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Sravana 16, 1900 (Saka)

Lok Sabha Debates

(Fifth Session)



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C O N T E N T S

No 15 Monday, August 7, 1978/Sravana 16, 1900 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday August 7, 1978/Sravana 16,
1900 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Assistance to Small Farmers for Minor Irrigation

*304 SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are considering the question of providing facility and assistance to small farmers in all the districts in the country for development of minor irrigation,

(b) the number of districts of Uttar Pradesh included under this scheme and

(c) how far this scheme will be successful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRA-TAP SINGH) (a) Government of India have already decided to extend the facility of subsidy to small and marginal farmers for development of minor irrigation taken up on an area basis and with technical clearance in all areas of the country

(b) All districts of Uttar Pradesh will be covered under this;

(c) The Government of India's decision has been communicated to all the State Governments/Union Territories. The implementation will be by the State Governments/Union Territories and their agencies. As the benefits of minor irrigation to small and marginal farmers are realised by everyone, it is hoped that a large number of small and marginal farmers will be able to benefit under this scheme of assistance

श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : ममी महोदय ने प्रश्न के उत्तर में उसी प्रश्न को पुन दाखिल किया है। वास्तविकता उसमें क्या है, अर्थ क्या होता चाहिए, इसकी सच्चाई प्रबन्ध नहीं होती है ममी महोदय स्वयं इस बात को स्वीकार करेंगे कि आज राष्ट्रसभामें सिचाई की एक बहुत बड़ी आवश्यकता है। चारों तरफ उसकी मांग है और लघु सिचाई योजना के माध्यम से हम देश का कल्याण कर सकते हैं। जो योजना तैयार की गई है इसमें कितना धन व्यय किया जा रहा है? इस योजना नो सभी राजे में एक मापदण्ड के आधार पर लागू किया जायगा, इस विषय में इन्होंने काई जानकारी नहीं की, ये विस्तार से इस सदन को सूचित करे कि इसका रघुनंप क्या होगा?

आज तक मेरे जिले के अन्तर्गत किसी प्रकार की कोई योजना लागू नहीं की गई है। उत्तर प्रदेश के भेरे जिले रामपुर में कैचल 30 प्रतिशत भूमि की सिन्नाई की व्यवस्था है, वहां पर छोटे छोटे किसान हैं, राज्य सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से आज तक कोई आर्थिक सहायता या लघु

सिवाई योजना का कोई कार्यक्रम नहीं नहीं दिया गया है, इस के क्या कारण हैं, मंत्री महोदय यह भी बतायें ?

श्री बानू प्रताप सिंह: समझने या समझाने में कोई त्रुटि हुई है, कोई भी ये बहुत स्पष्ट कहा है कि जो सुविधा अभी स्माल कार्बंस एजन्सी वाले एरिया या स्पेशल औराम वाले एरिया में उपलब्ध थी कि छोटे किसानों को सबसीढ़ी मिलेगी, वह सारे देश के लाटे और माजिनल किसानों को उपलब्ध करा दी गई है। उसमें रामपुर जिला भी है। यह बात नहीं है कि अभी तक रामपुर जिले में कोई योजना ऐसी नहीं है, लेकिन जहां तक छोटे किसानों की सिवाई की सुविधा का प्रयत्न है, केवल रामपुर जिला ही नहीं, देश के हर जिले में जहां भी योजना है, सिव्ह एक ही बात कि बाउल बाटर की एवेलेविलटी है, इस बारे में अंतुष्ट हो जाने के बाद यह सबसीढ़ी की सुविधा एक हैप्पर सेवीजे वाले किसानों को 35 फीसदी, 1 से 2 हैप्पर वालों को 25 फीसदी और अबर कम्पनिटी, कई लोग विलक्कर बतायें तो 50 फीसदी सबसीढ़ी देश के सभी छोटे किसानों को यहां पानी उपलब्ध है, विलक्कर गई है।

श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा: मानवीय मंत्री जी इस बात को अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि इससे पूर्व स्माल कार्बंस हैवलपैट एजन्सी के नाम ने देश के धनेक झलक स्तर पर इस प्रकार की कई योजनाएं चलाई जा रही थीं। मानवाय मंत्री जी इस बात का स्पष्ट विवरण देकर बात तरह तरह की योजनाएं चलाई जाती हैं, उनके पीछे और कारण इन्हाँल हो जाते हैं, उनके बारे में मंत्री विवायक या एम० पीज० प्रोपोजल देने हैं, वह योजनाओं का अपने-अपने लेन्ड में ले जाते हैं, मेरा कहना यह है कि एक ही योजना सारे देश में सभी जिला स्तरों पर चलाई जानी चाहिए, इस बारे में भी मंत्री महोदय जानकारी है ?

श्री बानू प्रताप सिंह: एक ही योजना सारे देश में एक साथ चलाना दो कारणों से उम्मीद नहीं है। एक तो परिस्थितियाँ पिछ-पिछ होती हैं, इसलिए योजनाएं पिछ-पिछ बनार्ने पड़ती, दूसरे एक विश्वासी कारण है कि यह एक प्रो० १८ को दूरे देश में नहीं चला सकते। . . .
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Parliamentary practice is that you must hear the Minister also, not merely put your questions.

श्री बानू प्रताप सिंह: यह बात जहर है कि प्रकारात की काई नूजाइन न रहे इरके लिए हम सोगो ने गाइड-साइन्स लै-डून कर दा है कि किस प्रकार से यह ज्ञान छाटे जायेंगे।

SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN: May I know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of the grievances of the farmers of Kerala, particularly, of the Kuttanad area in Alleppey District and whether any representation has been received from the farmers in this regard for providing them assistance through the Kerala Government and if so, what is the reaction of the Government thereto?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: If I remember correctly, I have visited that Kuttanad area and the farmers there gave me a representation. One of the demands was setting up a rice mill for processing the paddy produced in the Kuttanad area. . .

MR. SPEAKER: We are on irrigation now. You may say if you have received any representation regarding irrigation.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: As far as I am aware, no irrigation is required there. In fact, water has to be pumped out.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a question of draining there.

श्री रामदारी शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सीमात किसानों को समिक्षी के अलावा और सहायता देने की सरकार क्या योजना है? क्या कुछ मतालय इस बात के ऊपर विचार करेगा कि जो छोटे किसान हैं उन को बैंक से जो छूट निःसत्ता हैं उस पर सूद की दर कम हो?

MR. SPEAKER: That does not arise from the question. This question relates to subsidy.

श्री रामदारी शास्त्री : मेरा क्षणचन यह कि समिक्षी के अलावा और सहायता देने की इन की क्या योजना है?

MR. SPEAKER: That again does not arise.

श्री जलसेवर तिहू : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि किसने जिलों में अभी तक यह योजना लागू की गई है और इस योजना के ऊपर कुल कितना दैवा सर्वे हुआ? दूसरा मेरा सवाल है कि क्या इस का कोई जिलेवार सर्वे कराया गया है कि कहाँ जमीन के नीचे पानी भौजूद है और कहाँ पानी भौजूद नहीं है? यहा भौजूद नहीं है वहाँ पर सिवाई के नीचे कौन सी योजना कार्यान्वित की जा रही है?

श्री जानु प्रताप तिहू : श्रीमन्, स योजना पर 40.6 करोड़ रुपया ब्यूँ हुआ है और इस से लगभग 6.46 लाख किसानों ने लाभ उठाया है। ..(अवक्षाल) .. सर्वे तो बराबर हो रहा है दंडोल गवर्नरेट की तरफ से भी और स्टेट गवर्नरेट की तरफ से भी।

श्री जलसेवर तिहू : किसने जिलों में अभी तक यह योजना लागू हुई है और क्या इस का कोई जिलेवार सर्वे किया गया है कि कहाँ कहाँ जमीन के नीचे पानी भौजूद

है? तीसरा मेरा सवाल है कि जहा पानी नहीं है जमीन के नीचे, वहा के लिए क्या योजना है?

श्री जानु प्रताप तिहू : आनंद प्रदेश में 15, प्रासाम-4, विहार-22, गुजरात-6, हरयाणा-3, हिमाचल प्रदेश-3, जम्मू-काश्मीर-4, केरल-4, कर्नाटक-7, मध्य प्रदेश-12, महाराष्ट्र-12, मणिपुर-1, मेघालय-2, नागालैण्ड-1, उडीसा-7, पंजाब-4, राजस्थान-6, त्रिपुरा-1, तमिलनाडु-12, उत्तर प्रदेश-26, वेस्ट बंगाल-9, गोवा, दमन, दूध-1, पांडिचरी-1, दिल्ली-1, अरुणाचल प्रदेश-1 सिक्किम-1, इस प्रकार से इतने जिलों में यह लागू की गई है।

Committee on Nationalisation of Irrigation Water Rates

*306 SHRI VASANT SATHE Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state in view of the wide disparity in the irrigation rates charged by the State Governments from the cultivators for important crops, would the Government consider setting up an experts committee task force to study the problem in depth and suggest rationalisation of water rates structures in the country which is most out-moded and highly un-economic?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) A statement is laid on the Table of the House

Statement

Irrigation is a State subject and charges for supply of irrigation waters are fixed by the State Governments

Irrigation rates vary from State to State and sometimes within the State. The question of rationalisation and uniformity of water rates has been engaging Government's attention over

the years. As far back as 1964, the Nijalingappa Committee, set up by the erstwhile Ministry of Irrigation & Power to suggest ways and means of improving the financial returns from irrigation projects, had recommended that irrigation rates should be fixed on a more rational basis.

The water rates issue had been discussed in the Conferences of the State Ministers for Irrigation & Power held from time to time, the Irrigation Commission (1972), the State Irrigation Ministers' Conferences held in July 1975 and September 1976 and in the National Development Council meeting of July 1976.

The Conferences of State Minister of Irrigation held in July 1975 and September 1976 recommended that the State Governments should set up Inter-Departmental Water Rates Review Boards which, besides revising the water rates structure, will also modernise and broaden the data base so that the States can evolve a rational rates structure and suitably revise upward the rates as necessary, keeping in view the socio-economic objectives. It was also indicated that it will be desirable that contiguous States being served by common irrigation projects adopt similar set of water rates. Seven States, viz. Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab and Rajasthan, have set up Review Boards in pursuance of these recommendations. Some of the States have not favoured the constitution of such Boards as they feel that the existing machinery can adequately deal with the task of fixation of water rates.

In view of the above, setting up of an Experts Committee/Task Force for this purpose by the Centre is not considered necessary, at this stage.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In the Statement the Hon. Minister has traced the history right since 1964. This question of rational and uniform water-rates has been engaging the

attention of the Government; there was the Nijalingappa Committee in 1964 which had given its report; since then, there have been repeated conferences in 1972, 1975 and 1976 and the latest is probably that the Hon. Minister has also consulted the Ministers of various other States. But, as the statement shows, no steps have yet been taken to rationalise and have uniformity in water rates. The large irrigation potential that has been created in the country is mainly by planned expenditure of the whole country; it is not only one State which has spent. Therefore, water resources should be utilised rationally and uniformly. Today the difference between one State and another State is four times, in water rates. This has encouraged in some of the States, creation of waterlords. So, ultimately, the question is, I know, that the people do not solve the problems in the Northern States, particularly, U.P. and Bihar, who want these big landlords to take water at cheap costs for sugarcane and other crops. They do not want uniform water rates. Even in Maharashtra (*Interruptions*) they do not want uniform water rate. That is why they do not like the question. Water-lords are being created.

SHRI BHARAT BHUSHAN: Are you not ashamed of what was done by you? (*Interruption*).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You are exploiting.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your question?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: My question is: in the papers laid on the table the Minister says that in view of the above—that means the history shows from 1964 upto now—the setting up of an experts Committee/task force for the purpose is not considered necessary at this stage. That means you still leave it to the States to exploit water resources. My question is; what are you going to do for rationalising the water rates or at least to

find a uniform water rate so that water-lords cannot be created in this country. This is my question.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Sir, some confusion has been created by the hon. Member by saying water-lords for which he just wants to accuse somebody by his question. What is the meaning of the water-lords behind his question? On the one hand he wants a proper utilisation of water and on the other hand he wants fixation of uniform water rates. He says that the State Governments are being allowed freely to utilise the water in whatever way they like. Then he says that so far as water is concerned, as this is the State subject, the States do not want much interference from the Centre. We do give guidelines sometimes. Here also we have given guidelines and recommendations had been made for setting up of water rates review boards. Seven States have already set up water rates review boards and they are working and trying to rationalise the water rates. But, it is not possible to have uniform water rates throughout the country because there are different types of irrigation systems—one is that in an irrigation system, big storage is needed and a dam has also to be created and then water has to be stored—this requires a lot of investment. Another is the flow-irrigation, river is flowing; a barrage is put in on the flowing water; the other is the lift irrigation; this is costly. Then there is tubewell. So, there are various types of irrigation facilities that ought to be provided and that is the reason why the rates are different.

SHRI BASANT SATHE: It can be identified. There has to be rationalisation in water rates. I want to know the cost benefit ratio for the state. What has been the cost for creation of water resources. Some cost ratio must be there. That ratio is not there. They had incurred by 1967-68 a loss to the extent of Rs. 565.9 crores. Is it not necessary in the national interest? That is why I say that this is

the duty of Government of India to find out the cost benefit ratio because you spend most of the money by giving from the Plan expenditure.

Therefore, I ask him whether he could give me for the period of the last ten years what has been the loss incurred in various States on the basis of the cost benefit ratio by way of rates? What is the proposal now? What step has been taken in this regard? I know Government does not want to do anything. There is a fifty per cent utilisation of capacity in many schemes. What are you doing about that? I would like to know:

(a) What is the cost benefit ratio? Has this been worked out in fixing the rates?

(b) What is the full utilisation capacity and what is the proposal for the National Water Resources Council?

(c) Why can't you involve all the Ministers and have a National Water Resources Council so that you can rationalise the whole water resources utilisation?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Sir, nationalisation of water resources and fixing the water rates are entirely two different questions. It does not arise from the present question.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, kindly see the question; "and suggest rationalisation of water rate structure in the country."

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Sir, the water rates are fixed by the State Governments and the State Governments have to see whether their cost-benefit-ratio is proper or not and they normally keep that in view. Sir, my hon'ble friend has mentioned that there have been losses. Yes, Sir, there have been losses in irrigation and the losses have been quite big. Before Independence 5 per cent profit

was being received by the Government from irrigation but after Independence some concessions were allowed and the losses started. The losses were of the following order:

	Rs crores
1955-56	8 84
1960-61	14 00
1966-67	56 91
1967-68	56 59
1976-77	231 24

So, the losses have been increasing. As the irrigation facilities have been increasing people have been saying that irrigation rates should not be very high. To keep them at a lower rate there have been lot of losses.

बी एच० एल० पट्टारी : कुछ राज्यों में तिकाई के लिए सरकार ने विजली के साधन दिये हैं लेकिन विजली फेस हो जाती है। इसलिए किसान यह चाहते हैं कि वे अपने यहां डीजल के इंजन लगाएं। लेकिन डीजल का इंजन लगाने में कास्ट ज्यादा आएगी। तो मैं मन्त्री जी से यह जानता चाहता हूं कि जितनी कास्ट यह ज्यादा आएगी, उतना पैसा वे समीक्षी के तौर पर या राष्ट्रीय नीति के तौर पर किसानों को देंगे क्योंकि इससे किसानों को बहुत ज्यादा लाभ होगा? क्या सरकार इस बारे में सोच रही है?

बी चुर्जीत तिहू बरजाला : कई जगहों पर विजली के इंजन लगाते हैं और कई जगहों पर डीजल के इंजन लगाने पड़ते हैं और कई जगहों पर दोनों लगाने पड़ते हैं। जहाँ विजली फेल हो जाती है और डीजल के इंजनों में विजली देनी पड़ती है, वहाँ पर स्माल और मार्जीनल फारमर्स को समीक्षी दी जाती है, हर एक को समीक्षी नहीं दी जाती है।

बी द्वारिकानाथ तिकारी : मूल प्रश्न के उत्तर से मन्त्री जी ने बताया है कि डिफेंट

सिस्टम आकर इरीगेशन के कारण डिफेंट रेट्स हैं। मैं जानता हूं कि डिफेंट सिस्टम के कारण डिफेंट रेट्स होते हैं। लेकिन मैं यह जानता चाहता हूं कि क्या एक सिस्टम आकर इरीगेशन का एक तरह का रेट हर प्रांत में लागू हो, इसके लिए कोई उपाय उन्होंने किया है और क्या वे स्टेट्स के नियन्त्रित को बुला कर ऐसा कोई प्रावधान करते हैं कि एक सिस्टम के लिए एक ही रेट सब स्टेट्स में लागू हो?

बी सुरजीत तिहू बरजाला : एक रेट सब जगहों के लिए हो नहीं सकता क्योंकि कई जगहों पर बच्चे बहुत कम जाता है और कई जगहों पर बच्चे बहुत ज्यादा जाता है, जैसे यू० पी० में बहुत सी नहरें हैं, और जो दरिया के प्लो के पास हैं और बहां पर बांध नहीं बनाने पड़े हैं जबकि सांकेतिक रेट्स में, नार्थ प्राइवेट में और चम्बल में बड़े बड़े बांध बनाने पड़े हैं जिन पर बहुत बच्चे हमा हैं। इसलिए रेट्स में कोई भी पड़ता है।

इसी तरह से स्केल्स की बात है, कहीं पर हाइड्रो इलेक्ट्रिसिटी है जहाँ पर कीप रेट्स में विजली तैयार होती है और कई जगहों पर बर्मल पावर से इलेक्ट्रिसिटी देनी पड़ती है, जिस के रेट्स ज्यादा हैं। इसलिए रेट्स में कोई रहता है और यूनी-कार्म रेट्स कुछ अलग दिखनी नहीं हा मकते हैं।

Development of Contai, West Bengal

*307. PROF. SAMAH GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister of State for Agriculture and Irrigation visited Contai Sub-division of West Bengal during the month of May, 1978;

(b) whether he surveyed the possibility of development of Fisheries, Agriculture and of undertaking small scale irrigation and other rural development works there,

(c) if so, whether he felt convinced about the scope of undertaking such development works there, and

(d) if so, whether the Government will undertake necessary development projects there?

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

(b) He had inspected some of the works taken up under 'Food for Work' programme in Contai area in Midnapur District (West Bengal). Some problems of fisheries and agricultural development in the area were also brought to his notice

(c) As in the country elsewhere there is a lot of scope for development in agriculture and fisheries etc in this area also

(d) Primarily the problem concerns the State Govt. The Central Govt is considering the steps to be taken for assisting in the development of Contai area

PROF SAMAR GUHA I am thankful to the Minister that he visited that area Sir, Contai area is now one of the grameenies of West Bengal but in a sense it is one of the poorest People are the poorest of the whole area. The reason being that it is both flood and cyclone prone area. As the hon'ble Minister has admitted there is enough potentiality of development of agriculture there. Although it has one crop yet it is a surplus area in food production. There are immense possibilities of agricultural development, on-shore and off shore fisheries, cashewnuts, coconuts and various other

potentialities. You yourself have visited that area. I want to know this from you. You have already agreed that the Government of India would take certain steps for the development of that area. Before completing consideration of those steps, would you kindly send a team of experts to explore the possibilities of development of agriculture, off-shore and on-shore fisheries, cashewnuts, coconuts and other possibilities which are there? Would you kindly consider that?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH Earlier, in my statement I conceded the point that the area is very poorly developed and needs to be developed and there is potentiality for development. Therefore I have already ordered for a team of experts to visit that area and submit their recommendations for the development of the area

PROF SAMAR GUHA Sir, my second question is this. In Contai, the Member of Parliament belongs to the Janata Party Sir although in West Bengal the Janata Party fared very badly in that area all the MLAs belong to the Janata Party. The Central Government is spending a huge amount for the 'Food for Work' programme. Naturally all the elected representatives of the Janata Party expect that they should have a say as to how this scheme of 'Food for Work' should be implemented there

MR SPEAKER All Members why should Janata Party be alone?

PROF SAMAR GUHA I am just coming to it Sir. The MP and all the MLAs belong to the Janata Party. At least they should have some say there. I don't mean the Janata Party. There is the Block Development Committee there. Unfortunately, that has been formed there with only one representative from the Janata Party but there are six or seven representatives from other parties which are

completely non-existent there except the CPM. As a result of that, although the people reposed their faith in the Janata Party, not a single stream of the Janata Party is provided its representation there, due to political consideration, political overtones and political reasons. For that reason, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether in such cases at least where the people have elected representatives, whether those elected representatives will have a say in the matter of implementing the 'Food for Work' Programmes. This is part (a) of my question, Sir.

Then part (b) of my question is this: May I know whether there is any registered non-political organisation there? May I know whether such registered non-political organisations can get direct help from the Central Government for working out such 'Food for Work' schemes there?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: Some complaints have been received that there has been some political discrimination in West Bengal. But, Sir, I have no evidence before me, either to accept or to deny this. It is a very delicate issue ..

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: I think you will allow me half a minute to intervene.

You yourself met more than 1,000 people from that area. All of them said about this thing. They said, this is the difficulty in that area. They have all their representatives from one party. Yet, they do not have a say in any of these blocks, in respect of working out the 'Food for Work' Programme there.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: I have admitted that such complaints were received. I have not enquired into them because I was more interested in development of that area rather than in all these political considerations. That is why, I have already stated that a team has been sent. But,

as far as this scheme 'Food for Work' is concerned, there is a provision that voluntary organisations of repute and standing can be given the facility. They can be provided with help to undertake this work. But again here the difficulty is, this is also with the approval of the State Government.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Certain things should be done. If the State Government takes a partisan attitude what is to be done? Look at the position there. In spite of the disastrous election results elsewhere, all the MLAs there belong to the Janata Party. Our area has no say at all. Nothing is done. How can things develop? At least in such cases you should hear the elected representatives. They should have a say in such matters. If necessary the Central Government should change certain laws

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: It has already been brought to the notice of the State Government. I have also noted your suggestion what the Central Government should do in certain circumstances. We will consider that

श्री बुकम चन्द कलाश्य : मर्वा महादय ने घर्षी अपने जवाब में कहा है कि बेतन के बजाये भोजन देकर लोगों से काम कराया जायेगा। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह प्रथा भर एक निर्माण के कार्य में लागू की जायेगी और लोगों को भोजन देकर उन से काम लेना कहां तक उचित है। मैं यह मीं जानना चाहता हूँ कि भोजन पर कितना खर्च किया जाता है और नियमानुसार रोज़ की मजदूरी क्या पड़ती है।

MR. SPEAKER: This is a question of one district only. This question is about Contai area and nothing else.

श्री बुकम चन्द कलाश्य : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि भोजन देकर काम कराने का कार्यक्रम एक विशेष में बखाबा

आ रहा है, क्या उस को और जगह भी शुरू करने का सरकार का इच्छा है। भोजन पर कितना बच्चा होता है और रोब की मजबूरी क्या पड़ती है?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : भोजन तो हम नहीं देते हैं। हम केवल गेहूं देते हैं। यह सबीं गाजों के लिए, देश के पर्वी भागों के लिए, उत्तराखण्ड है। उसमें जोई भेदभाव नहीं है। हम ने इस बारे में गाइडलाइन बना दी हैं। जो राज्य सरकार उन के अनुसार काम कराना चाहती है, उन सब के लिए यह उत्तराखण्ड है। हम ने सबीं करीब एक मिलियन टन गेहूं रखा हूँगा है। अगर बरुरत हो, तो इसके और ज्यादा भी किया जा सकता है।

एक भानुनीय सदस्य : इसको आँचढ़ाइये।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : भानुनीय सदस्य और बढ़ाइये कहने के बजाये राज्य सरकारों से कहें कि वे और काम करायें। गेहूं की कमी नहीं पड़ने वाली है।

श्री हुक्म बन्द कालाय : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है। मैंने पूछा है कि कितना गेहूं देते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: This question is concerned with one sub-division of a district. Nothing else.

श्री हुक्म बन्द कालाय : मैंने यह पूछा है कि एक व्यक्ति को कितना गेहूं देते हैं, उस का मूल्य क्या है और एक दिन की मजबूरी क्या है। एक दिन की मजबूरी में कितना गेहूं देते हैं और उस का मूल्य कितना होता है?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : यह जरूरी नहीं है कि सारी मजबूरी गेहूं की शक्ति में ही

जाये। यह राज्य सरकारों पर निर्भर होता है कि वे कितना नकद "और कितना गेहूं दें। किसी राज्य में एक रुपया नकद और चार किलोग्राम गेहूं दिया जाता है और किसी राज्य में दो रुपये नकद और तीन किलोग्राम गेहूं दिया जाता है। (अवलोकन) कोई माला निर्धारित नहीं है। राज्य सरकारों अपने विवेक से जैसे उचित समझती हैं, वैसे वितरण कर रही हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: Please allow him to answer. Do not record.

**(Interruptions)

DR. BIJOY MONDAL: Sir, in view of the fact that various complaints have been lodged by the people of West Bengal that this 'Food for Work' scheme has been misutilised and used for political purposes, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would direct the State Government to include representatives of other political parties like M.Ps. in the Committees either at the block level or district level to ensure that this scheme is properly utilised and the benefit goes to the people for whom this scheme has been launched.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: I have not said that the wheat that has been given to West Bengal Government is being misutilised. All I have said is that complaints have been received that its utilization is with a political slant. I have received such complaints, but those also we have not enquired into.

MR. SPEAKER: His question is: will you advise the State Government to include the representatives of other parties also?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: If complaints like this are received, we will certainly have to advise them.

ओमसी लक्ष्मी थी। रामनेकर : मध्यसं
महोदय, यह जो साल पूछा गया है वह
बंगाल गवर्नमेंट को बदनाम करने के लिए
है। वहां पर कमेटीज़ में एम०एल०एज़ हैं,
आप पूछें कि वहां पर कमेटीज़ में एलेक्टेड एम०
एल०एज़ हैं या नहीं।

MR. SPEAKER: He has not said
anything: they may put the question,
he is not at fault.

Do not record.

(Interruptions) **

**Proposal from Karnataka to prevent
Sea Erosion in West Coastal Area**

*309. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government have taken to prevent sea erosion throughout West and East coasts;

(b) whether Karnataka Government have sent any proposal to prevent sea erosion in West coastal area particularly in Bengare village near Udupi and Honnava; and

(c) if so, action taken by the Centre on the proposal?

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

Statement

(a) Sea erosion problem is encountered mainly in Kerala. It is also present to a lesser extent in West Bengal, Karnataka and other coastal States. The problem had assumed serious proportions in Kerala, where out of a total coast line of 580 km, as much as 320 km were subject to sea erosion,

prior to taking up of the protective works. The Central Government has set up a Beach Erosion Board to advise the State Governments on matters concerning investigations, collection of data, general design principles and construction techniques for anti-sea erosion measures.

(b) and (c). A scheme for the protection of National Highway No. 17 against sea-erosion in the 1400 metre length of coastline near Marvanthe was referred by the Government of Karnataka to the Roads Wing of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport in 1974. The Central Water and Power Research Station has been requested to conduct model experiments and offer advice on the protection measures to be adopted. The field data required for the model experiments is being collected by the State Government.

With regard to the sea erosion in Bengare village, the Government of Karnataka has informed that there is a problem of erosion at the confluence of Netravathi and Gurpur rivers near Mangalore which is affecting Mangalore port and other built up areas. However, no scheme concerning Bengare has been sent by the Karnataka Government to the Central Government. Regarding Honnava, the Government of Karnataka has informed that there is erosion at the mouth of the Sharvathi river but, for this also, no scheme is reported to have been sent by the Karnataka Government to the Centre.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, I am not at all convinced with the statement laid on the Table of the House. The coastlines in various States particularly, in Karnataka, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Goa, Orissa and West Bengal have been affected by the sea erosion. In Cochin, Visakhapatnam, Mangalore and Madras, the beaches

**Not recorded.

have been affected by the littoral drifts in which the beach material is removed all along the coast because of the combined action of the wind and water particularly, the drift amounts to forty-two thousand tonnes in Cochin about two lakh tonnes in Mangalore and about one million tonnes in Visakhapatnam

The State Government is not in a position to meet the colossal problem and therefore it is the duty of the Central Government also. The Central Government should not evade the responsibility and say that they are not finding finances for this and they must receive the blessings of the Planning Commission. The question is whether the threats to coastline should be treated as a national problem or should be treated as a problem of the State concerned. My submission would be that the Central Government should determine the priority in this matter and the State Government should not be left alone to tackle this problem because they would not be able to do this

I would like to know whether the Government is thinking of having any phased programme and whether the Central Government is going to take any measures to stop sea erosion

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA
The main problem of sea erosion has been in Kerala coast and already a lot of work has been done and the work is going on and the Central Government is 320 kms in Kerala coast and efforts are going on to protect the entire length. Out of that, 200 kms have already been protected, the work is going on and the Central Government has also provided funds for the same

MR SPEAKER His question is whether you have got any scheme for the entire area

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA
There is no such scheme for the entire

area. We receive complaints from some places. We receive proposals and then we examine them

SHRI T A PAI Sir, this is how the The West Coast, particularly the Bengare village near Mangalore has been facing this trouble of sea erosion, and it has assumed alarming proportions. About 3/4 of a square mile has been eaten away by the turbulent sea. When Mr George Fernandes and the Janata Party President Mr Chandra Shekhar went to Mangalore during the last Assembly elections the people of this area represented and submitted a memorandum if I am not mistaken. And further, the people of the this Bengare village boycotted the last election. A large number of houses and particularly the fish curing yard, were also threatened with extinction. Further they have been washed away by the turbulent sea. Under these circumstances, am I not justified in asking whether it is due to lack of any idea or foresight? I submit that immediate action must be taken. Otherwise, if the trend continues, this Bengare village near Mangalore will be washed away within 3 or 4 years. Under these circumstances, is the Government of India going to give any aid to the Karnataka Government in fighting this problem?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA
As I mentioned earlier, here is a problem, and this information regarding the Bengare village was given by the Karnataka Government. As my hon friend mentioned, there is a confluence of two rivers, and erosion in some areas has been going on. But we have not received any scheme from the Karnataka Government so far. When we receive it, we will surely examine it and give whatever help is necessary

DR HENRY AUSTIN Every one of us knows the destruction caused to this country, particularly to the Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Kerala areas by the killer-cyclone of

last year. Again, in the wake of recent monsoons, sea erosions have taken place in coastal areas, particularly in Kerala. The hon. Minister himself came last time and inspected the work being done there. Till to-day some temporary work has been done. Has the Government got a scheme to face this challenge, on the basis of a permanent scheme? I understand that in countries like Holland and Japan, certain modern innovative methods have been adopted and the problem has been met on a permanent basis. Every time this question is raised in Parliament the hon. Minister is heard to say that steps are being taken and that everything will be brought under control. The problem relating particularly to Kerala, has been brought to the notice of the Government; and in this House it has been raised during the last 30 years. But the problem still continues. Has the Government any scheme formulated on the basis of the modern technology available? If not, will the Government consult some Governments like those in Japan, USA, Soviet Union or Holland and come forward with a massive scheme to be implemented on a war footing, to face this challenge?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA
 The problem in Kerala was not an ordinary one. Such a problem exists in the entire world, only at two places, i.e. in Kerala and at one more place. This problem has been under examination for the last about 20 years. Two American experts were engaged in 1963-64 to go into this matter, viz. Mr. Watts and Mr. Reynolds. They went into this matter in great detail. After that, in 1966 another Indian, one Dr. M. Manohar, an Engineer who had considerable experience in this line, also undertook a study. He went to other countries and studied there also. And that is why work has started on this. This is not a work of a temporary nature. A lot of money has been spent and is being spent on this work: about Rs. 28 crores have been spent and about Rs. 4½ crores are being

spent every year on this work and the work is going on at good pace.

(Interruptions)

SHRI T. A. PAI: Sir, this is how the Sea erosion becomes a problem of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. It only shows that the whole problem is being tackled on an *ad hoc* basis. So far as the Ministry of Agriculture is concerned, if a few fishermen's huts are washed away, perhaps they are concerned about it. Last year, I wrote a letter to the Prime Minister about sea erosion in Karnataka and I had received a reply that the matter was left to the State Government and he did not know about it. Now the hon. Minister says, "It is only the Kerala coast that is affected." But the Kerala coast extends beyond Kerala and I know it is not a question of Bengare village alone which is on the confluence of two rivers, but the entire coast of Karnataka is being affected by sea erosion. I do hope that the Central Government would appreciate that this is a problem of the whole nation and not of any particular State, and this problem should be faced squarely well before it becomes a more serious one than what it is today. May I ask the Government to see that it is not merely a problem of Kerala, but immediate relief is also given to the other States where the problem is serious, and it should not be left to the State Governments to submit their proposals, because they are most incompetent to handle this problem.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:
 I was talking about sea erosion and not soil erosion, as my hon. friend has stated. Soil erosion is entirely a different matter; and about sea erosion also I referred to the problem of Kerala specifically because this is a strange phenomenon occurring only in 320 kms area of the coast of Kerala. This is a special problem for that place and a problem only at one more place in the whole of the world. The problem of Karnataka is slightly different; it is not on the same lines.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: By sea erosion, India is becoming smaller and smaller as it is eating away the land. When Mr. Y. B. Chavan was the Chief Minister of Bombay province, he tackled this sea erosion problem and saved Bombay city. I want to know whether a similar type of action will be taken by this Government in consultation with the Maharashtra Government.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: This is a suggestion for action.

Prices for Agricultural Products recommended by National Commission on Agriculture

***311. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Commission on Agriculture has recommended prices for the agricultural products such as wheat, rice and jawar;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether there has been any opposition from the agriculturists?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). The National Commission on Agriculture was appointed to examine comprehensively the current progress of agriculture in India and to make recommendations for its improvement and modernisation with a view to promoting the welfare and prosperity of the people. The recommendations made by the National Commission on Agriculture relate to general policy and the principles that may be followed in formulation of policies in a time perspective of 25 years upto the turn of the century.

The Commission was neither expected to, nor they have recommended any prices for various agricultural products. Prices for various agricultural

products are recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission on a year to year basis.

श्रीमती मृणाल गोरे: अध्यक्ष महोदय योई गलती हो गई है, मैंने एशिकल्चरल प्राइस कमीशन के बारे में प्रश्न किया था।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहती हूँ कि एशिकल्चरल प्राइस कमीशन ने इस साल के लिये प्राइसेस तय करने के बारे में क्या कोई फैसला लिया है ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला: प्रश्न में गलती रह गई कोई बात नहीं, मैं आपका जवाब दिये देता हूँ ।

यह जो धान की नई फसल आ रही है, उसकी प्राइस अभी तय नहीं हुई है, होने वाली है। पीछे जब गेहूँ की फसल प्राई थी, तो उस से पहले गेहूँ की प्राइस एनाउन्स कर दी गई थी।

श्रीमती मृणाल गोरे: हमेशा ही, हर माल के लिये जो प्राइस फिल्स होनी चाहिये वह समय पर नहीं होती है। जिन चीजों, धान अनाज के लिए हम चाहते हैं कि प्रोडक्शन बढ़ जाये, उनकी वाजिब प्राइस फिल्स होनी चाहिये, लेकिन यह फिल्स नहीं होती है, इस को लेकर किसानों में असन्तोष रहता है, क्या, इस बात की मंत्री महोदय को जानकारी है ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहती हूँ कि जो इस में लिखा है, उस के साथ साथ और दूसरी पत्तेज और सीड़ज के बारे में एशिकल्चरल प्राइस कमीशन ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला: कुछ पत्तेज की प्राइसेज इस दफा मुकर्रर की गई हैं। जैसे, मूँग की प्राइस मुकर्रर की गई है ...

श्रीमती भूबाल गोरे: जिन चीजों की प्राइसिंग क्लिक्स की गई हैं, उन की प्राइसिंग बता दें ।

श्री भुरबोत विज बरनाला: माननीय मंत्री ने वह सबाल पूछा नहीं था। अगर उन्होंने यह पूछा होता, तो मैं यह सब इनकार्मेशन ले प्राप्ता ।

श्रीमती भूबाल गोरे: गेहूं के बारे में बायें ।

श्री भुरबोत विज बरनाला: गेहूं की प्राइस 112.50 रुपये क्रिक्स ही हैं थीं ।

MR. SPEAKER: The question is: have you fixed prices for other cereals?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: That was not the question; otherwise, I would have found out. The question was wrongly put....(Interruptions).

श्रीमती भूबाल गोरे: मैंने पूछा था कि क्या राइस और ज्वार की प्राइसिंग क्रिक्स ही हैं? मंत्री महोदय बताते थे नहीं?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: As the hon. Member had already admitted, the question was basically put in a wrong manner. The question was with regard to National Commission on Agriculture. That is why that information was not supplied. I do not have all these details. Rice prices were fixed last year, last time; wheat prices were fixed last time; the prices of some cereals were also fixed last time.

श्रीमती भूबाल गोरे: अगर मंत्री महोदय के पास इस बहुत यह इनकार्मेशन नहीं है, तो वह बाद में टेबल पर रख दें ।

MR. SPEAKER: That, he will give you.

श्री बल्लन सिंह: मैं आप के हारा भंडी महांदम से यह आनकारा आहता हूँ कि काश्तकार जब बुवाई करता है, क्या आईदा वह उस से पहले मूल्य बताने की कृपा किया करेंगे, जैसे, आज हम चावल की बुवाई करते हैं, तो उस से पहले हमें बता दिया जाये कि यह आव होगा और इसी तरह गेहूं की बुवाई से पहले बता दिया जाये कि उसका मूल्य क्या होगा, ताकि अगर काश्तकार को नाम का मूल्य जंचेगा, तो वह बोयेगा, नहीं तो वह कोई दूसरी बीज बोयेगा ।

श्री भुरजी सिंह बरनाला: बुवाई से पहले तो हम यह नहीं कर सकते, लेकिन हमारी कॉमिशन रहती है कि जितनी जल्दी हो सके, प्राइसिंग तय कर दी जायें ।

SHRI K. GOPAL: I wish the hon. Minister has gone into the spirit of the question instead of going into technicalities. Even the hon. lady member said that what she meant was Agricultural Price Commission and not National Commission on Agriculture. Can I put him a straight question. Will the hon. Minister tell us whether the rank discrimination between the subsidy that you pay for wheat and the subsidy that you pay for paddy, will be removed? If I remember right, the subsidy that is paid to wheat is Rs. 29 whereas you are paying only four pise for rice. This is rank discrimination towards the southern states. Will the hon. Minister tell us how much time he will take to take a decision to see that rice subsidy is at par with wheat subsidy?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: That question does not arise.

SHRI K. GOPAL: How can he say? You can say. .(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I had no objection for his answering: it does not arise out of this question.

SHRI K. GOPAL: You can say that, not he....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister can say that he wants notice because the question put by you does not arise from Q. No. 311.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record, (Interruptions)**

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: May I know from the hon. Minister what is the basis of calculation and how is the price fixed on the basis of inputs and what return do you give to the agriculturists in relation to the agricultural prices and industrial prices?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The National Commission on Agriculture has mentioned that agricultural price policy should be kept in view in its impact on the general price situation and the economy as a whole. It should be in consonance with the country's overall economic policy and should facilitate growth with stability. The major aim of the agriculture price policy should be to correct distortions which are generally socially or economically harmful and which emerge from time to time because of the imperfections of the market mechanism. Being parts of the same policy the interests of the producer should be safeguarded through the price support operations when there is a shortfall in the prices and the interests of the consumer particularly the vulnerable sections of the population should be protected through the procurement and distribution systems and the part of the marketable surplus at below the market price when there is sharp rise in prices of basic necessities such as cereals. All these things are taken into consideration. So the consumers interest as well as producers interest is taken into consideration and the market prices are fixed.

MR. SPEAKER: Q. No. 313

(Interruptions)

ज्योतिष और तत्त्व विद्या का विकास

* 313. श्री भोवा लाल पटेल : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ज्योतिष और तत्त्व विद्या को प्रोत्साहन देती है और यदि हाँ, तो किस सीमा तक ;

(ब) क्या उनके विकास के लिए सरकार द्वारा कोई योजना बनाई जा रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्त्वमत्त्वी और क्या क्या है नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बरकटकी) : (क) से (ग). सरकार द्वारा ज्योतिष के विकास के लिए ऐसे तो कोई विकास्योजनाएं तैयार नहीं की गई हैं, क्योंकि यह केवल प्राचीन विद्या के अन्तर्गत लिए जाने वाले विवरों में से एक है, तथापि, ज्योतिष (फलित और सिद्धान्त), राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत संस्थान और वाराणसी तथा दरभंगा के संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा संचालित शास्त्री, भाजार्य और अन्य कक्षाओं / पाठ्यक्रम में अध्ययन के विषय हैं।

सरकार के पास तत्त्व विद्या को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए कोई योजना नहीं है, क्योंकि यह अध्ययन का एक नियमित विषय नहीं है।

**Not recorded.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS

Non-Supply of Skimmed Milk Powder
and Butter Oil from Foreign Countries

*305. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:
SHRI S. S. SOMANI

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

(a) whether Skimmed Milk Powder and butter oil will now not be supplied to India by the foreign countries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

National Service Scheme and Nehru Yuvak Kendras

*308. SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure on the National Service Scheme and the Nehru Yuvak Kendras during the last three years and current year and

(b) the salient features of any positive transformation of these schemes during the last two years as focal points for meaningful development activities?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b) The expenditure incurred on the Nehru Yuvak Kendras and the National Service Scheme since 1975-76 is as follows:—

NEHRU YUVAK KENDRAS

Year	Plan		Non-Plan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1975-76	31,77,000	33,00,000	64,77,000	
1976-77	32,00,000	33,00,000	65,00,000	
1977-78	75,00,000	33,70,000	108,70,000	
1978-79	64,26,000	33,60,000	97,86,000	

(Released by the Ministry)

NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME

Year	Plan		Non-Plan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1975-76	87,05,000	14,72,000	101,77,000	
1976-77	135,03,000	15,07,000	150,10,000	
1977-78	174,50,000	15,62,000	190,12,000	
1978-79	75,19,000	4,52,000	79,65,000	

Till the end of 1976-77 these schemes continued as envisaged in the Fifth Five Year Plan. These schemes include activity in meaningful developmental areas. Based on the recommendations of the Committee on re-orientation of youth programmes to dovetail them with adult education, it has been decided to dovetail these two schemes with the National Adult Education Programme which lays emphasis on developmental activity also.

Multi-purpose Project for Augmenting Flow of the Ganga at Farakka

*310. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have submitted a composite multi-purpose project for augmenting the flow of the Ganga at Farakka for consideration by the Joint River Commission,

(b) if so, the essential feature of the proposal, and

(c) the reaction of the Government of Bangladesh thereto?

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

(b) and (c) The proposal by India envisages integrated development of the Ganga-Brahmaputra-Meghna System and proposes transfer of the surplus waters of the Brahmaputra to the Ganga through a Brahmaputra-Ganga link canal. Depending on water requirements, at the appropriate stage, phased construction of three storage dams on the Dihang, the Subansiri and the Barak rivers has also been proposed. The Indian proposal would provide large benefits of flood control, water supply and irrigation, navigation, hydro-power generation, etc to both the countries.

The proposal made by Bangladesh envisages augmentation by construction of storage dams within the Ganga

basin in India and Nepal for the benefit of these two countries as well as Bangladesh in regard to power generation and irrigation and augmentation of Ganga river flows. Some of the stored water in Nepal is also proposed to be utilised in a canal passing along the Nepal tarai to Bangladesh through a 30 km. corridor in India in the northern part of West Bengal to provide an international navigation water route to Nepal as well as to augment the flows in the Mahananda and other rivers.

The Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission has started preliminary examination of the two proposals

After the recommendations of the Commission are made to the two Governments, they shall consider the matter

छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज की भवानी तलवार

* 312. क्योंकि सरकार चोखे : क्या शिवा, सवाज कल्पण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि

(क) छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज की भवानी तलवार इस समय कहा भोजूद है;

(ब) क्या इस बारे में सरकार अब तक इतिहासकारों द्वारा कोई खोज की गई है,

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले, और

(घ) भवानी तलवार प्राप्त करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रयास किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है?

शिवा, सवाज कल्पण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डॉ. प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) (क) से (घ). यह पता नहीं कि यह तलवार कहां है। महाराज्ड सरकार के पुरातत्व 2147 LS-2

एवं अग्रिमेकाम, ये निवेशक सहित इनके विद्वानों ने छानबीम की है परन्तु यदी तक इस दलवार की योजने में सफल नहीं हुए हैं। इस वस्तु की परिवान तथा बोज विद्वानार्थी यन्त्रसंधान का एक मामला है।

Loss of Milk in processing at Central Dairy

*314. DR SAROJINI MAHISHI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the reasons for the increased loss of milk in processing at the Central Dairy and

(b) whether this can be wholly attributed to the decline in the condition and performance of the plant and the equipment?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The milk losses in processing at the Central Dairy of D.M.S. have not increased; in fact, the average milk fat loss in processing had declined in 1977-78 as compared to the previous year

(b) Does not arise

गैर-सरकारी एवेनियों के बाब्यम से विलीनी में आवासों का विवरण

*315 श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर :

क्या निर्माण, और सामाजिक तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सब है कि विलीन में गैर-सरकारी लोक में आवासों के निर्माण के लिए एक योजना तैयार की गई है, और

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो संस्करणीयी और स्थानीयी है?

निर्माण और सामाजिक तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री उमकम्भर बलत) : (क) और (ब), एक योजना बनाई जा रही है।

विलीनी विश्वविद्यालय के विविधी परिसर के लिए भवन का निर्माण

*316. श्री राज केशव सिंह : क्या शिक्षा, सामाजिक स्वायत्त और संस्कृति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या विलीनी विश्वविद्यालय सचिव ने विकासी परिसर के लिये भवन के निर्माण आवासों उससे सम्बद्ध कालेजों के छात्रों के लिए इलाकाम सुविधाओं की मांग की है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर संकाय को क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

शिक्षा, सामाजिक स्वायत्त तथा संस्कृति मन्त्री (श्री प्रसाद चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) और (ख) दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय दिल्ली में गैर सूचना के अनुसार, दिल्ली-दिल्ली परिसर के लिए भवन निर्माण के बास्ते विलीनी विश्वविद्यालय छात्र द्वारा की गई मांग नहीं की गई है। विश्वविद्यालय न परिसर के लिए आवश्यक पूर्ण प्रस्तुत बदली है तथा उसका प्रस्ताव क्रियक ढंग से भवन निर्माण कार्य शुरू करने का है।

Role of voluntary organisations in the sphere of youth development

*317. SHRI P. KANNAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made an in-depth study of the role of vo-

luntary organisations in the sphere of youth development;

(b) the concrete progress made during the last two years with regard to activating their role; and

(c) the precise safeguards made to ensure that such activities are kept free from politics?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER). (a) to (c) While no specific in-depth study as referred to by the Hon Member has been made, voluntary organisations are encouraged in the sphere of youth development. The scheme of financial assistance to these organisations was reviewed with a view to streamlining procedures. In 1976-77, the number of such voluntary agencies assisted was 21 and the amount of grant sanctioned was Rs 1.92 lakhs. In 1977-78, however, the number rose to 38 and the financial assistance to Rs 8.6 lakhs. While no precise safeguards have been drawn up, invariably the fund for voluntary agencies are sanctioned after getting recommendations from the State Governments. We have not so far received any complaints of these organisations indulging in politics.

