangements for the distribution of the non-levy sugar which the sugar manufacturers have offered to the Government for the festival season;

(b) whether State Governments were asked by the Ministry on 25th August to make arrangements to take the delivery of sugar from the Centre and their delay has resulted in the retail prices skyrocketing on the eve of Janamashtami;

(c) if so, whether the State governments were asked to fix their own channels of distribution of this sugar;

(d) whether the State Governments' inability to feed the fair price shops is the main reason for shortages in the fair price shops also; and

(e) whether Government have asked the State Governments to reorganise the body who will ensure fair distribution and also see that the commodities reach in time and are able to take possession of the commodities that will be supplied by the Centre for distribution in the fair price shops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (e). Under the voluntary price regulation scheme operative during the festival period from 1st September to 15th November, 1980, free sale sugar was sold by the factories at a voluntarily agreed price of Rs. 450 per quintal exclusive of excise duty and it was distributed by the State Governments at retail prices fixed around Rs. 6/- per kg. through fair price shops/cooperative agencies or normal trade channels at their discretion. There might have been some cases of malpractices involving sale of sugar at higher prices but these were dealt with by the State Governments under the existing statutory provisions. According to reports received adequate arrangements were made by the State Governments for taking delivery of free sale sugar and its proper distribution. Specific directions were also recently issued to the State Governments asking them to streamline their public distribution system to ensure equitable distribution of allotted sugar to all categories of consumers.

**Level of Agricultural Technology in India, Japan and Egypt**

918. SHRI CHHANGUR RAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite food grains production in the country having gone up, there is still wide gap between India's level of agricultural technology and that of other developing countries like Japan and Egypt; and

**Average yeild Kg/ha (1978) :**

Crop	India	Japan	Egypt
Cereals . . . . .	1354	5963	4060
Seed Cotton . . . . .	469	..	2313
Sugarcane . . . . .	56415	56061	78217
Pulses . . . . .	488	1612	2048

It is also a fact that at the time of Independence the country inherited an agriculture that had been stagnant for decades. But due to improved agricultural technology the food production has increased from 51.99 million tonnes (1951-52) to 131.00 million tonnes in 1978-79.

The National Demonstration Experiments in progress in 50 districts (5th Plan) has given an average yield of 51.77 (787 demonstrations) and 36.65 q/ha. (709 demonstrations) yield respectively of Rice and Wheat, which clearly indicates a very high potential of our production technology in the farmers' conditions.

The ICAR Institutes are also conducting crop oriented experiments and the yields of paddy, more than 70 q/ha, have been achieved. Similarly, for wheat an yield of 50 q/ha has also been achieved with the application of improved technology.

Although the crop production technology in the country has been suffi-

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Although the country has made significant strides in foodgrains production through the development of appropriate technology but the crop yields at the national level continue to be lower than Japan and Egypt. The facts in this respect are as follows:—

ciently advanced but sometimes due to unforeseen conditions like droughts and floods the impact of improved technology is mitigated. In view of this, the Government of India is strengthening the Research Projects on these aspects to minimise the effects of vagaries of climate.

The efforts are also on to improve the availability of essential inputs like fertilizers, improved seeds, insecticides and pesticides.

The fertilizer consumption in the country has increased from 0.45 million tonnes (1962-63) to 5.26 million tonnes in 1979-80.

The scientific Water Management System is also being developed for efficient utilization of available water resources. The irrigated area (net) has gone up from 21.04 million hectares (1951-52) to 34.48 million hectares in 1976-77. In the current Five Year Plan, it is expected that another

17 million hectares will be benefited by the irrigation facilities being created in the country.

All these efforts will help to boost and stabilize the agricultural production with the available agricultural technology and resources.

It may be pertinent to mention here that the average yield in Japan and Egypt represent very small cultivated area with assured water supply, compared with the diverse uncertain vast rainfed areas in India.

**Non-utilisation of amount allotted for various Social Welfare Schemes**

919. SHRI CHHANGUR RAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large amount of allocation made for the various welfare schemes both in the Central and State Sectors remains unutilised;

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the reasons for its non-utilisation; and

(c) the extent to which the welfare schemes have suffered as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Scheme on Senior Fellowship to Farm Scientists from Tribal, Hilly areas etc.**

920. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has envisaged

a scheme to give Senior fellowship to the farm scientists hailing from tribal, hilly, drought and flood prone and economically backward areas of the country;

(b) if so, whether the areas where the scheme is likely to operate has been identified and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the scholarship scheme has been linked with State agricultural development plans and if not, in what way they are going to be useful to these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. A Scholarship/Fellowships scheme under the Human Resources Development Programme for achieving agricultural progress in tribal, hill drought and flood prone areas and other ecologically or economically handicapped regions has been sanctioned by the I.C.A.R.

(b) Initially the scheme will cover 150 selected districts in tribal, hill, drought and flood prone areas and other ecologically or economically handicapped regions of the country. A statement showing the list of the district is enclosed.

(c) The training provided under the scheme will be helpful to the agricultural development plans of the State in providing specialized manpower. It is expected that persons trained from a particular area would willingly go back to their native area and chances of their stay would be much greater than an outsider. This would provide much needed trained manpower for backward areas and bring stability to our institution building efforts in such areas.

*Statement*

The List showing the districts in which the Scheme "Human Resources Development for achieving agricultural progress in tribal, hill, drought and flood prone areas and other ecologically or economically handicapped regions, is operative.

Andhra Pradesh	Anantpur, Chittoor, Giddapah, Kurnool, Mahabubnagar.
Assam	Mikir Hills, North Cachar Hills, Goalapara, Nawgong, Sibsaga, Dibrugarh, Kamrup.
Arunachal Pradesh	Siang, Subansiri, Kemeng, Lohit, Tira.
Bihar	Monghyr, Palaman, Nawadah, Rohtas, Ranchi, Singhburi, Saharasa, Patna, Sitamarhi, Motihari, East Champaran, West Champaran, Dharbhanga, Muzaffarpur.
Gujarat	Kutch, Banaskantha, Sundranagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar, Amreli, Panchmahal (also hill area) Dangs.
Haryana	Mahendergarh
Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur, Chamba, Kangra, Kulu, Kinnaur, Lahaul & Spiti, Mahasu, Mandi, Simla, Sirmur.
Jammu & Kashmir	Doda (also hill area) Srinagar, Anantanag, Baramulla, Ladakh, Udhampur, Jammu, Kathua, Rajauri, Poonch.
Karnataka	Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, Chitaldurg, Kolar, Coorg, North Kanara, South Kanara.
Kerala	Palghat, Malappuram.
Orissa	Phulbani (also hill area), Kalahandi (also hill area) Bolangir, Dhonkanal, Ganjam, Keonjhar, Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Sambalpur, Suniargarh, Puri, Cuttack, Balasore.
Rajasthan	Jaisalmer, Barmer, Jalore, Durgapur, Banswara, Pali, Jodhpur, Nagour, Churu, Ajmer, Sirohi, Udaipur.
Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram, Dharampuri, Nilgiris.
Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua, Dhar, Betul, Sidhi, Nandia, Sarguja, Bastar.
Maharashtra	Nasik, Ahmednagar, Pune, Satara, Sangli, Sholapur, Ratnagiri.
Manipur	Manipur North, Manipur West, Manipur South, Manipur Central, Manipur East.
Meghalaya	United K & J Hills, Garo Hills.
Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur, Allahabad, Banda, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Dehradun, Nainital, Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithorgarh, Almora, Pauri Garhwa, Tehri Garhwal, Azamgarh, Gorakhpur, Basti, Ghazipur, Balia, Deoria, Lakhimpur, (Kehri).
Nagaland	Kohima, Mokokochung, Tuensang.
West Bengal	Purulia, Bankura, Midnapur, Darjeeling, Hoogli, Murshidabad, Burdwan, Jalpaiguri, Siliguri, Nadia.

### Girls Education

921. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA  
BOSE ALLURI:

SHRI CHITTA BASU:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that according to a recent survey two thirds of the children who are not admitted to the elementary schools in the country are girls;

(b) if so, the factors responsible for the same; and

(c) the steps taken to get over the difficulty?

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

(b) The main reason is social and economic backwardness. Owing to social prejudices, girls are not allowed to attend formal schools even at the age of nine. Girls are required to look after their younger brothers and sisters while their parents are away at work. They also help in other household chores and in augmenting parental income.

(c) The following measures have been recommended under the programme of Universalisation of Elementary Education for increasing girls' enrolment:

(i) Part-time non-formal education suited to the needs and life situations of girls.

(ii) Appointment of more woman-teachers.

(iii) Setting up of creches/pre-schools centres as adjuncts to elementary schools.

(iv) Attendance scholarships for girls belonging to weaker sections.

(v) Free textbooks and stationery and uniforms for poorer children.

(vi) Provision of quarters for woman-teachers in backward areas, and

(vii) Educative propaganda among parents.

### Target of Villages for Supply of Potable Water

922. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the annual target of the number of the villages for being supplied potable water and the actual number thereof for each State:

(b) whether the programme of supplying potable water to each village has been progressing unsatisfactorily; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof and the action being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Provision of drinking water is the responsibility of State Governments and funds for executing these schemes are provided in the State Plans. However, to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, the Central Government initiated the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme to provide grants-in-aid to enable the State Governments in covering the identified problem villages with safe drinking water according to a time-bound programme. It is estimated that about 2 lakhs problem villages are still to be provided with safe drinking water as on 1.4.1980. Of these, about 32,000 villages are proposed to be covered during the current year as per State-wise details given in the enclosed statement. State-wise annual targets of coverage during



the remaining four years of the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980—85 would be formulated at the appropriate time.

(b) The programme is progressing satisfactorily.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Statement

Target for Coverage of problem villages during 1980-81 under Rural Water Supply Programme.

S No	State	Target
1	Andhra Pradesh	1449
2	Assam	1139
3	Bihar	269 <sup>6</sup>
4	Gujarat	129 <sup>0</sup>
5	Haryana	111 <sup>0</sup>
6	Himachal Pradesh	123 <sup>6</sup>
7	Jammu & Kashmir	1543
8	Karnataka	1288
9	Kerala	888
10	Madhya Pradesh	1779
11	Maharashtra	2621
12	Manipur	456
13	Meghalaya	434
14	Nagaland	342
15	Orissa	847
16	Punjab	732
17	Rajasthan	2049
18	Sikkim	125
19	Tamil Nadu	1444
20	Tripura	363
21	Uttar Pradesh	4952
22	West Bengal	1796
23	A&N Islands	74

S. No.	State	Target
24	Arunachal Pradesh	506
25	Chandigarh	—
26	Delhi	492
27	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	10
28	Goa Daman & Diu	36
29	Lakshadweep	3
30	Mizoram	236
31	Pondicherry	34
		<u>31970</u>

N.B.— The targets have been calculated on the basis of past years national average.

#### Sale of Medicines by Post Offices

923. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to lay a statement showing:—

(a) how many post offices, area-wise are selling medicines in the country; and

(b) the names of medicines thus sold?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) The Post Offices do not sell medicines.

(b) Question does not arise.

#### Student sent abroad for Education

924. SHRI HANNAN MOLIAH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of students sent abroad under various schemes during the last three years by the Ministry of Education;

(b) the countries where they have been sent and their number, country-wise; and

(c) how many of them returned to India and from which country?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN):** (a) to (c) A statement giving the information is attached.

**Statement**

Name of the country	No. of students sent abroad during the last three years i.e. 1977-78 1978-79 and 1979-80	No. of students returned during the last three years i.e. 1977-78 1978-79 and 1979-80
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1	2	3
Australia . . .	6	..
Austria . . .	11	8
Belgium . . .	4	4
Bulgaria . . .	1	3*
Canada . . .	43	5
China/Hong Kong . . .	1	..
Czechoslovakia . . .	6	5
Denmark . . .	23	14
East Germany . . .	17	24*
Finland . . .	1	..
France . . .	42	22
Greece . . .	8	5
Hungary . . .	4	..
Italy . . .	15	14
Japan . . .	21	14
Mongolia . . .	2	..
Netherlands . . .	62	54
New Zealand . . .	5	..
Norway . . .	22	10
Poland . . .	17	8

1	2	3
Romania . . .	..	2*
South Korea . . .	1	..
Spain . . .	..	1*
Sweden . . .	6	7*
Switzerland . . .	1	..
Turkey . . .	1	2*
U.K. . .	254	143
U.S.A. . .	94	14
U.S.S.R.. . .	63	7
West Germany . . .	9	..
Yugoslavia . . .	1	..
	741	364

\*The increase in the number of students returned is due to the reason that some students sent during the previous years returned during these three years.

**Programme for International year for Disabled**

925. **SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to lend special or greater momentum to programmes for the welfare of the disabled during the International Year for the Disabled, 1981; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) A National IYDP Committee under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Education and Social Welfare has finalised a National Plan of Action, which envisages strengthening of existing and starting of new programmes for the handicapped. In pursuance of this Plan of Action, four work-

ing groups have been set up to frame concrete measures in the field of legislation, prevention of disabilities and medical rehabilitation of the handicapped, education of the disabled child and open and sheltered employment for the physically handicapped. A publicity campaign will also be launched during the year to create awareness of the problems of the handicapped and to focus attention on their capabilities.

2. All the State Governments|Union Territory Administrations have been requested to set up State level IYDP Committees and chalk-out their own plan of actions according to their own needs and priorities.

#### **Gujral Committee on Urdu**

926 SHRI G M BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 863 on the 16th June, 1980 regarding Gujral Committee on Urdu and state:

(a) whether the Committee constituted to consider the recommendations of the Gujral Committee for promotion of Urdu has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's decision thereon;

(c) whether with respect to recommendations of the Gujral Committee Report relating to States, the views of State Governments have been received;

(d) if so, the details of the views expressed by the State Governments; and

(e) the steps taken to secure early implementation of the Gujral Committee recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (e). The Gujral

Committee Report is being examined in consultation with the State Governments, Union Territories and other Ministries|Departments of the Government of India. A Sub-Committee was set up to consider the recommendations concerning the Ministry of Education. In its meeting held on 25th October, 1980, it was decided to extend the scope of the Sub-Committee so as to cover the whole Government of India. Accordingly, further meetings with representatives of the concerned Ministries are envisaged.

Comments on the various recommendations of the Report have been received from the States of Maharashtra, Punjab and Rajasthan and the Union Territories Administrations of Chandigarh and Delhi State Government of Nagaland and the Union Territory Administrations of Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep, Mijoram and Pondicherry have stated that they have no comments to make. The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, and Sikkim have stated that the Report is under study and their comments would be available thereafter. They are being regularly reminded. Replies from the States of Assam, Haryana, Kerala, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Union Territory Administrations of Arunachal Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Goa, Daman & Diu, are awaited. They are also being reminded regularly.

Since most of the recommendations concern the State Governments, Union Territories, Ministries, Departments of the Government of India other than the Ministry of Education, it will take some time to take a final view. However, all necessary steps are being taken to secure early comments from all concerned. An officer has been ear-marked exclusively for the purpose.

### **Decision on Non-Plan relief due to Flood in Kerala**

927. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 6676 on 4 August, 1980 regarding request, for non-plan assistance for flood affected areas in Kerala and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken on the request of the Government of Kerala for non-plan relief of Rs. 28.64 crores on account of the huge loss due to floods; and

(b) if so, the nature and quantum of assistance provided by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). On the basis of the report of Central Team which visited Kerala between the 15th to the 19th August, 1980 and the recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief thereon, the Government of India have sanctioned a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 9.09 crores to be incurred during 1980-81 on various items of relief, rehabilitation, repair and restoration of public works damaged by floods.

### **Research on Palm Disease in Kerala**

928. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is giving any financial assistance for research on palm diseases in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is supporting research on the pests and diseases of coconut palm through the Central Plantation

Crops Research Institute, Kasaragod, which has an annual budget of Rs. 1.65 crores. One of its Regional Stations located at Kayangulam is entirely devoted to research on diseases and pests of coconut palm and about 50 scientists are presently working there full time. The annual budget of this station is Rs. 31 lakhs. The Station's major emphasis is on the coconut root 'wilt' disease.

Besides, the resources of the Institute and its above named Regional Station, researches on the coconut root wilt have been further intensified during the last three years from funds, amounting to Rs. 35.00 lakhs made available under the World Bank funded Kerala Agricultural Development Project.

### **News-item 'No wheat stock at many Ration Shops'**

929. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO.

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a recent news reported in 'Sunday Standard' dated the 28th October, 1980 captioned 'No wheat stock at many ration shops'; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken for adequate supply of wheat at ration shops in Delhi and Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) The report is not entirely correct. All attempts have been made by Delhi Administration to ensure regular supply of specified food articles to the fair price shop.

# Site of Cremation of Shri Sanjay Gandhi

930. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

SHRIMATI GEETA  
MUKHERJEE:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that 200 youth congress(I) men have captured the site where Shri Sanjay Gandhi was cremated;

(b) if so, whether that site has been quietly removed by the authorities and grass planted there; and

(c) why Youth Congress(I) workers have captured that place now and what action Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) On 24-10-1980, about 200 persons entered Shantivana, put up a shamiana and cordoned off with wooden stakes and nylon ropes, the site where Shri Sanjay Gandhi was cremated; on 6-11-1980 they left the place.

(b) The brick masonry Platform provided at Shantivana for the funeral arrangements of late Shri Sanjay Gandhi was removed in two stages on 2-9-1980 and 15-9-1980 and grass re-planted there.

(c) The demonstration described in answer to Part (a) of the question was apparently to focus attention for establishing a Memorial in honour of late Shri Sanjay Gandhi. However, as the demonstration was peaceful, no action was considered necessary.

## कृषि श्रमिकों को प्लाटों का आवंटन

931. श्री मूल चन्द डिंगा . क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) इस समय भारत में कितने लोगो के पास मकान नहीं है और उनकी संख्या गांवों और नगरों में क्रमशः कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसी योजना तैयार की है जिसके अन्तर्गत गांवों और नगरों के लोगो को मकान मिल सकेंगे ,

(ग) यदि हा, तो इस योजना को छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के दौरान किस प्रकार क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा ;

(घ) क्या सरकार कृषि मजदूरों और गांवों में गरीबी रेखा से नीचे रहने वाले लोगो को भू-खण्ड आवंटित करने के अपने निर्णय पर दृढ़ है, और

(ङ) यदि हा, तो कितनी भूमि आवंटित की जायेगी और उसमें कितना समय लगेगा ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) से (ङ) राष्ट्रीय भवन संगठन के अनुसार भारत के ग्रामीण तथा नगरीय क्षेत्रों में मकानों की कमी क्रमशः 161 और 46 लाख एकक है (कुल 207 लाख एकक) है 1971 की जन गणना के अनुसार परिवार का औसतन आकार 5.6 व्यक्ति है ।

आवास राज्य का विषय है और लोगों की इस मूल आवश्यकता को पूरी करना राज्य की जिम्मेदारी है । वागान कर्मचारियों के लिए सहायता प्राप्त आवास योजना को छोड़ कर सभी आवास योजनाएं राज्य क्षेत्र में है । राज्य सरकारें/संघ



संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन, इन योजनाओं को प्रशासित करने के लिए नियम बनाने में सक्षम हैं बशर्तकि सम्बन्धित योजनाओं में निर्धारित मोटे सिद्धान्तों को पूरा करे। केन्द्रीय सरकार की भूमिका राज्यों को "समेकित ऋणों" और "समेकित अनुदानों" के रूप में वित्तीय सहायता देने और सामान्य नीति विषयक मार्गदर्शन देने तक ही सीमित है।

न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों द्वारा आवास स्थलों का मुफ्त वितरण, अर्ध संरचना की व्यवस्था, समस्त भूमि हीन ग्रामीण जनता को मकान बनाने के लिए सहायता देने के सम्बन्ध में कार्यवाही की गई है। इसे 10 वर्षों में पूरा करने के प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं।

### Regional Imbalance in Food Production

932. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government consider that increase in the production of food-grains achieved during the years has been uniformly spread all over the States;

(b) if not, to what extent there has been regional imbalances on food front and what are the main reasons for these imbalances; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to remove these imbalances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The rate of increase in the production of foodgrains has not been uniform for all States. The annual growth rates (compound) for food-grains production between the triennia ending 1970-71 and 1978-79 in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan have been of the order of 2.73 per cent or above, in the States of Bihar, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh in the range of 2.15 to 2.29 per cent and for the remaining States below these levels. The main reasons for the imbalances arise from several factors including conditions of soil and climate, water availability, the extent of development of infra-structural facilities, the levels of inputs uses, institutional arrangements and the technology available in respect of crops grown in the area etc.

(c) Under the successive plans, efforts are being made to promote, development of irrigation, soil conservation, development arrangements, for agricultural extension, training and education, research for evolving improved technology for various crops and agro-climatic conditions, facilitate increased use of inputs like quality seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, etc., to improve institutional arrangements and expanding infra-structural facilities to meet farmers' needs. Also, a number of Special Development Programmes, e.g., SFDA, Integrated Tribal Development Projects, DPAP, Programmes for Desert Development and Hill Areas etc., are being taken up for improving the levels of production in the under-privileged areas and facilitating higher production by weaker sections of the agricultural population. Apart from these, Food-for-work Programme is also being implemented to accelerate the pace of agricultural development in the ecologically handicapped regions and to benefit the weaker sections of the community. Similar objectives are set under the schemes being im-

plemented in the context of Integrated Rural Development Programme.

### Task Force for Aid from UNICEF for Rural Reconstruction

933 SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state the projects and proposals recommended by the Task Force for assistance from UNICEF in the field of rural reconstruction in different States for the period 1981-83?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): The Task Force appointed by the Government of India to suggest the approach for the UNICEF assisted country programme for the period 1981-83, in the rural development sector, has recommended the following approach and proposals:—

The basic approach to the programme suggested is to provide a set of basic services in selected integrated rural development blocks, to accelerate the progress of economic development programmes and to secure enduring results in the fields of mother and child care. The specific objectives are to bring down the infant mortality and their morbidity by a specified date, increase in the literacy rate for girls and women and to reduce death rate due to diarrhoeal diseases and mal-nutrition, by a specific percentage. The basic services recommended to be provided in the project areas are, supply of safe drinking water, non-formal education, applied nutrition activities, basic health services, environmental sanitation, pre-school education, child care centres, village technology and income-generating activities.

The Task Force has suggested the implementation of a programme in some of the integrated rural development programme districts, selected on the basis of the backwardness of the districts, to be determined by the rate of female literacy; infant mortality rate; pre-ponderance of child popula-

tion in the age group of 0-6; and backwardness of the area, geographically, economically and socially. The number of districts to be allocated to each state will also be determined by the backwardness of the states in terms above mentioned criteria.

### मध्य प्रदेश को आवंटित खुली बिक्री की चीनी

934. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में जुलाई से अक्तूबर, 1980 के दौरान खुली बिक्री की चीनी के मूल्य क्या रहे; और

(ख) इस अवधि के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश को खुली बिक्री के लिए कितनी मात्रा में चीनी आवंटित की गई तथा कितनी चीनी वितरित की गई ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) जुलाई और अगस्त, 1980 के महीनों के दौरान भोपाल और इन्दौर के बाजारों में चीनी के खुदरा मूल्य इस प्रकार थे :—

माह	खुदरा मूल्य	रुपये/किलो
भोपाल के बाजार में इन्दौर के बाजार में		
जुलाई, 1980	6.95 से 8.25 तक	6.80 से 8.00 तक
अगस्त 1980	7.70 से 8.40 तक	7.50 से 8.25 तक

पहली सितम्बर से 15 नवम्बर, 1980 तक लागू खुली बिक्री की चीनी की स्वच्छिक मूल्य विनियमन योजना के अधीन, घरेलू उप-भोक्ताओं को खुली बिक्री की चीनी का वितरण करने के लिए खुदरा मूल्य, जैसा कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है, 6.50 रुपये प्रति किलो निर्धारित किया गया था।

(ख) सितम्बर, 1980 के पहले किस भी राज्य सरकार को कोई खुली बिक्री की चीनी आवंटित नहीं की गई थी। उपर्युक्त योजना के अधीन सितम्बर और अक्तूबर, 1980 के महीनों के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को 14,200 मीटरी टन खुली बिक्री की चीनी आवंटित की गई थी। खुदरा स्तर पर चीनी के वितरण की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों की होती है और मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा वास्तव में वितरित की गई खुली बिक्री की चीनी की मात्रा के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

### **Water Crisis in South Delhi**

935. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:  
SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:  
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been water crisis persistently in South Delhi; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by his Ministry to improve the water supply?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) No, Sir. It is, however, true that some of the areas in South Delhi suffer from low pressure during summer.

(b) The long and short term measures being undertaken by the Delhi Water supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi to improve the situation are as under:

### **Short Term Measures:**

(i) Construction of 6 Ranney Wells and tubewells.

(ii) Re-distribution of water to bring additional water to South Delhi.

(iii) Detection and repair of leakages in the distribution mains.

### **Long Term Measures:**

(i) A new 100 MGD Water Treatment Plant is being constructed in North Shahdara to meet primarily the requirements of Shahdara & South Delhi.

(ii) Laying of 900 mm water line to bring additional water from West Delhi Treatment Plant to Palam Reservoir.

### **National Rural Employment Programme**

936. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:  
SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:  
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Rural Employment Programme is yet to take a final shape;

(b) if so, the hindrances in its way;

(c) how much amount has been allocated for this;

(d) how many people will get employment under the programme; and

(e) the reasons for delay in its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b). National Rural Employment Programme has already come into operation.

(c) A total provision of Rs. 340 crores has been made in the current years budget for this programme.

(d) A total employment of 70 crore mandays is expected to be generated under the programme during the current year.

(e) Question does not arise.

### International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade

937. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI JANARDHANA  
POOJARY:

SHRI AMAR SINGH  
RATHWA:

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

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

(a) whether his Ministry has prepared a national document outlining the programme for the international drinking water supply and sanitation decade which envisages provision of a minimum level of service for water supply safe for drinking and sanitation to all the people of this country upto 1990;

(b) what is the basis for which this national document is being prepared;

(c) to what extent coverage under urban water supply will go up;

(d) what are the other features of the document; and

(e) when it will be placed before Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (e). No national document has yet been prepared. However, India has pledged support to the aims of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-90) launched by the United Nations. Attempts will be made to provide access to the maximum number of our people to safe water supply and hygienic waste disposal facilities during this period. A beginning has already been made by declaring our intention to accord high priority to the provision of safe drinking water supply to all the problem villages in the new Sixth Five year Plan.

### Foodgrains for Rural Jobs Scheme under Food for Work Programme

938. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have proposed 2.1 million tonnes of foodgrains for rural jobs scheme under the Food For Work Programme;

(b) if so, the total quantity of foodgrains supplied to each State;

(c) the actual demand of the States; and

(d) to what extent the demand of all the State Governments has been met?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) A total quantity of 21 lakh MTs of foodgrains has been made available for National Rural Employment Programme during the year 1980-81. It includes the unutilised quantity of 7 lakh MTs, carried over from last year and 14 lakh MTs, allocated during the current year.

(b) A statement (No. I) indicating the quantity of foodgrains allocated/released to different States is placed on the table of the house [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1415/80]

(c) Statement (No. II) showing quantities demanded by the states is Placed on the table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1415/80].

(d) Statement (No. I) shows the extent of demand met.

### Reorganisation of F. C. I.

939. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-  
GRAHI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Union Government proposes to reorganise the Food Corporation of India;

(b) If so, what are the main reasons and features of the proposed re-organisation;

(c) whether the work load of the FCI has increased and the present working is unsatisfactory;

(d) whether the Central Government propose to split it into a number of units so that the work is streamlined; and

(e) what is the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION. (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) No, Sir, there is no proposal at present to reorganise the Food Corporation of India.

(b) Does not arise.

(c). Though there has been an increase in the workload of the Corporation, its present working cannot be said to be unsatisfactory.

(d) There is no such proposal before the Government.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Expanding Rae Bareilly Cross Bar Telephone Exchange by Swedish Firm**

940. SHRI P. K. KONDIYAN:

SHRI RAM SWAROOP RAM:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Swedish firm L.M. Ericsson (IMS) has been awarded a contract for the expansion of the Rae Bareilly Cross Bar telephone exchange factory;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the public sector unit Indian Telephone Industries (ITI) also had put in a bid for the same project at a lower rates; and

(d) if so, the details and the reason for preferring the Swedish firm against Indian public sector undertaking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The proposal of Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., involves comparatively much less foreign exchange, more or less the same cost of production as the tender offer of Messrs. L.M. Ericsson, but comparatively high capital requirement.

(d) Government have after careful consideration, decided in favour of adopting the Indian Crossbar Project System offered by Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., for manufacture at the Rae Bareilly Factory.

#### **Acceptance of cross bar system in India**

941. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the criticism made in respect of India accepting the rejected cross-bar system in the country;

(b) the names of foreign countries from where this cross-bar system has been rejected; and

(c) the particular reasons for India accepting this cross-bar system when it has many defects and telephones operating from these cross-bar system exchanges generally remain out of order most of the time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) to (c). The attention of Government has been drawn to the criticism which has appeared in the press against the cross-bar system of electro-mechanical telecommunication switching system; but the criticism is essentially misconceived in as much as it is not correct that the cross-bar system of common control electro-mechanical telecommunication switching equipment is a rejected system. This system is in operation



extensively the world over, including the most advanced countries like the USA and Japan. Factories even in most advanced countries (i.e. in the field of telecommunication) are still producing cross bar equipment and such equipment is being installed in expansion of existing telephone exchanges in these countries. It is also not a fact that cross-bar exchanges operating in India are responsible for telephones remaining out of order.

Keeping in view the wide and still widening gap between the demand for new telephones in the country and indigenous availability of telephone switching equipment Government have decided to go ahead on priority basis to establish a factory to produce two lakh (equivalent) lines per annum of indigenously developed cross-bar switching equipment (I.C.P.) in fulfilment of an earlier decision to manufacture three lakh (equivalent) lines of electro-mechanical switching equipment at Rae Bareilly.

### Operation Flood II

943. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) when the Operation Flood II was launched;

(b) the number of families it aims to cover and the number of milch animals they expect to rear during that period; and

(c) whether this project also plans a national grid of milk sheds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Operation Flood Project was sanctioned by Government of India in October, 1978.

(b) The Project aims to cover about ten million rural families and a national milch herd of fifteen million.

(c) It aims to develop a national milk grid by linking 153 cities having population of more than one lakh (according to 1971 census) to about 155 rural milk sheds proposed to be covered by it.

### Works undertaken under food for work Programme in Andhra Pradesh

944. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of works taken up by the Government of Andhra Pradesh under the Food for Work Programme since the commencement of this programme;

(b) the number of works completed till now;

(c) the number of works still incomplete;

(d) the foodgrains required to complete the works; and

(e) the reasons for not supplying the foodgrains to complete these works?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) 2,87,350

(b) 1,94,475

(c) 92,883

(d) and (e). According to the estimation of the State Government, about 23,500 Metric Tonnes of foodgrains are required to complete these works. As against this estimation, a quantity of 42,000 Metric Tonnes of foodgrains is being released to them.

### Racket on sale of milk of Mother Dairy

945. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the racket in the sale of Mother Dairy milk by a collusion of the

people at the tank filling points, drivers-cum-distributors and the booth licences; and

(b) if so, what effective measures are proposed to be taken to check this racket?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** (a) There is no racket in the sale of Mother Dairy Milk.

(b) Does not arise.

**Policy Re. Procurement Price of Agricultural Produce**

**946. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the present policy of Government in regard to the minimum and maximum price of procurement of agricultural produce especially rice;

(b) whether Government are aware of the hardships of agriculturists caused by the offer of a very low price for procurement;

(c) the ranges of prices offered during the last twelve months; and

(d) whether Government propose to enhance the price so as to ensure economic viability of agricultural operations?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** (a) At present the Government fixes procurement prices in respect of rice, wheat and coarse cereals and marketing support is provided at these prices. In respect of cotton, jute, oilseeds (groundnut, soyabean, sunflower seed and rapeseed and mustard), pulses (gram, arhar, urad and moong) and barley, Government fixes minimum support prices. In the case of sugarcane, the Government fixes statutory minimum price payable by sugar mills. The main objectives of the Government's agricultural price policy

are (a) to ensure remunerative prices to the farmers so as to provide sufficient incentive for adopting improved technology for increasing production (b) to safeguard the interests of the consumers, particularly the vulnerable sections of the population against excessive rise in prices and (c) to avoid excessive intra-seasonal, inter-seasonal and inter-regional disparities in prices.

(b) The procurement/support prices have been fixed by the Government after taking into consideration the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission, views of the State Governments and farmers' organisations etc. These prices are reasonable and, by and large, have received a favourable response from the growers.

(c) The procurement/minimum support prices are announced for each marketing season and are valid for one year

(d) The Government do not envisage any changes in the procurement/minimum support price which have been announced for the current marketing season. For some of the commodities, prices are yet to be announced

**Aid from I.D.A. for Strengthening Research on State Agricultural Universities**

**947. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a project has been formulated by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for strengthening the regional research capability of State Agricultural Universities with assistance of International Development Association;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) whether Tamil Nadu Agricultural University has been included in this project; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) 1. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has launched a National Agricultural Research Project (NARP) with the assistance from the World Bank to strengthen the capabilities of Agricultural Universities to conduct location specific research. This project aims to achieve this through a reform of existing university based agricultural research and concentrate in particular on multi-disciplinary research oriented towards the needs of local agro-ecological zones with special emphasis on food grains (cereals, pulses and oilseeds). Particular attention is being paid to food grains grown under rain-fed conditions aid to the development of mixed farming system.

2. Resources will be provided under the project for creating necessary infra-structural need in each agro-climatic region(s) to strengthen the on-going research, conduct new applied research aimed at removing constraints on agricultural production and evaluate research results to identify constraints on adoption of new technology. General university development, university instruction, seed multiplication and extension programmes are not covered under this project. Support for strengthening of the office of the Director of Research is also provided under the project for planning and monitoring of research. A Project Funding Committee has been set up by ICAR to consider eligibility of Agricultural Universities to participate in this project and to approve investment proposals.

3. An IDA credit of 27 million U.S. dollars is proposed to cover 50 per cent of the total project costs. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research will meet, for five years from the date of sanction of the sub-projects, 100 per cent of the cost on incremental staff, civil works, equipment and operating costs. The University/State will meet expenditure on land

acquisition, normal cultivation costs and station overheads. On completion of the projects sanctioned, the State Government, according to the terms and conditions governing this project, will be obliged to continue paying salaries and operating costs of incremental staff and maintain and replace equipment and civil works financed under the sub-project.

(c) The Project Funding Committee has approved the eligibility of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU) to participate in the NARP, subject to the organisation of a total research review to identify agro-climatic zones, research gaps and investment proposals. The Project Funding Committee has also suggested that the question of transfer of entire research responsibility from the Government of Tamil Nadu to the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University may be pursued to ensure that formal Government orders are issued early in this regard.

The research review of TNAU is in progress. In the meantime, an administrative sub-project for strengthening of the office of Director of Research of TNAU involving an outlay of Rs. 110 lakhs has been sanctioned for 5 years from 1-11-1980. Action for appraising one research sub-project has also been initiated.

(d) Does not arise.

### Science Teaching

948. **SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to review the methods and priorities of science teaching in the country; and

(b) if so, the main outlines of the scheme?

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

(b) Does not arise.

### Encouragement of Agriculture in Tribal Areas

949. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any special scheme for encouraging the agriculture amongst tribal people in tribal areas of various States;

(b) whether Government have sent abroad tribal employees for training; and

(c) if so, the names of the States from which they were selected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Programmes for the development of Scheduled Tribes are being implemented as part of the Tribal Sub-Plans. Such programmes being implemented by the States are included in the State Plans. So far as the Central Plan is concerned, a number of specific schemes have been identified in the Central and Centrally Sponsored Sectors for the development of Scheduled Tribes. Some of the important schemes taken up specifically for the benefit of scheduled tribes are given in the Statement laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1416/80].

(b) and (c). Under the Poultry Development Programme, one officer from Manipur belonging to scheduled tribes has recently been deputed for training in U.K. in the field of Duck-Breeding. Under the Feed and Fodder Development Programme, another officer belonging to scheduled tribe from Tamil Nadu was deputed for training in Australia under the UNDP Grassland and Fodder Development Project. An officer from Nagaland participated in FAO/Finland Training Course on farmented milk held in Finland.

### Houses for Economically Weaker Sections

950. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI:  
SHRI RAMAVATAR  
SHASTRI:

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

(a) whether any scheme has been framed for housing of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe and weaker sections in rural areas;

(b) if so, the names of such areas;

(c) whether Government contemplate to launch any housing scheme in these areas; and

(d) to what extent the Central Works and Housing Ministry is particularly in the development of tribal sub-plan areas of various States?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (d). Housing is a State subject and is primarily the responsibility of the States to cater for the specific needs of the different categories of people. All the social housing schemes, except the Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers, are in the State Sector. The role of the Central Government is confined to financial assistance to the States in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants' without their being tied to any particular scheme or head of development. Further, social housing schemes introduced by this Ministry are based on income criterion and not on caste, creed or community.

### Reconstitution of Central Social Welfare Board

951. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Social Welfare Board has been constituted;

(b) if so, whether any representative of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of Weaker Section has ever been selected for nomination on the Board; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN):** (a) to (c). The reconstitution of the Central Social Welfare Board is under consideration of Government.

#### Request from U.P. for Refixation of Sugar and Sugarcane Price

952. **SHRI P. M. SAYEED:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that U.P. Government is incurring a loss of Rs. 1 crore every month due to black-marketing of controlled sugar by a section of traders;

(b) if so, whether State Government had written to the Union Government for a suitable change in the price fixation policy in order to check blackmarketing;

(c) whether U.P. Government has requested that Rs. 25 a quintal as price of sugarcane be fixed in view of the high prices of inputs;

(d) if so, whether sugar producing States have also demanded the high price fixation of sugarcane; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Union Government?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** (a) It is ascertained from the Uttar Pradesh Government that this is not correct.

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

(c) to (e). Before the announcement of the statutory minimum cane price for the season 1980-81 by the Central Government, many State Governments

including Uttar Pradesh, whose views had been ascertained, had requested for sufficiently high cane prices for the purpose of ensuring adequate sugar-cane supply to the sugar mills and to avoid diversion to the producers of khandsari and gur who had already started offering much higher prices. Since the Government has to take into account apart from the need to ensure a remunerative price to the cane grower, the need for a not too high consumer price as well, the Central Government on the recommendation of the Agricultural Prices Commission fixed the statutory minimum cane prices for the year 1980-81 at Rs. 13—per quintal for a recovery of 8.5 per cent. Simultaneously efforts were also made to ensure adequate cane supply to the sugar units. The Prime Minister advised the Chief Ministers to ensure a minimum price of Rs. 16 per quintal to the cane grower. The prices fixed in various States in this regard are mainly around Rs. 20—per quintal including in the State of U.P. In order to contain diversion of sugarcane away from the mills, State Governments have been requested to ensure that the khandsari units do not start production upto 31st December, 1980.

#### Building Activity

953. **SHRI P. M. SAYEED:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has removed all the hurdles to house-building activity in the country;

(b) if so, what were the hurdles in the way of housebuilding;

(c) whether the Cement and Steel shortage has also affected the House-building activity; and

(d) if so, the extent to which these hurdles have been removed

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH):** (a) and (b). The main



hurdles in building activity in the country are paucity of finances and shortage of critical building materials. The Government have been making efforts to remove these hurdles to the extent practicable, keeping in view the requirements of other priority sectors as well.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Efforts continue to be made to remove the difficulties regarding finance through loans from the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO).

In the guidelines for distribution of steel, the individual house builders, cooperative societies, etc. except promoters constructing buildings for resale, have been given high priority (Status 'A'), subject to the maximum of five tonnes for each individual house builder or a member of cooperative society. A committee of the main producers of steel jointly considers such applications and makes allotments periodically, giving preference to small house builders.

Government is also making efforts to improve the supply of cement to house builders.

#### **U.G.C. Pay Scales for University Teachers in Bihar**

954. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 5th Plan U.G.C. pay scales have been implemented in the Universities of Bihar;

(b) if so, from what date;

(c) whether arrears of the new pay scale salaries for the period 1st January, 1973 to 31st March, 1975 are still to be remitted by the Government of India to the Government of Bihar to enable them to pay the arrears of the college and university teachers of Bihar;

(d) for how long the matter is pending with the Government of India

and when the Government of Bihar wrote to the Government of India stating that they intend to make that payment from 1st January, 1973; and

(e) when Government propose to clear the arrears for the benefit of the teachers?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN):** (a) and (b). The revised pay scales have been accepted and implemented by the Government of Bihar from 1-1-1973.

(c) and (d). Initially, the Government of Bihar had decided that no arrears would be paid to teachers for the period from 1-1-1973 to 31-3-1975, but in June, 1977 they modified this decision and agreed to pay the arrears from 1-1-1973.

Central assistance for implementing the revised scales is payable for the period from 1-1-1973 to 31-3-1979, and is disbursed every year on the basis of the progress of expenditure communicated by the State Government. From 1975-76 to 1979-80, a total disbursement of Rs. 542.00 lakhs has been made to the Government of Bihar on 'on account' basis against their estimated total expenditure of Rs. 578.94 lakhs for the period 1-1-1973 to 31-3-1979.

(e) The State Government has been requested to communicate the actual expenditure incurred by them on this account upto 31-3-1979 so that the residual claims would be settled during the current financial year.

#### **Bonus Scheme for Employees of Extra Departmental Post Offices**

955. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of extra-departmental post offices have been excluded from the bonus scheme for postal employees; and

(b) if so, the number of such employees who will be denied bonus?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):** (a) No. The Extra-Departmental employees have been sanctioned ex-gratia payment analogous to the productivity-linked Bonus to regular employees in P & T.

(b) Does not arise.

### **Intensive Rural Development Programme**

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

(a) how many blocks in the country are yet to be covered by Intensive Rural Development Projects and Marginal Farmers Development Programmes; and

(b) whether the provision of potable water in all the villages of the country is delayed on account of non-Coverage of the blocks by intensive rural development programmes?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM):** (a) The Small Farmers and Marginal farmers Development Programme has been merged with the Integrated Rural Development Programme and all development blocks in the country have been brought under the Integrated Rural Development Programme from 2nd October, 1980.

(b) The provision of potable water is not a part of the Integrated Rural Development programme; it is serviced by other programmes; viz. the minimum needs programmes, accelerated programme of rural water supply etc.