New Marketing System for Farm products

***318 SHRI AHMED M PATEL
SHRI K A RAJAN**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether a new marketing system for farm products has been suggested by the Government,

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) whether any other Agricultural Prices Commission is likely to be set up; and

(d) if so, what are the terms and functions of the said Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Suggestions for improving the marketing system for agricultural produce are considered from time to time in consultation with the State Governments. These are taken into account in policy formulations and in operating the schemes of Central Assistance for marketing of agricultural produce.

(c) and (d) No proposal for setting up any other Agricultural Prices Commission is under the consideration of Government.

उत्तर प्रदेश में गंभे का उत्पादन और पिराई

* 319 श्री हर्षोदय बर्मा : दशा हृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की हृषि करेंगे कि

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में, बर्षबार, गंभे का कितना उत्पादन हुआ

(ख) उक्त घरेलू में उत्तर प्रदेश में गंभे का कितना उत्पादन हुआ

(ग) क्या सरकार गंभे की पिराई कराने में असफल रही है, और

(घ) यदि हा, तो इस बारे में भविष्य के लिये क्या योजना बनाने का विचार है ?

हृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य नंदी (श्री जान् प्रताप तिह) (क) से (घ) 1974-75 से 1976-77 मीसमी के दीरान गंभे का उत्पादन (गंभे

के हितव से) हवार बीटारी टन में भीवे दिया जाता है। अंतिम अनुमान के अनुसार 1977-78 की विवरण नीचे दी जाती है:—

	1874-75	1975-76 (संक्षेपित)	1976-77 (अनिवार्य)	1877-78
कुल (भारत)	144289	140604	154023	172000 (अनुमानित)
उत्तर प्रदेश	61479	58359	68109	(अच्छी उपलब्ध नहीं)

पिछले वर्ष में गजे के 1540 लाख मोटरी टन के उत्पादन, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप 48 43 ल.व माटरी टन बीनों का उत्पादन हुआ था, के प्रति इस वर्ष 1720 लाख मोटरी टन के अस-पास गजे का उत्पादन होन का अनुमान है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप साथग 65 लाख मोटरी टन बीनों का उत्पादन होगा। बीनों फैक्ट्रियों द्वारा अधिकतम मात्रा में गजे को उठाने की दिशा में सभी सम्बन्ध प्रयास किए गए हैं। आज्ञा है कि बीनों फैक्ट्रियां, जोकि उद्योग के संगठित लेव में थाती हैं, इस वर्ष 190 लाख मोटरी टन गजे से भी और अधिक मात्रा में गजा पेरेंगी। तथापि, बंडसारी और गुड उद्योग, जोकि असंगठित लेव में थाती है, ने उतना गजा नहीं पेरा है जितनी उनसे आज्ञा की जाती थी और इससे उत्पादन और गजे के उठान के बीच अन्तर आया। सरकार का इस असंगठित लेव पर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है, लेकिन किर भी इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कई एक अंकादायी उपाय किए गए हैं, जो इस प्रकार है:—

(1) गुड के नियांत से सभी प्रतिबन्ध उठा लिए गए हैं।

(2) गुड के मूल्यों को अत्यधिक निम्न स्तर तक नियने से रोकने के लिए नारतीय बाज नियम और नेफेड जैसी सरकारी एजेंसियों ने इसकी बढ़ीदारी की थी।

(3) गुड और बंडसारी नियांताओं/व्यापारियों द्वारों के लिए बैंक उद्धर पर मार्जिन कम कर दिया गया है।

(4) गुडेक राज्य सरकारों ने केन्द्रीय सरकार के अनुरोध पर गजे पर कम कर दिया है।

(5) बंडसारी व्यापारियों की स्टाक नोमा बड़ाकर 5000 बिल्ल कर दी गई है।

(6) बंडसारी और बीनों का नियांत करने की अनुमति दी गई है।

(7) गजे के मूल्य की बकाया राशि का अनुगतान करने के लिए बराबर नियन्ता रखा जाती है और राज्य सरकारों के साथ सम्पर्क बनाए रख जाता है।

(8) गज़ (नियंत्रण) अद्वेष में 2-2-1978 से संकोषित किया गया है। इससे गजे के मूल्य का विलम्ब से अनुगतान करने पर 15 प्रतिशत डगज की अवधार की गई है जोकि डगज को बारिजियक दरों के साथ तुलनात्मक है। गज़ (नियंत्रण) अद्वेष, 1986 में एक और संकोषित किया गया है। इस में बंडसारी बूनिटों के कम केन्द्रों पर सम्पादि किए गए गजे

के बारे में उत्तर प्रदेश, ग्राम्य प्रदेश और दूसरी ओर दूसरी ग्राम्य सरकारों द्वारा निर्वाचित वर्षों के न्यूनतम ग्रूप से रिवेट देने के लिए सामिक्षिक अवस्था की गई है।

(9) जीवी वर्ष की समाप्ति पर ही वर्षों के ग्रूप से विभिन्न ग्राम्यों की एकम को विभिन्न कार्यकारी को इस वर्ष पर अन्वरित करने के लिए बताया (विवरण) आदेश में भी अवस्था की गई है कि उस एकम का वास्तविक वारेयारों को भूगतान किया जाएगा और सम्बन्धित जीवी वर्ष की समाप्ति से हीन वर्ष की समाप्ति पर जीवी भी वर्षी राशि को राज्य की समेकित निधि में डाल दिया जाएगा और उस एकम का उपयोग राज्य सरकार द्वारा यातान्त्रिक ग्राम्य विकास कार्यों के लिए किया जाएगा।

(10) फैक्ट्रियों 30 अक्टूबर, 1978 के बाद भी ग्राम्य पेरियों रहे और उन्हें प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए उत्पादन कूल्क में रिवेट देने की एक योजना 28-4-1978 को अधिसूचित की गई है।

(11) 1978 के दौरान 6 5 लाख बीटीटी टन जीवी के निर्वाचित की ग्रन्ति दी गई है।

(12) जीवी फैक्ट्रिया अतिरिक्त उत्पादन को रख सकें उसके लिए उनकी उद्धार सीमा भी बढ़ा दी गई है।

वह उत्साह किया जाता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में वह समस्या अस्तित्विक गम्भीर एवं और राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि वह उन ग्राम्य उत्पादकों, जिनका ग्राम्य जीवी भी विभिन्न पदा है, की सहायता करने के लिए

प्रतिक्रिया अतिक्रम ब्राह्म कर दी है। वह पाया जाया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में इस वर्ष 3-8-1978 को 7 जैविक ग्रामी भी कार्य कर दी हैं जबकि पिछले वर्ष इस समय एक भी जैविक कार्य नहीं कर दी थी। उत्तर प्रदेश और विहार, जोकि उत्तर भारत का अम्ब अमृत ग्राम उत्पादक राज्य है, में पेश किए गए सभी वर्षों को पेर दिया जाया है।

राज्यों को आवास के लिये किसी भी राज्य

* 320. जीवी वर्ष का अन्त तक : क्या जीवी और आवास तका पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भारत सरकार ने विभिन्न राज्यों को जीवी वर्ष का आवास कार्यों के लिए इलग इलग कितनी निधि प्रदान की और वर्ष 1976-77 तका 1977-78 के दौरान दी गई निधियों का व्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या उक्त निधिया राज्यों में उनकी जन-संघर्ष के आधार पर वितरित की जाती हैं अथवा उनकी मार्गों के आधार पर,

(ग) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने वर्ष 1976-77 तका 1977-78 में उक्त निधि के लिये जाग की भी, और यदि हातों कितनी राशि की; और

(घ) इन दो वर्षों के दौरान विभाग ने विलीन तथा नई विलीन में आवासीय मकानों के निर्माण पर कितनी राशि वर्ष की?

जीवी और आवास तका पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंडी (जीवी तिकारी वर्ष) :

(क) और (ख). 'जीवी' और 'आवास' राज्य के विषय हैं। सभी राज्य लोक कार्यकर्ताओं के लिए राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता "समेकित ग्रूपों" और "समेकित ग्रन्तिदारों" के रूप में ही जाती है जो किसी योजना विशेष या किसी समाजों से संबद्ध नहीं है। राज्य सरकारें

अपनी शावधानिकाताओं के अनुसार विविध राज्य और कार्यालयों के लिए निविधी का उपयोग करने में स्वतन्त्र हैं।

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा 1976-77 और 1977-78 के बर्षों में आवास के लिए मांगा गया नियतन कमाता: 6.17 करोड़ और 6.15 करोड़ रुपये था।

(घ) वर्ष 1976-77 और 1977-78 के दौरान नियर्ण और आवास मंत्रालय ने दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली में रिहायशी मकानों के नियर्ण पर कमाता: 4.45 करोड़ रुपये तथा 6.94 करोड़ रुपये की राशि बचाई की थी।

Period of Retention of Government Accommodation after Retirement

*821. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any time limit has been laid down permitting Government Officers to occupy Government accommodation after retirement; if so, what;

(b) the number of retired officers who have been allowed to occupy their bungalows for a period of more than 6 months and at what rent;

(c) whether some of these officers own their own houses in posh localities in Delhi and are getting high rents as rent paid by them for the Government accommodation is only a fraction of what they are getting;

(d) whether these retired officers are using their Bungalows for commercial purposes running firms of consultancy specially those living in Pandit Pant Marg, New Delhi, if not, whether he will have the matter investigated and lay on the Table a statement showing the outcome thereof; and

(e) consideration which had weighed with the Government in permitting these officers specially who own their own houses to continue to occupy Government accommodation beyond a period of 6 months?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) An officer is entitled to retain Government accommodation, after retirement from Government service, for a period of two months from the date of retirement, on payment of licence fee at normal rate. Thereafter, the Director of Estates may allow him to retain Government accommodation in special circumstances for a period not exceeding six months on payment of twice the standard licence fee under F.R. 45-A, so twice the pooled standard licence fee under FR 45A whichever is higher.

(b) and (c). Except in the case of one officer who is not a house-owning officer, no such permission was given.

(d) There are three such persons, who are no longer in Government service, are in unauthorised occupation of Government bungalows on Ashoka Road/Mahadev Road (in the neighbourhood of Pt. Pant Marg) and are reportedly using their premises for consultancy purposes.

Action to get these bungalows vacated under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971, has been initiated.

(e) Does not arise, in view of the reply to parts (b) and (c).

प्रत्येक विल पर गते की बकाया राशि

*322. श्री अकल राम आवस्काल : प्रत्येक विल तिवाही मंडी यह बताने की ज़रूर करेंगे कि 30 जून 1978 को प्रत्येक जीती मिल पर गते के मूल्य की किसी राशि बकाया की ओर 30 जून 1977 की बकाया राशि की तुम्हारा में उसकी स्थिति क्या है ?

हृषि और सिंचाई भंडारण में राज्य भंडी (भी जानु ब्रह्मण रिक्त) : एक विवरण सका के पटल पर रखा जाता है। [विवरण में राज्य गता। देखिए सब्दा एलटी-2591/78]। जिसमें 30 जून 1978 और 30 जून 1977 को प्रत्येक भीने विवर के प्रति गते की बकाया धनराशि को स्थिति क। तुलनात्मक अधीरा दिया गया है।

गौहत्या निवेद को सुलगात्मक प्रयत्नि

* 323 भी ओर प्रकाश स्वामी : क्या हृषि और सिंचाई भंडी यह बताने की हुआ करेगे कि

(क) क्या यह सब है कि आचार्य विवादा भाने के कहन पर पिछला सरकार ने गौहत्या का देशपर्यन्त निवेद करने के लिए सभी राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किए गए उपायों के विषय में सदसद में समय-समय पर प्रश्न पूछे गए हैं।

(ब) यदि हा, तो इस बारे में पिछली सरकार तथा वर्तमान सरकार ने क्या प्रयास किये हैं?

हृषि और सिंचाई भंडी (भी जुरकीत सिंह बरमाला) : (क) भूतपूर्वी गह राज्य मंत्री द्वारा गौहत्या पर प्रतिबन्ध के बारे में 3 सिन्मार 1976 को दिए गए वक्तव्य की एक प्रति समा पटल पर रख दी गई है। इस सम्बन्ध में पिछली सरकार ने कोई आश्वासन नहीं दिया था।

(ब) मदेशियों के संरक्षण, सुरक्षा और सुधार का विषय सविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची की सूची 2 की प्रविष्टि 15 के अन्तर्गत प्राप्ता है। अत गौहत्या पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के बारे में कानून बनाना राज्यों का विषय है। तथापि केन्द्रीय सरकार गौहत्या पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के लिए उपयुक्त कानून बनाने के बारे में राज्य सरकारों को लगातार सलाह देती रही है।

विवरण

गौहत्या पर प्रतिबन्ध के बारे में गृह राज्य भंडा हुआ 3-9-1976 को राज्य सका में दिया गया वक्तव्य। (अनुवित्त)

अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ गौहत्या पर प्रतिबन्ध से सम्बन्धित सविधान के अनुच्छेद 48 ने निहित प्रावधान के क्रियान्वयन के बारे में विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किए गए उपायों के विषय में सदसद में समय-समय पर प्रश्न पूछे गए हैं।

उच्चतम न्यायालय ने गायों तथा इसकी नस्ल की हत्या के निवेद से सम्बन्धित सविधान के अनुच्छेद 48 के प्रभ व की निम्नलिखित रूप में व्याख्या की है —

(क) कि सभी इवत्या की गायों और गायों के बछड़ा तथा मादा भैसों के नर व मादा कटडों की हत्या पर पूर्ण प्रतिबन्ध लगाना विलकुल उचित है और यह अनुच्छेद 48 में निर्धारित निर्देशक सिद्धातों के अनुरूप है।

(ब) कि मादा भैसों अथवा प्रजनक साडों या कार्य करने वाले बैलों की हत्या पर भी पूर्ण प्रतिबन्ध लगाना जब तक कि वे दुष्कार अधिकारा भारताही पशु के रूप में प्रयोग किए जाने योग्य हों उचित और बैश्व हैं, और

(ग) कि दूष देने अथवा प्रजनन या भारताही पशुओं के रूप में काम करने की क्षमता समाप्त हो जाने के बाद मादा भैसों, साडों और बैलों की हत्या पर पूर्ण प्रतिबन्ध को आम जनता के हित में उचित नहीं ठहराया जा सकता और यह अवैध है।

मदेशियों के संरक्षण, सुरक्षा और सुधार का विषय सविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची की सूची 2 की प्रविष्टि 15 के अन्तर्गत प्राप्ता है। अत यह राज्यों का विषय है। हालांकि यह

उत्तरराज्यित राज्यों का है किर भी इस जामले में केवल उन्हें सलाह देता रहा है।

मौजूदा पर प्रतिबन्ध के सम्बन्ध में वर्तमान स्थिति एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में जिम्मा है। जम्मू तथा काश्मीर, हरियाणा, पंजाब, राजस्थान, गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, महाराष्ट्र (विहारी जोड़), कर्नाटक, उड़ीसा, झार्खण्ड, दिल्ली, दादरा और नगर हवेली, पांडिचेरी व अंदमान तथा नीकोबार ह्योप समूह ने मौजूदा पर पूर्ण प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया है। हिमाचल प्रदेश, किंगुरा तथा असमीर बाटों में परम्परा अवधार सरकारी अधिकारी के तहत पूर्ण प्रतिबन्ध है। कुछ योंदे से ऐसे राज्य और संघ राज्य लोग हैं जहा आंशिक प्रतिबन्ध अवधा कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है।

अब सूचना मिली है कि महाराष्ट्र, प्रांध्र प्रदेश, असम (जिसमें नवीन कालार और मिकिर जिले शामिल नहीं हैं) और तमिलनाडु राज्यों ने भी उच्चतम न्यायालय के निर्णय के अनुसार गौहत्या पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के लिए उचित उपाय करने का फैसला किया है। प्रांध्र प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र तथा असम राज्य वर्तमान कानूनों को संशोधित करेंगे, जबकि तमिलनाडु राज्य ने, जो इस समय राष्ट्रपति के शासन के अधीन है, सबों आपु को गार्डों तथा गार्डों के बठकों (नर और मर्दा) की हत्या पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का एक सरकारी आदेश जारी किया है। केरल में मदेशियों को हत्या पर प्रतिबन्ध के बारे में कोई कानून नहीं है। केरल पंचायत के कानूनों में उपरोक्ती मदेशियों के बब पर प्रतिबन्ध को व्यबस्था है। केरल सरकार ने भी हमें सूचित किया है कि वे शहरी लोगों में भी उपरोक्ती पक्षुओं के बब पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के बारे में एक सरकारी आदेश जारी कर रहे हैं।

पश्चिम बंगाल से भी जहा पहले से ही मदेशियों के बब पर आंशिक प्रतिबन्ध है,

मौजूदा सिल्ली है कि वे भी बुद्धि कानून की तरह तो जम्मू काश्मीर के पर्याप्त उपाय करेंगे वर्तमान सरकार द्वारा मौजूदा सुनिश्चित न रहे।

Allocation of Central Funds for Rural Link Roads

2939. SHRI AMARSINH V.

RATHAWA:

SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:

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

(a) the State-wise allocation of Central funds for rural link roads for the year 1977-78;

(b) the amount utilised during that period; and

(c) the details of progress achieved particularly in Gujarat State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRA-TAP SINGH): (a) A statement indicating the central funds allocated to State Govt. Union Territory Administration for the construction of rural link roads during 1977-78 is enclosed.

(b) The information is awaited.

(c) The information is still awaited from most of the States/Union Territories. In so far as State Government of Gujarat is concerned, the information in respect of the implementation of the scheme during 1977-78 is as follows:—

kms.

(i) Length of roads completed upto the 30th June, 1978

93

(ii) Length of roads on which work is in progress

983

Statement

Central Sponsored Scheme—Rural Infrastructure Development Construction of Rural Link Roads.

Release of funds to State/Union Territories for Construction of Rural Link Roads for 1977-78.

Sl. No	Name of the State/UT	Allocation proposed (Rs. in lakhs)	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	120	
2.	Assam	65	②
3.	Bihar	180	44
4.	Gujarat	75	5
5.	Haryana	35	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	98	
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	54	
8.	Karnataka	82	
9.	Kerala	49	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	180	
11.	Maharashtra	190	
12.	Manipur	22	
13.	Meghalaya	28	
14.	Nagaland	38	
15.	Orissa	87	
16.	Punjab	49	
17.	Rajasthan	147	
18.	Sikkim	23	
19.	Tamil Nadu	71	
20.	Tripura	15	
21.	Uttar Pradesh	288	
22.	West Bengal	98	
23.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	10	
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	44	
25.	Chandigarh	5	
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	②	
27.	Delhi	10	

28. Goa, Daman & Diu	10
29. Lakshadweep	②
30. Mizoram	44
31. Pondicherry	5
	2,000

@Scheme not implemented during 1977-78

Upgrading Primary School, Choglamser

2940. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to upgrade primary school at Choglamser, to the Central School, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise

ગુજરાત મેં બેરાવલ ઓર માગરોલ બન્દરગાહોને પર મસ્યુ ઉદ્યોગ કે વિકાસ હેતુ વિશ્વ બેંક સે કુલ કિલની સહાયતા પ્રાપ્ત કી જાયેબી, ઓર ઇસમે સે અથ તક કિલની સહાયતા પ્રાપ્ત હો ગઈ હૈ ઓર કિલની સહાયતા મિલની વાકી હૈ ઓર વાકોની કદ તક મિલ જાયેબી ,

2941. શ્રી શર્મિંશ્શુ લાઈફલેસ : કણ કૃષ્ણ ઓર તિંકાઈ મની યા બતાને કો કૃપા કરેણે કિ .

(ક) ગુજરાત કે જૂનાગઢ જિલે મેં બેરાવલ ઓર માગરોલ બન્દરગાહોને મેં મસ્યુ ઉદ્યોગ કે વિકાસ હેતુ વિશ્વ બેંક સે કુલ કિલની સહાયતા પ્રાપ્ત કી જાયેબી, ઓર ઇસમે સે અથ તક કિલની સહાયતા પ્રાપ્ત હો ગઈ હૈ ઓર કિલની સહાયતા મિલની વાકી હૈ ઓર વાકોની કદ તક મિલ જાયેબી ,

(દ) ઉન બન્દરગાહોને પર મસ્યુ ઉદ્યોગ કે વિકાસ કે લિયે કદ નિર્માણ કાર્ય આરંભ

किये गये हैं तथा उन कार्यों के कब तक पूरा होने को संभावना है तथा ये निर्माण कार्यों के कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) बेरावल और मांगरोल के बन्दरगाहों पर मस्त्य उद्योग के विकास के लिये बहा निर्माण तथा अन्य कार्य कब तक पूरे हो जायेंगे ;

हृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (जो तुरंत सिंह बरालामा) : (क) गुजरात में बेरावल तथा मांगरोल बन्दरगाहों पर मस्त्य की विकास के लिए विश्व बैंक से कुल 180 लाख अमरीकी डालर (लगभग 16.20 करोड़ ८०) की सहायता प्राप्त होती है । इसी तक कोई रकम प्राप्त नहीं हुई है । विश्व बैंक की सहायता 1981-82 तक समूची परियोजना अवधि में प्राप्त होने की आशा है ।

(ख) और (ग) बेरावल में नीलामी हासि, कैन्टोन तथा संस्था की इमारत का निर्माण कार्य शुरू हो गया है और आकाश है कि यह कार्य वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान पूरा हो जायेगा । ये निर्माण कार्य वर्ष 1981-82 तक पूरा होने की आशा है ।

Cattle Improvement Plan for M.P.

2942. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) details of the Draft Plan for 1978-83 for cattle improvement with special reference to Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether the allocation for the scheme for Madhya Pradesh is inadequate; and

(c) if so, steps proposed to be taken to increase the allocation for the same?

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Draft Sixth Five Year Plan (1978-83) for all the States including Madhya Pradesh has not so far been finalised.

(b) Funds allocated for cattle development in M.P. for the 1st year of 6th 5-year plan, namely, 1978-79, are more than twice the average annual utilisation for the purpose during the preceding 4 years. Hence the allocations are considered to be quite adequate.

(c) Not applicable in view of the position explained against (a) and (b) above.

चीनी के अधिक मूल्य

2943. श्री युवराज: करा हृषि श्रीर सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) क्या चीनी का लूपे बाजार और उचित दर की दुकानों पर मूल्य गत पन्द्रह महीनों की तुलना में आज अधिक है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह देश में लोगों को जूले बाजार में सस्ती दरों पर चीनी कब तक उपलब्ध करायेंगे और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

हृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रसाद सिंह) : (क) जूले बाजार में चीनी का भाव 15 महीने पूर्व की तुलना में बहुत सस्ता है । जहां तक उचित मूल्य की दुकानों से जारी की जा रही लेवी चीनी के मूल्य का सम्बन्ध है, उत्पादन लागत में कुल मिलाकर दूषि को और मूल्यतया इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि युक्त विक्री की चीनी की विक्री से काफी कम प्राप्तियों की दृष्टि में चीनी फैक्ट्रियां गमे के मूल्य बतेंगा तरंग में 1-3-78 से 15 पैसे प्रति किलो की दृष्टि कर दी गई थी ।

(ख) ऊपर उल्लिखित तर्जों की दृष्टि में प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Circulars relating to use of Hindi

2944. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the bodies under his Ministry to whom circulars and orders relating to the use of Hindi were issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs during this year; and

(b) the number of circulars relating to the use of Hindi received by his Ministry during the same period from the Home Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) A statement containing a list of Seventeen institutions to whom the circulars and orders relating to the use of Hindi issued by Ministry of Home Affairs were sent in 1978 is attached.

(b) 19.

Statement

1. Delhi Public Library, Delhi.
2. Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi.
3. Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi.
4. Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi.
5. Nehru Memorial Museum & Library, New Delhi.
6. Indian Museum, Calcutta.
7. Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta.
8. Salar Jung Museum Board, Hyderabad.
9. School of Buddhist Philosophy, Leh.

10. Gandhi Darshan Samiti, Delhi.
11. Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library, Patna.
12. Rampur Raza Library, Rampur.
13. National School of Drama, New Delhi.
14. Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Varanasi.
15. Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi.
16. Institute for the Physically Handicapped, New Delhi.
17. National Institute of Public Co-operation and Child Development New Delhi.

Carving of extra plots in Shanti Niketan by DDA

2946. SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether D.D.A. approved the carving out of extra plots in Shanti Niketan Colony of Government Servants Cooperative House Building Society Limited, New Delhi;

(b) if so, their number and area;

(c) whether it has been suggested to the D.D.A. that the income arising out of sale of these plots should be adjusted against the extra premium which the plot holders in this colony are being now asked to pay;

(d) whether it is a fact that this colony lacks in all amenities like club, community centre and even environmental necessities; and

(e) the justification for asking extra premium?

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

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

(d) This colony had been provided with all modern amenities. A plot has been allotted to the Government Servants Cooperative House Building Society Ltd., for a club. This Society has not yet constructed it. There is no site reserved for a community centre in Shanti Niketan, but there is one at Vasant Vihar which is nearby and which also has been developed by this Society.

(e) There has been enhancement in the cost of acquisition of land.

Production and Export of Sugar

2948. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total sugarcane production for the last three years,

(b) the total production of sugar during the last three years;

(c) the total quantity and value of sugar exported during these years against its production year-wise, leaving a balance for domestic consumption; and

(d) the total earnings from export of sugar during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (d). The figures of total sugarcane production, sugar production, sugar exports and domestic consumption during the last three sugar years (October—September) are as under:—

(Lakh tonnes)

Sugar year	Sugarcane Production	Sugar Production	Sugar exports	Domestic consumption
1974-75	1442.9	47.97	9.24	34.57
1975-76	1406.0	42.64	10.21	36.91
1976-77	1540.2	48.43	9.12	37.59

2. The export of sugar has been canalised through the State Trading Corporation from 9th April, 1974. The sale value of sugar exported and the

earnings therefrom are available on financial year basis and are given below for the last three financial years—

Financial year	Qty. of sugar exported (Lakh tonnes)	Sale value (Rs. crores)	Profit (+) (Loss (-)) (Rs. crores)
1975-76	11.88	468.48	(+) 150.56
1976-77	5.80	152.01	(-) 27.90
1977-78	0.69	16.43	(-) 2.72
(Provisional)			

विहार में लोह पूर के लिए स्टूलों का बोरा जाता

2949. श्री दुर्वेष जा तुम्ह : क्या विहार सभाल जलालप और संस्कार मंत्री यह बताएं की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या विहार सरकार ने विहार के प्रतोक जिले में चूर्णिदे जलालों में बोर-फूर के लिए स्टूल जोलने हेतु केन्द्रीय सरकार से वित्तीय सहायता मांगी है, आर

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार का क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विहार, सभाल जलालप और संस्कार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जलाल तिहु गुलशाल) : (क) नहीं, नहीं।

(ब) प्रम. नहीं उम्ना।

Appearing Privately in University Examination

2950 SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIANWALA Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state-

(a) whether UGC has decided to set up committee to consider the question of allowing students to appear privately in University examinations, and

(b) the number of universities and also the number of students so involved for consideration?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) : (a) and (b). The University Grants Commission has appointed a Committee to consider the question of allowing students to appear privately in University examinations on a selective basis. The number of universities which will provide this facility will depend upon the criteria to be recommended by the Committee. Since the facility is to be availed of by private students, their number cannot be estimated.

Removal of Debris from D.I.Z. Area, New Delhi

2951. SHRI V. G. HANDE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge mass of construction debris is lying and condition of roads, lanes and by-lanes is very unsatisfactory in the newly constructed Government Quarters in D.I.Z. Area;

(b) whether Government have received any representation forwarded by a member of Parliament regarding the facilities and difficulties of Type I Quarters in K-Block, R. K. Ashram Marg, New Delhi, and

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

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) : (a) No, Sir Roads and by-lanes have been constructed with water bound macadam. New Delhi Municipal Committee is currently laying services like sewerage, water supply and electricity. This activity damages the road surface, which will be repaired and bitumen carpet provided after the work of New Delhi Municipal Committee around these quarters is over. Building material and construction debris is lying only in the area where construction work is still going on

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) Remedial steps, where necessary, are being taken.

National Agricultural Research Fund

2952 SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to

institute a National Agricultural Research Fund for financing research work in agricultural Universities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) A Project entitled "National Agricultural Research Project" has been prepared with the main objective of strengthening the regional research capabilities of agricultural universities as an important means of finding solutions to location-specific problems. The efforts under this project would be concentrated on foodgrains (cereals, pulses and oilseeds) in each agro-ecological zone. Particular attention would be paid to foodgrains grown under rainfed conditions and mixed-farming systems involving crop-livestock and crop-fish production systems.

In furtherance of this objective, regional stations would be developed/strengthened in selected agro-climatic zones and will be provided with resources like staff, equipment and infrastructure.

The total outlay involved in this project during the Sixth Five Year Plan (1978-79 to 1982-83) would be Rs. 42.30 crores. The project is expected to receive assistance from International Development Association (IDA), an affiliate of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development which has recently appraised this project. Negotiations for finalising the agreement are being currently held with the IBRD. A sum of Rs. 22.30 crores (\$ 27 million) is expected to be received as credit from IDA for this project. The amount required for this project would be made available to ICAR through annual budgetary allocations.

Demolition of Shops in Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi

2953. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the stalls on either side of the Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, were demolished by DDA without serving any prior notice; and

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

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

(b) Delhi Development Authority removed 10 Khokhas and 13 Rehri Wallas which were obstructing pedestrian traffic on Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg. These unauthorised structures were of recent origin and notices in this case were not served.

Request from Kerala for Assistance for Irrigation Projects

2954. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government has requested for financial assistance for the completion of Irrigation Projects; and

(b) if so, which projects needed assistance and the reaction of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). A request has recently been received from the Government of Kerala for an additional financial assistance of Rs. 6.5 crores during the current financial year for expediting works on seven irrigation projects in the State, namely, Kallada, Kuttadi, Pazhassi, Pariyar Valley, Muvattupuzha, Chimonni and Karapuzha.

There is at present no proposal to give advance plan assistance for irrigation projects to the States during the current financial year. However, the needs of the States are being examined and if any advance Plan assistance is available for the purpose, the requirements of Kerala would be kept in view.

States and available in States, particularly in Assam and other parts of North Eastern Region.

Setting up of Community Hall, Public Library, Swimming Pool and Stadium in Delhi

2955 SHRI CHATURBHUJ Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no means of entertainment and recreation in Punjabi Bagh Extension Paschimpuri and its adjoining areas,

(b) if so whether Government are taking any steps in setting up Community Halls Public Library Swimming Pool and Stadium in these areas and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise

(c) Does not arise

Soil Testing Facility in States

2956 SHRI AHMED HUSAIN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state-

(a) present position of Soil Testing facility provided by the Centre and

(b) amount of grants/assistance provided by the Centre to each State and names of the Scheme during the last three years ending 31st March, 1978 (year wise), and

(c) present position of Mobile Soil Testing facilities available in the country and proposed to be made available in the State of Assam during the next three years, and if so, the details of Soil Testing facility available or to be made available and fees charged if any for the country and North Eastern Region?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) At present there are 239 static and 55 mobile soil testing laboratories in the country having an annual capacity of analysing 41,20,500 soil samples. Assam and other parts of North Eastern Region have 15 Soil Testing Laboratories. The State-wise details are given in the attached statement I

(b) The Government of India provides grant to the State Governments for organising training courses for their soil testing staff under a Central Sector Scheme. This scheme was approved for implementation during 1976-77. Upto the 31st March, 1978, total assistance provided to each State Government is given in the attached statement II

(c) Presently, there are 55 Mobile Soil Testing Laboratories including three in Assam. The question of strengthening these facilities in the Sixth Plan is under consideration of the Government. In regard to charge of fee for soil testing, the Government of India has not issued any instructions to the State Governments.

Statement I

Statement showing the number of Soil Testing Labs. including mobiles: Van working in each State and their annual capacity analyse Soil sample.

S. No.	Name of State	Number of Soil Testing Labs.			Capacity to analyse Samples per annum
		Static	Nobile	Total	
1. Delhi	.	1	..	1	3,000
2. Himachal Pradesh	.	8	1	9	65,000
3. Jammu & Kashmir	.	5	1	5	59,000
4. Haryana	.	27	1	28	3,06,000
5. Punjab	.	13	2	15	1,80,000
6. Uttar Pradesh	.	40	11	51	6,55,100
7. Andhra Pradesh	.	23	2	25	2,18,000
8. Karnataka	.	24	4	28	5,06,000
9. Kerala	.	6	3	9	1,44,000
10. Pondicherry	.	1	1	2	21,500
11. Tamil Nadu	.	16	2	18	735,000
12. Assam	.	4	3	7	95,000
13. Nagaland	.	..	1	1	10,000
14. Mizoram	.	..	1	1	10,000
15. Meghalaya	.	..	1	1	8,000
16. Manipur	.	1	1	2	15,000
17. Arunachal Pradesh	.	1	..	1	1,000
18. Tripura	.	1	1	2	15,000
19. Orissa	.	5	2	7	1,00,000
20. Bihar	.	16	4	20	2,67,000
21. West Bengal	.	8	3	11	87,000
22. Andaman Nicobar	.	1	..	1	7,200
23. Gujarat	.	11	2	13	2,47,000
24. Madhya Pradesh	.	12	2	14	1,47,500
25. Maharashtra	.	10	4	14	1,39,800
26. Rajasthan	.	4	1	5	80,000
27. Goa	.	1	1	2	10,000
TOTAL		239	55	294	41,80,500

Statement II

Funds sanctioned to the State Governments for conducting short training courses in soil testing

Name of the State	Money approved		Money approved
	1975-76	1976-77	
1 Karnataka	Nil	4,000	5,768
2 Kerala	Nil	4,000	5,000
3 Himachal Pradesh	Nil	4,000	6,800
4 Uttar Pradesh	Nil	12,000	12,000
5 Gujarat	Nil	8,000	7,808
6 Rajasthan	Nil	4,000	8,000
7 Orissa	Nil	4,00	5,642
8 Tamil Nadu	Nil	12,000	12,000
9 Madhya Pradesh	Nil	8,000	12,000
10 Maharashtra	Nil		3,541
11 West Bengal	Nil		9,932
12 Haryana	Nil		8,000
13 Andhra Pradesh	Nil		4,000
14 Assam	Nil		18,000*
TOTAL	60,000		1,01,491

*Funds approved by Government of India for conducting courses in Assam. The Officer from Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Manipur and Meghalaya were also to be invited in this training. However, the State Government has intimated that no expenditure has been incurred as no training was conducted.

Affiliation of College to North-East Hill University

2957 SHRI BAKIN PERTIN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that the students of Arunachal Pradesh through their duly elected representatives had been urging the authorities to facilitate affiliation of the only college in Arunachal Pradesh, namely, Jawahar Lal Nehru College at Pasighat, with North East Hill University at Shillong,

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(b) the reasons for not getting the college affiliated with North-East Hill University, and

(c) whether the Government have any plans to set up a University in Arunachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) and (b) According to the information received from the Government of Arunachal Pradesh, there were representations from students of the Jawhar Lal Nehru College with North-Eastern Hill University for the

reason that the Gauhati University, to which the college is presently affiliated, proposed to discontinue English as medium of instruction. As the Gauhati University subsequently decided to retain English as medium of instruction for next 10 years and the Government of Arunachal Pradesh as well as the Pradesh Council considered the continued affiliation of the college with the Gauhati University as administratively convenient, the affiliation of the college with the North-Eastern Hill University was not sought.

(c) The Government of Arunachal Pradesh have a proposal under consideration to establish a university in Arunachal Pradesh.

Vacancies of Draftsmen Grade III in C.P.W.D.

2958. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether approximately 200 vacancies of D/Man Grade III in C.P.W.D. have occurred due to opening of new offices and promotions etc;

(b) if so, how many vacancies have been filled up so far and what is the policy to fill up the remaining posts;

(c) whether it is also a fact that department has withdrawn the post of D/Man Grade III (Civil and Elect.) from Sub-Division; and

(d) if so, what are the reasons therefor?

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

(b) 39 posts have been filled up in the new units. Further action is being taken to fill up the vacancies in the new units recently sanctioned,

where ban is not attracted. In case of vacancies in the existing units, there is a ban on filling up the posts. On account of this ban, it has not been possible to fill up these posts.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Development of Fish Port at Kasarveli, Maharashtra

2959. SHRI BAPUSAHED PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maharashtra Government has submitted a scheme and an estimate of Rs. 1,49,470 to the Central Government for development of fish port at Kasarveli in Ratnagiri Taluka in Maharashtra and so far no action has been taken on the same; and

(b) what Government propose to do in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) A proposal was received from the Government of Maharashtra in July, 1973 for providing (a) Drying platforms (1 & 2), (b) Ramp, (c) Sheds (2 Nos.) and (b) Urinal block (2 Nos.) at a total cost of Rs. 1,49,470. Out of the five items of work proposed in the estimate, only two items, viz., Ramp and Shed were admissible for Central assistance in accordance with the approved pattern of Central assistance for the Fifth Five Year Plan, communicated to all the State Governments in February, 1975. Since the cost of the two eligible items was only Rs. 12,353, it was felt that the Central Government should not take upon itself to undertake such minor works which could easily be accommodated in state plan scheme. Accordingly the Scheme was not sanctioned.

Land in the Outer Periphery of Subhash Nagar, New Delhi

2960 SHRI RAM VIBAS PASWAN
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a piece of land in the outer periphery of DDA (MIG) Flats near Subhash Nagar crossing which is not looked after either by the civil or horticulture department of DDA

(b) whether it is also a fact that it has become a dumping ground for debris and thus a breeding ground for mosquitoes and flies, and

(c) if so the action Government propose to take in the matter and improve the situation?

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

Vocational Education Courses in H S Schools, Delhi

2961 SHRI MAHI LAL Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) total number and names of Higher Secondary Schools and Plus two stage schools in Delhi separately,

(b) the number and names of those schools, out of them, which have introduced vocational educational courses with names thereof in each school,

(c) whether it is a fact that some of the Higher Secondary schools like A R Sanatan Dharam Higher Secondary School and Bansal Higher Secondary School etc situated in the Harijan and economically backward areas and rehabilitation colonies have not introduced vocational courses like typing

and short hand and instead have introduced much costly courses such as photography and fine arts which the poor and Harijan people cannot afford to take, and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI) (a) to (d) The information is being collected from Delhi Administration and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Irrigation Projects in West Bengal and North Eastern Region States

2962 SHRI SACHINDRALAL SINGHA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) the irrigation projects completed and continuing in West Bengal and North Eastern Region States, State-wise and the area of land benefited or going to be benefited, State-wise,

(b) whether it is a fact that the cultivable land under irrigation in these States is much less than the average in the country,

(c) if so details of the steps taken by the State Governments and the Centre respectively in this regard, up-to date, State wise and

(d) the result achieved State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA). (a) A statement is enclosed

(b) Percentage of irrigation potential created to the end of 1977-78 to gross cropped area is less than the all India average in all these States except West Bengal

(c) and (d) During the Mid-Term Plan 1978-83, various steps taken for

accelerating the pace of development of irrigation are as under:—

(i) Higher outlays for early completion of major/medium and minor irrigation sector;

(ii) Taking up of new schemes under the major/medium on-going schemes;

(iii) Maximum priority in the allocation of funds within the State Governments' resources, mobilising institutional investment from banks with the support of the ARDC and the World Bank to the maximum extent possible;

(iv) Systematic renovation and modernisation of existing irrigation systems;

(v) Conjunctive use of surface and ground waters and accelerated

irrigation development in drought areas; and

(vi) Setting up of Command Area Development Authorities and Monitoring Organisations.

Special emphasis is being paid on implementation of irrigation projects in the drought prone, tribal and backward areas and funds would be earmarked separately for these areas both for investigation and execution of the projects.

Survey and investigation work will be stepped up, especially in the North Eastern Region during the next few years so that projects are formulated for implementation immediately. These investigations would also help the States to put ground water exploitation on a more systematic and rational basis.

Statement

States	Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes				Minor Irrigation		
	Number of completed Schemes	Ultimate benefits (in thousand ha.)	Number of continuing schemes	Ultimate benefits (in thousand ha.)	Net Total irrigation potential created upto (1977-78 (in thousand ha.))	Target for additional irrigation potential to be created (1978-79 (gross) Tentative)	
West Bengal	3	13.27	20	1431.73	1300	159	
Assam	3	39.40	13	251.84	350	39	
Manipur *	Nil	..	5	60.00	80	22	
Meghalaya	Nil	..	Nil	..	12	5	
Nagaland	Nil	..	Nil	..	35	6	
Tripura	Nil	..	Nil	..	32	3	
Arunachal Pradesh*	Nil *	..	Nil	..	Union territories ^{**}		
Mizoram*	Nil	..	Nil	..	85	10	

*Union Territories.

**The figures for Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram are included in the Union Territories.

Food for Work Scheme in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

2963. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government received demand for taking up schemes under Food for work scheme in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

(b) whether the Government feel it necessary to start food for work for gainful employment and rural development in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands?

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

(b) Yes. Although the Union Territory Administration had shown its inability to implement the Food for Work Programme, the Union Territory Administration is being persuaded to take advantage of the scheme to generate additional employment opportunities and create durable community assets.

Land for Educational, Religious and Social Institutions

2964. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:

SHRI FAQIR ALI ANSARI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that land had been allotted in Delhi/New Delhi to some educational, religious and social organisations for construction of buildings in 1976-77 and 1977-78; and

(b) the details thereof and the criteria adopted for such allotment?

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

(b) The details of allotment are furnished in the Statement attached.

The criteria is:

(i) It should be a organization registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860.

(ii) It should be of a non-profit making character.

(iii) Its case should have been sponsored by the concerned Ministry or the Department concerned of Delhi Administration; and

(iv) Financial position of the society should be sound.

Statement

List of Educational Religious and Social Institutions/Organisations to whom land has been allotted during the year 1976-77 and 1977-78.

Sl. No.	Name of the Institutions/ Organisations
1.	Indian Mountaineering Foundation.
2.	Central Social Welfare Board.
3.	Bharti Vidya Bhawan.
4.	K. G. Junior School, Moti Bagh-II.
5.	Delhi Distt. Cricket Association.
6.	Parent-Teachers Association, S-III, R. K. Puram, New Delhi.
7.	National Association for Blinds.
8.	Delhi Public School, R. K. Puram.
9.	National Academy of Medical Sciences.
10.	Convent Jesus and Mary School.
11.	Secy. Children Education Trust of India.

S.No.	Name of the Institutions/ Organisations
12.	Secy. Bhartiya Adamjati Sevak Sangh.
13.	Delhi Library Board.
14.	Kendriya Vidyalaya.
15.	Dr. Zakir Hussain Trust.
16.	South Delhi Educational Society.
17.	Andhra Education Society.
18.	Vedic Cultural Centre.
19.	South Delhi Welfare Association.
20.	Indo German Social Service Society.
21.	Institute of Company Secretaries.
22.	Centre for Policy Research.
23.	Rashib Jain Sabha.
24.	Jain Trust, Lawrence Road.
25.	Asthma and Bronchitic Hospital between Gautam Nagar and Ring Road.
26.	War Widow Association.
27.	New Green Field Edu. Society.
28.	Modern Public School Edu. Society.
29.	Tagore International School Society.
30.	Gyan Mandir Education Society.
31.	Council of Child Welfare.
32.	Hill Grove Edu. Society.
33.	Skin Institute.
34.	Bhartiya Gramin Sangh.
35.	Suraj Mal Memorial Edu. Society.
36.	Raj Rajeshwari Devi Temple.
37.	Blue Bell Edu. Society.
38.	National Book Trust of India.

Sl. No.	Name of the Institutions/ Organisations
39.	P. C. Rajaratnam Institute.
40.	Indian Federation of United National Association.
41.	Gurdwara Pishori.
42.	Cambridge Foundation Education.
43.	Shri Guru Singh Sabha.
44.	New Era Education Society.
45.	Arya Samaj Vivek Vihar.
46.	Aggarwal Welfare Society.
47.	S. S. Mota Singh (Nile) Charitable Trust.
48.	Shri Guru Singh Sabha.
49.	Shri Sanatan Dharama Sabha.
50.	Arya Samaj, Pankha Road.
51.	Janakpuri Res. Dharmic Sangh.
52.	Gurudwara Shri Guru Singh Sabha, Krishna Nagar.
53.	Arya Samaj, Lawrence Road.
54.	Adarsh Dharmarth Trust.
55.	Sri Sanatan Dharam Sabha.
56.	Ashok Vihar II, Panchayati Dharmarth Trust.
57.	Sant Nirekari Mandal.
58.	Shri Guru Singh Sabha, Central Zone.
59.	Sri Guru Singh Sabha, 'A' Block.
60.	Sri Sanatan Dharma Sabha.
61.	Oberoi Education Society.
62.	Guru Nanak Darbar Satsang: Sabha.
63.	Federation of Indian Publishers.
64.	Shri Sanatan Dharma Sabha.
65.	Delhi Franshilian Society.

Sl. No.	Name of the Institutions/ Organisations
66.	St Marks Christian Edu. Society
67	Shri Guru Singh Sabha Ashok Vihar
68	Radha Swami Satsang Sabha
69	Kunda-Kund Bharti.
70	Arvachin Siksha Samiti
71	Sri Ram Mandir Samiti
72	Archbishop Angelo Fernandes (Delhi Catholic Archidocese)
73.	Archbishop Angelo Fernandes (Delhi Catholic Archidocese)
74	Aggarwal Dharmshala Charitable Trust, Basti Regar, Karol Bagh, New Delhi
75	Archan Welfare Society
76	Arya Samaj Vasant Vihar
77	Arya Samaj Vasant Vihar
78	Guru Nanak Satsang Sabha
79	Panchshila Coop House Building Society.
80	Gurjanwala Coop House Building Society

Allotment of Land for Schools in D.L.Z. Area, New Delhi

2965 SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of schools (private and recognised) which were earlier allotted land in D.L.Z. Area, New Delhi and have so far not been given possession thereof;

(b) the particulars of land so allotted and why the possession of land was not given to them; and

(c) when they are to be allotted the alternative site and the particulars of the site to be allotted to them and when they are likely to be given possession of the land definitely?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT). (a) Jain Happy School and R.M. Arya Girls Primary School (Private recognised Schools).

(b) Jain Happy School and R.M. Arya Girls School were allotted 1 363 acres and 1 249 acres of land respectively, in Edward Square. The sites were affected by the re-alignment of Peshwa Road. Hence possession could not be given

(c) A site measuring about 2 15 acres in the area between Lawrence Square and Havlock Square is proposed for Jain Happy School. A large number of built-up structures exist on the site. The allotment of the site depends on vacation of these structures. As vacation takes time, it is difficult to indicate the time by which the new site will be allotted and possession given

Allotment of land to R.M. Arya Girls School was cancelled in July, 1976. The School has not applied for allotment of another site

Oustees from Turkman Gate, Delhi

2966 SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL. Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of oustees of Turkman Gate Area, Delhi who have been allowed to occupy Government Quarters located at Thompson Road, New Delhi,

(b) the reasons for which non-entitled persons have been allowed to occupy Government quarters after depriving entitled government servants; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND RE-HABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). Government decided to place certain Government quarters in Minto Road area at the disposal of Delhi Development Authority to rehabilitate Turkman Gate evictees on temporary basis. Most of these quarters are intended for demolition in connection with the re-development of the Minto Road area. 84 houses in Minto Road area have been placed at the disposal of the Delhi Development Authority. 199 families have been provided accommodation in these houses.

Manufacture of Casein

2967. SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bombay Casein Manufacturing Company is the sole manufacturers of casein in the country;

(b) the total quantity of casein being manufactured by M/s. Bombay Casein Manufacturing Company, Bombay;

(c) the cost of production of casein and the rates at which the casein is sold by them;

(d) whether in view of shortage of milk in the country, Government would consider to impose some restrictions on the production of casein by this firm; and

(e) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c). The Company is not borne on the books of the Govern-

ment and the Government is not aware of its activities.

(d) and (e). No Sir; casein is usually produced from sour milk.

सरकारी ब्यांटरों का आवंटन

2968. जी बवा राम शास्त्री: क्या निवासी और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वासन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली में टाईप एक, दो और तीन के कितने ब्यांटर केन्द्रीय सरकार और दिल्ली प्रशासन के कर्मचारियों को, श्रेणीवार, आवंटित किये गये तथा इन कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति की तिथिया क्या हैं,

(ख) वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान कुल कितने ब्यांटर आवंटित किये गये और प्रत्येक श्रेणी में किस किस घरबंधि के कर्मचारियों की बारी आई है और दिसम्बर, 1978, तक किस घरबंधि के कर्मचारियों की बारी आने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन के कर्मचारियों को भी केन्द्रीय सरकार के जनरल पूर्ति में रखा गया है परन्तु संपदा कार्यालय में दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा बनाये जाने वाले ब्यांटरों को अपने अधिकार में नहीं लिया है और दिल्ली प्रशासन के कर्मचारियों को दोनों पूल में ब्यांटर आवंटित किये जा रहे हैं और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और सरकार इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

निवासी और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वासन मंत्री (जी तिकम्बर बक्ता) : (क) और (ख). एक जनवरी, 1977 से 31 जूलाई, 1978 तक केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों और दिल्ली प्रशासन के कर्मचारियों को विविध टाइपों में सामान्य पूल से कर्दे

ब्लाटर आवाटित किये गये हैं, जो इस प्रकार हैं—

दाइप आवाटित किये गये भवता की तारीखें जहां गये ब्लाटरों तक ब्लाटर दे दिये गये हैं की संख्या

I	1866	18-12-62
II	1155	25-1-57
III	1457	17-10-55
IV	1112	16-8-54
V	552	5-11-68
VI	85	5-11-69
VII	81	11-8-73
VIII	91	12-8-75
हास्टम	398	डब्ल सैट
		सिग्नल सैट
		17-1-69
		1-9-65
जोड	6797	

दाइप I, II और III के लिए उपर्युक्त दो गई भवता की तारीखें अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति की तारीखों को अंकित करती हैं। वह बताना समव नहीं है कि दिसम्बर, 1978 तक भवता की कीन सो तारीखें पूरी कर लिए जाने की समावना हैं।

(ग) दिल्ली प्रशासन के अन्तर्गत आने वाले रिहायशी मकानों की संख्या उन कर्मचारियों की संख्या की तुलना में बहुत कम है। इसीलिए, दिल्ली प्रशासन के उन कुछ कर्मचारियों को, जिन के कार्यालय पालता के जोन के भीतर स्थित हैं, सामान्य पूर्ख से बाहर दिये जाते हैं।

Applications received for Exemptions under the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976

2969 SHRI PIUS TIRKEY Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state,

(a) the total number of applications received by the Competent Authority of Delhi Administration for grant of exemptions under the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976, in respect of plots of land/residential houses overlapping the ceiling limit prescribed under the Act,

(b) how many of them have been disposed of so far, and

(c) reasons for delay in their disposal and what steps Government has taken to ensure their speedy disposal?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) 4719

(b) 1307

(c) Generally, the reasons are—

(i) in some cases the documents have not been filed by the applicants

(ii) applicant does not hold valid title to the land.

Out of the remaining 3412 applications, 2463 are being processed. The Delhi Administration has been instructed to clear all the pending applications expeditiously.

Development of Triloky Puri by D.D.A.

2970 SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the D.D.A. for (i) the development of the vacant acquired area of Triloky Colony (Bapu Park) and (ii) the utilisation

of the said area for community facilities, and if no progress is made the reasons therefor;

(b) the approximate time by which the development work is likely to be completed;

(c) when the D.D.A. is likely to attempt further development of the residential released area of the said colony;

(d) whether the D.D.A. would consider the house building plans from the individual plot/house owners of the released area in the present condition of the partially developed colony especially in the interest of regulating the construction alterations of houses according to the bye-laws; and

(e) when it is likely to hand over the area to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi for maintenance of the present civic amenities available in the colony?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND RE-HABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The Delhi Development Authority have reported that as the details of development of Trilok Colony have not yet been finalised, no progress has been made for development/utilisation of the area.

(b) and (c). It is not possible to indicate a time limit.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) As against parts (b) and (c) above.

Application for House Building Advances Pending in Education Directorate, Delhi

2971. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether concerned Departments of Delhi Administration have

been delegated powers to sanction House Building Advances to the employees working under them;

(b) if so, total number of applications pending in the Directorate of Education, Delhi Administration, Delhi at the end of last financial year i.e. as on 31st March, 1978 and the total number of applications for H.B.A. pending in Directorate of Education as on 31st July, 1978;

(c) the date of the longest pending application;

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to clear the pending cases, especially those applications which are pending for more than six months;

(e) the time likely to be taken to clear all the cases which were pending at the end of the year 1977-78; and

(f) the reasons for not clearing all the applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) Yes, Sir. .

(b) In Delhi Administration the powers to the Head of the Department had been delegated for the sanction of House Building Advance only in June, 1978. As such no case was pending on 31st March, 1978 in the Education Department. As on 31st July, 1978 262 cases are pending in the Education Directorate.

(c) 1st June 1977.

(d) A separate Cell under one Accounts Officer has been set up to deal with these cases.

(e) Three months subject to the availability of funds.

(f) The work for the grant of House Building Advance was previously centralised with the Assistant

Housing Commissioner (Loans) under the Secretary (Local Self-Government) Delhi Administration.

In June 1978 this was decentralised and entrusted to Departmental Heads. The applications filed with the Assistant Housing Commissioner (Loans) were thereafter transferred to the Departmental Heads including Director of Education.

Delhi Rent Control Act

2972 SHRI KACHARULAL HEM-RAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of amending the Delhi Rent Control Act comprehensively has been engaging the attention of the Government;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) when a comprehensive amendment bill is likely to be brought before Parliament in this regard?

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

(b) Some proposals are under consideration to make the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958, more effective.

(c) As and when the Bill is finalised, it will be brought before the Parliament.

Complaints against the maintenance of Grand Hotel, Simla

2973 SHRI VIJAYKUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of complaints regarding the bad maintenance of the Grand Hotel at Simla is on the increase; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take against the irresponsible officers in-charge of the hotel?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir. As and when any complaint is received, the Assistant Estate Manager, in-charge of the Grand Hotel, looks into it and takes remedial measures.

(b) The question does not arise.

Bangladesh Breaks off talks on Ganga Waters

2974. SHRI VASANT SATHE. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in the *Times of India* dated 12-7-78 under the caption "Bangladesh Breaks off talks on Ganga Waters";

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government to the various observations made therein;

(c) details regarding facts of the matter; and

(d) further action proposed in the matter?

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

(b) to (d). On the same day (12th July, 1978) the official spokesman of the Ministry of External Affairs denied that the Indo-Bangladesh talks had broken off as reported by a section of the press.

At the fifteenth meeting of the Joint Rivers Commission, which concluded on 11th July, 1978, a preliminary review was made and clarifications sought on each other's proposals for augmentation of the Ganga flows. The Commission decided to hold its

next meeting in Dacca in September at a date mutually convenient to both, when the discussions on the Indian and Bangladesh proposals will be continued.

Terminations of Services in N.B.C.C. Ltd., New Delhi

2975. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that National Building Construction Corporation Ltd., New Delhi had called interview in a circular No. Estt./I.I/77 dated 3rd February, 1977 which was mainly meant for departmental candidates in which according to rules age is relaxable upto 28 years;

(b) if so, why the authorities of N.B.C.C. terminated the services of a number of temporary departmental employees with the plea that their ages are over 25 years; and

(c) whether Government are also aware of the fact that some of them who were regularised had crossed 50 years of age?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Circular dated 3rd February 1977 issued by the Corporation related to the recruitment for 5 posts of Office Assistant Grade III, out of which 1 post each was reserved for Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Ex-Serviceman. Besides this circular which was meant for departmental candidates, a requisition was also placed on the Employment Exchange and Ex-Servicemen Cell for the said posts, since the intention was to consider both direct and departmental candidates. The normal age limit viz. 25 years was relaxable up to 35 years in case of departmental candidates.

(b) Termination of temporary employees was entirely a different matter. The services of certain Temporary Works Establishment employees from different units were dispensed with because of reduction of work and as per terms and conditions of their appointment and not because they were over 25 years of age.

(c) The Circular No. Estt/1.1/77 dated 3rd February, 1977 did not involve any question of regularisation of temporary employees as it was meant for fresh recruitment. No candidate who was over 25 years of age on a specified date was included in the select panel.

Withdrawal of Text Book "Ancient India" from Syllabus of Central Schools

2976. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the text book "Ancient India" by Dr. R. S. Sharma has been withdrawn from the syllabus of Central Schools under political pressure;

(b) if so, who decided upon such withdrawal and why;

(c) whether any other books are so withdrawn; and

(d) what are the books which are replaced and on what grounds and with what criteria?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2502/78].

Admission in Kendriya Vidyalayas

2977. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Kendriya Vidyalayas are primarily meant to provide uninterrupted education to the children of transferable Government employees including the children of Para Military personnel;

(b) whether it is a fact that Kendriya Vidyalaya Sansthan has formulated certain guidelines and priorities in the matter of admissions;

(c) whether it is a fact that in many of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sansthan students not belonging to the above category have been given admissions at the cost of admissible children of the Government servants and the Para Military personnel; and

(d) whether Government propose to carry on the survey on the wrong admissions given and issue instructions to correct the procedure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The guidelines and the order of priorities for admission are given below:—

(i) Children of transferable Central Government employees including defence and para-military personnel.

(ii) Children of officers of the all-India services, autonomous bodies/projects and public undertakings, corporations, etc. (fully financed by the Government of India) whose services may be transferable.

(iii) Children of non-transferable Central Government employees; and

(iv) Other floating population which includes civilian population

desirous of joining the pattern of the studies adopted in the Kendriya Vidyalayas.

(c) The admissions in Kendriya Vidyalayas are made strictly in the order of priorities mentioned above. During the last several years admissions have been made to Class-I, particularly in the schools of Delhi from first category only. In Delhi and several other stations only such children could be admitted this year whose parents have had at least 3 transfers during the last seven years except in case of Scheduled Caste candidates who were admitted even if their parents had only one transfer during the last seven years. In case of Scheduled Tribe candidates even those children were admitted whose parents had no transfers. These exceptions had to be made in case of S.C./S.T. candidates to fill their respective quota of 15 per cent and 7½ per cent of the reserved seats.

(d) The question does not arise in view of what has been stated above.

Foreign Scholarship to Students belonging to SC and ST

2978. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes given scholarship and sent abroad for higher study during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): Under the National Overseas Scholarships to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes etc. Students, operated by the Ministry of Home Affairs, three students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were sent abroad for higher study during the current year. Under this Ministry's Schemes of Scholarships and Fellowships offered by Foreign Governments, four students belonging to Scheduled Castes and

Scheduled Tribes have been nominated during the current year for consideration by foreign Governments, but their final acceptance by the donor countries is still awaited.

राजायनिक उर्वरकों के मूल्यों में कमी

2979. श्री गंगावक्तव्य तिथि: क्या हृषि और तिथाई मंत्री यह बाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार राजायनिक उर्वरकों के मूल्य करके कियारों की लाम रहनाने का है, और

(ब) यदि हा, तो किसारों को यह लाम रहना क्या मिल सकता ?

हृषि और तिथाई मंत्री (श्री तुरजीत तिथबरनाला) : (क) और (ब) : 1 जून 1975 से उर्वरकों के मूल्यों में पहले ही 6 वार कमी की जा चुकी है। उर्वरकों के मूल्यों में और कमी करने का इस समय कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

राजायनिक उर्वरकों के निवारियों को अनुदान

2980. द्वा० लक्ष्मीनारायण यादव : क्या हृषि और तिथाई मंत्री यह बाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार राजायनिक उर्वरकों के निवारियों को अनुदान के रूप में वित्तीय महुआ देने हा है जिस के कियारी ता द्वारा नियन्त्रित उर्वरक सस्तो दरों पर उन्नत हो सके; और

(ब) यदि हा, तो तत्संबंधी अदोष क्या है ?

हृषि और तिथाई मंत्री (श्री तुरजीत तिथबरनाला) : (क) और (ब) : सरकार पहले से हा कास्टेटमूर्क उर्वरकों

के निवारियों को 16 भार्च, 1976 के पी. बी. शो. के लिये 1250 रुपये प्रति शीटरी टम की दर से राज सहायता दे रही है। इस राज सहायता को बुदरा मूल्यों में कमी करके कृषकों तक पहुंचाना चाहा जाता है। इसी उद्देश्य के लिए और राजसहायता मंजुर करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। बहरहाल उर्वरक मूल्य ममति की सिफारिश पर 1 नवम्बर, 1977 से नाइट्रोजनयूक्त उर्वरकों के लिए एक मूल्य अवरोधक (रिटेन्शन) योजना शाह की गई है, जो विनियोगी तार्थों की उत्पादन की लागत की अनिपृत्ति करने और उनको उनके विनियोजन पर उचित लाभ प्रदान करने के लिए बनाई गई है, बशर्ते कि उसी समय कृषकों के लिए उर्वरकों के मूल्यों में बढ़ि किए जाना उपरांग तथा अमता के सन्योजन से सम्बन्धित कुछ मानवण्डों की पूर्ति की जा सके।

Import of Trawlers

2982 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether, as reported in Economic Times, New Delhi dated 4th May, 1978 a powerful trawler lobby had gone up to Delhi and the major mari-time centres following the Government's decision to go in for imports of deep sea fishing vessels;

(b) whether it has been alleged that Private Parties have entered into a secret understanding with the agents of some of the foreign companies to utilise the loan for import of trawlers with advantages to themselves; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). The Government are not aware of any trawler lobby or of any understanding between the private parties, who have been authorised to import Trawlers, and the agents of the concerned foreign shipyards.

Move to avoid Glut of Rice

Stock Position of Sugar

2983. SHRI S. R. REDDY:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:

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

(a) whether the Union Government have convened any Conference of representatives of all the States to work out a plan of action to avoid glut of rice in some pockets and shortage and consequent high prices in others;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some of the rice producing States like Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka had been complaining about rice glut and lack of storage space while in northern States the price of rice is shooting up; and

(c) if so, the decision taken by Government in this regard?

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

(b) and (c) No such complaint has been received from the States of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. Adequate storage capacity is available in both the States for storing the procured grain. In the Northern States, by and large, the prices of only fine and super-fine rice have been showing a rising trend. It is not Government's policy to bring down the prices of these varieties of rice because a consumer who chooses to purchase these varieties of rice must be prepared to pay the open market price dictated by laws of demand and supply. Movement of rice and paddy is now free throughout the country and Government expect that laws of demand and supply would even out any significant gaps in the prices and availability of rice in different parts of the country.

2984. SHRI DAJIBA DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the stocks of sugar are larger, if so, the stock position of Sugar;

(b) if so, what is the proposal to sell the sugar at home and in foreign markets; and

(c) whether there is proposal to give subsidy to Sugar Mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The stocks of sugar with the factories, as on 22nd. July during the current season 1977-78, are estimated at 43 13 lakh tonnes as against 22 70 lakh tonnes on the same date in 1976-77.

(b) The internal consumption of sugar in 1977-78 season is estimated at about 45 5 lakh tonnes as against 37.5 lakh tonnes in 1976-77. It has also been decided to export 6.5 lakh tonnes of sugar, which is India's quota in effect under the International Sugar Agreement, during the calendar year 1978.

(c) The surplus availability of sugar and the holding cost thereof, along with other relevant considerations, will be kept in view while deciding the policy for the next sugar year 1978-79.

मध्यनिवेद्य से भ्रमानित हानि

2985. बौद्धरी बलदीर सिंह:

श्री दी० राजगोपाल नाथ०:

श्री गंगाधर तिहू :

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

(क) मध्यनिवेद्य लागू करने के बारे 1978-79 के दौरान सरकारी राजस्व में भ्रमानित हानि क्या है; और

(ब) अन्य लोतों से इस बाटे को मूरा करने के लिये क्या कार्यबाही की जा एही है तथा उस बाटे के कहां तक मूरा होने की सम्भावना है।

लिखा, समाज कस्ताव और संस्कृति विद्यालय में राज्य मंत्री (जी अमा रिह गुलाम) : (क) मध्यनिषेध लागू करने के कारण केन्द्रीय सरकार को राजस्व में कोई हानि नहीं हुई है क्योंकि सरिवान की अनुसूची 7 की प्रविष्टि 51 के अन्तर्गत एल्कोहॉल वाले येयों पर प्रावकारी कर राज्यों का आवंटित विषय है।

(ब) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Chain of Tiger Reserve

2986. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to form a continuous chain of tiger reserves to enable the tigers to migrate freely from one reserve to another;

(b) if so, whether the World Wild Life Fund has helped India in this regard; and

(c) the details regarding the suggestions and progress of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Question do not arise.

Qualification of Music/Dance Teachers in Delhi Schools

2987. SHRI AGHAN SINGH THAKUR:
SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED:

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

(a) whether Dance is a part of Music (As per Indian Music theory);

(b) what are the branches of music subject;

(c) whether Vocal, Instrumental and Dance are covered under the music; and

(d) what are the minimum qualifications for a post graduate/trained graduate teacher in Delhi Administration Schools for Vocal, Instrumental and Dance subject?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) Dance was a part of Sangeeta in our ancient theory. Music is an inadequate translation of the word 'Sangeet'.

(b) and (c). The branches of Music subject from classes IX to XII are as under:—

For IX and X	For XI and XII
1. Music (Vocal)	1. Music Hindustani (Vocal)
2. Music (Melodic Instrumental)	2. Music Hindustani Instrumental (Percussion)
3. Music (Percussion Instrument)	3. Music Hindustani Instrumental (Melodic)
	4. Music Karnatika (Vocal)
	5. Music Karnatika Instrumental (Percussion)
	6. Music Karnatika Instrumental (Melodic)

(d) The qualifications prescribed for PGT/TGT Music teachers in Delhi Administration schools are as under

PGT (MUSIC) M A (Music) or M (Music) from recognised University,

Music (Instrument & Vocal) Degree in Music from a recognised University with 4 years course in Music,

OR

Diploma in Music from a recognised institution with 5 years course subject to its having been declared equivalent to degree course

Dance (Senior Teacher) Degree in Dance from a recognised University (4 years course) OR

Diploma in Dance from a recognised Institution (5 years course).

Dance (Junior Teacher) Degree with Dance as an elective subject OR

(i) Matriculation or equivalent from a recognised University/Board

(ii) Diploma/ Certificate in Dance with 3 years course

गाव स्तर पर खेलों के विकास की योजना

2988. श्री विजय कुमार भवलहोशा : क्या शिला, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मनो यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या गाव स्तर तक खेलों के विकास के लिए कोई नहीं योजना बनाई गई है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उस पर कितना अध्ययन कियेगा,

(ग) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत किन खेलों को प्रोत्साहन दिया जायेगा; और

(घ) क्या योर्क में इस योजना के अन्तर्गत नये स्टेडियम भादि भी बनाये जायेंगे ?

शिला, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति अंतराल में राज्य मनो (श्री अमरासिंह गुप्तसाहन) . (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

जमाखोरी के कारण चावल के मूल्य में बढ़ि

2989 श्री रामलला राही : क्या हुवि और सिलाई मनो यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के विभिन्न भागों में अपार्टमेंटों द्वारा चावल की जमाखोरी विय जान के परिणामस्वरूप चावल के मूल्या म बढ़ि हुई है और यदि हा, तो सरकार मूल्यों को स्थिर रखने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार जमाखोरों के विशद अभियान आरम्भ करने का है ?

हुवि और सिलाई मनो यह में राज्य मनो (श्री भानु प्रसाप तिह) : (क) सप्ताही में भौमिक घट-घट के कारण अप्रेस, 1978 से विशेषकर बड़िया और बहुत बड़िया किस्म के चावल से लुले बाजार के मूल्यों में बढ़ि की प्रवृत्ति आयी दिख यो देती है ।

(ख) भावशक वस्तु अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत जारी किए गए जमाखोरी नियोजक आदेश अधिकारी राज्यों में लायू है, जिनके अधीन जमाखोरी के विशद राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उचित कार्यवाही की जा सकती है ।

Government Accommodation to Persons working in Private Firms in Delhi

2990. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have provided accommodation to private persons working in the private firms in Delhi;

(b) whether they are being charged commercial rents;

(c) if not, how the rent is charged; and

(d) whether there are any private persons living in the Vithalbhai Patel House?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). Normally, private persons are not eligible for allotment of Government accommodation. However, in accordance with the existing policy, Accredited Press Correspondents and Eminent Artists are considered for allotment of Government accommodation on certain prescribed conditions. All other cases of allotment to private individuals are considered on merits of each case. Various rates of licence fee are chargeable on the basis of circumstances of each case.

(d) A number of suites in Vithalbhai Patel House have been allotted to political parties in Parliament for use of their staff in accordance with the existing policy of the Government.

Export of Groundnut Meal

2991. SHRI C. R. MAHATA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to export groundnut meal; and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of the export?

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

(b) A further quota of 3 lakh tonnes of groundnut meal has been released for export through Groundnut Extractions Export Development Association, Bombay, on the condition that out of this quantity, 54,000 tonnes will be reserved for new units and 30,000 tonnes for National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (NAFED) for export by cooperative units. Further, GEEDA has to ensure supply 20,000 tonnes of groundnut meal per month to domestic consumers at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per tonne.

Mismanagement of F.C.I.

2992. SHRI K. KUNHAMBU:
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that many complaints are being made against the mismanagement of the Food Corporation of India;

(b) if so, has any enquiry been made on these complaints and the findings of the enquiry; and

(c) the measures taken to improve the functioning of the F.C.I.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). Looking to the magnitude of FCI's operations and the size of its infrastructure it is but natural that numerous grievances and suggestions are received from several quarters from time to time in regard to its functioning. Whenever complaints or representations are received, the matter is looked into and necessary remedial ac-

tion is taken. The general superintendence, direction and management of the affairs and the business of the Corporation vests in its Board of Directors but its overall functioning is also kept by the Government under constant watch. Presently, a high-level Committee consisting of a group of Cabinet Ministers is also looking into its handling cost with a view to bringing about possible reductions. Effecting improvements in the functioning of the Corporation is a continuous process and numerous measures have been taken to optimise its efficiency and bring about all-round economy.

River Pollution in India

2993. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a three man team going around the country on behalf of the United Nations Environmental programme has found that our major rivers and cities are among the most polluted in the world; and

(b) what immediate steps do Government contemplate to tackle the problem of environmental pollution in India?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The team was on a mission to raise the environmental awareness among lay citizens. It did not make any detailed study of pollution.

(b) As a first step to tackle the environmental pollution the Parliament enacted the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. The Central Board and the State Boards for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution set up under this Act are taking various steps to prevent and control water pollution. Another Bill, namely, the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Bill, 1978 has also been in-

troduced in the Lok Sabha which is now before a Joint Committee of the Houses of Parliament. This Bill when enacted will provide adequate legal and administrative machinery to combat air pollution.

A National Committee on Environmental Planning and Coordination has also been set up to advise the Government on matters relating to environment. State Environment Committees have also been set up in various States to aid and advise the State Governments.

भृत्यिक पेड़ लगान्नों अभियान

2994. श्री लालझी भाई: क्या हृषि और सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृष्ण करने विं समूचे देश में "भृत्यिक पेड़ लगान्नों" अभियान में तेजी साने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है और तत्सम्बन्धी पूर्ण विवरण क्या है ?

हृषि और सिचाई मंत्री (श्री शुरकीत सिंह बरलाला) : यर्द के दौरान बन महोत्सव/वृक्षारोपण कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत सारे देश में 24 करोड़ से भी अधिक पीढ़ की रोपाई करने के लिए एक योजना तैयार की गई है। हृषि और सिचाई मंत्री ने सभी राज्यों/संघ-शासित क्षेत्रों के मुख्य मंत्रियों को एक पत्र भेजा है, जिसमें देश में बनस्पति के विस्तार में सुधार लाने की आवश्यकता पर जोर दिया गया है। बन महानिरीक्षक ने भी सभी राज्यों/संघ-शासित क्षेत्रों के बन सचिवों और महावनपालों को भेजे गये एक पत्र में उनसे अनुरोध किया है कि वे चालू रोपाई में भीसन के दौरान उपर्युक्त लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिये वृक्षारोपण के लिए विशेष प्रयास करें। मंत्री महोदय (हृषि और सिचाई) ने दिनांक 10-2-1978 को सभी राज्यों/संघ-शासित क्षेत्रों के महावनपालों की एक बैठक को सम्बोधित किया और उनसे इस

दिशा में विशेष प्रयास करने के लिए कहा, जिससे कि लक्ष्य प्राप्त किया जाए और बन रोपण कार्यक्रम एक सार्वजनिक कार्यक्रम बन जाये। प्रधान मंत्री भी और कृषि एवं विवाही भंती ने 12-7-1978 को राज्य के बन मंत्रियों और जनजातीय कल्याण मंत्रियों की एक दूसरी बैठक को भी सम्बोधित किया, जिसमें स्थानीय लोगों द्वारा बूल उगाने की आवश्यकता पर भी जोर दिया गया और राज्य सरकारों से इस कार्यक्रम को इस तरह से कार्यान्वित करने का अनुरोध किया गया कि इस तरह के कार्यक्रमों में भाग लेने वाले लोग ऐसे बृक्षारोपण के लाभों का उपयोग कर सके।

परती भूमि, व्यायाती भूमि आदि पर मिश्रित रोपण सम्बन्धी केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित सामाजिक बानिकी योजना के अन्तर्गत इस वर्ष के दौरान इस उद्देश्य के लिए व्यवित्रियों, पंचायतों और संस्थानों को वितरित करने के लिए राज्य बन विभागों द्वारा पोदशालाओं में पोद लगाने के लिए आवासन के 20 प्रतिशत भाग के उपयोग की व्यवस्था की गयी है।

Procurement of Foodgrains during Rabi Season

2996. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether procurement of foodgrains during this rabi season has increased or decreased compared to the previous year's results; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). According to latest information available, a total quantity of 54.35 lakh tonnes of wheat has been procured in the current rabi marketing season of 1978-79, against 50.82 lakh tonnes procured in the corresponding period

of the last season. No barley or gram has been procured under price support scheme in the current or last rabi season as the open market prices have been higher than the procurement prices.

Food Inventory

2997. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been shortfall in food inventory, as brought out by certain sections of the Press, from achieving target of 19.5 million tonnes of foodgrains at the beginning of July, 1978;

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

(c) what were the stocks of foodgrains held by various official agencies at the end of June, 1978 as compared to those held at the corresponding period in 1977?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). According to the buffer stocking policy of the Government, the target of buffer and operational stocks as on 1st July, 1978 should range between 20.2 to 20.8 million tonnes. However, the stocks of foodgrains held by the public agencies as on 1st July, 1978 were of the order of about 19 million tonnes as against 20.6 million tonnes on the corresponding date last year. Keeping in view the constraint regarding availability of scientific storage capacity, steps were taken to reduce the overall foodgrains stocks to some extent by expansion of public distribution system, supply of wheat for the 'Food for Work' programme and return of balance quantity of Soviet wheat loan in the form of wheat and supply of foodgrains to some friendly countries, which are faced with scarcity conditions.

California Technology for Agricultural Growth

2998. SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made an in-depth study of the California Technology for agricultural growth as reported in *Economic Times* (Delhi) dated the 15th July, 1978, and

(b) the salient features of the technology and possibilities of large scale application throughout India?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The news item which appeared in *Economic Times* dated 15th July, 1978, has been noted by the Government.

(b) The salient feature of the new California Technology for agricultural growth is that the entire country-side producing fruits, vegetables and foodgrain is studded with packing and processing houses, besides the establishment of large scale canneries and dryers. Most of the fruits and vegetables produced there are processed at site and exported to distant markets. This brings additional income to the farmers and diversification in agriculture is brought about. Additional employment opportunities are also created in the country-side.

Similar conditions as in California are not obtained throughout India and as such there appears to be remote possibility of large scale application of this Technology in all the States and Union Territories. However, this Technology might be examined in detail and then if necessary in States like Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir which produce large quantity of fruits and vegetables, etc. along with foodgrains.

Reduction in Rate of Interest on Agricultural Credit

2999. SHRI SARAT KAR: SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to reduce the rate of interest on the Co-operative Agricultural Credit; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). With effect from 1st March, 1978, the primary cooperative agricultural credit societies have reduced the rates of interest on short-term loans for agricultural production and on medium-term loans by about 1 percent to $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent on the average. This has been possible due to the withdrawal of the tax on interest by the Government of India and the reduction in the rate of interest on refinance from the Reserve Bank of India. The Reserve Bank of India has also reduced the refinance rates from marketing advances and fertilizer distribution by 3 per cent and 2 per cent respectively with effect from 1st June, 1978. Consequently, the leading rates for these purposes will also be reduced by the cooperatives.

The Reserve Bank of India had set up a Study Group on Interest Rates in the Cooperative short and medium-term credit structure. The Report of the Study Group has been presented to the Reserve Bank of India recently. Its recommendations are under consideration of the Reserve Bank of India. Another Committee has also been set up by the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation (ARDC) to go into the interest margins and rates of

interest in the land development banks. This Committee has just started its work.

राज्यों में मात्स्यकी के विकास के लिये 13.48 करोड़ रुपये की परियोजना

3000. श्री छवि राम लालन : क्या छवि और सिवाई मंत्री यह बताने की हृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्व बैंक से सहायता नेते हेतु राज्य में मात्स्यकी के समग्र विकास के लिये 13.48 करोड़ रुपये की लागत बानी एक महत्वाकांक्षी परियोजना भारत सरकार को प्रस्तुत की गई थी ;

(ब) यदि हां, तो क्या देश के सभी राज्यों में मुख्य रूप से मछलियों के विकास के लिये विश्व बैंक की सहायता से राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक परियोजना तैयार की जा रही है ;

(ग) क्या जून, 1976 में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा किये गये निर्णय के अनुसार वह प्रस्ताव किया गया था कि राज्य के बड़े जलाशयों में मात्स्यकी के विकास के लिये मात्स्यकी विकास निगम की स्थापना की जाये और वर्ष 1978-79 के बजट में इस प्रयोजनार्थ 20 लाख रुपये की राशि निर्वाचित की गई थी ; और

(च) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार इस निगम की स्थापना के लिये पर्याप्त व्यवस्था उपलब्ध कराने का है ?

छवि और सिवाई मंत्री (श्री मुरलीत तिह बरनाला) : (क) जी हां। राज्य में मात्स्यकी के समग्र विकास के लिए 13.48 करोड़ रुपए की कुल लागत से अन्तर्देशीय मात्स्यकी के विकास से संबंधित मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की परियोजना विश्व बैंक के दल को, जिस ने भारत का दौरा किया था, प्रस्तुत की गई थी।

(ख) जनवरी, 1978 में ऐसी उपर्युक्त अन्तर्देशीय मात्स्यकी परियोजनाओं का पता लगाने के लिए, जो फि विश्व बैंक द्वारा सहायता के लिए आर्थिक दृष्टि से संभाव्य हैं, एक विश्व बैंक प्रभिज्ञान मिशन ने भारत का दौरा किया। प्रारम्भिक संकेतों से पता चलता है कि देश से डिमपोना के उत्पादन के लिए विश्व बैंक बहुराजीय परियोजना की बात सोच सकता है। अभिज्ञान मिशन की रिपोर्ट अभी प्राप्त होनी है।

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने 1978-79 के दौरान राज्य मात्स्यकी विकास निगम की स्थापना करने का प्रस्ताव किया है और राज्य के वर्ष 1978-79 के बजट में मात्स्यकी विकास निगम की स्थापना के लिए, जो कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के विचारधीन है, 10 लाख रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है।

(घ) गज्य मात्स्यकी निगम की स्थापना करने के लिए केन्द्रीय महायता मुहैया करने का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। ऐसी गतिविधियों के लिए राज्य योजना में निष्ठि की व्यवस्था की जाती है।

राष्ट्रपति भवन, राज भवनों और भवनियों के आवासों प्रादि पर अव्य

3001. श्री छर्जुन तिह भद्रोहिया : क्या निर्बात और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुर्ववात मंत्री यह बताने की हृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 7 जून, 1977 को प्रधान मंत्री श्री मोरारजी देसाई द्वारा दिये गये वक्तव्य के अनुसार राष्ट्रपति भवन, राज भवनों और भवनियों के निवास-स्थानों प्रादि पर होने वाले अपव्यय को रोकने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो 7 जून, 1977 से 7 जून, 1978 की अवधि के दौरान इस अव्यय में कितनी कमी की गई ?

विवरण, और आवास तथा गृहित और गुणवात भांति (बी सिक्कमार बल्ल) : (क) और (ब) : संभवतः भागीय सदस्य का संवर्धन 7 जून 1977 के 'टाइम्स ऑफ़ इंडिया' के संस्करण में छपे 'जनता गवर्नेंट डिसाइड्स दू एण्ड पोम एड बो' शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत छपे प्रधान मंत्री के बताव से है। यह रिपोर्ट समाचार पत्र के पापने ही संवाददाता की थी और उसमें राष्ट्रपति से संबंधित मुरखा और भौपतिकारिक प्रबन्धों को कम किये जाने की भावशक्ति से संबंधित प्रधान मंत्री के अधिकांश विचार दिये गये थे। इन सेवाओं का खंड मकानों के अनुरक्षण के नामे नहीं ढाला जाता।

Review of Tribal Forest Policy

3002. SHRI KACHARU LAL HEM-RAJ JAIN:

SHRI UGRASEN:

SHRI D. AMAT:

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

(a) whether a meeting of State Ministers for forests and tribal development was held on July 12, 1978 in New Delhi to review the tribals and forest policy;

(b) if so, the conclusions of the meeting; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) A conference on role of forests in tribal economy was held on July 12, 1978 in New Delhi. The conference was inaugurated by the Prime Minister and was attended by the Ministers for Forest and Tribal Affairs of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Orissa and West Bengal.

(b). Conclusions of the meeting are given in the attached statement.

(c). The Central Government is in favour of implementation of the conclusion.

Statement

1. Full rights of tribals to minor forest produce should be recognised wherever this has not been done. Instead of considering the tribals as were wage earners or contract labour, a reasonable price based on market price of the minor forest produce collected by the tribals should be fixed.

2. Marketing of the minor forest produce should be organised exclusively through cooperatives such as Large sized Multi-purpose Cooperative Societies. A time bound programme should be evolved by the States in this regard. Forest Departments should commence or continue direct purchase in areas where formation of such cooperatives may be lagging.

3. Regionwise plan for the development, processing and marketing of lac and tassar in tribal areas should be taken up, and for this purpose diverse uses of lac should be found out and planting of tassar host trees should be taken up.

4. Tribal Welfare Departments of the State, in consultation with Forest Departments, should organise active and conscious forest labour cooperative societies within a time-bound programmes to undertake all forestry programme in tribal areas replacing the contractors and intermediaries.

5. The institution of forest villages should be abolished and steps be taken to convert them to revenue villages.

6. Till such time the forest villages are converted to revenue villages the obligation of forest villagers to provide compulsory labour

by each family for forestry works should be replaced by specific contractual obligations.

7. Development of forests in tribal areas, instead of being planned in isolation, should form an integral part of the comprehensive plans of the integrated tribal development areas. The need of the local economy should get the highest priority in such forestry programmes.

8. In the plantation of species for industrial and commercial use, a mixture of species which may yield fodder, fruit or minor forest produce should be introduced.

9. A cadre of forest officers, properly trained and wedded to the principle of tribal development, should be built up in the Forest Departments and deployed in tribal areas.

10. Selected forest officers should be appointed as Project Administrators in selected Integrated Tribal Development Projects, where it is envisaged to plan for forestry oriented economy.

11. Specific organisation should be created in the Department of Agriculture at the Centre and Department of Forests in the States to plan and monitor forestry development projects in line with decisions indicated earlier and to keep close and constant liaison with other Central Ministers and State Departments.

Krishna Waters to Rayalaseema

3003. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAI-DU:

SHRI P. VEKATASUB-RAIAH:

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

(a) whether any proposal has been sent by the Government of Andhra

Pradesh regarding giving Krishna Waters to Rayalaseema; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No project report for utilising Krishna Waters to irrigate areas in the Rayalaseema area has so far been received in the Central Water Commission from the Government of Andhra Pradesh

(b) Does not arise.

खरीक फसल के लिये उर्वरकों की सलाह

3004. श्री मुमाल आहुजा :

श्री यशवत्स शर्मा :

क्या खरीक फसल के लिये उर्वरकों की सलाह करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि किसानों को खरीक फसल के लिये उर्वरकों की सलाह करने में कठिनाइयां हो सकती हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यबाही करने का प्रस्ताव है?

क्या खरीक फसल के लिये उर्वरकों की सलाह करने में कठिनाइयां हो सकती हैं; और

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

Aided Schools in Delhi

3005. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Aided Schools in Delhi would change their status if the Statehood is granted to Delhi;

(b) whether the teachers employed in the aided schools would be treated on par with those engaged in the Government schools; and

(c) if not, what would be their status?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARA KATAKI): (a) No, Sir. The Aided Schools in Delhi are governed by Delhi School Education Act/Rules 1973.

(b). According to Section 10 of the Delhi School Education Act, the employees of the Aided schools are at par with those of the Government Schools in the matter of the scale of pay and allowances, medical facilities, gratuity, provident fund and other prescribed benefits.

(c) Question does not arise.

Supply of Fertilizers to Orissa

3006. SHRI GANANATH PRA-DHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of indent made by the Government of Orissa in re-

pect of fertilizers during the last Rabi and Kharif season (1977-78) and the quantity of fertilizers supplied to that State;

(b) the quantity of fertilizers lifted by Government of Orissa and private parties and Cooperative Societies of that State;

(c) whether Government has come across any complaints of difficulty being experienced by farmers for not getting the required quantity of fertilizers at the time of need; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to ensure sufficient supply of fertilizers to farmers to remove such difficulty in the future?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICUL-TURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b) The total net requirements of Orissa assessed in consultation with the State Government for Kharif 1977 and Rabi 1977-78 were as follows:-

	(in thousand tonnes)			
	N	P	K	Total
Kharif 1977	27.44	4.11	0.74	32.29
Rabi 1977-78	26.87	3.25	2.32	32.44

The entire quantity was allowed from domestic production and imports. Against the allotment the off-take by the various distributing

agencies of the State including the Cooperatives and private trade was as under:-

	(In thousand tonnes)			
	N	P	K	Total
Kharif 1977	21.40	6.43	3.55	31.38
Rabi 1977-78	24.37	5.56	2.61	32.54

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

New High Yielding Variety of Paddy

3007. SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of high yielding varieties of paddy evolved so far together with the magnitude of utilisation in the country so far;

(b) the variety which has assured maximum yield and the extent of its application and the percentage of additional production achieved as a result of this variety; and

(c) the States which have made maximum use of this variety?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Central Variety Release Committee have released about 20 high yielding varieties of rice. In addition, the States and the Union Territories have released a number of their own varieties.

The coverage of area under the high yielding varieties of rice is estimated at 15.80 million hectares during 1977-78. The target for 1978-79 has been fixed at 17.50 million hectares.

(b) IR-8, Jaya, Pusa 2-21, Ratna and Pankaj are some of the varieties which have given assured yields and are being extensively grown in most areas. However, variety-wise figures of area and production are not collected separately by the States.

(c) Punjab, Haryana, Western U.P., Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, West Bengal, Assam and Kerala are some of the important States where the above varieties have given better performance and are being cultivated over longer areas.

Adoption of Devnagri Script

3008. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made efforts for the adoption of Devnagri script all over the country for uniformity and economy; and

(b) whether in some foreign countries also Hindi is being spoken and has become State language and if so, the names of such countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) The Government have assisted some organisations who have the objective of adoption of Devnagri script for different languages.

(b) Hindi is spoken by a large number of people in the countries like Mauritius, Fiji, Surinam, Trinidad, Guyana, Burma, Nepal, etc. No foreign country has adopted it as her state language. However, in Fiji the use of Hindi or Hindustani is permitted in their Parliament.

उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, राजस्थान और झाराखाल में बाढ़ के कारण हुई कृति

3009. जी बज मूल्य तिवारी : जी झनल राम जायसवाल :

क्या हृषि और तिवारी नंबरी यह बताने की हृषि करेंगे कि :

(क) मई से 31 जून तक उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, राजस्थान और झाराखाल में बाढ़ के कारण कितने व्यक्ति और दोर मारे गए, कितने मूल्य की फसल बरबाद हुई तथा कितने मकान झराशायी हुए;

(ख) राहत और पुनर्वास कायाँ के लिए राज्यों को कितनी केन्द्रीय सहायता दी गई तथा किस रूप में दी गई;

(ग) क्या किसी केन्द्रीय समिति का गठन किया गया है जो बाढ़ पीड़ित लोदों का

दौरा करेगी तथा क्या इस स्थिति में संसद सदस्य को नामजद किया जाएगा और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं, और

(ब) सरकार द्वारा किए जा रहे स्वायी बाड़ नियन्त्रण उपायों का दौरा क्या है?