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### **Anti-social activity on D.D.A. land**

957. **SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the anti-social elements occupying DDA land in Rajouri Garden behind the DDA (MIG) Flats are becoming a threat to the life of residents of the DDA flats here;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to remove these anti-social elements from the DDA land; and

(c) the names of other areas where DDA land is in the occupation of slum-dwellers?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH):** (a) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that some jhuggies have come up behind DDA's MIG flats, Rajouri Garden during the last about 8-9 months. The Commissioner of Police, Delhi has, however, stated that these jhuggi dwellers are not indulging in any criminal, anti-social activities.

(b) Removal action against these jhuggies is under consideration of the Delhi Development Authority.

(c) the names of the areas where slum-dwellers are in occupation of Delhi Development Authority's land are given in the Statement:

#### **Statement**

South District:	Okhla, Gobind Puri, Nehru Place, R.K. Puram, Chankya Puri.
East District:	Jafialad, Jhilnil Tahirpur.
North District:	Ashok Vihar, C.C. Colony, Sawan Park, Azad Pur Industrial Area, Shalimar Bagh, G.T. Karnal Road, Majnu - ka - Tilla, Khyber Pass.

Par-boiled rice made out of PR-106 and other superfine varieties has not posed any problem and is acceptable to the consumers in other States.

The stocks of pressure par-boiled IR-8 rice purchased by the F.C.I. are gradually being disposed of in Food For Work Programme, in relief distribution and some quantities have also been exported.

There is nothing wrong with the technique as such and if the rice millers follow the correct method, the rice is acceptable to the consumers.

Steps have been taken to educate the millers in the correct technique of making par-boiled rice through pressure of steam. Teams of experts have visited these two States and demonstrated the correct procedure. Pamphlets explaining the system in detail have also been distributed and the quality Control Teams of both the States as well as the Central Government are keeping a close watch on the process adopted by the millers. These efforts have shown results and the quality of rice made by this method of par-boiling has improved.

**राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत खाद्यान्न और धन का आवंटन**

960. प्रो० रूपचन्द्र पाल :

श्री जमीर्नुर्हमान :

श्री के० मालन्ना :

श्री सवर सुब्रह्मणी :

क्या ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1980-81 के दौरान, राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न राज्यों को, राज्यवार, खाद्यान्न की कितनी मात्रा और कितनी धनराशि आवंटित किये जाने का विचार है ;

(ख) विभिन्न राज्यों को राज्यवार अब तक खाद्यान्न की कितनी मात्रा और कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त कार्यक्रम की गति बहुत धीमी है और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) इस कार्यक्रम की गति में कब तेजी लाई जाएगी ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) : (क) बजट में राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के लिए 340 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। इसके मुकाबले में, कार्यक्रम के लिए कुल 21 लाख मीटरी टन खाद्यान्नों की मात्रा (जिसमें वर्ष 1979-80 की उपयोग में न लाई गई 7 लाख मीटरी टन खाद्यान्नों की मात्रा तथा चालू वर्ष के दौरान आवंटित 14 लाख मीटरी टन खाद्यान्नों की मात्रा शामिल है) वंटित की जा चुकी है। इसके अलावा, सामग्री घटक के लिए 70 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि तथा मजदूरी घटक के लिए 22.40 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि आवंटित की गई है।

(ख) विभिन्न राज्यों को अब तक आवंटित खाद्यान्नों की मात्रा तथा नकद निधियों को दर्शाने वाले विवरण 1 तथा 2 सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया देखिय संख्या एल-टी—1417/80]।

(ग) व (घ) कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लगभग 10 लाख मीटरी टन खाद्यान्नों की मात्रा पहले ही उपयोग में लाई जा चुकी है। इस प्रकार उपयोग की गति को धीमी नहीं कहा जा सकता है।

#### Telephone Facilities in Bombay

961. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a long list of people on the waiting list for allotment of a

new telephone in Powal Exchange, Bombay;

(b) what is the exact position of the waiting list; and

(c) what measures Government propose to take in order to provide new telephones to the wait-listed persons?

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

(b) On 1.10.80 Powal exchange had a nominal capacity of 6,200 lines with 5,167 connections working and a total waiting list of 4418.

(c) (i) About 230 connections are being provided from existing exchange capacity.

(ii) 1800 lines expansion of existing exchange is expected to be commissioned during 1982-83.

(iii) A 10,000 lines extension to Ghatkopar exchange has been planned to provide further relief by area transfer. This is expected to be commissioned in 1983-84.

### **Expansion of means of Communication in Orissa**

**962. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to expand means of communication in Orissa State during the Sixth Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the amount allotted for this purpose; and

(c) the broad features thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):** (a) to (c) The P & T Department has drawn

up a National Telecom. Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) with a financial outlay of Rs. 2950 crores and National Postal Plan (1980-85) with an outlay of Rs. 210.90 crores which is under consideration of the Planning Commission. The State-wise P & T programmes will be worked out after the National Plan is approved by the Planning Commission and the Government.

### **Releasing certified seeds of Wheat, Oilseeds and Paddy for Rabi Season**

**963. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:**

**SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has released certified seeds of wheat, oilseeds and paddy for the Rabi season in a bid to raise the production during 1980-81; and

(b) if so, the quantities supplied to various States?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** (a) and (b) The Central Government does not release any seeds to the State Governments as such. Production and supply of seeds to the farmers is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments, who estimate the demand for certified seeds and arrange supplies from various sources to meet the demand in time. However, the quantities of certified seeds of wheat, oil-seeds and paddy supplied by the National Seeds Corporation (NSC), a Government of India undertaking, for the Rabi season 1980-81, may be seen in the Statement.



**Statement**

The supply of certified seeds of wheat, oilseeds and paddy for the Rabi season 1980-81 by the National Seeds Corporation.

(Quantity in quintals)

Sl.No.	State	Wheat	Oilseeds	Paddy
1	Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	500	—	755
2	Assam . . . . .	25,000	160	3,200
3	Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	200	—	—
4	Bihar . . . . .	30,000	100	—
5	Delhi . . . . .	1,200	57	—
6	Gujarat . . . . .	700	80	—
7	Haryana . . . . .	—	180	—
8	Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	500	10	—
9	Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	4,800	20	—
10	Kerala . . . . .	—	—	450
11	Karnataka . . . . .	670	—	1,250
12	Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	9,750	20	—
13	Maharashtra . . . . .	41,000	80	—
14	Manipur . . . . .	1,200	—	—
15	Meghalaya . . . . .	600	—	—
16	Nagaland . . . . .	200	—	—
17	Orissa . . . . .	11,000	232	2,000
18	Punjab . . . . .	150	180	—
19	Rajasthan . . . . .	45,00	315	—
20	Sikkim . . . . .	600	40	—
21	Tamil Nadu . . . . .	—	—	8,550
22	Tripura . . . . .	2,000	50	1,000
23	Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	3,600	120	—
24	West Bengal . . . . .	17,500	320	6,300

**Economically non-viable Colleges**

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

(a) whether the recent survey conducted by U.G.C. of the colleges in the country has revealed that 57 per

cent of the colleges have less than 500 students, and hence they are economically non-viable;

(b) the State-wise figures of such colleges; and

(c) what steps Government propose to improve the situation?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN):** (a) According to a study made by the University Grants Commission, out of the 2923 affiliated colleges of Arts, Science and Commerce, 1978 (nearly 57 percent) had

enrolments below 500, during the year 1975-76.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) The results of the study have been brought to the notice of the State Governments by the Commission.

**Statement 1975-76**

S. No.	State/Union Territories	No. of Arts, Science and Commerce colleges having enrolment less than 500	Total number of affiliated Arts, Science and Commerce colleges under study
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	109	109
2	Assam/Mizoram/Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh	106	125
3	Bihar . . . . .	133	144
4	Gujarat . . . . .	84	187
5	Haryana . . . . .	58	93
6	Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	16	20
7	Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	10	22
8	Karnataka . . . . .	154	219
9	Kerala . . . . .	41	100
10	Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	154	235
11	Maharashtra/Goa, Daman & Diu . . .	231	401
12	Meghalaya/Nagaland . . . . .	16	19
13	Orissa . . . . .	62	81
14	Punjab/A & N Islands/Chandigarh . .	109	166
15	Rajasthan . . . . .	46	93
16	Tamil Nadu/Pondicherry . . . . .	91	188
17	Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	182	340
18	West Bengal/Tripura . . . . .	74	215
19	Delhi . . . . .	2	46
TOTAL . . . . .		1678	2923

**NOTE:**—The number of colleges in column (3) above represent the colleges according to their affiliating universities. For example; colleges located in Mizoram, Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh are affiliated to universities in Assam and have, therefore been grouped with colleges in Assam. Similarly, colleges in Goa, Daman, and Diu are affiliated to universities in Maharashtra, colleges in A & N Islands and Chandigarh to Punjab University (Punjab), colleges in Meghalaya and Nagaland to NEHU (Meghalaya), colleges in Pondicherry to universities in Tamil Nadu, and colleges in Tripura to universities in West Bengal.

**N.C.D.C. to supply Agricultural Inputs and essential commodities to Tribals**965. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI:****SHRI K. PRADHANI:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Co-operative Development Corporation has decided to make available agricultural credit and inputs and ensure distribution of essential consumer articles to the tribal population; and

(b) if so, the details regarding its supply to reduce exploitation of the tribals by middlemen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) (a) and (b). The National Cooperative Development Corporation does not supply agricultural credit and inputs, and essential consumer articles to tribal population. It, however, provides assistance to tribal cooperatives through the State Government to enable them to undertake the aforesaid functions. According to the schemes of the Corporation, assistance is provided for strengthening the share capital base of the Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations [Federations, marketing|processing Societies, and Large-sized Agricultural Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies (LAMPS)]. Tribal cooperatives are also helped for establishing small and medium-size units for processing of agricultural, horticultural, minor forest produce, dairy units, cold storages and for rehabilitation, expansion and modernisation of the existing processing units.

As on 30th June, 1979, there were more than 2400 LAMPS in the country. Till the end of the year 1978-79, NCDC had sanctioned a total financial assistance of Rs. 11.27 crores to tribal cooperatives for strengthening the share capital base, construction of godowns, purchase of transport vehi-

cles, margin money for undertaking marketing, supply and distribution functions and for strengthening the technical and promotional cells, among others.

The scheme is intended to improve the effectiveness of tribal cooperatives in serving the tribal population better.

**Master Plan, Delhi**

966. **SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the first Master Plan (1961-81) of Delhi has not worked the way it was expected to;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have drafted the Second Master Plan (1981-2001); and

(d) if so, the main outlines of the Second Master Plan?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). Master Plan for Delhi did not intend to provide a rigid pattern of growth. The Master Plan has been successfully implemented to achieve its broad objectives for which it was framed. On account of exceptionally large growth in the City's population some changes were necessitated keeping in view the changing urban needs.

(c) Not yet.

(d) Does not arise.

**Procedure for admission of Foreign Students in Indian Universities**

967. **SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have streamlined the proce-

dure of admission of foreign students in Indian Universities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The details of the procedure of admission of foreign students in Indian Universities is given below:

The Ministry of Education and Social Welfare has requested all the Universities in India that the applications of only those self financing foreign students should be considered for admission who are in a possession of student visa. This will, however, not be applicable to students from the Commonwealth countries except Sri Lanka and Bangladesh. The Ministry of External Affairs have also requested the Indian Missions abroad to advise all prospective candidates to apply for admission through them. The Mission after scrutiny will forward the applications of only those candidates who are eligible for admission to courses of higher studies in India and have adequate knowledge of English, to this Ministry which in turn will send to the various Universities for consideration of admission. After the admission has been confirmed by the Universities and Colleges, the Indian Missions abroad will be requested to issue student visa to the candidates concerned. In view of the procedure outlined above, the Universities were requested that the applications of self-financing foreign students who apply directly or through their Missions in India may not be entertained by them.

### **Dairy Projects**

968. **SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various steps are being taken for speedy implementation of the dairy projects in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** (a) and (b). A modest beginning for planned development of dairying was initiated in the First Five Year Plan. (1951—56). The tempo of development increased during the subsequent Five Year Plans and the thrust was primarily on setting up of different sized dairy plants with a view to provide ready and remunerative market to the rurally produced milk and to supply whole-some processed milk at reasonable prices to the urban consumers.

In 1970, the Government of India took special initiative to launch a massive dairy development project with the commodity assistance in the shape of skim milk powder and butter oil from the World Food Programme. This project is commonly known as Operation Flood I. It was envisaged that the funds of Rs. 116.40 crores generated through the sale of World Food Programme commodities to the four metropolitan city dairies for recombination into milk could be utilised for further increasing milk processing facilities of the public sector dairies at Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras from 10.00 lakh litres a day to 27.50 lakh litres a day at the end of the five year project period in order to have a commanding share in the milk market, and also for increasing production and procurement of milk in the hinterland areas in the ten States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and the Union Territory of Delhi, stimulate the production and procurement of milk to cooperatives as also the productivity of cattle through provision of technical inputs. The project period originally visualised as five years was extended and it will not be completed by 31.3.1981.

The notable achievements under Operation Flood I Project are (1)

completion of expansion of existing metropolitan city dairies and construction of new dairies in Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras with an installed capacity of 29 lakh litres of milk per day from 10 lakhs litres daily pre-project capacity, (ii) establishment|expansion of 18 Feeder Balancing Dairies with a capacity to process 29.65 lakh litres of milk dairy, (iii) setting up of 2,719 artificial insemination sub-centres, (iv) coverage of 6,578 villages for animal health, (v) establishment of 12 bull mother farms which have supplied 579 exotic bulls for breeding purpose, (vi) establishment of 8 cattle feed plants and (vii) formation of 9,295 village milk producers' cooperatives in the hinter-land of project areas.

The Government of India also sanctioned three Integrated Cattle-cum-Dairy Development Projects, one each in the States of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka in the year 1974 at a total cost of Rs. 117.43 crores. The World Bank will finance these projects to the extent of Rs. 59.29 crores.

The project envisages accelerated production of milk in a defined area covering certain districts of the State by providing all necessary technical inputs for increasing milk production and organised marketing of milk. The projects are based on the "Anand" pattern which provides for setting up of Milk Producers' Societies at village level to give technical inputs including veterinary aid, artificial insemination services, balanced cattle feed, fodder seeds etc. At the District Union level, dairy plants were to be set up for processing of milk and manufacture of milk products, like milk powder, butter, ghee, etc.

Dairy Development Corporations have been set up in the three States to coordinate project implementation and to operate farms for the production of pure bred exotic breeding stocks. Dairy Cooperative Societies and milk cooperative Unions are the

two key components which are in various stages of establishment.

With the encouraging results achieved through implementation of Operation Flood I Programme, the National Dairy Development Board prepared a scheme entitled Operation Flood II based on the concept of Operation Flood I. The Project was approved by the Government for implementation during 1978. The total outlay of this project was envisaged to be Rs. 485.50 crores over a period of seven years beginning 1978. The major thrust of Operation Flood II Project is for dispersal of dairy development activities in a wider scale in the country on a cooperative basis. The programme will be implemented through a 3-tier cooperative structure-milk producers' Societies at the village level, which will be affiliated to milk Union at the district level and these Unions in turn will be federated to an apex federation at the State level. The programme will tentatively cover about 155 milk shed districts indentified by the National Commission on Agriculture on the basis of their potential for milk, for a modern dairying industry. The project also envisages linking these milk sheds with 148 cities which will be the chief consuming centres with a population of more than one lakh each. The project is intended to benefit ten million farm families and will cover a national milch herd of about 15 million cross-bred cows and upgraded buffaloes.

The European Economic Community (E.E.C.) has agreed to donate 1,44,000 tonnes of skim milk powder and 76,00 tonnes of butter oil/butter which is estimated to generate funds to the extent of Rs. 206 crores to be utilised for implementation of this project. The IDA (World Bank) has agreed to provide loan assistance to the extent of US dollars 150 million equivalent to approximately Rs. 129 crores to finance the project. Additionally, the Indian Dairy Corporation will utilise the repayment of loans to the States under Operation



Flood I Programme amounting to about Rs. 85 crores towards investment in Operation Flood II.

So far 16 States and three Union Territories have signed agreements with the Indian Dairy Corporation setting out the modalities for implementation of the project. Actions relating to planning, recruitment of the staff and other re-implementation actions are in progress in these States.

At present 192 dairy plants are functioning in public/cooperative sectors in the country, comprising 97 liquid milk plants, 65 rural dairy centres/pilot dairies and 30 milk product factories. The throughput of milk in the dairy plants in the public and cooperative sectors at the end of 1977 was 55.28 lakh litres per day against 28.80 lakh litres per day at the end of Fourth Plan. By the end of 1979, the average throughput of milk of dairy plants increased to 62 lakh litres per day. Besides, it is estimated that another 6.5 lakh litres of milk was being handled by the milk product plants established in the private sector.

#### Distribution of Imported Sugar

969. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of imported sugar with reference to the agreement with foreign suppliers during 1979-80 and 1980-81;

(b) how the imported sugar was distributed and at what price; and

(c) the criteria for the fixation of the issue price and also of the allotment of quotas to the State Governments and to the bulk consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) 1.80 lakh tonnes of sugar was imported in 1980-81 (July—October, 1980)

against the contracted quantity of 2.00 lakh tonnes of the tie-up Agreement concluded in April, 1980, with the foreign supplier, who exercised his option to supply 10 per cent less. No sugar was imported during 1979-80.

(b) and (c). Each State Government was allotted imported sugar to the extent of 40 per cent of its total free sale quota (the balance 60 per cent being indigenous sugar) allocated for each of the months of September and October, 1980 based on their actual consumption pattern immediately before 16.8.78 with a marginal weightage for population. For first fortnight of November, 1980, 10,000 tonnes of imported sugar was allotted to some States as part of their overall quota keeping in view the availability of indigenous and imported sugar. Allocations to bulk consumers registered with Directorate General of Technical Development, the imported sugar was released to the extent of 60 per cent of the entitlement of these bulk consumers. The following issue prices were fixed based on estimated actual cost of imported sugar, handling, storage charges at ports, transportation cost etc. etc.:

(a) Rs. 550 00 per quintal on High seas basis

(b) Rs. 560.00 per quintal on Ex-Jetty basis

(c) Rs. 580 00 per quintal on Ex-Godown ports basis;

(d) Rs. 605 00 per quintal on Ex-Godown Faridabad.

#### Ceilings on Urban Land

970. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to take steps to lay ceilings on the urban land property both in terms of open land and carpet area; and

(b) if so, what are the guidelines being considered and advised to the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND  
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NAR-  
AIN SINGH): (a) The Urban Land  
(Ceiling & Regulation) Act, 1976  
already imposes a ceiling on the ex-  
tent of vacant land held by a person  
and prescribes the plinth area limits  
for construction of dwelling units in  
future.

(b) Does not arise.

**Construction of Staff Quarters by  
Post and Telegraph Department,  
Keonjher Division, Orissa**

971. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will  
the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS  
be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a plot  
of land has been purchased eight  
years back by the Post and Telegraph  
Department, Keonjher Division,  
Orissa for the construction of staff  
quarters;

(b) if so, the number of quarters  
which have been completed so far;  
and

(c) when the construction is expec-  
ted to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS  
(SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Yes  
Sir, the land measuring 0.44 Hectares  
(1.10 acres) was purchased on 16.4.74.

(b) No staff quarter has been com-  
pleted so far. 32 quarters have been  
planned on this land for Telecom  
Wing for which Preliminary estimate  
is under preparation. For Postal  
Wing the Master Plan for construc-  
tion of Post office and Staff quarters  
is under examination.

(c) Construction not yet started.

**Committee to Review Functioning of  
F.C.I.**

972. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL RED-  
DY: Will the Minister of AGRICUL-  
TURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is con-  
sidering a proposal to appoint a Com-  
mittee to review the functioning of  
Food Corporation of India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE  
(SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a)  
and (b). The Parliamentary Commit-  
tee on public undertakings has  
already started reviewing perform-  
ance of the FCI. The Government do  
not, therefore, consider it necessary  
to appoint another Committee for  
this purpose as it will only duplicate  
the work of the Committee on Public  
Undertakings.

**World Cup Hockey Championship**

973. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL RED-  
DY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION  
AND SOCIAL WELFARE: be pleased  
to state:

(a) whether Government have  
agreed to hold the Fifth World Cup  
Hockey Championship in Bombay  
during 1981; and

(b) if so, the total expenditure in-  
volved?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION  
AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S.  
B. CHAVAN): (a) The Government  
has cleared a proposal of the Indian  
Hockey Federation to hold the Fifth  
World Cup Hockey Championship at  
Bombay from 29-12-81 to 12-1-82.

(b) The Bombay Hockey Associa-  
tion which is organising the cham-  
pionship on behalf of the Indian Hoc-

key Federation, have intimated that the total anticipated expenditure to be incurred by the organisers on the organisation of this Championship will be Rs. 43,71,510.00 besides payment, of 3000 Swiss Francs and 20 per cent of the amount of TV rights, if any, to the international Hockey Federation in foreign currency.

#### Financial and other Assistance to Mithila University

974. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 7508 on 11th August, 1980 regarding financial and other assistance to Mithila University and state:

(a) what is the full list of the colleges of backward and rural areas under Mithila University under section 2(f) of the University Grants Commission; and

(b) whether Kalidas-Vidyapati College, Uchahaitha, Kalidas College, Chandouna, M.S. College, Jaynagar, are to be included in this list?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) A statement showing the names of 43 colleges affiliated to the L. N. Mithila University which are included in the list under section 2 (f) of the UGC Act, is laid on the table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1418/80]. All these colleges are located in districts/areas identified as economically and/or industrially backward by the Planning Commission in 1976.

(b) A proposal to include Kalidas College, Chandouna, in this list is under Commission's consideration. No such proposal has been received by the Commission in respect of the Kalidas-Vidyapati College, Uchahaitha and M. S. College, Jaynagar.

#### जोधपुर में जनरल पोस्ट आफिस की इमारत का निर्माण

975. श्री प्रशोक गहलोत : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने जोधपुर में नए जनरल पोस्ट आफिस की इमारत के निर्माण की योजना बनाई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो नई इमारत के निर्माण पर कितना व्यय होगा और कितना समय लगेगा; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव) : (क) से (ग). विभाग ने जोधपुर मुख्य डाकघर की इमारत के पुनर्निर्माण का प्रस्ताव किया है। तथापि अभी इस कार्यक्रम की प्रारम्भिक रूप रेखा तैयार की जा रही है। इमारत का छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि (1980-85) के दौरान निर्माण किए जाने की आशा है।

#### राजस्थान में डाकघर खोलना

976. श्री प्रशोक गहलोत : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान राजस्थान में नये डाकघर खोलने का प्रावधान किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो जोधपुर जिले में किस किस श्रेणी के कितने नये डाकघर खोलने का विचार है और उन्हें खोलने सम्बन्धी कार्य कब तक पूरा कर लिया जावेगा ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कालिका उराव) : (क) से (ग) तक. छठी पंच वर्षीय (1980-85) की अवधि के लिए राष्ट्रीय डाक योजना तैयार की गई है और इस समय योजना आयोग के साथ उसे अंतिम रूप दिया जा रहा है। परामर्श करके योजना को अंतिम रूप दिए जाने के पश्चात् डाक सर्किलों के लिए लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया जाएगा। तथापि योजना के अन्तर्गत विकासात्मक उपाय के बतौर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में केवल विभागेतर शाखा डाकघर ही खोले जाते हैं। अन्य डाकघर तब खोले जाते हैं जब वे अपना खर्चा स्वयं उठाने में समर्थ होते हैं।

**Persons Employed under Food for Work Programme and daily Payment of Foodgrains**

977. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons throughout the country out of total rural population who got employment under the food for work programme during 1979 and 1980 (till October, 1980) Statewise; and

(b) the daily quantity of foodgrains given to the workers in lieu of wages and total quantity alongwith cost distributed as such during 1979 and 1980 State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM):

(a) According to information received upto-date employment generated under the Food for Work Programme (now National Rural Employment Programme) during the year 1978-79 was around 36 crores mandays and during 1979-80 around 50 crores mandays (complete information from all the States/Union Territories is yet to be received). A copy of the state-

ment (No. I) is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1419/80].

(b) Under the Food for Work Programme, the State Governments/Union Territories were permitted to pay the wages of the workers engaged on works under the programme either partly or wholly in foodgrains. While some of the States/Union Territories paid only part of the wages in foodgrains, some other paid the entire wages in foodgrains. Also the rates of wages all over the country are not uniform. Now, under the NREP, the payment of wages in foodgrains has been restricted to 3 kgs. (2 kgs. in foodgrains and price equivalent of 1 kg. in cash). During the year 1979-80, the total quantity of foodgrains allocated under FWP was about 30 lakh Metric Tonnes costing nearly Rs. 420 crore. This includes allocations under the special F.F.W. programme for the drought affected areas also. Allocation of foodgrains during the current financial year is about 21 lakh Metric Tonnes costing nearly Rs. 294 crores.

Statements (No. I and II) giving State-wise allocations for 1979-80 and 1980-81 are placed on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1419/80].

**हिमाचल प्रदेश में सेवाओं के विपणन और परिरक्षण के लिये विश्व बैंक की परियोजना**

978. श्री जितेन्द्र प्रसाद : क्या ग्रामीण पुर्ननिर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत कुछ वर्षों से हिमाचल प्रदेश में सेवाओं के विपणन और परिरक्षण के लिए विश्व बैंक बोर्ड परियोजना चला रहा है ;

(ख) परियोजना का कुल अनुमानित व्यय कितना होगा और अब तक विभिन्न परियोजनाओं पर कितनी राशि खर्च की

गई है अथवा विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में निकट भविष्य में कितनी राशि खर्च करने का विचार है; और

(ग) क्या रोहड़ तहसील के लिए अभिप्रेत याजनाओ के लिए धनराशि कुछ अन्य क्षेत्रों में खर्च की गई है और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) . (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र को जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

**राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश को आवंटित खाद्यान्न**

979. श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया . क्या ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश को वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान खाद्यान्न की कितनी मात्रा आवंटित की गई थी और 1981-82 के दौरान कितनी मात्रा आवंटित किए जाने का विचार है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) . राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश को वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान कुल 2,28,500 मीटरी टन खाद्यान्न अर्थात् सामान्य घटक के अन्तर्गत 54,500 मीटरी टन तथा सूखे से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के लिए विशेष घटक के अन्तर्गत 1,74,000 मीटरी टन खाद्यान्न आवंटित किए गए हैं । वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान राज्य को आवंटित किए जाने वाले खाद्यान्न की मात्रा उस वर्ष के शुरू में निर्धारित की जाएगी ।

**श्री गंगानगर और बीकानेर टेलीफोन केन्द्र का स्वचालित टेलीफोन केन्द्र में परिवर्तन**

980. श्री मनफूल सिंह चौधरी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि श्रीगंगानगर टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज को स्वचालित एक्सचेंज में न बदले जाने के क्या कारण है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव) : श्री गंगानगर उन लगभग 1300 स्थानों में से एक है जहां करचल एक्सचेंजों द्वारा सेवा प्रदान की जाती है ।

देश में स्वचल स्विचिंग उपकरण के सीमित उत्पादन के कारण इन एक्सचेंजों को स्वचल एक्सचेंज में परिवर्तित करने की योजना तैयार करना संभव नहीं हो सका है ।

देशी उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ।

**Fall in Population of Cows and Buffaloes**

981. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of cows and buffaloes both in the rural and urban areas of the country had significantly decreased;

(b) the number of adult cows and adult buffaloes in the country, State-wise and the percentage of decrease in their number during the last three years; and

(c) the reasons for dwindling population of these animals and steps suggested to check it?

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



No, Sir. The census figures of 1972 in respect of these animals compared to census figures of 1966 indicates an increase in the population both in the rural and urban areas.

(b) and (c). The numbers of adult cow and adult buffaloes (females) in the country and in the States along with the percentage of increase and decrease on the basis of 1966 and 1972 census have been indicated in the Statement laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1420/80].

It is not possible to indicate the increase or decrease in their number during the last three years as the figures for 1977 census are still under compilation and have not been fully released.

### अंग्रेजी पाठ्यचर्या के सुधार के संबंध में वर्कशाप

982. श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने अक्टूबर, 1980 के तीसरे सप्ताह के दौरान दिल्ली में अंग्रेजी पाठ्यचर्या के सुधार के सम्बन्ध में एक वर्कशाप का आयोजन किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्कशाप में क्या मुख्य सुझाव रखे गये; और

(ग) सरकार की उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) : (क) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार कुरुक्षेत्र, मैसूर, बम्बई, लखनऊ और शिलांग में सितम्बर, 1976 और मार्च, 1977 के बीच अंग्रेजी में पाठ्यचर्या सुधार के सम्बन्ध में पांच

क्षेत्रीय कार्यशालाएं आयोजित की गई थीं। इन कार्यशालाओं की रिपोर्टें और सिफारिशें आयोग द्वारा प्रकाशित की जा चुकी हैं। अतः आयोग द्वारा अक्टूबर, 1980 के दौरान, दिल्ली में अंग्रेजी पाठ्यचर्या में सुधार के सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यशाला आयोजित नहीं की गई थी।

(ख) और (ग) : प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

### Review of Social Welfare Schemes

983. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the working of the various social welfare schemes and the utilisation of the allocation both in the Central and State sectors;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). Social Welfare programmes of the Centre and the States are reviewed and the physical and financial achievements taken into consideration while determining allocations for different schemes in the annual plans and the five year plan.

### Rural Housing in States

984. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government give assistance to the State Governments for construction of rural houses;

(b) if so, whether the Government of Rajasthan have urged the Planning Commission for financial assistance for this project;

(c) if so, the number of houses that the State Governments propose to build during 1980-81 and the Central assistance sought and the decision of the Planning Commission taken in this regard; and

(d) the allocation sought and those sanctioned by the Centre for Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh respectively?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) No, Sir. Housing is a State subject. Central financial assistance is given in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants' without their being tied to any particular scheme or head of development. The role of Central Government is mainly promotional and is limited to issuing of policy guidelines in respect of housing.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

प्रमुख टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों में टेलीफोन लाइनों में खराबियां

985. श्री बिलास मुसेमवार : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जुलाई, अगस्त तथा सितम्बर, महीनों के दौरान प्रमुख टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों में सैकड़ों टेलीफोन लाइनों के कई कई सप्ताह तक खराब रहने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) संचार की इस प्रणाली में त्रुटियों का जिनके कारण व्यापार, उद्योग तथा देश की अन्य महत्वपूर्ण गतिविधियों पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता है सीघ्रता से दूर करने के लिए क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कर्तिक उराव) : (क) यह सच है कि मानसून के महीनों, अर्थात् जुलाई, अगस्त, सितम्बर के दौरान अन्य समय की अपेक्षा मुख्यतया केबुल की खराबी के कारण अधिक टेलीफोन प्रभावित होते हैं। दोषपूर्ण केबुलों की मरम्मत में अन्य खराबियों की अपेक्षा अधिक समय लगता है। सामान्यतः मानसून के दौरान अर्थात् जुलाई, अगस्त और सितम्बर के महीनों में प्रभावित टेलीफोनों और केबुल में उत्पन्न खराबियों को ठीक करने में कुछ सप्ताह लग जाते हैं।

यद्यपि भूमिगत केबुलों को सीसे के आवरण, स्टील टेप और वार्निंग ट्रिक्स की स्थापना करके रक्षा की जाती है। फिर भी विभिन्न सेवाओं को उपलब्ध कराने में संलग्न अन्य नागरिक प्राधिकारियों के खुदाई प्रचालनों से इनमें टूट-फूट हो जाती है। ये टूट फूट शुष्क मौसम में ध्यान में नहीं आती और इसके दोष केवल उस समय दिखाई पड़ते हैं जब वर्षा के मौसम में केबुल में नमी दाखिल होती है। इसलिए मानसून के आरम्भ होते ही एकाएक अधिक संख्या में दोष प्रकट हो जाते हैं। इन दोषों के स्थान का पता लगाने और इनको ठीक करने में समय लगता है।

(ख) केबुलों के खराब होने के कारण सामने आई समस्या को हल करने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय अपनाए जा रहे हैं।

(1) शुष्क हवा द्वारा मुख्य केबुलों का दाबीकरण।

(2) जैली भरे वितरण केबुलों का प्रयोग।

(3) टूट फूट से बचाने के लिए आर सी सी नलियों में केबुल बिछाना।

(4) केबुल मार्गों की प्रभावशाली देख-भाल ।

(5) दिल्ली में मिनसून के दौरान केबुल में दोष उत्पन्न होने की समस्याओं से निपटने के उपायों की सिफारिश करने के लिए एक उच्च स्तरीय कार्य दल का गठन किया गया है ।

#### Permanent Machinery for Fixing up Procurement Price of Wheat and Paddy

986. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether Government propose to set up some permanent machinery for fixing up reasonable procurement prices of wheat and paddy in the various States of the country keeping in view the controversy which is raised on the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) The Agricultural Prices Commission is a permanent body set up to advise the Government on the price policy for different agricultural commodities including wheat and paddy. Under its terms of reference, the Commission is enjoined to make its recommendations on the price policy for different agricultural commodities with a view to evolving a balanced and integrated price structure in the perspective of the over all needs of the economy and with due regard to the interests of the producer and the consumer. Before finalising its recommendations, the Commission holds discussions with representatives of Central and State Governments, producers of agricultural commodities concerned, public sector agencies and other interests.

The recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission in respect of wheat, paddy, etc., are discussed with the States before a final decision is taken by the Government on the level of support/procurement prices. In view of the requirement to evolve a balanced and integrated price structure the Government do not consider it desirable, or feasible, to fix procurement prices for wheat and paddy separately for each State.

#### Buffer Stock and Off take of Foodgrains

987. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the Central buffer stock of foodgrains as at the end of December, 1977, December, 1978, December, 1979, September, 1980; and

(b) the total off take of foodgrains through the public distribution system year-wise from 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 (upto October, 1980)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The total Central stocks of foodgrains with public agencies as at the end of December, 1977, 1978, 1979 and September, 1980 was as under:—

(in '000 Tonnes)			
End. December, 1977	.	.	13913
End. Do. 1978	.	.	13928
End. Do. 1979	.	.	14537
End. September, 1980	.	.	8356

(b) The total offtake of foodgrains through public distribution system (including issues under 'Food For

Work Programme') during this period was as under:-

Year (Financial)	(In '000 tonnes) Quantity
1977-78 . . . . .	12016
1978-79 . . . . .	9972
1979-80 . . . . .	13030
1980-81* (upto September) .	7384

\*—Fig res for October, 1980 not available.

#### News Item captioned 'Superman of the Super Bazar'

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the "Indian Express" dated the 18th August, 1980 under the caption "Superman of Super Bazar";

(b) if so, the basis on which flats were allotted in Munirka by the D.D.A.; and

(c) the action taken so far in this irregularity?

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

(b) The flats in Munika Residential Scheme were allotted by the D.D.A. to the registered persons as well as to the evictees of Arjun Nagar.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Bungling in Co-Operative House Building Societies, Delhi

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of people had sent representations to the Registrar of Co-operative Housing Societies, Delhi in regard to arbitrary interpolation, addition, deletion and change of priority or exclusion from membership by the office bearers of the cooperative house-building societies;

(b) whether it is also a fact that he had received complaints in regard to the manipulation with the cooperative house-building societies that membership are changed, new members are inducted and old members are thrown out on ordinary excuses;

(c) what help had been given by the Registrar of the cooperative societies, Delhi to check the office bearers from cheating the members; and

(d) what help is proposed to be made available to the expelled members of the cooperative house-building societies in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Registrar of Cooperative Societies has intimated that complaints of this nature are received by him from time to time.

(c) and (d). Such complaints are inquired into and action taken under the provisions of the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972 and Delhi Cooperative Societies Rules, 1973, and Bye-laws of the particular society.

A member of a Cooperative Society can be expelled by a resolution of the General Body after seeking approval

of the Registrar, under rule 36 (i) of the Delhi Cooperative Societies Rules, 1973. A member so expelled has a right of appeal to the Lt. Governor, Delhi under Section 76(e) of the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972.

### कानपुर टेलीफोन के कर्मचारियों को मानदेय

990. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा. क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कानपुर टेलीफोन प्रशासन ने अपने कर्मचारियों में मानदेय के रूप में, 90,000 रु० का वितरण किया है ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे दूसरे कार्यालयों के नाम क्या हैं, जिनमें मानदेय दिये जाने की प्रथा है ;

(ग) उनमें यह प्रथा कब से जारी है, और

(घ) इस पर सरकार की कितनी राशि खर्च होने की संभावना है और इस मबध में पूरा व्योरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव) ) . (क) से (घ). कानपुर और समस्त भारत में फैले क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों से सूचना एकत्र की जानी है और इसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

### Post offices with Telegraphic Lines in Cooch-Bihar

992. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state;

(a) the number of post offices with telegraphic lines in District of Cooch-Bihar of West Bengal;

(b) whether there is any proposal to open more post offices in Tufanganj Sub-division of Cooch-Bihar District;

(c) if so, what is their number;

(d) whether any applications for opening new post offices in Tufanganj Sub-division of Cooch-Bihar are pending with the authorities concerned; and

(e) if so, by what time it will be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) 37 Post Offices are provided with telegraphic facility in the District of Cooch-Bihar.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 7 proposals for post offices are under examination.

(d) 7 proposals are pending.

(e) The justified post offices will be opened during the next financial year.

### Capitation Fee

993. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state.

(a) the names of State Governments that have approved the charging of capitation fees for admission into Medical and Engineering Colleges run by private people;

(b) whether such capitation fees vary between a local candidate and a foreign candidate; and

(c) whether such institutions are also being given financial assistance by the Centre and State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The Government of Karnataka has approved charging



of capitation fee in private medical and engineering colleges, while the Government of Andhra Pradesh has permitted the same in some of the newly established private engineering colleges.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Central and State Governments do not give grant to such private engineering colleges. The State Government of Karnataka has permitted use of its hospitals for training of the medical students belonging to the above private medical colleges.

### Demand for Price of Land at Suratgarh Farm, Rajasthan

994. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Rajasthan have demanded an *ad-hoc* payment of Rs. 50 crores towards the land price of the Central Mechanical farm at Suratgarh from the Centre;

(b) whether the State Government have asked the Centre to pay revenue surcharge and other dues which have accumulated on this farm land to the State Government;

(c) if so, what decision has been taken by the Central Government in this regard; and

(d) what steps have been taken to augment and diversify production of this farm?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No decision has been taken.

(d) With a view to lay greater emphasis on production of seeds, per-

centage of non-seed crops is progressively being reduced. Besides, the farms are also being utilised for production of foundation seeds. Oilseeds and pulses now occupy larger area keeping the national priorities in view. The schemes are also being chalked out for production of fodder seeds, forage seeds and horticulture seeds. Improved agronomic practices have also been introduced like application of fertiliser through aerial sprays, strict monitoring over the fortnight-wise programmes for different operations, use of seed drills etc.

### Criteria for determining higher percentage of Levy Free Sugar Quota to Expansion Projects

995. SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what were the criteria for determining the higher percentage of levy free sugar quotas admissible to expansion projects located in Higher, Medium and Lower Recovery Areas (HRA, MRA and LRA) for the first, second, third, fourth and fifth year of the completion of their projects;

(b) what would be the quantum of excise duty relief in case of new sugar factories and the expansion projects located in the Higher Recovery Areas; and

(c) how the sugar factories of Vidarbha and Marathavada areas of Maharashtra falling under Medium recovery and Lower recovery will benefit from these facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The criteria and percentage for higher percentage of levy free sugar quotas admissible to expansion projects in High, Medium and Low Recovery Areas are given in Statement.

(b) The new sugar factories and expansion projects would be entitled

for excise duty relief on the extra levy free quota of sugar, which is in excess of 35 per cent levy free quota i.e. payment of excise duty at levy rates on the extra levy free sale quota of sugar.

(c) The sugar factories of Vidarbha and Marathwada areas of Maharashtra fall under High Recovery Area and not under Medium and Low Recovery Area. They would be entitled for the benefits of the revised incentive scheme for sugar industry announced by the Government on 4th October, 1980.

### Statement

CRITERIA FOR HIGHER PERCENTAGE OF LEVY FREE SUGAR QUOTAS ADMISSIBLE TO—EXPANSION PROJECTS AS REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 995 FOR ANSWER ON THE 24TH NOVEMBER, 1980.

1. For the purpose of incentive the total cost of expansion will include investments in all items reckoned by the Ministry of Industry (Department of Industrial Development) for licensing purposes.

2. All licensed expansions completing expansions on or after October 1, 1980.

3. Expansion projects already licensed which commence production within a maximum period of 39 months from the month succeeding the month in which the revised scheme is announced would also be eligible to the benefits of the scheme.

4. Licensed expansion projects to be licensed in the Sixth Plan starting production within a period of 39 months from the date of their licence or letter of intent whichever is earlier will also be entitled to grant of incentives.

5. All the units covered under the earlier scheme which have completed the expansion during the period between November 1, 1975 and 30th September 1980 are eligible under this scheme. These cases will be fitted suitably under the new scheme.

6. The incentives are applicable to expansion projects costing above Rs. 1 crore subject to the approval of the expansion by the committee constituted in the Department of Food and obtaining by the factory concerned of the prior approval of Directorate of Sugar to the items of plant and machinery to be installed for the purpose of expansion.