कृपि और सिवाई लंबो (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त प्रारम्भिक रिपोर्टों के अनुसार, बाड़ों के कारण प्रत्येक राज्य के नाम के सामने दिवाई गई तारीख तक निम्नलिखित रूप में जाति हुई है —

राज्य	मौते हुईं मनुष्य मवेशी	बरबाद हुईं फसल का मूल्य (करोड़ १०)	अतिप्रस्त/ध्वस्त दुए मकानों की मक्का
उत्तर प्रदेश (३-८-७८ तक)	119 28 7	50 00	63 761
बिहार (३-८-७८ तक)	30 4	18 51	26 000
राजस्थान (४-८-७८ तक)	72 592	10 00	1 94 425
भ्रसम (३१-७-७८ तक)	2 5	मूच रा नहीं दी गई है।	मूच रा नड़ी दो गई है।

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने अभी तक बाड़ों के कारण किसी जाति की मूचना नहीं दी है।

(ब) उठे बित आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार, प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से उत्पन्न स्थिति का सामना करने के लिए राज्यों को सामान्य रूप से गैर-योजना के स्वरूप की केन्द्रीय सहायता नहीं दी जाती है। उन्हे अपने निजी सासाधनों से तथा राहत के प्रयोजन दे लिए प्रति वर्ष दी जाने वाली बड़ी हुई म जिन छन-राशि से राहत सबसी बर्बंध करना पड़ता है। इस बर्बंध के दौरान इन राज्यों के पास उपलब्ध माजिन छनराशि (करोड़ १०) उत्तर प्रदेश के पास 2.18, बिहार के पास 4.61, राजस्थान के पास 10.19, भ्रसम के पास 1.25 तथा मध्य प्रदेश के पास 3.41 है। जब राज्य सरकारें अपने निजी सासाधनों से स्थिति का सामना नहीं कर पाती

तो, वे अधिग्रहण योजना सहायता के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से सम्पर्क करती हैं। स्थिति का मौके पर जायजा लेने व लिए प्रभावित राज्यों का दौरा करने वाले केन्द्रीय दलों की रिपोर्टें पर उच्च स्तरीय समिति की सिफारिशों के आधार पर अधिग्रहण योजना सहायता दी जाती है। एक केन्द्रीय दल न उत्तर प्रदेश का पहले ही दौरा किया है। राज्य सरकार से एक सासाधित ज्ञापन प्राप्त होने के कारण केन्द्रीय दल अपनी रिपोर्ट नहीं दे सका है। केन्द्रीय दल की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने पर उपयुक्त कारबाई की जाएगी। इस दौरान, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को, नि शुल्क राहत के तौर पर बितरण करने के लिए, अनुदान के रूप में 5000 मीटरी टन गेहूँ दिया गया है। किसी अन्य प्रभावित राज्य से अधिग्रहण योजना सहायता के लिए कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) बाढ़ नियंत्रण राज्यों का विषय है। अतः बाढ़ नियंत्रण की योजनायें तैयार करना तथा उन्हें क्रियान्वित करना संबंधित राज्यों का उत्तरदायित्व है। वर्ष 1954 में देशाभ्यापी प्राधार पर बाढ़ नियंत्रण के उपाय शुरू किए गए थे और अभी तक (3/78 तक) बाढ़ नियंत्रण के विभिन्न निर्माण कार्यों पर लगभग 633 करोड़ रु. खर्च किए गए हैं। बाढ़ नियंत्रण के क्षेत्र के तहत योजना प्रावधानों में उत्तरोत्तर बढ़ि हुई है। प्रथम योजना में तत्संबंधी प्रावधान 13.21 करोड़ था, जिसे बढ़ाकर पांचवीं योजना में 345 करोड़ रु. तथा मध्यावधि योजना (1978-83) में 680 करोड़ रु. कर दिया गया है। 3/77 तक लगभग 10,370 किलोमीटर तटवंश, 17,850 किलोमीटर जलनिकास की नालियां, 250 नगर रक्षण योजनायें और 4700 गांवों की सतह ऊँचा करने का काम पूरा किया गया। इसके अलावा, बाढ़ नियंत्रण संबंधी लाभ पहुँचाने वाली अनेक बहुदृष्टिय वियोजनायें और अप्रकारण निरोधी योजनायें भी क्रियान्वित की गई हैं। इन उपायों से देश में बाढ़ों से प्रभावित होने वाले लगभग 95 लाख हैट्टर क्षेत्र को उचित संरक्षण प्रदान करना सम्भव हुआ है। बाढ़ों से राहत देने के लिए प्रमुख नदियों पर अनेक जलाशय भी निर्मित किए गए हैं। राज्य सरकार विभिन्न राज्यों के बाढ़ से प्रभावित होने वाले क्षेत्रों में व्यापक योजनायें भी बना रही हैं। बाढ़ से प्रभावित होने वाली अधिक नदियों के बेसिनों के लिए, व्यापक योजनायें तैयार करने और एक समर्नव्यत कार्रवार तरीके से उनका क्रियान्वयन करने हेतु विशेष संगठन स्वापित किए गए हैं। ये संगठन असम में बहुपुल बाढ़ नियंत्रण आयोग तथा पश्चिम बंगाल में उत्तरी बंगाल बाढ़ नियंत्रण आयोग हैं। केन्द्र ने गंगा की बेसिन में गंगा बाढ़ नियंत्रण आयोग स्वापित किया है। भारत सरकार ने भी अभी तक

किए गए बाढ़ नियंत्रण के उपायों की समीक्षा करने और देश में बाढ़ समस्या के लिए एक समन्वित, एकीकृत तथा वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण का विकास करने के लिए 'राष्ट्रीय बाढ़ आयोग' भी स्वापित किया है। इस आयोग की रिपोर्ट दो बयों की अवधि में उपलब्ध हो जाने की आशा है।

Allotment of Government Accommodation on the basis of Reclassification of Accommodation

3010. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6279 on the 10th April, 1978 regarding Type V and Type VI Government Accommodation and State:

(a) whether the accommodation in V and VI types have been reclassified in Delhi;

(b) whether type IV has also been reclassified;

(c) if so, what are the details thereof;

(d) the number of quarters reclassified under type IV, V and VI respectively; and

(e) the number of Government servants who are entitled to type V and VI quarters and who are on waiting list and are proposed to be allotted accommodation as a result of reclassification and what is the year of priority proposed to be covered under each year?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (e). The existing residences are in the process of reclassification. It is not possible to indicate at this stage the priority date likely to be covered as a result of reclassification.

**Resettlement of Turkman Gate
Eviction, Delhi**

3011. SHRI YAGYA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the persons who were residing or running shops in Turkman Gate, Delhi and whose houses and shops were demolished have been resettled;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of complaints pending in this regard so far and the action proposed to be taken on them?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The details are as under:—

Residential Units :

(a) Slum Tenements	.	367
(b) LIG houses	.	3
(c) MIG houses	.	3
(d) C.P.W.D.-Qrs.	.	199
(e) Resettlement Colonies (25 sq. yds. plots)		336
		908

Commercial Units (Shops/Commercial /Industrial Plots).

(a) G.T. Road Shahdara	.	3
(b) J.J. Colonies	.	162
(c) Shahzadabagh	.	31
		196

468 dwelling units are being constructed in Turkman Gate area for rehabilitating the families which are originally settled in Tilokpuri and Nand Nagri.

(c) Municipal Corporation of Delhi has informed that 189 applications for alternative accommodation are pending before its Allotment Committee and will be decided on merits.

Separate U.G.C. for South

3012. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of the Education Minister of Andhra Pradesh suggesting to set-up a separate University Grants Commission for the South; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) and (b) According to the information received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh, representations were made to the State Education Minister that a University Grants Commission for the four Southern States would more effectively serve those areas. The State Education Minister suggested that the request deserved consideration and necessary examination. The State Government has, however, not taken any action in the matter so far.

As the Government have not received any proposal from the Andhra Pradesh Government, the question of its reaction does not arise.

Provision of Basic Facilities in Unauthorised Colonies, Delhi

3013. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a fresh decision to provide electricity and sanitation in the unauthorised colonies in Delhi;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and by when these facilities are likely to be provided; and

(c) whether it is a fact that there are some unauthorised colonies in Delhi which are yet to be regularised?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, in February, 1977 Government issued orders that immediate steps especially to provide electric connections in all the unauthorised colonies should be taken by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. Those who had already deposited the money would be given preference. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has provided sanitation arrangements in the unauthorised colonies in Delhi and about 1500 safalkarmacharies are employed for this purpose.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Pilferage of Sugar and Wheat from F.C.I. Depot, Calcutta

3014. SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in January-February, 1978, sugar and wheat worth about Rs 3 crores were pilferaged from the FCI's depot in the port area of Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the persons involved and the arrests, if any, made in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) and (b) The Food Corporation of India have reported that pilferage of sugar of Rs. 16.21 lakhs and wheat of Rs 125 lakhs was detected during January-February, 1978 at the time of unloading of wagons placed at FCI depot sidings in Calcutta port area. Claims have been lodged with the Railways 10 persons have been arrested and criminal cases have also been filed before the Senior Judicial Magistrate, Sealdah.

L.I.G. Flats at Kalkaji, New Delhi
3015. SHRI SHIVNARAIN SARSONIA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of LIG Flats built in Kalkaji was declared at Rs. 29,000 at the time of draw held on the 1st September, 1976 and subsequently raised to Rs. 32,000 at the time of payment by the allottees;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to refund the amount charged in excess from the allottees?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) Specific draw was held on 1st September, 1976 by the Delhi Development Authority. It was not the practice to announce the price of flats at that stage and the Delhi Development Authority does not have any record to show that any price was announced at this draw

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

Sale of Tenements on Hire-Purchase Basis by Private Housing Agencies in Delhi

3016. SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reached an agreement with the private house builders in Delhi for the implementation of a scheme to build tenements and houses for sale on hire-purchase basis; and

(b) if so, the details of the agreements?

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

(b) Does not arise

मध्य प्रदेश में रबी की फसल को जाति पहुँचने के कारण किसानों को राहत दिया जाना

3017 श्री शरद यादव: क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश के उन 32 जिलों में, जहाँ भारी बर्षा के कारण रबी की फसल को जाति पहुँची है, प्रत्येक किसान को क्या राहत दी है,

(ब) यदि कोई राहत नहीं दी गई है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं, और

(ग) उक्त 32 जिलों में कितनी हानि होने का अनुमान है?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री मुरलीधर नाथ) (क) श्री (ब) सरकार द्वारा छठे वित्त भाग्यों की सिफारिशों को स्वीकार कर लेने के फलस्वरूप 1-4-74 से प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से प्रभावित व्यक्तियों को राहत पहुँचने के लिए, कोई केन्द्रीय अनुदान सामान्यत उपलब्ध नहीं होता। राज्य सरकारों से आगाम की जाती है कि वे ऐसे व्यय अपने सासाधनों में ही बढ़े और इस उद्देश्य के लिए उनको विधिवत मार्जिन राख उपलब्ध कराई जाती है। जब कभी राज्य सरकार अपने सासाधनों से ऐसी स्थिति का सामना करने में अक्षम होती है तो उनको अधिक योजना सहायता आवंटित की जाती है। ये सहायता प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के कारण ऐसा हुई स्थिति का भौकंप पर जायजा लेने के लिए भेजे गए केन्द्रीय दलों की रिपोर्ट पर राहत सम्बन्धी उच्च स्तरीय समिति की सिफारिशों के आधार पर दी जाती है। सूची तथा गोलाकृष्ट के कारण ऐसा हुई

स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय दल द्वारा जगत अनुमान के आधार पर निम्नांकित योजनाओं के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को 6 45 करोड रुपए की अधिक योजना सहायता आवंटित की गई है —

(करोड रुपयों में)

1 कृषि आदानों के लिए		
राज सहायता	1 20	
2 लघु सिंचाई	1 55	
3 आमीण लेतो में सम्पर्क सदृक	2 40	
4 पीने के पानी की सप्लाई	1 00	
5 जलत्रस्त ज्ञोपहियों का पुनर्निर्माण	0 30	

भारतीय खाद्य नियम को नि युक्त राहत के रूप में वितरण हेतु राज्य सरकार को 5000 मीटरी टन गेहू निर्मुक्त करने के लिए कहा गया है।

(ग) राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई जानकारी के अनुसार गत वर्ष 31 जिलों में 37 17 करोड रुपये मूल्य की खरीफ/रबी की फसल नष्ट हुई।

Pay Scales of Draughtsmen in CPWD

3018 SHRI K RAMAMURTHY Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) why there is a delay in the matter of removing the anomaly in the fixation of Pay Scales of the draughtsmen in the Central PWD under the Third Pay Commission Report when the Third Pay Commission report had come to an end on 31st March, 1978, and

(b) action being taken to expedite redressal of grievance?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). There are three grades of Draftsmen in C.P.W.D. The Pay scales of these three categories of Draftsmen were revised as under in accordance with the recommendation of the Third Pay Commission:—

Name of the Post	Pre-revised scale	Revised scale
Rs.	Rs.	
Draftsmen Grade III	110—200	260—430
Draftsmen Grade II	150—240	330—560
Draftsmen Grade I	180—380	425—700

2. The Third Pay Commission also made some specific recommendations saying that "in the Posts and Telegraphs Department (outside its Civil Engineering Wing) where the prescribed qualification for the grade of Rs. 110-200 is Matriculation with a Diploma in Draftsmanship, the duties in these posts should be examined to see if any of the posts would deserve to be placed in the next higher grade". The Commission did not make any other specific recommendation for the upgradation of the scales of three categories of Draftsmen of the C.P.W.D.

3. As the qualification for recruitment to the post of Draftsmen Grade III in the C.P.W.D. is a 2 years Diploma in Draftsmanship, the Staff Side made a demand in the Departmental Council (JCM) of the Ministry of Works and Housing for upward revision of the existing scale of pay of this post and also the consequential revision of the scales of pay of the Draftsman Grade II and Draftsman Grade I. The demand was not agreed to because, on analysis it was observed that Draftsmen Grade III in the C.P.W.D. perform routine duties like tracing and drawing whereas Draftsmen in the scale of Rs. 330-560 in the Railways and Military Engineering Service have higher duties and responsibilities. The Ministry, there-

fore, is of the view that the duties of Draftsmen Grade III in the C.P.W.D. are not comparable with the duties performed by similar categories in other Ministries and Departments of the Government of India

4. However, the question was referred to a Committee set up by the Departmental Council of the Ministry and it will again come up for discussion in the next meeting of the Departmental Council (JCM) of the Ministry

Take-over of Irrigation Projects

3019. SHRI DRONAM RAJU SATYANARAYANA: SHRI B. P. KADAM: SHRI G. S. REDDI:

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

(a) whether Government propose to take over big projects of irrigation in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

The Plantation under 5-Point Programme

3020. SHRI B. P. KADAM: SHRI DRONAM RAJU SATYANARAYANA:

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

(a) whether Government accept the idea of tree plantation given under the 5-Point Programme during 1975-76; and

(b) if the reply to (a) above is in the negative, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No new idea was given under the 5-point programme. Such programmes were already being implemented under 'Vanamahotsava', Mass tree planting, Social Forestry and similar other schemes for tree plantation.

(b) Question does not arise.

विहीनी नगर निगम द्वारा अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के प्रश्यापकों को चयन प्रेड

3021. श्री भगत रामः न्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली नगर निगम में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के प्रश्यापकों को 5 सितम्बर, 1971 से चयन प्रेड न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) अनुसूचित जातियों के लिये आरक्षित चयन प्रेड के 141+19 पदों के बिंदु अनुसूचित जातीय प्रश्यापकों को चयन प्रेड न देने के क्या कारण हैं, जबकि उक्त परिवर्तन संबंधी तिथि 5 सितम्बर, 1974 को समाप्त हो गई थी ?

विभा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य बंडी (भीमती रेजुका बेंडी बरकटको) : (क) और (ख). इस भंडालय द्वारा 26-11-1971 को जारी किए गए भावेशों में पहले अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों से संबंधित शिक्षकों के लिए चयन प्रेड पदों को आरक्षित करने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं थी। तथापि बाद में मंत्रिमण्डल सचिवालय (कार्यिक विभाग) द्वारा जारी किए गए भावेश संक्षय 27/2/71-स्थापना (एस०सी०टी०) दिनांक 27-11-72 के भाषार पर दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए पदों के आरक्षण के संबंध में निर्देश दिये

गए और चयन प्रेड के लिये पात्र शिक्षकों को इन भावेशों के जारी होने की तारीख से अपेक्षित लाभ प्रदान कर दिए गए। इसके बाद सरकार ने अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों से संबंधित शिक्षकों को 5-9-1971 से चयन प्रेडों में प्रारक्षण प्रदान करने का निर्णय किया। इस प्रकार दिल्ली नगर निगम जिन्होंने पहले 1-1-1973 से चयन प्रेडों से लाभ प्रदान किए थे, 5-9-1971 से 31-12-1972 की बीच की अवधि के लिए अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों से संबंधित शिक्षकों के लिए पदों को चयन प्रेड पदों में परिवर्तित करने के संबंध में भी कार्यवाही कर रहा है।

Revision of Pay Scales of Research/Technical Staff of J.N. University

3022. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the University Grants Commission has recommended revision of pay scale of Research/Technical staff of Jawaharlal Nehru University vide their letter No. F1-7/76(D-5c) dated the 15th October, 1976;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these recommendations have not yet been implemented; and

(c) reasons for non-implementation of the UGC recommendations referred to above?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). The question of categorisation of posts of research workers in Central Universities and fixation of their pay scales had been under consideration of the University Grants Commission and the decision taken thereon was communicated to the Central Universities, vide Commission's letter No. F.1-7/76(D-5c)

dated 15th October, 1976. The Commission decided that there should be only two categories of research workers, namely, Research Fellows (Junior/Senior) and Research Associates, in Central Universities. Wherever the posts of research assistants existed, they should be phased out accordingly.

The technical staff, who do not come under the above categories, have already been allowed replacement scales in terms of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission.

According to the information furnished by the Jawaharlal Nehru University, action on the recommendations of the University Grants Commission regarding the posts of research assistants has already been initiated and the posts are being phased out.

Government Accommodation for Lok Sabha Secretariat Staff

3023. SHRI NATVERLAL B. PARMAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred question No. 1880 dated 6th March, 1978 regarding Residential Government Accommodation for the staff of Parliament Secretariats and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that position of allottees of type IV quarters out of the Lok Sabha Secretariat Pool are at a great dis-advantage than other Central Government employees; and

(b) the reasons for not allotting type IV quarters to Lok Sabha Secretariat from the General Pool during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The percentage of satisfaction in type IV in the Lok Sabha Secretariat Pool is higher than

the percentage of satisfaction in the General Pool.

(b) It is for the Lok Sabha Secretariat to construct more quarters in their pool.

Time lag between Collection of Data of Cost of Production and Utilisation by A.P.C

3024. SHRI L. K. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 78 dated 17th July, 1978 regarding "Time Lag between collection of data of cost of production and utilisation by APC" and state

(a) the specific meaning of expression "a past year" in part (a) of the reply with reference to fixation of statutory price of raw jute for each of the years from 1973-74 to 1978-79;

(b) how the APC updates data so collected for purposes of fixation of price;

(c) detailed break-up of the "allowances" made in the cost of production of raw jute and sugarcane while fixing statutory prices of these commodities for each of the year 1973-74 to 1978-79; and

(d) Details of the methods used by the APC for compilation of data on the cost of cultivation of raw jute and sugarcane for the year 1977-78?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Estimates of cost of production of raw jute generated under the Comprehensive Scheme for Studying the Cost of Cultivation of Principal Crops were available to the Commission for the first time while making recommendations on price policy for raw jute for the 1976-77 season; a statement showing

the latest period for which data on on cost of production were available for the Commission's Reports for raw

jute for 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79 is given below to clarify the expression 'a past year'

Crop year to which Report of the Commission for raw jute related	States for which cost of production data were available to the Commission from the Scheme	Latest year to which the Cost of Production data related
1	2	3
1976-77	Orissa	1973-74
	West Bengal	1973-74
1977-78	Assam	1974-75
	West Bengal	1974-75
1978-79	Assam	1975-76
	West Bengal	1975-76
	Bihar	1974-75
	Orissa	1974-75

(b) and (c) Composite indices of price of important inputs, for indicating the possible changes likely to have taken place subsequently in the past estimates available from the Scheme are worked out, a statement showing the percentage change in these indices for jute and sugarcane for the relevant years is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT 2593/78] The report on the price policy for sugarcane for the 1978-79 season is yet to be submitted by the Commission

(d) The Agricultural Prices Commission is not a primary data collecting agency. The cost estimates are made available by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics from the Comprehensive Scheme for Studying the Cost of Cultivation of Principal Crops. The methods of compilation of data on cost of production are based on different concepts of cost of production A, B and C) the details of which may be seen from the relevant extracts of the brochure on Comprehensive Scheme for Studying the Cost of Cultivation of Principal Crops are laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-2593/78]

Food Corporation of India Godowns in States

3025 SHRI AHSAN JAFRI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the State wise list of godowns kept by the Food Corporation of India, and

(b) how many of them are kept on hire by the Food Corporation of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BIJANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) A statement is attached

(b) 1800 godowns

Statement

Statement Indicating the State Wise Details of Godowns kept by the Food Corporation of India

West Bengal	278
Assam	141
Bihar	97
Orissa	65

NEF. Region. . . .	35
Haryana	98
Punjab	153
Himachal Pradesh. . . .	9
J & K. . . .	7
Delhi. . . .	7
Rajasthan	145
Uttar Pradesh. . . .	317
Karnataka. . . .	67
Andhra Pradesh. . . .	107
Tamil Nadu. . . .	72
Kerala	74
Maharashtra	49
Gujarat	56
Madhya Pradesh	316
TOTAL	2181

Collaboration with Iraq on Tobacco, Inland Fishery etc.

3026. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Iraq Government have evinced interest in collaboration with India for setting up Agro Engineering industries, improvement of Tobacco cultivation and development of inland fisheries; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) During the recent tour of Minister for Agriculture and Irrigation the Iraqi side evinced interest for collaboration with India inter-alia in the fields of improvement of Tobacco Cultivation and co-operation in marine and inland fisheries.

(b) The concrete proposals are awaited from the Government of Iraq.

सहकारी ऋण नीति

3027. श्री गवांधर साहा : क्या श्री गवांधर साहा की छापा करेंगे कि :

(क) निम्न स्तर पर, मुख्यतया कमज़ोर बगों के लोगों को सहकारी ऋण सम्बन्धी सुविधाएँ देने श्रीर ऋण में उनके भ्रम को बढ़ाने सम्बन्धी नीति कहाँ तक बनाई गई है, तथा कियान्वित की गई है, श्रीर

(ख) उक्त नीति के कियान्विति के लिए किस तरह का उपयोग किया जायेगा और निदेशों श्रीर नीति के भ्रनुसार कार्य न करने पर क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

श्री गवांधर रिवाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) सहकारी ऋण सोसायटियों की मध्यस्थिता में आकाश तंत्र पर पर्याप्त वृद्धि हुई है तथा कमज़ोर बगों को दिए गए ऋण निम्न आकाशों में दर्शाएँ गए हैं :—

वर्ष	प्राथमिक ऋण सोसायटियों की सदस्यता (लाख में)	दिए गए लाख तथा मध्यकालीन ऋण (करोड़ रुपयों में)	
		योग	इसमें से कमज़ोर बगों को
1973-74	350	762	214.50
1974-75	364	901	285.0
1975-76	395	1023	344.0
1976-77	446	1203	अप्राप्य
(अनंतिम)			

कमज़ोर बांगों की सदस्यता में बृद्धि करने के लिए अनेक कदम उठाए गए हैं जिनमें सबं व्यापक सदस्यता तथा कमज़ोर बांगों से सम्बन्धित सभी पाल प्रावेदनकर्ताओं को स्वतं प्रवेश सुलभ करने के लिए सहकारी सोसायटीज अधिनियम में सलोखन शामिल है। लचु कृषक विकास एजेंसिया पहचाने गए लचु/सीमान्त किसानों और इच्छित्रियों को प्रावधानिक सोसायटियों द्वारा बारीबने तथा सदस्य बनने के लिए व्याज-मुक्त ऋण सुलभ करती है। इसी तरह कुछेके राज्य सरकारे भी इसी प्रकार की सहायता सुलभ कर रही है।

इमज़ोर बांगों को कम ग्राम पुरी, किसी भी व्यापारी कम माजिन तथा दीर्घ ग्रावित्री में बापरी-बादायगी जैसी विशेष गतें भी उपलब्ध हैं। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने निर्वाचित किया है कि प्रावधानिक सोसायटियों को केंद्रीय सहकारी बैंक से मिलने वाले आत्म ग्राम्य-कालीन अधिग्रामों का एक विशिष्ट प्रतिशत (सामान्यतः 20 प्रतिशत) कमज़ोर बांगों के लिए होना चाहिए। लचु इच्छित्रिय किसानों एजेंसी योजना के अन्तर्गत अब तक 6218 लाख पहचाने गए लचु/सीमान्त किसानों तथा इच्छित्रियों को प्रावधानिक इच्छित्रिय सोसायटियों के सदस्यों के रूप में नामांकित किया गया है।

(ब) सहकारी बान्धून के अन्तर्गत, राज्य सरकारे सोसायटियों के विशेष उनके द्वारा की गई अनिवारितताओं के लिए कार्यवाही कर सकती है। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक भी यह सुनिश्चित करता है कि ऋण सीमान्तों को संस्थापित करते समय इसकी शर्तों का पालन किया जाता है। इसके अलावा, सहकारी ऋण संस्थायों के निष्पादन की इस उद्देश्य से समय-समय पर पुनरीक्षा की जाती है कि सदस्यता, विशेषकर कमज़ोर बांगों के कार्यक्लार को बढ़ाने तथा ऋण के अन्त में बृद्धि करने की नीति को कार्यान्वयित किया जाता है।

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में नए नियम

3028 श्री राम सेवक हवारी: क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्यनिवेद कार्यक्रम को छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सम्मिलित करने का सुझाव दिया गया है,

(ख) क्या राज्य सरकारे इसके बैर-प्रायोजना मद्द होने के नाते इस पर होने वाले व्यय के बारे में कठिनाई अनुभव कर रही है, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार का इस बारे में क्या कार्रवाई करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनो तिहु गुलशन) :

(क) श्री (ख) उत्तर प्रदेश की राज्य सरकार से एक पल प्राप्त हुआ है, जिस में उन्होंने मध्यनिवेद को लागू करने से सम्बन्धित उपबन्ध को योजना मद्द के रूप में शामिल किए जाने का अनुरोध किया है।

(ग) इस मामले की जांच की जा रही है।

Vacation of Premises in Arambagh, New Delhi

3029 SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK
SHRI BHANU KUMAR
SHASTRI

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND RE-HABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether residents of Government quarters in Arambagh (DIZ Area) New Delhi have been served with a notice to vacate their premises immediately without prior notice of "readiness",

(b) whether the residents association of Arambagh have represented to him against these arbitrary orders; and

(c) if so, the decision taken on their representation?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The C.P.W.D. gave notices in September, 1977 to the residents of some of these quarters to co-operate in vacating the same as they were not safe. Alternative accommodation was also allotted to them immediately.

(b) and (c). When the Arambagh Place Residents' Welfare Association represented, shifting was held in abeyance pending re-examination. As these quarters are required to be demolished for redevelopment purposes, it was ultimately decided to get them vacated and alternative accommodation was allotted to the residents.

Production of Gur and Khandsari

3030. SHRI TARUN GOGOI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total production of Gur and Khandsari in the year upto 31st May, 1978 in the country; and

(b) what was the corresponding price of Gur and Khandsari this year during January, February, March and April as compared to previous years 1975-76 and 1976-77?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) A statement showing the estimated production of gur (including khandsari) in various States of the country during 1976-77 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2594/78]. No estimates have, so far, been prepared for similar production during 1977-78.

(b) Two statements showing the wholesale month-end prices of gur and khandsari in selected centres during

1976-77 and 1978 in the months of January, February, March and April are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2594/78]

House Building Loan Applications

3031. SHRI PADMACIARAN SAMANTASINHERA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that thousands of house building loan applications are pending for sanction;

(b) if so, the total number of applications and amount involved are pending upto date;

(c) what is the year-wise pending of applications and when Government will dispose of all applications;

(d) whether before the disposal of pending applications, new applications are entertained;

(e) what is the total number of new buildings and remodelling required in the country?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). No House-building advance application is pending for disposal with the Works and Housing Ministry. In order to avoid delay, the procedure to sanction House Building Advance has been simplified and powers delegated to Ministries/Departments to sanction the advance with effect from 1st April, 1978. It is, however, not possible to indicate the number of applications now pending with various Ministries/Departments throughout the country or the amount of advance involved. With the decentralisation, it is expected that there will be no delays and the advance applied for will be sanctioned subject to the availability of funds.

(d) There is no ban on making new applications.

(e) Perhaps the information desired is in regard to the number of applications for new construction and for enlarging the existing accommodation for which House Building Advance is admissible. With the decentralisation of this work, it is not possible to give this information as the applications are now entertained by Ministries and Heads of Departments throughout the country.

Use of Alcoholic drinks in University Campus

3032. SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that alcoholic drinks are freely used in the University Campus;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to issue any directives to all the Universities not to permit use of alcoholic drinks in University Campus; and

(c) what action Government propose to take to check the use of alcoholic drinks in the University Campus?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN): (a) No complaints have come to the Department.

(b) and (c). Instructions were issued to the Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities on May 12, 1977 to take effective steps to prevent the consumption of liquor in University hostels and generally to discourage the students from any tendency towards consumption of alcoholic beverages. The State Education Departments were also requested on 18 June 1977 to persuade the Universities to take similar action. Since there is a need for continued caution and vigilance they have again been addressed on 3rd August 1978 also.

Rehabilitation Camps in Orissa

3033. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING & SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received representation from Udbasta Yuba Sangha, Umerkote, Koraput, Orissa; and

(b) if so, steps so far taken to redress their grievances?

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

(b) Government are taking appropriate action as feasible and the Udbasta Yuba Sangha have also been informed of it.

Central Housing Assistance to Maharashtra

3034. SHRI D. B. PATIL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what assistance by way of loan and grant has been asked for by Government of Maharashtra from Government of India for New Bombay Project;

(b) what assistance the Central Government have given to the Government of Maharashtra till now by way of loan and grant; and

(c) whether the progress of the New Bombay Project is as per schedule or lagging behind?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). No specific amount of loan and grant for New Bombay Project exclusively has been asked for by the Maharashtra Government. Since 1974-75, however, when the project was included for Central loan assistance under the

scheme for Integrated Urban Development Programme, Central loan assistance of Rs. 3.80 crores has so far been given after periodic review of the progress.

(c) There is no time schedule for completion of the New Bombay Project.

Low Pressure of Water in Delhi

3035. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there was shortage and low pressure of water in several colonies of Delhi during May and June, 1978, and

(b) the steps taken to remove the low pressure of water?

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

(b) Various Schemes for augmenting the water supply and pressures are being implemented as a phased programme.

उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश में चम्बल के बीहड़ों को खेती योग्य बनाना

3036. श्री राम किशन: क्या कृषि और सिवाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश में चम्बल के बीहड़ों को खेती योग्य बनाने की कोई योजना है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस योजना पर कितना योग्य हुआ और यदि तक कितने क्षेत्र को खेती योग्य बनाया गया है; और

(ग) इस कार्य के लिये कितनी राजि मार्गित की गई है और उठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितनी भूमि खेती योग्य बनाई जायेगी ?

कृषि और सिवाई मंत्रालय से राज्य मंत्री (श्री मानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश से पठारी भूमि के संरक्षण तथा उत्तर-खाड़ी क्षेत्रों के स्थिरीकरण से सम्बन्धित मार्गदर्शी परियोजनाओं की एक केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना है। उत्तर प्रदेश में इसके अन्तर्गत चम्बल बाटी तथा ग्रन्थ नदी-बेसिन बनाने हैं।

(ख) उपर्युक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत मार्च, 1978 तक 384 21 नाल ८० की राशि खर्च की जा चुकी है। 18,880 हैं के कुल विकसित क्षेत्र में से कृषि हेतु सुधारा गया क्षेत्र 3960 हैं, बनरोपित क्षेत्र 3360 हैं और सरकित पठारी क्षेत्र 11560 हैं।

(ग) उठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए कार्यक्रम को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

Protection and Development of Historic Fort of Bharatpur and Sujanganga Canal

3037. SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme had been formulated regarding protection and development of historic fort of Bharatpur and Sujanganga canal;

(b) the action taken so far by Government for the implementation of the above scheme and if not, the action proposed to be taken in future in this regard; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to include in the Agra-Delhi tourism map the various places of historical

tourist importance in Bharatpur region for the purpose of development?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The Bharatpur Fort walls including gates are already centrally protected monuments and are well maintained. The moat (called Sujanganga Canal) around Bharatpur Fort is also being taken under central protection for proper preservation and maintenance. The Archaeological Survey of India has prepared a phased programme for the repairs to the fort walls. The State Govt. has also prepared a scheme which, *inter-alia*, includes development of area inside the fort, providing for improvement of roads, development of parks, landscaping, street lights, flood lighting Jawahar Burj Museum and Gate etc. Since these items primarily concern Urban Development, the State Govt. was advised to approach the Ministry of Works and Housing for obtaining loan from the SEED Capital Scheme for implementing the proposed scheme.

(c) No, Sir.

Recognition of National Diploma in Commerce as Equivalent to B.Com. by Delhi University

3038. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the matter regarding the recognition of Government of India National Diploma in Commerce as equivalent to B.Com. Degree for admission to the Post Graduate Courses, has not been settled permanently by Delhi University for the last so many years whereas most of the Universities like Meerut, Agra, Aligarh, Osmania, Calcutta, Himachal, Madras, Madurai, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Patiala, Nepal etc. have already granted recognition to the said course; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The question of recognition of National Diploma in Commerce has repeatedly been considered by the University since 1953 it has not been found possible to grant general recognition to it and recognise it as equivalent to the B.Com. Degree examination of the University. However, the University had through temporary ordinances issued in 1953 and 1968 enabled the holders of the Diploma to obtain the B. Com. Degree of the University on their fulfilling certain conditions.

Financial position of Sick Sugar Mills Taken Over

3039. SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the sugar mills taken over by the Government as sick mills during the last 10 years, and the dates on which these mills were taken over;

(b) the total financial loss of these respective sick mills on the date of their take-over, and their present financial position; and

(c) whether it is a fact that there has been marked increase in the loss being sustained by these concerns after their take-over and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). A statement showing the names of the Sugar factories whose management was taken over by the Government under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 during the period April, 1969 to March, 1978, date of take over, losses/liabilities before taken over and the present position is enclosed.

(c) Of the two mills, Shri Rama Sugar and Industries (P) Ltd., Bobbili was taken over during the current

year and hence it is too early to have an idea of its financial result. The other mill, Shri Janki Sugar Mills and Company, Dolwala, has furnished the following reasons for increased losses:

(1) Low recovery during the first half of the season because the cold weather sets in early in that hilly area which hampers growth of sugarcane plants as well as sugar formation in it.

(2) In spite of different agro-climatic conditions the factory is required to pay the same cane price

as payable by others in West U.P. Zone.

(3) Frequent increase in Dearness Allowance to employees resulting in increased over-heads

(4) Cost of consumable stores such as gunny bags, lime stone, lubricants and fuel and spares for repairs has been increasing year after year

(5) Increase in rate of interest on cash credit account

Statement

S No	Name of the factory	Date of take over	Losses before take over	Present financial position
1	Shri Janki Sugar Mills and Company, Dalwala, Distt. Dehra Dun (U.P.)	15-1-1971	Partners capital at the beginning of 1971-72 stood at Rs 20,50,707.82 and loss during the year was Rs 2,91,543.60	Partners capital stood at Rs (-) 18,59,630.25 at the close of 1976-77
2	Sri Ram Sugar and Industries (P) Ltd, Bobbili, Distt. Srikakulam (A.P.)	2-2-1976	Rs 86,69,345 liabilities before take-over	Too early to have an idea

NOTE :— Apart from the above 2 mills Ram Luxman Sugar Mills, Mohi-ud-dinpur, Dist Meerut (U.P.) was also originally taken over but was subsequently acquired by U.P. Govt on 3-7-71 under an Act of State Legislature.

Hiring of Combine Harvesters by State Farms Corporation

3040 SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) is it a fact that the State Farms Corporation of India has been hiring self propelled combine harvesters from private owners for their use;

(b) the reasons for hiring these combines; and

(c) if so, the amounts spent in 1976, 1977 and 1978?

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

Yes, Sir. The State Farms Corporation has been hiring self propelled combine harvesters from outside parties including Agro Industries Corporation.

(b) At present there are 43 combine harvesters with the State Farms Corporation of India. Of these, 30 combine harvesters which were gifted by the USSR during 1969 are of very old model and have outlived their utility. The machines in working order being grossly inadequate, resort to hiring from outside sources is inescapable till the SFCI's own Fleet is augmented.

(c) The information is being collected and will thereafter be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

सरगुजा जिले के भन्दरों का रक्षणात्मक

3041. श्री हुकम जन्न कठबाथ : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और सहकृति मंत्री गुप्तकालीन मन्दिर के रक्षणात्मक के बारे में 3 अप्रैल, 1978 के अताराकित प्रश्न संख्या 5303 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या वर्ष 1975-76, 1976-77 और मार्च तक वर्ष 1977-78 में सरगुजा जिले, मध्य प्रदेश के लिये कोई आवटन नहीं किया गया था और यदि किया गया था, तो क्या इसमें से कोई राशि व्यय नहीं की गई, यदि व्यय वीर्य गई, तो क्या ठेका देने से पूर्ण निविदाये मार्गी गई थी और विभाग द्वारा भी कोई कार्य किया गया था, यदि हा, तो विभिन्न मदों पर कितनी राशि व्यय की गई और क्या विभिन्न वस्तुओं के लिये निविदाये मार्गी गयी थी, और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि स्थानीय प्रधिकारियों ने व्यय के आकड़े सरकार को बड़ा चढ़ा कर दिये थे और यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार इस बारे में कोई जाच करायेगी, यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और सहकृति मंत्री (डा० भ्रताप जन्न जन्न) : (क) जी हाँ । मध्य प्रदेश के सरगुजा जिले में पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान किसी धनराशि का आवटन अथवा खर्च नहीं किया गया ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

प्राढ होटल, शिमला

3042. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या शिक्षण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस आशय की विकायतें मिली हैं कि शिमला स्थित प्राढ

होटल का परिचारक (केयरटेकर) भोजन, बिजली, पानी, कमरों और कपड़ों की सफाई पर पर्याप्त ध्यान नहीं देता जिसके कारण उपरोक्त होटल की स्थित खराब है;

(ख) उपरोक्त होटल के परिचारक (केयरटेकर) की आंहताएँ तथा अनुभव और उसका बेतन और परिलक्षण क्या है,

(ग) क्या उपरोक्त होटल में शराब भी दी जाती है, और

(घ) क्या उसमें यूरोपियन टाइप के शौचालय बनाये गए हैं और क्या सरकार का विचार वहाँ पर देखी किस्म के शौचालय बनाने का है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) प्राढ होटल शिमला में परिचारक (केयरटेकर) का कोई पद नहीं है । एक सहायक सम्पदा प्रबन्धक इस होटल का इन्वार्जन है । सहायक सम्पदा प्रबन्धक के विशेष कोई विशिष्ट शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है । भोजन तथा कमरों की सफाई के सम्बन्ध में कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं और उन्हें तुरन्त दूर करा दिया गया था ।

(ख) इस बात का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता अधोक्षणीय ग्राढ होटल, शिमला में परिचारक (केयरटेकर) का कोई पद नहीं है ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) फिलहाल होटल में केवल 4 ही कमरे हैं जिनमें देखी किस्म के शौचालय हैं और ये कमरों में यूरोपियन किस्म के शौचालय हैं । कुछ कमरों में देखी किस्म के शौचालयों की व्यवस्था करने का प्रश्न सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

Contract Labour System for Handling Fertiliser Ship

3043. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

SHRI M. KALYANA-SUNDARAM:

SHRI R. K. MHALGI:

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

(a) whether Government have reintroduced contract labour system for handling fertilizer ships in Madras, Kandla and Vishakhapatnam;

(b) if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Dock workers have urged Government to withdraw this practice and if so, action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) Government has received a representation that if handling of additional quantity of DAP fertilizers at Kandla port is entrusted to an agency other than Food Corporation of India, this would amount to the introduction of contract system of labour. At present only Food Corporation of India is handling, as in the past, all non-potassic fertilisers at Kandla Port.

Rate of literacy in Jammu, Srinagar and Ladakh

3044. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the rate of literacy in Jammu, Srinagar and Ladakh; separately; and

(b) the steps to remove the wide difference in the rate of literacy in the State?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) According to 1971 Census, the percentages of literacy for the population (excluding age-group 0-4) in the three districts are as follows:—

Jammu	35.65
Srinagar	24.91
Ladakh	14.48

(b) In order to achieve the goal of universalisation of elementary education, the Government of Jammu & Kashmir propose to enrol 6.43 lakh additional unrolled children in the age-group 6-14 by 1982-83. Further, as a part of the National Adult Education Programme target of covering 10 crore illiterate adults in the age-group 15-35 by 1983-84, the State of Jammu and Kashmir have to cover about 10.11 lakh persons. With the implementation of these programmes, the literacy position in all parts of the State is expected to improve substantially.

Project Tiger in Wild Life Sanctuaries

3045. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number and location of Wild Life Sanctuaries where 'Project Tigers' is existing;

(b) the number of Tigers in each sanctuary;

(c) whether Government are considering to add more wild life sanctuaries to 'Project Tiger'; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) There are 9 Tiger Reserves where Project Tiger is being implemented in different parts of India viz. Manas (Assam), Palamau (Bihar), Simlipal (Orissa), Corbett (Uttar Pradesh),

Ranthambhore (Rajasthan), Kanha (Madhya Pradesh), Melghat (Maharashtra), Bandipur (Karnataka) and Sunderbans (West Bengal)

(b) According to information collected from the Reserves in 1977 the number of tigers in each Reserve may please be seen in the attached statement

(c) and (d) The Project Tiger Scheme has been recently extended to the two more Reserves viz Pantiar (Kerala) during 1977-78 and Sariska (Rajasthan) during 1978-79. The core area of the existing reserves under the scheme will be enlarged where possible and some new reserves will be added during the VIIth Plan depending on the States willingness to implement the scheme and availability of funds

Statement

Name of the Reserve	Number of Tigers
1 Manas (Assam)	105
2 Palamu (Bihar)	93
3 Simlipal (Orissa)	60
4 Corbett (Uttar Pradesh)	79
5 Ranthambhore (Rajasthan)	22
6 Kanha (Madhya Pradesh)	55
7 Melghat (Maharashtra)	57
8 Bandipur (Karnataka)	26
9 Sunderbans (West Bengal)	181
TOTAL	612

आदिवासियों में साकरता

3046. श्री युवराज - क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मन्त्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बैंक के नियमों में सबसे प्रधिक सम्मान आदिवासियों की है, यदि हाँ, तो उनमें किसने प्रतिशत साकरता है, और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने 14 वर्ष की उम्र तक के प्रत्येक आदिवासी बच्चे को स्कूली शिक्षा प्रदान करने का कोई समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम तैयार किया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी और क्या है और इसे कब क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा,

शिक्षा, सनात कल्याण और संस्कृति मन्त्री (उां प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) (क) जी, नहीं। किन्तु यह मही है कि 1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार आदिवासियों में साकरता की प्रतिशतता 11 30 है और यह कुल जनसंख्या की साकरता की दर अर्थात् 29 5 प्रतिशत से बहुत कम है

(ख) शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालय द्वारा गठित प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा के सर्वव्यापीकरण से सम्बन्धित कार्य दल की सिफारिशों के आधार पर आदिवासी बच्चों सहित 14 वर्ष की आयु तक सभी बच्चों के लिए स्कूल शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करने के लिए एक समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम को अंतिम रूप दिया जा रहा है। कार्य दल ने सुझाव दिया है कि प्रत्येक राज्य को अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुदूषित जनजातियों के बच्चों के दाखिले तथा उन्हे स्कूल में बनाए रखने के लिए विशेष नीतियाँ तैयार करनी चाहिए और जहाँ कही आवश्यक हो, मध्याहन भोजन, निशुल्क वर्दी तथा उपस्थिति छात्रवृत्ति जैसे अतिरिक्त प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करने चाहिये। इसका कार्यान्वयन, मध्यावधि योजना, 1978-83 के एक चाल के रूप में वर्तमान वर्ष में आरम्भ किया गया है।

शीज परियोजनाओं के लिये विश्व बैंक के ज्ञान

3047 श्री युवराज - क्या हृषि और सिलाई मन्त्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या विश्व बैंक की सम्बद्ध एजेंसी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ ने भारत के लिये दो ज्ञान मजूर किये हैं, और

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो इसकी राशि कितनी है और विभिन्न राज्यों के बीच परियोजनाओं के विकास के लिये इसका उपयोग कब किया जायेगा और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिवाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ ने राष्ट्रीय बीज कार्यक्रम के प्रथम चरण के लिये 2 करोड 50 लाख अमेरिकी डालर का एक ऋण तथा उस कार्यक्रम के द्वितीय चरण के लिये एक करोड 60 लाख अमेरिकी डालर का एक दूसरा ऋण स्वीकृत किया है। कार्यक्रम के प्रथम चरण के अन्तर्गत आध प्रदेश, हरियाणा, पंजाब और महाराष्ट्र और द्वितीय चरण के अन्तर्गत बिहार, कर्नाटक, उडीसा, राजस्थान तथा उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य माते हैं। राज्य बीज निगमों, उत्तर प्रदेश को छोड़कर जहाँ इसकी शीघ्र ही स्थापना की जाएगी, की स्थापना की जा चुकी है और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ द्वारा स्वीकृत ऋणों का उनके द्वारा उपयोग किया जा रहा है। इस परियोजना की अवधि 1983-84 तक की है।

राजस्थान के छोटे किसानों को अनुदान

3048. श्री एम० एम० सोमानी : क्या कृषि और सिवाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि

(क) क्या इस वर्ष विजली के लिए छोटे किसानों तथा विशेषकर राजस्थान में आदिवासी किसानों को विशेष केन्द्रीय अनुदान दिया गया है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में योजना का व्योग क्या है, और

(ग) राजस्थान को, जिलाबार, कितना अनुदान दिया गया है ?

कृषि और सिवाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) जी नहीं। राजस्थान आषाढ़ा देश के दूसरे स्थानों के किसानों को विजली के लिए विशेष केन्द्रीय अनुदान देने की कोई योजना नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग) उपर्युक्त (क) की दृष्टि में प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

Reorganisation and Expansion of School of Buddhist Philosophy

3049 SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to reorganise and expand the school of Buddhist Philosophy at Spitiak and make it a Centre of highest learning in Buddhist studies so that young Lamas of Ladakh, NEFA, Bhutan, Sikkim, Nepal, Kinnaur, Lahul and Spiti may achieve proficiency in Buddhist scripture, and

(b) if so the details thereof?

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

(a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

Availability and requirement of Foodgrains

3050 SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the per capita availability of foodgrains against the absolute minimum per capita requirements;

(b) whether it is a fact that the per capita availability of foodgrains in terms of requirements has declined over the past two decades; and

(c) if so, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) During 1977, 159.0 kgs per year, as against the minimum consumption requirement of 157.0 kgs (Cereals—133.6 kgs and Pulses—23.4 kgs) per year estimated by the National Institute of Nutrition

(b) No, Sir. The per capita availability of foodgrains during the last two decades has generally been higher than the minimum requirement of 157.0 kgs per year except in the years 1958, 1966, 1967, 1973 and 1975.

(c) The main factor responsible for the fall in the availability of food grains is primarily due to the relative stagnation in the production of pulses in the face of increasing population and the meagre possibilities of import. Steps are however, being taken to increase the production of pulses to the extent possible.

Rationalisation of Food Policy

3051 SHRI F P GAEKWAD Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the rate of growth of food production in the country over the last 17 years;

(b) the rate of growth of population in the country during the same period;

(c) does the growth of population show an increasing trend as compared to food production;

(d) whether it is a fact that at the present level of foodgrain availability, we will require a minimum of 230 million tonnes of food at the end of the century as against 123 million tonnes of foodgrains production this year while population will rise to 950 million at the end of the century as the growth of population is not likely to be abated to any appreciable extent, and

(e) if so, will Government consider formulating a National Integration Plan for Agriculture and rationalisation of food policy etc?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) to (c) The rate of growth of foodgrain production in India during the seventeen years ending 1976-77 has been 2.28 per cent per annum and the rate of growth of population during 1961-78 has been 2.18 per cent per annum.

(d) The projections for 2000 AD have been made by the National Commission on Agriculture (NCA). On the basis of different assumptions regarding growth in income and distribution of incomes etc the Commission has given a low estimate of demand at 205 million tonnes and high estimate at 225 million tonnes. As against these the Commission's projection of foodgrains production in 2000 AD has been placed at 230 million tonnes and the projection of population at 950 million.

(e) The food and agricultural policies of the Government are broadly in line with the approach recommended by the National Commission on Agriculture.