*Expansion Projects:—The higher percentage of levy free sugar quota admissible to expansion projects will be as follows:—*

Year	HRA	MRA	LRA
1st year	40	60	90
2nd year	40	60	90
3rd year	40	50	75
4th year	40	50	70
5th year	40	50	60

भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद्  
के एक वैज्ञानिक द्वारा आत्महत्या

996. श्री बिलीप सिंह भूरिया :  
क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे  
कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् के एक वैज्ञानिक द्वारा हाल ही में की गई आत्महत्या के कारणों का पता लगा लिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि अब तक पांच कृषि वैज्ञानिक आत्महत्या कर चुके हैं;

(ग) क्या इन वैज्ञानिकों की आत्म-हत्या के कारणों का पता लगाया गया है; और

(घ) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जांच की गई है और, उसके क्या निष्कर्ष निकले ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भार० बी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) भारतीय अनुसंधान परिषद् के एक विज्ञानी श्री एस० बी० राघवन द्वारा 15-10-1980 को की गई आत्महत्या का कारण घरेलू समस्याएं बतलाया गया है।

(ख) तथा (ग). भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् तथा इसके संस्थानों में 5 व्यक्तियों ने पिछले बीस सालों में (अर्थात् 1960 से) कथित आत्महत्याएं की। इनमें से एक मामले में यह पक्का प्रमाणित नहीं हो सका कि यह आत्महत्या का मामला था। बाकी चार में से तीन विज्ञानी तथा एक वरिष्ठ तकनीकी सहायक था। तीन विज्ञानियों में से दो विज्ञानियों के संबंध में आत्महत्या उनके 'प्राफेशनल कैरियर' से कुछ सम्बन्धित थी।

(घ) एक विज्ञानी जिनका नाम डा० बी० एच० शाह था, की आत्महत्या के परिणाम-स्वरूप, भारत सरकार ने डा० पी० बी० गजेन्द्रगडकर की अध्यक्षता में 27 जून, 1972 को भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् की भर्ती तथा कार्मिक नीतियों की जांच पड़ताल के लिए एक उच्च स्तरीय समिति स्थापित की थी। इस समिति की सिफारिशें तथा इन सिफारिशों पर की गई राज्य सभा के पटल पर दिनांक 16 मई, 1979 को तारांकित प्रश्न सं० 298 का उत्तर देने हुए प्रस्तुत किया गया था। इस प्रश्न को तथा इसके दिये गये उत्तर की एक प्रतिलिपि सभा पटल पर रख दी गई है। [मंत्रालय में रखा गया, देखिए, संख्या एन-टी—1421/80]।

**News Item captioned 'Politics Plagues Kanpur I.I.T.'**

997. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that politics and the policy of appeasement is being followed by top brass of IIT, Kanpur and has started telling on the institute;

(b) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the article published in *Indian Express* dated 4th September, 1980 under the heading 'Politics plagues Kanpur IIT'; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The Government does not feel that politics and policy of appeasement is being followed by the authorities of the IIT, Kanpur.

(b) Yes Sir

(c) The news item alleged that uncertain conditions are prevailing at the Institute in the absence of a regular Director and Chairman, Board of Governors. A regular Chairman has since been appointed and steps are being taken to appoint a regular Director.

**Central Team to assess Loss due to Floods in Karnataka ..**

998. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka have approached the Centre to send a Central team to make an assessment of loss on account of floods in the State; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** (a) and (b). On 29th October, 1980 the Government of Karnataka submitted a memorandum on flood havoc in Karnataka and requested for a visit of the Central Team. Accordingly, a Central team visited the flood affected areas between the 12th and 14th November, 1980. The report of the Central Team will be finalised as soon as a revised memorandum is received from the State Government. On receipt of Central Team's report it will be considered by the High Level Committee on Relief and further action will be taken to sanction Central assistance to the Government of Karnataka.

#### **Integrated Child Welfare Projects in Tribal and Scheduled Areas**

999. **SHRI BHEEKHABHAI:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation for giving priority for starting Integrated Child Welfare Projects in tribal and scheduled areas;

(b) if so, whether Government have made or conducted studies to start child welfare nutrition programmes in far off remote tribal areas;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government have failed in such tribal areas where foreign missionaries have made appreciable and commendable work; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take in this regard?

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

(b) In the selection of areas for introduction of Integrated Child Development Services, priority is given to areas predominantly inhabited by

Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and backward and drought prone areas and urban slums.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Misuse of A Plot of Land Pertaining to the Government Servants Cooperative House Building Society, New Delhi**

1000. **SHRI A. U. AZMI:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1663 on 23rd June, 1980 regarding Plot of land in Shanti Niketan, New Delhi and state:

(a) whether no substantial action to dress the plot was taken on the land reserved for school building, being used as a place of public convenience and putting up plantation on its periphery during the last rainy season;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether some of the private educational societies have been requesting for the allotment of this plot but their requests had not been acceded to;

(d) if so, the parties which approached the DDA and why their requests were turned down;

(e) whether it is proposed to put a Municipal Primary school at this site; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH):** (a) The plot in question is reserved for a municipal primary school. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that it had planted shrubs and trees at the periphery of the plot on the non-rocky soil and the rocky soil was dressed up.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Yes Sir. One private educational society (Sadhu Vaswani Mission) requested for the allotment of the plot but this could not be agreed to as the Municipal Corporation is itself going to establish a school there. The Holy Child Auxilium had also made a request to the D.D.A. for the allotment of school site and it was allotted a school site in Vasant Vihar.

(e) and (f). Yes, Sir. The School to be set up in the plot will cater to the needs of Shanti Niketan Moti Bagh, Anand Niketan etc. as the plot is situated very near the junction of these colonies.

### बाढ़ संबंधी समिति |

1000-क. श्री पी० एम० सईद .

डा० संवत कुमार पंडित:

श्री राम अग्रवाल :

क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार का देश के विभिन्न भागों में प्रायः आने वाली बाढ़ों को रोकने के तरीकों के बारे में सुझाव देने के लिए बाढ़ सम्बन्धी एक समिति गठित करने का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस समिति को कब तक गठित किये जाने की संभावना है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) . : (क) और (ख). : जी, नहीं । देश में बाढ़-समस्या का गहराई से अध्ययन करने और बाढ़-नियंत्रण के लिए भावी नीति की सिफारिश करने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा 1976 में राष्ट्रीय बाढ़ आयोग की स्थापना की गई थी । आयोग ने मार्च, 1980 में अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी थी । इस रिपोर्ट में की गई सिफारिशों की जांच राज्य सरकारों द्वारा की जा रही है, जिनसे अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे अपने विचार-टिप्पणियां शीघ्र भेज दें ताकि सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए आगे कार्रवाई की जा सके ।

### Central assistance to Maharashtra Government for constructing stone-Bunds

1000-B. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) has the Government of Maharashtra asked for financial assistance from the Centre to build stone-bunds near the fishing centres of Devbagh and Ubhadanda in the Ratanagiri district of Maharashtra which are threatened by waves of the storm sea; and

(b) if so, whether the financial assistance has been given by the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The Central Government has not so far been approached for any financial assistance to execute anti-sea erosion works for protecting the fishing centres in Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra.

### Erosion of Kanara Coastland

1000-C. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 300 K.M. of Kanara coastland is in trouble because of erosion; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to check the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). A high level committee constituted by the Government of Karnataka in December, 1977, to examine in detail the question of sea erosion, its related problems and the measures necessary for protection of the coastline has identified about 20 vulnerable reaches requiring immediate attention in a total coastline of about 300 km. of the State. The State Government is conducting systematic investigations of the sea-erosion problem, and the matter has also been considered by the Beach Erosion Board recently. Each



site of erosion is proposed to be examined separately and the designs of the protective works are to be finalised in consultation with the Central Water and Power Research Station, Pune, before the works are taken up for execution. A provision of Rs. 1.8 crores has been made for such works by the State Government in the Sixth Five-Year Plan proposals under flood control sector. fi

### Gauge Readers Pay Scale

1000.-D. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gauge Readers of Farakka Barrage Project are now enjoying the pay scale of Rs. 210/- to Rs. 270-/-; and

(b) if so, why the Gauge Readers of Ganga Basin Water Resources Organisation. (now merged with Central Water Commission) have not been provided with the said scale so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The scale of Gauge Reader (Grade II) in the Farakka Barrage Project is 210-4—226—EB—4-250-EB-5-290.

(b) The educational qualification prescribed for Gauge Reader in Ganga Basin Water Resources Organisation is VIII Standard as against Metric in Farakka Barrage Project and the cadres of the two organisations are separate. Therefore the same scale of pay cannot appropriately be extended to the Gauge Readers of both Organisations.

### Silting in Tunga-Bhadra Reservoir Causing Anxiety

1000-E SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) are the Central Government aware of the report of the experts that the silting in the Tunga-Bhadra

reservoir is on alarming scale causing anxiety; and

(b) what steps will the Government take to check or remove the silting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The Tungabhadra Reservoir has been surveyed in 1972 and in 1978. The gross capacity of the reservoir was 121.152 TMC in 1972 and 117.765 TMC in 1978 against the original gross capacity of 132.550 TMC in 1953. Thus, the annual average rate of silting was 0.6 TMC between 1953 and 1972, and 0.56 TMC between 1972 and 1978. The assumed annual average rate of silting for the long-term operation of the reservoir is 0.43 TMC.

(b) Soil conservation measures, including contour bunding and afforestation in the catchment area of the reservoir are in hand since 1962-63 under a centrally sponsored scheme. The Tungabhadra Board has also initiated action for afforestation in the forshore of the reservoir above the full reservoir level for reducing sediment inflow into the reservoir.

### सावन-भादों सिंचाई परियोजना

1000-च आचार्य भगवान देव : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि योजना आयोग ने राजस्थान को सावन-भादों सिंचाई परियोजना को स्वीकृति दे दी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस परियोजना पर कुल कितनी राशि खर्च किए जाने की संभावना है और यह परियोजना कब तक पूरी की जायेगी ; और

(ग) इस परियोजना के लिए चालू वार्षिक योजना में कुल कितनी राशि मंजूर की गई है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) परियोजना की अनुमानित लागत 418.88 लाख रुपये है । परियोजना-रिपोर्ट में निर्माण-कार्य को पांच वित्तीय वर्षों में पूरा करने की परिकल्पना की गई है बशर्ते कि आवश्यक धन उपलब्ध हो जाए ।

(ग) राजस्थान सरकार के छठी पंच-वर्षीय योजना (1980-85) के प्रारूप के अनुसार, छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान इस परियोजना के लिए 405 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है । 1980-81 के दौरान 5 लाख रुपये की राशि की व्यवस्था की गई है और 1981-82 के दौरान 25 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

#### Indo-USSR Collaboration in the field of Modern Technology

1000-G. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Soviet Union has agreed to impart modern technology and know-how on construction of dams and excavation of canals by directorial blasting;

(b) whether the plans, designs and construction details of such dams and canals are ready with USSR Government awaiting India's preparedness;

(c) whether Government has identified any site for the construction of this experimental dam and canal project by new technique;

(d) whether 3 such designs are already with the USSR Government; and

(e) what progress has been achieved in regard to the above projects between the two countries?

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

(b) The Government of India has not requested the Soviet Side for preparing any plans, designs and construction details of any dams and canals by this technique since the suitability of this technique for adoption in Indian conditions and especially in populated areas has still not been conclusively established. The question of such plans, designs etc. being ready with the USSR Government does not, therefore, arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) As stated in reply to part (b) above, no design are ready with the USSR Government.

(e) Although preliminary exercises were made to locate suitable sites for the construction of an experimental dam and excavation of canal by this technique, no site has, however, been finally selected as yet. Further discussions in the matter with the Soviet side are likely to take place during the next meeting of the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission.

#### राजस्थान नहर के लिये सीमेन्ट की सप्लाई

1000-ज श्री मनफूल सिंह चौधरी : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सीमेन्ट के अभाव के कारण पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान राजस्थान नहर के निर्माण के लिए आवंटित बजट राशि में से अनुपयुक्त रही राशि का वर्षवार ब्यौर क्या है; और

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान निर्मित की गई राजस्थान नहर की प्रमुख पोषक नहर की कुल लम्बाई मील अथवा किलोमीटर में क्या है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के

अनुसार पिछले तीन वर्षों में से प्रत्येक वर्ष बजट में नियत की गई धनराशि और किए गए खर्च का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

	बजट में नियत राशि करोड़ ₹0	व्यय करोड़ ₹0
1. 1977-78	30.00	29.77
2. 1978-79	29.02	29.30
3. 1979-80	32.75	24.68

वर्ष 1979-80 में खर्च में लगभग 8.00 करोड़ रुपये की जो कमी हुई है वह नहर की लाइनिंग के लिए ईंटें पकाने के लिए आवश्यक कोयले की सप्लाई कम होने के कारण हुई है।

(ख) राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्षों में राजस्थान मुख्य नहर के जितने लम्बे हिस्से का निर्माण किया गया, वह इस प्रकार है :

1977-78	30	कि० मी०
1978-79	29.85	कि० मी०
1979-80	21.48	कि० मी०

#### Minor Irrigation in States

1000-I. SHRI DAUIT SINHJI JAD-EJA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Agriculture Refinance and Development Corporation (ARDC) have recently studied the minor irrigation scheme on the basis of guidelines by the World Bank has found that majority of the pump sets used for minor irrigation in various States are of poor quality;

(b) if so, the details of the studies made and percentage of pump sets (electric or diesel) found defective in each State;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to provide good quality pump sets under the scheme to make more effective minor irrigation project in the country.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). Yes Sir. The Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation (ARDC) have conducted studies in respect of system efficiency of the existing pumps in certain selected States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa and U.P. Besides ARDC State Government Organisations have also carried out studies on the guidelines provided by the World Bank. The details of studies are indicated vide statement.

The main reasons for the low efficiency which resulted in poor performance of the pumps could be attributed to the following:—

- (i) Improper selection and matching of the motions and pumps.
- (ii) Pumpsets installations were not according to technical requirements.
- (iii) Low voltage and fluctuations in the voltage due to absence of adequate voltage regulators at the feeders and consumption points.
- (iv) Inadequate repairs and maintenance of pumpsets.

(d) The following measures have been taken by the Ministry of Irrigation ARDC and Indian Standard Institution.

- (i) ARDC has prepared the guidelines for selection of Agricultural pumpsets and these are being circulated to various State Governments and field staff.
- (ii) Indian Standard Institution (ISI) has prepared a code of practice with regard to selection, installation, operation and maintenance of pumpsets.

(iii) In order to avoid low voltage supplies, the State Electricity boards have been asked to ensure adequate strengthening of transmission and distribution system alongwith the sub-stations.

(iv) The State level Technical Committees have been set up for the proper selection of pumpsets, pricing and their quality control.

These committees have been set up in all States except Karala, Jammu and Kashmir, Meghalaya, Maharashtra, Sikkim and Tripura.

#### Statement

Details of the studies made by the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation.

#### Andhra Pradesh:

The study covered 460 samples in the districts of Shrikakulam East Gadavari, Hyderabad, Warangal, Anantapur, Chitoor, Cudaapah and Kurnool. It was observed that average pump efficiency was as low as 50 per cent for both diesel and electric pumpsets instead of an optimum 70-75 per cent. The other important findings are given below:—

Sl.No.	Item	% of case
1	Pumps not properly selected	96
2	Proper prime movers not selected	22
3	Pumps not properly installed	68
4	Pumps not properly operated	36
5	Pumps not properly maintained	23
6	Higher HP prime mover : used:	
	(a) Diesel engine (more than 25% of reqd HP)	28
	(b) Electric meter (more than 50% of reqd HP.)	0.35
7	Pumps installed at higher section lifts (resulting in cavitation)	49

1	2	3
8	Foot value losses exceed 0.4 m . . .	23
9	Suction side losses more than 7.5% of static suction lift.	93
10	Average overall efficiency(%) (a) Elc. meter driven pumpsets . . .	41
	(b) Diesel engine driven pumpsets . . .	10
11	Average efficiency of the pumps(%):	
	(a) Elc. driven pumps . . .	52
	(b) Diesel engines driven pumps. . . . .	50

#### Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa

The study was conducted in six districts of the above three states. In all, a total number of 90 samples were selected. The assessment of efficiency of pumpsets shows that their level of performance varies widely between different states, between districts in the same state and between different blocks within the same district. It was found that 40 out of 65 electric pumpsets had an overall efficiency of over 30 per cent while the rest were below 30 per cent and were working very unsatisfactorily.

The studies revealed that the pumps were selected without taking into consideration site conditions, Hydro-geological studies to estimate variation of water table and to estimate optimum operating head were not carried out. Learning agencies do not have adequate technical staff for advising the farmers on selection of a pumpsets. Selection of proper suction and delivery pipes was deficient. The study further indicated that after sales service was extremely poor both in quality and frequency. There were instances where ill-motivated mechanics introduced raw techniques for starting and stopping engines which resulted in reduced thermal efficiency and more wear and tear of the parts.

**Uttar Pradesh:**

The results in Uttar Pradesh are similar to those in the other States. During field studies it was observed that no standard for installation of pumpsets was observed. The voltage fluctuation was very high and there were frequent trips and long break-downs. Burning of motor was very common. As regards maintenance/repairs, the situation at present is not satisfactory and the farmers have to go to district headquarters even for petty repairs.

**State Government Studies:**

In addition to the consultants which ARDC engaged for carrying out the studies on efficiency of pumpsets in different States, the Corporation had requested the SGOs to carry out a sample basis (30 samples per state) studies to evaluate pumpset efficiencies as per guidelines provided by World Bank. The results of these studies are tabulated below:

*Efficiency of Electric Pumpsets*

Sl.No.	State	No. of samples	Overall efficiency less than		
			40% 50% 6%		
			% of units with above efficiency		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12	58	25	17
2.	Gujarat	10	100	—	..
3.	Haryana	20	50	20	30
4.	M.P.	9	33	33	33
5.	Maharashtra	13	69	15	15
6.	Orissa	11	91	9	—
7.	Rajasthan	7	57	14	28
8.	U.P.	21	80	14	5

*2. Efficiency of Diesel Pumpsets*

S.No.	State	No. of Samples	Overall efficiency less than		
			10%	15%	20%
<hr/>					
% of units with above efficiency					
<hr/>					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12	100	..	..
2.	Gujarat	10	40	30	30

The studies indicate that at present majority of electric pumpsets have an overall efficiency less than 40 per cent

and of diesel pumpsets less than 10 per cent.



### सिंचाई योजना का कार्यान्वयन

1000-श्री. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :  
क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने विभिन्न राज्यों में सिंचाई योजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए कोई निर्णय लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका राज्यवार ब्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) सरकार का विचार इन सभी कार्यों को कब तक पूरा करने का है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ज़िफाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के सिंचाई सेक्टर के बारे में छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना (1980-85) के प्रस्तावों पर योजना आयोग में राज्य सरकारों के साथ विचार-विमर्श किया जा रहा है ।

### Upper Krishna Project

1000-K. SHRI K. B. CHAUDHARI:  
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) when the Stage-I of Upper Krishna Project will be completed and water would be made available for the farmers in India and Sindgi talukas of Bijapur district;

(b) whether Central Government has approved the execution of Stage-I if the approval has not been given yet, the reasons therefor;

(c) what are the financial arrangements made for the project with details of the expenditure shared by the Central Government and the Government of Karnataka; and

(d) whether Government have any proposal for lift irrigation in Bijapur Taluka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Upper Krishna

Project Stage-I is programmed to be completed by the end of the Seventh Plan.

(b) The Project Report of Upper Krishna Project Stage-II has not so far been received in the Central Water Commission from the Government of Karnataka.

(c) Irrigation is a State subject and funds for execution of irrigation projects are provided by the State Governments in their developmental plans. Central assistance to States is given in the form of block loans and grants which is not related to any individual sector of development or project. As such, the project is being financed under the State Plan. However, the project is being assisted by the World Bank. The total expenditure incurred on the project upto the end of March, 1980 is Rs. 100.8 crores.

(d) Upper Krishna Project Stage-I does not envisage lift irrigation in Bijapur Taluka. The Government of Karnataka has also not sent any other scheme benefiting Bijapur Taluka.

### Koel Irrigation Project

1000-L. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM:  
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Koel Irrigation Project in Gaya district in Bihar under execution was covering Chandauti and Belaganj Tehsil areas initially for the purposes of irrigation;

(b) whether it is a fact that these two tehsils have been left out from its command area; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to cover these areas also under its command area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) According to the State Government it is not possible to bring the areas of Belaganj and Chandauti blocks under the command of this project.

### **Bhimkund Multipurpose Irrigation Project of Orissa**

1000-M. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bhimkund Multipurpose Irrigation Project of Orissa has already been examined by the Central Water Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Centre will bear the total expenditure to be incurred for the execution of the Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The Bhimkund Multipurpose Project Stage-I prepared by the Orissa State Government was earlier examined by the Central Water Commission in 1974. The updated report taking into account the comments of the Central Water Commission was sent by the State Government in June, 1980. Some further clarifications were sought for from the State Government in August-September, 1980. Replies to these have been received on 12-11-80 and are being examined in the Central Water Commission.

(b) Stage-I of the Project is now estimated to cost Rs. 394.89 crores, envisaging only flood control and power benefits. The installed capacity proposed is 48 MW at the dam powerhouse and 690 MW at Baigundi. The project is also intended to benefit an area of 1400 sq. Kilo Metres from flood damage.

(c) Irrigation and Floor Control being a State subject, expenditure on the project has normally to be incurred by the State. The question whether power component of the project will be financed by the Centre will be

examined at an appropriate stage after the Techno-economic approval is accorded to the Project.

### **Flood in Mahanadi overflow Embankments**

1000-N. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) are Government aware that this year the devastating in Mahanadi had overflowed almost all the embankments constructed in delta region;

(b) is it fact that the existing embankments require reconstruction and raising to control the flood; and

(c) have the Union Government discussed this problem with the State Government, and, if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The problem has been discussed with the State Government. The State is considering the recommendations of a team of Experts for strengthening the embankment system. The State Government is also formulating storage reservoirs projects on river Ib and river Tel, the two tributaries of Mahanadi for reducing the intensity of floods in Mahanadi delta region. It has been suggested that soil conservation works and storage works may be undertaken by the State Government in the Vamsadhara Basin and a master plan for river development drawn up.

### **Conservation of Water for Irrigation**

1000-O. SHRI A. A. RAHIM: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) is there any new scheme to conserve rain water in the west coast for irrigation purposes by preventing it to go waste in the Arabian Sea;

(b) when is the Kallada Irrigation Project expected to be completed; and

(c) is there any proposal to construct a tunnel in the upper reaches of Kallada river for transfer of water from East to West?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Rainwaters are/will be conserved by the existing/under construction/proposed storage dams on the west flowing rivers by the concerned States.

(b) The Kallada Irrigation Project is expected to be completed during the Seventh Plan period.

(c) The question of transfer of water of Kerala to Tamil Nadu is under examination by the Technical Committee appointed by the Central Government. Any proposal in regard to the mode of transfer will be decided only after the availability of surplus water is established.

### Damage to Ganga Canal

1000-P. SHRI G. S. NIHALSINGH-WALA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ganga Canal which irrigates Rajasthan land and is taken out from Harikapatn, has been totally damaged and required fresh lining;

(b) whether it is also a fact that because of seepare, the entire area in Punjab from where it passes, has become water-logged; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to improve the condition of the Canal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). Presumably, the Hon. Member is referring to the Bikaner Canal lying in Punjab territory which feeds the Gang Canal of Rajasthan State. The lime-concrete lining of this canal is substantially damaged and is in need of replacement. The Punjab Government has reported that the area along this canal has become water-logged. Although both

Punjab and Rajasthan Governments recognise the necessity for urgently lining this canal, the arrangements for carrying out this work without disrupting irrigation supplies to the Gang Canal have not been mutually agreed. As a result of the meetings convened by the Central Government with the representatives of the States, the matter is at present under further consideration by the States of Punjab and Rajasthan.

### Floods in Orissa

1000-Q. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any enquiry has been made into the causes of the September floods in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the findings of the enquiry and the extent of damage caused by the floods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The recent floods in Orissa were caused by widespread and heavy rainfall resulting from cyclonic depression which moved from the Bay of Bengal into Orissa State in September, 1980. This caused heavy floods in the Mahanadi and the Vamsdhara basins.

Orissa Government has intimated that in the Mahanadi basin, releases had to be made from the Hirakud reservoir in the best interest of the safety of the dam in accordance with the prescribed procedures for its regulation.

The damage caused by the floods is reported to be as follows:

Cropped area affected:	0.54 lakh ha.
Human lives lost:	73
Head of cattle lost	8240
Villages affected	3727

**Proposal for diverting part of the waters of river Krishna to Rayalseema in Andhra Pradesh**

1000-R. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 6798 on 5th August, 1980 regarding proposal for diverting part of the waters of River Krishna to Rayalseema in Andhra Pradesh and state:

(a) whether examination of the project report about Srisailem right bank canal project has, since been completed; if so, the result thereof; and

(b) what other steps are being contemplated for irrigating Rayalseema, Telangana and other drought prone areas of Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The report on Srisailem Right Branch Canal has been examined by the Central Water Commission. Important comments of Central Water Commission which are yet to be attended to by the Government of Andhra Pradesh relate to water availability and certain design aspects. The Andhra Pradesh State Government has been requested to furnish necessary data and clarifications in regard to these matters and depute their Officers for discussions with the Central Water Commission for expediting clearance of the techno-economic aspects of the project.

(b) Apart from 2 major and 11 medium projects in Telangana area and 2 major and 4 medium irrigation projects in Rayalseema area which are under construction, the new projects proposed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh for drought prone areas of Rayalseema, Telangana etc, Jurala, Sri Ramsakar (Pochampad Project Stage-II); Varadarajsway, and Daggavanka. These projects are at present under various stages of examination in the Central Water Commission in consultation with the State Government.

2421 LS—

**राष्ट्रीय बाढ़ नियंत्रण केन्द्रीय आयोग की सिफारिशों**

1000-घ. आचार्य भगवान बेब : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों के साथ विचार-विमर्श करके राष्ट्रीय बाढ़ नियंत्रण केन्द्रीय आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों की जांच कर ली है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत तथा अस्वीकृत की गई सिफारिशों का अलग-अलग ब्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) स्वीकृत की गई सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन का क्या प्रस्ताव है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) से (ग). राष्ट्रीय बाढ़ आयोग की रिपोर्ट राज्य सरकारों के पास भेजी जा चुकी है और अभी तक केवल गोवा, दमन और दीव के संघ राज्य क्षेत्र से और अंशतः पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार से टिप्पणियां प्राप्त हुई हैं। अभी हाल में बंगलौर में हुए राज्यों के सिंचाई मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में भी यह मामला उठाया गया था और राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया गया था कि वे आयोग की विभिन्न सिफारिशों के बारे में अपनी टिप्पणियां / विचार शीघ्र भेज दें।

**घाघर बाढ़ नियंत्रण परियोजना**

1000-न. श्री मनफूल सिंह चौधरी : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि घाघर बाढ़ नियंत्रण परियोजना के कारण सूरतगढ़ तहसील में बाढ़ आ गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बाढ़ के कारण कितने गांव नष्ट हो गये हैं और कितने और गांवों के नष्ट होने की संभावना है ;

(ग) इस समस्या का स्थाई समाधान ढूँढ निकालने के लिए बनाई गई योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या बाढ़ से प्रभावित किसानों को कहीं अन्यत्र भूमि दे दी गई है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) से (घ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

### Progress made in Talks with Bangla- Desh

1000-U. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

SHRIMATI GEETA  
MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state what further progress has been made in the talks held with the Bangladesh Government early this month in the matter of sharing of Ganga waters and evolving of a longterm solution to this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): The Agreement between the Government of India and Government of Bangladesh on the sharing of the Ganga waters at Farakka and on augmenting its flows which came into force on 5th November, 1977 provides that the Agreement will be reviewed by the two Governments at the expiry of three years from the date of its coming into force and that further reviews shall take place before the expiry of the Agreement or as may be agreed upon between the two Gov-

ernments. It is also provided that the review/s shall entail consideration of the working, impact, implementation and progress of the interim arrangements for sharing of the Ganga Waters at Farakka, and the long term arrangements for augmenting the flows of the Ganga. The Agreement provides that will be in force for a period of five years and that it may be extended further for a specified period by mutual agreement in the light of the reviews.

2. An Inter-Governmental meeting took place at Dacca between 5th November, 1980 to 7th November, 1980 for the first review of the Agreement after the expiry of three years of its coming into force.

3. In this meeting, discussions were held on the procedures, modalities and time schedules to be adopted for the review. The discussions are to be resumed at Delhi after six weeks.

4. In the 20th meeting of the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission held at New Delhi between 29th and 31st August, 1980, the question of augmentation of the dry season flows of the Ganga was discussed. The Commission examined the difficulties that had prevented initiation of studies of the two proposals. The Commission noted that the question was discussed at a high political level and that discussions at this level were expected to continue. The Commission decided to have another meeting very early to make a renewed attempt to submit its recommendations concerning augmentation of the dry season flows of the Ganga within the time limit specified in the Agreement. This meeting was not held before 4th November, 1980 on which the mandate given to the Joint Rivers Commission lapsed and the matter therefore, is now no longer before the Joint Rivers Commission.

5. The two Governments are however in touch at various political levels in order to find an early solution to the problem of augmentation of the dry season flows of the Ganga.



### Completion of Irrigation Schemes on Priority

1000—V. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to complete irrigation schemes priority basis;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of Government that cattle are dying due to scarcity of water in the drought affected areas;

(c) whether it is also proposed to allocate more funds for the Hemawati Project in Tumkur District of Karnataka State; and

(d) if so, full details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir, one of the important strategies being adopted during the 6th Plan period is to complete the on-going irrigation schemes on priority basis.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Hemawati Project is in the Cauvery basin and has inter-State aspect. The project is not approved by the Planning Commission pending settlement of the Cauvery waters dispute.

(d) Question does not arise.

**राजस्थान नहर के निर्माण में बाधा**

1000-ब. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन :

श्री मनफूल सिंह चौधरी

क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान नहर के निर्माण कार्य की प्रगति में सीमेंट और कोयले का न मिलना सब से बड़ी बाधा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त बाधा और कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए सिंचाई विभाग द्वारा उठाए गए अथवा उठाए जाने वाले कदम क्या हैं ;

(ग) नहर के सम्बंध में जैसलमेर, मोहनगढ़, रामगढ़ और अन्य स्थानों पर किए जा रहे कार्य का विवरण क्या है ; और

(घ) राजस्थान नहर का निर्माण कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा और उस पर कुल कितना व्यय होगा ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान कृष्णसारी) : (क) और (ख). कोयले और सीमेंट की कमी के कारण हाल के वर्षों में परियोजना के मार्ग में भारी बाधाएं आई हैं। इन वस्तुओं की समूचे देश भर में आम कमी है और इन वस्तुओं को परियोजना स्थलों तक पहुंचाने में भी कठिनाइयां हैं। इन वस्तुओं की पर्याप्त मात्रा में सप्लाई किए जाने के प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं।

(ग) अब मुख्य नहर के 262 किलोमीटर के नीचे काम हो रहा है और माननीय सदस्य ने जिस क्षेत्र का उल्लेख किया है, वहां तक अभी काम नहीं पहुंचा है। जैसलमेर, मोहनगढ़, और रामगढ़ में बस्तियों के निर्माण का काम शुरू कर दिया गया है। नहर के अन्तिम सिरे तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने का काम भी चल रहा है। लिलवा और दीघा कमान क्षेत्रों का काम, सर्वेक्षण कार्य पूरा होने पर हाथ में लिया जाएगा।

(घ) सीमेंट और कोयले के उपलब्ध होने पर, राजस्थान नहर परियोजना के चरण-दो के 1985-86 तक पूरा

हो जाने की संभावना है। इंजीनियरी वर्क्स पर कुल 442 करोड़ रुपया व्यय होने की संभावना है।

### **Funds for Construction of Baitarani Barrage in Orissa**

1000—X. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds have been allocated by the Central Government to undertake the construction work of Baitarani Barrage at Anandpur in Orissa;

(b) if so, what amount has been allocated under this head; and

(c) when construction work is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Irrigation is a State subject and funds for execution of irrigation projects are provided by State Government within the frame-work of their overall developmental plans. Central assistance is given in the form of block loans and grants, which is not related of any individual sector of development or project.

As per Draft Sixth Five Year Plan (1980—85) of Orissa, the Anandpur Barrage Project on the Baitarni river is estimated to cost Rs. 965 lakhs against which Rs. 515 lakhs have been spent upto the end of 1979-80. An outlay of Rs. 85 lakhs has been provided by the State Government for the year 1980-81 and the provision proposed for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 170 lakhs. The total outlay proposed by the State during the Sixth Five Year Plan is Rs. 450 lakhs.

(c) The Project is likely to be completed within the Sixth Five Year Plan.

### **Setting up of Hiraqund Reservoir**

1000-Y. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hirakud reservoir has been fast silting up;

(b) if so, how long the dam is expected to last; and

(c) any step taken by Government to protect the dam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) As per the studies carried out so far, the Hirakud Reservoir has been silting up at a rate faster than what was assumed at the Project formulation stage.

(b) It is not possible to indicate the exact life of the reservoir at present.

(c) A Centrally sponsored Scheme of soil conservation was launched in the catchment of Hirakud Reservoir both in Madhya Pradesh and Orissa during the Third Five Year Plan. Till 1980-81 about 235 lakh ha of catchment area has been treated with soil and water conservation measures incurring an expenditure of Rs. 13.23 crores. This programme is being continued further.

### **Estimated cost of Bhimkund Multipurpose Project**

1000-Z. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the estimated cost of the Bhimkund Multipurpose Project;

(b) the number of villages of Keonjhar district and other districts of Orissa which can be brought under irrigation after the completion of the project; and

(c) how many acres of land in different districts of Orissa can be brought under irrigation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The latest estimated cost of the Bhimkund Multipurpose Project Stage-I, as intimated by the State Government, is Rs. 394.29 crores.

(b) and (c). Stage-I of the Project envisages only flood control and hydro-electric power generation. Report on Stage-II of the Project envisaging irrigation benefits is yet to be received from the State Government. As such, details of the area to be irrigated are not available.

#### Early implementation of scheme by Ganga erosion Committee

1000-ZA. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal have requested the Govt. of India to immediately implement the 293.7 crore scheme prepared by the Ganga Erosion Committee; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The State Government has requested the Government of India to provide financial assistance to take up erosion works recommended by the Ganga Erosion Committee. Normally, the State Governments are responsible for formulating and implementing flood control works. In this case, as some of the works relate to the Farakka Barrage complex including Jangipur Barrage, the Central Government has already taken up those measures which pertain to the Farakka Barrage Project. For considering further the request of the State Government for financial assistance, the State Government has been requested to formulate specific proposals in this regard.

#### Clearance to Vamanapuram Irrigation Project in Kerala

1000-ZB. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have given clearance to the Project Report of the Vamanapuram Irrigation Project in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details of project;

(c) if not, what is the reason for not given the clearance so far;

(d) what are the details of the Project Report pending before the Central Government for clearance as regard to the Vamanapuram Irrigation Project; and

(e) when the Central Government are expected to give the clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (e). The Vamanapuram Irrigation Project envisages construction of a storage dam across Kallar river, a tributary of Vamanapuram river at Valayanki in Nedumangam Taluk of Travandrum District of Kerala, and a left bank main canal to provide irrigation to an area of 13,000 hectares annually. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 37.22 crores. The project has been examined and technically cleared by the Central Water Commission and sent to the Planning Commission for consideration by the Technical Advisory Committee on Irrigation, Flood Control and Multipurpose Projects. The final clearance of the project has to be given by the Planning Commission on the basis of the recommendations of the Technical Advisory Committee.

#### Strengthening of Mulla Periyar Dam

1000-ZC. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India are in receipt of any progress report regarding the details of work already taken place in the strengthening of the Mulla Periyar Dam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether Government of India propose calling for the progress report in this regard and lay it before the Table of the House; and

(d) who is supervising the work regarding the strengthening of the Mulla Periyar Dam and when it is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (d). Central Water Commission is receiving Progress Report of strengthening of Mulla Periyar Dam from the Chief Engineer (Irrigation), Public Works Department, Government of Tamil Nadu, who is supervising the work. Details of strengthening, as per Progress Report received to end of 31st October, 1980 are as under:—

(1) *Providing Reinforced Concrete Capping for the Main Dam:*

The work involves about 6000 cubic metres of concrete. So far, 1615 cu. m. of concrete has been laid.

(2) *Increasing the spillway capacity:*

6 Nos. of holes have been drilled to explore the foundations.

(3) *Cable strengthening:*

M/s. Comendia Ltd., Bombay, have been awarded this work and they are moving their machinery to the same site.

(4) *RCC Backing on the rear face:*

The new design of strengthening of the dam is being finalised.

It is not at present possible to give the actual date of completion of works.

12.00 hrs.

RE. CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE ETC.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): I have given a Calling Attention Motion against the Central Government's discriminating attitude towards West Bengal. There is an inordinate delay in clearing the pending Bills. There is either delay or refusal in giving licences to certain industrial units.

MR. SPEAKER: It is under consideration.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I have given an adjournment motion...

MR. SPEAKER: I am getting the facts.

(Interruptions)\*\*

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं एक-एक आदमी की बात सुन सकता हूँ, सब बोलेंगे तो नहीं सुन सकूंगा ... आप फिर वही बात कर रहे हैं

Don't record without my permission.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Sir, there is a report about the blinding of some people in Bihar by the Police...

MR. SPEAKER: I am getting the facts and I will decide on the Calling Attention motion when I get the facts

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : आप बतला दीजिये की कौन-कौन से हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बिहार में कोई ग्लाइड करने की बात है ... (व्यवधान) ...

... (व्यवधान) ...

हरिकेश जी आप बहुत समझदार हैं। मैं एक की बात का जवाब दे सकता हूँ, आप पांच सदस्य बोलेंगे तो न आप की बात का मुझे पता चलेगा और न मेरी बात का आप को पता चलेगा।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I have given an adjournment motion pointing out that in 9 States there is deadlock including Jammu & Kashmir.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I just want to make a submission. Let me make it. In nine States of the country, there is a deadlock. Law and Order does not exist. Sir, please try to understand. Will you please consider my adjournment motion?

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed.

श्री रामविलास पासवान (ताजीपुर): अध्यक्ष जी, हम ने एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया था—अभी जो चुनाव हुए हैं, उन में बहुत धाधली हुई है, एक रिपोर्टर को पीटा गया है—ऐसा टाइम्स आफ इण्डिया में निकला है... बथ कैपचर किये गये हैं, अखबार के लोगों को मारा गया है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैंने आप के एडजर्नमेंट मोशन को एडमिट नहीं किया है, फैक्ट्स फाइण्ड कर रहा हूँ।

I am trying to find out the facts on this.

एक माननीय सदस्य: कितनी देर तक फैक्ट्स-फाइण्ड किया जायगा?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैं अखबार की बात पर सीधा फैसला नहीं कर सकता हूँ

...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Sir, there is a failure on the part of the Government in checking the Police from blinding those who are held for committing crimes in Bihar by puncturing their eyes and pouring acid into them. I have given an adjournment motion on this.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already replied to you that I am getting the facts. After the report is received, I will consider for a Calling Attention motion.

(Interruptions)

मैंने कह दिया कि उस को बिजनैस एडवाइजरी कमेटी ने एडमिट किर लिया है। बी दिल् डिसकस इट।

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार):  
कब आएगा

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आएगा, एक दिन में सब थोड़ी आ सकते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I would like to call the attention of the Law Minister to the reported move to appoint ad hoc judges in the Supreme Court and various High Courts while regular posts are lying vacant. This is a serious move and the Law Minister should be asked to explain.

MR. SPEAKER: I am ascertaining the facts.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Is my calling attention under consideration?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां (कानपुर): मैं ने सूचना दी है कि वेस्ट बंगाल की वामपंथी सरकार पश्चिम बंगाल में बंद का आयोजन कर रही है और वहां पर अराजकता और हिंसा का माहौल पैदा करने की कोशिश कर रही है। अध्यक्ष



महोदय, जब सरकार ही हिंसा कराने का माहौल पैदा कर रही है, तो आप समझ सकते हैं कि क्या स्थिति होगी ।... (स्ववधान)...

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : 150 एपीकल्चरल प्रोजेक्ट्स रूकी हुई पड़ी हैं, उन पर आप ने कार्लिंग एटेंशन एक्सेप्ट कर लिया है या नहीं ?

MR. SPEAKER: It is under consideration.

12.05 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT AND REVIEW ON VICTORIA MEMORIAL HALL, CALCUTTA FOR 1979-80, ANNUAL REPORT ETC. OF I.I.T., KANPUR AND DELHI AND ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF NORTH-EASTERN HILL UNIVERSITY, SHILLONG

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Executive Committee of the Trustees of the Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta, for the year 1979-80. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1363/80].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Part II—Research and Development Activities (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, for the year 1979-80. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1364/80].

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi for the year 1979-80. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1365/80].

(4) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the North-Eastern Hill University Shillong for the year 1979-80 together with Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1366/80].

#### STATEMENTS re ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT OF VARIOUS ASSURANCES ETC. GIVEN BY MINISTERS

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table the following statements (Hindi and English versions) showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Lok Sabha:—

- (1) Statement No. XXXVIII—Eighth Session, 1969
- (2) Statement No. XXXIX—Second Session, 1971
- (3) Statement No. XVII—Third Session, 1977
- (4) Statement No. XX—Fourth Session, 1978
- (5) Statement No. XIV—Fifth Session, 1978
- (6) Statement No. XVI—Sixth Session, 1979
- (7) Statement No. XV—Seventh Session, 1979
- (8) Statement No. VI—Eight Session, 1979
- (9) Statement No. IV—First Session, 1980
- (10) Statement No. III—Second Session, 1980
- (11) Statement No. II—Third Session, 1981
- (12) Statement No. III—Third Session, 1980
- (13) Statement No. IV—Third Session, 1980
- (14) Statement No. V—Third Session, 1980

Fourth Lok Sabha

Fifth Lok Sabha

Sixth Lok Sabha

Seventh Lok Sabha

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1367/80]

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF MADHYA PRADESH FOREST DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, LTD., BHOPAL, FOR 1977-78, AND ANNUAL REPORT AND REVIEW ON CENTRAL WAREHOUSING CORPORATION, NEW DELHI FOR 1979-80

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO):

I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Madhya Pradesh State Forest Development Corporation Limited, Bhopal, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) Annual Report of the Madhya Pradesh State Forest Development Corporation Limited, Bhopal, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the Comments of the Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1368/80].

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Warehousing Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80 along

with the Accounts and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (11) of section 31 of the Warehousing Corporation Act, 1962.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Warehousing Corporation, New Delhi for the year 1979-80.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1369/80].

SUPPLEMENT STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS TO ANNUAL REPORT OF BETWA RIVER BOARD FOR 1978-79

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI)  
I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Supplement Statement of Accounts (Hindi and English versions) to the Annual Report of Betwa River Board, Jhansi, for the year 1978-79, under sub-section (1) of section 15 of the Betwa Board Act, 1976.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Supplement.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1370/80].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT  
CENTRAL EXCISE RULES AND INCOME-TAX ACT, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA):  
On behalf of Shri Maganbhai Barot,  
I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) GSR 503(E) to 505(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th August, 1980 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding withdrawal of customs duty exemption on aluminium and fixation of additional duty on aluminium wire rods/ingots.

(ii) GSR 531(E) and 532(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th September, 1980 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to aluminium wire rods/ingots from the whole of the basic customs duty and exemption to aluminium wire rods/ingots from auxiliary duty of customs.

(iii) GSR 1019 published in Gazette of India dated the 4th October, 1980 containing corrigendum to Notification No. GSR 711 (E) dated the 2nd August, 1976.

(iv) GSR 585(E) to 587(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th October, 1980 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding rate of basic customs duty on certain varieties of plastic raw materials, effective rate of basic customs duty on Polyvinyl chloride resins and auxiliary duty of customs on low density and medium density polyethylene moulding powder and granules.

(v) GSR 621(E) to 624(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1980 together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding Notification Nos. 6-Customs and 8-Customs dated the 5th January, 1979, rate of basic customs duty on Ordinary viscose staple fibre and

viscose tow, exemption from basic customs duty on certain types of viscose staple fibre and viscose tow and exemptions from auxiliary duty of customs in respect of all types of viscose staple fibre and tow.

(vi) GSR 637(E) and 638(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th November, 1980 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding levy of additional duty on imported impregnated filter paper.

(vii) GSR 653(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th November, 1980 together with an explanatory memorandum revising the tariff values on almonds, raising and dates when imported into India

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1371/80].

(2) A copy of Notification No. GSR 625(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1980 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding fixation of basic duty of excise on ordinary viscose staple/tow, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1372/80].

(3) A copy of the Income-Tax (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 882(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1980, under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1373/80].

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) correcting number of a notification published in Gazette of India dated the 18th July, 1980 from GSR 435(E)\* to GSR 436(E). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1374-80].

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\*The Notification was laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on the 25th July, 1980.

12.06 hrs.

### STATEMENTS OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

**SHRI CHANDERJIT YADAV**  
(Azamgarh): I beg to lay on the Table English and Hindi versions of the following statements:—

(1) Statement showing Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final Replies in respect of Chapter V of Twenty-sixth Report (Sixth Lok Sabha) on Computerisation in Government Departments.

(2) Statement showing Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final Replies in respect of Chapter V of Thirty-ninth Report (Sixth Lok Sabha) on new Port of Tuticorin.  
12.10 hrs.

12.07 hrs.

### MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

**SECRETARY:** Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

- (i) "I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 20th November, 1980, has passed the enclosed motion referring the Visva-Bharati (Amendment) Bill, 1978 to a Joint Committee of the Houses and to request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha in the said motion and the names of the Members of the Lok Sabha to be appointed to the said Joint Committee may be communicated to this House.

### MOTION

"WHEREAS this House at its sitting held on the 25th July, 1978, adopted a motion that the

Bill further to amend the Visva-Bharati Act, 1951, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 33 members, 11 members from this House and 22 members from the Lok Sabha;

AND WHEREAS this House appointed 11 members from this House to the said Joint Committee;

AND WHEREAS this House recommended that the Lok Sabha do join in the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by the Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee;

AND WHEREAS a Message was thereafter transmitted to the Lok Sabha on the 26th July, 1978, communicating to the Lok Sabha the adoption of the said motion by this House;

AND WHEREAS the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 31st August, 1978, adopted a motion concurring in the said recommendation of this House and nominating 22 members from the Lok Sabha to serve on the said Joint Committee;

AND WHEREAS the Lok Sabha was dissolved on the 22nd August, 1979, before the Joint Committee could conclude its deliberations and a new Lok Sabha was thereafter constituted on the 21st January, 1980;

NOW therefore this House do resolve that the aforesaid Bill be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 33 members; 11 members from this House, namely:—

1. Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya
2. Shri Bishambhar Nath Panda
3. Dr. Rudra Pratap Singh
4. Dr. Malcolm S. Adiseshiah

for better price  
for agricultural produce (CA)

5. Shri Jahar Lal Banerjee

6. Dr. Sarup Singh

7. Shri Manubhai Patel

8. Dr. Bhai Mahavir

9. Shri Kalyan Roy

10. Shrimati Kanak Mukherjee

11. Dr. Lokesh Chandra

and 22 members from the Lok Sabha;

THAT in order to constitute a meeting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

THAT in other respects, the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Select Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Chairman may make;

THAT the Committee shall make a report to this House by the last day of 118th Session of the Rajya Sabha; and

THAT this House recommends to the Lok Sabha that the Lok Sabha do join in the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of Members to be appointed by the Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of Rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Rampur Raza Library (Amendment) Bill, 1980, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th November, 1980."

(iii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public

Library (Amendment) Bill, 1980, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th November, 1980".

12.09 hrs.

# BILLS, AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the following Bills as passed by Rajya Sabha:—

(i) The Rampur Raza Library (Amendment) Bill, 1980.

(ii) The Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library (Amendment) Bill, 1980.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I gave you a notice under Rule 377 regarding the reported visit of Prince Charles. I am only waiting for your observations.

MR. SPEAKER: I am getting the facts.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Then, I will wait.

12.10 hrs.

# CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

## REPORTED DEMAND BY FARMERS FOR BETTER PRICE FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Reconstruction to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

✓ "Reported demand by farmers in Maharashtra and other parts of the country for remunerative



prices for agricultural produce and the steps taken by the Government in this regard."

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO):** It is an accepted policy of the Government that the growers should be paid remunerative prices so that they have an incentive for increasing the productivity and production. In March, 1980, the present Government amended the terms of reference of the Agricultural Prices Commission and it was provided that the Commission, among other things, would also take into account the terms of trade between the agricultural commodities and non-agricultural commodities. The Commission was also specifically asked by the Government to rework their recommendations with regard to prices of various crops such as paddy, cotton, etc. consequent upon an increase in the prices of fertilizers and of diesel oil.

In the case of paddy, the Commission had proposed a procurement price of Rs. 100 per quintal. After taking into account the views of the State Government and other relevant factors, the Government decided to fix the procurement price at Rs. 105 per quintal for the 'common' variety of paddy. It is significant to mention that this procurement price has received favourable response from the growers. This is evidenced by the fact that this year procurement of rice is proceeding at a much faster rate than in the previous years. Uptil 21st November, 1980, 23.2 lakh tonnes of rice have been procured as against the quantity of 13.4 lakh tonnes on the corresponding date in the previous record crop year of 1978-79.

Coarse cereals specially jowar, bajra, maize and ragi are crops grown in dry and rainfed areas. In their case, the procurement price for the 1980-81 season has been raised to

Rs. 105 per quintal as compared to Rs. 95 per quintal in the previous year.

The minimum support price of cotton has also been increase substantially from the level of Rs. 275 per quintal for certain basic varieties of kapas to the level of Rs. 304 per quintal. The percentage increase works out to 10.5.

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In the case of onions, I may mention that the present Government has gone out of the way to protect the legitimate interests of the onion growers particularly in the State of Maharashtra. During the current year there was a bumper crop of onions and the prices of onions would have fallen down considerably, maybe, to the level of Rs. 25 per quintal or so. However, the Government, to protect the interests of the onion growers, decided that the NAFED should enter the market and make purchases of onions at prices ranging between Rs. 45 and Rs. 60 per quintal. For the success of the price support operation the Government had provided a financial support of about Rs. 6 crores to the NAFED. The NAFED is still in the market for purchasing onions for exports and the purchases are being made by them at prices ranging from Rs. 50 and Rs. 75 per quintal depending upon their quality. While the Government recognises the need to assure remunerative prices to the growers it is equally important that the prices to the consumers should not reach unreasonably high levels. The Government is to look after both the interests of the producers as well as the consumers.

Another crop for which the farmers are demanding a higher price in Maharashtra and elsewhere, is sugarcane. I may like to point that the Government have fixed a statutory support price for sugarcane at Rs. 13 per quintal. The price during the last year was Rs. 12.50 per quintal. However, on the advice of the Prime

[Shri Birendra Singh Rao]

Minister, the Chief Ministers of the different sugarcane growing States have been asked to assure that sugarcane growers do not get less than Rs. 160 per tonne. That is for a minimum recovery of 8.5. So, it would be higher for a higher recovery.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane): The demand of the growers is Rs. 300.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: That is a ridiculous demand.

So far as our information goes, the farmers are getting Rs. 190 to 200 per tonne of sugarcane. In the case of Maharashtra, since sugar factories are essentially in the cooperative sector, the prices are paid to the growers in two stages. First, an interim price is announced. The Chief Minister of Maharashtra has announced the interim price of Rs. 16 per quintal. Over and above this price, at the end of the season when the total financial accounts of the factories are known, an additional price is paid to the growers depending on the overall realisation by the cooperative factories. This final price obtained by the farmers is expected to be substantially higher than the interim price. Thus, under this arrangement the interests of the farmers are well protected.

I would like to mention that in order to enable the sugar factories to pay remunerative cane prices to the farmers, the Central Government has increased the levy price of sugar from Rs. 285 per quintal to Rs. 350 per quintal. This involves an increase of Rs. 65 per quintal which necessarily the consumer has to bear. Those who are agitating for the sugarcane price to be fixed at Rs. 30 per quintal apparently do not seem to have taken into account the repercussions it would have on the level of levy sugar price. I need hardly stress that while agricultural prices must be fixed at a level

that is remunerative to the farmer, the end-product should not be so costly that the effective demand for the relevant agricultural produce tends to shrink. It is in this context that a proper balance between sustaining consumer demand through a proper consumer price and providing a remunerative price for sustaining incentive for production has to be brought about. This is precisely the policy which the Government of India has been seeking to pursue and I would seek the support of the Hon'ble Members of this House to proper appreciation of this policy.

While the Government is fully alive to consider action of all genuine needs and demands of the farmers, I need hardly say that any agitations in pursuance of such demands are totally unwarranted. In a number of places, these agitations are obviously motivated more by political considerations than involving the interest of the farmers.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: That is purely a farmers' agitation.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: You say so naturally. I have different view.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Even Congress (I) men are involved.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: If Congress (I) are involved, they have also been misled, then also you are responsible.

These agitation are neither in the interest of the farmers nor in the interest of the nation. I, therefore, hope that the section of the farmers who have been misled into getting involved in those agitations will understand government's genuine concern for their welfare and that these agitations will not be continued any longer.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: With regard to the agitation which has been spreading in various parts of the country, I

want to make it clear that we are in full sympathy with the basic cause of the farmers. The Agricultural Prices Commission has made various recommendations aimed at giving relief to farmers from soaring prices of agricultural inputs including diesel. Certain proposals, I am told, are under active consideration of the Hon'ble Minister and were so even before the present agitation started. I do not think we should make any mistake about the things going on in this regard. But, Sir, I feel that the farmer over a period of years has got a raw deal on the farm product because the raise has not been commensurate with the rise in industrial output. This is in spite of the fact that the agricultural sector has shown a steady growth average growth of 2.6 per cent during the entire period 1966-67 and 1979-80. This performance is much better than the performance of the industrial sector. But instead of being rewarded for its good performance, the developmental budget for the villages had progressively declined. This is a situation which I think all right thinking people would have agitated about, especially since 72.6 per cent of the country's population is engaged in agriculture. However, Mr. Speaker, I am pained that what is happening right now in the name of the farmers' agitation is a gross distortion of the basic cause of the farmers. Unfortunately, at this moment the name of the game that is being played is politics, pure and simple politics and politics alone. And we are told that a highly educated person, an ex-Member of the IAS, is leading this agitation. To understand what the agitation is all about, which is called the Shetkhari Sanghatna, it is necessary to examine some of their demands. The demand of Rs. 300 per tonne for sugarcane, that of onions of Rs. 100 per quintal are some of the demands. These are absurdities. As we all know, the present guaranteed price of onions is being raised and it is now between 50 to 65. The Hon'ble Minister has just explained this to us. I think Sugarcane is going to be Rs. 175 per tonne, but the final rate, which is now being computed may well be over

Rs. 225. These little differences in my opinion are matters of negotiation and not confrontation. However, the most intriguing thing of the campaign is the manner in which it is being used by the organisers of this agitation. (Interruptions)

It is no wonder, Sir, that seasoned agitators like Shri George Fernandes having been given a helping and by removing fishplates. Now, even the other parties like the Janata Party, Congress (U) and Marxists have been doing this. At this point, I would like to ask my friends in the opposition what moral right, what *locus standi* they have got .....

AN HON. MEMBER: You are asking the Minister of Agriculture or .....

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I am amplifying the question. What *locus standi* do they have in espousing the cause of the farmer? I would like to read out here from a booklet called, "Exploitation of Farmers through Promises" by Shri Charan Singh, which he had printed, which he had published when he was in a limbo, when he was removed from the Janata Ministry by Shri Morarji Desai. There is a quotation from his own book for the period March 1977 and September 30, 1980. Taking 1980 as base, the price of cereals fell by 1.6 points and edible oils by 5.6 points farm products by 7.6 points, sugar, khandsari and gur fell by as much as 23.3 points. Just note this. It is 23.3 points. As against this just look at the price of industrial goods. Thus the farmer had to pay increased rate for electricity which had gone up by 18 points: cotton textiles, cement, limestone, etc., all went up. Agricultural implements also became dearer by 16.2 points. Only fertilisers prices went down by 1.5 points. The point I am trying to make is that this agitation has completely political designs behind it. Behind the movement is the design to de-stabilise the Government in the name of farmers and I think it is political to the core. The main question is—who are these farmers? It is being called "farmers' agitation". Let

[Shri Kamal Nath]

us not confuse the definition of 'farmer'. Are these farmers net buyers or net sellers of agricultural products. Who are aiding this agitation? This agitation is supposed to be held at .....  
(Interruptions)

Now, this agitation is basically represented by the Kulaks of the Lok Dal kind. And it is called the "Shetkari Sangathan", it is really the kulak lobby which is behind this agitation. One peculiar thing which comes to mind is that this Shetkari Sangathan has got the abbreviation SS, which is the same abbreviation as Hitler's outfit. Therefore, I would request the Minister to please explain how the Government is going to fix the prices of onions, potatoes, oilseeds and sugarcane. On what basis will these be correlated to industrial products which the farmer is obliged to buy?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: I am glad my friend, Shri Kamal Nath, has properly appreciated the situation as exists today. (Interruptions). There is no doubt that this Government has done for the farmers the maximum that was possible. They have gone out of the way to take certain steps to benefit the farmer and fix a higher level of prices as a support measure. This agitation is nothing else but an effort to wash out the bitter memories the farmers have of the miserable performance of the previous Government. They want the farmers to forget that sugarcane was set on fire in the fields. The farmers could not get more than Rs. 3.50 per quintal and even at that rate, it was not purchased. The farmers know very well what happened to their potato crops. They could not get more than 15 per bag, whereas the charge for putting a bag in cold store was Rs. 25. These are the things which the farmers should be now appreciative of. But some of our friends there are not in fact farmer's friends, but they are simply exploiters of the situation. The farmer naturally would be very happy to hear that somebody is his friend and would help him to get higher prices. Please imagine the

damage they are doing to the economy of the country and to the farming community. Farmers should pay full attention to the crop that is in hand now. They are being diverted from their profession and being misled into believing that agitations probably would secure better benefits. This politics with simple farmers should cease. That is my appeal to the opposition. (Interruption). Everybody tries to become a farmers' friend now!

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Diamond Harbour): Rao Sahab, you are betraying your class.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: If you could only appreciate the Indian farmers and not talk much of the farmers outside, I would be much happier. As I have already stated, we are keeping a watch on the prices of onions. A fresh crop has now come in Maharashtra and Gujarat.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Keep on watching.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Yes; I cannot be blind like you. I have got to keep watching. It would not help the farmers if I also become blind like you. This is not a very big crop—the second crop that has started arriving in the market now in Maharashtra. The Maharashtra Government has been holding with me and we shall see that the farmers get good price for their onions, as we did last time. Last time, about 2 lakh tonnes of onions were purchased through NAFED only as a price support operation.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: What is demand made by the Maharashtra Government?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: You know what the demand is like. I have already said what it is.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is the price of onions and sugarcane now?



**SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:**  
The price of onions now is much high—about three times the price that the farmers got during the regime which was probably being supported by you also.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:** Where were you? (Interruptions)

**SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR** (Gorakhpur): It is a very serious matter and the hon. Minister is taking it so lightly.

**SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:**  
I am taking it lightly because I am happy that I am able to do my duty towards the farmers, as a Minister representing the farmers in this Government. But you have got no responsibility. Therefore, you can take it lightly and you can play with the farmers.

The price of onion in Maharashtra is Rs. 30 on an average, per quintal, in Andhra Pradesh—Rs. 75 and in Bihar—Rs. 55 per quintal. At present, the Government has been purchasing for export as a commercial operation. But if need be, when we see that the prices of onions are going down and there is no purchase of onion in Maharashtra and Gujarat—these are the two States where the onion crop probably is more than the local consumption—both the NAFED and the Maharashtra Government are prepared to start operations as a support measure.

Potatoes are also selling at a good price. In Bombay, potatoes are selling at Rs. 205 per quintal, in Patna—Rs. 150 and in Farukabad—above Rs. 125. Remember, last time, it was Rs. 15 in Farukabad for a bag of potatoes. In Kanpur, it is selling around Rs. 150 and in Delhi, the price is around Rs. 155.

You know the prices of paddy that we have fixed. You know the fast rate of procurement of paddy at present. We hope that with the measures that the Government is taking the far-

mers are fully satisfied. The Prime Minister has asked the Chief Ministers that if there are any genuine grievances of the farmers, look into them sympathetically and talk to the Central Government. The Prime Minister is always worried about the welfare of the farmers as has been seen from the policies her Government has pursued ever since this Government took office in January. (Interruptions)

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK** (Kendrapara): If the farmers are satisfied, then why this agitation?

**SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:**  
If Mr. Patnaik is not satisfied and if certain... (Interruptions).

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) :  
अध्यक्ष जी, ... (इश्वरान) ...

श्री बंरेंद्र सिंह राव : बागड़ी जी, आपका तो फार्मर्स से कोई ताल्लुक रहा नहीं, आप तो बड़े लीडर हो गए हैं ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : हम तुम्हारी तरह छोटे नहीं हैं, बड़े थे और बड़े हैं ।

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK:** You are looking after the farmers by shooting them down.

**SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:**  
We want no repression against farmers. We also want that the farmers should not resort to violence. We do not like the path of violence. If the farmers are being misled by certain political leaders, I only feel sorry for the farmers. As a sincere friend of the farmers, I would only advise them to recognise their true friends in us and not the people who are exploiting them.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (मधेपुरा) : अध्यक्ष जी, हिन्दुस्तान किसानों का देश है और यहां की 90 प्रतिशत जनता खेती पर या उससे संबंधित कार्यों पर निर्भर करती है । इसलिए मैं कहना



[श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव]

चाहता हूँ कि यदि हिन्दुस्तान के किसानों की हालत अच्छी होती तो मुल्क की हालत भी अच्छी होगी। यदि किसान की बेहतरी होगी तो मुल्क की भी बेहतरी होगी, लेकिन बदकिस्मती यह है कि वास्तव में आज हिन्दुस्तान का किसान सबसे ज्यादा शोषित, प्रताड़ित और परेशान है। उनकी हालत आज बेहतर है। मंत्री जी शायद इस बात को जानते होंगे, शायद किसी गांव से अभी भी उनको वास्ता होगा, कि गांव के लोग आज शहरों की ओर भाग रहे हैं, क्यों भाग रहे हैं, इस के कारण की ओर आपको देखना होगा। जाहिर है कि न उन्हें वहां प्रतिष्ठा मिलती है, न सम्मान मिलता है, और न पैसा ही मिलता है, इसलिए यही कारण है कि आज लोग गांव से शहर की ओर भाग रहे हैं।

इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो आन्दोलन आज किसानों ने शुरू किया है, यह क्यों शुरू हुआ और इसको गम्भीरता से मंत्री महोदय को देखना चाहिए। हमें इस बात की खुशी है कि आज हिन्दुस्तान के किसान ने अपने हक को पहचाना है और उसको पाने के लिए लड़ाई करने के लिए तय किया है। इसलिए मंत्री महोदय और सरकार को धन्यवाद देना चाहिए कि आज हिन्दुस्तान का किसान जागा है।

अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि उन्होंने कुछ चीजों के दाम बढ़ा दिए हैं। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि इन्होंने क्या दाम बढ़ाया है। जो आंकड़े इनके द्वारा दिए जाते हैं, ये गत साल और इस साल के तुलनात्मक दिए जाते हैं। ये कहते हैं कि धान का भाव 10 रुक बढ़ा दिया है, मोटे अनाजों का दाम 10

रु० प्रति क्विंटल के हिसाब से बढ़ा दिया है, कपास का दाम 30 रु० क्विंटल के हिसाब से बढ़ा दिया है। और गन्ने का 50 पैसे क्विंटल के हिसाब से बढ़ा दिया है। इनका कहना है कि प्याज 50 रु० से 75 रु० के बीच में बिका है। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप केवल इस आंकड़े की जगनरी में ही जायेंगे कि गत साल क्या था और इस साल क्या मिलने वाला है या आप इस ओर भी ध्यान देंगे कि वास्तव में दाम बढ़ाने से कुछ नहीं होगा।

आपको यह भी देखना होगा कि उनको जो औद्योगिक सामान खरीदना होता है, उसके दाम कितने प्रतिशत बढ़े हैं तथा उसको जो इनपुट्स खरीदना होता है, उसके कितने दाम किसानों को देने पड़ते हैं। यदि आप इस ओर ध्यान देंगे तो पायेंगे कि किसानों की हालत बहुत खराब है। मंत्री जी ने कहा है, किसान के उत्पादनों के दाम बढ़ा कर, कि किसान संतुष्ट हो जायेंगे, पता नहीं संतोष का यदि यही नजारा जो आज देश में चल रहा है, यदि यही चलता रहा जिस तरह से किसान अपने हक के लिए खड़े हो रहे हैं, तो समस्या और उलझेगी।

अध्यक्ष जी, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसान अपने उत्पादन, जैसे खाद्यान्न तेल, सब्जी, दूध, फल, रुई, तम्बाकू, ईख इत्यादि को बेचता है तो उसके दाम का सूचकांक 204 है। पर खरीदने वाली चीजें, जैसे, उर्वरक, कीटनाशक दवाइयां, डीजल, ट्रैक्टर्स, बर्तन, चमड़े का सामान, कपड़े आदि की कीमतों का सूचकांक 284 है। इस प्रकार किसान को खरीदने वाली चीजों के मुकाबले अपनी बेचने वाली चीजों का दाम 40 प्रतिशत कम मिलता है।

आप अन्दाज कर सकते हैं कि उस मुल्क का किसान जिसे 40 प्रतिशत दाम ज्यादा देना पड़ता हो और वह भी इनके मुताबिक संतुष्ट हो, तो तब ये ही कह सकते हैं कि किसान संतुष्ट है पर जो समझदार व्यक्ति होगा, वह कतई इस बात को नहीं कहेगा ।

अध्यक्ष जी, हमें खेद है कि मंत्री महोदय ने इस वाजिब मांग को लेकर, किसानों में जो आज उफान उठा है, उन्होंने अपनी बात को मनवाने के लिए सरकार को लाचार करने का प्रयास किया है, इसको यह राजनीति से प्रेरित कहते हैं । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वास्तव में राजनीति से प्रेरित इनकी सरकार है । मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ — आज महाराष्ट्र का सवाल उठा है, आप यदि महाराष्ट्र में जाकर देखेंगे तो जहां ये एजीटेशनस हुए हैं, ज्यादा गिरफ्तारियां हुई हैं और जहां ज्यादा गोलियां चली हैं, ये वहीं पर चली हैं, जहां पर इन्दिरा — कांग्रेस का सफाया हो गया है, वहीं पर ज्यादातर गोलियां चली हैं, लोग अरैस्ट हो रहे हैं और ज्यादा तर लोगों को परेशान किया जा रहा है । इसलिए मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर राजनीति से प्रेरित इनकी भावना है या किसान की भावना है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : जगह का नाम बताइए ।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : चिन्ता मत कीजिए, मैं नाम पर आ रहा हूँ । नासिक में आप देख लीजिए, नासिक में इंदिरा कांग्रेस का सफाया हो गया है । इसके बाद उसी तरह से जो जोन्स हैं, जहां पर इनका सफाया हुआ, वहीं पर

इनकी पुलिस कार्यवाही हो रही है । अध्यक्ष जी, मैं सवाल पर आता हूँ आप मेरी तरफ देख रहे हैं, मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा ।

आज महाराष्ट्र, उत्तर प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, हरियाणा, मध्य प्रदेश, गुजरात तथा अन्य प्रदेशों में यह आन्दोलन शुरू हो गया है और यदि मंत्री महोदय ने इसी तरह इस को नजरन्दाज किया, इस को राजनीति से प्रेरित कहा तो मैं चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ — मुमकिन है सारे मुल्क का किसान जाग उठे और वह आप जैसी कितनी सरकारों को उठा कर फेंक देगा । इसलिये मेरा अनुरोध है कि उस पर सहिष्णुता से विचार करें, उन की जो डिमाण्ड्स हैं — वे उचित हैं या नहीं — यह देखने की जरूरत है ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सजेश्वन दीजिये कि कैसे करें ।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : जरूर दूंगा । अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बिहार से आता हूँ । वहां सहरसा और पूर्णियां ऐसे जिले हैं जहां "पाट" पैदा होता है । उस क्षेत्र का यह कौश-क्राफ है, पता नहीं मंत्री जी की निगाह में यह बात आई है या नहीं । इन्होंने "पाट" की कीमत 58 रुपये प्रति मन तय की है, लेकिन वहां के किसानों को 25 रुपये से 40 रुपये प्रति मन के भाव से बेचना पड़ रहा है और वह भी बिचौलिये खरीद रहे हैं । जे० सी० आई० डायरेक्ट नहीं खरीद रही है । उन का कहना है कि हमारे पास गोडाउन नहीं हैं, लेकिन जब बिचौलिये खरीद लेते हैं तो फिर गोडाउन हो जाता है । मैं मंत्री महोदय से आप्रह करना चाहूंगा — आप इस

[श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव]

'सरकार' द्वारा 'कितनी' 'कम्पेन्सेट' किया जायगा ?

को स्वयं देखें, उस क्षेत्र की बेहतरी के लिये जो कार्यक्रम है, वे सब जमीन पर नहीं पहुंच रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इन के लिये आप क्या करना चाहते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, कृषि उत्पादन के दाम तय करने के लिये मुख्य मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन हुआ था, और उस ने कुछ रिकमेण्डेशन भी की थी। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि विभिन्न राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों ने क्या-क्या सुझाव दिये थे और आप ने कहा तक उन सुझाव को माना है ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या कोई सजेस्चन भी है ?

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : सजेस्चन नहीं है, सवाल है। मैंने पूछा है कि अभी हाल में प्राइसेज को फिक्स करने के लिये मुख्य मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन हुआ था मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उस सम्मेलन में उन्होंने क्या रिकमेन्ड किया और आप ने क्या माना ?

श्री बीरन्द्र सिंह राव : किस चीज के लिये ?

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : उन्होंने जो-जो सजेस्चन दी हैं उन को मानना चाहिये। धान के लिये, जूट के लिये, गेहूं के लिये, दूसरी सारी चीजों के लिये जैसे आलू है, सूगर-केन है, उन्होंने जो रिकमेण्डेशन दी हैं, उन को मानना चाहिये।

कृषि संसाधनों के दाम बढ़ाने से प्रति बिंदुल कितने दाम बढ़े हैं तथा

किसान द्वारा प्रयुक्त औद्योगिक उत्पादन वस्तुओं के दाम कितने बढ़े हैं तथा मंत्री जी ने जो दाम निश्चित किये हैं उन से कितना नुकसान किसानों को होगा, तथा क्या मंत्री जी उस नुकसान को कम्पेन्सेट करने का विचार रखते हैं ?

महाराष्ट्र के आंदोलन में कितने लोग मारे गये और कितने घायल हुए तथा कितने गिरफ्तार हुए ?

कय यह भी सही है कि जिस समय आप की इन्दिरा सरकार जनवरी, 1980 में पावर में आई, उस समय किसानों को जो कीमत मिलती थी वह 86 प्रतिशत थी, लेकिन अब जो वस्तुवें किसानों को खरीदनी पड़ती हैं, उन के हिसाब से उन को केवल 70 प्रतिशत कीमत मिलती है ? यदि यह बात सही है तो फिर आप का किसानों के लिये आठ-आठ आंसू बहाना ब्यर्थ है। मैं सरकार से आग्रह करना चाहता हूं कि इस समस्या का समाधान शक्ति से नहीं, बल्कि सुहृदयता से करना होगा, किसानों की जो वाजिब मांग है उस को मद्देनजर रख कर सरकार को फैसला करना होगा, उन को लागत दाम देना होगा। उन्होंने अपने स्टेटमेंट में माना है कि उन को लागत दाम नहीं मिलता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार उन को लागत-दाम दिलाने के लिये क्या कर रही है ?

सपोर्ट प्राइस मंत्री जी, फिक्स करते हैं। लेकिन उन्होंने अपने स्टेटमेंट में यह भी कहा है कि कई जगह समर्थ प्राइस से ज्यादा दामों पर सामान बिकता

है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—जब आप ने सपोर्ट प्राइस फिक्स की है और उस से ज्यादा दाम मार्केट में है, तो फिर आप ने सपोर्ट प्राइस किस आधार पर फिक्स की है ?

आप के एग्रीकल्चर प्राइस कमीशन के जो सदस्य हैं उन को वास्तव में कागज पर ही कृषि की नालिज है या उन्होंने वास्तव में गांव को देखा है, वास्तव में किसानों को देखा है? यदि देखा है तो वे किस आधार पर प्राइस फिक्स करते हैं ?

अन्त में मैं एक आग्रह करना चाहूंगा एग्रीकल्चर प्राइस कमीशन में ऐसे लोगों को ज्यादा संख्या में रखें जिन्हें गांव की जानकारी हो, देश की जानकारी हो, किसान की दिक्कतों की जानकारी हो। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इन सब बातों का विस्तार से जवाब दें।

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : स्पीकर साहब, पहले तो मैं अपने दोस्त को यह समझाना चाहूंगा कि मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस इसलिए नहीं होती है कि अगर मंडी में भाव ज्यादा हो रहा है, तो मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस को भी उसी के मुताबिक उठाना, बढ़ाना चाहिए। मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस कुछ चीजों के लिए मुकर्रर की जाती है और उस का मतलब है कि सरकार की गारण्टी है कि किसान जितनी भी पैदावार उन चीजों की करेगा, उसमें किसान को घाटा नहीं रहने दिया जाएगा ताकि खास तौर पर अनाज हमारा क्रम पैदा न होने पाए।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : आधार क्या है ?

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : आधार विस्तृत एकोनामिक है और आप से

शायद ज्यादा पढ़े-लिखे आदमी एग्रीकल्चरल प्राइसेज कमीशन के अन्दर बैठे हैं।...  
(व्यवधान) ...

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल (झंझारपुर) :  
किस से ज्यादा पढ़े-लिखे होते हैं।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : ज्यादा पढ़े-लिखे हो सकते हैं लेकिन किसानों की समस्याओं को जानने वाले भी हों।

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : किसान भी अच्छे हैं। चौधरी रणधीर सिंह भी एक किसान हैं, जो मेम्बर है। वे देखने में किसान हैं और वैसे भी किसान हैं और उन्होंने रिपोर्ट भी अच्छी दी है गेहूं के मामले में। इसलिए इस बात के लिए आप अन्देशा न करें कि कोई ठीक हिसाब लगाने वाला किसानों के हक में, वहां पर नहीं है। इसलिए सरकार की तरफ से जब एसोरेस है कुछ प्रोड्यूस के बारे में...

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum):  
Agricultural Prices Commission is still hostile to them.

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल :  
यह सत्य है, इस को आप स्वीकार कर रहे हैं।

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : मंडल जी महाराज, एग्रीकल्चरल प्राइसेज कमीशन का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है...

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : एग्रीकल्चरल प्राइसेज कमीशन ने रिकमेन्डेशन दी हैं, उन को आप की पार्टी के मुख्य मंत्रियों ने ही नहीं माना है। इतने काबिल हैं आप के इस कमीशन के लोग ?

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : हमारी पार्टी के मुख्य मंत्री हमारी नीति के ऊपर चल रहे हैं। अगर अखबारों में कोई गलत खबर निकल जाती है तो उस पर अ

[श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव]

ध्यान न दिया करें। वे पार्टी के डिस्सिपलिन पर चलते हैं और बिल्कुल डिस्सिपलिन में रहेंगे।

SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU: \*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : आप कायदा तोड़ कर बात पूछेंगे मैं तो कायदा नहीं तोड़ सकता। मुझे तो स्पीकर साहब से डर लगता है, आप को न लगता हो।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं मंडल जी को 'महाराज' नहीं कहने दूंगा। वे अभी किसान हैं।

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : सारे किसान हैं बड़ा दर्द है इनके दिल में किसानों के लिए लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि यही लोग पिछली सरकार में बैठे थे और तब क्या किया इन्होंने किसानों के लिए, कौन सा शोर मचाया और कौन सा सवाल उठाया था। ये किसानों को मारते रहे और खुश होते रहे और आज ये हम से सवाल करते हैं। किसानों का सत्यानाश कर के रख दिया इन्होंने तीन सालों के अन्दर और आज किसानों के हमदर्द बन रहे हैं। इसलिए किसानों की ये क्या बात करेंगे।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : आप भी थे उस वक्त इधर।

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : आप भी उस वक्त इसी पार्लियामेंट में थे और गवर्नमेंट के सपोर्टर थे और मंडल जी उस वक्त मिनिस्टर थे, जब गवर्नमेंट को आग लग रही थी और आलू पड़ा सड़ रहा था। आज आप किसानों की बात कर रहे हैं।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : आज जूट की सपोर्ट प्राइस 58 रुपये है और वह 25 रुपये बिक रहा है। यह सपोर्ट प्राइस है आप की।

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : फर्क सिर्फ इतना है आप में और मुझ में कि आप लीडर हैं और मैं मामूली किसान हूं मैं सिर्फ किसान हूं और कुछ नहीं और किसान की आमदनी का खाता हूं और मेरी आमदनी किसी दूसरी चीज से नहीं है। न दुकान है, न धंधा है और न किराया मैं खाता हूं न बिजनेस है और न फैक्टरी है और आप लोगों के कई कई धंधे हैं। इसलिए किसान की बात मैं ज्यादा जानता हूं, आप से ज्यादा जानता हूं।

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: No, no, you are the exploiter of Kisan.

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : आप खड़े हुए दिखाई नहीं देते और बैठे हुए दिखाई नहीं देते। इसलिए मैं क्या करूं। आप बैठ जाइए ताकि मैं इन के सवालों का जबाब दे सकू। दूसरी बात इन्होंने पैरिटी की कही।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : जट जो 25 रुपये बिक रहा है, उसके बारे में क्या कह रहे हैं?

(व्यवधान)\*\*

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : जूट का भी जबाब दे रहा हूं आप सुनते ही नहीं हैं। यहां तो किसान भड़काने में नहीं आएं, यह काम बाहर जा कर कीजिए।

(व्यवधान)\*\*

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नथिंग अलाउड-  
विदाउट परमीशन।



श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : दूसरी बात जो कि श्री कमल नाथ जी ने भी कही श्री आर० पी० यादव ने भी उठाई, पैरिटी किस हद तक प्राइसेस की, एग्रीकल्चर प्रोड्यूस की, नान-एग्रीकल्चर प्रोडक्ट्स की मेन्यू-फेक्चर गुड्स की कीमतों के अन्दर होल सेल प्राइज की इंडेक्स में कितना फर्क है, किस हिसाब से पड़ रहे हैं, मैं मानता हूँ कि अभी हम पैरिटी पैदा नहीं कर सके हैं, लेकिन पैरिटी लाने का उसूल इस सरकार ने अपनाया है, पहली बात। एग्रीकल्चर प्राइसेस कमीशन के टर्म्स आफ रिफेंस में हमने बोला है, यह सरकार बनने के बाद से ही हम हर मुमकिन कोशिश कर रहे हैं और ए० पी० सी० को हुक्म दिया गया है कि वह इसका ख्याल रखे। एग्रीकल्चर प्रोड्यूस के अन्दर और दूसरे प्रोड्यूस के अन्दर कुछ न कुछ पैरिटी पैदा करने की वे कोशिश कर रहे हैं, यह काम आपने कभी नहीं किया। एग्रीकल्चर प्राइसेस कमीशन, स्पीकर साहब आप जानते हैं कि यह एक रिकमण्डेटरी बाड़ी है, उसके ऊपर वह करना जानती है या नहीं जानती है यह हमारा काम है, उसका हिसाब-किताब देखना अगर उसने कही गलती की है तो हम उसकी छान-बीन करें और यही वजह है कि उन्होंने 100 रुपये पैडी का मूल्य रखा हमने 105 रुपये रखा। यह इसी सरकार की हिम्मत थी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : महाराष्ट्र में, नासिक में, गुजरात में और दूसरी जगह कितने आदमी मरे या कितने कैद किए गए, यह मेरा काम नहीं है। मेरा काम तो किसानों की बातों का जबाब देना है। किसान और किसानों के दोस्तों को समझाने की कोशिश करना है, लेकिन मुझे अफसोस जरूर है इस बात का कि जहां हमने किसानों को सब से ज्यादा फायदा दिया, किसानों की सब से अधिक सेवा की, नासिक के इलाके में, यह एजीटेशन वहीं से जोर पकड़ गया। हमने 6 करोड़ रुपये

नेफेड को दिया, प्याज की खरीद के लिए, प्याज सड़ रहा था, उसे कोई पूछता नहीं था, हमने 45 और 60 रुपये के दरमियान प्याज की खरीद शुरू करवाई और उसका सब से ज्यादा फायदा नासिक के किसानों को पहुंचा। आज वही नासिक के किसान अगर एजीटेशन करें तो दुःख जरूर होता है और अफसोस यह होता है कि वो भड़काने में आ जाते हैं।

महाराष्ट्र के अन्दर गन्ने की कीमत के बारे में कोई वजह नहीं है कि कोई आंदोलन हो, पंजाब के अन्दर कोई आन्दोलन नहीं, हरियाणा में नहीं, यू० पी० में नहीं बिहार में नहीं (व्यवधान) पंजाब में जो आंदोलन हुआ वह बस फेयर के लिए था, आप कहते हैं कि यह पोलिटिकल मोटिवेटिड नहीं है। जार्ज फर्नांडिस यहां से उठ कर, सेशन चल रहा है, बीच से उठ कर क्या कर रहे हैं। क्या यह पोलिटिकल मोटिवेटिड नहीं है? क्या नारायण स्वामी तमिलनाडू से उठ कर पंजाब का एक हफ्ते को चक्कर लगाकर गये हैं, वे पोलिटिक्स के लिए नहीं आये थे तो क्या किसान के खेतों को पानी देने के लिए आए थे? पोलिटिकली मोटिवेटिड तो साफ साफ है। जब आप लोग आपके लीडर भड़काते फिर रहे हैं, दूसरे सूबों में जा रहे हैं तो इससे बड़ी पालिटिक्स और क्या किसानों के साथ हो सकती है (व्यवधान) मेरा तो गला खराब है, अगर मेरी बात नहीं सुनना चाहते तो मैं बैठ जाता हूँ।

महाराष्ट्र के अन्दर गन्ने की प्राइस पर किसानों को डिसेसिटिसफैक्शन हो इसकी कोई वजह नहीं है। वहां पर गन्ने की यील्ड फी हैक्टर सारे देश में सब से ज्यादा है। 90 टन तक पर हैक्टर गन्ना पैदा होता है महाराष्ट्र में। वहां पर शुगर की रिकवरी का रेट सारे देश में सब से ज्यादा है।

श्री ज्योतिर्बै बसु : वहाँ सुक्रोज कंटेंट कितना है? हाईएस्ट है।

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : महाराष्ट्र में हाईएस्ट रेट आफ रिक्वरी है। यील्ड सब से ज्यादा है। गन्ने की प्रोड्यूस में महाराष्ट्र के किसान का प्राफिट का मार्जिन देश भर में सब से ज्यादा है और प्राइस उन को सब से ज्यादा मिल रही है। कारण यह है कि गन्ने की प्राइस रिक्वरी के रेट पर मिलती है। पंजाब और हरियाणा में जहां रिक्वरी भी कम है, यील्ड पर एकड़ भी कम है वहां अगर किसान समझता है कि मुनासिब कीमत है तो महाराष्ट्र का किसान कैसे कह सकता है कि मुनासिब कीमत गन्ने की नहीं है। ये सब चीजें भड़काने की वजह से हुई हैं। हम अपने किसानों को समझाएंगे। उन से हम बात करेंगे। उनकी जो उचित बात होगी उसको सुनेंगे। जहां जहां गन्ना पैदा होता है, प्याज पैदा होता है, वहां किसानों को कोई डिससैटिसफेक्शन है, डिसकंटेंटमेंट है, भड़काने की वजह से, गुमराह होने की वजह से, उसको हम दूर करेंगे। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने चीफ मिनिस्टर्स को हिदायत दी है कि किसानों के साथ हमदर्दी का सलूक किया जाए। उन से बातचीत की जाए। यह भोली कौम है किसान की। हम पार्लिटिशियन उनको भड़का सकते हैं उन के ऊपर ज्यादा नाराजगी इस बात के लिए नहीं होनी चाहिए कि वक्ती तौर पर वे दूसरों के बहुकावे में आ गए हैं। जो चीफ मिनिस्टर मुझे बुलाए मैं जाने को तैयार हूं, मैं किसानों को फेस करने के बास्ते तैयार हूं। मैं पूरी जिम्मेदारी लेता हूं कि जो भाव यह सरकार दे रही है, किसानों को उम्मीद भी नहीं थी कि उतना हम उनको दे सकेंगे। फिर भी आप उनको भड़काते हैं।

जूट की बात आप ने कही है इसके भाव भी हमने बढ़ा दिए हैं। जूट की

खरीद भी की जा रही है। इसकी पूरी निगह दाश्त हम करेंगे कि जूट जो हिन्दुस्तान में काफी पैदा होता है उस में भी किसान को नुकसान न होने पाए।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : (फिरोजाबाद) मंत्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में यह जाहिर किया है कि किसानों की मांगें बड़ी हास्यास्पद और असंगत है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप भी किसान रहे हैं। अब हर में आप ने चार बरस पूर्व पंजाब व हरियाणा में किसान नेता, हमारे नेता चौधरी देवी लाल जी और प्रकाश सिंह जी वादल के नेतृत्व में कपास का मूल्य प्रति क्विंटल पांच सौ रुपये की मांग की थी। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप तब किसान थे और आज किसान नहीं हैं?