Increase in Price of Rice

3052 SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that price of rice specially good quality rice such as Basmati has shown upward trends throughout the country;

(b) if so the percentage of price increased after May, 1978 in Delhi;

(c) whether the price increase is justified, and

(d) if not, what steps are proposed to check the price rise of the commodity?

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

(b) Between end of May, and end July, 1978, the price of Basmati rice has risen in Delhi by Rs. 20 per quintal i.e. by about 4 per cent.

(c) The present rise in rice prices is seasonal.

(d) Adequate supplies of rice of ordinary variety are being made through the public distribution system which the State Governments have been requested to strengthen with a view to keeping the open market prices under control. If, however, a consumer chooses not to take this rice but go in for a superior variety like Basmati, he must be prepared to pay the price dictated by the law of supply and demand. Government, therefore, do not consider it necessary to take any specific steps to bring down the prices of rice of superior varieties like Basmati.

Amendment of Land Ceiling Act to check dispute on ownership of Land

3053. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are contemplating to amend the Land Ceiling Act in consultation with the State Governments in order to check violent clashes between land owners and landless persons of weaker section of the society, specially of Harijan; and

(b) if not, what steps are being taken by the State Governments and Central Government to prevent such clashes?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The Land Ceiling Acts aim at limiting the size of agricultural holdings and distributing the surplus among the landless. Clashes between

different groups on account of land disputes are not always due to distribution of ceiling-surplus land. These clashes have to be dealt with under the criminal law which is administered by State Governments. The Government of India have advised State Governments to ensure that forcible eviction of allottees of surplus land is not allowed.

Assistance to Maharashtra for Centrally Sponsored Schemes

3054. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) what are the Centrally sponsored and Central Sector schemes being executed by the Education Ministry and organisation under the Ministry, with important features of such schemes alongwith the latest progress achieved under these schemes, State wise; and

(b) what assistance has been provided to the State of Maharashtra during 1977-78 and the provision made for 1978-79 under these schemes?

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

Award for suggesting the name "Double Seven"

3055. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:
SHRI ARJUN SINGH:
BHADORIA:

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

(a) whether the Modern Bakeries have given Rs. 10,000 to Shri H. V. Kamath, M.P. for suggesting the name "Double Seven" for its popular drink;

(b) if so, whether Government had invited suggestions from the public through any advertisement; and

(c) if so, the details of the brand names received and the first five names selected therefrom?

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

(b) and (c). Government had not invited suggestions from the public through any advertisement. However, a suggestion box had been placed in the Central Hall of Parliament at the time of trial-test of the drink there. A number of suggestions had been received also. The award was given to Shri Kamath as the name suggested by him was considered appropriate and evocative and was accepted.

गुजरात को उर्वरक का आवंटन

3056. श्री अर्वांसह भाई पटेल: क्या हृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान गुजरात को बहा हृषि उत्पादन में दृढ़ करने के लिये विभिन्न किसिमों का कितने-कितने टन उर्वरक आवंटित किया जायेगा तथा यह तक कितना किया गया है,

(ख) 1977-78 में गुजरात को किन किसीं का कितने टन उर्वरक आवंटित किया गया;

(ग) क्या गुजरात, विशेषकर सौराष्ट्र के किसानों में ३०० ए० पी० और ४० पी० उर्वरकों की अधिक मात्र भी तथा उनकी मात्र पूरी नहीं की गई और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) ३०० ए० पी० और ए०० पी० उर्वरकों के लिये किसानों की मात्र पूरी करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है तथा यह कार्यवाही कब की जायेगी?

हृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री (श्री सुरक्षील तिहू बरकाला): (क) विभिन्न राज्यों को उर्वरकों का आवंटन प्रत्येक मौसम में उनकी आवश्यकताओं के निर्धारण के पश्चात किया जाता है तथा यह आवंटन उर्वरकों के प्रकार के आवधार पर न कर मूल पोषण तत्वों के आवधार पर किया जाता है। बरीफ फसल, 1978 हेतु गुजरात राज्य के प्रतिनिधियों से विचार विमर्श करने के पश्चात राज्य को 85,261 मीटरी टन 'एन', 59040 मीटरी टन पी० और, तथा 19,577 मीटरी टन के, और० आवंटित किया गया। ये आवंटन राज्य की शस्य सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं को पूर्ण रूप से पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त थे। रबी फसल, 1978-79 हेतु गुजरात सहित सभी राज्यों की आवश्यकताओं का भूल्याकाल कर लिया गया है तथा आवंटनों को भान्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है।

(ख) वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान गुजरात को आवंटित उर्वरकों की मात्रा 1,92,886 मीटरी टन 'एन', 80,467 मीटरी टन पी० और०, तथा 25,382 मीटरी टन के, और था।

(ग) वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान गुजरात को आवंटित 80,467 मीटरी टन पी० और०, मै से राज्य में पी० और०, की वास्तविक जापत 84,130 मीटरी टन थी, जिस से पता चलता है कि गुजरात में फास्टेट युक्त उर्वरकों की सम्पूर्ण मात्र पर्याप्त ढंग से पूरी की गई। जहा तक ३०० ए० पी० तथा ए०० पी० उर्वरकों का सम्बन्ध है, आवधारित भव्यारों से प्राप्त सम्पादी के अतिरिक्त, गुजरात राज्य उर्वरक नियम द्वारा उत्पादित ६० प्रतिशत से अधिक ३०० ए० पी० गुजरात राज्य को दिया गया। आई० एफ० एफ० सी० और०, भारतीय उर्वरक नियम, द्वार्मे, जुशारी (गोमा) तथा ई० आई० डी० पी० से गुजरात को पर्याप्त मात्रा में ए०० पी० तथा ए०० पी० के० उर्वरक सम्पादी किये गये। वर्ष 1977-78

के दौरान इन उर्बरकों की कमी का कोई विवेच मामला सरकार के व्यान में नहीं लाया गया।

(प) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

Compensation to the Resettlers of Khichripur Village, Delhi

3057. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN. Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Farmers of Khichripur village where a resettlement colony was located during emergency are yet to be paid compensation; and

(b) if so, the details and steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details are as under:—

	Rs.
(i) Amount already paid	9,83,526.91
(ii) Amount forwarded/ being forwarded to Court as title of ownership, not clear	23,40541.30
(iii) Claims no yet preferred/ not yet due	1,02,400.92
Total amount Payable	<u>34,26,469.13</u>

Regularisation of Unauthorised Colonies in Delhi

3058. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) total number of unauthorised colonies in Delhi which have been regularised so far and names of such colonies which have been approved in the last 15 months;

(b) is it a fact that no basic amenities in these regularised colonies have so far been provided;

(c) if so, steps Government propose to take to provide basic amenities in these colonies; and

(d) how many more unauthorised colonies will be approved in this year?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) 178. No unauthorised colony has been regularised in the last 15 months.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise

(d) The work is in progress. The Delhi Development Authority has informed that 50 unauthorised colonies are likely to be approved this year

उर्बरकों का वितरण

3059. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री असुरेज :

क्या इव और सिवाई मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) किसानों को उर्बरक सुलभ कराने के लिये वर्तमान व्यवस्था क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को ऐसी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि व्यवस्था दोषपूर्ण है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो शिकायतें दूर करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाए गये हैं?

क्या इव और सिवाई मंडी (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) इस समय केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्यों/संघ राज्यों लेलों/जिस बोडी को उर्बरक उपलब्ध कराने के लिए निम्नांकित कार्य किये जाते हैं:—

(1) राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य/लेलों/जिस बोडी के परामर्श से उम्मीदी सम्मेलनों

के द्वारा प्रत्येक भौमिक के लिए हर राज्य/संघ राज्य लेवा/जिस बोर्ड की उर्वरक— आवश्यकताओं का अनुभान अधिग्रहण रूप से लगा दिया जाता है;

(2) निर्माताओं, गज्य सरकारों संघ राज्य लेवा/जिस बोर्ड के मामले में हर भौमिक के लिए प्रत्येक राज्य/संघ राज्य लेवा) जिस बोर्ड के लिए एक समेकित सम्पार्द्ध योजना भौमिक से पहले ही तैयार कर ली जाती है जिसमें आवश्यकताओं के बारे में तथा निर्माताओं, केन्द्रीय उर्वरक पूल और भारतीय पोटाश लिं. द्वारा की जाने वाली सम्पार्द्ध का व्यूह होता है।

(3) पर्याप्त मात्रा में उर्वरकों का आयात करने की व्यवस्था की जाती है।

(4) देशी निर्माताओं/केन्द्रीय उर्वरक पूल, भारतीय पोटाश लिं. आदि द्वारा की जाने वाली सम्पार्द्ध पर ध्यान रखा जाता है और जहा कही आवश्यक होता है उचित कार्यवाही की जाती है।

(5) देशी निर्माताओं के मामले में रेलवे बोर्ड और निर्माताओं की सलाह से एक त्रैमासिक सचिवन योजना तैयार की जाती है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत त्रैमासिक रेल सचिवन को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। बन्दरगाहों तथा भण्डारणारों से आयातिक उर्वरकों के रेल द्वारा लाने-ने जाने को भी अस्त्यन्त सावधानी पूर्वक नियोजित किया जाता है और उस पर निरन्तर ध्यान रखा जाता है। जब कभी भी रेल संचलन सम्बन्धी कोई समस्या खड़ी होती है, रेलवे बोर्ड से उस पर वातिलीत की जाती है। इसके अतिरिक्त प्रतिश्रृंति के आधार पर कुछ निश्चित सीमाओं तक निर्माताओं द्वारा और पूल 'भारतीय पोटाश लिं. द्वारा उर्वरकों के सङ्क द्वारा लाने-ने जाने की स्वीकृति देने पर भी विचार कर रही है।

(6) मांग में अधिक बुद्धि होने की स्थिति में तथा सम्पार्द्ध लाइन में वाधा पड़ने जैसी आकस्मिक घटनाओं का सामना करने के लिए सारे देश से बकर स्टाक कायम करने के प्रयास किये गये हैं। राज्य में उर्वरकों का वितरण करना राज्य सरकारों का उत्तरदायित्व है। राज्य सरकारों से भौमिक से पहले ही अधिग्रहण रूप ने जिलाधार आवटन की योजना बनाती है और निर्माताओं, केन्द्रीय उर्वरक पूल, भारतीय पोटाश आदि को सूचित करती है। वे ये कार्य भी करती है— (क) संचरणकर्ताओं से बार-बार सलाह करके सम्पार्द्ध को देखभाल करना, (ख) भाष्डारण खुदरा केन्द्रों आदि के लिए अवस्थापना सम्बन्धी पर्याप्त सुविधाओं को सूचित करना, (ग) सास्थानिक एजेंसियों द्वारा समय पर उर्वरक उठाने व भण्डारण करने की व्यवस्था करना और (घ) समय पर पर्याप्त मात्रा में तथा उचित मूल्य पर कृषकों को उर्वरक उपलब्ध कराना।

(ब) और (ग) कुछ राज्यों में कुछ स्थानों पर उर्वरकों की अपर्याप्त उपलब्धि की जिकायत मिली है। सम्बद्ध राज्य सरकारों से तुरन्त सम्पर्क स्थापित किया गया और उनसे अनुरोध किया गया कि वे इस सम्बन्ध में उचित कार्यवाही करें।

Supply of Fertilizers to Cultivators

3060 SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government adopted the policy to supply various fertilizers to the cultivators at a subsidized rates;

(b) if so, whether this policy has been implemented; and

(c) if so, the over all subsidies provided for supply of fertilisers for last years and proposed for the current years?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). Subsidy for fertilisers could be direct or indirect. Direct subsidy is at present limited to phosphatic fertilisers with a view to achieving better balance in the use of N. P and K. A subsidy of Rs. 1250 per tonne of F-205 is given to domestic manufacturers to be passed on entirely to the cultivators. Subsidy is also given, subject to certain limits, to identified cultivators for purchase of fertilisers in the Small Farmers Development Agencies, Drought Prone Areas Programme, Tribal Development Agencies, Hill Area Development Projects and the Dry Land Development Projects. Indirect subsidy is given in respect of imported fertilisers by the Government meeting the cost of transport of fertilisers by certain remote areas by bearing the cost of transport upto specified read points declared as rail heads for the purpose of distribution of imported fertilisers. Indirect subsidy is also implicit in giving each manufacturer a retention price which would give him a reasonable return while keeping the retail prices of indigenous fertilisers unchanged. Similarly, if at any time Government is obliged to buy fertilisers in the international market at a price higher than what the domestic price would bear, indirect subsidy becomes implicit.

Requirement of Fertilisers

3061. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the requirement of fertilisers of the country yearly;

(b) the approximate production yearly; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to meet the requirement?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The consumption requirements of fertilizers of the country during 1977-78 were as under:

(in lakh tonnes)			
N	P	K	Total
29.13	8.67	5.06	42.86

(b) The production of fertilizers in the country during the year 1977-78 was as follows

N	P	K	Total
20.00	6.70	..	26.70

(c) The gap between the consumption requirements and the availability from domestic production was met by imports.

आयुध कारखाना, अम्बाजारी के कर्मचारियों के बच्चों का केन्द्रीय स्कूलों में प्रवेश

3063. ओ देश राज शास्त्र: क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मरी यह बताने की ज़ुगा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान आयुध कारखाना, अम्बाजारी के कर्मचारियों के बच्चों को सेन्ट्रल स्कूल में प्रवेश न देने के क्या कारण हैं?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति और संत्रास्त्रमें राज्य संघी (शिक्षा रेजिक्या बोर्डी और संस्कृती) : प्रैसेनिक मुकामों और रक्षा प्रतिष्ठानों के केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में बाबिले, इस प्रयोजन के लिए निर्वाचित अमरतादों के अनुसार किए जाते हैं। प्रथम अमरता रक्षा कर्मचारियों सहित केन्द्रीय सरकार के उन कर्मचारियों के बच्चों को दी जाती है जिसका पिछले सात बच्चों में बास्तव में स्थानान्तरण हुआ है। उनकी पारस्परिक अमरता उनके स्थानान्तरणों की संख्या के आधार पर निर्वाचित की जाती है। इसके बाद की अमरता अधिक भारतीय सेवाओं, भारत सरकार के उपकरणों द्वारा दी जाती है। इसके बाद कर्मचारियों के बच्चों

को दी जाती है जिनकी सेवाएँ स्थानान्तरण होती हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार के उन कर्मचारियों के बच्चों को, जिनका पिछले सात वर्षों के दौरान तबादला नहीं हुआ है, बाबिला देने के लिए केवल तभी विचार किया जा सकता है जब उपरोक्त दो उच्चतर अप्रता बच्चों से सम्बन्धित कोई उम्मीदवार, प्रतीका सूची में न हो और स्थान उपलब्ध हों। आपकूल कारखाना अम्बाइनारी के कुछ ऐसे कर्मचारियों के बच्चों को, जिनका पिछले सात वर्षों के दौरान कोई तबादला नहीं हुआ या स्थानों के अभाव के कारण स्थान नहीं दिया जा सका। किसी भी स्थान पर कर्मचारियों के किसी छास वर्ग को कोई अधिभावी अप्रता नहीं दी जा सकती।

Imports of Trawlers and their Distribution

3064. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD:

SHRI L. L. KAPOOR:

SHRI P K KODIYAN:

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

(a) whether the Government had imported sophisticated trawlers from Norway and Japan for the purpose of Deep Sea fishing during 1976-77; and is so how many and from what country and at what cost;

(b) the number of such type of fishing trawlers to be imported during 1977-78 and at what cost;

(c) through which organisation the fishing trawlers were distributed, at what cost and on what basis;

(d) whether these trawlers are being used by bona fide persons for fishing purposes and how many of those are distributed to States having fishing potential; and

(e) what machinery has the Government set up to see to the proper distribution and the use of the imported fishing trawlers by the parties who have been allotted these trawlers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) It was intended to have sixty fishing vessels imported during 1977-78 at varying costs, depending on the size of the vessels.

(c) On the recommendation of the Fishing Vessel Acquisition Committee having representatives of various concerned Ministries, the parties were authorised to import directly from the foreign Shipyards. The criteria considered were the financial position of the parties, their expertise and experience in marine activities, the reasonableness of the price of the vessel and the projected economics of operation.

(d) Since the vessels have not arrived so far, the question does not arise.

(e) The question of distribution does not arise. The approval for import is not transferable to any company or individual unless specifically approved by the Government

Closure of National Test House, Alipur, Calcutta

3065. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why the National Test House, Alipur, Calcutta, a Central Government Organisation, was closed with effect from June 18, 1978 till further notice;

(b) the number of persons employed in this Organisation; and

(c) whether all of those persons are now unemployed?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Most of the Group 'C' and 'D' employees of National Test House, Calcutta went on a 'sit-down' strike from 27th April, 1973 and continued their agitation against certain administrative actions. Consequently on the agitation being intensified, the Test House was temporarily closed from 13th June, 1978 to 22nd June, 1978 on apprehended security considerations, but was reopened on the 23rd June, 1978 and is now working normally.

(b) 442.

(c) None of the employees is unemployed due to the temporary closure.

मम निशेष को लागू करने के कारण बेरोजगार हए व्यक्ति

3067. श्री अनन्दराम जायमवाल : श्री शिखा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) 1 अप्रैल, 1978 से मध्यनिवेद्य योजना को लागू किए जाने के बाद राज्यवार, और केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशवार कितने व्यक्ति बेरोजगार हुए;

(ख) योजना से कितने व्यक्ति, जिनमें उपर्युक्त व्यक्तियों के आश्रित भी शामिल हैं, प्रभावित हुए;

(ग) क्या उनके पुनर्वास के लिए कोई योजना तैयार की गई है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी और क्या है?

शिखा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति राज्य मंत्री (श्री अमर सिंह गुलशन) : (क) से (घ). सरकार की मध्यनिवेद्य सम्बन्धी नीति में मध्यनिवेद्य को क्रमिक रूप से 4 बच्चों

में लागू करने की व्यक्तिया है। इस समय वह अनुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता कि 1978-79 में बेरोजगार हुए या होने वाले व्यक्तियों की वास्तविक संख्या कितनी होगी।

प्रामाण लोगों में रोजगार के लिये स्वीडन द्वारा सहायता

3067. श्री युक्तराज : क्या हृषि और सिवाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या प्रामीण लोगों में रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने के लिए स्वीडन से कोई सहायता मिल रही है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसकी कुल राशि कितनी है और इसमें कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार मिलेगा?

हृषि और सिवाई मंत्री (श्री मुरलीत मिह बरनाला) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रमेण नहीं ही नहीं होता।

Financial assistance for augmenting drinking water supply in J. & K. State from World Bank

3068 SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Jammu and Kashmir State Government had approached the World Bank for financial assistance for augmenting drinking water supply in the state; and

(b) if so, the main features of the drinking water supply scheme in the State?

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

(b) Does not arise.

लिंगों और पत्नों द्वारा भीनी के भारी अडार जमा हो जाता

3069. श्री मदाद सिंह औहान - क्या इसी और सिक्खाई मरी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मिलो और पत्नों पर भीनी के भारी अडार जमा हो रहे हैं तथा इस भीनी का न तो नियंत्रित किया जा रहा है और न देख में बिक्री के लिये बहां से उठाया जा रहा है जिसके कारण पत्नों पर इसको कमते हो रही है तथा उसमें लगी पंजी स्की पड़ी है और

(ख) यदि यह पूरी तरह या आंशिक रूप से सच है तो इस समस्या को सुलझाने के लिये सरकार क्या कायदाही कर रही है?

इसी और सिक्खाई मत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ज्ञान प्रताप लिंग) (क) चालू मौसम 1977-78 के दौरान 22 जुलाई को फैक्ट्रियों के पास 43 13 लाख मीटरी टन भीनी का स्टाक होने का अनुमान है जबकि 1976-77 मौसम में उसी तारीख को 22 70 लाख मीटरी टन स्टाक या बम्बई काडला विशाखापत्नम और मद्रास के पत्नों पर 1976-77 मौसम की भीनी का कुल स्टाक 13 827 मीटरी टन है। राज्य व्यापार निगम ने सर्वेक्षकों ने यह पाया है कि इन में बाद का स्टाक नियंत्रित करने योग्य नहीं है बल्कि ये मानव उपभोग के बोग्य हैं।

(ख) जहां तक फैक्ट्रियों वे पास उपलब्ध कालत्र भीनी का सबध है, 1978-79 मौसम के शुरू में पिछले वर्ष के बड़े स्टाक के रूप में कुछ मात्रा की अवैध यकता पढ़ेंगी जिससे कि उस मौसम के पहले 3 महीनों में आन्तरिक बापत सबधी जकरतों 650 लाख मीटरी टन नियंत्रित कोटा के प्रति नियंत्रित करने और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय भीनी

करार, 1977 के अंतीन विशेष स्टाक तैयार करने सबधी आवश्यकता को पूरा किया जा सके। इसके अलावा, अधिक्षय में भीनी की वार्षिक आन्तरिक बापत में भी और बढ़ि होने की सम्भावना है। यहले भीनी वर्ष 1978-79 के लिए नीति पर विचार करते समय भीनी की फालतु उपलब्धता के साथ-साथ अन्य संगत तथ्यों को ध्यान में रखा जाएगा। जहां तक पत्नों पर वहे 1976-77 मौसम के स्टाक का सबध है, उन्हे यह सम्मत अधिकतम मूल्य पर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मण्डी में बेचने का निर्णय किया गया है

Tobacco producing States

3070 SHRI AHMED M. PATEL
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
AND IRRIGATION be pleased to
state

(a) the names of States which are
producing Tobacco in the country,

(b) the quality of Tobacco produc-
ed,

(c) whether Government are con-
sidering to improve its quality, and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICUL-
TURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI
SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a)
The tobacco producing State in the
country are Andhra Pradesh, Bihar,
Gujarat, Karnataka Orissa, Tamil
Nadu Uttar Pradesh and West Ben-
gal

However, tobacco is also being pro-
duced to a small extent in Assam
Haryana Himachal Pradesh, Jammu
and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pra-
de� Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Pun-
jab, Rajasthan, Tripura, Delhi and
Mizoram.

(b) Variety-wise tobacco produced during 1975-76 and 1976-77 is given below:—

Variety	Production in '000 tonnes	
	1975-76	1976-77
(i) Nicotiana Rustica .	23.4	28.4
(ii) Nicotiana Tabacum		
(a) Virginia . .	96.8	94.4
(b) Others . .	229.6	291.4
TOTAL . .	349.8	414.2

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. In order to increase as well as to improve the quality of exportable types of flue-cured virginia tobacco, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the expansion of its cultivation in the selected light soil areas of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu is being implemented by the Department of Agriculture through the State Governments since 1966-67 and is continuing during 1978-79 for which a budget provision of Rs. 93.93 lakhs has been made.

Research work is also in progress at the Central Tobacco Research Institute Rajahmundry and under the All India Coordinated Research Project on Tobacco (both under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research) to improve the yield and quality of the existing types and varieties of tobacco grown in the country by evolving improved agronomic practices and also evolving new improved strains which will give higher yield and better quality.

तम्बाकू की किस्म में सुधार करने के लिये अनुसंधान संस्थान

3071. श्री अमर तिह श्री० राठ्या : क्या कृषि और तिक्काई मंत्री यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार देश में तम्बाकू की किस्म में सुधार करने के लिए कोई अनुसंधान संस्थान स्थापित करने पर विचार कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या क्या है और

(ग) कौन-कौन राज्यों में किस-किस किस्म का तम्बाकू पैदा होता है

कृषि और तिक्काई मंत्री (श्री सुरधीत तिह अरमाना) : (क) और (ख) देश में तम्बाकू कीकालीटी को सुधारने के लिए किसी अनुसंधान संस्थान की स्थापना करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है फिर भी केन्द्रीय तम्बाकू अनुसंधान मंस्थान, राजसुल्तानी और तम्बाकू के सुधार के लिए अखिल भारतीय समन्वित अनुसंधान प्रांगन के अन्तर्गत तम्बाकू की क्वालिटी को सुधार लाने के लिए अनुसंधान कार्य बढ़ाया जा रहा है।

(ग) लोक सभा के पटल पर एक स्टेटमेंट रखा जा रहा है।

विवरण

राज्य/प्रिस्ट्र

क्वालिटी

आन्ध्र प्रदेश

निकोटिना टेबाकम

(i) बजीनिया

(ii) प्रन्थ (नाट्र.) सिगरेट

झस्म

निकोटिना टेबाकम

बिहार

निकोटिना रस्टिका (इ) बली

निकोटिना टेबाकम (इ) चावाना चुइंग

गुजरात

निकोटिना रस्टिका बीड़ी

निकोटिना टेबाकम सिगरेट

हरियाणा

निकोटिना रस्टिका

निकोटिना टेबाकम

सिवायल प्रवेश	स्वामित्री	समित्यात्
निकोटिना टेबाकम		निकोटिना टेबाकम
अन्य और काल्पीर		(तरे, इंठ और पत्ती सहित)
निकोटिना टेबाकम		चिपुरा
कल्पिक		निकोटिना रस्टिका
निकोटिना रस्टिका		निकोटिना टेबाकम
निकोटिना टेबाकम	बीड़ी	निकोटिना रस्टिका
(1) बर्जीनिया	सिगरेट	निकोटिना टेबाकम
(2) अन्य		परिवाम बंगाल
केरल		निकोटिना रस्टिका
निकोटिना टेबाकम		निकोटिना टेबाकम
मध्य प्रदेश		(1) बर्जीनिया
निकोटिना टेबाकम		(2) अन्य
महाराष्ट्र		भिजोरण
निकोटिना रस्टिका		निकोटिना टेबाकम
निकोटिना टेबाकम	बीड़ी	मध्य निषेध से राजस्वान को होने वाली वित्तीय हानि
(1) बर्जीनिया		
(2) अन्य		
मेघालय		
निकोटि ना टेबाकम		3072. ओ नोठा लाल स्टेल : क्या शिला, समाज कस्थान और संस्कृति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :
उड़ीसा		(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्वान सरकार ने राज्य के पात्र जिलों में पूर्ण मध्य निषेध लागू किया है;
निकोटिना टेबाकम		(ब) क्या यह सच है कि इसके कारण राजस्वान सरकार को लगभग पांच करोड़ रुपये की वित्तीय हानि होगी; और
पंजाब		(ग) क्या राजस्वान सरकार ने इस हानि के लिए मुआवजे के रूप में केन्द्रीय सरकार से लगभग ढाई करोड़ रुपये देने की मांग की है और यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय
निकोटिना रस्टिका		
निकोटिना टेबाकम		
राजस्वान		
निकोटिना टेबाकम		

सरकार ने राजस्थान को डाई करोड़ रुपये दे दिये हैं और यदि हाँ, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिला, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति राज्य मंत्री (श्री द्वारा रिह गुलशन) : (क) इस समय राजस्थान में 26 में से 13 ज़िलों में मद्य निवेद लागू है। उनके अतिरिक्त अन्य ज़िलों की 12 तहसीलों में भी मद्य निवेद लागू है।

(ख) राज्य सरकार द्वारा लगाए गए अनुदान के अनुसार वर्ष 1978-79 के लिए वित्तीय हानि 5.05 करोड़ रुपए की होती।

(ग) राजस्थान सरकार ने 2.52 करोड़ रुपए की वित्तीय सहायता मांगी है जो 5.05 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानित हानि का 50 प्रतिशत है। यदायगी मद तक इस कारण नहीं की गई है क्योंकि वित्तीय वर्ष समाप्त न होने के कारण वर्ष 1978-79 के लिए राजस्थान की वास्तविक हानि स्थापित नहीं की गई है।

Aid from World Wild Life Fund for Project Tiger

3073. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Wild Life Fund has extended its financial co-operation to India for the protection of Tigers;

(b) whether some suggestions or terms have also been sought from the World Wild Life Fund in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a). Consequent on launching Project

Tiger at a cost of Rs. 3.50 crore spread over a period of 6 years to be executed in selected areas of 9 States for saving the vanishing species of wildlife in general and the tiger in particular from extinction, the World Wild Life Fund an international voluntary organisation came forward with an offer of one million dollars aid to be given to the Project Tiger in the shape of equipment of various types etc. Accordingly the aid is being received from the World Wild Life Fund with effect from 1974. Equipment worth \$ 439,000 has been received upto December, 1977.

(b). No suggestion or terms have been sought for from the World Wild Life Fund.

(c) The question does not arise.

हिस्तो विश्वविद्यालय, मलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय, बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय और जामिया मिलिया विश्वविद्यालय को प्रति विद्यार्थी अनुदान

3074. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार बर्नला: क्या शिला, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की हृष्टा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय, मलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय, बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय और जामिया मिलिया विश्वविद्यालय को प्रति विद्यार्थी कितना अनुदान दिया गया; और

(ख) उपर्युक्त विश्वविद्यालयों में विद्यार्थियों और अध्यापकों का वर्तमान अनुपात क्या है?

शिला, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रसाद बर्नला) : (क) केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों/विश्वविद्यालय समझी जाने वाली संस्कारों को अनुदान प्रति व्यक्ति के आधार पर नहीं रिए जाते हैं। अनुदान की

माला अनेक बालों पर निर्भर करती है, जैसे विश्वविद्यालय के विकास की अवस्था, उसके द्वारा प्रदान की जाने वाली सुविधाएं तथा पाठ्यक्रम, उसका स्वरूप-एकात्मक, आवासीय, संबद्ध अवधार सीधी आदि। इसी कारण से, एक विश्वविद्यालय के प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय की दूसरे विश्वविद्यालय से तुलना अवास्तविक होती, और इसलिए विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय के बारे में कोई आकड़े तैयार नहीं किए हैं। तथापि, गत सीन बचों के दौरान, अलीगढ़ मस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय, बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय, दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय और जामिया मिलिया इस्लामिया को विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग तथा इस मंत्रालय द्वारा दिए गए अनुदान दर्शने वाला विवरण सभा पट्ट पर रखा है। [संग्रहालय में रख दिया गया। बेक्षित मरणा प्राप्ति—2595/78]

(ब) उपरोक्त विश्वविद्यालय के शिक्षण विभागों में 1976-77 के दौरान शिक्षक लात्र अनुपात दर्शने वाला विवरण सभा पट्ट पर रखा है।

Programme for Agricultural Production and Rural Development

3075 SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA

SHRI KACHARULAL HEMRAJ JAIN

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether a massive programme has been proposed under the Command Area Development Scheme to step up agricultural production and accelerate rural development, and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

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

(b) Integrated Command Area Development (CAD) programme is being undertaken in selected irrigation projects throughout the country with a view to bridge the gap between the irrigation potential created and being utilised by making available irrigation water at the field level and also by improving the water application efficiency thereby increasing agricultural production and accelerate rural development. The programme consists of—

(1) On-farm development

(a) Development of field channel and field drains within the Command of each outlet

(b) Land levelling on an outlet command basis

(c) Realignment of field boundaries wherever necessary (where possible consolidation of holding should also be combined)

(d) Enforcement of a proper system of 'Warabandi' and fair distribution of Water to individual fields

(e) Supply of all inputs and services, including credit and

(f) strengthening of extension services

2 Selection and introduction of suitable cropping patterns

3 Development of ground water to supplement surface irrigation (conjunctive use under Minor Irrigation sector)

+ Development and maintenance of the main and intermediate drainage system (Irrigation Sector)

5 Modernisation, maintenance and efficient operation of the Irrigation system upto the outlet of the cases capacity (Irrigation Sector)

Government of India provides matching assistance to State Governments for establishment of CAD Authorities, both at the State and Project

level; for soil surveys, preparation of farm plans etc.; subsidies to a small; marginal and disadvantaged farmers as applicable under SFDA/MFAL schemes; equity capital support on matching basis to Land Development Corporations, Farmers' Service Societies etc; loans to the State Governments for construction of field irrigation channels and for purchase of equipment and machinery for execution of OFD works; contribution to special loan fund account (50 per cent) for financing ineligible farmers etc. There is a budget provision of Rs. 44 crores in the Central Sector under the Command Area Development Programme for 1978-79.

In addition to the above programme which has been going on for sometime, a scheme for the intensive development of blocks under the Integrated Rural Development Programme has been introduced in 585 selected blocks falling in the areas covered by the CAD Programme. Under this programme each block will get Rs. 5 lakhs as central grant to meet the subsidy to small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers for the various schemes covered by the programme. Generally speaking small farmers would get 25 per cent subsidy and marginal farmers/agricultural labourers would get 33-1/3 per cent subject to certain ceilings where prescribed. The subsidy is higher for community projects/cooperative societies. The scheme is mainly individual beneficiary oriented and includes subsidy for inputs, implements, storage bins, land development/soil conservation, milch animals, sheep, goats, poultry, etc., horticulture, fisheries, etc.

Central aid to U.P. for Horticulture Animal Husbandry, Dairy, Food Production and fisheries

3076. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assistance was given to U.P. during 1977-78 for the

development of horticulture, animal husbandry, dairy farming, grow more food campaign and fisheries;

(b) if so, the extent thereof, separately for each category; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). Necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

उत्तर प्रदेश में भू-परिवर्तन के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता

3077. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या हृषि और सिक्काई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1977-78 के दौरान भू-परिवर्तन के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश को केन्द्र द्वारा कितनी राशि दी गई;

(ख) इस अवधि में कितना धन खर्च किया गया; और

(ग) 1978-79 के लिये कितनी धन राशि मंजूर की गई है?

हृषि और सिक्काई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) 194.63 लाख रुपए।

(ख) 190.60 लाख रुपए।

(ग) 242.75 लाख रुपए।

Education system based on Kendriya Vidyalaya

3078. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce the education system based on Kendriya Vidyalaya in all the Government schools, aided schools, public schools and the private schools; and

(b) if so, when and if not the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. There is no such proposal. Kendriya Vidyalayas are meant for providing uninterrupted education to the wards of transferable Central Government employees so that their education is not disrupted when their parents are transferred from one State to another involving a change in the medium of instruction. Medium of instruction in Kendriya Vidyalayas is English for Science and Mathematics and Hindi for Social Sciences whereas regional languages are supposed to be used as media of education at the Primary and Secondary stages in schools other than Kendriya Vidyalayas. Moreover education being primarily a State subject, the Central Government cannot force them to introduce a particular system of education. The Central Board of Secondary Education however permit introduction of such system in schools affiliated to that Board and which are desirous of introducing Kendriya Vidyalayas system of education.

Committee on flow of Ganga

3079. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee has been constituted to examine the widely differing proposal of the two countries on augmenting the dry seasons flow of the Ganga to maintain it at the level desired by Bangladesh and drawals at Farakka needed by India; and

(b) if so, what are the salient features of the Committee and the name of the members of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a). and (b). At the Fifteenth meeting of the Indo-Bangladesh Joint River

Commission held in July, 1978, a Committee was set up on which Mr. Bahauddin Ahmed of Bangladesh and Shri C. C. Patel of India represented the two sides, and they were assisted by others from among the two delegations. They made a preliminary review and exchanged clarifications on each others proposal on augmentation of the Ganga flows exchanged by India and Bangladesh in March, 1978. It was decided that this Committee might further examine the two proposals before the next meeting of the Commission, scheduled for September, 1978.

Evaluation of Operation Flood-I Programme

3080. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for evaluation of performance of the Operation Flood-I Project; and

(b) if so, action/decision taken by the Government in the matter and the reasons as to why the evaluation of the Operation Flood-I is not taken before launching Operation Flood-II?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a). and (b). The Operation Flood-I Project has been evaluated by two Inter Agency World Food Programme United Nations Missions—First in March, 1972 and the second in March, 1975. Besides, performance of Operation Flood-I Project has also been evaluated by the Committee of Public Undertakings in 1975-76.

Milk Shortage

3081. SHRI VASANT SATHE:
SHRI PRADYUMANA BAL:

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

(a) whether attention of the Government have been drawn to the news

report appearing in "Indian Express" dated 14th July, 1978 under the caption "Milk shortage in cities Imminent",

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government to the various observations made therein; and

(c) steps taken or proposed in the matter to overcome the situation?

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

Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The news item is not based on facts. The milk schemes are dependent on skim milk powder and butter oil only during the lean season when there is a fall in production and procurement of raw milk. The WFP authorities helped in expediting shipment of skim milk powder and butter oil. The position of arrival of skim milk powder and butter oil is being continuously reviewed by the Ministry in consultation with the Indian Dairy Corporation. A World Food Programme shipment of 444 tonnes skim milk powder was unloaded at Bombay Port and despatched by the Indian Dairy Corporation to the 4 metropolitan city dairies at Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi and Madras between 15th and 18th July, 1978. A loan of 800 tonnes has been arranged by WFP locally.

A further loan of 500 tonnes is also being negotiated by WFP locally. Shipments of skim milk powder which were expected during end July and August 1978 have started arriving. Efforts are being made to expedite further supplies to meet the requirements. It is hoped that normal milk supplies to the metropolitan cities will be maintained.

भारतीय पश्चिमित्रा अनुसंधान संस्थान
बरेली के विशद शिक्षायते

3082. श्री उमरसेन: क्या हूँदि और सिलाई मंत्री यह बताने की हुआ करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय पश्चिमित्रा अनुसंधान संस्थान, बरेली के विशद बहौ के प्राध्यापकों की ओर से कोई शिक्षायते प्राप्त हुई है; और

(ब) उन में से मुख्य शिक्षायतों का स्वरूप क्या है और उन में से प्रत्येक पर क्या कायदाबद्ध को गई है?

क्यूंकि और सिलाई मंत्री (श्री तुरजीत सिंह बरनाला): (क) जी हां, श्रीमान्। कुछ विज्ञानियों / प्राध्यापकों / सहायक प्राध्यापकों ने भारतीय पश्चिमित्रा अनुसंधान संस्थान के निदेशक के विशद, उनको उत्तीर्णित किय जाने के सम्बन्ध में कुछ आरोप लगाये हैं।

(ब) इस विषय में विस्तृत जानकारी देने वाला एक वक्तव्य इस सभा के पटल पर प्रस्तुत है। [प्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल टी-2596/78]

Winding up of Central Fisheries Corporation

3083. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have finally decided to wind up Central Fisheries Corporation of India;

(b) if so, whether the Government did not consider it worthwhile to reconsider the issue of continuing Central Fisheries Corporation according to the request made by the Government of West Bengal and by some Members of Parliament;

(c) if so, the reasons for ignoring such requests;

(d) whether the employees of the Central Fisheries Corporation have been retrenched; if so, whether such step violates the assurance given to the employees for their absorption in other departments of the Government; and

(e) if so, would the Government take adequate measures for absorbing the Central Fisheries Corporation of India employees if the Government finally decided to wind up this organisation?

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

(b) and (c). The question of reconsidering the continuance of Central Fisheries Corporation did not arise as the Government took the decision to wind up the Corporation in May, 1978 after careful consideration of all aspects

(d) No regular employees of the Corporation have been retrenched so far excepting ex-servicemen who had been re-employed by the Corporation. The deputationists have been repatriated to their parent departments. No assurance was given to the employees for their absorption.

(e) While efforts are being made to absorb them in other public undertakings, it is not possible to give any assurance for the absorption of all employees. Those employees who are not eventually absorbed, will be allowed to avail of terminal benefits, as admissible under the rules.

Literacy Programme for Rural Women

3084. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state what are the particular features for literacy programme for women, particularly the rural women in the massive National adult education programme to be launched from October 2, 1978?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER). The literacy programmes for women in the National Adult Education Programme *inter alia* would include :

(i) making women more conscious of their rights and responsibilities, the implications of the laws governing women's status in society and developing an understanding about the various manifest and concealed ways which cause women's oppression, (ii) assisting women to achieve economic viability, through acquisition of literacy and other necessary skills and resources; (iii) providing women access to knowledge in other areas, particularly in health, childcare, nutrition, family planning etc, and (iv) assisting women to form their own groups for learning and productive activity, and to strengthen their participation and voice in the developmental process.

Transfer of teachers from Central School, Kota

3085 SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) names of teachers with places they were transferred from Central School, Kota (Rajasthan) in June-July 1977 with their present place of posting, and

(b) whether it is not a fact that in the case of wife and husband, employed in the Government service, their transfer/posting is considered sympathetically so that their family life is not dislocated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Husband-wife teams employed in Kendriya Vidyalayas Sangathan are posted as far as possible at the same station.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Teacher (with designation) transferred from Central-School, Kota in June-July, 1977	Transferred to Kendriya Vidyalaya	Present place of posting	Remarks
1	Shri B.S. Kothari, P.G.T. (Maths)	AFS Jamnagar	Information is being collected.	On Promotion Vice-Principal. as
2	Mrs Tajendra Bamra, Primary Teacher	Colaba	Do.	Transferred on re- quest.
3	Shri R. Prased, T.G.T. (Science)	Jodhpur (Army)	Do.	Transferred on re- quest.
4	Shri B.L. Prasad, Primary Teacher	Mathura Refinery	Do.	Transferred on re- quest.
5	Smt. Dropadi Devi, WET (S&NW)	Bharatpur	Do.	Transferred on re- quest.
6	Shri S.P. Sharma P.E.T.	Sibsagar	Do.	Subsequently in August, 1977 his transfer order was modified for Kendri- ya Vidyalaya, Raj- pur Dariba Mines, Udaipur.
7	Shri S.L. Gandhi, P.G.T. (English)	Jorhat	Do	Subsequently in August, 1977 his transfer order was modified for Ken- driya Vidyalaya, Jaipur.
8	Shri G. K. Pandey, P.G.T. (Sanskrit)	Agartala	Do.	Subsequently in August, 1977 his transfer order was modified for Ken- driya Vidyalaya, Roorkee.
9	Shri R.S. Verma, P.G.T. (Geng)	Tespur	Do.	His wife has also been appointed as a Primary Teacher last year and posted at Kendriya Vidya- laya, Tespur.

गजे की पिराई और गुड़ का उत्पादन

3085. श्री हरप्रीतस्वामी बताएँ : क्या कृषि और निवाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(न) उत्तर भारत में गत तीन वर्षों में गजे का कितना उत्पादन हुआ कितनी कितनी मात्रा में गजे की पिराई मिलें तथा किसानों ने दूधदूप्यमय की और कितनी मात्रा में गुड़ बनाया गया और वर्ष 1978 में गजे की स्थिति क्या है ;

(ब) खेतों में खड़ी गजे की कफल के बारे में मरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ; और

(ग) क्या मरकार आगामी वर्षों में गजे की खेती पर प्रतिबंध लगायेगी और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और यदि हाँ, तो किन कफल का उत्पादन बढ़ाने का विचार है ?

कृषि और निवाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अनु. प्रताप लिह) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है (परिगण्ट-1) जिसमें 1974-75, 1975-76 और 1976-77 के वर्षों के दौरान देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में गजे के उत्पादन का व्यौत्तर दिया गया है। एक विवरण संलग्न है (परिगण्ट-2) जिसमें चीनी फैक्ट्रियों और गुड़ तथा खंडमारी निर्माताओं द्वारा वर्ष 1974-75, 1975-76 और 1976-77 के दौरान इस्तेमाल किए गए गजे से संबंधित व्यौत्तर दिया गया है।

1977-78 के लिए ऐसे अनुमान अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हुए हैं। 1976-77 के दौरान तैयार किए गए गुड़ की स्थिति बताने वाला विवरण संलग्न है (परिगण्ट-3)। बाद के मोसमों के लिए इसी प्रकार के उत्पादन से संबंधित कोई अनुमान नहीं लगाए गए हैं। 1977-78 मौसम के दौरान गजे का अनुमानित उत्पादन 1720 लाख मीट्री टन के आस-पास है।

2147 LS-7.

(ब) उत्तर प्रदेश और हरियाणा, जहाँ पर गम्भीर समस्या थी, की राज्य सरकारों को परामर्श दिया गया है कि वे हमी उपलब्ध गजे की पिराई दरवाने के लिए उचित उपाय घरें और यदि सभी फैक्ट्रियाँ पिराई कार्य बन्द कर देती हैं, तब अद्यतन स्थिति के बारे में सुचित किया जाए। यहाँ यह उल्लेखनीय है कि उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में 3-8-78 को 7 फैक्ट्रियाँ अभी भी कार्य कर रही हैं, जबकि पिछले वर्ष इसी समय कोई भी फैक्ट्री कार्य नहीं कर रही थी।

(ग) केंद्रीय सरकार ने आगामी वर्षों में गजे की खेती करने पर अभी तक कोई प्रतिबंध नहीं लगाए हैं। तथापि, सरकार द्वारा अत्यधिक उत्पादन से पैदाशुदा समस्या का कई बार उल्लेख किया गया है और इस बात का उल्लेख किया गया है कि यह गजे उत्पादकों के लिए अच्छा होगा और स्वयं उनके हित में होगा यदि वे गजे के प्रत्यंत क्षत्र में कमी कर दें।

Payment of Gratuity etc. on death of Delhi School Teachers

3087. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA. Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9584 on 8th May, 1978 regarding Payment of Gratuity etc. on death of Delhi School Teachers and state:

(a) whether the outstanding payments of Gratuity, GPF and arrears of salary have since been paid to the next of kin of the teachers working in Higher Secondary Schools of Delhi who died during the year 1977-78;

(b) whether C.D.S. has also been paid in all the 26 cases; and

(c) if not, reasons for non-settlement of all the above dues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

Statement

(a) Gratuity

(i) According to information furnished by Delhi Administration eight cases of gratuity are outstanding out of which full payment has been recommended to the Pay and Accounts Office in 3 cases. Reasons for non-settlement of the remaining 5 cases of gratuity are indicated in part 'C' below.

G.P.F.

(ii) Out of ten cases on account of final payment of G.P.F. two cases have been referred to the Pay and Accounts Office for final settlement and payment. Reasons for non-settlement of the remaining eight cases are given in part (c) below.

Final payment of salary arrears

(iii) Three cases are outstanding on account of final settlement of salary arrears out of which one case has already been referred to the Pay and Accounts Office for payment. The reasons for non-payment in the two remaining cases are given in part (c) below.

(b) CDS cases

17 cases are outstanding, out of which two have already been referred to the Pay and Accounts Offices for final payment.

(c) Gratuity cases

1. Late Smt. Naseem Islam, TGT

The husband of the deceased re-married, thus raising the question of rightful claimant to the gratuity of the deceased. The cases have been referred to the Law Deptt. for advice as to the rightful claimant for the gratuity.

2. Late Smt. Kaushalya Kalla, TGT

The deceased joined the Education Deptt. as TGT on 5.2.1975 against the direct recruitment quota from the MCD. She expired within about two years. The question obviously arose as to how her past service in the local body is to be treated for pensionary benefits including the gratuity. The matter is under consideration.