12.58 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair].

मंत्री महोदय ने चीनी की बात कही है मैं उनका ध्यान गन्ने की खेती की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं। उनको मालूम होना चाहिए कि एक एकड़ भूमि में जो सर्वे की फिगरज सामने आ रही है उन से साफ जाहिर होता है कि 2828 रुपये की लागत आती है और एक क्विंटल गन्ना 22 रुपये 50 पैसे में पड़ता है। इस हालत में आप उसको तेरह रुपये कैसे दे सकते हैं। ऐसी अवस्था में क्या आन्दोलनकारियों की मांगें न्यायोचित और उचित नहीं हैं? उनके खून पसीने की कमाई की बदौलत ही आज आप सत्ता में हैं। आपकी सांठ गांठ मिल मालिकों से है। श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने चुनाव प्रचार के दौरान कहा था कि हम कार्यकर्ताओं और मजदूरों के हितों की रक्षा करेंगे।

किसान की आवाज आज तमिलनाडू से लेकर सब जगह है। आपने कहा है कि यह राजनीतिक लोगों के द्वारा प्रेरित है लेकिन किसानों के द्वारा नहीं। मेरे कहने का मतलब इतना है कि कर्नाटक, तमिलनाडू महाराष्ट्र और नासिक, नासिक में किसानों ने कहा है कि गन्ने की कीमत 320 रुपये टन, प्याज की कीमत 100 रुपये क्विंटल, उत्तर प्रदेश का किसान कह रहा है कि 30 रुपये क्विंटल गन्ने का दिया जाना चाहिए। मैं आपको बता रहा हूँ कि 2828 रुपये प्रति एकड़ खर्च आता है और एक क्विंटल पर 22 रुपये 50 पैसे पड़ता है। जो मिल चीनी बना रहे हैं उस पर 90 से 125 रुपये गन्ने की कीमत देने के बाद खर्च पड़ता है उसके बाद भी यदि किसान से 30 रुपये क्विंटल लिया जाए तो मिल मालिक को 37 रुपये क्विंटल का नफा होगा। लेकिन आप इसे नहीं चाहते।

13 hrs.

मैं कपास के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please put your question. You are making a speech.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : कपास बनकर मिल में जाती है और धोती 15 हजार रुपये क्विंटल पड़ती है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In Calling Attention you cannot make a speech. Please abide by the rules and put your question.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : इससे साफ जाहिर है कि....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please put your question. I will not allow a discussion.

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: I am not saying anything more. I am asking a question. You may allow me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not going to allow you to speak. Put your question. (Interruptions):

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: I will walk out.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is up to you. The Minister may reply now.

[Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh and some other hon. Members then left the House]

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order. I have been listening to the speeches on the Calling Attention from the very beginning with rapt attention, and hon. Speaker, in his wisdom, considering the importance of the subject, had been giving ample time. Why should this gentleman get a stepmotherly treatment from you? It is not fair. You belong to the opposition. We want that you should be fair to us. We do not want any favour from you. This hon. Member is entitled to get as much time as has been given to the other hon. Members who have spoken. Kindly check the record from the table as to how much time has been given to each. If you depart from that, we will consider that you are trying to flatter the ruling party.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I had only said that, instead of making a speech, he must put his questions. He is not willing to put his questions. Anyway, I do not want any further discussion on this. The hon. Minister may reply now.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I rise on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is Calling Attention in which I cannot allow a discussion...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am not discussing. I am on a point

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

of order regarding the procedure in this House. As far as Calling Attention notices are concerned, we are guided by rules as well as conventions in the House. You have been a Member of the Opposition. I want to draw you attention to the records. You can check up from the records that, initially, when hon. Member Shri Kamal Nath spoke, he spoke at length and spoke in a manner that made me make a comment before the hon. Speaker that it appeared as if the hon. Minister had asked the question on Calling Attention and hon. Member Shri Kamal Nath was replying. There was no question in his entire submission; there was only a submission, and in the same style, the other Members had spoken. Hon. Speaker, in his wisdom, knowing the sensitivity of the problem, had allowed the Members to make their submissions because submissions also contain a question. Therefore, you should allow him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: For the information of all hon. Members, Mr. Rajesh Kumar Singh started at about 12.50... (Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER: You are defending a wrong case.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not going to allow any discussion.

Mr. Minister, you will reply now.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Sir, I want to make a submission. Please hear me. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All of you, please resume your seats.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will you not allow me to make my submissions? (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not going to allow it. The Minister can reply now.

[Shri Krishna Chandra Halder and some other hon. Members then left the House.]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now you can reply.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All these things will not go on record. The Minister can now reply.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: You can see the attitude. Even if you give them enough opportunity, they will blame you as long as you do not go out of the way to run down the Government. This is what they were saying about my friend, Shri Kamal Nath as if it is not permitted to speak the truth in this House. Shri Kamal Nath stated certain things and appreciated the steps taken by the government in support of the farmers. Even that was not allowed by them. They only want that the Members should criticise the Treasury Bench. Only then they will allow somebody to speak.

There is not much reply to what Mr. Rajesh Kumar stated.\*\*\*\*

I am glad that so many members are trying to pose themselves as farmers' friends. I find to-day that the members on the opposite benches who opposed my policies in 1967 when I tried to help the farmers in Haryana after forming a Government there to get a very good remunerative price for the sugarcane and certain food grains, some of these very friends were then criticising me in getting the price for the farmers as they were taking up the cause of the consumers

To-day, they have come out as farmers' friends. These things have been

(\*\*) Not recorded.

(\*\*\*\*) Expunged as ordered by the Chair.



replied to. I must assure the House, through you, that this Government has gone all-out to help the farmers and to ensure a better price for them. All the schemes of the rural development of the Rural Reconstruction Ministry are to help the agricultural production. Providing incentives for the higher production is aimed at the welfare of these farmers. I hope the farmers will realise that this government in spite of various difficulties and constraints has gone out of the way to look to the condition of the farmers and to give them better price and better incentives and a very high rate of subsidy in the matter of fertiliser, seeds, pesticides, insecticides, electricity, rates, canal water rates and various other things. I hope, by and large, the farmers already realise that this government is the only friend that the farmers in India can look to for help and that these exploiters and so-called leaders who are instigators and not in reality farmers' friends will not be able to strengthen their hold upon the sentiments of the farmers.

*(The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till ten minutes past Fourteen of the Clock)*

*The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at fourteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

## ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

### (i) PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS COMMITTEE

SHRI BANSI LAL (Bhiwani): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the following:—

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 read with sub-rule (1) of Rule

312B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Committee on Public Undertakings for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee vice Shri P. A. Sangma ceased to be a member of the Committee on his appointment as a Deputy Minister."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 read with sub-rule (1) of Rule 312B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Committee on Public Undertakings for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee vice Shri P. A. Sangma ceased to be a member of the Committee on his appointment as a Deputy Minister.

*The motion was adopted.*

### (ii) COMMITTEE OF THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED

SHRI R. R. BHOLE (Bombay-South Central): Sir, I beg to move the following:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 read with sub-rule (1) of Rule 312B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one member from among themselves to serve as member of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee vice Shri Baleshwar Ram ceased to be a member of the Committee on his appointment as a Minister of State."



MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 read with sub-rule (1) of Rule 331B of the Rules of procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one Member from among themselves to serve as a member of the committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee vice Shri Baleshwar Ram ceased to be a member of the Committee on his appointment as a Minister of State."

*The motion was adopted.*

# MONOPOLIES AND RESTRICTIVE TRADE PRACTICES (AMENDMENT) BILL\*—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Shiv Shankar on the 21st November, 1980, namely:—

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969."

Mr. Chitta Basu, you wanted to say something on this.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Last Friday, I opposed the introduction of the Monopolies and Restricted Trade Practices (Amendment) Bill 1980. The grounds on which I want to oppose this Bill are:

First, as I have mentioned earlier, Article 39(C) of the Constitution precisely states that the operation of the economic system does not result in

the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment, that is, the Directive Principles of the Constitution.

My second argument is that this proposed Bill will result in the concentration of wealth and that would again be to the common detriment. Therefore, the spirit of Article 39C is being violated by this proposed Bill. Sir, you will know that the Bill also takes away the right of the MRTP Commission to sit in judgement as to whether a particular undertaking is a dominant undertaking. If that undertaking extends its capacity to produce goods for export and if that undertaking is engaged in extending its capacity for the purpose of export, then the wealth created, the assets created, by the process of export shall not be taken into account by the MRTP Act in the matter of determining the fact as to whether that particular Undertaking is dominant or not. Therefore, this is in flagrant violation of the basic objectives of the MRTP Act which is sought to be amended by an Ordinance. The entire purpose of the MRTP Act is being defeated, is being negated by this amending proposal. Therefore, I do not say that the MRTP Act is a foolproof instrument in the matter of checking or arresting the concentration of wealth and assets. It has got certain teeth. But those teeth are being removed. That being the case, the MRTP Act will be rendered toothless, more ineffective and as a matter of fact, it will become infructuous.

My second objection is that this Bill is a deliberate attack on the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956. I would like to stress on this point that the 1956 Industrial Policy Resolution was not merely a statement of the Government but that was also adopted by the then Parliament. That is the policy declaration of the Parliament, the higher forum of the nation. And this Bill seeks to defeat or

seeks to bring in certain deflection, not only deflection, but inter-reversal of the policy announced by the Industrial Policy Resolution adopted in 1956. This is a denigration of the Parliament: this is side-tracking of the Parliament. This is in violation of the policy frame laid down by the Parliament and the Government has got no right to denigrate that policy without a further reference to the Parliament itself. This is my second argument.

My third argument is that this is a pernicious move to give further concessions to the monopolists and multi-nationals. This Bill, if enacted, will further strengthen the stronghold of the monopolists and the multi-nationals over our national economy. Therefore, it is injurious to our national interest and national economy.

Finally, this, as I have mentioned earlier, is a complete reversal of the economic policy and that is to the satisfaction of the monopolists and multi-nationals. This is a ruinous course the Government is going to adopt. Therefore, having regard to this, I firmly oppose the introduction of the Bill at this stage.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the ordinance was issued having regard to the urgent requirement of policy adjustment in the light of the sharp changes in India's balance of payments arising from the steep escalation in import prices particularly of oil. The Statement of Objects and Reasons makes it clear as to why the amendment is sought. My hon. friend, in the first argument, is trying to bring this within the sweep of Article 39(c) of the Constitution. What we seek to exempt is with reference to the manufacture of export items. As I said, because of the balance of trade which had not been in our favour, we had to take this decision. The question is whether

this action on the part of the Government contravenes Article 39(c) of the Constitution. While my hon. friend maintains that it does, in my submission it would not.

What is most important in Article 39(c) of the Constitution is whether this wealth and means of production is to be to the common detriment. I emphasise the expression common detriment. This amendment which is sought is only for the purpose of exports so as to enable us, our country, to be economically strong. In that background, it is not possible to argue that this amendment would be to the common detriment of the people. From that point of view, my submission will be that this does not come within the sweep of Article 39(c). As I said, the Statement of Objects and Reasons is very clear. Why exactly we are introducing this Bill, is also clear from the provisions. Dominance. I agree, if it were to be a case of dominance within the country, and not for the purpose of export, perhaps that would be something about which my learned friend has argued, but having regard to the policy and purport behind the amendment, my submission would be that it not only does not fall within the sweep of Article 39 C but it also does not cut across the industrial policy statement.

Sir, concession has to be necessarily given for stimulating export production.

My friend says that it will be in favour of the industrialists and the multi-nationals. My friend is aware that where these industrial concerns have to expand themselves, for production for sale within the country, approval is necessary from the point of view of the dominance, where relevant. There are provisions in the MRTP Act, whereunder they have to apply to the Department concerned, and in some cases the matters are for the purpose of going into the matter, whether it is necessary that the industrial concern should be given

[Shri P. Shiv Shankar]

the permission for the expansion and so on and so forth. This is one way of looking at it. In each and every individual case, where the parties approach the Department and the matters are referred to the Commission, the matter is gone into, because of the fact that they may have to play a dominant role in the industry.

But, Sir, there is a very peculiar situation which we have to face in the future, when our economic well being depends on our capacity to export. And since this concession which is given, is not going to affect supplies within the country, but is only with a view to encourage exports, and because of this background of acute balance of payments problem, I would submit that a policy decision had to be taken and the amendment had to be brought in, in order to improve our foreign exchange position.

Sir, in this view, I do not think that it could be called a ruinous course, or it could even be said as though the industrial houses are sought to be encouraged to the detriment of the common men in this country. This is my submission, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I introduce the Bill.

STATEMENT RE. MONOPOLIES  
AND RESTRICTIVE TRADE PRACTICES (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE  
AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI

P. SHIV SHANKAR): I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Amendment) Ordinance, 1980. (Placed in Library. See No. LT—1375/80]

14.25 hrs.

AIR (PREVENTION AND CONTROL  
OF POLLUTION) BILL\*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the prevention, control and abatement of air pollution, for the establishment, with a view to carrying out the aforesaid purposes, of Boards, for conferring on and assigning to such Boards powers and functions relating thereto and for matters connected therewith.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the prevention, control and abatement of air pollution, for the establishment, with a view to carrying out the aforesaid purposes, of Boards, for conferring on and assigning to such Boards powers and functions relating thereto and for matters connected therewith.

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH:  
I introduce the Bill.

14.27 hrs.

**MATTER UNDER RULE 377****(i) MEASURE TO IMPROVE THE LOT OF COCOA GROWERS**

**PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Mavelikara):** Sir, the Cocoa growers in the country are in a very bad predicament as there is no proper agency in the country to buy their products. The Governments of Kerala and Karnataka were encouraging cocoa cultivation in the country and consequently lakhs of farmers have gone in for cocoa cultivation. As a result, the production of cocoa beans in the country has gone up and it is not less than 3,000 tons this year. When considering the total extent of land brought under this cultivation, we can easily see that within a period of three years, the total production in the country will exceed 20,000 tonnes.

Now a serious problem has cropped up in that. The Kerala State Co-operative Marketing Federation which was buying cocoa beans as a distress relief measures, has stopped purchasing. The federation, it is understood, has purchased nearly 500 tonnes of dry beans within a period of 3 months and have exhausted their funds. Unless this stock is disposed of they cannot enter the market again and the result is that there is no agency to buy cocoa beans.

I, therefore, request that (i) urgent steps may be taken to find a foreign market for the procured cocoa beans and steps taken to export the same at the earliest; (ii) Subsidy may be provided so that the procured beans are exported on a no-loss no-profit basis; (iii) Long term policy may be evolved in consultation with the State Government, Representatives of Growers Federation and all other concern so that a permanent machinery is set up to process the total quantity procured and processing units may be established so that the finished products are exported instead of raw beans.

**(ii) ESTABLISHMENT OF A TITANIUM FACTORY AT KANYAKUMARI, TAMIL NADU.**

**SHRI N. DENNIS (Nagercoil):** Establishment of a Titanium factory for the manufacture of Titanium Dioxide is viable in Kanyakumari district, Tamil Nadu with the local infrastructure available. Kanyakumari district occupies an important place in the mineral map of this world by the unique possession of rare earth mineral sands. The Indian rare earths factory at Manavalakurichy, a government of India undertaking is separating black ilmenite from beach sand. Annually about 75,000 tonnes of ilmenite are separated. The entire quantity is exported to foreign countries where it is converted into costly titanium dioxide. Quality Titanium dioxide can be processed out of ilmenite sand now processed at the Indian Rare Earth Factory at Manavalakurichy. Black ilmenite is available in plenty in the coastal belts of Manavalakurichy, Midalam, Keezhmidalam and other coastal villages of Kanyakumari district. This district is gifted with other basic amenities for the establishment of a Titanium factory. So, Government may be pleased to take early steps for the establishment of a Titanium factory in this backward southernmost district of this nation.

**(iii) SHORTAGE OF DIESEL IN GORAKHPUR AND VARANASI DISTRICT OF U.P.**

**श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) :** पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के गोरखपुर और वाराणसी मंडलों में डीजल का गहरा संकट व्याप्त हो गया है। डीजल के न मिलने के कारण किसान, अत्यन्त परेशानी का अनुभव कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि रबी की फसलों की सिंचाई के लिए पंपिंग सैट चलाने हेतु डीजल की अत्यधिक आवश्यकता है तथा कृषि से संबंधित अन्य यंत्रों के चलाये जाने के लिए भी, डीजल अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। चोर बाजारी के कारण डीजल का संकट और अधिक गहरा हो गया है। अतः सरकार को चाहिये कि वह तत्काल डीजल



[श्री हरिकेश बहादुर]

किसानों को पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध कराई तथा वितरण व्यवस्था में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त करने हेतु प्रभावशाली कदम उठाए जाएं जिससे किसानों को सही ढंग से आवश्यक मात्रा में डीजल प्राप्त हो सके।

(iv) AUTOMATION IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BANK OF INDIA AT CALCUTTA.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): The Foreign Department Section of the State Bank of India is situated in Calcutta from its inception. This section deals with (a) cover operation of foreign currencies (b) reconciliation of the accounts sent by foreign banks with the accounts of S.B.I. branches (c) account of the stock of rupee travellers cheques and reconciliation of cashed cheques and (d) exchange of important documents regarding principles of trade and procedures etc. with foreign banks.

Due to negligence and inefficiency of the management and refusal to employ more hands to deal with the manifold increase in work, things have begun to pile-up under the headings (a), (b) and (c) since 1975. The Manager of the Department then proposed in mid 1979 to instal Data Processing and Modern Accounting Machine. Then in the beginning of 1980 the manager began to say that the cover operation would be decentralised to Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Dehi. This is the preliminary step towards shifting the entire operation to Bombay. Simultaneously, the manager began to air the view that agency arrangements would also be shifted to Bombay from Calcutta. All this in the name of RBI directions. Let it be pointed out here that certain portion of this department's work was also transferred to Bombay. There is tangible reason to approach that all operations would be centralised in Bombay. One can forget that the Headquarter of SBI, which was in Calcutta long ago been transferred to Bombay.

The pity of it is that there are only 168 persons handle all the huge amount of work under cover operation, reconciliation and agency arrangement viz: clerical—94; subordinate—10 and supervisory—64. Throughout all these years no additional hands were employed.

This relentless automation drive is a demon which eats up employment in a land of staggering unemployment. V. N. Dandekar in a report of the Government appointed Committee on automation opines—

"The number of jobs taken over by computers thus amounted to 21 per cent against which one had to set up 4.5 per cent new jobs created to operate the new equipment. There was a net reduction of 22.5 per cent in the number of job opportunities in the data processing sections of the offices concerned."

I, therefore, strongly demand that all these attempts to shift foreign department of SBI from Calcutta to Bombay stopped. Enough has already been done to denigrate Calcutta and arrest the economy of not only West Bengal, but also of Bihar, Orissa, Assam, etc. of the eastern part of India in this way.

I further demand that further drive for automation in SBI be stopped as it aggravates the unemployment problems in India.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: (Jadavpur): Sir, the Finance Minister is here. He should take note of these very serious remarks. It is very very serious.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All matters raised here are serious.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We are trying to impress upon the Hon'ble Finance Minister since he is present.



14.40 hrs.

**ASSAM BUDGET, 1980-81—GENERAL DISCUSSION AND**

**DEMANDS\* FOR GRANTS (ASSAM),  
1980-81**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The House now will take up General Discussion and Voting on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget for the State of Assam for 1980-81, for which two hours have been allotted.

**Dis. & D.G. (Assam)**

**Motion Moved:**

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fifth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Assam 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, 1981, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1, 4 to 16, 19 to 77, 80 and 82."

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\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

*Demands for Grants (Assam) for 1980-81 submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	3		4		5	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	State Legislature	20,93,000	..	16,74,000	..	12,56,000	..
3.	Council of Ministers	7,26,000	..	5,81,000	..	..	..
4.	Discretionary Grants	20,000	..	17,000	..	13,000	..
5.	Administration of Justice	63,32,000	..	52,77,000	..	42,22,000	..
6.	Elections	16,70,000	..	13,36,000	..	8,41,000	..
7.	Taxes on Income and Expenditure	2,80,000	..	2,24,000	..	1,67,000	..
8.	Land Revenue and Land Ceiling	2,58,70,000	..	2,15,58,000	..	1,89,13,000	..
9.	Stamps	3,20,000	..	2,56,000	..	1,91,000	..
10.	Registration	9,60,000	..	7,68,000	..	5,75,000	..
11.	State Excise	25,04,000	..	20,03,000	..	18,27,000	..
12.	Sales Tax and Other Taxes	37,08,000	..	29,67,000	..	22,25,000	..
13.	Transport Services	1,22,60,000	10,40,000	1,02,16,000	8,67,000	86,73,000	6,93,000
14.	Electrical Inspectorate	2,74,000	..	2,19,000	..	1,65,000	..
15.	Small Savings	99,000	..	82,000	..	66,000	..

18. Financial Inspection . . . . .	83,000	..	66,000	..	50,000	..
19. Civil Secretariat and attached Offices . . . . .	1,13,18,000	..	94,32,000	..	85,46,000	..
20. District Administration . . . . .	1,01,81,000	..	84,84,000	..	81,32,000	..
21. Treasury and Accounts Administration . . . . .	36,55,000	..	29,24,000	..	21,92,000	..
22. Police . . . . .	11,74,77,000	..	9,39,81,000	..	15,74,86,000	..
23. Jails . . . . .	66,19,000	..	55,16,000	..	46,15,000	..
24. State of Prisoners and Detenues- . . . . .	12,000	..	10,000	..	8,000	..
25. Stationery and Printing . . . . .	48,91,000	..	40,76,000	..	32,61,000	1
26. Administrative and Functional Building . . . . .	2,48,16,000	2,64,34,000	2,06,80,000	2,20,28,000	1,65,45,000	4,57,59,000
27. Fire Services . . . . .	36,24,000	..	30,20,000	..	13,16,000	..
28. Vigilance and Special Commissions . . . . .	2,32,000	..	1,93,000	..	3,55,000	..
29. Civil Defence and Home guards . . . . .	48,88,000	..	39,11,000	..	29,33,000	..
30. Pooled Transport . . . . .	1,04,000	..	83,000	..	63,000	..
31. Guest Houses, Government Hostels, etc. . . . .	10,09,000	..	8,41,000	..	6,72,000	..
32. Administrative Training . . . . .	2,21,000	..	1,77,000	..	1,33,000	..
33. Vital statistics, etc. . . . .	5,32,000	..	4,43,000	..	3,54,000	..
34. Pension and other Retirement Benefits . . . . .	1,23,72,000	..	1,03,10,000	..	82,48,000	..
35. Aid Materials . . . . .	61,28,000	..	51,07,000	..	1,32,23,000	..
36. State Lotteries . . . . .	13,41,000	..	11,18,000	..	2,19,60,000	..
37. Education . . . . .	33,20,25,000	1,20,000	26,64,20,000	1,00,000	28,99,95,000	80,000
38. Art and Culture . . . . .	28,92,000	..	24,10,000	..	19,28,000	..
39. State Archives . . . . .	83,000	..	67,000	..	50,000	..

		3		4		5	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
40.	Medical and Public Health	14,47,33,000	57,00,000	12,06,11,000	47,50,000	15,77,38,000	38,50,000
41.	Sanitation and Sewerage	3,14,000	..	2,51,000	..	10,39,000	..
42.	Housing Schemes	51,66,000	12,40,000	43,05,000	10,33,000	36,43,000	26,27,000
43.	Residential Buildings	93,26,000	1,33,56,000	77,71,000	1,11,30,000	62,17,000	1,18,31,000
44.	Urban Development	49,63,000	2,40,000	41,36,000	2,10,000	38,09,000	3,60,000
45.	Information and Publicity	20,90,000	..	17,12,000	..	15,94,000	..
46.	Labour and Employment	86,22,000	..	71,85,000	..	1,78,01,000	..
47.	Civil Supplies	45,99,000	..	36,79,000	..	38,60,000	..
48.	Relief and Rehabilitation	46,000	2,00,000	38,000	1,67,000	30,000	1,33,000
49.	Welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and Others	1,59,89,000	..	1,33,24,000	..	1,19,60,000	..
50.	Social Welfare	1,00,21,000	..	83,51,000	..	64,94,000	..
51.	Prohibition	16,68,000	..	13,34,000	..	10,00,000	..
52.	Pensions to Freedom fighters, Rajya Sainik Board, etc.	15,69,00	..	13,08,000	..	11,35,000	70,000
53.	Natural Calamities	2,00,00,000	..	2,30,67,000	..	12,85,33,000	..
54.	Social and Community Services	83,000	..	69,000	..	56,000	..
55.	Planning Board	11,91,000	..	9,53,000	..	7,14,000	..
56.	Co-operation	2,29,88,000	1,39,86,000	1,83,90,000	1,16,55,000	1,67,52,000	1,06,84,000
57.	North Eastern Council Schemes	22,40,000	1,93,65,000	18,67,000	78,04,000	14,93,000	1,08,43,00

58. Statistics	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	32,60,000	..	26,07,000	..
59. Weights and Measures	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9,90,000	..	7,92,000	..
60. Trade Adviser	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,57,000	..	1,17,000	..
61. Agriculture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6,15,95,000	1,00,000	7,59,50,000	1,00,00,000
62. Irrigation	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,32,13,000	7,03,03,000	1,91,82,000	7,77,90,000
63. Soil and Water Conservation	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,11,19,000	20,24,000	60,55,000	55,47,000
64. Animal Husbandry and Veterinary	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,32,87,000	..	2,70,05,000	..
65. Dairy Development	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	39,65,000	..	91,82,000	..
66. Fisheries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	53,28,000	67,000	67,62,000	53,000
67. Forests	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,65,37,000	..	8,15,41,000	..
68. Community Development	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,61,44,000	..	3,85,40,000	..
69. Industries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8,43,000	63,67,000	76,33,000	21,93,000
70. Sericulture and Weaving	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,22,23,000	3,14,000	91,83,000	3,12,000
71. Cottage Industries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	74,23,000	30,03,000	62,40,000	98,03,000
72. Mines and Minerals	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,23,82,000	12,54,70,000	19,06,000	34,78,40,000
73. Flood Control	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,66,06,000	4,54,67,000	2,05,03,000	11,83,18,000
74. Roads and Bridges	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6,94,78,000	4,50,72,000	8,22,21,000	5,29,39,000
75. Tourism	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8,79,000	..	5,53,000	28,00,000
76. Payment of Compensation and Assignment to Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,28,33,000	..	1,02,67,000	..
77. Assam Capital Construction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13,00,000	10,83,000	..	8,67,000
80. Loans and Advances to Government Servants	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,92,16,000	1,60,13,000	..	1,41,31,000
82. Food for Work Programme	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	80,000	..	7,03,53,000	..



MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Banatwalla has tabled Cut Motions for Demands for Grants. He may now move his Cut Motions.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, thank you very much.

I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Council of Ministers' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to take a firm stand on the so-called issue of foreigners without any compromise on 1971 as the cut-off date protecting the legitimate interests of all concerned with respect to the said date (1)]

"That the demand under the head 'Police' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to protect minorities in Assam against violence (2)]

"That the demand under the head 'Relief and Rehabilitation' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Neglect of complete rehabilitation of the victims of violence in Assam (3)]

**श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) :** मुहतरम डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब यह कुछ फेशन सा होता जा रहा है कि जब से मौजूदा हुकूमत आई है, तमाम स्टेड्स के बजट पार्लियामेंट में पेश कर रही है ।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Our Party spokesman is present.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Rasheed Masood may continue.

**श्री रशीद मसूद :** पहला यह बजट यहां पेश किया जा रहा है, हालांकि हमारे होम मिनिस्टर ने अभी एक बयान दिया था कि हम 12 दिसम्बर से पहले

किसी भी सूरत में असम में पौपुलर गवर्नमेंट बना देंगे, जिसका मतलब साफ है कि डिफैक्शन के जरिये जो गवर्नमेंट 12 दिसम्बर से बनाई जा सकती है, अगर दिसम्बर की बजाय 12 नवम्बर से वहां गवर्नमेंट बना देते तो यह बजट असम की गवर्नमेंट पास कर सकती थी लेकिन हुकूमत को ज्यादा से ज्यादा पावर को एज्यूम करने का शौक हो रहा है जिसे हम देख रहे हैं । जिस स्टेट के बारे में आज यह बजट पेश किया गया है, मेरा ख्याल है यह बहुत ही बैकवर्ड स्टेट है और हिन्दुस्तान की तमाम स्टेट्स में इससे ज्यादा बैकवर्ड शायद तीन-चार स्टेट्स हों ।

जहां तक पर-कैपिटा इनकम का ताल्लुक है, आसाम की पर-कैपिटा इनकम 850 रुपये है, जबकि आन इंडिया फिगर लगभग 1005 रुपये है । यह पर-कैपिटा इनकम भी उस वक्त की है, जबकि आसाम में नार्मल हालात थे और वहां पर लोग नार्मल जिन्दगी गुज़ार रहे थे । लेकिन पिछले एक साल से वहां पर हालात बिल्कुल नार्मल नहीं है । इसलिए अंदाज़ यह है कि आसाम की पर-कैपिटा इनकम कहीं नीचे चली गई होगी । वहां पर लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं और हालात बहुत खतरनाक है ।

आसाम का एग्रीकल्चर खास तौर से बहुत बैकवर्ड है । वहां पर ज्यादातर एक ही फ़सल का रिवाज है, जबकि त्रिपुरा में दो फ़सलों का सिस्टम इंट्रोड्यूस किया गया है । अगर हुकूमत आसाम की हालत को बेहतर बनाने के लिए सीरियस होती, तो वहां पर डेवलपमेंट प्लाक्स बना कर एग्री-कल्चर की तरक्की के लिए कोशिश करती । यह बहुत ही अफ़सोसनाक बात है कि इस तरफ़ कोई कदम नहीं उठाया गया है ।

बाहर से जो आदमी वहां जाते हैं— मैं भी गया हूं, वे देखते हैं कि कछार और डिब्रुगढ़ जिलों के इन्टीरियर में पीने

का पानी मुहैया नहीं है। छोटे-छोटे तालाब बना दिये जाते हैं। लोग उन्हीं में नहाते हैं और उन्हीं का पानी इस्तेमाल करते हैं। 33 साल की आजादी के बाद भी वहां पर पानी का इन्तजाम नहोना एक शर्मनाक बात है। हुकूमत को इस तरफ तवज्जुह देनी चाहिए और पानी का इंतजाम करने के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा एलोकेशन करनी चाहिए।

आपको मालूम है कि आसाम में तीन चार चीजों से आमदनी होती है: कूड, टिम्बर, चाय और प्लाईवुड। यही मेन आइटम्स हैं, जिनसे आमाम को आमदनी होती है। लेकिन पिछले तीस महीनों में आसाम की इकानामी ने बहुत ही बुरी तरफ सफर किया है। अगर 3.15 मिलियन टन कूड के नुस्मान को हमारे नें खपट किया जाय, तो आसाम को 626 कराड़ खपये का नुस्मान हुआ है। लेकिन यह नुकसान सिर्फ आसाम का नहीं है, बल्कि पूरे हिन्दुस्तान का है। बरानी की सिफाइनरी नहीं चल सकी है, क्योंकि वहां पर आसाम से आनेवाला कूड एवेलेबल नहीं है। आसाम की दोनो रिफाइनरीज को चलने का नया सबाल ही पैदा नहीं होना है।

प्लाईवुड, चाय और टिम्बर से जो आमदनी होती है, उसका ज्यादातर हिस्सा आसाम से बाहर चला जाता है। आसाम के लोगों को सिर्फ उतना ही फायदा होता है, जितनी कि वे मजदूरी कर लेते हैं। बेहतर हो कि गवर्नमेंट ऐसा कानून बनाये, जिसके तहत आसाम के चाय के बागों से होने वाली आमदनी का 50 फीसदी हिस्सा वहीं पर स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज में, और खास तौर से रूरल सेक्टर में, इनवेस्ट हो।

अब्वल तो आसाम में इंडस्ट्रीज नहीं हैं, जो हैं भी, वे पिछले 33 सालों में

किसी प्लानिंग के तहत कायम नहीं की गई हैं। वहां पर चार जिले ऐसे हैं, जिनमें कोई इंडस्ट्री नहीं है: नार्थ कछार, शिवसागर, डिब्रूगढ़ और डारंग। इन जिलों के लोग ज्यादातर खेती पर डिपेंड करते हैं। अगर ये तमाम लोग खेती पर डिपेंड करेंगे, तो एक इकानामिक क्राईसिस पैदा होगा, और उसकी वजह से वे हालात पैदा होते हैं, जो आज आसाम में पैदा हो रहे हैं जब वहां के रहने वालों को खाने के लिए रोटी, रहने के लिए मकान और पहनने के लिए कपड़ा नहीं मिलेगा, तो वे इसी तरह की प्रैक्टिस अपनाते हैं, जिससे बाद में नुकसान होता है।

आसाम की बैकवर्डनेस का एक सबब यह है कि आज तक वहां पर ब्राडगेज रेलवे लाइन नहीं है। आसाम, नागालैंड और अरुणाचल प्रदेश से जो सामान आता है, उसे मुल्क के दूसरे हिस्सों में पहुंचाने के लिए चार पांच दिन लग जाते हैं। डीजल की प्राबलम इस लिए पैदा हो गई है कि ट्रान्सपोर्ट की फैसिलीटी न के बराबर है। रोड ट्रान्सपोर्ट और रेल ट्रान्सपोर्ट इन दोनों को पैरालेल तौर पर डेवेलप करने के लिए जल्दी से जल्दी प्राविजन किया जाये।

[شری رشید مسعود (سہارن پور):

محترم ڈپٹی سپیکر صاحب یہ کچھ فیشن سا ہونا چاہیے کہ جب سے موجودہ حکومت آئی ہے تمام اسٹیٹس کے بحث پارلیمنٹ میں پیش کر رہی ہے۔

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Our Party spokesman is present.

**SRI DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Shri Rasheed Masood may continue.

شری رشید مسعود : پہلا یہ بحث

یہاں پیہی کیا جا رہا ہے حالانکہ ہمارے ہوم منسٹر نے ابھی ایک بیان دیا تھا کہ ہم ۱۲ نومبر سے پہلے کسی بھی صورت میں آسام میں پاپولر گورنمنٹ بنانا نہ دیکھیں۔ جس کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ ڈیفیکٹ کے ذریعہ جو گورنمنٹ ۱۲ نومبر سے بنی جا سکتی ہے۔ اگر نومبر ۱۱ بجائے وہ ۱۲ نومبر سے وہاں گورنمنٹ بنا دیتے تو یہ بحث آسام کی گورنمنٹ پاس کر سکتی تھی لیکن حکومت کو زیادہ سے زیادہ پاور کو ایجنڈوم کرنے کا شوق ہو رہا ہے جسے ہم دیکھ رہے ہیں۔ جس استیثیت کے بارے میں آج یہ بحث پیہی کیا گیا ہے۔ میرا خیال ہے یہ بحث بہت ہی ہوک وردہ استیثیت ہے اور ہندوستان کی تمام استیثیت میں اس سے زیادہ ہوک وردہ شاید تین وار استیثیتس ہوں۔

جہاں تک پر کبیٹا انکم کا تعلق ہے آسام کی پر کبیٹا انکم ۸۵۰ روپے ہے۔ جب کہ آل انڈیا فیکر لگ بھگ ۱۰۰۵ روپے ہے۔ یہ پر کبیٹا انکم بھی اس وقت کی ہے جب کہ آسام میں نارمل حالات تھے اور وہاں پر لوگ نارمل زندگی گزار رہے تھے۔ لیکن پچھلے ایک سال سے وہاں پر حالات

بگھل نارمل نہیں ہیں۔ اس لئے اندازہ یہ ہے کہ آسام کی پر کبیٹا انکم کہیں نہچھ چلی گئی ہوگی۔ کہاں پر لوگ بھوکوں مر رہے ہیں اور حالات بہت خطرناک ہیں۔

آسام کا ایکریکلچر خاص طور سے بہت ہوک وردہ ہے۔ وہاں پر زیادہ تر ایک ہی فصل کا رواج ہے جب کہ نری پورہ میں دو فصلوں کا سسٹم انٹروڈیوس کیا گیا ہے۔ اگر حکومت آسام کی حالت کو بہتر بنانے کے لئے سوریس ہوتی تو وہاں پر ڈیولپمنٹ بلاکس بنا کر ایکریکلچر کی ترقی کے لئے کوشش کرتی۔ یہ بہت ہی افسوس ناک بات ہے کہ اس طرف کوئی قدم نہیں اٹھایا گیا ہے۔

بہر سے جو آدمی وہاں جاتے ہیں۔ میں بھی گیا ہوں۔ وہ دیکھتے ہیں کہ کچھار اور ڈبروگھ ضلعوں کے انتھریز میں پانی کا پانی مہیا نہیں ہے۔ چھوٹے چھوٹے تالاب بنا دئے جاتے ہیں۔ لوگ انہیں میں نہاتے ہیں اور انہی کا پانی استعمال کرتے ہیں۔ ۳۳ سال کی آزادی کے بعد بھی وہاں پر پانی کا انتظام نہ ہونا ایک شرمناک بات ہے۔ حکومت کو اس طرف توجہ دینی چاہئے اور پانی کا انتظام کرنے کے لئے زیادہ سے زیادہ ایوا کوشش کرنی چاہئے۔

آپ کو معلوم ہے کہ آسام میں  
تین چار چیزوں سے آمدنی ہوتی ہے :  
کروٹ، ٹمبر، چائے اور پلائی وڈ۔  
یہی سب آگمڑ ہوں جن سے آسام  
کو آمدنی ہوتی ہے۔ لیکن پچھلے  
نو مہینوں میں آسام کی ایکونومی  
نے بہت ہی بڑی طرح سرف کھا ہے۔  
اگر ۳.۱۵ ملین ٹن کروڑ کے نقصان  
کو روکیں میں کلورٹ کیا جائے تو  
آسام کو ۶۱۶ کروڑ روپے کا نقصان  
ہوا ہے۔ لیکن یہ نقصان صرف آسام  
کا نہیں ہے۔ بلکہ پورے ہندوستان  
کا ہے۔ برونئی کی دفاعی نہیں چل  
سکی ہے۔ کھونکے وہاں پر آسام سے  
آنے والا درخت ایوانہل نہیں ہے۔  
آسام کی دونوں ریفلنڈریز کے چلن کا  
نو سوال ہی پیدا نہیں ہوتا ہے۔

پلائی وڈ چائے اور ٹمبر سے جو  
آمدنی ہوتی ہے اس کا زیادہ تر حصہ  
آسام سے باہر چلا جاتا ہے۔ آسام کے  
لوگوں کو صرف اتنا ہی فائدہ ہوتا  
ہے جتنا کہ وہ مزدوری پر لیتے ہیں۔  
بہتر ہو کہ گورنمنٹ ایسٹ انڈیا کمپنی  
جس کے تحت آسام کے چائے کے  
باغوں سے ہونے والی آمدنی کا  
۵۰ فیصدی حصہ وہیں پر اسمال  
اسکیماں انڈسٹریز میں اور خاص طور  
سے روڈل سیکٹر میں انویسٹ ہو۔

اول تو آسام میں انڈسٹریز نہیں  
ہیں جو وہیں ہی وہ پچھلے ۲۳ سالوں

میں کسی پلاننگ کے تحت قائم  
نہیں کی گئی ہے۔ وہاں پر چار  
ضلع ایسے ہیں جن میں کوئلے  
انڈسٹری نہیں ہے۔ نانہ کچھڑ -  
شو ساگر تھرو گرہ اور قارنگ - ان  
ضلعوں نے لوگ زیادہ تر کھیتی پر  
ڈیپنڈ کرتے ہیں۔ اگر یہ تمام لوگ  
کھیتی پر ڈیپنڈ کریں گے تو ایک  
ایکونومک کرائسس پیدا ہوگا۔ اور  
اس کی وجہ سے وہ حالات پیدا ہوتے  
ہیں۔ جو آج آسام میں پیدا ہو  
رہے ہیں۔ جب وہاں کے دھلمے والوں  
کو کھانے کے لئے روٹی دھلمے کے لئے  
مکھن اور پھلنے کے لئے کھڑا نہیں ملے  
گا تو وہ اسی طرح کی پیمائش اپناتے  
ہیں۔ جس سے بعد میں نقصان  
ہوتا ہے۔

آسام کی بیکورڈ نیس کا ایک  
سبب یہ ہے کہ آج تک وہاں پر  
باف گیز ریلوے لائنیں نہیں ہیں۔ آسام  
ناگ لینڈ اور اروناچل پردیش سے جو  
سامان آتا ہے۔ اسے ملک کے دوسرے  
حصوں میں پہنچانے کے لئے چار  
پانچ دن لگ جاتے ہیں۔ قیزل کی  
بورولم اسی لئے پیدا ہو گئی ہے کہ  
ٹرانسپورٹ کی فیس ہلٹی نا کے برابر  
ہے۔ روڈ ٹرانسپورٹ اور ریل ٹرانسپورٹ  
ان دونوں کو پیرالل طور پر ڈولپ  
کرنے کے لئے جلدی سے جلدی پرورہزن  
کرنے چاہئے۔

### श्री मोहन लाल सुखाड़िया (उदयपुर):

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, जैसा अभी मेरे पूर्ववक्ता ने कहा, अच्छा होता कि यह बजट असम विधान सभा में ही प्रस्तुत होता और वहां पर इसके सम्बन्ध में कार्यवाही होती। लेकिन हम से वह हाल छिपा हुआ नहीं है जोकि एक लम्बे अरसे से वहां पर चल रहा है। पिछले 8—10 महीने में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने और गृह मंत्री जी ने इस बात का काफी प्रयत्न किया कि असम में जो आन्दोलन चल रहा है वह बातचीत के जरिये से हल किया जा सके। विरोध पक्ष के माननीय सदस्यों की तरफ से भी बार बार यह कहा गया कि इस आन्दोलन के अन्दर प्रयत्न की भावना है, इस आन्दोलन के अन्दर साम्प्रदायिकता का विष है और इस आन्दोलन से हमारे देश की एकता को जबर्दस्त खतरा है इस लिए इसका कोई न कोई राजनीतिक हल ढूँढा जाना चाहिए। लेकिन यह बात किसी से छिपी हुई नहीं है कि राजनीतिक हल के सम्बन्ध में तो सभी कहते हैं कि राजनीतिक हल होना चाहिए लेकिन वह राजनीतिक हल क्या हो, जब इस बात पर विचार होता है तब राय एक नहीं होती बल्कि मुझे तो दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि कुछ दल तो साफ तौर से आन्दोलन का समर्थन करते हैं। कहां से धन आ रहा है, कौन धन दे रहा है—इसके सम्बन्ध में अनेक प्रकार के विवाद हैं, अनेक शंकायें हैं, मैं उसके विस्तार में जाना नहीं चाहता लेकिन एक बात निश्चित है कि आज असम में जो आन्दोलन चल रहा है उसका बातचीत के जरिये से हल निकाला जा सके तो उससे अच्छी बात कोई दूसरी हो नहीं सकती है। यह बात भी साफ जाहिर है कि वहां पर आन्दोलनकारी जिन मांगों को लेकर चल रहे हैं, मैं समझता हूँ विरोध पक्ष भी उन मांगों को पूर्णतया स्वीकार करने के पक्ष में नहीं हैं और अगर उन को स्वीकार कर लिया जाये तो उसका असर देश के कई दूसरे

हिस्सों पर भी अलग अलग तरीके से पड़ेगा

कहा यह जाता है कि पिछले तीस साल कांग्रेस के शासन में यह खराबी वहां पर पैदा हुई, विदेशी लोग वहां पर पहुंचे लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि तीस साल के बाद जब जनता पार्टी का शासन आया तो क्या जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने, इस आन्दोलन के शुरू होने से पहले, विदेशी लोग वहां पर आकर ठहर गये हैं, उनके सम्बन्ध में कुछ करना है—क्या इसके बारे में कोई कार्यवाही की? दरअसल दो साल तक जब तक कि जनता पार्टी का विघटन नहीं हुआ था, असम में कोई आन्दोलन नहीं था, कभी भी कोई कदम उठाने की बात नहीं की गई। जब असम में आन्दोलन शुरू हो गया तो भारतीय जनता पार्टी कहती है कि उनकी मांगें वाजिब हैं, उनकी मांगों का समर्थन किया जाना चाहिए। 1977 में जो आम चुनाव हुये उस चुनाव के समय तक कहीं यह बात नहीं उठाई गई, सभी लोग उस चुनाव की वोटिंग में शरीक हुए। फिर भी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने और दूसरों ने कहा कि 1971 के बाद जो लोग आये हुए हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में जांच-पड़ताल करके कार्यवाही की जाएगी। पहले के बारे में भी, एक बार साइज आफ कि प्राबलम क्या है, यह मालम हो तो उसका हल निकालने की कोशिश की जाए। इस प्रकार से मैं समझता हूँ बड़ी शांति के साथ इतना लम्बा समय देकर और करोड़ों रुपए की विदेशी मुद्रा खोकर कोशिश की गई कि इस समस्या का कोई हल निकाला जाए, यह बहुत अच्छा है लेकिन हमें दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि भारत सरकार ने बातचीत का जो हाथ बढ़ाया उसको आन्दोलनकारियों ने गलत समझा। उन्होंने समझा कि ओर जोर लगा कर चलो तो कुछ न कुछ कंसीड कर लिया जाएगा और हम को लाभ होगा।



ऐसी नौबत भी आ गई कि पहले अगर बातचीत का निमंत्रण दिया जाता था तो आने के लिए वे लोग तैयार हो जाते थे लेकिन वे अब कह रहे हैं कि बातचीत करनी हो तो असम में आकर करें, दिल्ली आकर हम बात चीत नहीं करना चाहते। इससे आभास मिलता है कि बातचीत और कन्सेशन को वे सही स्पिरिट में न लेकर यह समझ गये कि ज्यादा दबाव डालने से इस समस्या का हल ज्यादा आसानी के साथ निकल आयेगा। यह ऐसी समस्या है, यदि हम एक दूसरे के उपर आक्षेप करने रहेंगे तो उससे कोई समस्या हल होने वाला नहीं है। हम देख रहे हैं कि एक त.फ. एक दल कहता है कि जो वहां पर हिन्दू विदेशी आये हुए हैं, उनको तो रिफूजी समझा जाये, चाहे वह 1951 और 1975 के बाद आये हों, लेकिन दूसरों को वहां से हटाया जाना चाहिए। उसका स्पष्ट मतलब यह होता है कि हिन्दू जो बाद में आये हों, उनको तो मानने के लिए तैयार रहो, लेकिन मुसलमानों को वहां से हटाओ, उनको तो फार्नर्म के तौर पर ट्रीट किया जाये। इस का मतलब यह है कि इस समस्या का हल केवल कोई लाजि. ल. ढग से न कर के, एक सामप्रदायिकता का मोड़ इसको देना चाहते हैं।

इसी लिए हिन्दुस्तान में जगह-जगह पर दीवारों पर लिखा जाता है कि विदेशियों को हटाओ, भारत बचाओ। आज विदेशियों को हटाकर भारत को बचाने वाली ऐसी कोई बात इस के अन्दर उलझा हुई नहीं है। आसाम में बंगाली लोग भी आये हैं। आसाम का सिलहट जिला था, जो पहले आसाम के अन्दर ही था, वहां से ज्यादा तादाद में लोग आए हैं और वहां पर काम कर रहे हैं। जैसा प्रधान मंत्री जी ने पहले कहा था, इस चीज को चाहे आप ह्यूमन कन्सीड्रेशन पर ल या प्रेक्टिकल कन्सीड्रेशन के ऊपर लें,

इन सारी चीजों के ऊपर विचार किया जाना अत्यंत आवश्यक है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, असम के आन्दोलन शुरू होने के बाद हम देख रहे हैं, अभी एक-दो दिन पहले अखबारों में आपने पढ़ा होगा कि कश्मीर की दिवारों पर लिखा जाने लगा है कि कश्मीर में कश्मीरी ही लाग रहेंगे, बाहर के लोग कश्मीर में नहीं आयेंगे। कुछ ही दिनों पहले उड़ीसा के अन्दर राजस्थान के रहने वाले, हरियाणा के रहने वालों और कुछ सिन्ध के लोग, यहां तक कि बिहार के लोगों के साथ वहां पर कुछ-वारदातें हुई हैं, जो कुछ आर्सन और लूटिंग हुई है और यह कहा जाता है कि विदेशी लोग यहां पर न रहें। मैं समझता हूं कि कहीं पर यह चीज झारखण्ड के नाम पर, उत्तर खण्ड के नाम पर और कहीं महाराष्ट्र के अन्दर मन्स आफ दि मायल के नाम पर शिव सैना ने आवाज उठाई। हमारे देश की एकता को अगर इस असम के आन्दोलन का जल्दी से जल्दी ठीक नहीं किया जाता है तो उसका असर दूसरे भागों पर भी फैलता चला जाएगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आन्दोलन कई जगह हुए, राजनीतिक आन्दोलन भी होते हैं और आर्थिक आन्दोलन भी होते हैं, लेकिन आसाम के अन्दर जो सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं, जिन पर यह जिम्मेदारी होती है कि आम आदमियों के जान व माल की हिफाजत करें, वहां की व्यवस्था को चलायें, वहां के सरकारी काम काज को चलायें, वे भी जब आन्दोलन में शरीक हो जायें तो उसका परिणाम दूसरा हो जायेगा। मैंने अखबार के अन्दर पढ़ा था कि पंजाब के अन्दर कहा गया कि यदि बस फेयर को ठीक नहीं किया जाता है, तो पंजाब के कर्मचारी भी छात्र आन्दोलनकारियों के साथ हो जायेंगे, वे भी उसके अन्दर अपना हिस्सा लेंगे,

[श्री मोहन लाल सुखाड़िया]

इस तरह की भावना का आखिर क्या परिणाम हो सकता है, इसका अंदाजा आप स्वयं लगा सकते हैं। जहां आयल के कुएं हैं, जहां से पंपिंग किया जाता है, वे कहते हैं कि हम करने की तैयार नहीं हैं। एक तरफ ईराक और ईरान की लड़ाई की वजह से हिन्दुस्तान मुष्किलों में है, और दूसरी तरफ यहां पर तेल न पहुँच पाये, यह एक खतरनाक स्थिति आज देश के सामने है।

मेरी यह मान्यता है कि कि भारत सरकार अगर कोई और कन्सेशन देना चाहती है, तो शायद उपयुक्त यह होगा कि फाइनली अपनी तरफ से, जिनसे भी बात करनी हो, करके एक बार निश्चित कर दें कि इस के आगे अब कुछ नहीं होगा, तो ज्यादा ठीक होगा। देश की एकता के लिहाज से देश के अन्दर जो हमारी मुख्य चीजें हैं, जैसे लोहा, कोयला, कूड-आयल आदि, यदि इन चीजों पर एक जगह से दूसरी जगह पर आने जाने पर रोक लगाने का सिलसिला कायम रहेगा, तो देश नहीं रहेगा,। गेहूं पंजाब और हरियाणा में पैदा होता है, यदि वह कहें कि हम अपना गेहूं दूसरी जगह नहीं जाने देंगे और बंगाल, बिहार, और मध्य प्रदेश बगैरा कहें कि हम अपने यहां से लोहा नहीं जाने देंगे, कोयला नहीं जाने देंगे, तो भारत फिर एक कहां रहा।

चाहे कहीं पर कूड-आयल हो, कहीं चाय हो, कहीं प्लाई-वुड हो या दूसरी चीजें हो, असम के प्रत्येक निवासी का देश के हर चीज पर पूरा अधिकार है—इस दृष्टि से हमें सोचना होगा, तभी इस समस्या का समाधान किया जा सकता है।

असम के प्रवक्ताओं ने इस बात को कहा है कि वह पिछड़ा हुआ है—जहां तक

मेरी जानकारी है सभी हिल-स्टेट्स को जिन में आसाम भी शामिल है, ज्यादा मदद दी जाती है, लेकिन अगर उस से भी ज्यादा मदद की जरूरत हो, तो उस के लिए बातचीत की जा सकती है, इस में कोई मतभेद की बात नहीं है। असम में जो लोग बाहर से आये हैं, यदि उन की वजह से असम पर ज्यादा आर्थिक वजन हो, तो उस सम्बन्ध में भी ज्यादा आर्थिक मदद दी जा सकती है, कोई भी इस तरह की मदद के खिलाफ नहीं है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि अब समय आ गया है, जब कि निश्चित तौर से वहां से तेल आना चाहिए, ट्रांसपोर्ट की फ्री मूवमेण्ट हो इस पर पूरी तरह से निगरानी रखी जानी चाहिए।

जहां तक वहां के लोगों से बातचीत का प्रश्न है, वह तुरन्त शुरू होनी चाहिए, यदि वे लोग यहां आ कर बातचीत करें, तो वह बहुत अच्छी बात है, लेकिन अब इस को ज्यादा लम्बा नहीं किया जाना चाहिए, क्योंकि ज्यादा लम्बा करने से इस का असर दूसरी जगहों पर भी हो सकता है। दूसरों के मन में भी यह भावना पैदा हो सकती है कि अगर इस स्थिति का लाभ आसाम उठा सकता है, तो हम क्यों न उठायें, हम भी क्यों न इस तरह का आन्दोलन करें। इन सब बातों को सामने रखते हुए, देश की एकता को सामने रखते हुए, देश की सैकुलर पालिसी को सामने रखते हुए—हमें तुरन्त कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए ताकि यह चीज बंगाल, मीजोराम, मणिपुर, नागालैण्ड और दूसरी जगहों पर न फैले।

इस बात को सभी लोग जानते हैं कि आसाम के आम लोग शान्ति चाहते हैं। वहां की आम जनता के बच्चे पढ़ने के लिए नहीं जा पा रहे हैं, उन का काम-काज, व्यापार सब कुछ टप है। वे चाहते हैं कि आसाम में शान्ति कायम हो।

इस लिए मेरा निवेदन है कि आसाम के सम्बन्ध में जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया गया है, वह तो अवश्य स्वीकार किया जाय, लेकिन यदि वहां सरकार बन सकती है तो बहुत अच्छी बात है अन्यथा वहां की समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए हमें पूरा प्रयास करना चाहिए। मैं आशा करता हूं कि आप इस बजट को स्वीकार करेंगे तथा आसाम के मामले में निश्चित रूप से उपयुक्त कदम उठायेंगे।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: (Calcutta South): Assam is one of the backward States of India. It is not the only backward State, but it is one of the backward States, and its natural resources have to be utilised. In the twenty-eighth round of the National Sample Survey, it was found that 87.50 per cent of the people of Assam live below the poverty line. Assam is rich in natural resources, but unfortunately, after so many years of planning, the people have remained poor.

They have some genuine grievances. Unemployment is mounting. There has been greater concentration on land in Assam than in other States of India. Feudalism and feudalist forces are very powerful in Assam. The State has yet to establish sufficient industries to utilise its resources.

I find that the present Budget follows the beaten track. In spite of the grievances of the people of Assam, the allocation for industries is negligible. I do not find any reason why our Finance Minister could not provide more money for the establishment of industries in Assam. If my memory serves me well, I remember that in the last debate he promised that the interests of the people of Assam were uppermost in his mind. But there is no reflection in the present Budget, though there has been some marginal

increase in some of the Heads. Taking undue advantage of the economic backwardness of the State, taking undue advantage of the genuine grievances of the people of Assam, a group of agitators have assumed the role of conspirators. They are saying that the backwardness is due to the infiltrators, the foreigners. These disruptive and communal forces, taking undue advantage of the grievances of the people are trying to lead the people to play a destructive part. I am sorry to say, it is a matter of shame. It is a matter of pity that some leaders are taking sides with them forgetting the commitments of the nation to the persons who are known as refugees.

15 hrs.

What are the slogans raised by the Assam agitators? They say that there has been a change in the demographic composition of the State and they are being swamped by the foreigners. Is it a fact? If we go to the figures of the Census Report, from 1911 to 1971 the change in the demographic composition has been to the advantage of the Assamese speaking people. In 1911 they were only 29 per cent of the population. In 1971 they are 60 per cent of the population. Within 60 years the number of Assamese-speaking people has increased by more than 967 per cent. The number of Bengali-speaking people has gone down, whereas the propaganda that is being carried on is that the Assamese-speaking people are going to be swamped. It is wrong. They are now replacing facts by falsehood. They are now conducting the propaganda like Goebbels. They are hiding the truth with a battalion of lies.

India is a multinational, multi-lingual State. Nobody can demand that the State exclusively belongs to him only. In Assam various people came from different parts of the country. People came from Andhra who work in the plantations, in the tea gardens. People came from Orissa. They are working in tea gardens. People went

(Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty)

there from Rajasthan. They are the traders. People went from Nepal. People also went there from East Bengal, now Bangladesh. These people were invited at that time by the Government. Why? It is because the riverine tracts were to be reclaimed by the East Bengal people. They settled there. They became a part of the people of Assam. Now what is the attitude of the Government to the large exodus of refugees? Is there any Member in this House who can say that the people of East Bengal are responsible for the partition of India? They are not. They have become the victims of partition.

It was Pandit Nehru who said in this very House that the interest of our brothers and sisters who cannot join us due to political boundaries, is in our mind. It was Pandit Nehru and Sadar Vallabhbhai Patel who promised that the doors of India will always remain open to the people of East Bengal if because of communal orgy and holocaust they could not stay there. It was not only in the case of East Bengal it was only in the case of West Punjab.

I want to remind you of this. Who were the foreigners whom they wanted to identify and isolate? The people who have been living in Assam for generations; the people who crossed the border because of the communal holocaust in 1950 and in 1964. The responsibility of rehabilitating them was taken up by the Central Government and the State Governments.

May I in this context quote from the record of the Rajya Sabha debates? The Question was raised by Shri Gurudev Gupfa, Shri A. B. Vajpayee and Shri Mahabir Dass.

"Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of displaced persons who migrated to India from East Pakistan during January to July, 1964 and whether this influx is still continuing.

(b) the number of displaced persons proposed to be rehabilitated in each State;

(c) the names of the States which were contacted for settling the displaced persons and the names of the States which expressed their inability to settle them;

"(d) the estimated total value of the property that the said displaced persons have left behind in East Pakistan;"

Now, I quote from the Answer given by the Minister of Rehabilitation, Shri Mahavir Tyagi, It says:

"(a) Out of a total of 6,77,208 persons who migrated from East Pakistan to India upto 7th September, 1964, 6,03,932 persons had reached India during January to July, 1964. The influx is still continuing."

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali): He cannot quote from the speech delivered in the Rajya Sabha. Rule 354 says:

"No speech made in the Council shall be quoted in the House unless it is a definite statement of policy by a Minister."

Nothing can be quoted from the proceedings of the Rajya Sabha.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is not quoting from any speech. He is quoting only the Question and Answer.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: This is the information given by the Minister of Rehabilitation in reply to a Question.

I further quote:

"All the State Governments which were approached agreed to settle the new migrants from East Pakistan. None of the States contacted expressed its inability to settle the displaced persons." The names of the States are as follows:—

No. of families proposed to be rehabilitated.

Andhra Pradesh

2000

Assam

15000"

The No. of families proposed to be rehabilitated in respect of others States are also given here.

I ask: Can this be a fact that these States were going to rehabilitate persons who were infiltrators, who were foreign nationals, the persons who came after 1964? When my hon. friend, Shri Somnath Chatterjee raised this question in this House, even as late as in 1976, the answer from the Government was, "Yes, we have accepted the responsibility of the migrants and steps are being taken to resettle them."

Now, the agitators are talking of the register—the national register—which has nothing national in it. It is not a register as declared by the Assam High Court.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, more than twelve months have elapsed and the agitationists who are executing their agitation in filth have done, already, enough damage. From Tinsukia plywood workers have come to Delhi and they are starving; they have been rendered jobless.

Already there has been an economic crisis in Assam and I would urge upon the Government that, so far as violent activities are concerned and so far as uprooting of families is concerned, Government should take firm action, but always opening the door of negotiation. We believe in a negotiated settlement. I am of the firm opinion that unsuspecting and innocent Assamese people have been misled into this movement. They do not understand the consequences of the movement which is going to cut at the very root of our national unity and integrity. That is why I would urge upon the Central Government to treat this as a national problem and to see that, instead of identifying foreigners, these disruptive and communal forces are identified and isolated.

Then, I come to my last point. Let us not forget history. If we forget it, history will take revenge. Remem-

ber how our land was partitioned. If these agitators are allowed to have their own way, it will strike at the very root of our national unity. That is why I take this opportunity to warn the agitators that they are misleading the people and I also make an appeal to the Central Government. While supporting fully the stand regarding Assam, we have many differences with the Indira Congress. We are always for the rights of the people and where the Government takes a correct stand, though weak, we are all for supporting it and we will support it. I would request the Government to take immediate steps to maintain the unity and integrity of our people and the rights—the fundamental rights—of the people. That is a duty imposed by the Constitution on any ruling Party which rules India.

I thank you Mr. Deputy Speaker.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar): Sir, I rise to support the Budget which has been presented by Hon. Finance Minister today. I appreciate various features of this budget though they have come at the cost of increasing the loan burden of the Assam Government to the tune of Rs. 40 crores. I wish that could be a special grant sanctioned by the Government.

Of course this budget, as it is presented, shows—through the statement—that there is a vast increase in the law and order expenses and there is a vast decrease in the State tax revenue, and also non-tax revenues, and this is mainly because of the present agitation in Assam. As far as I know the present Assam agitation is causing a loss of Rs. 4 crores to Rs. 5 crores daily to the national exchequer. Keeping that in view, and the present inflation in the country and other aspects, the budget as presented, I feel, deserves some congratulations because, in the Plan outlay, there is an increase and there are also schemes for hill area development, plain area development, employment facilities to be given to the educated youth and others.



(Shri Santosh Mohan Dev)

Now, the point comes. As an Assamese, I would like to ask my friends and the agitators in Assam, "Are we in a position to avail of whatever opportunity this Budget has provided to us? I doubt very much whether we are, because, the present agitation in Assam is such. A few minutes ago, there was a telephone call to me from Gauhati; it seems that today's movement in Gauhati in some parts of Assam, has run into a very violent way and employees who wanted to go to their offices were not allowed to go; unfortunately, there are certain death casualties also. I wish this information is wrong because this is the information which has come to me over the phone. But if this is correct, then I must say in this august House to the hon. Members of the Opposition and also of the ruling party that the time has come for us to say, 'Thus far; no further'. It is very good to say in this House all words against the agitation. It is very good to say about the various development works in Assam. But the time has come for us to say to the agitators, to AASU and AGSP, that they have lost control over the agitation; it has gone into the hands of from the planting of bombs in a Bengali High School in Mangaldai; it can be proved from the planting of bomb on the pipelines near Gauhati; it can be proved from the various other violent actions which the agitators are now doing in Assam. If the Opposition have seen these, they should also say that they cannot control those elements any more and steps should be taken to control them. Mr. Chakraborty of CPM and other Members of the Opposition have also said it.

The other day, during Calling Attention, many Members had spoken in this House. Today also some Members have spoken before me. But, when they speak about Assam, they forget about Arunachal Pradesh, they forget about Nagaland, they forget about Mizoram, they forget about Tripura, they forget about Cachar and

North Cachar. Those people there are not with this agitation, but they are being compelled to live in a state where there is no petrol or diesel; this is the position in North Cachar and Cachar also surprisingly enough, most of the government employees and the high officials in Assam are supporting this movement. This can be proved. Not a single city bus in Gauhati has been stopped, though there is agitation. But if you go to my district, Cachar, or to Meghalaya or to Arunachal Pradesh or to Mizoram, where there is no agitation, you will find that there is no petrol or diesel to move the essential commodities to remote villages. In Mizoram, to get a bucketful of water, the village people have to travel five kilometres. So is the position in Meghalaya, in Garo Hills and in North Cachar Hills. There is no petrol and diesel. As a result pumping stations and water supply stations cannot work. When this is the position, you want them to settle this matter across the table and by negotiations. We also supported it, but the time has come when, during the discussion on this Budget, the whole House should pass a Resolution requesting the AASU and AGSP to stop this movement.

The other day, our ex-Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, said, "I have got a solution to the Assam problem, but I will give it only to the Prime Minister and to nobody else". I do not know why he should say this if at all he is thinking of the country. Is his prestige more than the interest of the country or the integrity of the country? He is most welcome to go to the Prime Minister and give his solution if at all he loves his country.

The other day, on the floor of Parliament, one Opposition Member ironically said, "One Begum Sahiba is going to rule Assam; she is going to be the Chief Minister". It is the privilege of the majority Party as to whom they will select. Nobody can say as to who is going to be the Chief

Minister. The Assam Assembly has been in existence and that should provide the forum. All the national parties are represented there. They should discuss the Assam issue on the soil of Assam and should come with a solution to the national leaders. There are Members belonging to CPM, CPI, Naxalite, Janata, Bharatiya Janata, Lok Dal, Congress-U and Congress-I. Let everybody there participate in a discussion on the Assam issue and come with a solution to the national leaders here. And if the national leaders do not accept, then we can say that the national leaders are not agreeable to solve this problem. Unfortunately, we are asked in the Central Hall: 'What is your Prime Minister doing', to solve the Assam issue. If she does something, there is enough propaganda against the Government that 'you are imposing national security order against the government employees and ASU and AGSA leaders'. I would like to ask the hon. Members of the Opposition—do you want that these employee leaders should stop forcibly the M.L.As and M.Ps who are willing to go to meet the people there? Is it their trade union rights to stop these Government employees who are willing to work. Why should the National Security Ordinance not be imposed against those leaders of the agitation who are visiting each and every house in Gauhati and threatening the Central and State Government employees that "if you go to join office, it will have serious consequence on you and your family members."

I have to speak a word about crude oil. Crude oil has been pumped out from Assam by the army. I, on behalf of the people of Assam, congratulate the army for doing a very good job. Unfortunately, there is a propaganda going on against the army and the persons working there for pumping out the crude oil. This is a national property. When we are going with a begging bowl to the Gulf and other countries why should not the oil flow

out of Assam into other parts of the country immediately? Unfortunately, the Assam pipeline is now being blocked at the instigation of certain national parties and I blame the Janata—the B. J. P.—for what they do, to prevent flushing out the oil into other places. Unless they change their attitude the problem of Assam cannot be solved.

I would request the Central Leaders to be firm on the Assam issue. Let there be a popular ministry. Whoever be made the Chief Minister or whoever might form the ministry there, let the agitating Assamese people sit with them, discuss their problems with them and solve it and bring that to the national forum, that is, Parliament for acceptance.

With these words, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I thank you for giving me this chance to speak.

**SHRI RAM JETHMALANI** (Bombay North-West): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I regret that this problem remains unsolved and it is nowhere near a solution after Mrs. Gandhi's Government and its Home Minister started grappling with it—this had started a year ago—I regret that the whole year had been used not for the purpose of finding a solution to the problem or for solving the problem but in fact it has been used for the purpose of practising one of the grossest acts of political deception on the people; for the purpose of bringing into existence a Government of corrupt quislings, which was announced only the other day.

Sir, a party which had only about less than ten elected members in the Assembly should now dream of forming a Government—this speaks volumes for the corruption of the democratic process which has overtaken this country. (*Interruptions*) The problem of Assam, the suffering of the people of Assam and, together with it, the suffering of the people of the rest of India, continues. The spirit of sullenness, the spirit of bitterness, continues. Every day that

[Shri Ram Jathmalani]

passes makes the problem more and more intractable. The time that has been taken in pretending to negotiate with the agitators, the so-called agitators, has been used for other political purpose and not for the solution of the problem.

More than that, it is a matter of personal regret to me, a specific regret to me, that only yesterday I received news which is disturbing. The Secretary, Mr. Habibur Rahman of the Assam Lawyers' Association and the Deputy Secretary, Mr. S. P. Deka, have publicly said that lawyers have been assaulted and arrested while defending their clients at Sib-sagar, Assam. They have said that:

"We condemn the atrocities of the police and the civil authorities and the molestation on our noble profession. Please intervene and raise this problem somewhere".

May, I say, on behalf of the legal profession, that irrespective of the party to which the lawyers belong, if this kind of unprovoked assaults on the profession continue, the lawyers will rise above their party affiliations and will fight you. They will fight you to the finish and will prefer to perish rather than suffer this kind of indignity at the hands of your law enforcing agency. But let me warn you that the chances are that lawyers will not perish; the chances are that lawyers will survive and you will perish in the process if you continue with this kind of attacks on the lawyers.

What makes me still more regretful is what is happening every day. The purposes, the objectives and the techniques of the movement continue to be mis-represented even though time and again it has been declared that this is not a movement against Indian citizens at all, that no Indian citizen whether he comes from Bengal, Madras or any other corner of India shall be asked to leave Assam and his civil and political rights shall

never be denied. It has been time and again said that this is not a problem between majority community and minorities. The minorities have been artificially propped up and let me say this that on the side of the so-called Assam agitators are fighting a number of distinguished members of the minority community and they are fighting because they believe in the cause for which the rest of the people are fighting.

Sir, if this problem has proved intractable for the whole year and the ruling party has not been able to solve it, at least political wisdom required that the Opposition should have been taken into confidence. My learned friend from the other side just now said that let the Opposition parties come out with a solution and discuss with us. Sir, so far as my party is concerned, we announced the solution of the Assam problem many months ago. So far as the Prime Minister's willingness to discuss this is concerned, I am not letting out a secret, I wrote a letter to the Prime Minister that I would personally like to call on her and discuss the problem. The letter has not yet been replied to though six months have passed. Sir, in connection with another subject I wrote a letter and the only reply—some kind of reply you may say—I got is from her Private Secretary. So, I have come to the conclusion that the Prime Minister has no genuine intention of discussing this matter across the Table with the Leaders of Opposition and all that she wants to do is to keep blaming the Leaders of Opposition. (*Interruptions*).

15.27 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERGEE in the Chair].

Unfortunately, the trouble with the present Prime Minister and government is that she has got advisers like you who give her wrong advice and no wonder government remains in a

state of suspended animation. This government will go down in history as one cancelling every other in its incompetence and other vices which I do not want to name at the moment. (Interruptions).

Let me summarise your problem. Your arrogance alone matches your incompetence and this mixture of arrogance and incompetence has produced in you the dictatorial behaviour of which you are guilty.

Sir, I wish to deal with one last point which arises out of the statement which Sardar Zail Singh made the other day. He said on the Floor of the House that the agitators of Assam are talking of the national register of 1951 and this national register of 1951 has been rejected by the High Court of Assam. I would say this that the Minister was either ignorant or he was trying deliberately to throw dust in the eyes of the Members of this House. He was referring to the judgement which is judgement of 1970 and I thought he had made a new discovery which he is trying to flaunt across the floor of the House. Sir, in 1970 one gentleman by the name of Shri Banashah Sheikh went to the Gauhati High Court and he produced a certified copy of an entry in the national register to prove his birth in the State of Assam. But it was a certified copy not issued by a public officer but a certified copy issued by the district Secretary of Jamait-Ulma-Hind and the Gauhati High Court said, this made of proving entry is unknown to the law and we do not accept certified copies which are issued by the office of Jamait-Ulma-Hind. Those who want to enlighten themselves and know a little bit of truth and not be misled by the statements of Sardar Zail Singh may well read this judgement. And, Sir, what is more? The agitators do admit that this document which has been framed for the purpose of the Government under the Census Act can be used as evidence only for the prosecution

under Section 15 of the Act. But, Sir, what we are saying is that this is a fairly reliable document and let us, by compromise, by settlement, by consent across the table, use this document as evidence, *prima facie* evidence, of the existence of nationality or the non-existence of nationality. We have never said that this document is admissible under the Census Act to prove the claims which the agitators are making because the Census Act was not framed at a time when it was realised that the Government of 1980 will create this kind of a problem which will call for a solution after 30 years.

And, Sir, that brings me to my last submission, namely, we have been assured time and again on the floor of the House and outside that at least current infiltration has been stopped by rigorous measures adopted by the Government. I say that this is false. I say that this claim is another claim which is intended to mislead the people of this country. You talked of mechanised boats; you talked of armies; you talked of plugging all kinds of loopholes. But either it is a case of total incompetence that you are unable to do what you have been claiming that you are doing or it is again a case of deception upon the people of this country. I suggest and I demand that if there is some genuineness in preventing future infiltration and further current infiltration into this country, allow a delegation of patriotic Indian citizens, persons above parties, above party affiliation and commitments. Let them go to those areas and in particular and the border areas and they will find that they will be getting into areas where visible emblems of the sovereignty of Pakistan continue to exist upon territory of India. Go there and find out before you talk. Because, let me assure you that these persons whom you are characterising as agitators are not agitators but they are at least persons who have made you wake up from your sleep of Rip Van Winkle because even your Minis-



[Shri Ram Jethmalani]

ter said the other day that at least 300,000 persons have been identified who are foreigners and efforts are being made to throw them out. If these young agitators had not woken you up from your sleep you would not have come to know even the existence of those 300,000 infiltrators about whom your Home Minister has admitted. Therefore, it is no use flinging abuses at these persons. Treat them as patriots; sit with them across the table; I am sure that we will be able to hammer out a solution which will be consonant with the national good and which will be consonant with the law and the Constitution of India.

And, Sir, there is one stumbling block as far as I can see, and that is, this mysterious dateline of 1971. I know why 1971 is being talked about, but unfortunately, here again, you have sunk into the quagmire of your own lies because your Minister and your Prime Minister in particular have gone about denying the only fact which makes 1971 relevant. So long as you do not disclose to the people of this country and take them into confidence and tell them about your compact and about your understanding with the leaders of Bangladesh and what these were, 1971 will remain an enigmatic line; it will remain a line which has no rationale, no logic to support it. The people of this country are entitled to know the truth; Tell them the truth: let the opposition know the truth; and we shall cooperate with you. But, we shall cooperate with you only on two conditions: Those two conditions are: First, stop all this show of naked force in Assam. And Second, if you want the Opposition to cooperate with you as opposition then, we expect that the game will be played according to the rules that Parliamentary Government shall remain sacrosanct. I am glad that at least recently we had some kind of an assurance, half-hearted though it was from your Law

Minister, that there is no intention of tinkering with the Parliamentary form of Government. Tell us in resolute, unambiguous terms that there is no tinkering with the basic features of the Constitution, no intention to interfere with the freedom of dissent of political opponents and we shall cooperate with you. And tell us, and this is the second condition,—and make a firm declaration that the Government shall do nothing to tinker with the judges of this country, the respect, the integrity, and the independence of the judiciary shall be maintained,—fulfil these two conditions it is not asking for too much—and you will have the expertise, the talent and the experience of the opposition and you will be able to make use of it. But not until then should you expect the opposition to give you a helping hand.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): Sir, I just heard the Hon. Member, Prof. Ram Jethmalani's speech with respect and attention. I have carefully gone through the points that have been put forth by him and after listening to his entire speech, I did not find even one concrete suggestion as to how this problem could be solved. He went on making insinuation after insinuation against the Government, against the Prime Minister. He has said that the Prime Minister has no intention to talk to the Opposition leaders, while all of us know and he himself knows that the Prime Minister held a meeting with the Opposition on this subject and we know what we have read in the newspapers. I did not talk to the Prime Minister. I found even in that meeting no concrete suggestion was given by the Opposition leaders regarding the solution to the problem. Yesterday, I am told, the Home Minister had a discussion with the Opposition leaders and with the representatives of the Opposition parties.

AN HON. MEMBER: This morning...



**SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT:** Let me correct myself. The Home Minister had a meeting with the representatives of the Opposition parties and even in spite of that, Prof. Ram Jethmalani is going on saying that the Government is not prepared to meet the Opposition leaders in this matter.

**SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:** I am not a professor.

**SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT:** I know that. But I wanted to use the expression. Let me say that you are a clever and capable lawyer. Well, you can argue on a point when you have no point whatsoever. The so-called problem of foreigners in Assam is a problem which is a creation of history. Now, the point is that it is a very complex problem, a complicated problem which has been created by history. I am giving my opinion. Right when this country was partitioned, that is, with the separation of East Pakistan—certainly I did not want the partition at all, but East Pakistan was created separately from West Pakistan—it was considered rather worse. That was the impression for various reasons. Now, this problem was created, given by history. The problem has to be solved with goodwill and understanding and from practical considerations. Now, you are going on blaming the Government. The Government has shown extreme patience, extreme tolerance, extreme understanding. I was thinking that perhaps Shri Ram Jethmalani might come forward and say “well, we have to think of the nation as a whole”. This is in the national interest. But I do not hear him saying so or anybody else on that side. No one is prepared to say that. No one. I wonder. Where are your national interests? Is it in your heart? In the present oil blockade we have been losing so much and we do not get oil even from the world market and you don't even say ‘you please don't do oil blockade’. Are you serious about the solution to the Assam problem? No You don't want that the Assam problem should be solved. You don't want to stop the blockade of oil supply. You

wish to fish in troubled water; you want to pour oil on troubled waters. That is the Opposition part's effort, the B.J.P. to which the Hon. Member belongs. He said that we support the agitation, whatever agitation takes place, you support it. You say that the agitation is only against the foreigners. Were not Bengalis killed were not Bengali Hindus killed. were not the people from Orissa killed, were not people from Bihar harassed? You don't say a word about it. You don't speak a word against it. You have not said it today. This movement on the foreigners issue became a movement against all other Indian citizens who are living in that State.

Now, the whole economic life of Assam has been paralysed and you don't even talk of shortage of essential commodities, that has complicated the situation. Essential commodities will not be allowed to go there and anti-Indian propaganda is carried on there. What happened as a consequence in Tripura? What happened as a consequence in West Bengal? What happened elsewhere in the country? And you go on saying “Well, we support the agitation”. Assam is not an isolated incident.

You are not interested in political stability in the country. I find today that the Lok Dal and other parties are starting an agitation asking for more sugar-cane prices for the farmer. Well and good, we also want to give more. We want to know, the Lok Dal or the Janata Party, what price increase did you do? We did much more than you did during your times. You want to open fronts, in Gujarat one, in Maharashtra one and now one in U.P. and one in Bihar. Various kinds of agitations are being built up in this country with what purpose, and you cannot sympathise with the people. You stop trains, you delay trains. Some very responsible persons, well, they are supporting this agitation. My friend says they are for that agitation. I am challenging him to say that he gave any concrete suggestion for resolution of the Assam issue. A number of de-

[Shri H. K. L. Bhagat]

mands of the Assam students have been accepted. The attitude of many was very reasonable.

It was decided to give identity slips to the voters so that aspect is not exploited. A number of other demands, seven to eight demands of the Assam agitators, of the Assam students, were accepted and my friend says that nothing has been done, the Government has not done anything.

The question of minorities is there. You think the minorities do not exist there. Do you think the minorities have a viewpoint. I know the party which Shri Ram Jethmalani represents. I know that this Party has no love for minorities. It was an anti-minorities party, it was an anti-poor people Party. I can understand that the problem of minorities in Assam and elsewhere does not exist for these people. People belonging to all sections of the people are important and their viewpoint is to be considered. I think the Government will fail in its duty if it does not consider the viewpoint of minorities.

Therefore, now, we are talking of the National Register. Now, where does the National Register exist? To what extent does it exist? Has it been kept? Has it been destroyed? How much of it is taken as a piece of evidence and so on and so forth? And then, what is the number of people involved, what are the practical considerations which weighed with them? All those are questions which require very careful, calm, dispassionate consideration. But what are we doing? We are trying to pour oil on troubled waters.

My own feeling is that the Government of India has been reasonable, it has been moderate, it has been sensible, it has been patient, it has not exercised use of force, it has avoided using force and it has tried to do all that. Therefore, my own feeling is that Assam is a test for the whole of India. I appeal to the students and the

Jana Sangram Parishad, if they love India, if they like India, at least let them lift the blockade and say "Well, we will do that." Let the Opposition say that. Let them make an appeal to them and ask them to lift it. I am hopefully asking them to do it. They will not do it. They want to please the agitators. They do not want the interests of India which is supreme. That is the unfortunate part that we have political motives and political considerations. India was united. It was divided by and large by partition. But India was politically united. Even this NEFA was united by our Party, by particularly by Mrs. Gandhi and this whole (or a quicker) process of disintegration, destabilisation, started more quickly during the Janata and Lok Dal regime and unfortunately you are trying to think in the worst way. You are trying to create more difficulties.

In the present context, I would appeal to all my friends in the Opposition not to think of their narrow, selfish interests. Assam is a part and parcel of India as any other part and we all have the interests and welfare of Assam people at heart and the whole question is to see in the national context and we shall not do anything which complicates the matter. Government is solving this problem very well and I hope that the problem will be solved.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi). Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I support the budget for Assam presented by the hon. Finance Minister. But I have my own doubt whether this amount which has been allocated for Assam would be utilized properly in view of the agitation still continuing there.

Taking advantage of the presentation of budget, the entire House is discussing about the situation in Assam. Many constitutional points were also raised. Even outside the purview of the Bill, some points have been raised by the hon. members. I

want to confine myself to the points relating to Assam only. DMK is a regional party and the regional party can very well understand the feelings of other regions. But that does not mean that the national parties do not understand the feeling of a particular region. The reasons for the prolonged agitation are very well known. All parties met together and they issued a statement separately. Government, in its part, was good enough to invite all the political leaders many times including the leaders from Assam and discussed this issue in order to solve it as early as possible. The student community which has got some grievances in Assam was also invited to Delhi. Our Home Minister had a discussion with them to resolve this issue. But, unfortunately all these talks across the table have not produced any tangible result. Ultimately, as an executive, the government has to take stubborn measures. There are two thoughts on this issue. One is whether the entire agitation should be put down with force or it could be solved through negotiations. I am thankful to the government for having taken proper steps in the direction of negotiations. At the same time, we should not forget the backwardness and the feelings of the people of Assam. They have said, their culture, their civilization should be identified and they should not be over-powered by others. This was their demand.

The influx in Assam is also increasing day by day. In 1967 it was 34 per cent; in 1971 it was 35 per cent whereas the national average is 24.5 per cent. In some districts, the rate of increase has been recorded between 42 and 63 per cent. At the same time, I would like to emphasise that this question of influx should be studied properly or handled properly by the government because this will be the major question. I do not know what would be the demand of the other political parties in India. As far as my Party is concerned, whether the influx took place right from 1934 or 1960 whatever may be the year, it is up to the Government.

Government should take this executive decision to decide about the dates, cut-off dates, either 1961 or 1971. Some of the legislators from Assam have already come out with an open statement stating between 1961 and 1971 any year will be acceptable to some of the political parties and the legislature in Assam. But in this context, in the present context things have turned in a very bad shape, especially the new questions raised by the people from Assam. Sir, I have already stated in the beginning of my speech students from Assam came to Madras, met our DMK Students Wing. They wanted the support of DMK Student's Wing for the agitation in Assam. The Student's Wing of DMK discussed this and we told them accordingly. Our Students' Wing also informed the students Wing in Assam stating that DMK will not subscribe to this type of agitation, namely, Assamese—Non-Assamese. On the contrary we condemned the agitation. This is our stand.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Good, good.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: But at the same time of on the economic points, or that it is a backward area, or any religion or language of any minorities and that if the point is raised either inside the Parliament or outside Parliament, DMK might support them. Therefore, we told them that the agitation should be stopped immediately. This happened some six months ago.

Whatever transpired between our students and the Assamese students was taken note of by the Assam students and they were convinced. I do not know how the Member from Assam say that the students there are very stubborn stating that "all the resources, all the products being produced in Assam should belong to Assam only it should not be utilised by others and the Non-Assamese." This type of slogan is

[Shri C. T. Dhandapani]

harmful to this country. This idea of having their own property their own products will certainly lead to disintegration of this country. Therefore I will condemn this attitude of the agitators. Their agitation certainly will not lead to the proper and amicable solutions in Assam. Secondly, Sir, it has been stated by our friend here, they have stated the agitation went into the hands of extremists. But another argument is being voiced here "the Army deployed there should be withdrawn". I can't understand the logic in it. What logic is this? The agitation is not in the hands of the students or other Assamese, it is in the hands of the extremists. The Government is trying to put down the extremists not the Assam people; on the one hand they say the agitation went into the hands of extremists on the other hand they want to withdraw the army. What does it mean? This already shows that they want to give the reigns of Assam into the hands of extremists.