3. Late Shri Thakur Dass Arya, Headmaster

4. Late Shri S. L. Mehta, TGT

These two cases are at final stage and are being sent to Pay and Accounts Office for final settlement and payment.

5. Late Smt. Leela Singh, Headmistress

The case is pending for want of certain documents from the claimant. As soon as the documents are furnished by the claimant, the case would be finally scrutinised and sent to Pay and Accounts Office for final settlement and payment.

Outstanding GPF cases

Reasons for non-settlement of outstanding GPF cases are:

Prior to departmentalisation, GPF accounts of the employees of the Administration including the employees of the Education Directorate were maintained in the office of the A.G.C.R., New Delhi. The responsibility for maintenance of the GPF accounts of the employees of the Administration was transferred to the Pay and Accounts Offices of the Delhi Administration w.e.f. 1st April, 1977. The outstanding cases of final payment of the G.P.F. have been delayed on account of missing credits of the employees concerned pertaining to the period when the maintenance of the GPF was the responsibility of the A.G.C.R., New Delhi, and on account of non receipt of the advice as to the total GPF accumulations of these employees from the A.G.C.R. Regular correspondence from the Education Directorate with the

A.G.C.R. is being carried on to have these cases expedited and finally settled as early as possible. One case has finally been settled with the AGCR and the payment will be made shortly after completion of the necessary formalities. In one case, the employee died in Canada and so far there is no request for payment of the GPF from the rightful heir of the deceased. In another case final settlement is delayed because there is a legal dispute about the determination of the rightful claim of the deceased employee.

Outstanding cases on account of salary arrears

There are two such cases pending with the Education Directorate for final settlement. In one case where the employee expired in Canada, settlement is held up because there is no claim filed so far with the Deptt from the claimant of the deceased employee. The other case is pending final settlement because there is a dispute about the legal heir of the deceased employee and the matter is referred to Law Deptt for their advice as to the rightful claimant of the deceased employee.

Outstanding cases on account of CDS payment

In two cases, final settlement is held up on account of dispute about the rightful claimant and on account of non-receipt of claim from the deceased employee respectively. Out of the remaining 13 cases, nine bills for final payment are under submission to the Pay & Accounts Offices and in four cases, reconciliation of the CDS balances is being processed with the concerned authorities.

अतिरिक्त मात्रा में अनाज की वापसी

3089. श्री शोन प्रकाश स्थानी: क्या हृषि और सिंचाई भवी यह बताने की क्षमता करते हैं ?

(क) देश में अनाज के कितने रक्तिम भावार हैं, और

(ख) अनाज को क्षति से बचाने तथा देश के हित में इसका उचित उपयोग करने के उद्देश्य से अतिरिक्त मात्रा में अनाज की वापसी करने के बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

हृषि और सिंचाई बाबालय व राज्य मंत्री (श्री जग्नु प्रसाद तिथि): (क) और (ख) सरकारी एजेंसियों के पास पहली जुलाई, 1978 को खाद्यान्धों का कुल स्टाफ (बफर तथा परिचालन दोनों) लगभग 190 लाख भी० टन होने का अनुमान है जोकि कुल मिलाकर, सरकार की बफर स्टाफ रखने विषयक, नीति के अनुरूप है। वैज्ञानिक भडारण कमता की उपलब्धता में द्वारा रही बाधाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार ने खाद्यान्धों की निकासी बढ़ाने के लिए अनेक पथ उठाए हैं, अन्य बातों के साथ माथ जो प्रमुख उपाय किए गये हैं वे इस प्रकार हैं —

(1) केन्द्रीय भडार से गेहूं तथा चावल का आवश्यन करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों की मागों को इस समय पूरी तरह पूरा किया जा रहा है।

(2) उत्तरोक्तामा का गेहूं वा कोटा बडा दिया गया है।

(3) बाड़/तुफान पीड़ित क्षेत्रों में मुख्त तथा अन्य राहत कार्यों के लिए राज्य सरकारों को गेहूं भी सुलभ किया जा रहा है।

(4) "काम के लिए खाद्यान्ध" कार्यक्रम के प्रधीन वितरित करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को गेहूं भी सुलभ किया जा रहा है।

(5) रूप से ज्ञान में प्राप्त गेहूं की लगभग 15 लाख भीटी टन की क्षेत्र मात्रा को नकदी की बाजाय गेहूं के रूप में बापस दिया जा रहा है।

(6) जिन कुछ मित्र देशों को कर्मी की स्थिति का मुकाबला करना पड़ रहा है उन्हें भी खाद्य त्रयों की सप्लाई की जा रही है।

तथापि, बूँदों से सुरक्षित तथा नभी मेरु सुरक्षित लिये की व्यवस्था करने, ममुचित निभार का प्रयोग करने, विशेष रूप से तैयार की गई पोलिर्न की बादरों से स्टाक डकने और समय-ममय पर प्रबूमन करने आदि जैसे उपयुक्त उत्तराय करके हानि की मात्रा कम से कम करने के लिए पर्याप्त प्रबन्ध किए जाते हैं। इन अलावा, खाद्यत्रयों के वैज्ञानिक भड़ारण के लिए अनिवार्य डकी भड़ारण अमता का निर्माण करने हेतु पहले पर उठाए जा चुके हैं।

Scouting in Schools

3090 SHRI AGHAN SINGH
THAKUR.

SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED

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

(a) whether scouting in schools under Directorate of Education, Delhi is compulsory or optional;

(b) whether specific instructions for depositing Camp fee per child are received by the Principals whereas no specific instructions about the expenditure per child for camping and other field activities are received; and

(c) what are the details of the income and expenditure on the camps at Nizamuddin (scouting camp) during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) Scouting is an optional co-curricular activity in Delhi Schools.

(b) A general circular is sent to all the Heads of the Institutions to deposit a certain sum of money as camp fee with the honorary Secretary, Bharat Scouts & Guides. However, this could not be done during the year 1977-78.

(c)	Year	Income	Expenditure	
			R.	R.
	1975-76		5,495	8,423.91
	1976-77		9,583	19,970.27
	1977-78		6,027	13,551.15

T.G.T. grades to Dance Teachers, Delhi

3091. SHRI AGHAN SINGH THAKUR:
SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED.

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

(a) whether some Dance teachers in Department of Education, Delhi Administration, Delhi have been working in the pay scale of Rs. 330—560 and teaching the Higher Secondary Classes;

(b) if so, the reasons why they have not been granted the pay scale of T.G.T. i.e. Rs. 440—750 though they are eligible and qualified to teach the Higher Secondary Classes whereas Music teachers having the same qualifications are enjoying the above said T.G.T. Scale; and

(c) if so, whether a number of such teachers have represented their cases departmentally but their requests were turned down; if so, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) to (c). According to

information furnished by Delhi Administration only one Junior Dance teacher in the pre-revised scale of Rs. 165—350 (proposed revised scale of Rs. 330—560) is teaching in higher secondary classes too. The Dance teacher was recruited and continuing a Junior Dance teacher in the time scale of Rs 165—350 (pre-revised). The qualifications prescribed in the recruitment rules for the appointment to the post of Junior Dance Teachers and Senior Dance Teachers are different. The Dance teacher appointed as Junior Dance teacher is neither entitled to nor can be given the time scale of Rs. 440—750 of the T.G.T. which is equivalent to the time scale of the post of Senior Dance teachers merely because the teacher possess the qualifications as prescribed for the post of Dance Teachers. Music Teachers and Dance Teachers are in separate cadres, for the purposes of recruitment even though the qualifications prescribed in the recruitment rules for the appointment to these posts are same.

One representation had been received which is being processed by Delhi Administration.

सिंधी विद्यापितों का पुनर्वास

3092. श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माधुर : क्या निर्णय घोर आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सिंध से आये विद्यापितों के पुनर्वास के लिये सरकार द्वारा बनाई गई योजना क्या है और अब तक कितने परिवारों को बसाया गया है ; और

(ख) क्या पुनर्वास कार्य की क्षीमी प्रगति को देखने हुए सरकार का विचार राजस्थान सरकार और विद्यापितों के प्रतिनिधियों की एक समिति गठित करने का है ताकि पुनर्वास कार्य को आसान बनाया जा सके और सभी विद्यापितों का न्याय सुनिश्चित हो सके ?

निर्णय घोर आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बहादुर) : (क) राजस्थान तथा गुजरात की राज्य सरकारों द्वारा लगभग 10,000 परिवारों के पुनर्वास के सम्बन्ध में प्रस्तुत की गई योजना एवं विचाराधीन है और जीत्र ही उन्हें अग्रिम रूप दिए जाने की सनातना है।

(ख) जी नहीं। ऊर (क) को ध्यान में रखें हैं। इसकी कार्य प्राविष्टिका नहीं है।

Rehabilitation of the Tibetan Refugees

3094 DR. BAPU KALDATE Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has been spending large funds on the rehabilitation of Tibetan Refugees,

(b) whether the Government has completed the work of rehabilitating these Refugees,

(c) if so, the details of the Tibetan Refugee Settlements, and

(d) the amount spent on their rehabilitation so far?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (d). An amount of Rs. 17.59 crores has been spent on rehabilitation of Tibetan Refugees upto the period ended 31st March, 1978 on the basis of schemes sanctioned for the purpose.

(b) About 7000 Tibetan Refugees are still to be rehabilitated, out of a total of 56,000.

(c) A statement indicating details of Tibetan Refugee Settlements is enclosed.

Statement

PLACE OF SETTLEMENT

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

1. Tezu
2. Tanzingaon
3. Namchik Mao

KARNATAKA

1. Bylakuppe
2. Cauvery Valley
3. Mundgod
4. Lumbi's Settlement (Mundgod & Bylakuppe)
5. Old people's Home
6. Kalllegal
7. Chowkura

SIKKIM

1. Rumtak, Kewzing
2. Kewzing, Robang

ORISSA

1. Chandragiri/Mohendragarh

MAHARASHTRA

1. Gothangaon

MADHYA PRADESH

1. Mainpat

HIMACHAL PRADESH

1. Tibetan Industrial Rehabilitation Society Settlement.
2. Deonji

UTTAR PRADESH

1. Dehradun (Clement town)

JAMMU & KASHMIR

1. Leh
2. Spituk

Setting up of Adult Education Board in West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh

3095. SHRI C. R. MAHATA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that West Bengal Government and the Uttar Pradesh Government have set up an Adult Education Board; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress so far made in this respect?

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

(b) Does not arise.

शिक्षा विभाग में शिक्षा सांस्कृतिकों को नियुक्ति की मांग

3096. श्री चतुर्भुज :

दा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिल्ली स्टेट गवर्नमेंट स्कूल टीचर्स एसोसिएशन की इस मांग की ओर दिलाया गया है कि शिक्षा विभाग महत्वपूर्ण पदों पर आई० ए० एस० प्राप्ति के अधिकारियों के स्थान पर शिक्षा सांस्कृतिकों को नियुक्त किया जाये ; श्री

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संहठति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (धीरेंद्री रेण्टा देवी बरकटकी) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा मांग पर विचार किया गया है तथा इसे अस्तीकृत कर दिया गया है।

कोटा में चम्बल कमांड जेव का विकास

3097. श्री सालवी माई : क्या हृषि और सिचाई मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में राजस्थान के कोटा प्रदेश में चम्बल कमांड जेव का विकास के लिये क्या योजनाएं तथा कार्यक्रम आरम्भ किये गये हैं तथा क्या ये योजनायें और कार्यक्रम पूरे हो गये हैं ; और

(ख) आरम्भ की जाने वाली नई योजनाओं का व्यौरा क्या है ?

हृषि और सिचाई मंडी (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरालाल) : (क) राजस्थान में पड़ने वाले चम्बल सिचाई परियोजना के कामान के भाग हेतु कमान जेव विकास परियोजना प्रगति पर है। यह परियोजना विश्व बैंक की महायता से है। परियोजना की कुल लागत का अनुमान 915 लाख अमरीकी डालर है, जिसमें से विश्व बैंक से 520 लाख डालर क्षण के रूप में प्राप्त होंगा। इस परियोजना का कार्य जून, 1974 में आरम्भ हुआ तथा इने 6 वर्षों की अवधि में पूरा होना है। किये जाने वाले कार्य और जून, 1978 तक कि ; गये कार्य

का शीरडीपीरा मंडन विवरण में दिया गया है।

(ख) राजस्थान में चम्बल तथा राजस्थान नहर की कमान जेव परियोजनाओं में पड़ने वाले चुरींश खांडों के विवाद विकास हेतु एक नई योजना, जिसे सुनेकित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम का नाम दिया गया है, की स्वीकृति इस वर्ष राज्य के 10 खण्डों के संबंध में दी गई है, जिसमें से कुछ खण्ड चम्बल कमान में होते। वास्तविक खण्ड राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा चुने गए हैं। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत लक्ष्य सिचाई कार्यों, दुवार यांत्रिकों, कुक्कट पालन, सुमर पालन, भेड़, बकरी इत्यादि, भंडारण पालों, हृषि उपस्थरों, आदानों इत्यादि हेतु छोटे व सीमांत किसानों और हृषि श्रमिकों को राज-सहायता देने की व्यवस्था की गई है। छोटे किसानों के लिये राज-सहायता की मात्रा 25 प्रतिशत तथा सीमांत किसानों/हृषि श्रमिकों के लिये 33 1/3 प्रतिशत होती है। यह रज-सहायता योजना के अन्तर्गत निर्वाचित सीमा से ज्यादा नहीं होती। राज-सहायता पर होने वाला व्यय की पूर्ति हेतु केन्द्रीय सहायता की राशि प्रति खण्ड 5 लाख रुपये होती है। बकाया राशि वित्तीय मस्थानों से प्राप्त होती।

विवरण

जून, 1980 तक प्रस्तावित कार्यों की मद्देता तथा जून, 1978 तक हुई प्रगति

कार्य की मद्देता	यूनिट	जून, 1980 तक लक्ष्य	जून, 1978 तक उत्तराधि
1. नहर लाइनिंग	कि० मी०	21	15
2. नहर क्षमता	कि० मी०	854	641
3. कंटूर सरचना	संख्या	157	69
4. जल निकास	हैक्टार	1,67,000	73,000
5. फार्म में विकास कार्य	हैक्टार	50,000	6,000
6. सड़कें	कि० मी०	247	145
7. बनरोपण	हैक्टार	1,000	650

हिप्पो : उपर्युक्त मद संख्या 5 में उल्लिखित जेव विकास सम्बन्धी निर्माण कार्यों में भूमि समतली-करण, खेत की नालियां तथा खेत की विकास नालियां, इत्यादि का निर्माण शामिल है। इनसे भूमि पर समुचित जल वितरण तथा अवाञ्छित जल की विकासी में सहायता भिन्नती है।

Late conducting of examinations by Universities

3098 SHRI SURFNDR A BIKRAM
Will the Minister of EDUCATION
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) how many universities in the country have been late in conducting the examinations this year and reasons therefor and

(b) what steps the Government have taken to ensure that such delay does not occur in future?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(DR PRATAP (HANDRA CHUNDER)) (1) According to information available there has been no delay in conducting examinations by the following six out of the seven Central Universities

- (i) University of Delhi Delhi
- (ii) Jawaharlal Nehru University New Delhi
- (iii) North Eastern Hill University Shillong
- (iv) University of Hyderabad Hyderabad
- (v) Visva Bharati Santiniketan
- (vi) Aligarh Muslim University Aligarh

The Benaras Hindu University conducted examinations on schedule in five of the twelve faculties and some post-graduate science courses. The remaining examinations are being held in July-September 1978.

Among the State Universities there was no delay in any University in Gujarat and Punjab. In Uttar Pradesh only Roorkee University and Samruddhanand Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya Varanasi conducted their examinations on time. The examination of fifteen universities were delayed. The Punjab University Chandigarh conducted its examinations on schedule.

Information from the remaining States is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

(b) The delay in conducting examinations takes place due to the disruption in the normal function of institutions due to agitations and unrest. The State Governments have already been advised to take appropriate action to ensure peaceful and normal functioning of educational institutions which would enable conducting of their examinations on time.

आरो के ० पुरम नई हिन्दी से अनधिकृत निर्णय

3099 श्री टी० एस० नेहो क्या निर्णय और आवाप स्था पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताना चाहते हैं कि

(क) क्या कुछ न योग्य आरो के ० पुरम के सेटर १ और ४ के बच भूमि के विभास मृ भग पर बढ़ा कर नियम है और वहां पर अनधिकृत निर्णय है?

(ख) यदि हां तो इस भूमि के लेत्र कितने हैं और

(ग) इस भूमि का क्या दूर करन अवकाश अधिकृत निर्णय का नियमित रूप से लिए मरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठा जा रहे हैं?

निर्णय और आवाप स्था पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री सिकन्दर बट्टा) (क) मे

(ग) सचिवालय का जा रही है तथा लोक समाज पटन पर गढ़ दी जायेगी।

यह हो वर्ती मे भिरकरता हो समाप्त करना

3100 डा० लक्ष्मी भारापुर पालेय : क्या शिक्षा, सामाजिक सेवा और सहकारी मन्त्री यह बताना चाहता है कि हमारे वर्षों में

(क) क्या यह सच है कि यादो वर्षों में निरक्षण का उस हात समाप्त न हो किया

गया है किस हक्क तक इसको ममाप्त करने का प्रस्ताव था, और

शिक्षा, सभाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मन्त्री (दा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) :

(क) और (ख) निक्षरता उम्मीलन के निवे कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया था। तथापि, देश में निरक्षणा में कमी करने के उद्देश्य से पिछले दो वर्षों के दोगांन 6-14 वर्ष के अधिक से अधिक बच्चों को प्राथमिक शिक्षा (जिना की श्रीपत्राक्रिक और अनीपत्राक्रिक दोनों प्रतिविधि) के सर्वान्धीपोकरण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अधिक सुविधाएँ प्रदान की गई थी। इसके अतिरिक्त, उक्त अधिक दोगांन प्रोड शिक्षा के विभिन्न कार्यक्रम जारी रहे। इनमें दूरक कार्यालयक साक्षरता परियोजना, 15-25 वर्ष वर्ग के लिए अनोन्पत्रिक रिक शिक्षा का योक्रम, नवसाक्षरों के लिए माहित्य का निर्माण, कामगर समाजिक शिक्षा मन्द्यान, अभियन्वयापीठ प्रोड शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में कार्यान्वयन स्वैच्छिक एजेंसियों का वित्तीय महायाता आदि शामिल है। केंद्रीय भर्तकार की इन योजनाओं के अतिरिक्त राज्य भर्तकार भी अपने कार्यक्रम आयोजित करते हैं।

बूत्य इम करने के लिये भारतीय खाद्य नियम के म.एम से बाजारी को बाधत की स्थाई

3101. दा० सटम्बर न० रामण पाठेय :
क्या कृषि और सिक्षाई मन्त्री यह बताने की है कि

(क) क्या यह मत है कि बाजार में खाद्य के मुन्य निरन्तर बढ़ रहे हैं,

(ख) क्या यह भी मत है कि भारतीय खाद्य नियम के पास चावल का पश्चिम भज्जार है जो कृषि स्थानों पर खराब भी हो रहा है और भारतीय खाद्य नियम यदि चावल का भज्जार उपलब्ध कराये तो बाजार में चावल के मुन्य कम हो सकते हैं, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो भारतीय खाद्य नियम के माध्यम से बाजार में आवाह भलाई करने से भर्तकार के सामने क्या कठिनाई आ रही है?

कृषि और सिक्षाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (भी भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) विशेषकर बहिंशत तथा बहुन बहिंशत फिस्म के चावल के खने बाजार के मुन्यों में अप्रैल 1978 से भीमी बुढ़ि है।

(ख) भारतीय खाद्य नियम के पास चावल का पश्चिम स्टाक उपलब्ध है और उनके ठीक भज्जारण तथा रख रखाव के लिए सभी मावार्तानी बरती जा रही है। सर्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से वितरण करने के लिए गजयों को उनकी मात्रा पूर्णतया पूरी करने एं इन स्टाकों में से अवृत्तन किए जा रहे हैं।

(ग) भारतीय खाद्य नियम के स्टाक खने बाजार में नहीं बेचे जाते हैं; वे राज्य सरकारों द्वारा नियंत्रित सर्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से वितरित किए जाते हैं।

Corruption in Procurement Agencies

3102 SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIANWALA. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item in the 'Indian Express' of 1st June, 1978 where open corruption in procurement agencies has been reported, and

(b) if so, his reactions to it and whether any vigilance will be kept in future?

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

(b) Procurement of foodgrains in the Punjab and Haryana is handled by the State Governments and their public agencies as also by the Food Corporation of India. Most of the

allegations made in the Press Report are in general terms. Specific complaints about malpractices are duly investigated and disciplinary action taken against the delinquent officials. Surprise visits to the procurement centres are made by the Senior Officials of the Food Corporation of India and the State Governments for overseeing procurement operations and for checking malpractices if any by the procurement staff. However, the Food Corporation of India and the State Governments of Punjab and Haryana are being asked to look into the allegations made in the Press Report and take necessary remedial action.

Progress of Integrated Rural Development programme and districts covered thereunder

3103. SHRI SARAT KAR:

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

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

(a) what are the details regarding the districts in which the scheme of Integrated Rural Development programme has been implemented;

(b) what are the details regarding its performance and whether Government are satisfied with the implementation of this scheme; and

(c) the nature and extent of various technologies utilised in the implementation of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PATTAP SINGH): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2597/78].

Strengthening of Field Research Laboratory in Ladakh

3104. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government had agreed that

Indian Council of Agricultural Research would reinforce the Field Research Laboratory with more scientists and Central funds for the intensification of agriculture, forestry and vegetable production in Ladakh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) It is correct that there is a proposal for strengthening the research base already existing in Ladakh through the Field Research Laboratory of the Ministry of Defence. For this purpose, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has drawn up a project.

(b) A statement is attached.

Statement

1. Title of the Scheme

Strengthening of research base of agriculture at Leh in Ladakh area of Jammu and Kashmir.

2. Description of the Proposal

The Ladakh area in the Northern most tip of the Indian sub-continent has not so far received much scientific attention. This District is deficient in foodgrains and every year 3 to 4 thousand tonnes of food grain are imported to meet the requirement. Realising the need for Agricultural Research in this remote area, the I.C.A.R. had sent a team of experts under the Chairmanship of Dr. D. R. Bhumbra, Deputy Director General, I.C.A.R. to have an on the spot study of the problems and suggest programmes in a few priority areas. Based on the recommendations of this Team, I.C.A.R. has drawn up a project for reinforcing the work already being done by the Field Research Laboratory of the Ministry of Defence.

3. Items of research to be taken up under the scheme

1. Agriculture

1. Cereals (Barley and Wheat).

2. Horticulture (Vegetables and Fruits).

3. Fodder (Legumes and Grasses).

4. Soil and Water Management.

II. Animal Sciences

1. Cattle.

2. Poultry.

3. Rabbits.

III. Fisheries Sciences.

4 Financial Implications of the proposed scheme.

Total Cost: Rs. 73.77 lakhs (excluding Fisheries) (Recurring—Rs. 51.62 lakhs and Non-Recurring—Rs. 22.15 lakhs).

For Fisheries research the cost is being worked out.

दोर और मुर्गी चारा

3105. श्री उचिराम अर्पण : क्या हुवि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में दोर पालन और मुर्गी पालन कर्मों के लिए बड़ी तादाद में दोर और मुर्गी चारे की आवश्यकता है तथा यह उत्थोग चारे में चल रहा है क्योंकि खपत बढ़ गई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या अनुसंधान कार्यों में लगे विशेषज्ञों द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में पर्याप्त मात्रा में बैंकलिपक चारा उपलब्ध नहीं कराया गया है जिस से राज्य में उत्पादन कम हो रहा है; और

(ग) क्या चारे की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय नीति बनायेगी तथा उत्पादन में कमी को व्यान में रखते हुए जल्दी मस्का और चोकर के नियंत्रण पर प्रतिबन्ध लगायगी?

हुवि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री तुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) से (ग) राज्य सरकार से पूर्ण जानकारी प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। राज्य सरकार से अनेक जानकारी प्राप्त होने पर उत्तर लोक सभा के पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

चीनी के कोटे में बृद्धि करने के लिये मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से अनुरोध

3106. श्री उचिराम अर्पण : क्या हुवि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के लिए लेवी चीनी का मसिक कोटा 20,866 मीट्रिक टन है जिसमें से 23 मीट्रिक टन औषधियों के निर्वाचन में खपत की जाती है, 10.1 मीट्रिक टन 310 एस्टो एक० के लिए और 8.7 मीट्रिक टन मैरी० थार० पी० को सञ्चाई की जाती है और शहरी तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में क्रमशः 450 ग्राम और 825 ग्राम प्रति व्यक्ति की दर से 20,825 मीट्रिक टन उपभोक्ताओं में वितरित की जाती है,

(ख) क्या लोगों के रहन-सहन की आजकल बदली हुई परीमितियों में मध्य प्रदेश की मासिक आवश्यकता 24,000 मीट्रिक टन की होगी ताकि शहर अथवा ग्राम्य क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को 500 ग्राम चीनी की सालाई सुनिश्चित हो सके, और

(ग) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने अपने चीनी के कोटे में बृद्धि करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया है और यदि हाँ, तो उस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्रति किया क्या है?

हुवि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रसाप सिंह) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को प्रति मास 20,866.8 मोटरी टन (बीस हजार ग्राम सी छ्यासठ

दशमलव भ्राठ मीटरी टन) लेवी चीनी प्रावर्टित की जा रही है, जिसमें से 20.825 मीटरी टन चीनी उपचारकार्यों को उचित मूल्य की दुकानों से वितरित की जा रही है और औषध निर्माणों, सीमा सुरक्षा दल और केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस को क्रमशः 23 मीटरी टन, 10.1 मीटरी टन और 8.7 मीटरी टन चीनी सप्लाई की जाती है। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि राज्य में शहरी और देहाती दोनों लेवी में लेवी चीनी के वितरण की मात्रा 425 ग्राम में 450 ग्राम प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति मास है।

(ब) 27 अक्टूबर, 1977 को यह तथा किया गया था कि राज्य को जनसंख्या के अधार पर लेवी चीनी का मासिन कोटा प्रावर्टित किया जाए और शहरी और देहाती जनसंख्या में चीनी वितरण करने के मामले में समानता का व्यवहार सुनिश्चित किया जाए। तदनुशार, उपलब्धता की स्थिति की दृष्टि से चीनी के राज्य बार मासिन कोटे 1-4-1978 को प्रयोजित जन संख्या के संदर्भ में दिसम्बर, 1977 से पुन निर्धारित किए गए थे ताकि प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति मास 425 ग्राम चीनी उपलब्ध की जा सके। अतः उचित मूल्य की दुकानों से बाटने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश का मासिन कोटा पहले प्रावर्टित 13,833 मीटरी टन से बढ़कर उक्त मास से 20,825 मीटरी टन हो गया था।

(ग) जनवरी, 1978 से मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने अपना लेवी चीनी का मासिन कोटा 106.4 मीटरी टन बढ़ाने का अनुरोध किया था। उत्तर में उन्हें बताया गया था कि विभिन्न राज्यों के चीनी के कोटे उनकी 1-4-1978 को प्रायोजित जनसंख्या, जैसा-कि भारत के महापंचायक द्वारा आकड़े प्रकाशित किए गए थे के संदर्भ में प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति मास 425 ग्राम चीनी की उपलब्धता के अधार पर निर्धारित किए गए थे। अतः कोटे में बढ़ि रखने के अनुरोध को स्वीकार नहीं किया गया था।

“नौएडा” हारा बनावे मकानों के लिए कामों की बिकी

3107. श्री कूलचन्द बर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्बास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नौएडा में बने बनावे मकानों के लिए पंजीकरण के फार्म 15 रुपये प्रति फार्म की दर से बेच रहा है;

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं जबकि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने फार्म का मूल्य 3 रुपये से घटाकर 2 रुपये कर दिया है, और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इतने अधिक मूल्य पर फार्मों को ऐसी बिकी पर रोक लगाने का है ताकि लोगों को इस दंग से लूटे जाने से बचाया जा सके ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्बास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) से (ग) यह मामला उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य से संबंधित है।

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा निर्मित किए गए सी०एस०पो० ब्लाटरों में अतिरिक्त कमरे के निर्माण को अनुमति

3108. श्री कूलचन्द बर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्बास मंत्री यह बनावे की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण का विचार 30 बर्गमीटर से निर्मित किए गए सी०एस०पो० ब्लाटरों को पहली मंजिल के रूप में एक कमरे आदि के निर्माण के लिए अनुमति देने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह अनुमति कब तक दी जाएगी ताकि इन ब्लाटरों के घलाटी एक और कमरे का निर्माण करके अपनी आवास समरथा को इस कर हके ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंडी (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) और (ख) मामला विचारधीन है।

मकानों को कमी दूर करने के लिए एक मंजिल के मकान पर ढंड मंजिल के और निर्माण को अनुमति

3109. श्री कूलचन्द बर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करें तिं

(क) कथा दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण का विचार एक मंजिल के मकान पर $1\frac{1}{2}$ मंजिल के और निर्माण के लिए अनुमति देने का है ताकि कुछ हड तक रिहायशी आवास की कमी दूर हो सके, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस बारे में घाषणा कब की जाएगी ताकि एक मंजिल मकानों के अलादी अपनी आवश्यकताओं के अनुमार इस निर्माण काय को शीर्षक ८ सके?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंडी (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (ख) सभवत माननीय सदस्य मूँग आवास पाकेट में दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा बनाये गये तथा लाटरी में सफल आवदकों को आवंटित किये गये एक मंजिले मकान पर अतिरिक्त मंजिलों के निर्माण के बारे में जानने के इच्छक हैं। इन मामलों में ऐसी मंजिल पर अतिरिक्त बास के निर्माण की पहले से ही अनुमति है बताने कि ऐसे परिवर्द्धन अतिरिक्त रिहायशी एक न हो।

(ब) भाग (क) के उत्तर को देखते ही ए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Supply of Rotten Rice to States

3110 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that different State Governments complained against the supply of rotten rice by the FCI,

(b) if so why such rotten rice was supplied to the States, and

(c) the steps taken to improve supply of quality rice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRA-TAP SINGH) (a) Some of the State Governments namely West Bengal, Tripura Delhi and Kerala did complain about issue of inferior quality of rice from the Food Corporation of India depots. Enquiries revealed that no rotten rice was supplied Stocks issued conformed to the specifications of fair average quality

(b) Does not arise

(c) To meet the consumer preference for parboiled rice in West Bengal Kerala and Tripura and for slender group rice in Delhi efforts are always made to supply the desired quality subject to the availability of stocks. Strict checking is ensured by quality control staff of Food Corporation of India to avoid complaints about the stocks released

Allotment of Government accommodation to the dependents of allottees dying in harness

3111 SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the dependents of a Government Employee who dies in service and is an allottee of a Government Quarter are allotted the Government quarter on compassionate grounds,

(b) whether the dependents of a Government servant who is not in possession of Government accommodation and dies, are provided with employment but are not given accommodation, and

(c) if so, the reasons in detail?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) Yes, Sir, the dependent is considered for an ad hoc allotment, provided he is eligible for allotment of a residence from General Pool and was residing with the deceased officer for atleast six months immediately before the death of the officer

(b) They are not considered for ad hoc allotment

(c) Ad hoc allotment to an eligible dependent of a deceased officer who was in occupation of Government accommodation, is given in consideration of the difficulties the dependents will have to face if they have to vacate the Government accommodation and find out alternative accommodation. In the case of officer, who was not an allottee of Government accommodation, such an eventuality of finding alternative accommodation does not normally arise. As such in the later case, no ad hoc allotment is permissible.

Accommodation for Government Employees

3112 SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state: the number of Government servant entitled for type II accommodation who have completed twenty years of service but have not been allotted Government Quarters so far?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): There are 1,647 Central

Government employees who have applied for type II accommodation from General Pool in Delhi/New Delhi and who have completed 20 years of service but have not been allotted Government accommodation so far.

वर्षा पर निर्भर रहने वाले जीवों का विकास

3113. श्री बद्राराम शाक्य : क्या हृषि और सिचाई मरी यह बताने की हृषि करेंगे कि:

(क) सिचाई के लिए वर्षा के जल पर निर्भर रहने वाले जीवों का विकास करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या उपाय किये हैं और गजबार ऐसे जल वाले जीवों के नाम क्या हैं और इस सबवधि में वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान कितना ब्यवहार किया जाएगा,

(ख) ऐसे जीवों के विकास के लिए किन राज्यों में ऐसे कार्यक्रम शारीरिक विए गए हैं ?

हृषि और सिचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरक्षित शिल्प बरनाला) : (क) और (ख). चूंकि वर्षा मानसून पर प्राक्षारित है और रक्षान तथा समय दोनों दृष्टियों से इसका वितरण भी एक सा नहीं है इसलिए देश के लगभग सभी जीवों को वर्षा पर प्राक्षारित अपनी हृषि के लिए और बहु कफली पहुंच को अपनाने के लिए सिचाई सुविधाओं की प्राप्ति करना चाहिए है। स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद से सिचाई विकास के मामले में बहुत प्रगति हुई है। सिचाई शक्तियां जो हमारी योजनाओं के शारीर होने के समय 22.6 मिं. हैक्टर पर, बढ़कर 1977-78 के अन्त तक 52.2 मिं. हैक्टर हो गई। 17 मिं. हैक्टर की उत्तिकृत शक्ति की वृद्धि करने के लिए माध्यावधिक योजना (1978-83) के दौरान इसके विकास की यति को और तेज किया जा रहा है। सिचाई राज्य

का विवर है, इसलिए सिचाई स्कीमों का आयोजन, कार्यान्वयन तथा उनके लिए वित्त अधिकारी राज्यों की विकास योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत की जाती है। राज्यों को केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता ब्लाक बूथों और अनुदानों के रूप में दी जाती है और यह विकास के किसी विशिष्ट सेक्टर अथवा पर्यावरण योजना के साथ जुड़ी नहीं होती।

यद्यपि सिचाई केन्द्रीय सेक्टर के अन्तर्गत नहीं है, किंतु भारत सरकार ने 1975-78 की अवधि में कुल चूनी हुई बृहत और मध्यम मिचाई परियोजनाओं की गति में तेजी लाने के लिए राज्यों को 198.07 करोड़ रुपये की अप्रिम योजना महायता दी है। इसके अनावा 1977-78 के दौरान कुल मध्यम मिचाई परियोजनाओं के लिए 11.00 करोड़ रुपये की केन्द्रीय महायता दी गई थी। लक्ष्य सिचाई कार्यक्रमों के लिए भी लक्ष्य कृति विकास एजेंसी, सूखा-प्रबल ज्ञेय कार्यक्रम, अनजाति उपयोजना और कमान ज्ञेय विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 1976-78 के दौरान 69.86 करोड़ रुपये की केन्द्रीय महायता दी गई है।

1978-79 के दौरान 1033 करोड़ रुपये बृहत और मध्यम मिचाई स्कीमों पर और 625 करोड़ रुपये लक्ष्य सिचाई स्कीमों पर (225 करोड़ रुपये सरकारी सेक्टर और 400 करोड़ रुपये संस्थागत ज्ञेय में) अप्रिम करने का प्रस्ताव है। सिचाई विकास कार्यक्रम सभी राज्यों और सभी राज्य सेवों में फैला हुआ है।

Strike by Contract Workers at F.C.I., Cochin

3114. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that over 600 contract workers doing loading and unloading work and at-

tached to the Food Corporation of India, Cochin main depot have been on a strike for more than two months;

(b) if so, the details and their demands;

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to settle the dispute; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The workers on strike are not of the Food Corporation of India but are engaged by M/s. South India Corporation (Pvt.) Ltd. who are the handling and Transport Contractors of Food Corporation of India main depot in Cochin. The number of workers who have been on strike since 15-5-78 is not known.

(b) Their demands are:—

(i) Abolition of Contract system and departmentalisation of labour; and

(ii) Wage arrears as per Wage Revision Committee recommendations.

(c) and (d). Since the workers are employed by South India Corporation (Pvt) Ltd., the dispute primarily relates to them. Conciliation proceedings are being held by the Labour Commissioner, Government of Kerala. With regard to the demand for departmentalisation of labour the matter in all its aspects is being examined.

मुख्यराज्य में कीड़े के कारण भूगतली की कसल वर हुचाई छिड़काव

3115. श्री अमरसिंह चाई पटेल : क्या हुचियों रिचाई मंडी यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रत्येक वर्ष अवस्तु और सितम्बर के महीनों में “मोलो मसी” नामक कीड़े भूगतली की जड़ी कसल को बहुत नुकसान पहुंचाने हैं ;

(ब) यदि हा, तो गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र प्रदेश मे उन जिलो और तात्पुको के नाम क्या है जिनमे इस वर्ष मूगफली की खडी फसल पर हवाई छिड़काव करने का विचार है तथा मूगफली की आसत फसल पर हवाई छिड़काव किया जाएगा ,

(ग) क्या गुजरात सरकार और अन्य राज्य सरकारों ने इस प्रकार का हवाई छिड़काव करने का अनुरोध किया है और यदि हा, तो अन्य राज्य सरकारों के नाम क्या हैं तथा उन्होंने यह अनुरोध कर किया था ,

(घ) इसके लिए मूगफली उत्पादकों और गुजरात सरकार को केन्द्रीय सरकार ने किस प्रकार की सहायता दी , और

(इ) इस वर्ष गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र प्रदेश मे किए जाने वाले हवाई छिड़काव कार्यक्रम का व्यौरा क्या है ?

हृषि और निवाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत राज बरकाला) : (क) एफिड (स्थानीयतीर पर मोलोमशी चुसिया के नाम से जात), जोकि एक चूयक कीड़ा है, मौगाड़ क्षेत्र मे मूगफली की फसल पर दिखाई देना है। नगर तीक समय पर इसका नियन्त्रण नहीं किया जाता, तो यह कीड़ा मूगफली की फसल को काफी नुकसान पहचान करता है ।

(ख) चालू वर्ष के दोरान सौराष्ट्र के राजकोट, जूनागढ़ और अमरेली जिलो मे मूगफली की फसल के करीब 80,000 एकड़ भूमि पर हवाई छिड़काव करने का प्रस्ताव है। इसके अतिरिक्त जो क्षेत्र हवाई छिड़काव के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं ह उनमे कृषकों द्वारा सतही छिड़काव करने की सूचना मिली है ।

(ग) गुजरात सरकार ने भारत सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि वे मूगफली पर हवाई छिड़काव करने के लिए अपने 8 हवाई जहाज दें। मूगफली की फसल पर हवाई छिड़काव के लिए जिसी दूसरी राज्य सरकार ने अनुरोध

नहीं किया है। गुजरात सरकार ने जून, 1978 में यह अनुरोध किया था ।

(घ) भारत सरकार अपने गहन विलहल विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत मूगफली की फसल पर हवाई छिड़काव के लिए लगु और सीमात कृषकों को प्रति हेक्टार 25 रु और अन्य कृषकों को 17.50 रु की राज सहायता देती है। इसके अतिरिक्त सूचना मिली है कि राज्य सरकार ने भी कीटनाशक दवाओं के लिए 15 हर प्रति हेक्टार राज सहायता देना स्वीकार किया है ।

(इ) सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र मे हवाई छिड़काव के कार्य मे पहले से ही प्रगति जारी है, और यह कार्य 23-7-78 से कृषि विवातन निवेशालय के 7 हवाई जहाजों (6 बस्त और एक बीबर) द्वारा किया जा रहा है। इस वर्ष इस क्षेत्र मे करीब 80,000 एकड़ क्षेत्र मे दवा छिड़काव का प्रस्ताव है ।

आल इंडिया प्राइडनट एडवांस रिसर्च सेटर, जूनागढ़

31। 6. श्री धर्म निवाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि

(क) क्या गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र प्रदेश मे जूनागढ़ मे आल इंडिया प्राइडनट एडवांस रिसर्च सेटर स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया गया है ।

(ख) यदि हा, तो कब और इसे कैसे स्थापित किया जाएगा ,

(ग) इस माल इंडिया प्राइडनट रिसर्च मटर को अब तक जूनागढ़ मे स्थापित न किए जाने के क्या कारण है और यह केन्द्र वहा कब तक कार्य करना आरम्भ कर देगा ; और

(घ) जूनागढ़ के किस स्थान मे इस प्राइडनट रिसर्च सेटर को स्थापित करने का

विचार है और इस सेंटर के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा किस प्रकार की ओर कितनी सहायता दिए जाने का विचार है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (बी शुराजीत सिंह भरमाला) : (क) जी हा, श्रीमान । भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् ने मूलफली पर अनुसन्धान के लिए जूनागढ़ से एक राष्ट्रीय केन्द्र की स्थापना हेतु एक प्रस्ताव रखा है ।

(ब) प्रारंभ (ग) इस केन्द्र की स्थापना भारत सरकार द्वारा प्रयोजना प्रस्तावों की अन्तिम रूप से स्वीकृत करने के बाद की योग्यता जो कि भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् की उठी पक्षवर्षीय योजना का एक भाग है ।

(घ) यह केन्द्र गुजरात कृषि विद्यालय के अनुसन्धान स्टेशन से काम करेगा । इस केन्द्र में मूलफली की उपज कामता को बढ़ाने के लिए बुनियादी अनुसन्धान मूलक काम होगे । अनुमान है कि 1978-83 की योजना के दौरान इस पर 85 लाख रुपये आगत योग्यता ।

Strategy to save Grain

3117 SHRI P RAJAGOPAL NAIDU Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

- (a) whether the Central Government evolved a strategy to save grain, and
- (b) whether the Government is going to give financial assistance to implement the strategy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRA-TAP SINGH) (a) A "Save Grain Campaign" has already been launched by Government in various States, which aims at saving the grain at farm/trade level through training, demonstration, publicity, motivation and persuasion.

2147 LS-9.

(b) Financial assistance in the form of loans and grants-in-aid is given to the State Government for fabrication and sale of metal bins to farmers, setting up State level Save Grain Campaign teams and popularisation of scientific techniques of storage through Farmers Training Centres

Contaminated Water in Delhi

3118 SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention is drawn to the news item in 'Indian Express' dated 13th July, 1978 that chemical analysis of water samples in the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertakings own workshops has shown that the water is not free from contamination,

(b) whether it is also a fact that some individual samples which were examined following complaints from residents gave worse results, and

(c) if so the steps Government has taken in this regard?

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

(b) Only during the first week of July, 1978 in some water samples residual Chlorine was found less than 0.2 ppm. The bacteriological results of these samples were however, satisfactory

(c) Immediate action to step up the dose of chlorination was taken

Teaching standard in Technical Colleges in Karnataka

3119 SHRI K MALLANNA Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

- (a) whether Government are aware of the poor standard of teaching and

use of sub-standard laboratory equipments in some technical colleges in Karnataka; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to raise the teaching standard and also to provide better laboratory equipments to the students?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). In Karnataka, there are four unapproved Engineering Colleges which have been granted affiliation by the Universities in the State against the specific advice of all India Council for Technical Education. The Central Government or the State Government have no control on these colleges so as to ensure maintenance of standards in accordance with the prescribed norms.

All other technical institution both at the degree and diploma levels are approved by the All India Council for Technical Education for development in accordance with the prescribed standards. Some of these Institutions have not completed as yet their development schemes due to inadequate resources made available for Government has been requested to utilise the available resources for the consolidation of these institutions in the first place.

Technical Institutions in Karnataka

3120. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) total number of technical Institutions in Karnataka which are recognised by the University Grants Commission and getting aid;

(b) what are the total number of seats in these institutions sanctioned by the Central Government;

(c) whether some institutions had admitted students more than the seats allocated to them by the Centre; and

(d) if so, the number of seats which have exceeded the sanctioned capacity and the action Government have taken/propose to take against such Institutions?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) There are only two technical institutions in the State of Karnataka—one a University Department and the other a deemed University—which are recognised by the University Grants Commission for giving financial assistance for specific purposes.

(b) The total number of seats for under-graduate courses sanctioned by the Central Government in these two institutions is 390.

(c) and (d) The information is not readily available and is being collected.

Inquiry Office in R.K. Asharam Marg, New Delhi

3121. SHRI V. G. HANDE
SHRI U. S. PATIL:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that C.P.W.D. enquiry office for K-Block Type 1 Multi storied quarters (clive square) R.K. Asharam Marg, New Delhi is not functioning properly and the minor complaints such as doors, roofs etc. are not attended to;

(b) whether it is also a fact that resident clerk and worker have not been posted in the Inquiry Office, to register complaints and remove minor faults after office hours;

(c) whether sweepers are not provided for cleaning lawns, staircase and even the dust bins/cement haudoes have not been provided;

(d) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to provide sweeper for cleaning lawns and

staircases and dustbin/cement haudees for every four quarters in these blocks, and

(e) if so, the details thereof and what remedial steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) and (b). Quarters in K-Block have been completed recently. Defects in such newly constructed quarters are got rectified through the contractor for a period of 6 months. For this purpose the complaints are to be lodged with the site office which is functioning in the locality. The staff of the CPWD posted on the site ensures that the defects are removed. Any urgent and immediate complaints after office hours are attended to by the regular CPWD enquiry office functioning at Havlock Square in DIZ Area

(c) to (e) Arrangements for cleaning the staircase etc are to be made by the residents themselves. Regular arrangements for sweeping other common areas in the colony would be made by the NDMC after the colony is handed over to them by CPWD. Till then cleaning of road by-lanes and lawns after development would be done by the CPWD. Dust bins are provided at motorable point where the Municipal trucks can pick up garbage. There is no proposal to provide additional dust bins/cement haudees

Request from Karnataka Government for completion of Irrigation Projects

3122. SHRI S. R. REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karnataka Government has approached the Central Government regarding the completion of the irrigation projects which are lying pending; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the pending projects and the Central financial aid being sanctioned during the present financial year?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of Karnataka have indicated an additional requirement of Rs. 17.85 crores during 1978-79 for certain major and medium ongoing projects in the State with a view to create additional potential and also for taking advance action.

(b) There are at present 23 major and 38 medium irrigation schemes taken up by the State Government for execution. The outlay approved for Karnataka State for irrigation sector for major and medium schemes for the current year is Rs. 68.06 crores.

Irrigation is a State subject and irrigation projects are executed and financed by the State Governments. Central assistance to the States is given in the form of block loans and grants, which is not related to any individual sector of development or project. There is, at present, no proposal for giving advance plan assistance during the current financial year.