That is their objective. I differ with them. Particularly about popular government, there is an impression that a popular government should be installed in Assam. I strongly welcome this idea, whichever party or whoever may be the Chief Minister, one popular government should be unstalked there. Sitting in Delhi we cannot do anything. Local men—elected persons, elected MLAs should look into the matter. They are the proper persons to solve the problem there and to answer the public. By saying this I welcome and support the budget, Sir.

**श्री कमल नाथ झा (सहरमा) :** असम के सवाल पर हमारे विद्वान सदस्यों ने जो विचार व्यक्त किए हैं और विपक्ष के कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने जो गहरी चिन्ता व्यक्त की है, वह बहुत उचित है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारत की सभ्यता को दस हजार वर्ष की सभ्यता माना जाए या पाँच हजार वर्ष की सभ्यता माना जाए या तीन हजार वर्ष की सभ्यता माना जाए

तो जितनी हमारी सांस्कृतिक उपलब्धियाँ रही हैं उन सभी के ऊपर आज एक गम्भीर खतरा भारत के पूर्वांचल में उदय हुआ है।

हमारी संस्कृति का आधार क्या है। आर्यों, द्रविड़ों और गिरिजनों इन तीनों के समन्वय से भारत की महान संस्कृति का निर्माण हुआ है। इसका संगम और इसका मिलन इन तीनों की संस्कृति से हुआ है। हमारे देश में जो उस समय धर्म का महत्व था वह आज राजनीति का महत्व है। सब से बड़ा तीर्थ स्थान प्रयाग माना गया है। वह इसलिए कि वह संगम था गंगा यमुना और सरस्वती का। यह एक प्रतीक है, एक सिम्बल है कि संगम से ही यह देश बन सकता है।

आज असम में जो कुछ हो रहा है वह संगम नहीं है विघटन है और तीन हजार वर्ष की सांस्कृतिक उपलब्धियों को नकारने की एक कोशिश है। हमारे पूर्वज राम ने अयोध्या से लंका तक देश में मिलाया। हमारे पूर्वज कृष्ण ने द्वारिका से मणिपुर तक को एक किया। महान् पूर्वज अशोक ने इस देश में दबे हुए लोगों को उठा कर इस देश को एक महान देश बनाया। मुस्लिम राजत्व काल में भी अकबर दी ग्रेट ने हिन्दू और मुसलमानों को एक जगह खड़ा किया। आजादी की लड़ाई में राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी, स्वर्गीय जवाहरलाल नेहरू, सरदार पटेल और दूसरे महान नेताओं ने हिन्दुस्तान में संगम की राजनीति चलाई। यही तीन हजार वर्ष की हमारी संस्कृति है, सभ्यता है। श्री जेटमलानी जी को मैं क्या कहूँ? वह अभी बोल रहे थे लेकिन चले गए हैं। उनको यहां बैठ कर दूसरों की बात को भी सुनना चाहिए था। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि असम में विदेशियों का तो बहाना है, वास्तव में वहां सुनियोजित ढंग से षड़यंत्र रच कर असम के बाहर के लोगों को असम



से निकालने की चाल है। बिहार के लाखों आदमी वहां काम करते हैं। आज वे सब जान बचा कर भाग रहे हैं। बंगला भाषा भाषी लोग भाग रहे हैं, पंजाबी, उड़िया बोलने वाले भाग रहे हैं। वहां उनका कहना है कि असम में असम के बाहर के रहने वालों को रहने नहीं देंगे, काम नहीं करने देंगे, व्यापार नहीं करने देंगे, रोजगार करने नहीं देंगे। यह तीन हजार वर्ष की भारत की संस्कृति को तोड़ने का षडयंत्र नहीं तो क्या है ?

हमने आजादी हासिल की और यहां बैठ कर पवित्र संबिधान बनाया। हम ने पार्लियामेंटरी डेमोक्रेसी की स्थापना की है पार्लियामेंटरी डेमोक्रेसी क्या है ? नेजिस्लेचर, एग्जिक्टिव और ज्यूडिशरी से ही तो पार्लियामेंटरी डेमोक्रेसी बनती है। यह आन्दोलन जनता पार्टी की वजह से पैदा हुआ है। जनता पार्टी ने जनतंत्र की हत्या की और लोक सभा के चुनाव होने नहीं दिए। डेमोक्रेटिक मूवमेंट है या पीपल्स मूवमेंट है जो असम की जनता के प्रतिनिधियों को इस सर्वोच्च संसद् में आने से रोके यह कौन सी डेमोक्रेसी है।

कल नागपुर में वाजपेयी जी ने कहा कि असम में पीपल्स रिप्रेजेंटेटिव गवर्नमेंट नहीं बननी चाहिए और असम के आन्दोलनकारी असम की असेम्बली के सदस्यों से जबरदस्ती इस्तीफा दिलायें, संसद् में, विधान सभा में, असम की जनता का प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं बोले, बोले तो षडयंत्रकारी बोले या षडयंत्रकारी का हुक्का बोले। आज विधायिका समाप्त है, असम की जनता संसद् में नहीं और असेम्बली में नहीं।

हम बदल सकते हैं, कार्यपालिका नहीं बदल सकती। अनुशासन और प्रशासन यह दो कार्यपालिका की धुरी है। असम में पार्लियामेंटरी डेमोक्रेसी की कार्यपालिका को छिन्न-भिन्न कर दिया। जिसको आज

प्रशासन चलाना चाहिए, जिसको असम में अनुशासन रखने के लिए होना चाहिए वह अनुशासनहीन है और प्रशासन के बदले अराजकता फैला रहा है। बोलिये, क्या यह पीपल्स मूवमेंट कर सकता है। न्यायपालिका के बारे में कहना नहीं चाहता।

The less we speak the better it is.

हमारी आजादी की जो उपलब्धि है, एन्टायर डेमोक्रेसी स्टैंड्स सस्पेंडेड। हमारी 3 हजार वर्ष की संस्कृति और जो उपलब्धि है, वह आज खतरे में है।

हम बिहार के रहने वाले हैं। जेठमलानी जी और दूसरे लोगों ने गरीब की दुहाई दी। बिहार सबसे गरीब सूबा है लेकिन 80 परसेंट लोहा और कोयला हम हिन्दुस्तान को बिहार से सप्लाई करते हैं। आज हमारे यहां असम के आन्दोलन की बाढ़ आवे तो जो जेठमलानी जी चाहते हैं, प्रोटिस्ट चाहते हैं, विदेश के एजेंट जो चाहते हैं तो वह देश कहां रहेगा, इसका आर्थिक विकास कहां रहेगा।

आपने चेतावनी दी है कि, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जब हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने बहुत निवेदन किया, बहुत आग्रह किया, समझौता किया लेकिन हालत क्या हो गयी? रामायण की उस कहानी की तरह जब राम ने समुद्र के किनारे हाथ जोड़े और कहा कि समुद्र, देखो सीता को चुराकर रावण ले गया है, रास्ता रोको तो समुद्र ने सोचा कि मैं राम से भी बड़ा हो गया क्योंकि राम ने हमारे सामने हाथ जोड़ा है। तो जब जैलसिंह जी ने निवेदन किया तो असम के इन लोगों ने समझा कि हम दिल्ली से बड़े हो गये। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूं —

विनय न माने जलधि

जड गये तीन दिा बीत

बोले राम सकोप तब,

बिन् भय होत न प्रीति



इस लिए आज मजबूती से असम की समस्या को हल करना है, क्योंकि आज असम का सवाल ही नहीं, सारे देश की अखंडता का सवाल है, विकास का सवाल है, डेमोक्रेसी के सर्वाइवल का सवाल है। इस लिए मजबूती से भारत सरकार को पहल करनी चाहिए।

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Mavelikara):

Sir, I rise to oppose the Assam Budget. Much has been walked about Assam. I say that this Government has no moral right to introduce a budget for the State of Assam. In simple terms, this Government has failed completely to solve the problem of Assam. What is the simple problem in Assam? There is some problem of law and order. There is an agitation in Assam. What is the force behind the agitation, what is the demand of the agitators,—all these are very clear to everyone in the country.

The Government led by Mrs Indira Gandhi is ruling this country for the last ten months, and that Government could not even touch this problem. The problem remains where it was when this Government assumed power. The hon. Home Minister explained here in detail on many occasions the steps he was going to take to solve the problem. I would say that if the Congress(I) Members make an impartial examination, they will come to the conclusion that virtually there is no Government in Assam. No Government can afford to develop or allow such a situation to exist for such a long time.

What is the loss to the Exchequer due to the agitation? It was stated to be Rs. 600 crores from oil alone. Somebody else was saying that it is Rs. 900 crores. At this juncture, when this country is passing through an oil crisis, can we afford such a loss? What has been done to solve this? They say that negotiations are going on. It is the incapability and inability of the Government which has brought about this situation. A Government which cannot bring a solution to this

problem, a Government not able to maintain law and order in a State, a Government not able to protect the minorities in the States, a Government not able to accede to the reasonable demands of the agitators and bring about a solution, such a Government has no moral right to bring forward this budget. Of course, legally it is competent to do so and that is why it has brought it. But I am talking here of the moral right.

I was listening to the speeches of some of the Congress (I) Members and they were finding fault with the Opposition . . . . . (Interruptions) We will assume power and we will solve the problem. If you want us to solve the problem, you resign. (Interruptions) I am saying, you resign. I repeat, the Assam issue has arisen because of the incapability of the Congress(I) Government. Let the Congress(I) Government resign and let there be elections . . . . (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow him to put forward his own point of view.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Because this Government has failed to solve even such a simple problem in this country, it should resign. Let there be elections on the Assam issue. How can you find fault with the opposition when it is your responsibility to solve.

The hon. Member there was requesting the BJP Member to declare that his party would not support the oil blockade. Is it not shameful on the part of the Treasury Benches to do so? It is your duty to solve the problem. There is no point in making such a request. It is only exposing the inability of the Government, (Interruptions) I am not supporting the oil blockade. You have misunderstood me. What I mean to say is only this, that it is the duty of the Government to take strong action if the oil blockade is to be removed. You must solve the problem one way

or, the other because the country is incurring a loss to the tune of Rs. 1000 crores.

The minorities are feeling that their life is in danger and the majority are feeling utterly neglected. You should solve the problem. That is all that I am saying. It is your duty. As the opposition, it is our duty to raise the problem, and not to solve it. You bring reasonable proposals, and we will co-operate with you. It is the duty of the Government to co-operate with us also, but you are not even allowing me to speak. What is your co-operation?

After ten months, the hon. Home Minister has come to this House with a solution. What is the solution? The solution is a Congress (I) Government in Assam—as if now in Assam the Congress (I) is not ruling. Now also they are ruling. So, that is no solution. Taking this agitation as a pretext, they are going to form the Government, but I say that will not solve the problem.

Are you prepared to go into the real cause of agitation? It is not only the foreigners issue. The real problem is that the people of Assam have a feeling of being totally neglected, that Assam is not being developed. We are actually following a policy by which some regions are being better developed, getting better allocation, while others are totally neglected. It is not only the people of Assam, but the people of all the seven States in the entire northeast have the same feeling of being completely neglected. This is a challenge to national integration. Do you think that this feeling is only in the northeast? It is also in some other States definitely in Kerala also. Not only is Kerala, but in other States also there is a feeling that the Centre is neglecting them. There is not even a Minister from Kerala in the Cabinet. You are not giving us even a Minister, that is another neglect.

There are so many neglects. (Interruptions). Shri Stephen is a national figure.

MR CHAIRMAN: Please restrict yourself to the points that you want to make.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Do not recognise Mr. Stephen to be a man from Kerala.

PROF. P. J. KURRIEN: You have your own judgment.

Regional imbalance is the problem. Assam poses the problem that our planning should be remodelled. We are concentrating industries and development in cities. We are concentrating on urbanisation. We are neglecting villages. Throughout India village and villagers are being neglected. Our planning is urban centralised. Our research is urban centralised. You never bother to make research or to study how bullock cart is to be improved. Bullock cart is being used by thousands and thousands of villagers. You are simply bothered to change white T.V. to coloured T.V. You are totally neglecting the villagers. In our country city dwellers are getting more priority. There is imbalance between the city and the village. There is regional imbalance between State and State. It is the real disease in Assam. I request the Government and the hon. Finance Minister who is here to examine this question. When the Budget is formulated, when the Plan allocations are made, the most important thing to be done is that equal allocation should be made to all the States. This attitude should be shown at least to the States which are having low *per capita* income, which have already been neglected, especially the North Eastern States so that those people may feel that they are a part of this country. They should be brought to the mainstream of this country. That is the solution to the problem of Assam. If you do not solve the problem in this way then

this issue will spread to other States and will definitely pose a challenge to the national integration of the country.

On these grounds, I oppose the Budget.

**SHRI ZAINUL BASHER** (Ghazi-pur): It is very unfortunate that the problem of Assam still exists. We have been discussing this for about a year. Though the problem of Assam is not a creation of this Government, my friend Shri Kurien was abusing us. The fact is when the Assam situation took a worse turn, his own party leader Shri Chavan was the Home Minister. If a good start could have been taken at that time, I hope this problem could have been solved then and there. Our Government, unfortunately, inherited that problem. Though the problem has not been solved, there are some silver linings. When we inherited the problem, the agitation was at its peak. The minorities were harassed. Their homes were looted and thousands of people, feeling insecure, were crossing the border of Assam and were coming to West Bengal. There was no security for the linguistic as well as religious minorities there. I am thankful to the Government and congratulate the Home Minister for making the efforts and now at least a feeling of security has returned to the minorities in Assam. But the agitation still continues.

The Government has no doubt taken a correct position that the Assam situation should be solved across the table. The negotiations were held with the representatives of the agitators. They came to Delhi and negotiations were held with them. But they were not successful. I am sorry for that and, I think, the whole country is sorry for that. In the meantime, what the country is losing everybody knows.

The flow of oil has been blocked; the timber merchants and labourers are suffering. The people of Assam, the people of Meghalaya, the people of all the north-eastern States are suffering because of non-availability of essential

commodities. The things are not coming from Assam to other parts of the country and the things are not going to Assam from other parts of the country. That is the tragedy and the situation is really very serious. We are suffering the losses to the tune of Rs. 900 crores, as has been told.

On the oil front alone. The other losses have not been calculated. The situation is really very serious and as my hon. friend, Shri Santosh Mohan Dev, has said, "thus far and no further" attitude should be adopted. I urge upon the Government that while they should always keep the doors open for negotiations—if they are coming to negotiate, they are most welcome—but if they are not hearing the word of reason, then suitable methods should be adopted to solve the problem of Assam. That is a must.

I would like to draw the attention of the august House to the fact that the Government employees in Assam are the main source of agitation. The agitation is sustaining there because of the active cooperation of the Government employees in Assam. They are on strike. They are agitating; they are on a violent path; they are supporting the underground agitators. They are doing all sorts of things. I fail to understand why the Government cannot control its own employees. What about agitators? I cannot say anything about the agitators. But the Government employees who are actively supporting the agitation and the agitation itself sustains on their support—are freely roaming about and no action is being taken against them. I am of the firm opinion that if the Government employees are controlled, the agitation will fail within three days. It cannot last long. The Government employees are supporting the agitation. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to take strong measures at least to control Government employees there.

The last thing that I would like to say is that the Assam problem has to be solved. If this not solved, this

problem has a potential for the separation of this country. What has happened in Orissa? The people of Orissa have taken a stand against the people from the other States, Rajasthan, Haryana and other parts of the country. Tomorrow the people of Kerala may take the same stand; the people of Tamilnadu may take the same stand. But this country is not theirs. The country as a whole belongs to the Indians. Therefore, whichever State they may come from and whatever religion they may follow, this is India and they belong to this country. that is, India.

So, through you, I support the budget and urge upon the Government to take strong measures to remedy the situation.

**श्रीमती प्रमिला इण्डवते** (२३ बई २२२ मध्य) : सभापति महोदय, असम का जो बजट यहां पेश किया गया है, उस पर मैं अपने कुछ विचार सदन के सामने रखना चाहती हूं। आज दुःख इस बात का है कि असम के जो 12 सदस्य इस सदन में चुन कर आ सकते थे, वे नहीं आ सके हैं और उनके सामने इस बजट की बातें होनी चाहिए थीं जो की नहीं हो रही हैं।

असम में विरोधी दल के लोगों ने कहा कि हम वहां सरकार बनाने को तैयार हैं लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उन्हें वह सरकार नहीं बनाने दी। यदि वह सरकार वहां हो जाती तो यह बजट असम का इस सदन के सामने लाने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ती। इस लिए आज हम सभी लोग इस असम के बजट पर बहस कर रहे हैं।

सभापति महोदय, असम का सवाल देश को बहुत खतरे में डालने वाला सवाल है। अगर उस सवाल का जल्दी से जल्दी हल सरकार नहीं निकालेगी तो उससे हमारा देश खतरे में पड़ जाने वाला है। कांग्रेस आई की सरकार अभी तक वहां के लोगों

के साथ कंफेंशन का मार्ग अपना रही है। वह उनके साथ बातचीत सही ढंग से नहीं कर रही है। वह तो वहां अपनी सरकार बनाने की ही सोच रही है। अभी 17 तारीख को यहां गृह मंत्री ने कहा कि वहां 12 दिसम्बर को पापुलर गवर्नमेंट बनने वाली है। अब यह पापुलेरिटी कहां से आने वाली है? क्या इसका टेस्ट प्रधान मंत्री जी के या गृह मंत्री जी के कमरे में होगा? यह टेस्ट फिस आधार पर होगा इसका जवाब हमें दिया जाना चाहिए। विरोधी दल के लोग कह रहे थे कि हम वहां सरकार बनाने को तैयार हैं लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार वहां सरकार बनाने देने को तैयार नहीं है। मैं कहती हूं कि विरोधी दल के लोगों को भी वहां सरकार बनाने की इजाजत मिलनी चाहिए क्योंकि वे भी तैयार हैं।

सुना है कि श्री अनवर तैमूर को चीफ मिनिस्टर बनाने की प्रधान मंत्री जी ने मंजूरी दे दी है। क्या यह बात बिल्कुल सही है यह तो मैं नहीं कह सकती क्योंकि मैंने यह अखबारों में पढ़ा है। प्रधान मंत्री जी के मन की बात को तो कोई नहीं समझ सकता है कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर भी नहीं जानते कि उन के मन में क्या है। जिन मिनिस्टरों को वे नियुक्त करना चाहती हैं वे तक नहीं जानते कि उनके बारे में क्या हो रहा है। यह बात अखबार में आयी है कि अनवर तैमूर को मुख्य मंत्री प्रधान मंत्री बनाना चाहती हैं। इस के लिए उन्होंने मंजूरी भी दे दी बतायी जाती है।

ये अनवर तैमूर अपनी लड़की की शादी करने वाले हैं। लेकिन असम में एजीटेशन की वजह से ये वहां शादी नहीं कर रहे हैं। शादी कोई इन्टर स्टेट मैरिज नहीं है और नहीं इन्टर रिलिजस मैरिज है। लेकिन वे असम में एजीटेशन



की वजह से शादी नहीं कर सके । जो व्यक्ति असम में अपनी लड़की की शादी नहीं कर सका वह वहां वह काम कैसे करेगा ? यह बात सोचने वाली है ।

मैं खुद असम हो कर आयी हूं । मेरे साथ राज्य सभा के सदस्य और कुछ और लोग भी थे । जो कि कुल मिला कर हम चार लोग थे । हमारी स्टुडेंट्स यूनियन के लोगों से बातचीत हुई । उनका कहना था कि कल को भारत को बचाने के लिए आज असम को बचाइये । आज वे लोग जो वहां एजिटेशन कर रहे हैं वे भारत को ही बचाने के लिए सोच रहे हैं, इसी के लिए वे खड़े रहे हैं । लेकिन सरकार का उनके साथ कंफ्रंटेशन चल रहा है जिससे यह सवाल बराबर जटिल होता जा रहा है ।

असम एक बैकवर्ड स्टेट है । इसके रिसोर्सिज रिच है लेकिन वहां की जनता गरीब है । हमारे देश से जो 550 करोड़ रुपये की चाय का निर्यात होता है उसमें से 55 परसेंट असम की चाय निर्यात की जाती है जिससे कि हम फारन एक्सचेंज कमाते हैं । इसके अलावा सरचार्ज, एक्साइज ड्यूटी अलग हैं जोकि केन्द्रीय सरकार को मिलती हैं । उनको भी चाय पर पैसा मिलना चाहिए । जनता पार्टी के जमाने में वहां पर फर्टिलाइजर, एग्रीकल्चरल आउटपुट्स और चाय के बारे में सगर्सीडी दी गयी थी । वह जो कम करके देना था, दे दिया, लेकिन इंदिरा कांग्रेस के आने के बाद वह भी खत्म हो गया । इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि वहां पर चाय के लिए जो सुविधाएं देनी चाहिए वह दी जायें, क्योंकि वहां के विकास के लिए वे जरूरी हैं ।

आज वहां पर ब्लाकेड शुरू हो गया है । पिछले 27 सितम्बर को वहां ब्लैकेट शुरू हुआ तब 85 थाउजेंट किलो लीटर उसमें से आयल आ रहा था लेकिन आसाम स्टूडेंट्स यूनियन के लोग आइल इंडिया से बातचीत करते समय हमारे एडवाइजर की इडवाइज पर वहां पर आरमी एंप्लाय कर दी, उसकी वजह से सारे एंप्लाईज स्ट्राइक पर चले गये । कल से इंडेफिनेट नान कोआपरेशन शुरू हो गया ।

वहां पर जो एडवाइजर जाते हैं, उनके बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहती हूं । वहां से एडवाइजर जब रिपोर्ट भेजते हैं, उन्हीं के ऊपर सरकार की नीति निर्धारित होती है वे किस प्रकार की एडवाइज करते हैं । पिछले साल जब मैं वहां गई थी तब मैंने\*\* पूछा कि यह आंदोलन किस प्रकार से चल रहा है, इतनी महिलायें हिस्सा ले रहीं हैं, आप मेरे इस सवाल को ध्यान से सुनिये, उस समय\*\*\* कहा कि इसमें महिलाएं इतनी तादाद में आती हैं, क्योंकि 8 महीने में असम में 600 से 700 एवार्शन कैसेज लड़कियों के हो गये, इस में आने की वजह से, इसलिए अब मातायें इसमें शामिल हो रही हैं । जब आजादी की जंग चल रही थी, तब ही आजादी का विरोध करने वाले भी इसी प्रकार के इल्जाम लगाया करते थे — इसी प्रकार आज \*\*\* कह रहे हैं ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Sir, the hon. Member is making allegations against a person who is not here to defend himself...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think, she referred to what he said.



SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: He is not here to defend himself. He has, time and again, contradicted this. This sort of insinuation cannot be allowed to go on record.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Pramila Dandavate, I think, you should not refer to him. You refer to the subject but without naming the person.

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते : ठीक है, मैं उनका नाम नहीं लेती हूँ, एडवाइजर ने ऐसा कहा और उसके कहने पर जब जोज हुई तो सब गलत साबित हुआ।

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: The word\*\* should be expunged.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall look into it.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: That gentleman is not here. She is making certain allegations against him. It is not proper. He will not be able to defend himself. Please look into the records....

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have said that we shall look into the record. I have also requested the hon. Member not to refer to any member who is not here.

I would now request Mrs. Pramila Dandavate to conclude now. Her time is over.

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते : आफिसल डेलीगेशन यहां से एक पार्टी की ओर से जाता है, उसके साथ वहां के गवर्नर के एडवाइजर की बातचीत हुई, उसके ऊपर बहुत बड़ा संघर्ष शुरू हो गया। मेरा कहना है कि जो एडवाइजर वहां जाते हैं, उन्हें प्रदेश के लिए ठीक तरह से रिपोर्ट देनी चाहिए, सलाह देनी चाहिए।

आगे चल कर मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि यदि वहां के प्रतिनिधि नहीं आ सकते, अगर सरकार चुनाव लेना नहीं चाहती

तो यह तो किया जा सकता है कि कांस्टीट्यूशन में अमेंडमेंट करके पिछले समय के जो चुने हुए मੈम्बर्स हैं उनको अगर यहां पर भेज दिया जाय तो जब तक चुनाव नहीं होते तब तक असम के प्रतिनिधि असम के बारे में यहां सोच सकते हैं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि 12 तारीख को वहां पर राष्ट्रपति शासन समाप्त हो जायेगा इसलिए अब जो इंदिरा कांग्रेस की सरकार वहां पर बनाने की जबरदस्त कोशिश चल रही है उसके खिलाफ हम इस आवाज को यहां पर उठावेंगे।

इस बजट से असम का कुछ भला होने वाला नहीं है। उनके प्रतिनिधियों को ही बजट बनाना चाहिए और विधान सभा में रखना चाहिए।

खत्म करने से पहले मैं आखिरी बात यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि वहां पर जो संघर्ष करने वाले लोग हैं उनका कहना है कि निगोसिएशन के लिए आप वहां आइये, वे बातचीत के लिए तैयार हैं। मेरी सरकार से प्रार्थना है कि कन्फ्रेंटेशन का रास्ता छोड़कर निगोसियेशन के जरिये इसका हल निकालें। मेरे विचार से किसी पार्टी की प्रतिष्ठा देश से ज्यादा नहीं है। सरकार को चाहिए कि विरोधी दल के साथ और जो समाज के ऐसे लोग हैं जो असम के सवाल के बारे में बहुत गहराई से सोचते हैं, ऐसे लोगों को बुलाकर एक राउंड टेबल कांफ्रेंस करके जल्दी से जल्दी इसका हल निकालने की कोशिश करें।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : यह जो बजट है इस पर जवाब होम मिनिस्टर को देना चाहिए। वित्त मंत्री जी के लिए जवाब देने का कोई विषय यहां उठाया

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

नहीं गया है। 17 नवम्बर को जो डिशकशन हुआ था उसी तरह का आज हो रहा है। इस वास्ते वित्त मंत्री को आंकड़े पेश करने की जरूरत नहीं है। बजट की आलोचना किसी भी तरह की नहीं हो रही है। बजट अच्छा उन्होंने पेश किया। 74 करोड़ पावर आउटले में अधिक लगाया है। 1400 गांव इलैक्ट्रीफाई करने का प्रस्ताव है। चालीस करोड़ स्पेशल ग्रांट आप दे रहे हैं। रेलें आप बिछा रहे हैं। एस टी डी का काम कर रहे हैं। बारह करोड़ पहाड़ी क्षेत्र में लगा रहे हैं। इन सब बातों का जिक्र यहां नहीं किया गया है। वही डिशकशन आज भी हो रहा है जो हम पहले करते रहे हैं।

बार बार मैं यह कह चुका हूं कि तलवार या बंदूक से सिर्फ सिर को दबाया जा सकता है, मन की पीड़ा को दबाया नहीं जा सकता है। असम के लोगों की समस्या के निराकरण के लिए सरकारी दरवाजे आज भी खुले हुए हैं। हम थे कि उधर से बोलने वाला कोई तो वक्ता एक आध ऐसा सुझाव देता जो कि मान्य होता। कौन सा सुझाव उनकी तरफ से दिया गया है जिस को हमने माना नहीं है। हम तो यही चाहते हैं कि असम की समस्या का निराकरण जल्दी हो। वहां साठ लाख लोग ज्यादा आ गये हैं। मतदाता सूचियों में चौदह लाख के नाम भी लिख दिए गए हैं। जब लिखे गये थे तब किसी ने उन पर आबर्जेशन नहीं किया था। अब रजिस्टर देखने का सवाल नहीं है। सवाल इम्लीगेशन एक्ट, सिटिजनशिप एक्ट, कांस्टीट्यूशन बगैरह को देखने का है। यह सब देख कर ही विदेशियों के साबल को हल किया जा सकता है।

वित्त मंत्री ने एक बात कही है। वहां पर नौ हजार विद्यार्थी हर साल

निकलते हैं, पढ़े लिखे लोग विश्वविद्यालयों से बाहर निकलते हैं। एजुकेटिड अन-एम्प्लाइड के वास्ते उन्होंने एक करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की है। यह राशि बहुत कम है। इसको बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए।

वहां लोगों का कहना है कि तेल, प्लाईवुड, चाय जो वहां से बाहर जाती है उसके अन्दर कुछ उनका भी हिस्सा होना चाहिए।

इससे असम के विकास की गति तीव्र हो सकती है। गति को रोकने वाले कौन हैं? एक माननीय सदस्या ने कहा और मुझे सुन कर दुख हुआ है कि असम वाले कहते हैं कि असम पहले, भारत बाद में। ये वे शक्तियां हैं जो भारत को खंड खंड करना चाहती हैं। पहले भारत और बाद में असम, यह दृष्टिकोण हम सबका होना चाहिए। भारत रहेगा तो असम भी रहेगा, दूसरे प्रान्त भी रहेंगे। इस वास्ते यह साबल बड़ा नहीं करना चाहिए कि असम पहले और भारत पीछे। हिन्दुस्तान की अखंडता को अक्षुण्ण बनाये रखना चाहिए। सभी प्रांतों के लोगों को इस के वास्ते संकीपाइस करनी चाहिए।

750 किलोमीटर लाइन में तेल अगर जम गया तो क्या होगा? आज भी रोज चार करोड़ का नुकसान हो रहा है। जो लोगों की बहबूदी की बात करते हैं उनको इस चीज की तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिए। वहां लोगों को रोजगार देने के प्रयास होने चाहिए। लोगों की श्रम शक्ति कम है उसका क्या कारण है और उस कारण को दूर किया जाना चाहिए। इसके आप को कुछ उपाय करने चाहिए। हम समझते हैं कि हमारे दरवाजे खुले हैं, हम चाहते हैं कि किसी तरह से भी एक जगह बैठकर, जो भारतीय जनता पार्टी बारबार कहती है, कोई सुझाव दे कि हम उस

सुझाव के आधार पर भारत की एकता कायम रखें सकें और देश की ज ता एक रह सके । यह सबसे बड़ा सावल है ।

**SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY** (Midnapore): Sir, Assam has to be saved and India too has to be saved—not Assam first and India second or India first and Assam second. Everybody knows the background of the agitation. It is backwardness of Assam, not only of Assam but the entire North-Eastern region, namely, Manipur, Nagaland, Meghalaya etc. Assam problem is one such problem which has exposed the shortcomings of capitalist path followed by the Government of India.

Sir, as the apprehensions mentioned here if the Assam problem is not solved properly it may spread to other States as well. We are one with those people who want that Assam problem should be solved by negotiation and talks and also by allotment of more funds for development of Assam because it is a fact that not only Assam but also the entire North Eastern region has been neglected for a long number of years and it is still neglected. As I said earlier it is not only the North-Eastern region, but you may go to any other tribal areas; they are also neglected. So, this disease lies in the capitalist path of development. That must be understood clearly. I hope the Members will understand by following the course which is being followed now, you cannot solve the Assam problem. The fact remains that the agitators are taking advantage of certain genuine grievances but agitation is going on, in what way? Agitation should take place for genuine grievances but what is going on now. It is to 'gherao' the MLAs; have a blockade of oil or do not allow bamboo and plywood to go out. This is the agitation. No political party can hold a public meeting there. Only AASU can hold meetings. Other people cannot even talk. So, this is not at all a democratic movement. This movement is causing great loss to the country and the faith of the people in de-

mocratic traditions is getting lost. The total loss to the national exchequer is to the tune of several hundred crores of rupees and daily 4 to 5 crores of rupees are being lost. So, we cannot accept that this movement is a democratic movement and we ask the agitators to stop this movement. This movement should be stopped and we should sit across the table. Government of India should not make it a prestige issue and say that they cannot go to Assam and talk there. Whenever they want we should go and they too—on behalf of my party and the Members of Parliament I appeal to the people of Assam—stop this movement. Time has come to sit across the table and thrash out the issue. Sir, I do not agree with the prescription being given by the Congress (I) leaders that formation of Congress (I) government in Assam will solve the problem. An hon'ble Member: Popular government!

**SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:** Congress (I) government of defectors is no solution of Assam problem. I hope that the Government will take steps so that we can sit together and bring out a solution of the problem.

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT** (Bharatpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Assam Budget proposed by the hon. Finance Minister. Being a junior member, by the time I get my chance, everybody has explained the situation in Assam, and I don't have much to say. However, I have got only a few points to make in regard to Assam Budget. I request the hon. Finance Minister about one thing. He has taken every demand very seriously and covered most of the requirements of Assam State. Yet I find that the basic thing is that Assam's self-sufficiency must be assured; Assam should have its own resources; and if Assam is self-sufficient and it has its own resources, no doubt, we will have lot of problems there. There is no doubt that we can develop more of tourism there; we can develop more of tourist spots there. We can develop tourism to a considerable extent

[Shri Rajesh Pilot]

which has got a nice scope there in Assam. There is great scope for development all-round in Assam and Assam Government will thereby become self-sufficient.

My second point is this. This is relating to item No. 28. This is in respect of 'Vigilance and Special Commission'. I find this in regard to the Assam problem today that, although every political party is talking about it as a national problem, yet, I do not think, in their heart of hearts any political party has taken it seriously as a national problem. Sir, I do personally feel that it is more a 'political problem' and not a 'national problem' right at this moment. Sir, if only all political parties decide to find a solution I do not think why we cannot get a result or find a solution. During the last discussion of the Assam Delegation when they came here, I find this from the newspaper reports these people have made it a prestige issue about the year. Now the point is, they are not bothered how many people be left over in Assam after 1951 or 1971. They just want to go year-wise. They have not explained anywhere that the resources of Assam do not permit so many people to remain there, to stay back in Assam. They just mentioned only to year. They have not given the other figures, they have not said what resources are there in Assam; how people could be supported etc. I think if they leave the solution to the Government, since the resources of Assam are limited, that would be better. If you say, you leave so many people here and so many people there, it is agreeable; but the moment you say that it should be only here, then it certainly is a very clear intention of political involvement. Sir, if the whole nation decides that Assam is not a problem that day itself, Assam will not be a problem at all. But what happens is, some of us carry on saying that we support their agitation, we support their call and so on. There are some of us who go on saying, we do not support them as their cause is wrong. I will give

you one simple example. A person who is tried in a lower court does not sit back until he files in the Supreme Court. He goes on filing his appeal. I personally feel that if all parties decide once for all that this is really a national problem what they should do is that they should unite and then problem can be solved. Mr. Kurien mentioned that there is a great loss of revenue. I agree, but I would respectfully submit that at the cost of national unity we cannot afford to go on talking in terms of revenue only or loss of revenue. The other point which I picked up in the discussion relates to the point which has been raised by Shri Ram Jethmalani, although I am not the person to reply to that. He said Prime Minister is not available to the meeting. But I find from the newspapers that she is available to all the members, she is available to all the citizens, everyday morning. So, I do not find any reason for such a statement. I also do not appreciate and I counter the suggestion made by some of our colleagues. They say, we must go to Gauhati and solve the Assam problem. None of them has given an assurance that at Gauhati they will find a settlement. But who is going to give that guarantee. The basic point is that we must preserve the national unity at all costs and for this purpose we must rise above our political interests; what is important is the basic national unity of country.

I support the Assam Budget and I request the hon. Finance Minister to make some changes so that Assam can become self-sufficient and their resources could be increased. With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN (Trivandrum): The Assam problem is having its origin on the psychological upsurge of the Assamese people and this psychological upsurge of the Assam people has taken place because of long years of neglect by successive Governments to the Assam State.

So, Sir, it is my view that, while taking part in the discussion on the Assam Budget, this Budget should be



analysed according to this background. Even though there are some provisions. I do not think that they are enough to have a clear-cut development programme for Assam, whether it is regarding the development of Railways, whether it is regarding the industrial development or any other developments in Assam. As we all know, there is a scope for starting mini cement factories in Assam because raw materials like lime-stone, etc. are available there in plenty. Similarly there are paper mills in Assam for which raw materials are available in plenty. Subsidiary industries like paper pulp industry and straw-board making can also be started there. Similarly, Andi and Moga weaving is a cottage industry there. Government of India can chalk out a plan to purchase the products of this cottage industry and sell them both inside and outside India. Instead of doing these things, the attitude of the Government is different and the general trend of the Government is the continuance of neglect towards Assam. As has been pointed out by some of the hon. Members, the Government has failed to solve the Assam problem. Even in the first week of January 1980, just after the Lok Sabha elections, before formation of the Mrs. Indira Gandhi Government, our leader Shri H. N. Bahuguna had written to Mrs. Indira Gandhi pointing out the earliest solution to the Assam problem as also the solution to the entire North-East problem. But Mrs. Gandhi has not taken much interest in solving the problem. She is only interested in complicating the situation. She has deputed some of her established clerks to Assam for arranging defections from amongst the M.L.As. through anti-social activities. (Interruptions). Some Members of the ruling party pointed out that the hon. Home Minister had called a meeting of the Opposition leaders this morning. There the hon. Home Minister asked us to suggest solutions for the oil blockade in Assam. I was also present in the meeting. I told him the Government state their clear-cut ideas for the solution of the problem. But you are calling the leaders of the Opposition parties and asking them

what to do with the blockade of oil from Assam. If my information is correct, the agitation had been called off and negotiations were going on in Delhi. Some of the leaders of the Opposition party had written to the Prime Minister that they must be given the opportunity of taking part in the negotiations that they could put forward their views. But the Prime Minister had replied "I do not think that your interference will have in solving the problem at present." I attended the meeting this morning to solve the problem. I suggested that an all-party Committee consisting of Members of Parliament from the ruling party as well as Opposition parties may be formed so that that Committee can negotiate with the agitators, and talk with the minorities there and the other people there. Moreover, I request the Government of India to chalk out a total development programme for the entire North East. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a national tragedy that saner counsel does not as yet prevail among the agitators and, consequently, there is this situation in Assam. There is no normalcy and once again this House has been called upon to vote further budgetary allocations.

Now, Sir, the over-all deficit in the Budget is Rs. 34.64 crores. I must, however, say that the budgetary allocations have completely failed to respond to the aspirations of the people there. We must understand that Assam is a State where 87.50 percent of the people live below poverty line and with this situation, we have very meagre budgetary allocations even for major sectors of economy.

Even for transport and communication in the State, plan allocation is meagre. The Plan allocation is hardly Rs. 17.69 crores and for irrigation and for flood-control, the allocation is a meagre Rs. 13.6 crores.

Assam, you know very well, is a land of floods and this year we had, not one, but two waves of floods over



[Shri M. Banatwalla]

there and how with such meagre budgetary allocations, will we have to face the situation and work for their economic development?

Sir, for mitigating the unemployment among the educated unemployed, the provision is farcical to the purpose, hardly Rs. 1 crore.

But, Sir, I can understand that this is all in the context of the strains and constraints that are there because of the agitation in Assam. In Assam, we find that the agitation has once again been resumed from 27th of October. There is a blockade of major commodities, gherao of the legislators and so on.

I must, however, congratulate the Government that the Government kept its doors open for negotiation despite the most objectionable tactics that have been adopted by the agitators.

Sir, the worsening of the situation in Assam is clearly the result of the obstinacy of the agitators. The obstinacy, Mr. Chairman, Sir, is to the extent that they refuse to recognise any human consideration, they refuse to recognise even the Constitution of our own country, they refuse to recognise the national interests, they refuse to recognise the international commitments, they refuse to the extent that they even say that the political parties in India have no relevance whatsoever.

Even in spite of all this, the Government held negotiations. But, then, I must also say, and that is a subject matter of one of my cut motions, that the Government unfortunately had a rather weak-kneed policy, an oscillating policy had been there. There was a mixture of rough and tough posture with pious statements. This has complicated the situation over there. Regarding the cut-off date, it was clearly understood that there could be no compromise with respect to 1971 as the cut-off date. That

was the policy adopted by the government in the beginning. But then slowly the oscillating policy went on, and instead of talking about 1971 as the cut-off date the government came out with 1971 as a starting date and so on. I only say that this policy of the government, this weak-kneed policy of the government which is not firm with respect to this issue further emboldened the agitators and aggravated the situation

17 hrs.

[SHRI HARINATHA MISRA in the Chair]

Similarly, in the case of the national register of citizens of 1951, government made it clear that they do not recognise it, government made it clear that this is an incomplete document, government made it clear that it does not exist *in toto* also; that the document exists only in parts. In spite of that, later on, the government went on to say, yes, the national register can also be considered; it can also be taken into consideration. It is this pious statement that was made; and this oscillating policy that was adopted by the government that emboldened the agitators, resulting into the present situation.

I must say and say in most unequivocal terms that the agitators cannot hold the entire nation to ransom. There was persecution of minorities. I do not intend to recount the horrifying experience of the minorities at this present juncture, despite the fact of it being a crucial issue. There is also the fact that the agitators are carrying on the agitation in a manner that hits our national economy very adversely. Let us take the question of oil. The country has already lost about 3.5 million metric tonnes of crude between January and September 1980. Assam agitated about the location of refineries and after having got those refineries, they are being used as a weapon to hold the entire nation to ransom at a time when we are going round the world knocking at every door for oil, at a time when the balance of trade position is very critical,

and at a time when the foreign debt is mounting very high. We shall come to that point later on.

The agitators should realise that they cannot continue their agitation at the cost of national interest; they cannot continue their agitation hitting hard the national economy. Of course, there are certain legitimate aspirations of the people of Assam and they must be properly looked into and met specially when we are discussing their budget and the economic development of that region. But on foreigners' issue, there can be no compromise with respect to 1971 as the cut-off date. But if they talk about 1951, then we should realise that, all these years people who have settled down in Assam were looked upon as our own people; and going back to 1951 as a cut-off date is a change in the status already enjoyed by the people and such a change to their detriment cannot take place. We cannot be blind to the provisions of the Constitution. We cannot throw to winds the international commitments. We cannot go away from the humanitarian considerations. Sir, I must not mince matters and say that it has become abundantly clear that what is behind this agitation—with respect to the so-called foreigners—is nothing but the pernicious son-of-the-soil theory and that cuts at the root of national integration. We cannot permit this. Otherwise, there will be a balkanisation of our country and that is where we have to understand the legitimate aspirations of the people. We have also to see that the Constitution, the integrity of the nation cannot be compromised.

Sir, I must briefly refer to one more point just mentioned in my cut motion and that is with respect to adequate provision for the rehabilitation of the innocent victims as a result of this unfortunate agitation in Assam. That is an important question and must receive proper consideration at the hands of the Government.