Allotment of Government Accommodation to Non-journalists

3123. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the private individuals and their addresses, other than journalists, who have been allotted Government accommodation;

(b) how many of them were allotted Government accommodation a year back;

(c) what were the reasons for allotting the Government accommodation to them; and

(d) what is the criteria of allotting the Government accommodation to private individuals?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2598/78].

(b) 6 (from 1st June, 1977 to 31st July, 1978).

(c) and (d). Private individuals are allotted accommodation on merits in consideration of the special circumstances of each case.

New Attitude and New Programme for Management of Forests

3124. SHRI K. PRADHANI:

SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:

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

(a) whether the Prime Minister has recently called for a 'new attitude and a new Programme' for management of forests keeping in the forefront the interests of the tribal people, and

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

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

(b) A Statement is attached.

Statement

1. Full rights of tribals to minor forest produce should be recognised wherever this has not been done. Instead of considering the tribals as mere wage earners or contract labour, a reasonable price based on market price of the minor forest produce collected by the tribals should be fixed.

2. Marketing of the minor forest produce should be organised exclusively through cooperatives such as large sized Multi-purpose Cooperative Societies. A time bound programme should be evolved by the States in this regard. Forest Departments should commence or continue direct purchase in areas where formation of such cooperatives may be lagging.

3. Regionwise plan for the development, processing and marketing of lac and tassar in tribal areas should be taken up, and for this purpose diverse uses of lac should be found out and planting of tassar host trees should be taken up.

4. Tribal Welfare Departments of the State, in consultation with Forest Departments, should organise active and conscious forest labour cooperative societies within a time-bound programme to undertake all forestry programme in tribal areas replacing the contractors and intermediaries.

5. The institution of forest villages should be abolished and steps should be taken to convert them to revenue villages.

6. Till such time the forest villages are converted to revenue villages, the obligation of forest villagers to provide compulsory labour by each family for forestry works should be replaced by specific contractual obligations.

7. Development of forests in tribal areas, instead of being planned in isolation, should form an integral part of the comprehensive plans of the integrated tribal development areas. The need of the local economy should get the highest priority in such forestry programmes.

8. In the plantation of species for industrial and commercial use, a mixture of species which may yield fodder, fruit or minor forest produce should be introduced.

9. A cadre of forest officers, properly trained and wedded to the principle of tribal development, should be built up in the Forest Departments and deployed in tribal areas.

10. Selected forest officers should be appointed as Project Administrators in selected Integrated Tribal Development Project, where it is envisaged to plan for forestry oriented economy.

11. Specific organisation should be created in the Department of Agriculture at the Centre and Department of Forests in the States to plan and monitor forestry development projects in line with decisions indicated earlier and to keep close and constant liaison with other Central Ministers and State Departments.

Extinction of Fish Population in Jamuna

3125 DR VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the serious threat of extinction of fish population of Jamuna River,

(b) whether it is a fact that valuable and popular species of fish has come down from 55 varieties to only 25 in the current year;

(c) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the research conducted by Miranda House, University of Delhi, warning against pollution of Jamuna waters, due to chemical and acidic pollutants by industrial units around the banks of Jamuna river;

(d) whether a DDT Factory is mainly responsible for fish mortality and ecology of the Jamuna river; and

(e) if so, steps Government have taken to prevent extinction of fish population and prevent water pollution?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir; Delhi State Fisheries Department is aware of the adverse effects on the fish population in certain polluted zones in River Jamuna.

(b) No Sir; it has not come down except in the polluted zones.

(c) Specific research conducted by Miranda House, University of Delhi has not been brought to our knowledge.

(d) No Sir, it can not be said that a DDT Factory is mainly responsible for pollution in the River Jamuna.

(e) The Government has already enacted Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, and created an organisation known as Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution. This Board has the regulatory functions for controlling water pollution.

World Bank Loan for Operation Flood Programme

3126. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank has agreed to give a loan to the Government amounting to 150 million dollars for "Operation Flood Programme" recently, if so, what are the terms and conditions;

(b) how does the Government propose to utilise the above loan in the first year of "Operation Flood Programme" phase two; and

(c) which areas have been selected for its operation in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes Sir, The loan will be utilised for

investments in purchase of equipment, materials, civil works, consultants and technical services. The repayment will be made in semi annual instalments commencing from November 1, 1988 over a period of 40 years. A service charge at the rate of 0.75 per cent per annum on the principal amount withdrawn and the amount outstanding from time to time will be paid semi-annually.

(b) The loan from the World Bank is to be used as one of the sources of funds for the first phase of Operation Flood II Programme. During the first year of the programme the funds will mainly be utilised for completing studies in all the Milk Shed areas on the basis of which detailed cluster plan for each Milk Shed can be prepared. Some investments are also proposed in equipment material and in the extension of the existing processing capacities.

(c) The determination of the districts which will be covered by the operation in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra is being done taking into the account the recommendations of the National Commission on Agriculture and in consultation with the State Governments concerned.

Production of Skimmed Milk Powder

3127. DR. VASANT KUMAR
PANDIT:

SHRI S. S. SOMANI:

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

(a) the total production of skimmed milk powder in India during the years 1976-77 and 1977-78;

(b) how much skimmed milk powder was imported from foreign countries and gifted by foreign organizations during these two years;

(c) whether there is a shortage of milk powder in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh;

(d) has the attention of the Government been drawn by the Bombay Hotel Association to the above effect; and

(e) if so, what action Government have taken to provide sufficient skimmed milk powder at reasonable rate to consumers for baby food and hoteliers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Production of skimmed milk powder during the years 1976-77 and 1977-78 was 12,176 MTs and 15,757 MTs respectively. This, however, does not include the production figures of three public sector corporations.

(b) During 1976-77 and 1977-78, the Indian Dairy Corporation received 27,447 MTs and 11,789 MTs skimmed milk powder respectively as gift from W.F.P. and E.E.C. No commercial import was made during these two years.

(c) to (e). While there is no information available regarding shortage of milk powder in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh, representations have been received from the Bombay Hotels' Association requesting for allotment of skimmed milk powder from the commercial pool operated by the Indian Dairy Corporation. The distribution and price of indigenous skimmed milk powder are not controlled by Government. It is open to the Hotels' Association to secure its requirements of indigenous skimmed milk powder from the actual producers. In the case of the manufacturers of baby food, however, arrangements have been made to meet their requirements through the Indian Dairy Corporation as was done in the past years.

पुरावशेष और प्राचीन कलाकृति विज्ञेता

3128. श्री सुब्रह्मण्य मिहः: क्या शिला, समाज इत्याण और संस्कृति मंदी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने व्यक्तियों और संस्थाओं के पास रखे हुए पुरावशेष की

निरिष्ट शेषियों के रजिस्ट्रीकरण, फोटोग्राफी और प्रलेखन के लिए पुरावशेषों के विक्रेताओं को लाइसेंस दिये जाने की विनियमित काले के लिए पुरावशेष तथा बहुमूल्य कलाकृति अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत नियमों को अधिसूचित किया है ; और

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी और व्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (दा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) और (ब). जी हाँ । पुरावशेषों के रजिस्ट्रीकरण और पुरावशेषों के विक्रेताओं को लाइसेंस दिये जाने से संबंधित नियम पुरावशेषों तथा बहुमूल्य कलाकृति अधिनियम, 1972 के अन्तर्गत 31 अगस्त, 1973 को अधिसूचित किए गए थे । नियम में 4-10 और 14 पुरावशेषों के विक्रेताओं को लाइसेंस जारी किए जाने तथा सं० 11-14 पुरावशेषों के रजिस्ट्रीकरण से मंबंधित हैं । किन्तु अधिनियम 5 मेर्सेल, 1976 को प्रवृत्त हुआ । जिन पुरावशेषों का रजिस्ट्रीकरण अनिवार्य है, उनकी शेषिया 2 जुलाई, 1976 को पुनः निरिष्ट कर दी गई थी ।

Availability of Sugar in Delhi

3129. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether sugar is not available in sufficient quantity in Delhi; and

(b) if so, full facts in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRA-TAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Delhi Administration had been getting a monthly levy sugar quota of 5,304 tonnes from June, 1976 onwards. On 27th October, 1977, it was decided to allot the quotas to the States on population basis and to ensure similarity of treatment for distribution to the

urban and rural population. Accordingly, keeping in view the availability position, the state-wise monthly sugar quotas were re-fixed with reference to the projected population as on 1.4.1978 ensuring 425 grams of monthly per capita availability with effect from December, 1977. However, in the case of a few States/Union Territories including Delhi where the per capita availability for the said projected population out of the existing quota was found to be higher than 425 grams, it was decided to retain the quota at the earlier level. Therefore, Delhi Administration's quota of 5,304 tonnes, which gave monthly per capita of 875 grams on the basis of projected population of 54.39 lakhs as on 1.4.1978, as against the norm of 425 grams, was not curtailed and retained at the same level even from December, 1977 onwards. Taking into account the existing ration card units, the Delhi Administration has fixed the scale of distribution for levy sugar at 950 grams per head, per month from 1.7.1978.

2. As regards free sale sugar it is available without any difficulty at reasonable prices (the retail price for the standard D-30 grade on August 1, 1978 was in the range of Rs. 3.45—Rs. 3.65 per Kg.).

Allotment of Government Accommodation

3130. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of Central Government employees in Delhi who are on waiting list at present;

(b) what is the earliest date of priority under each type;

(c) whether Government have formulated any policy to provide accommodation to Central Government's employees in Delhi in the near future; and

(d) if so what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) There are 6,128 Central Government employees waiting for allotment of General Pool accommodation on the published waiting list.

(b) As on 31st July 1978, the dates of priority covered are as follows:—

Type I	18-12-1962
Type II	25-1-1957
Type III	17-10-1955
Type IV	16-8-1954
Type V	5-11-1968
Type VI	5-11-1969
Type VII	11-8-1973
Type VIII	12-5-1975
<i>Hostel :</i>	
Double Suite	17-1-1969
Single Suite	1-9-1965

(c) and (d). Government have undertaken a crash programme for construction of large number of houses. Housing position will improve substantially with the completion of this programme.

Conversion of Temporary Post into Substantive one in Dandakaranya Project

3131. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sanction to convert 50 per cent temporary posts into substantive ones has not been issued in respect of Dandakaranya project whereas the same has been done in respect of the Rehabilitation Reclamation Organisation;

(b) whether a certificate to the effect that the D.D.A. is likely to continue for indefinite period has been demanded from the Project Authorities even though the certificate to the

effect had only been furnished by the D.D.A. when sanction to the conversion of 30 per cent of temporary posts in substantive were issued by the Department of Rehabilitation;

(c) if so, what are the reasons for asking a fresh certificate for the purpose; and

(d) when the orders for conversion of 50 per cent temporary posts into permanent post in Dandakaranya project are likely to be issued?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) 25 per cent of the Gazetted posts and 30 per cent of non-gazetted posts in the Dandakaranya Project have been made permanent. In the Rehabilitation Reclamation Organisation 25 per cent of posts at Headquarters and 50 per cent of posts in the Field Units have been made permanent.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The norms prescribed for conversion of temporary posts into permanent will need to be gone into before percentage of posts can be increased.

देरी उद्योग को राज सहायता

3132. श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह : क्या कृषि और तिकारी मंत्री यह बताएं की कृषा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अन्य विकासशील देशों के समान सरकार का विचार देरी उद्योग को राज सहायता देने का है जिससे दूध के उत्पादन में वृद्धि हो सके ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस उद्योग के संबंधित के लिए सहायता करने हेतु अन्य देशों से विचार विभाग किया जा रहा है, और यदि हाँ, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिवाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) सरकार का डेरी उद्योग को सहायता देने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। सरकार द्वारा मुद्दतः दूध का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये अपेक्षित सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था पर बल दिया जाना है। दुध उत्पादकों को उत्तरोत्तर उत्तम प्रजनन, उत्तम स्वास्थ्य की व्यवस्था और उनके पशुओं के लिये स्वाच्छ की व्यवस्था करने के लिये सेवा और आदान प्रदान किये जा रहे हैं। कुछ एकल योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत विशिष्ट मदों पर सहायता देने की व्यवस्था है, जैसे आम पशु रोगों में निरोधक टीका मुफ्त लगाया जाता है, और और सीमान्त किसानों तथा भूमिहीन कृषि मजदूरों को सकर-प्रजनित बछड़े के सम्बन्ध में 4 महीने की उम्र से 28 महीने की उम्र तक सकेंद्रित आहार के लिये क्रमशः 50 प्रतिशत और 66 प्रतिशत सहायता दी जाती है।

(ख) संचालन बाड़-2 परियोजना के अन्तर्गत, सात वर्ष की अवधि के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों के 155 जिलों में डेरी विकास कार्यक्रम को शुरू करने के लिये विश्व बैंक और यूरोपियन आर्थिक समुदाय से सहायता की व्यवस्था है।

दिल्ली दुध योजना के दूध का मूल्य

3133. श्री गंगा भवत सिंह : क्या कृषि और सिवाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या सरकार ने हाल में दूध के मूल्यों में वृद्धि की है जिसका आम जनता पर सीधा बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा है तथा उसने विभिन्न संगठनों के माध्यम से आपना असंतोष व्यक्त किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार दूध का मूल्य घटा कर 65 पैसे प्रति आषा लीटर (प्रति बोतल) करने का है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिवाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली दुध योजना को हो रहे वित्तीय घाटे को आंशिक रूप से पूरा करने की दृष्टि से योजना द्वारा सप्लाई किए जाने वाले टोन्ड दूध का मूल्य 2-5-1978 से बढ़ा दिया गया था। इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ प्रभावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं, जिनमें दूध के मूल्य को घटाकार 2-5-1978 से पहले के स्तर पर लाने का अनुरोध किया गया है। कूचि बढ़ाए गए मूल्य से भी वित्तीय हानि का केवल एक भाग पूरा किया गया है, अतः दूध का मूल्य घटाने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Cooperative Society in Delhi

3134 SHRI YAGYA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 42 cooperative societies in the Delhi area have become inactive and are badly in debts,

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Cooperative Societies to realise the debts; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to help the cooperatives to be on their own again?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRA-TAP SINGH): (a) There are 367 multi-purpose credit societies in Delhi out of which 214 are under liquidation and 34 societies are inactive.

(b) and (c). A Master-Plan for the rehabilitation and reorganisation of the cooperative credit institutions in Delhi had been drawn up by the Reserve Bank of India and communicated to the Delhi Administration. The measures suggested include formation of viable primary agricultural credit societies with a full-time trained Secretary, stringent action for collection including arbitration, strengthening of the staff for the purpose

and delegation of powers of recovery. Delhi Administration is taking action for implementation of these suggestions.

Promotion of Sports and Athletics

3135. SHRI YAGYA DUTT SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by present Government to promote sports and athletics in the country;

(b) how far they have been able to increase the standard of our athletics; and

(c) their performance in and outside the country as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN): (a) Steps taken by the Central Government for promotion of sports and Athletics include the following:

(i) Grants of financial assistance to National Sports Federations/Associations for holding national championships and coaching camps, payment of salaries to paid assistant secretaries, purchase of sports equipment and participation in international sports events;

(ii) establishment of National Institute of Sports at Patiala with its Branch at Bangalore to produce coaches of high quality;

(iii) grant of financial assistance to the State Sports Councils for holding coaching camps at State level, establishment and maintenance of rural sports centres, development of playfields, construction of indoor and outdoor stadia, swimming pools, flood-lighting of grounds, etc.

(iv) holding of Rural Sports Tournaments from block level upwards with a view to broadbasing sports in rural and tribal areas;

(v) holding of a national sports festival for women every year preceded by competitions at State and lower levels;

(vi) award of 1200 Sports Talent Search Scholarships annually to school boys and girls showing promise of reaching higher levels of excellence. The amount of scholarship has also been raised from Rs. 600/- to Rs. 900/- p.a. in case of national level scholarships and from Rs. 300/- to Rs. 600/- p.a. in case of State level scholarships with effect from 1977-78;

(vii) institution of Arjuna Awards to outstanding sportsmen and sportswomen every year;

(viii) grant of financial assistance through the University Grants Commission to universities and colleges for creation of physical facilities for sports and through Association of Indian Universities for holding inter-university tournaments and coaching camps and for awarding one hundred scholarships of Rs. 1000/- per annum each for college and university students talented in sports;

(ix) inclusion of sports and games as an integral part in the model syllabus for the 10 + 2 pattern prepared by the NCERT.

(b) and (c). (i) In the Inter-State Athletic meet held at Quilon in March 1978, a new national record and 17 new meet records were set up;

(ii) In the All India Open Athletic/ meet held at Jullundur in May 1978, 2 new national and 8 new meet records were established;

(iii) Four men athletes from India were selected on the basis of their outstanding performance for inclusion in the Asian Contingent for the World Cup Athletics held in Dusseldorf, West Germany, in September, 1977. The Asian contingent participated in twenty men's athletics events but could not secure a medal in any of these events. Two of the Indian athe-

letes secured sixth position one each in Discuss throw and 400 metres race;

(iv) A four member Indian athletic team won five gold and one silver medal in the Malaysia Athletics meet held from 27th to 30th July, 1978;

(v) Indian contingent of 47 sportsmen including 11 athletes has been sent to participate in Commonwealth Games which have started on 3rd and will be over on 12th August, 1978.

Observatories built by Sawai Jai Singh

3136. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that five observatories built by Sawai Jai Singh 250 years ago in north India served as a cover for gun foundries;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter; and

(c) what light they throw on the history of Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). No archaeological evidence is yet available in support of the suggestion that the five observatories built by Sawai Jai Singh could have served as cover for gun foundries.

(c) Does not arise.

Cloudburst in Jammu and Kashmir

3137. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether six people were killed in cloudburst in Jammu and Kashmir in the first week of July, 1978;

(b) if so, the details of loss of life and property as a result thereof and the compensation paid to the victims; and

(c) whether cloudbursts have become a recurring feature in this part of the country and if so, whether Government have undertaken or propose to undertake any step to check this recurring feature?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

(c) According to the information furnished by the India Meteorological Department, whether information in respect of Jammu and Kashmir for the past many years does not indicate any such trend. Hilly areas, are, however, susceptible to occasional heavy rains. Control of weather phenomena are still beyond the capabilities of existing technology.

Enquiry into affairs of Jawaharlal Nehru University

3138. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:

SHRI SAUGATA ROY:

SHRI DURGA CHAND:

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI:

SHRI L. L. KAPOOR:

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

(a) whether the Prime Minister's Enquiry into the affairs of the Jawaharlal Nehru University has been completed and its findings made available to Government;

(b) if so, broad details thereof;

(c) whether Government have accepted fully or partly the findings and recommendations of the said Enquiry; and

(d) if so, what are they, and how and when are they being implemented by Government?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The preliminary enquiry conducted by the Prime Minister into complaints against the Jawaharlal Nehru University authorities has been completed. The enquiry relates to allegations about irregularities in the matter of admissions, appointment of teachers, termination of services of employees and arrest of students etc.

(c) and (d). The preliminary report is being processed in the Ministry.

STATEMENT CORRECTING ANSWER TO USQ NO. 6172 DT. 10-4-78 RE DAMS AT KALLAR AND MUNAR.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): In respect to Unstarred Question No. 6172 on 10-4-1978 by Shri K. A. Raju, M.P., regarding dams at Kallar and Munar, the written reply to parts (d) and (e) of the Question was given as follows:

"There is proposal to divert the waters used for power generation under Idukki Scheme to be brought into Niyamakadu by constructing a 7 km. tunnel."

I regret that there was a typographical error. The correct reply may read as follows:

"There is no proposal to divert the waters used for power generation under Idukki Scheme to be brought into Niyamakadu by constructing a 7 km. tunnel."

This statement could not be laid on the Table earlier as this mistake came to my notice recently.

—

12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

WATER (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION) CESS RULES, 1978

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): I beg to lay on the Table

a copy of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Rules, 1978, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 378(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th July, 1978, together with an corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R. 394(E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th August, 1978, under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2574/78].

REVIEWS AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF STATE AGRO-INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS IN RESPECT OF ASSAM, BIHAR ETC. AND STATEMENTS FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Assam Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Gauhati, for the year 1971-72.

(ii) Annual Report of the Assam Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Gauhati, for the year 1971-72 along with the Assam Agro-Industries Development of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bihar State Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Patna, for the year 1972-73.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bihar State Agro-Industries

Development Corporation Limited, Patna, for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Gujarat Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Ahmedabad, for the year 1976-77.

(ii) Annual Report of the Gujarat Agro-Industries Corporation Limited Ahmedabad, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(d) (i) Review by the Government on the working of Maharashtra Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1976-77.

(ii) Annual Report of the Maharashtra Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(e) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Punjab Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh for the years 1973-74 and 1974-75.

(ii) Annual Report of the Punjab Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1973-74 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(iii) Annual Report of the Punjab Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1974-75 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(f) (1) Review by the Government on the working of the Rajasthan State Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Jaipur, for the year 1976-77.

(ii) Annual Report of the Rajasthan State Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Jaipur, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) Six statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) to (f) above.

[Placed in Library. See No LT-2575/78]

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION FOR 1976-77, ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF UNIVERSITY OF DELHI AND VISVA BHARATI UNIVERSITY, SANTINIKETAN, FOR 1976-77 AND STATEMENTS FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the University Grants Commission for the year 1976-77, under section 18 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956.

(2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the University Grants Commission for the year 1976-77.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the report mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2576/78].

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts of the University of Delhi for the year 1976-77 together with the Audit Report thereon (Hindi and English versions).

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above document.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2577/78].

(5) (i) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Visva-Bharati University, Santiniketan, for the year 1976-77 together with the Audit Report thereon.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above document.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2578/78].

12.02 hrs.

RE. MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN (Alleppey): I have given notice of an adjournment motion regarding the

serious situation prevailing in Kanjhawala village. There is a tense atmosphere in the village. The Harijans must be protected.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed it. (Interruptions).

SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN: We want a statement from the hon. Prime Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed it, I have not granted consent for the adjournment motion. I will consider any other motion.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): You advise us how we can raise the matter of the Kanjhawala village Harijans whose property and life are in danger.

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed a question already. If you want a calling attention, I will allow, but not an adjournment motion.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): On a point of order. I have tabled a calling attention with respect to the very serious matter reported in the *Indian Express*. Ministers are said to be powerless, and they have made a complaint. Senior Ministers are treating junior Ministers shabbily.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a point of order. The calling attention will be considered.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: **

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

12.04 hrs.

RE. QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Cannanore): I have given notice of a privilege motion against the Prime

**Not recorded.

Minister and the Janata Party Executive for the way in which they have tried to question, the conduct of Shri Raj Narain and Shri Mani Ram Bagri.

MR. SPEAKER: I have disallowed it.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: In this House we have discussed such matters. Against Mr. Unnikrishnan a motion of privilege was moved by Mr. Madhu Limaye if I remember rightly.

MR. SPEAKER: In this case also, the motion of privilege was moved and disallowed, because normally the parties have the right to issue instructions. That is the basis of issuing whips. There is no discussion. I have disallowed it. (Interruptions).

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Then, what is the democratic functioning of Parliament?

MR. SPEAKER: Democratic functioning is within party limits. No more discussion please

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): I have given notice under rule 52.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (मवरा) : श्रीमान् महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। आपने कहा कि डिमोक्रेटी पार्टी के अन्दर है, यह सत्य बात है कि पार्टी डिमोक्रेसी है लेकिन रिपोर्टिंग हो पार्टी मीटिंग और पार्टीमेंट के काम से उसको लांचित किया जाये, यह किसी को भी अधिकार नहीं है। यह गलत रिपोर्ट है और ऐसा किसी हमारी मीटिंग में नहीं हुआ है।

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order. I have not allowed it.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, I have a point of order. Under Rule 199 he was demanding a statement.

His demand was a statement from the Minister who resigned. I raised a privilege motion against three Members, Mr. Madhu Limaye, Mr. Rabindra Ray and Mr. S. N. Mishra for not allowing him to make a statement. I can read out the statement of Mr. Raj Narain. He said: "My statement is ready. I am prepared to make a statement on the floor of the House, but Mr. Madhu Limaye, Mr. Rabindra Ray and Mr. S. N. Mishra have not allowed me to make that statement."

MR. SPEAKER: I have intimated to you that I have not given my consent

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Why Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: That is not a matter for debate

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: It is given under Rule 199.

MR. SPEAKER: I have given the reason also.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): This House has a right to know about it. A few Members pressurise a Minister not to do his constitutional duty. That is directly a breach of privilege.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: As a Speaker, you have a right to hear the Minister.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): What Mr. Ravi has raised is a matter of public importance. (Interruptions). Let him not be prevented from making a statement. Let him not be pulled up in the Party meeting. (Interruptions). Let us hear Mr. Raj Narain, a colleague of ours in the House.

(Interruptions)

12.06 hrs.

RE. CALLING ATTENTION ON
VIOLENCE IN MARATHWADA

श्री कवृलाल हेमराज जैन (बालापाट) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मराठवाडा के लिये हमने स्वयं प्रस्ताव दिया, ध्यान आकर्षण दिया, हम रिप्रिविल कन पार्टी को बिलाग करते हैं, हमारे प्रस्ताव आप ने स्वीकार नहीं किये। मराठवाडा में करोड़ों रुपये की सम्पत्ति नष्ट हुई है, हरिजनों पर खुला अत्याचार हुआ है। इस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिये, यह देश के लिये बहुत गम्भीर बात है। आज आप ने जो ध्यान आकर्षण स्वीकार किया है, उसमें तेजे आदमियों के नाम आये हैं, जिन को मराठवाडा के बारे में कोई जान नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मराठवाडा के बारे में आज काल एकेन्शन है।

श्री कवृलाल हेमराज जैन नेटिन मराठवाडा के बारे में जिन को जानकारी नहीं है, उनके नाम उस में है। हम चाहते हैं कि इस पर विवित चर्चा हो। पाच करोड़ की सम्पत्ति वहा पर नष्ट हुई है हवारो मरान जलाये गये हैं। बल आनंदलन वापस लेने के बाद आप ने रेडियो में मूना होगा— 150 जोषियों और जनादी गई। आनंदलन वापस लेने के बाद भी इतना खुला अत्याचार हो रहा है। इस पर मदत में चर्चा न हो, ठीक नहीं है। आप केवल कुर्मी वालों की बात सुन रहे हैं—हमारी बात नहीं सुन रहे हैं। हमारा निवेदन है कि इस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिये।

श्री डॉ श्री० गवई (बुलडाना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी बात को आप गौर से सुनिये। मराठवाडा में जो सरकारी सम्पत्ति और गरीबों की जाने-माल का नुकसान हुआ है, यह बहुत ही अकस्तोस की बात है। आनंदलन वापस लेने के बाद भी

कल जाम को “बोकर” में पश्चात जोषियों जलाई गई और उसके बाद फिर 50 जोषियों जलाई गई.....

MR. SPEAKER: Mr Gawai, you have not given any motion whatsoever at all excepting....(Interruptions). Not a single motion you have given. You are straightaway rising and shouting, nothing more than that.

श्री डॉ० श्री० गवई : हमने प्रस्ताव देजा था, लेकिन आपने कुबूल नहीं किया। जो काल-ए-न्यान आ रहा है, उसमें मराठवाडा के किसी भी एम० पी० का नाम नहीं है।

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Sir, unfortunately .

MR. SPEAKER. Unfortunately everybody gets up What can I do?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, last time you remember that there was a discussion on Kashmir. A similar occasion has come, and it has so happened, Mr Qureshi and others pointed out

MR. SPEAKER: Mr Sathe, you are not well informed. Only one member of Scheduled Castes, Mr Paswan, has given notice. Nobody else has given

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am not on that point. I am saying the Calling Attention was canvassed and discussion sought so that the persons concerned from that State could participate. Today it so happens that the hon. Members who come from that part could not come even in the ballot

MR. SPEAKER: They have not applied at all. No notice has been given.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: They have.

श्री डॉ० श्री० गवई : नोटिस दिया था।

MR. SPEAKER: No.

श्री श्री० श्री० श्री० : 31 तारीख
को नोटिस दिया था ।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Whether notice was given by them or not, I am saying you saw yesterday their agitation; and that is why you allowed this notice. Today who are the people who have given notice of the Calling Attention? They are Dr. Ramji Singh, Shri T. Balakrishniah, Shri Samar Guha, Shri Y. P. Shastri and Shri Harikesh Bahadur....(Interruptions). Either accommodate them, or you allow a Half an Hour Discussion, so that they will have an opportunity to have their say. That is my point.

—
12.12 hrs

RE. QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE—
Contd.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagar): Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the point of order?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): Sir, I want to invoke rule 352.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Unnikrishnan is on a point of order earlier than you.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Sir, I am raising a point under rule 199. It is very clear that any member, who has resigned office as a Minister, with the consent of the Speaker, can make a personal statement in explanation of his resignation. The discretion and jurisdiction is entirely with you. No one else has any business to involve himself in this procedure. Now, as Shri Rav has explained earlier, Shri

Raj Narain, a Member from Rae Bareli, who was a Member of the Council of Ministers, wanted to make a statement. He has not only written to you but I understand he has made a public announcement that he wants to make a statement in this House under that rule. He has also said that he is prevented from doing so by three other Members, namely, Shri Madhu Limaye, Shri Rabi Ray and Shri Shyamandan Mishra. Under the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business, if a Member of this House is interfered with like this, it is a very serious matter. Under rule 199, Sir, only you have jurisdiction and discretion. The rules are very clear. It certainly involves a *prima facie* case of breach of privilege. So, it is in pursuance of this that we have sent it. I would like to be enlightened about your own interpretation regarding rule 199. You have also to take cognisance of the fact that Shri Raj Narain from Rae Bareli has made a public announcement that he has been interfered with by other Members.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: He was pulled up in the party meeting for making this statement to the press....(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: The whole idea is to make a speech.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: On the question of a statement on resignation, you have to give protection to a Member. We strongly feel that you have not given protection to the Member. It is a matter which comes under rule 222.... (Interruptions). Rule 197 is also involved.... (Interruptions).

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The circumstances for the resignation cannot be changed by a later development. Mr. Raj Narain says that he will change the statement according to the developments. (Interruptions). It is a clear interference with the right of the House.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I am on a point of order under Rule 352. You have, in your wisdom, last time ruled that a Member should not accuse another Member in the House. Now what had happened is, one of the hon. Members speaking from that side has clearly charged by saying that Congress-I Members have been preventing the proceedings of this hon. House at the instance of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. My submission is that it is a charge against not only our party Members, but also against a person who is not present. You must protect us. Such allegations should not be made without any basis.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall dispose of the point of order raised.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT (Chandigarh): On that point of order, I want to say something. The point of order has been raised by my friends, Mr. Unnikrishnan and Mr. Vayalar Ravi. I am very grateful to them for their new found love and protection for Mr. Raj Narain. I am a Member of his party and I know what warm regard they have got for him. I would like to say that they have mentioned two points.

MR SPEAKER. Mr. Krishan Kant, the point of order is to be disposed of by the Speaker. If the Speaker needs somebody's assistance, I will call upon you. At the present time, I do not need your assistance. (Interruptions) I am disposing of the matter.

(Interruptions)

Mr. Vayalar Ravi and Mr. Unnikrishnan have raised a point of order relating to the ruling that I gave in respect of a notice under Rule 222. At the very outset I may say that no such objection could have been raised to a ruling given by the Speaker, which is final. But all the same, I shall refer to the contention raised by them and examine whether there is any merit in that contention. It is open to a

Minister who resigned from the Council of Ministers to make a statement under rule 199. The discretion is entirely with him, but this is subject to the consent being given by the Speaker. But every Member has a right to change his opinion or allow him to be persuaded by others. Unless there is a complaint that he is forcibly resisted, in which case it will amount to a breach of privilege, so long as the Member himself is willing to be persuaded, no question of breach of privilege arises. It is upto him to decide it so, the point of order is over ruled

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): On a point of order. (Interruptions).

SHRI BIJOY SINGH NAHAR (Calcutta North-West): I am on a point of order. If any Member tries to force ..

MR SPEAKER. That is not a point of order.

(Interruptions)

Let us also do some business.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): On a point of order. We are not questioning your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the point of order?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: We have got respect ...

MR SPEAKER: You are again arguing the same thing. I am not hearing on that matter at all.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I am asking about ...

MR. SPEAKER: You are asking, but I am not answering.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The written complaints of junior Ministers against

senior Ministers are under considera-
tion ... **

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

12.19 hrs.

RE. COMMUNICATIONS SENT BY
THE MINISTRIES TO MEMBERS OF
PARLIAMENT.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): I am on a point of order I would like to make a submission. Just a few days ago on the floor of the House the Railway Minister gave us an assurance that he will see and guarantee that everything is bilingual(Interruption) I have received a communication from his Ministry purely in Hindi, the whole lot of it including the....(Interruptions) and the only thing that is legible to me and understandable to me is the smiling visage of the Railway Minister. Therefore I would like to know, why the Railway Ministry consistently and persistently continues to inflict totally Hindi communications on us, who are not able to read Hindi. Does he not want us to know what is happening? Does he not want us to know what he is saying? Does he not want to protest us from this kind of imposition? (Interruptions).

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondi-
cherry). I can follow only the picture.
The picture is there. That is the only
thing we can follow. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER Don't record.

(Interruptions) **

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): Sir, the point that the hon. lady member has made is not a matter to be bypassed. It is the right of a member to write a letter to the Minister and it is accepted that the Minister, as a sort of convention and relationship with the member, communicates the reply to the member. The second point is that there have been assurances given here that the language matter will be accom-

modated. Here, the question is, a member seeking an information and the Minister communicating in a language which the Minister knows that the member does not understand. There are three things. Firstly, it is the right of a member to get a reply in the language he can understand. Secondly, it is a matter of the observance of the assurance given by the Minister in the House that this language matter will not be rubbed on the wrong side as far as the members are concerned. Thirdly" there is the question of this assurance being carried out. Therefore, it cannot be bypassed as if nothing has happened at all. The Minister owes a reply to the hon. lady member who has raised this query. (Interruptions).

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): Sir. I have no doubt given an assurance and I stand by that The Prime Minister has also given an assurance to the House that no language will be forced on anyone. Recently, we have brought out a report on the working of the Railway Ministry in the course of the year and we have published it both in Hindi and English. But through mistake if some pamphlet published in Hindi has gone to some members....(Interruptions).

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): Every day, every minute, not only the Railways but also the Ministry of Communications, the Ministry of Civil Aviation and others are the culprits in this regard....(Interruptions)

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: We never expected such a thing from Mr. Madhu Dandavate. (Interruptions)

SHRI K. GOPAL: I am sorry to say, not with anger—the Prime Minister is sitting here, let us settle it—that the people from the south are feeling that if you want to go this way, the day will come when they will lose confidence in Delhi. I would request the Prime Minister to give a categorical assurance to say that his assurance

** Not recorded.

[Shri K. Gopal]

will be implemented. He is sitting here, let him say that. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You do not want the Railway Minister to reply? (Interruptions) Mr. Dandavate, you enquire into the matter and see how it has happened.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What is normally done is that we send it both in Hindi and English. About the pamphlet brought out by the *Hindi Sahakar Samiti*, if that has gone in Hindi, I shall find out whether it has been sent only in Hindi. I have not seen the pamphlet. But if it is regarding the speech delivered in the *Hindi Sahakar Samiti*, then probably, it might have been in Hindi. But I want to assure the House: recently we have sent three publications to all the Members, i.e. regarding the review of the Railway Ministry for one year, the facilities to the passengers. (Interruptions).

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): May I suggest something... (Interruptions). The Minister says he has not yet seen this. Kindly pass on the complaint to him. I have assured you that he will enquire into the matter and, if there has been anything wrong, he will take appropriate steps.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: He knows it: it is his speech on Hindi. It has nothing to do with the working of the Railways. It is his review. I won't read the whole review, which is about the Hindi language: I will only quote one view of the Hon. Minister.

"बोट जनभाषा में मांगना और नोट अंग्रेजी में लिखना जनवादी व्यवस्था से मेल नहीं जाता!"

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He says he is going to look into the matter and let you know.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I want to know whether he has said this:

"बोट जनभाषा में मांगना और नोट अंग्रेजी में लिखना जनवादी व्यवस्था से मेल नहीं जाता!"

What does this mean? It means he will not write even 'yes' or 'no' in English because he had asked for the vote in Hindi. This is sheer chauvinism. These are his views: I want him to make an explanation on this point. (Interruption).

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: (Quilon). Sir, there is a Sub Committee of the Cabinet for the propagation of Hindi and that Sub-Committee insists that 20 per cent of the notings must be in Hindi. How can those officers who do not know Hindi make 20 per cent of the notings in Hindi as is insisted upon?

MR. SPEAKER: Every day we are having this.... (Interruption).

SHRI SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Dharmapuri): Will you kindly permit me to read this Circular....(Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ramamurthy, please send the matter to me. (Interruption).

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: As a presiding officer, it is your duty to see that every commitment made by the Prime Minister, every assurance made by the Government, is fulfilled. (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER: I will call a meeting of all the leaders and consider the matter—how best this controversy can be avoided. Every day we are having a lot of controversy on this matter. I am not blaming anybody. (Interruptions) I will call a meeting of all the leaders, discuss the matter with them and try to find out a way to avoid this controversy and to see that everybody will abide by the decision placed

before the House by the Prime Minister. I shall see that the decision is implemented in the matter. If any machinery is to be created, we will create a machinery to inquire into individual cases and see how the matter can be dealt with (Interruptions)

12.35 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—
contd.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, objection by Mr. Unnikrishnan.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): I presume this is not a ritual. I have been bringing to your notice on a number of occasions violations of the normal procedure in the House regarding papers to be laid.

Now these reports relate to 1971-72—8 years and 9 years old. Now, I do not know how you can permit them. Sir, this Table should not be used as a kind of a waste-paper basket. I assume that there is some sanctity attached to it. I do not know how you can permit them to bring in all these documents and put them on the Table of the House. This calls for a serious inquiry and I want you to again give them a very serious warning.

Sir, please go through 1971-72 and 1972-73....(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I will refer it to the Committee because that is the only thing that is permissible under the Rules.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: You must also tell the government. It is well within the rules and your jurisdiction.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mor-mugao): Rules or no Rules, you have already given a ruling sometime ago to the effect that a statement for delay in laying the papers must be circulated to the members in advance.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: That is accepted.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Hon. Member, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu brought this to your notice otherwise reasons for the delay are not known to the members and at that time you were good enough to mention that statements for delay should be circulated in advance of laying the papers.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: This is not satisfactory.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Not one Ministry circulates the statements containing reasons for delay in advance. Sir, unless these statements are circulated in advance, we are completely deprived of our right to intervene at the stage of the papers being laid on the Table of the House. We do not know why there is delay. Sometimes, seven years or eight years delay. If such delays are allowed, then the people who have misappropriated the money and people who have bungled the accounts may be out of the country, may be out of the reach of Parliament and then Parliament becomes helpless. So, Sir, your ruling that statements of reasons for the delay must be circulated in advance should be complied with by the Ministries. At present not a single Minister is complying with it.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): You have rightly said just now that whatever can be done can be done only on the basis of the rules. That is under the rule which gives you power to refer it to the committee. That, of course, can be done. But there are two serious matters arising out of this.

One is that if the delay is of an extra-ordinary nature as in this case it is 6 or 7 years—I agree that the delay is not only by this government, even the previous government did not put it because for four years they did not do it and so this government and the previous government, both, are responsible....

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: It is a continuing thing.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Let us go by facts. If the delay is of an extraordinary nature, I will request you to put this matter before the Rules Committee and find out what method can be devised to see that these things stop.

Secondly, whenever a statement where extra-ordinary delay is there is sought to be laid, there at least it should contain an additional paper to be circulated to the members along with the daily parliamentary papers informing us in advance so that, when we get the information in advance, there is an advantage. The advantage is that if we get it before 10 O'clock along with the morning papers, then we can send you a note, seek your permission and raise an objection on that particular point. But if you do not circulate that paper separately, we are denied the right completely and the government have all the liberties. We are completely helpless and that position must not be allowed.

MR. SPEAKER: Whether the rule should not be changed or not, it is a matter for the Rules Committee to consider and ultimately for the House to decide. At present, the entire thing is governed by Rules 305A, 305B and 305C and these rules do not allow any member for raising an objection in the House. Any objection raised will be referred to the Committee. That is all that I can do. Nothing more I can do under the rules. Whether the Rules should be changed or not is for the Rules Committee, and, later on, for the House.

ओहुकम देख नारायण यादव (मध्यनी):
अध्यक्ष महोदय, नियम 305A, की ओर सो के तहत आपने जो कहा उस पर मझे कहना है कि 71-72 का कागज आज सरकार टेबल पर रख रही है और इसने ऊपर आपनि की जाती है तो इसके लिए क्या यह सत्कार जिम्मेदार है? यह 71-72

का क्यों नहीं रखा गया, इसके लिए जिसने नहीं रखा वह जिम्मेदार होता चाहिए।
(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: You must give notice. You are asking for a change of the rules. I will send it to the Committee. Mr. Barnala.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): Sir, I have mentioned in sub-para (2) that a statement showing the reasons for the delay in laying the papers is also given. The reason for the delay is very very specific.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Barnala, you have already stated that. Are you laying it on the table?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: I have already laid the papers under item No. 4.

STATEMENT ON TEXTILE POLICY

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): I beg to lay on the Table a statement on Textile Policy.

Statement

The textile industry is the oldest and single most important industry in India, both in terms of employment, and for meeting one of the essential consumption needs of the people. Unfortunately, over the years, the performance of this industry has not been satisfactory. In the organised sector, productivity has fallen in a large number of units. The incidence of sickness has been growing, and the progress of modernising obsolete equipment has been tardy. The cost of textiles has been rising steadily, while the per capita consumption of cloth has been falling.

2. In the less organised and decentralised sector of handlooms, khadi and sericulture, difficulties regarding

the supply of yarn, suitable marketing arrangements and similar factors have resulted in a less than adequate growth rate. Difficulties regarding availability of yarn at reasonable prices, marketing problems and competition from the powerlooms have been some of the reasons for this. Production of woollen fabrics has not kept up with the demand, and prices have prevailed at a very high level. The sericulture industry has been stagnating, despite its enormous potential for providing gainful employment.

3 The absence of clearcut and unambiguous policies relating to the various facets of this diverse industry, and the failure to set definite time bound objectives, have been largely responsible for this unhappy situation. Thus:—

(i) the roles and tasks to be performed by the organised sector, and the decentralised sector, have not been clearly defined;

(ii) large amounts of public resources have been spent on subsidising the textile industry, but the subsidies have largely favoured the organised sector, despite the greater need to help the development of the handloom and unorganised sector. In addition, the competition from powerlooms was not regulated.

(iii) large amounts of public inconsistent policy, and the absence of a long-term perspective, relating to the use of cotton and synthetic fibres. This has resulted in advantage not being derived from the use of low priced synthetic fibres;

(iv) the wide fluctuations in the price of cotton, the principal raw material for this industry, has had a serious detrimental effect on the textile industry, and caused uncertainties to the growers. Organisational and policy frameworks for effectively dealing with this problem have not been devised;

(v) the public sector has had to assume a large role in textile pro-

duction, without any clear-cut policy aims and objectives.

4. The achievement of Government's economic and industrial policy requires that this situation of uncertainty, and in-consistent policies, should end, and conditions should be created for steady and stable growth for the future. The main objectives which are sought to be achieved by the new textile policy are:

(i) Production and availability of adequate supplies of cloth, of acceptable quality and at low prices, for the masses;

(ii) Improved arrangements for the distribution of this cloth to the weaker sections of the population;

(iii) Rapid development of the decentralised sector, including handlooms, Khadi and sericulture and maximisation of employment thereby;

(iv) Harmonious balance between the use of cotton and synthetic fibres, ensuring that the incomes, and employment, of cotton growers is maximised, and optimum use is made of the potential for the production of synthetic fibres from the high aromatic gas, and naptha, feed stock available in the country.

5. The controlled cloth scheme has not proved successful in achieving the objective of providing cheap cloth to the weaker sections of the population. Although the cloth produced under this scheme is being heavily subsidised, the distribution system has not been able to ensure that the benefits reached the weaker sections, particularly in the rural areas. At the same time, the availability of highly subsidised mill-made cloth has provided unfair competition to handlooms, and thereby retarded growth in that sector. The system of determining quotas for the production of controlled cloth, on the basis of loom-shifts, has thrown a heavier burden on the weaker mills, and on the lower value cloth. The losses suffered by the weaker mills on account of the production of controlled cloth has

been one of the important contributory causes for their sickness. Exemptions from the obligation to produce controlled cloth has had to be given to a large numbers of textile mills because of sickness, and consequently the availability of controlled cloth has been falling and is totally inadequate to meet the requirements of the weaker sections of the population.

6. Government consider it necessary that the supply of cheap cloth for the weaker sections, and the rapid development of the handlooms sector, should be simultaneously accomplished. It is, therefore, intended that the handloom sector should, to the maximum extent possible, and in the shortest period of time, meet the requirements of cloth for the weaker sections of the population. The sale price of such handloom cloth would be subsidised to the extent decided upon from time to time, so that the social obligation of providing cheap cloth to the weaker sections can be adequately fulfilled. The manufacture of controlled cloth in the organised sector would be phased out over a period of time, consistent with the growth of production of the required varieties of cloth in the handloom sector. It is proposed to discontinue the present pattern of imposing obligation to produce controlled cloth with effect from 1-10-1978. The financial burden now would be borne by the entire textile industry in a manner suitably devised to ensure that the burden is distributed equitably. This forms of burden sharing would be used to subsidise the sale of controlled cloth from the mill and handloom sector initially, and from the handloom sector eventually. There would thus be no burden on the public exchequer, consequent to the removal of the obligation to produce controlled cloth. The weaker sections of society would also continue to get subsidised cloth. Mill made controlled cloth would be limited to 400 million square metres, and would be produced both by the N.T.C. and private sector mills. After earmarking the NTC share of production of controlled cloth, contracts for the

production of the remaining quantity would be given to private sector mills, on the basis of competitive bids, and subject to the price not exceeding the cost at which similar cloth would be manufactured by the N.T.C. mills. NTC will be required to take on the responsibility of meeting any shortfall in production by the private sector mills.

7. The National Textile Corporation, besides participating in the production of controlled cloth would also be assisted in substantially stepping up their production, particularly in low-priced varieties with the accent on the needs of the common-man. These mills would endeavour to reduce the cost of production and improve the quality of fabrics both by modernizing their equipment and through increased use of cheaper synthetic fibre. The distribution system would also be improved so that weaker sections of the population, particularly in the rural areas, would be benefited.