A few of the Members—Hon'ble Members—have referred to the attempts that are going on to have a Government, a popular Government in Assam. The 12th of December is a crucial date with respect to the constitutional provisions. Well, I only wish on my part that all the parties take up the challenge together. I say, Assam is at a critical juncture, why should I say Assam is at a critical juncture? The entire nation is at a critical juncture. Democracy is on trial over there. The Constitution is on trial over there. Certainly, democracy is on trial over there. I only wish that all parties would come forward and at this critical juncture in Assam an all party-government comes to office. In order to bring about normalcy in Assam, in order to make the people in Assam realise the harm that inadvertently some or many of them may be causing to the national interests.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Well, Mr. Banatwalla, excuse me, I am, I have been ready I am ready, I will be ready to accommodate as many members and particularly members like you, but my difficulty is that at 5-30 p.m. we have to take up Half-an-hour Discussion and then the Hon'ble Finance Minister has to reply to the debate and there are at least two to three more names to be invited.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): The Finance Minister may reply tomorrow. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Hon. Finance Minister is anxious to finish it. Well, (Interruptions).....

MR. G. M. BANATWALLA: Have you solved your difficulties, Sir?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I can solve it only with the co-operation of each and all. (Interruptions)

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Works and Housing:  
(SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): Then he has to sit beyond six O'clock and get it passed.

**SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:** I would not add to your difficulties. I will, Mr. Chairman, conclude by appealing to all here to take up this challenge that has come from Assam, the challenge to the national integration, to see that normalcy comes to make the people realise the gravity of the situation and the sinister forces that are at work and the pernicious ideology that is at work behind the present unfortunate agitation. To take up this challenge, let us have an all-party Government there on or even before 12th December, to put Assam back on the rails of democracy. With this appeal and commending my cut motions to the House, I thank you and hope that I have not been responsible for any major difficulties to you.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** With the permission of all concerned, I request the Finance Minister now to give the reply.

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN):** Sir, this is the third time I am presenting the budget of Assam in this House and I hope it will be the last. A popular Government may take over very soon and they may be able hopefully to carry on the administration. So far as the approach of the Government to the solution of the Assam problem is concerned, it is subject to attack from both sides. Any party which follows the middle path is bound to incur the wrath of the extremists on either side. The party which tries to find a solution by a method of negotiation and conciliation today finds itself, as we saw in this House, criticised by both sides, one saying that the Government has been weak and the other saying that the Government has been oppressive. I wish to point out that through-out these very difficult and troublesome days, Government have tried their utmost to carry the House with them. The Prime Minister has had several meetings with the leaders of the opposition and in some of them, even with the leaders of the Assam agitation, with a

view to find a solution which can be regarded as a national solution. If one or two persons have not been consulted, it may be not necessarily the fault of them, but it may also be the fault of the persons concerned. I, therefore, want to point out that in this very difficult task, Government are anxious to carry the House with them. Even this morning, we had a meeting with all the leaders of the opposition parties and tried to find a solution to the very difficult problem that confronts us. We do hope that some solution will be found by a peaceful negotiation and that the agitation in Assam will end very soon. There is a misconception that Assam has been neglected and that this agitation is due to the past neglect on the part of this Government.

**SHRI JYTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour):** Do you call that misconception?

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** I will prove it.

When I was in the North-Eastern States, I met some of the student leaders. They asked me this question: "How is it that the roads in Delhi are so much better than the roads in our State? Does it not show neglect?" I answered them: "The roads in Delhi were laid by the Mugals, metalled by the British and were maintained by the Government afterwards. But in their state, their kings did not lay any roads; they did not care for the people. The British did not lay any roads or railways because their area was of no use to them. Every bit of roads which they see in the area and every bit of development which they see in the area, has been brought about by the National Government which has been established 30 years ago."

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** I think, there is no second parallel in the country to the route kilometre or route mileage of road; that the British had created in Assam during the War.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** It is not correct. I will give the figures. It is this mis-conception and it is this kind of misleading propaganda which has flamed the agitation in Assam and in the North Eastern region. In fact, they have been misled into believing that they have been neglected after independence. On the contrary, they did nothing before independence. I will give figures now to prove every one of the statements.

If you compare the *per capita* contribution of Plan assistance to Assam with the all-India average, for the last ten years, you will find that Assam has not been neglected. During the Fourth Plan, while the *per capita* contribution in 1974-75 to Assam was Rs. 27/-, the all-India average was Rs. 14/-.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** What was the highest?

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** Rs 27/-. Because the North Eastern States and Jammu & Kashmir are taken out and given separate allocation and to the rest, the central assistance is distributed according to the Gadgil Formula and according to the Gadgil Formula, they get less than what Central assistance is given to these States

Take 1977-78 The *per capita* central assistance to Assam was Rs. 39 against the all-India average of Rs. 21. In 1979-80, it was Rs. 77/- against Rs. 44/- In 1980-81, it was Rs. 92/- against Rs. 50/-.

**SHRI SUNIL MAITRA** (Calcutta—North-East): That cannot be the argument. You give us the figures prior to Sino-Indian war and post Sino-Indian War. Then we will understand.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** You give us the figures of rural electrification, minor irrigation and the quantum of foreign exchange which they earned and how much was ploughed back into that State.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** That is totally irrelevant. I am saying that the charge that the Central Government neglected Assam is totally unsustainable, because the Central *per capita* assistance to Assam and the N.E. States and to Jammu and Kashmir has always been very much higher than the average *per capita* assistance to all the other States.

**SHRI NIREN GHOSH:** Is that the only method? When it was known that Assam had oil resources, it was neglected and refineries were set up in Gujarat and other States. Refinery was not set up in Assam. Only recently refineries were set up in Assam. Why?

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** Whether refinery was set up or not, I am giving the total figure. For the whole of India, we have given Rs. 44 *per capita* where we have given Rs. 72 to Assam and other north-eastern States. It does not matter that you have spent the money on irrigation in one place, on industry in another place, on rural electrification in one place and on some other things in another place. It is the total quantum which you have to take into consideration; it is the overall position. (Interruptions). The neglect was before independence. I repeat it over and over again. The British wanted to import and export goods. So, they built the port of Bombay. They had nothing to get through Assam. They could not build any port in Assam because it has no seacoast. These are factors which took place earlier than our independence. The great amount of development that has taken place in other parts of India was largely due to the developments which had taken place in pre-independence days. The regional imbalances that have been created were all due to the developments in pre-independence days. (Interruptions). You do not understand statistics. When I take the total figure and say that this has been given to Assam and this has been given to other States, if you still say this is not correct, I have only to say that you do not understand statistics. Therefore, I want to plead with the House not to create a wrong



[Shri R. Venkataraman]

impression and misconception that the hill States, Assam and north-eastern areas have been neglected by us—by you all as by ourselves. It has not been neglected by the National Government. It has been the result of historical circumstances that prevailed before our independence. We are trying to rectify, change and level up the other areas.

Now I will proceed to give you the steps we are taking to level up these things. Before that, I will give you a few figures about this year's budget. The revenue receipts of this year will be about Rs. 298 crores as against Rs. 303 crores which I gave in the interim budget. Our expenditure has gone up from Rs. 313 to 368 crores. Our plan expenditure for this year has been increased from Rs. 160 to 198 crores. Central assistance to Assam has been increased from Rs. 115.38 to 135.20 crores. In order to meet the non-plan deficit, Government have further given Rs. 40 crores assistance, over and above what has been given. Still if you say that Assam has not been treated in a very special way, I do not know what to say about. Somebody criticised that there have not been many industries established in Assam.

The allocation for industries in the State Plan is less, but the allocation for industries in the Central Plan is very high. For instance, in the Bongaigaon refinery we are going to have a complex costing Rs. 300 crores, the refinery and petrochemicals complex, in which there will be a plant producing 30,000 DMTs, annually which will be the biggest in India. We are starting a number of down-the-stream industries associated with it. The Namroop fertiliser plant has been provided adequate funds for its third stage. I can go on detailing a number of things.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: It was sanctioned only after the agitation.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: No, they were all sanctioned before the

agitation. I wish you knew things better.

Let us now come to roads. The Government of India have sanctioned as much as 1442 k.m. of roads, of which 252 k.m. will be in the border roads, and the balance 1190 k.m. will be in the State PWD. You cannot say this is less. In fact, I have got all the figures, only the time is not there.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Only oblige us by saying how much you got by way of foreign exchange by export of tea from Assam.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I cannot answer irrelevant questions.

The hon. Member said something about railways. Let me take even the railways. A new line, broad gauge, between Gauhati and Burnihat (Assam-Meghalaya) has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 8.2 crores.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: After 33 years.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: All these have been done after independence. You are only reinforcing what I am saying.

A new line between Assam and Arunachal Pradesh, another between Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram, and also conversion into broad gauge from metre gauge of the Gauhati-Dibrugarh-Tibsuki line have also been sanctioned.

I have already mentioned about the petrochemical complex which has been sanctioned in the downstream. The sanction cost is Rs. 197 crores and the capacity of the refinery will be one million tonnes, aromatics 1,000 tonnes, polyester 30,000 tonnes. It will be the biggest complex. I have got all the other details about it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVAT (Rajapur): You only add one thing more—six railway lines in the entire north eastern region after 120 years.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: 120 years from what?



**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:**  
From the formation of railways in India.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** I was not in charge, nor were you, when the railways were formed. You should not hold me responsible like the story of the wolf and the lamb, saying that my forefathers did not do it.

Therefore, I want to demolish the theory that there has been neglect by the national government of the eastern States. It is because of this misguidance and misinformed propaganda that some of these people of Assam themselves get misguided and repeat it. Part of the agitation derives its strength from the misinformed criticism that we make in this House in respect of the neglect of Assam. Therefore, I wish to submit that every attempt is being made to correct the imbalance not only in the North Eastern Region but also everywhere.

So far as oil is concerned we are losing nearly Rs. 2 crores every day directly and it will be a little more indirectly. The result is that over Rs. 600 odd crores we have lost and particularly at a time when we are going round the world with a begging bowl and trying to get oil. It is in national interest to see that oil flows. I am sure every member of the House will agree with me and endorse the statement that no part of India or no State can say that the resources in that State belong to them only and nobody else. That will be totally anti-national and cannot be supported by anybody in this House. If that is allowed, to-morrow Assam will not have an ounce of salt. Every bit of salt comes from other parts of India. National interest requires that products of every part of India must be freely exchanged so that it goes to enhance the standard of living of the people all over the country. Therefore, I wish to submit that every effort should be made to see that the oil flows and thereby even the people of the region get the requisite supply of product.

When I was in Meghalaya, in Nagaland and in Manipur, a number of people came and complained that as a result of the agitation in Assam the essential supplies are not coming to them. They are not able to get their food. They are not able to get Kerosene. They are not able to get salt for no fault of theirs. It is because the railway line is blocked and the agitation prevents the flow of goods. It is, therefore, very necessary that this kind of agitation should not impede the transport of goods and the free commerce and trade. The problem has to be handled with great care and sympathy. I think the Government of India is exercising the greatest amount of patience in dealing with this subject. I am sure the House will adopt the Budget.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I shall now put the cut motions moved by Shri G. M. Banatwalla to the vote of the House.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** I am on a point of order. It is 7.34 now. I have been sitting quietly. I should have been on my feet at 17.30.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Within a minute we can finish it. At the very outset I appeal to you all for co-operation.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** That can wait till to-morrow.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** It is scheduled to be taken up and finished to-day. Kindly co-operate.

Mr. G. M. Banatwalla.

**SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:** My request is that my cut motions be put to vote and you declare them to be carried.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** The House must give its consent to sit beyond six. You must take the consent of the House.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** At the very outset I appeal to each and every hon. Member of the House to co-operate with the Chair. Otherwise, the Chair becomes helpless.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** You may please announce that the House will sit beyond 6 O'Clock.

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur):** In the Order Paper there is Half-an-Hour discussion at 17.30.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** It is quite correct. The authority of the House is supreme. Therefore, I appeal to each and all of you to co-operate and we may finish it.

I shall now put cut motions No. 1, 2 and 3 moved by Shri G. M. Banatwalla to the vote of the House.

*Cut Motions Nos. 1 to 3 were put and negatived.*

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** I am sorry to interrupt you.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Let us finish it. It would not take much time.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** Is the House agreeable to sit beyond six? Kindly say that. Let the Minister say that. That has to be recorded.

**SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH:** I have already said it earlier. (Interruptions) In the beginning I said we can sit beyond six if at all you want. I have no objection to that. What should I say?

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Within a few minutes we will finish it and then you will get the opportunity.

**SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:** The voting on my cut motions was lost in the confusion that was created.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** All the same, the result was clear. There might have been confusion in this corner or that corner. But the overall result was clear as day light.

I shall now put the Demands for Grants (Assam) for 1980-81 to vote. The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fifth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Assam 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, 1981, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1, 4 to 16, 19 to 77, 80 and 82."

*The motion was adopted.*

17.37 hrs

# ASSAM APPROPRIATION (No. 2) BILL,\* 1980

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN):** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Assam for the services of the financial year 1980-81.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Assam for the services of the financial year 1980-81."

*The motion was adopted.*

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** I introduce† the Bill.

\*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 24-11-80.

†Introduced/Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Assam for services of the financial year 1980-81, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Assam for services of the financial year 1980-81, be taken into consideration."

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will make certain points only.

The first point is that there are agitations and movements which one can support and there are agitations and movements which are reactionary and which are against the country as a whole which one must oppose. The Assam agitation is such a movement which should be opposed by everybody.

The second point is that in Assam, for 33 years, the Assam administration has not given a single citizenship certificate. The thing cannot be left in their hands any more.

The third point is that in the top echelons of the bureaucracy and the administration, there have been certain IAS officers who are hand in glove with the movement, the agitation. They have pioneered it, abetted it, advanced it and they have seen to it that it can go on. I want to know what steps the Government have taken to bring those IAS officers to book. Nothing has been done so far in this regard.

The fourth point is that on 1971-point, one should not budge. But after detection of foreigners, I do not see how they can be thrown outside the country. Fourthly, Government an-

nounced that the black level BDOs, Officers etc. will undertake the work of detection. This is an absolutely impossible task, seeing that the Assam agitation has been wholehearted because of the higher-ups; the lower-downs do not know. It has not gone down so far. It is the former, and they will make mincemeat out of this. Parliament should take this into account.

Lastly, I want to say that all those who had come before 1971 should be given citizen certificates. They are citizens of India; their names cannot and should not be deleted from the electoral rolls. The Assamese movement should be crushed; vested interests should be isolated. The entire country should face it and the Government should see to it that oil and gas flow. It is not only re-conditioning the pipes but pumping it through the pipelines. I would say that, after that, Government must take the miscreants to task or the country will take the Government to task if oil does not flow after that. Oil is their chief weapon and it must be snatched out of their hands. Oil must flow; they should make arrangements for that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Does the Hon. Minister want to give a reply?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: No, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Assam for the services of the financial year 1980-81 be taken into consideration".

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up the clauses. The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill"

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

*The motion was adopted.*

17.45 hrs.

#### HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

UN-UTILISED STOCK OF FOOD-GRAINS UNDER 'FOOD FOR WORK' PROGRAMME AND REVISION IN ALLOCATION OF FOOD-GRAINS

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, this Indira Government has started a treatment with the West Bengal Government in an area which concerns human-beings' stomach and hunger. I am talking of the Food for Work Programme. In that sphere, there are two important features. One is that they are playing politics with hunger, as I have just now said. Secondly, they are making a desperate attempt to consolidate their bureaucratic control over the heads of the representatives because that Party has very little strength there. These are the two main features, to start with. They are adopting double standards. One standard is for the Cong. (I) States and the other is for the Left Front CPI Government.

Now, in the Food for Work Programme there are four things basically: (1) what the West Bengal Government demanded; (2) what the Central Government allotted; (3) what the Central Government released; and (4) accountability and guidelines. What did the Minister say on the 17th November, i.e., this month, on the first day of the Session? He said certain things which are highly inaccurate and amounts to\*\* He has misled the House and we shall take appropriate action in that regard.

In his speech he said that the carry-over quantity was 95,000 tons. Now, according to the Food Secretary Mr. Varma's letter of 3rd June, the quantity is 87,607. But the point is that the 'carry-over' means it is promised but not released. We want a correct picture from the Minister in regard to this.

Then he has said:

"The West Bengal Government has been showing figures different from what the Central Government has in the matter of utilisation of foodgrains allotted."

In fact, the Central Government is doing the same thing. We know exactly how much we received, how much we have utilised and what certificates have been given.

Then he says:

"After that, the West Bengal Government assured us that, as in every other State in India, the District Magistrate/Collector would be the Convener of this Steering Committee at the district level..." etc.

The District Magistrate himself is now the Convener of the Steering Committee. I have got a note from the Chief Minister himself.

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.



Then he goes on to say:

"So, they have now a total of 1.45 lakh tonnes. Out of that, so far, we have received the utilisation certificates in respect of a quantity of only 45,188 tonnes."

This is an unmixed untruth,\*\* there is no truth in this. In fact, it is 53,000 tonnes upto 11th November, 1980.

Then he says:

"The utilisation certificates received showed much less than 50 per cent of the foodgrains as having been utilised."

In fact, upto August, 1980, the utilisation against actual release—and we have given the account—is 86 per cent. The Finance Minister and Development Minister has made it absolutely clear.

The Central Food Secretary, in his D.O. letter No. M.13015/12/80-FWP dated June 3, 1980, writes to the Chief Secretary, West Bengal Government:

"As you know, a quantity of 2,15,000 metric tonnes of foodgrains under normal and special 'food for work' programme was released to your State last year. In addition, there was an unutilised quantity of 29,885 metric tonnes carried over from the previous year...."

He does not say, how much of 29,885 metric tonnes is undelivered. They had only done the exercise of paper work.

Then he admits:

"Against this, utilisation reports upto January, 1980, only have been received and these indicate a total utilisation of 1,57,278 metric tonnes."

It represents 64 per cent of the cereals supplied.

So, how could Mr. Birendra Singh say that we have not provided the utilisation certificate in due time and

in due manner? They are all\*\* nothing but\*\* He has only misled the House and slandered my State Government.

About the politicking, I will show just now.

This is the letter from Dr. Ashok Mitra, Finance Minister and Development and Planning Minister, D.O. No. FDM-265/80 dated the 12th November, 1980, to the Union Planning Minister; he says:

"The total allotment of foodgrains to the State under the Programme during 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 amounted to 416,000 tonnes. The actual amount released to the State Government out of this total allotment was, however, only 374,351 tonnes by the end of 1979-80; of this quantity, the West Bengal Government had submitted by March 31, 1980, utilisation reports covering 320,912 tonnes. Thus, by March 31, 1980, utilisation reported was 77 per cent of the allotments for the three-year period and 86 per cent of the actual releases."

After that, how can any civilized man say that they have not complied with the guidelines, that utilisation certificates have not been given? Let there be a Joint Commission set up with Central and State Government representatives and let the matter be thrashed out as to who is telling the lie.

Mr. Chairman, you will realise this; you are a mature politician. One can give utilisation certificate provided one gets the commodity in hand. We cannot give utilisation certificates against paper releases or paper allotments. Unless actually the cereals are received in hand, you cannot give any utilisation certificate.

Then, Dr. Mitra says:

"Theoretically, the difference between the total allotments during the three preceding years and what



were actually released to us, amounting to 95,288 tonnes, was available to us for utilisation during the current fiscal year, and to this could be added the quantity of 20,000 tonnes released in May, making a total of 1,15,288 tonnes. However, of this amount, the Food Corporation of India has till now released only 86,373 tonnes. By the end of September, the State Government had sent reports of utilisation covering 45,000 tonnes out of this quantity, or for more than 52 per cent. By yesterday (on 11-11-80), the State Government has sent reports to utilisation covering 53,000 tonnes, or for more than 61 per cent. Thus, in our humble view, the non-release of foodgrains by the Union Minister for Rural Reconstruction cannot be said to be because of our failure to send utilisation reports of at least 50 per cent of the stocks already released."

Therefore, Sir, I expect that you will agree with me that I have made out a foolproof case.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In other words, you want to stress on what the Food Corporation of India had been doing. Do you mean to say that?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There are two things here—one is the paper release and the other is the actual release. Utilisation certificate can be given only when actual release is made and the responsible Minister. Number 2—the Finance-cum-Development Minister—himself has categorically stated under his own signature that these certificates are being given. Now Mr. Rao has come here. I am more inspired by the presence of my old friend here. See how Mr. Rao is politicking. I shall show you one example. In reply to starred question No. 726 on the 28th of July, 1980—I would only speak about the States where the election was due—you will find how the allotment and release beautifully match each other. You start with your State to see how votecatching gadget functioned during the election period.

State	Foodgrains allocated under Normal Food For Work Programme (1980-81) (M.Ts)	Foodgrains released under Normal Food for Work Programme (1980-81) (M.Ts.)	Food grains allocated under Special Food for Work Programme (1980-81) (M.Ts.)	Foodgrains released under Special Food for Work Programme (1980-81) (M.Ts)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Bihar	40,000	40,000	70,000	70,000
Madhya Pradesh	25,000	25,000	1,74,000	1,74,000
	Come to Maharashtra, another election State.			
Maharashtra	25,000	25,000	15,000	15,000
Orissa	12,000	12,000	70,000	70,000
Rajasthan	30,000	30,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
U.P.	50,000	50,000	1,45,000	1,45,000
Now come to my step-mother, son West Bengal				
West Bengal	20,000	—	50,000	20,000

Do you now see the double standards and how beautifully the food for work programme is being utilised by their vote catching gadget.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bosu, you mark the thing. Don't you see our Agriculture Minister here? When you are on your legs, he has personally come to listen to your arguments.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have high regard for him outside. Here he becomes a different man.

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : नौकरी बहुत कराव  
जाता है। अन्ते आदमी को भी बुरा बना  
देता है। मैं उनको पन्द्रह बरस से जानता  
हूँ। मंत्री काइ बन जाता है तो वह बदल  
जाता है।

Sir, I have talked about double standards and I have given the figures. If he wants I will lay a photostat copy of the same on the Table of the House.

Now, let us see what they are doing? Rural development is a State subject and the State government pays one-third as cash component. Is that right or not? Are we not partners in 'Food for Work Programme'? And what they are doing? They are unilaterally and arbitrarily drafting guidelines and the essence of the guideline is to put the bureaucrats—as if they are godfathers—on top of the elected representatives. The reason is very simple. (Interruptions).

They want the district Magistrate to control everything. The simple reason is that they want to use the State machinery—police and bureaucracy. As they have no organisation of their own worth the name that is why they want the bureaucrats to cover their political interests thus encroaching on our fundamental rights for political purposes. This 'Food for Work Programme', Rao Sahib, is it a property of the Indira Congress party or a property of the nation? Are you doing a charity? (Interruptions).

Sir, I was the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee and I have seen how Rs. 400 crores—if I remember correctly—were squandered away and it found its way into the pockets of the selected few in the EACP. Then in respect of Rural Employment Cash Programme Rs. 250 crores found its way in the pockets of the political elements beautifully. The PAC reports are available. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bosu, my suggestion to you would be that you kindly keep your remarks confined to the subject under discussion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I take your advice. or 18 years in West Bengal they did not hold panchayat elections. Now, after seeing the peoples' mood and mind they are alarmed and panicky.

Sir, in most of the States—I dare say—for the 'Food for Work Programme' they are using contractors and a big loot is going on and the vested interests are jittery about it as in West Bengal we use nobody else except panchayats. I would like to know from the Minister who checks and audits the utilisation certificates given by the States? (Interruptions).

18 hrs.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Do you want that the people should elect the magistrates or the bureaucrats? What you are asking, I don't understand. (Interruptions). You know nothing..

SHRI DARUR PULLAIAH (Anantapur): Sir, Panchayats and party are different. Parties are not elected. (Interruptions).

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: You always depend upon the bureaucracy. (Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER: You cannot shout. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Bosu, kindly go on.

**SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY (Asansol):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, may I ask this: Has Mr. Bosu got the guts to demand a committee of the House to go into the question? *(Interruptions)*. Let Mr. Bosu have the guts to demand a committee of the House to go into the question. The biggest scandal is there. Let Mr. Bosu tell us about this, is it true or not. Let him tell us whether it is a fact or not that 135 of the Panchayat Gram Sabhas have not submitted the returns for food-for-work programmes. Sir, nine Anchal Pradhans have been arrested. Let Mr. Bosu take up this challenge. Let him demand a committee of the House to enquire into it. This is CPI(M)'s biggest scandal. Everything will be unearthed. Mr. Bosu is only saying this because his boss came to Delhi only three days before and his boss has taken him seriously, saying, what you are doing in Parliament? So, Mr. Bosu is doing this. Let him accept my challenge. I challenge you. Let a committee go into the question. This will prove to be the last nail in the coffin of CPI(M) in West Bengal. Let a committee go into the question. The biggest scandal will be unearthed. *(Interruptions)*.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** All of you may please take your seats. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, please continue.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** When I stand up, nobody should stand up. Kindly listen to Mr. Bosu.

*(Interruptions)*

सभापति महोदय : आग्रह सुन लीजिए शास्त्री जी, आपने शास्त्र में पढ़ा हो या नहीं, लेकिन शास्त्र यही बतलाता है कि जब बेयरमैन खड़े हों तो औरों को बैठ जाना चाहिए ।

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** My question to the hon. Minister is this—or, rather, one of my questions to the hon. Minister is this. Who checks and audits the utilisation certificates? Is it done at all? *(Interruptions)* West

Bengal has new, enthusiastic, young men handling these affairs mostly. They have come to panchayats by people's popular votes. You cannot stop them. There may be a few errors or lapses, but we want decentralisation and panchayat raj to function. Do they or do they not want to eliminate the stranglehold of bureaucracy and vested interests? Do they want politicking with food, because, it is most important? Sir, there is full supervision of the permanent administrative machinery there. The District Magistrate, the Chief Executive of the Steering Committee and the Convenor also, the District Planning Officer, District Panchayat Officer, District Relief Officer, Executive Engineer, District Manager, Food Corporation of India, Official representatives of the Development and the Planning Department are members of this Steering Committee. I do not know where the officials are lacking. Now, what is the place of the performance? The place of performance of West Bengal with regard to Food for Work Programme is on the top. I will read out. It is in reply to the Question No. 793 dated 17-3-1980 regarding the mandays generated. It is the prime object of the Food for Work Programme. Generation of employment figures have been given. Bihar is the highest. I congratulate. It is 641.21 lakhs, if...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** In case of Bihar, you say 'if'...

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** If their figure is correct, it is 641.21 lakhs. I congratulate them. Gujarat—601 lakh mandays; Haryana—30.03 lakh mandays; Karnataka—44.71 lakh mandays; Madhya Pradesh—415 lakh mandays; Maharashtra—143 lakh mandays; Rajasthan—567.4 lakh mandays; Uttar Pradesh—223.88 lakh mandays and for West Bengal, compared to the size of the State and the quantum of food, it is 533.2 lakh mandays.

*(Interruptions)*

In one year under the durable assets creation programme, 4,45,210 hectares

have been created. More than one lakh acres have been brought under minor irrigation.

Then in reply to Unstarred Question No. 912, it has been mentioned in the Statement No. 1 that the average number of persons engaged per day in Food for Work Programme is as follows: In Bihar it is 4.72; Haryana—0.02, Himachal Pradesh—0.4; Madhya Pradesh—0.46; Orissa—3.55; Rajasthan—7.65; Uttar Pradesh—4.65; West Bengal—8.0 and for Jammu and Kashmir, figures are not available. For Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh figures are not available. Did you withhold the supply of serials? (*Interruptions*).

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RE-CONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO):** West Bengal is 40 times of Haryana.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** You have sent 2 officers. (*Interruptions*).

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** In consultation with all the Members present, the discussion had started at 5.45 p.m. Now, I find that only half-hour has been allotted for this discussion.

(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI DARUR PULLAIAH:** It is only a Half-Hour discussion. You are going on allowing him to speak. (*Interruptions*).

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Can we allow him to continue his speech?

**SHRI DARUR PULLAIAH:** How long? There should be some time-limit. Two Officers were sent to West Bengal to inspect on behalf of the Headmaster. I have nothing against them personally but, I am compelled to say, I have seen another report, most of it amounts to talking through their hats because we have got 6,500 village panchayats and in three days time, hardly three days time, they made a survey and gave a report that these are the lapses and said they went out of their jurisdiction and Chief Minister had clearly pointed out re-

garding what those officials had said in his letter dated 28th of October, 1960. (*Interruptions*).

**SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:** Sir, I have on several occasions tried to clear the position in the House but there seems to be some obsession with Mr. Bosu and certain other friends under which they have been working and it may be beyond me to try and cure them of this obsession.

So far as this Government is concerned, we have been more than fair in the case of West Bengal.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Generosity.

**SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:** The poor people of West Bengal, the rural unemployed, are not the sole responsibility of West Bengal Government. Government of India is also responsible for looking after them and I would emphatically declare here that even if West Bengal fails, the people of West Bengal, the Central Government, Government of India will not fail those people.

I know you are not trying to help the people. You are playing politics with the people of West Bengal. I do not know how far that will... (*Interruptions*). This matter had been discussed in the House. I had replied to several questions I had also replied to discussions. There was even a privilege motion raised against me. There has been an endless correspondence to try and satisfy some hon. members; and the Chair was satisfied that whatever I had stated earlier on every occasion was true to every word.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** I have photostat copies with me. May I lay them on the Table of the House?

**SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:** As I have stated earlier, in the beginning I would like them to understand that allocation of foodgrain under the food for work programme was made on a certain basis which had been accepted by the Government of India in con-



[Shri Birendra Singh Rao]

substantion with the Planning Commission. The number of families, poor families, and agricultural labourers were identified; and on the basis of population and the number of these families, the allocation was made. The Minister of Agriculture or anybody for that matter in the Government of India does not have the authority to go beyond those norms. The share of every State is allotted and that share goes to that State. But we have a right to insist on certain guidelines to be followed. That is what we have been trying to convince about the guidelines to be followed and sincerely implemented by West Bengal Government. But, unfortunately, in spite of what they say in the House, they have not bothered about the difficulties that might have been experienced by the people for whom this foodgrain was intended. At every time, they have come forward to say that, in spite of their not agreeing to our guidelines in the interest of the people, some allocation should be made. We went out of the way to give them more foodgrains. On First April, they had a carry over from the last year of 95,288 tonnes. That was released this year. This quantity was released to West Bengal. If it was not utilized by West Bengal, it is not our responsibility. After that, 70,000 tonnes more of foodgrain was allotted in April 1980. Out of this, 20,000 tonnes of foodgrain was released for utilization, although requisite certificate for 50 per cent utilization or above was not furnished by West Bengal Government.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is not true totally.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: If you add 95,000 plus 20,000 tonnes, it comes to 1.15 lakh tonnes. A further release could be made if they had furnished a utilization certificate upto 50 per cent of the total allocation made. That would have come to about 57,644 tonnes to be exact. A utilization certificate in respect of 57,644 tonnes should have been furnished to the Govern-

ment of India. But this was not done. (Interruptions) You can calculate on the basis of 50 per cent. Even the last return which the West Bengal Government has submitted to us shows that only a quantity of 44,188 tonnes has been utilized.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Upto?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Up to end of August. And this return too was furnished on 28th of October. After that no return had been sent by them. So, the total utilisation certificate with us was for 45,188 tonnes, to be precise. This is a return, I have got photostat copies of it, they can look at it and I can even place it on the Table. But in spite of this lapse on the part of the West Bengal Government due to which we should not have made any further release, one Mr. Jyoti Basu, as a friend asked me whether we could allow the West Bengal Government to purchase 20,000 tonnes of foodgrains for utilisation. I told him, "Why do you want to purchase? We have got foodgrains for you. Why don't you send us the utilisation certificate? Instead of 20,000 tonnes we shall give you much more." Sir, they wrote a letter through their Secretary—Secretary, Development, West Bengal. No certificate was provided. Nothing. No returns were submitted. He only wrote a letter saying that "we have utilised more than 50 per cent of the foodgrains released."

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): What was the date?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: It was on 15th of October. Letter from Secretary, Development Department, West Bengal. In his letter saying that 50 per cent had been utilised by West Bengal Government, though the return is only for 45,000 tonnes or so, he said that some more releases should be made. Only on the basis of that letter we have released them 30,000 tonnes more. If this is not partiality to West Bengal, what else can be partiality? Sir, I stated it before,...



MR. CHAIRMAN: Partiality because of your intimate friendship with Mr. Bosu? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: I can never think that he can be so unreasonable. He has not been unreasonable outside the House. We two are intimate friends. (*Interruptions*). Outside the House he is also a much better man. Inside the House he acts as an advocate of West Bengal Government as a Party-man and I don't blame him for that but I am duty bound to try and satisfy the House.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is the right spirit. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: He has made insinuations that we have discriminated against West Bengal and we have favoured others. I brought the statement to him. He has looked into that statement. There are two kinds of schemes. One is normal 'Food for Work' programme and the other is 'Special Food for Work' programme. Whatever additional allocations he quoted as having been given to U.P., Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, they were under the Special Food for Work programme.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: What about Andhra and Gujarat? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: What was given was given under . . . . Andhra also was given under normal 'Food for Work' programme. Not under 'Special Food for Work' programme. . . . . (*Interruptions*) Shall I read it again?

SOME HON'BLE MEMBERS: No, No. (*Interruptions*). You have done a good job.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: I am prepared to put these photostat copies on the Table if my friend wants to look into them. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am satisfied with this.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Whatever I am saying is all truth and nothing else.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY: Sir, a Sub-Committee of this House should go into this question. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: The irregularities—I may even go to the extent of saying, the malpractices—that were indulged in West Bengal have been looked into by an evaluation committee. The report was also widely published and my friends know how some of these foodgrains were used against our guidelines. Mr. Bosu says that we are against panchayati raj system. Panchayati raj is part of my ministry and we want to involve panchayati raj system in all development work. This is being done in every State. We want panchayats to take increasing responsibilities in these matters and we have never objected to the West Bengal Government executing these schemes through the panchayats. Our only request to them has been that the panchayats are a large body of people . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You did not do election for 18 years in West Bengal.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: People of all views should be associated with the work that is carried out by the panchayats. I do not know how far they have done it. But to my mind, they have not done it.

As regards the steering committee at the district level, every other State had been following our guidelines, except West Bengal. They were not accepting our proposal that the District Magistrate should be the convener of the steering committee at the district level, so that as a civil servant he could be held responsible for anything

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that went wrong. They were refusing to do it. Now I am very happy and I am grateful that due to the good offices of Mr. Bosu and may be other friends also the West Bengal Government has informed us that there is no objection to putting the District Magistrate as the convener of the steering committee. After that, this one main objection of the Government of India has been met.

There has been an allegation they have made in the past—may be even today, I was not here when Mr. Bosu started speaking; I was attending a Cabinet meeting—they have been saying that there was no foodgrain in the FCI godowns.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have not said that.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: The responsibility for not utilising properly and fully the quantities released is not that of the Government of India, because we had enough foodgrains in FCI godowns throughout the year in West Bengal. I can give you those figures also.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE (Idukki): There is not enough foodgrain in the FCI godowns in Karala.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: I am sorry he did not hear me properly. I was talking about West Bengal.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I did not say that today at all.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: I am glad you have changed your stand today. Now you are convinced that we have been maintaining adequate foodgrain stocks in West Bengal throughout and we have seen to it that it is replenished. West Bengal Government has been lifting huge quantities for the public distribution system. No shortage was ever allowed to occur in West Bengal for the public distribution system. I am glad you are not saying that,

but if there was discrimination, there could also be discrimination in the supply of foodgrains.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: We never said that. We said that that had not been released.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: This is a very wrong insinuation. There is no single complaint made by the West Bengal Government, nobody ever raised this question that the Food Corporation was not releasing the foodgrains allotted to them. I challenge you to prove on record that the West Bengal Government ever said that the FCI godowns were not releasing the foodgrains. The godowns were full of goodgrains. They did not lift the foodgrains.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): They had written to you that rice was not available in the godowns. (Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: When Shri Mukherjee goes to his constituency he says that you are not getting food because the Centre is not releasing it. When he comes over here, he supports the Centre. It is very strange.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY: It is not true.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: It is a baseless allegation that the West Bengal Government has been discriminated against. The foodgrain stock had been maintained in West Bengal even throughout the drought period. The position was much better than in any other State in that area. In January, we had 7.43 lakh tonnes of foodgrains in our stock in West Bengal. In February, because of heavy lifting, it came down to 4.81 lakh tonnes. In March, it was 4.42 lakh tonnes; in April-3.58, in May-4.57. In spite of heavy consumption, we were supplying foodgrains and replenishing the stocks.

In June, it came down to 4 lakh tones, July 3.80, August—3 lakh tones, September—the same figure, October 2.73 and in November 2.75 lakh tones.

There are 232 issue centres of FCI in West Bengal. That is comparatively much more than in any other State in India. That is how we are looking after West Bengal. Even then they allege discrimination.

For Public distribution system, they have lifted 1.56 lakh tonnes from our godowns in April, 1.82 in May, 1.72 in June, 2.09 in July, 1.69 in August, 1.96 in September and 1.77 lakh tonnes in October.

If all this foodgrain was available to the public distribution system, how can they say that foodgrain was not available for Food for Work programme. But they never wanted to lift it. They did not want to utilise the foodgrains properly.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: There may be stock but the question is this: whether it was made available to the Government of West Bengal?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: If there was any fault on the part of the FCI in releasing foodgrain, you would have created a bigger hue and cry than what you are doing now.

You never made any complaint about this. So, all your allegations are absolutely baseless and malicious.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why should I be malicious?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: I do not know. You might be wanting to take political advantage of it. You want to show that everything that we have done for West Bengal . . . . . (Interruptions) It is very difficult for me to shout, because I have a very bad throat.

They have taken the stand that it is not possible to get the returns of utilisation from the panchayats in time. This is one of their alibis. We are following the same system all over the country. All this work is being done through the panchayats. If every other State in India can furnish the utilisation certificate from the panchayat in time, why cannot the West Bengal Government do it? It simply means that the administration in West Bengal is wanting in this respect, it cannot get the returns from the panchayats in time. That is the fault with your Government. You should try to improve your machinery.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Do they get the certificates audited?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Yes. I assure you that we get these certificates right from the panchayats, through the State Governments, in time. Before we release any quantities of foodgrains, under this Programme, we always get certificates of 50 per cent utilisation. There has been no deviation from this practice and we have been doing the same with West Bengal. But we have tried to show a favour to them, making a certain allowance. It was only in your case that we have made an exception. In no other case have we done that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are four names in my list. Each of them can ask one question.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDR HALDER (Durgapur): Sir, I hope you will allow me a few minutes to frame my question . . . . (Interruptions)

SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI (Narasapur): Sir, how long are we sitting? . . . (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: If he wants any elaboration or clarification of the observations made by the Minister, he may do so. Rule 55(5) reads:

"Provided that not more than four members who have previously intimated to the Secretary-General may

be permitted to ask a question each for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact".

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:** Sir, I strongly protest against the remarks of the Agriculture Minister, directed against the West Bengal Government and its panchayats. They are absolutely not true. There are no malpractices in the Food for Work programme implemented through the panchayats . . . . (Interruptions)

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** (Jadavpur): Sir, on a point of order. You have been kind enough to remind us of the rules. But should the Member not be allowed to put the question. Now the Members on the other side suddenly wake up and prevent a Member. . . . (Interruptions)

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Let him put the question.

**SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:** It is not a question. He is protesting against my remarks.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** That is a preface to the question.

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:** He is always in the habit of misleading the house and misquoting figures.

He was saying that he wanted to table the photostat copy of West Bengal's communication. Regarding land reforms and land distribution he misguided the House, and he always wants to misguide the House.

Earlier, my hon. friend Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu quoted the Food Secretary of the Central Government as admitting on 3rd June that they have received 64 per cent of the utilisation certificates for the food for work programme. Again, the West Bengal Finance Minister, Shri Ashok Mitra, has said that up to 31st March, 1980, utilisation certificates for 77 per cent of the allotments for the three year period, i.e. 80 per cent of the actual re-

leases, have been furnished. These are convincing facts. So, what Mr. Rao said earlier is not correct.

In 1978 when there was a flood; it was the West Bengal Government which successfully tackled it through the panchayats through the food work programme.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Please co-operate. One hour has already elapsed. Kindly put a question.

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:** Is it not a fact that the Food Secretary, Central Government, on 3rd June wrote to the Chief Secretary of the West Bengal Government stating that for 64 per cent of the release utilisation certificates had been furnished? Is it not a fact that the West Bengal Finance Minister, Shri Ashok Mitra, has written to say that up to 31st March, 1980, utilisation certificates covering 3,20,912 tonnes, i.e., for 77 per cent of the actual releases for the three year period had been furnished? Is it not a fact that it comes to 80 per cent of the total actual releases?

**SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:** If there is a specific question and the Member wants a clarification, I can give it, but he cannot go on making a speech and wasting the time of the House.

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:** He talked about guideline regarding the food for work programme. The Zila Parishad Sabhapati is the Chairman, and he has admitted that our State Government has said that the district magistrate will be the convenor. Regarding your guidelines I want to know how many States have followed your guidelines. I want to know the break up of the figures of all the State Governments.

I want categorical answer. Being the Central Minister for Agriculture, do not try to mislead the House and the Nation on the Floor of the Lok Sabha. If you mislead, it means you are attacking the federal structure of our Constitution. If you vilify and malign the

State Governments and misquote the figures on the Floor of the House, it will not help the Centre-State relation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are not asking the question. You are making all sorts of insinuations. *(Interruptions)* You put one question.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your seat.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: How many States have followed your guidelines?

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHAY: There is no quorum in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The bell may be rung to ascertain whether there is quorum.

Now the bell is ringing.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The bell is ringing and nothing will be recorded. . . . I asked the quorum bell to be rung. It

has been ringing for quite some time. I find still there is no quorum.

One thing can be done. About Half-An-Hour Discussion, there is Direction 19 which says:

"When half-an hour discussion under sub-rule (1) of rule 55 is interrupted for want of quorum or when there is no time for the Minister to give a full reply to the debate, he may, with the permission of the speaker, lay a statement on the Table of the House."

*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am now asking for the quorum bell to be rung for the second time. Let the quorum bell be rung. . . . I find that there is no quorum even after the bells were rung twice.

I, therefore, adjourn the House till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

1901 hrs

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, November 25, 1980/Agrahayana 4, 1902 (Saka)*



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