8 A number of important steps would be taken to enable the decentralised and handloom sectors to fulfil the role assigned to them in the industrial and employment policies of Government. These measures would be:—

(i) No increase in weaving capacity would in future be allowed in the organised sector. The bulk of additional textile requirements would be met from the decentralised sector, increases in production of the organised sector being limited to that arising from the modernisation of out-dated equipment. Powerloom capacity would also not be allowed to increase. Legislation would be introduced to prevent the growth of powerlooms.

(ii) The existing unauthorised powerlooms would be registered and regularised, on payment of a deterrent penalty.

(iii) After the phasing out of the mill made controlled cloth, subsidies would be allowed only for handloom and khadi cloth.

(iv) Steps would be taken to bring into operation adequate new

spindleage, so as to meet the full demand of the handloom sector for yarn. The National Textile Corporation would, in particular, give this aspect priority attention, and increased availability of yarn from the public sector would help to maintain reasonable prices. The handloom units would also be registered, and such registered units would be given preference in the supply of yarn.

(v) The policy of reserving certain items of cotton textile for the handloom sector would be effectively implemented. Subject to this, Government would encourage the powerlooms in the decentralized sector to compete effectively with mills. For this purpose, reasonable facilities would be made available as would be required for making them run on sound and efficient lines.

9. The textile industry requires that cotton should be available at reasonable prices, and without wide fluctuations, throughout the year. It is equally necessary to protect the interests of the farmers growing cotton, and to save them from exploitation by middlemen. It is, therefore, intended that:—

(i) the production of cotton would be enhanced through improvements in yields by the provision of irrigation facilities and other essential inputs. The objective would be to achieve self-sufficiency in cotton production;

(ii) the cotton growers would be assured of a reasonable minimum price for their produce. The role of the Cotton Corporation of India would be expanded, and it would be allowed to make commercial purchases in the market, so that cotton prices do not drop below the prescribed minimum. At the same time, the Cotton Corporation would be required to prevent prices going above a prescribed limit, and for this purpose would be enabled to buffer stock and make sales in the market. The buffer stock would be

created mainly out of domestic surpluses in comfortable years, and also through imports, if necessary. The buffer stock would not be operated either to substitute for indigenous cotton production, or to depress the return to the growers. The Cotton Corporation would also be permitted to take such other steps, including exports, as to maintain cotton prices within the prescribed range;

(iii) The use of synthetic fibres would at all times be without detriment to the interest of cotton growers.

10. The adequate availability of woollens, and blankets, at reasonable prices, is a matter of considerable importance, particularly for the economically weaker sections living in the hilly parts of the country. The past difficulties of raw materials would be met by more liberal imports of wool as well as shoddy and increased use of acrylic. Programmes would be undertaken to increase more rapidly the domestic wool supply, especially of the quality required for garments. The ban on weaving capacity expansion in organised and powerloom sector will not apply to the woollen sector. While expansion of machine-made carpets would not, in general be allowed such expansion would be permitted in the export zones.

11. The modernisation programme in the organised sector, which is being implemented with the help of soft-loans, has made limited progress so far. Steps would now be taken to accelerate the pace of modernisation, and a definite time limit would be prescribed for the utilisation of the loans by the mills. Particular emphasis would be laid on selective modernisation for promoting exports.

12. The development of sericulture is important from the point of view of providing gainful employment, and additional incomes, to the rural population particularly in some of the less economically developed States, necessary facilities and assistance.

would be provided for the promotion of sericulture in States which have a potential for this activity.

13 Research and development work would be strengthened to solve the problems facing the textile industry, and particularly those relating to handloom and khadi.

14 Government believe that now the Nation will, for the first time, have an integrated policy framework for this vital industry and that this is an important step in the fulfilment of this pledge to meet the essential needs of the people of our country.

STATEMENTS FOR DELAY IN LAYING ON THE TABLE ANNUAL REPORTS FOR 1976-77 OF CARDAMOM BOARD COCHIN AND COFFEE BOARD.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Annual Report* of the Cardamom Board, Cochin, for the year 1976-77. [Placed in Library. See No. 2580/78].

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Certified Accounts of the Coffee Board for the year 1975-76 and the Audit Report thereon [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2581/78].

12. 41 hrs

RE LAYING OF PRIME MINISTER'S LETTERS DEMANDING RESIGNATIONS OF MINISTERS

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): Sir before you pass on to the next

item, I just want to make a submission. I had written to you; I had written to the Prime Minister also. The Prime Minister, the other day, made an offer to the House that he was prepared to lay on the table of the House his letter demanding the resignation of the Ministers and the replies to those letters and, the other day, he stated that he did not lay it because there was no demand from this side.

I wrote to the Prime Minister pointing out the passages of my statement whereunder I made a demand that these papers be laid on the table of the House.

If demand is what is needed, I rise to make a formal demand that the letters which he offered to place on the table of the House, namely (Interruptions).... let me complete that.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): They are being laid tomorrow.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: That is all right. The letters whereunder he asked for his resignation and the letters which offered resignation of all the Ministers be laid on the table of the House (Interruptions)

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of Rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the

*The Report was laid on the Table on the 4th August, 1978.

†The Accounts were laid on the Table on the 4th August, 1978.

Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 3rd August, 1978, agreed (Construction of Works) Bill, 1978, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th July, 1978."

12.43 hrs.

RE: CALLING ATTENTION ON
VIOLENCE IN MARATHWADA—
contd.

श्री शंकरसिंह जी बब्ला (कपड़वंजा)
अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज जो कालिंग अटेंशन
है उसमें मराठवाडा महाराष्ट्र के किसी भी
संसत्सदस्य का नाम नहीं है। एक कालिंग
अटेंशन मोर्गन 2 दिसम्बर, 1977 को
एडमिट हुआ था जोकि मेने रखा था
about the Public Safety Ordinance
J & K and reaction of the Govern-
ment thereto.

मैं प्राप्ति करता हूँ कि यह जो कालिंग अटेंशन
मोर्गन रखा गया है जिसमें डा० गमजी सिंह
और दूसरे चार सदस्य हैं, उसमें मराठवाडा
महाराष्ट्र का कोई भी नाम यो नहीं है।
उस समय डा० कर्ण सिंह, श्री मोहम्मद शफी
कुरेशी और दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों ने व्हाइट
आफ आईर रखा था।

डा० कर्ण सिंह ने कहा था :

"Dr. Karan Singh I want your
protection, Sir."

Here also, I want your protection. In this House, people's rights and liberties have been trampled upon as a result of this Ordinance. If you cannot give us opportunity for calling attention, I would submit that you may allow about 2 hours discussion so that everybody who wishes to say something on this shall have his say."

यहां पर मैं रिक्वेस्ट करता हूँ कि मराठवाडा,
महाराष्ट्र के जितने संसत्सदस्य हैं, उहोंने
चाहे कालिंग अटेंशन दिया हो या न दिया
ो उनको दो घटे के हितक्षण में भौका
दिया जाये। उस बक्त होम मिनिस्टर, चौ०
चरण सिंह जी थे उनसे बात हुई थी। प्राप्ति
कहा था आगर होम मिनिस्टर को कोई प्राप्ति
न हो :

"MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Home
Minister, shall we have general dis-
cussion for 2 hours on this matter?"

उस समय चौ० चरण सिंह जी ने कहा था
I have no objection.

यहां भी आगर प्रधान मंत्री को कोई प्राप्तिक्षण
न हो तो आप कृपया, इस समय मराठवाडा
महाराष्ट्र में जो चल रहा है उस पर दो चंदा
चर्चा करने की अनुमति दें।

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: (Barrack-
pore): Sir, I rise on a point of order.
Rule 197 says:

"(1) A member may, with the
previous permission of the Speaker,
call the attention of a Minister to
any matter of urgent public im-
portance and the minister may
make a brief statement or ask for
time to make a statement at a
later hour or date."

My objection is to the language of
the Call Attention motion. I believe
that in this House, when you take up
the calling attention motion, it should
be very carefully worded. Here it
says:

"To call the attention of the
Minister of Home Affairs:—

"To the reported unabated inci-
dents of violence based on caste
hatred in Marathwada region of
Maharashtra....."

My objection is to the words 'unabated
incidents of violence based on caste
hatred in Marathwada region of

[Shri Saugata Roy]

Maharashtra'. My main objection is particularly to the word 'Unabated'. 'Unabated' is not true because as you have seen that yesterday, the Students Committee had called off the strike.

MR. SPEAKER: This must have come much earlier.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: It must be relevant to-day. When you are taking it up today, it must be unabated.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point?

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Violence based on caste hatred should not be there because, after some time, people will live in peace. You should not set the precedent when you are mentioning that.

MR. SPEAKER: I did not mention anything.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: The words 'unabated' incidents of violence based on 'caste hatred' should not have been allowed.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order I do not see any point of order.

(Interruptions)

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Sir, My point of order is on Rule 197 and its provisos. What happens is that a member can send two notices a day on any subject of urgent public importance and the bulletin last week made it clear to the members that they should stick to this limit of two notices per day (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order? Which is the rule that is breached?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am trying to suggest to you that there is violation of a rule, and it can be changed and we need not have a discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think there is point of order. I over-rule it. I am not allowing.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: When I am on a point of order, and when I am not speaking on Marathwada issue, how can you say that you will not allow me to raise a point of order? (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER Mr. Mavalankar, your point is to make a speech and nothing more than that. (Interruptions)

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: If you say this, I will not make a speech for the whole of my life here? I take strong objection. (Interruptions)

You can say there is no point of order. I will sit down. But the Chair cannot say that I am making a speech. I will not speak a word about Marathwada or casteism. I will only speak two or three sentences on the point of order, that is, regarding Rule 197. I will not use the word Marathwada at all. I am pointing out to you that Rule 197 proviso says that a Member of Parliament cannot give more than two notices on the same day. Now, Mr. Gawai gave notice on 31st July and that notice lapsed because on the next day and perhaps for a day or two more you selected some other subjects which you rightly thought were more urgent at that time than the events in Marathwada. Later it so happened that the subject of Marathwada was brought again and again through Zero hour and through other modes of submissions in the House when you announced that you will admit a Calling Attention on this. Unfortunately, it so happened that Mr. Gawai failed to renew his Calling Attention which he should have done, but my point is once a member on any matter of urgent public importance has given a notice and then for some reason if you hold that subject for your consideration and final disposal and than decide

that a Calling Attention be admitted on a subject for which a member has already given a notice, then my submission is that that original notice by the member concerned must not be taken as lapsed but it must be kept alive so that a member giving such notice in very early stages is able to get his name ballotted with others who gave Calling Attention notice later on on the same subject. That is my submission. That is my point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a point of order.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chairayinkil): I want a clarification on the decision on the Motion Under Rule 184. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the admissibility of the Motion under Rule 184 is guided by Rule 187 because there is complete authority of the Speaker to decide on the Motion. Regarding the motion under Rule 184, the admissibility condition is put in Rule 186. Sir, Rule 186(i) says as follows:—

'It shall raise substantially one definite issue.'

Here is a Motion fixed for saturday.

Notice has been given by Mr. Vasant Sathe which reads as follows:...

MR. SPEAKER: No need for reading it out.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I say this because, I want a clarification...

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ravi, I will clarify the position. There is some misconception. The notice was published under Rule 184. It was a mistake. The notice should have been published as a Statutory Motion. It has been published; probably you have not looked into the Bulletin. So far as that Motion is concerned it is completely governed by Section 3.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Section 5 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952.

MR. SPEAKER: I will read the Section. It does not give any discretion to the Speaker. It merely says:

"The Government may . but Government shall, on a Resolution passed by the House of the People.."

without giving any reason whatsoever at all. Of course, the Section is very defective, there is no doubt about it. But as the Section now stands, I don't think the Speaker has any discretion. Members can misuse that Section also. There is a possibility. Therefore, that Section may require amendment. But, as the Section stands, it is a Statutory Resolution and that Resolution does not require any definite allegation at all.

श्री मत्ती मृणाल गोरे (बम्बई-उत्तर):
मेरा व्हाइट ब्राफ़ ब्राउंडर है। माननीय सदस्य श्री शंकरसिंह जी बघेला ने जो व्हाइट ब्राफ़ ब्राउंडर उठाया है

MR. SPEAKER: I will consider it. I will put it before the Business Advisory Committee.

श्री मृणाल गोरे: आज आप नहीं ले रहे हैं?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not converting this. I will put the suggestion before the B.A.C.

श्रीमती मृणाल गोरे: लेकिन आज आप कालिंग एंटेंशन ले रहे हैं

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. The Calling Attention will be heard to day. As for two-hour discussion, I will place it before the Business Advisory Committee. Now, we come to Calling Attention..

श्री कवचलाल हेमराज जेन (बालाघाट):
अध्यक्ष महोदय, 193 में आज फिर लिख कर दिया है कि इस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए, कालिंग एंटेंशन से काम नहीं चलेगा।

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. I have been telling Mrs. Gore all the time that I will put it before the Business Advisory Committee and try to find some time for discussion.

धी कर्जसाल हेमराज जैन : फिर तो यह मामला उलट-गुलट हो जाएगा । मध्यस्थ महोदय, यह तो बहुत बड़ी बात है ।

MR. SPEAKER. Order please. Now, Calling Attention. Dr. Ramji Singh.

12.54 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED INCIDENTS OF VIOLENCE BASED ON CASTE HATRED IN MARATHWADA

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) : मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निष्पालित विषय की ओर गृह मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक बहुत अच्छा दें ।

“महाराष्ट्र के मराठवाडा क्षेत्र में जातिगत विवेष से उत्पन्न हिंसक घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति के कारण जन-धन की हानि और लोगों में व्याप्त असुरक्षा की भावना के समाचार ।”

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): Sir, it is a matter of deep concern and profound regret that several incidents of violence and lawlessness...

कई मानवीय सदस्य : हिन्दी में कार्लिंग एंटेंशन है, इसलिए मंत्री जी हिन्दी में उत्तर दें ।

धी अनिक लाल मध्यस्थ : बात यह है कि अन्तिम लाजों तक जब यह बना रहा था, तो बराबर खबरें मांगी जा रही थीं (अवधारणा) और टेलीफोन पर खबरें प्रारंभी थीं (अवधारणा)

Sir, it is a matter of deep concern and profound regret that several incidents of violence and lawlessness have occurred in Maharashtra during the last few days over the question of change of the name of Marathwada University.

धीमती भूगाल गोरे (बम्बई-उत्तर) : मध्यस्थ महोदय, मेरा पॉर्ट आफ आर्डर है । उस दिन जम्मू और कश्मीर के बारे में जब इस तरह का सवाल प्राया था तो उस समय भी ऐसी धारपत्रित उठावी गयी थी और बाद में यह तथ बुझा था कि कार्लिंग एंटेंशन पर उस समय बच्चा हो, न उस विषय पर बाद में जनरल डिस्कलान हो । इसलिए मेरा कहना यही है कि जब आप जनरल डिस्कलान प्राय के विषय पर अलाइ कर रहे हैं तो फिर कार्लिंग एंटेंशन पर थोड़े लोगों को बोलने देना ठीक नहीं होगा । जब इस पर जनरल डिस्कलान हो तभी सब लोग बोलें ।

धीमती अहिल्या धी० रामनेहर (बम्बई उत्तर-मध्य) : आज इस विषय पर मंत्री जी का जबाब देना ठीक नहीं होगा । (अवधारणा)

SHRI KRISHAN KANT (Chandigarh): Sir, what Mrs. Gorey has said just now is quite reasonable. In the list of Calling Attention, that is, out of 5 Members, there is no Member from Marathwada region. Tomorrow when it appears in the newspapers, the people in the Marathwada region will come to know that no Member from that region has taken part in the discussion. From the point of being responsible to the people by the Members of that region, I would request you to kindly have a discussion on this subject so that Members from the Marathwada region can also participate in the discussion. The same thing had happened in the case of Jammu and Kashmir. I think there should be no difficulty to convert this Calling Attention into a discussion to enable the Members from that region to participate in it.

MR SPEAKER Are the hon Members agreeable to this suggestion?

SOME HON MEMBERS Yes

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur). It should not be postponed Even if we do not belong to that region, we represent the whole nation So this Calling Attention should be taken up

MR SPEAKER You will be given an opportunity to speak in the discussion

जी मर्नी राम बाणझी (मधुरा) अध्यक्ष महोदय, निर्णय करने से पहले हमारा अवस्था का प्रश्न सुन ले ।

SHRI O V ALAGESAN (Arko-nam) Are you laying down the precedent that the Calling Attention will not be taken up today because among the Members who have raised the Calling Attention, there is no Member from the Marathwada region?

MR SPEAKER You have already set a precedent earlier What can be done?

PROF SAMAR GUHA (Contd). The suggestion that has been made by the hon Members is a reasonable suggestion because no Member from the Marathwada region is included in this list Whatever may be the reason, it is very desirable that there should be a discussion on this so that Members from that region will have an opportunity to speak

जी मर्नी राम बाणझी अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा अवस्था का प्रश्न है । हर लोक सभा का बेस्टर वाहे वह राष्ट्र के किसी कोने से आया हो, वह सारे राष्ट्र का प्रतीक है । कालिंग अटेशन कोई भी सदस्य दे, वह सारे राष्ट्र का प्रतिनिधि हो कर वह मोशन देता है । बेस्टरों को प्रान्तीयता और राष्ट्रीयता में न बाटा जाए । यह प्रश्न बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है । जो लोग इस कालिंग अटेशन को रोक

रहे हैं, वे गरीबों के माथ अन्याय कर रहे हैं । गरीबों के साथ बार बार इस सदन में उठे, यह जनता की भावनाओं का प्रतीक होगा । इस सदन के अन्दर इस तरह से सदालों को दबाना, जनता की भावाज को दबाना है । इस तरह से सदस्यों द्वारा जनता की भावाज को दबाना ठीक नहीं होगा ।

MR SPEAKER I take it that it is the pleasure of the House to treat the Calling Attention as a general debate for two hours Now, I will ask the hon Minister to lay the statement in reply to the Calling Attention Notice on the Table of the House The matter will be discussed in the House for two hours

13 hrs.

MR SPEAKER Mr Minister, you may lay this statement on the Table of the House

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: Sir I lay this statement on the Table of the House

STATEMENT

Sir, It is a matter of deep concern and profound regret that several incidents of violence and lawlessness have occurred in Maharashtra during the last few days over the question of change of the name of Marathwada University

2 According to the information received from the Government of Maharashtra, there was a long standing demand for a change in the name of the University This issue was under consideration of Maharashtra Government and it was decided prior to 17th July that resolutions may be moved in both Houses of Legislature in favour of change Such resolutions were passed on the 27th July in both Houses of the State Legislature in favour of changing the name

3 An organisation called "Vidyaarthi Kriti Samiti" gave a call for Bund in some towns of Marathwada to coincide

with the date of resolution. After passing of the resolution became known, demonstrations turned violent in Aurangabad and Parbhani districts.

4 Orders under Section 144 Cr. P. C. were promulgated in affected towns. A number of incidents of brick-batting, damaging public property, attacks on Government offices, State transport and railways and even arson have taken place. A few incidents of clashes between caste Hindus and Harijans and even attacks on Harijan Bastis have occurred. Police parties have also been attacked on a number of occasions and in one instance, a Police out-post was set on fire and a Police sub-inspector was burnt to death. These incidents have occurred in Nanded City, Degloor, Aurangabad, Parbhani, and Tuljapor in Osmanabad district. In dealing with these incidents, the Police had to open fire in 13 places between 29th July and 5th August, 1978. Three persons were killed and eight injured in these firings according to available information. According to the State Government, the situation in Marathwada is under control and there has been a slow but definite improvement in the law and order situation there during the last two days.

5. The Chief Minister of Maharashtra has initiated talks with M.Ps., M.L.As, M.L.Cs and other leaders including student leaders and leaders of the student action committee from Marathwada and representatives of Dalit Panther and neo-buddhist organisations. He has already met them on 4th August (afternoon) and on the 5th August (Forenoon). The Chief Minister has requested them to exert their influence to prevent the agitation from assuming any caste or communal colour. According to the latest information it appears that the intervention of the Chief Minister has been successful and the agitation has been suspended. I do hope that it will not be resumed and the organisers will realise the dangers of rousing feelings of caste animosities.

6. I am sure that all sections of the House would join me in condemning the lawlessness and acts of violence which have affected the lives and properties of law abiding people during the last few days. The Government would also condemn the attacks on Harijans and the incidents which have given the agitation a caste bias. I hope that all sections of the House would join me when I say that there is need for exerting maximum influence by all for the restoration of peace and harmony between different communities in this region and for bringing back normalcy as early as possible.

13.01 hrs

LEAVE OF ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE Sittings OF THE HOUSE

MR. SPEAKER: The Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House in their Seventh Report have recommended that leave of absence be granted to the following: five Members for the periods indicated against each:

(1) Shri Mahendra Narayan Sardar—6th March to 11th April, 1978 (Fourth Session).

(2) Shri B. Shankaranand—17th July to 15th August, 1978 (Fifth Session).

(3) Shri Annasaheb Magar—17th July to 16th August, 1978 (Fifth Session).

(4) Shri Charan Singh—17th July to 15th August, 1978 (Fifth Session).

(5) Shri Siddharameshwar Swamy 17th July to 24th August 1978 (Fifth Session).

Is it the pleasure of the House that leave as recommended by the Committee may be granted?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: The leave is granted. The Members will be informed accordingly.

The House stands adjourned till 14.00 hours. We will then take up statements to be made under Rule 377.

13.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after till Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[**MR. SPEAKER** in the Chair]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) REPORTED EXODUS OF EAST PAKISTAN REFUGEES FROM DANDAKARANYA PROJECT

MR. SPEAKER: Matters under Rule 377. Mr. Chitta Basu.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I rise to raise an important matter under rule 377. The House is aware that there was a mass exodus of East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) refugees from camps in the Dandakaranya Projects in March this year.

The exodus reached the staggering figure of 1.3 lakh and this heavy influx into West Bengal posed a serious problem for the state of West Bengal.

Top-level teams of officials including Ministers and MLAs and MPs visited Dandakaranya to find out the causes behind this unprecedented exodus. It came to the notice of the visiting teams that the refugees were selling off their personal belongings at throw away prices and leaving for West Bengal, where they believe there was adequate land in Sunderbans which could accommodate all 130,000 of them.

At a certain stage, the West Bengal Government requested the South

Eastern Railway not to allow the deserters to travel by the trains, the Railway authorities pleaded their inability to stop them from travelling by trains, as all of them were travelling with valid tickets. The question arose as to who was financing the exodus.

The Chief Minister of West Bengal is reported to have said on more than one occasions that some vested interests were financing this exodus in order to malign the left front Government.

The West Bengal Government sent a team of IB to investigate the issue, which, have reportedly submitted a report.

The Sunday, an English Weekly, on its issue dated July 30, 1978 writes: "The findings of the SIB team were shocking, to say the least. According to the report, the District Magistrate of Raipur has provided around Rs. two lakhs for distribution among the refugees. The money had come from Government funds. This money was distributed by an employee of the DM's office along with a handful of 'dalals'. The money was utilized by the deserters for buying rail tickets and hiring trucks. The SIB report also states that the dalals enraged the modesty of some refugee women."

The West Bengal Government have sent a strong protest note to the Government.

It is necessary that the Government makes a statement. A thorough enquiry is called for in order to find out who are behind this anti-national conspiracy

(ii) REPORTED DELAY IN CLEARING OF IRRIGATION AND POWER PROJECTS OF MADHYA PRADESH

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am permitted under Rule 377 to raise the following important and urgent matter of public importance and I request the Minister to make a statement thereon.

[Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit]

The long pending major irrigation and power projects from Madhya Pradesh State are awaiting clearance from the Central Government. The Bansagar multi-purpose project in Madhya Pradesh which envisages power generation of 244 MW and an irrigation potential of 2.46 lakh hectares costing about Rs. 322 crores is awaiting clearance for a long time. Similarly, two other projects, namely, Narmadasagar and Onkareshwari, are involved and delayed due to inter-State Narmada water dispute. The fourth project, the Sindh river project-Mohini Sagar Phase II is long pending and under examination by the Central Water and Power Commission and the Central Electricity Authority. For a balanced development of the backward regions of Madhya Pradesh, the above four major projects have to be treated on warfooting and cleared at the earliest possible opportunity to enable the State to undertake various other schemes for development depending on the above. Government should therefore without delay clear the above projects and make way for full-fledged development in the state of Madhya Pradesh.

(iii) **REPORTED DELAY IN INTRODUCTION OF THE BILL TO CURB POLITICAL DEFLECTION**

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): Mr. Speaker, may I request you, Sir, to permit me under rule 377 to make a statement on the following matter of urgent public importance. Over a year ago, during the June-August 1977 budget session, of this Lok Sabha Government promised to introduce a Bill to curb political defections. I am sorry to say that the long awaited Bill is still not in sight. It is needless for me to stress the political importance and moral significance of such a measure for the health and strength of our parliamentary democratic polity. I would therefore request the government to take the House into confidence and give a firm assurance that the Bill will be definitely introduced in the current session.

(iv) **REPORTED PLIGHT OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES STUDENT IN INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, NEW DELHI**

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN (Adoor): I want to make a statement on the following matter of urgent public importance under rule 377: the plight of SC and ST students in IIT, New Delhi.

Though the IIT, New Delhi was founded some 20 years ago the reservation in admission to SC/ST students was introduced only in 1973. Till 1977, nearly 180 SC/ST students were admitted to the Institute. It is a sad story that out of the total 180 SC/ST students as many as 90 (fifty per cent) were removed from the rolls of the Institute.

There are many reasons for such largescale reduction of the SC/ST students in the rolls of the Institute. The SC/ST students admitted with relaxation of rules regarding eligibility of admission naturally had a lower standard than the other students. Such students would require extra-coaching to enable them to catch up with other students. But no such arrangements were made at the Institute after their admission.

According to the new rules governing academic performance the students should get a minimum of 4.75 points cumulative grade point average (CGPA). It is on the basis of this "new specific standards that the names of 90 SCST students were struck down from the rolls. The IIT Bombay is following simple grade point average (SGPA). Moreover extra-waching for SC/ST students is also arranged in Bombay. Whereas IIT Kanpur pays annual book fund of Rs. 600/- to STSC students, their counterparts in New Delhi are given only Rs. 300/-.

From the Semester year 1977 onwards, IIT New Delhi has introduced the system of linking scholarship with academic performance of the students.

Those who fail to get 5 point average of the two semester examinations are deprived of their scholarship till they improve in the next examination. This system has a disastrous effect on the performance of the SCST students. Till the next examination they have to work in an extremely frustrating conditions, their parents not being able to meet their hostel expenses. In the next examination all those who do not reach the 'specific standards' are thrown out of the Institute. This year 12 students, out of whom 10 are SCST have been asked to vacate the Institute and the Hostel. I would request the government not to throw out any student from the Institute and provide the weak students special coaching and encouragement to enable them to improve their performance. I would also urge upon the government to order an enquiry into the working of the Institute to find out how as much as fifty per cent of the SCST students have been thrown out of the Institute in the last four years and why no extra-coaching arrangements were made for students belonging to the weaker sections.

(v) **REPORTED INSECURITY OF LIFE AND PROPERTY OF NON-TRIBALS IN MEGHALAYA**

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): I want to raise the following matter of urgent public importance in the House:

A very tense situation is prevailing in the state of Meghalaya ever since the new Government has come to power, where the life and property of non-tribals are insecure. In the town of Shillong there have been several attacks on non-tribals in the past two months. An Editor of a local Newspaper Mr. Kapil Chatterjee was mercilessly beaten up for writing against these attacks. A new organisation called the Meghalaya Tribal Youth Organisation has been set up which in a meeting recently has asked non-tribals to get out of Meghalaya.

It also submitted a memorandum to Union Minister of State for Education recently asking the Central Government to take out its office from Meghalaya since their presence caused the influx of non-tribal people into their state. The President has recently assented to a state law which bans any sale of land to non-tribals, leading National dailies including *Times of India* (June 19, 1978) have written editorials about the prevailing situation.

During my recent visit to Shillong, a large number of people including people's representatives and members of the local bar represented to me asking me to alert the Central Government about the situation where people of Bengali, Nepali, Punjabi and other origins were feeling totally insecure in the state. In this context, it may be mentioned that the hands of foreign missionaries who are very active in the state cannot be ruled out.

14.17 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (FORTY-FIFTH AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

The results of the last Lok Sabha elections reveal if the people gave any mandate to the Government, the mandate was that the rights of the people will be given to them and it shall be ensured that the rights of the people will not be interfered with. Their freedoms, their liberties and their right to decide their own future will be ensured for them and all that was necessary was to ensure that those rights of the people and their democratic rights to establish

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Shanti Bhushan]

their own future would be ensured. That is why this process of making certain amendments, some of them of far reaching importance, had to be taken up in that spirit.

I am happy to say that the procedure which was evolved in order to give shape to the Constitution Amendment Bill was to have a detailed dialogue with all the leaders of all the Opposition parties and groups so that we could arrive at a consensus on various important questions as far as possible. I must admit that in all important matters it is not always possible to achieve an agreement or to attain unanimity. But, particularly in the matter of amending the Constitution there has to be an effort to take the country with oneself, to take all the opposition parties also with oneself and, of course, despite of that dialogue if some differences persist, that cannot be helped. But we have ventured to have a detailed dialogue and I am happy to say that I got all response from the Opposition parties and these discussions were carried on in a spirit of friendliness and co-operation.

I am grateful to the leaders of all the opposition parties and opposition groups in that regard.

This Bill was introduced on the 15th May this year. With the result that the hon. members have had an opportunity to study the various provisions of the Bill as it has been drafted and it may not, perhaps, be necessary for me to deal with various clauses of the Bill at length. But I must touch upon some of the important features of the Bill at this stage.

The most important provisions of the Bill, if any provision could be regarded as the most important, are those which deal with the emergency provisions of the Constitution. An effort has been made by the provisions of this Bill firstly to take away

the power of the declaration of emergency in the event of mere internal disturbances in the country. That expression has been sought to be substituted by "armed rebellion", because the difference between internal disturbances and armed rebellion is quite clear. If there is something which may fall very short of creating a danger to the security of the country, some people might take it to fall within the expression "internal disturbances" but so far as armed rebellion is concerned, it is a very strong expression, so that unless the security of the country is threatened by what is an armed rebellion, there should be no power to declare an emergency in the country. It is on that philosophy that this provision is sought to be introduced.

Then, the Bill also seeks to introduce a definite requirement of written advice emanating from the Cabinet before the President can proclaim an emergency in the country, so that hereafter there would be an express requirement that the Cabinet will have to tender written advice to the President and only then it will be competent for the President to proclaim an emergency in the country.

Apart from that, it is also being provided that even when the Government proclaims an emergency, within one month thereof it must be ratified by the two Houses of parliament if it is to continue. A very important amendment is being introduced. So far, the ratification was only by way of a bare majority of the two Houses, but hereafter, because it is such an important matter, because during the emergency the rights of the people get curtailed to some extent or the other, there should be some kind of a consensus in the country and therefore this requirement is of the same kind which is required for the amendment of the Constitution. Because the proclamation of

an emergency itself has the effect to some extent of amending the Constitution, the same kind of majority is being insisted upon by this provision which is being introduced, namely it will have to be more than half of the total membership of each House and two-third of those present and voting. The same requirement is being introduced for the ratification of a proclamation of an emergency.

A further provision which is being introduced in this connection is this. So far, once an emergency had been proclaimed, it could continue indefinitely, and the Houses of parliament did not have any say, but a provision is now being introduced that if the Lok Sabha at any time feels that the continuance of the emergency is not proper, it would be open to the Lok Sabha to adopt a resolution to that effect calling for the revocation of the proclamation of emergency, and the President would be bound to act thereon and to revoke the emergency.

In that connection, it is also being provided that a certain membership of the House can requisition a special session of the Lok Sabha for that purpose to consider a resolution for the revocation of the emergency.

So, it is my earnest hope that with all these important safeguards being introduced in the emergency provisions, it will not be possible for an emergency to be declared in the country to take away the fundamental rights and the liberties and the freedoms of the people unless there is a really good case for it, and there is an almost total consensus in the country in that regard. These provisions are designed for that purpose.

Another important change which is sought to be made by this Bill is in regard to the provisions of the Constitution dealing with the subject matter of preventive detention. Preventive detention is not a very popular thing, but the Constitution-makers thought that perhaps in some

extreme situations preventive detention was necessary. In any case, it is most essential that even when preventive detention has to be resorted to, the safeguards should be such that it is not possible for any Government to abuse the power of preventive detention under any circumstances. It is with that object that some very important and salutary safeguards are being sought to be introduced in the constitutional provisions regarding preventive detention.

As the House knows, there is at present a provision by which parliament can authorise the preventive detention of a person even beyond the normal period of three months which was contemplated by the Constitution without any reference to an Advisory Board, but that provision is sought to be deleted.

so that hereafter it will not be open even to parliament to authorise the preventive detention of any person beyond the normal period prescribed by the Constitution without any reference to the Advisory Board under any circumstances whatsoever, and this period of three months which was stipulated by the original provisions of the Constitution is also being cut down to a period of two months only.

But the more important safeguard which is sought to be introduced in regard to the preventive detention provisions is in regard to the constitution of the Advisory Board. It was open to the Government to constitute an Advisory Board. It is known that so far as the judiciary is concerned the reason why the judiciary commands the confidence of the people is that because it is an independent judiciary, the Government does not have any voice in seeing to it that any particular decisions are rendered by the judiciary and, therefore, an Advisory Board which is constituted by the Government could not command the same confidence as

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an Advisory Board which is constituted by the judiciary would have. That is why this important safeguard is being introduced that the Advisory Board will have to be constituted on the recommendation of, not in consultation with, the Chief Justice of the High Court so that it will be for the Chief Justice of the High Court to decide which persons will constitute it, and with regard to its composition it is being further provided that the Chairman of the Advisory Board must be a sitting judge of the High Court, the other two Members could either be sitting Judges or retired Judges, but all the three of them would have to be selected by the Chief Justice of High Court itself.

Now, Sir, if the intervention of such an Advisory Board within two months of detention is available, then I say, and I feel confident and I hope the House would also feel confident, that it would not be possible for any Government to abuse this power of preventive detention. In fact, if I may say so in that connection that when a person is arrested because he is suspected of committing a crime and even before he is adjudicated guilty of that offence and is convicted, the law provides that he can be kept in detention, he can be kept in jail as an under-trail. There has never been any criticism or condemnation of such a power to keep a person in jail or in detention even though he has not yet been adjudicated guilty of an offence with which he is charged. The reason is not far to seek. The reason has been that the ultimate power to decide as to whether there are good grounds for the person to be kept in detention even though he has not yet been adjudicated guilty of a crime rests with the judiciary and not with the executive. Whether a person should be released on bail or there is a good reason that he should remain confined in

jail even though he has not yet been found guilty of the commission of a crime was left with the judiciary and not with the executive. Therefore, that was the safeguard and that power to keep a person in detention commanded the confidence of the people and there was never any criticism. It is that kind of principle which is sought to be introduced even in relation to this kind of preventive detention, viz. within two months of a person being detained, an organ consisting of Judges constituted by the Chief Justice of the appropriate High Court, it will have the power to go into the material and to decide as to whether there is justification for keeping a person in preventive detention or there is not, and therefore, such a decision will command the same confidence of the people as any decision whether to release a person on bail or not to release a person on bail commands and therefore, Sir, I command it for the consideration of the House that this would be a very important safeguard even in regard to this power of preventive detention.

Then, Sir, there are provisions in this Bill which seek to restore the powers of the judiciary, of the higher judiciary, the High Court and so on. There is Article 226. An important change is being introduced so that those powers which had been taken away are sought to be restored to the High Court. In that connection, I might point out that provision is sought to be introduced because there was some legitimate criticism that sometimes the High Court, when it chose to pass an interim order by which some restriction could be imposed on the powers of the other parties and so on, could bring things to a standstill, sometimes it had been the experience of the people that such *ex parte* interim orders continued for a long time in spite of efforts made by the other side even when the High Court after hearing both the parties felt that there was no justification for the continuance of those interim

orders. Therefore, a provision is being introduced in article 226 that if a person obtains an *ex parte* interim order, then if the other party who is aggrieved by the interim order makes an application in the High Court for the vacation of that interim order, then within two weeks of the application for the vacation of the order being filed by the other side, that application must be heard and disposed of because both parties are available to make their submissions to the High Court. If the application is not disposed of within two weeks from the date on which it is received by the High Court, the interim stay shall stand vacated on the expiry of the said period.

Then I come to Chapter XIV-A which has been introduced. Although it has not yet been acted upon. Chapter XIV-A, which contemplated the creation of certain tribunals, which would not be subject to the supervisory jurisdiction of the High Courts, that provision is sought to be deleted. Of course, even without such constitutional provisions, if there is a good case and if there is a good justification, it is always open for any Government or any Legislature to create special tribunals to handle some specialised work. But, so long as they are under the overall supervisory jurisdiction of these courts, the High Courts, whose independence is guaranteed by constitutional provision, public confidence in the administration of justice continues. But if a provision is introduced by which some courts or tribunals are created, which will not be amenable to the jurisdiction of these higher courts, whose independence is guaranteed by constitutional provisions, namely, that their conditions of appointment cannot be altered as also the procedure of their appointment, about which there are well laid down traditions, then, in that case, the danger which has been felt is, there are no provisions requiring how a tribunal would be constituted. A tribunal may be constituted, which can be a very good tribunal; another tribunal

may be constituted, which may not be a very good tribunal. That tribunal may be so composed that it may fail to command the confidence of the people. And if a court or tribunal is not subject to the overall supervisory control of the High Court, whose independence is guaranteed, the very purpose of seeing to it that there is an independent judiciary to finally adjudicate the rights of the parties on important matters would be frustrated.

It may be suggested in that connection that, so far as the Supreme Court's power under article 188 was concerned, it was still there in respect of the decisions rendered by these tribunals. But, as the House knows, India is a very vast country and it is not possible for a person always to go to the Supreme Court, because the Supreme Court is at one place, and the procedure and proceeding in the Supreme Court is much more expensive than in a High Court. So, while theoretically that remedy of an independent judiciary might have been there on a practical plane, in many cases that remedy was of an illusory nature. Therefore, it was considered important that if the common man, the poor man, the small man, if he had also to be guaranteed that, so far as the administration of justice is concerned, the adjudication of his rights and liabilities are concerned, he would have recourse to an independent court, a court whose independence is guaranteed, the ultimate remedy he would have in a reasonably near place in his own State where he would not have to incur very heavy expenses, then only he would feel re-assured that his rights and liabilities would be within the care of an independent court like a High Court.

Then there are provisions dealing with President's Rule, article 356, because it was felt that sometimes President's Rule was imposed and it continued for a long time, affecting the rights of the people of that State to

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govern themselves. Now it has been felt that President's Rule should be a matter of last resort only, and also only for a limited purpose; that is to say, if the constitutional machinery in the State has broken down, then the imposition of President's Rule should be only for the purpose of getting a popular Government installed in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. Therefore, an outside limit has been imposed about the period for which President's Rule can be continued under article 356, and that period has been conceived as one year, except in cases of emergency. Because, may be during the emergency it is not possible to hold elections because the conditions are such. So except during the period of the emergency, the maximum period during which President's Rule can be continued is one year, and that one year has been conceived for the very reason that, even if you desire to hold the elections as quickly as possible, there may be certain areas where, on account of weather conditions, climatic factors, it may not be possible to hold the elections within one year. But in one year, however, all seasons would come and go. Therefore, it is not necessary to have a period of more than one year.

Then, a very important provision of the Bill is in regard to a provision which has been introduced, giving power to the Union to deploy armed forces of the Union in a State even without the consent of the State. There was a considerable criticism, justified criticism because in fact in the federal set up, as we have under our Constitution, we have to proceed on the basis of trust. The people of every State have to be trusted and such a power *viz.*, the Union deploying the armed forces in the State even without the consent of the State was not in accordance with the scheme of things which have been laid down in the Constitution. If a Constitutional machinery has broken down in a State, then Article 356 is

there. But if the Constitutional machinery has not broken down in a State, there is no reason as to why the Union should have the power to deploy the armed forces in the State even without the consent of the State.

Then there is a provision which is being introduced for the first time in regard to the publication of Parliamentary proceedings. Earlier, this privilege, *viz.*, to publish the Parliamentary proceedings freely was a right which was secured by an Act of Parliament. That Act of Parliament had gone. But it has been felt that the freedom to publish the proceedings of the two august Houses of Parliament is so sacrosanct, so important for the functioning of democracy and for the successful working of democracy, that this right must be guaranteed by the Constitution itself because it is so important for the successful working of Parliamentary Institutions. Therefore, this provision is being introduced in a new Article *viz.*, Article 361A. It is, of course, with the stipulation that if there is a secret session—there may be a case for a secret session when the public interest may require that the proceedings cannot be published. But otherwise, there will be a Constitutional right to publish the Parliamentary proceedings freely, which will ensure the successful working of Parliamentary institutions.

Then another important provision aiming at restoring the same term to the Members of the Lok Sabha, Members of the Legislatures, etc., which was conceived by the original provisions of the Constitution *viz.*, five years. The period of five years had been increased to six years, but it is felt that there was no reason as to why this five years should be increased to six years. I hope all sections will appreciate the spirit in which this provision is being introduced. Normally, the majority party could

have enjoyed the benefit of this term of six years. Well, perhaps, one could expect the majority party to fall a victim to the temptation of enjoying that period of six years. But after all, parliamentary democracy requires....

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): Will your party remain for six years?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: I hope that this gesture would be appreciated, that after all, ultimately, every party, every functionary, even hon. Member of this House has to think of the public interest of the people and so on and therefore, these personal considerations, six years or five years, have to be subordinated to public good. Therefore, this period of five years has been treated as the proper period in which a party should be called upon to renew its mandate from the people and then only it can continue.

Then there are other provisions which deal with the election petitions against the President or the Prime Minister or if I may say so, the Speaker also. The original provisions of the Constitution contemplated that so far as the President was concerned, the Supreme Court shall be the body because the President is the highest functionary in the land. It was in the fitness of things that the Supreme Court, which is the highest court and not any other organ of the judiciary, should try the election petitions. But those provisions had been changed. But it is felt that there is no reason as to why it should not be for the Supreme Court to try any disputes in regard to the election of the President. Therefore, these provisions are sought to be restored.

In the case of persons holding the office of the Prime Minister or the Speaker, again, there had been a departure but it is felt, because after all whether a person holds a high Office or does not hold that high office, he is the same in the eyes of law, and this is

particularly so in a country which swears by equality and which does not recognise the distinction between high and low, that there is no reason as to why the election to Parliament of one person should go to one forum and the election of another person to Parliament to another forum. Therefore, these provisions are also sought to be restored so that the election petitions against any Member of Parliament, whether he is a Minister or the Prime Minister or the Speaker, or not, will go before the same fourm viz., the High court, as before.

There are some provisions—I would not say they are so important—dealing with Supreme Court appeals, article 132, 133 and 134. The procedure was that after the High Court decided a case, there had to be a written application to the High Court, issue of notice, hearing, then a decision and, thereafter, we could go, under article 136, to the Supreme Court. Now, it is being increasingly realised that all this time-frame has to be cut down so that the common man can feel that he has got justice because if a person is able to get justice after an inordinate delay, he does not feel that he has got justice. The very basis of rule of law is, not merely a person has a legal right to go to a court of law but he must be assured of a final decision within a reasonable time-frame. Of course, many other steps are being taken in this connection. But it was felt that one important step which could be taken was that as soon as the judgment is delivered by the High Court and since both the parties know what the points are, what have been the arguments, if there are any questions which would justify the case going to the Supreme Court, as soon as the judgment is pronounced, an oral prayer can be made by either party and, on that the High Court has to consider whether it is a fit case to be sent to the Supreme Court, either grant or refuse the certificate of fitness then and there. It would cut down a lot of delay between the decision of the High Court and the Supreme Court.

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Then, I come to another important provision feature of this Bill which also proceeds to redeem another election pledge of the Janata Party, that is, the deletion of the right to property from the Fundamental Rights Chapter. This is a very important provision. It is being sought to be substituted by a constitutional right, namely, nobody can be deprived of his right to property except in accordance with the procedure established by law, except by legal procedures. Arbitrarily, nobody must be able to take away somebody's property.

It was felt that in regard to the right to property which was conceived as a fundamental right by the original Constitution, in a country like ours, in the context of India which consist of vast majority of poor people where there are only a few people who really can claim to possess extensive properties, to equate the right to property to the more important rights in which the people of this country are interested, namely, the right to freedom of speech, the right to liberty, the right to move freely, the right to form associations and so on, all these fundamental freedom and other democratic rights, to equate them and put them on the same footing had produced this result that both important rights and not so important rights, namely, the right to property, being in the same category of fundamental rights, that if at some time there was some justification to introduce a provision for putting a curb on the right to property because it came in the way of some scheme which was conceived as being good for the people, the other fundamental rights also get curbed to that extent, in the same way. It is with this realisation that it was considered that, after all, in this country where it is the vast sections of people, the humanity, whose interest has to be supreme—they are the supreme people they are the sovereign people—this distinction must be made. While

recognising the right to property, while there will be sanctity attached to the right to property, while there will have to be a law to justify deprivation of property, etc., at the same time it will not have the status of a fundamental right so that a case for imposing any restriction for curbing other more important fundamental rights in which the Indian humanity is interested may not arise. That is the reason for removing article 19(1)(f) and article 31 from the Chapter on Fundamental Rights and introducing a new article which would be a constitutional right, which would be a legal right, but not having the status of a fundamental right.

Lastly, I come to an equally important provision of the Constitution, namely, the power to amend the Constitution, article 368. In regard to article 368, it was felt, after a very deep consideration, after discussions with several Opposition parties, and taking some inspiration from important leaders of the Opposition also, that, yes, the people should be involved in certain amendments of the Constitution of a far-reaching nature. Namely, while of course the parliament has a special position of its own, at the same time, Hon. Members of Parliament represent the people. They come here to this august House as representing the people. The people are the real masters, the people are the real sovereign. Therefore, while not denigrating the position of the House, I do not think that anybody will dispute the ultimate supremacy of the people of this country. It is the people whose voice is supreme, it is the people who must ultimately decide what is good for them and what is not good for them. I hope nobody would cast an aspersion on the people that they are not fit to take decisions for themselves and so on.

Therefore, it is in that spirit that it has been said that it should not be possible for any amendments to the Constitution unless it was definitely

assured of ratification and consent of the people. Therefore, in the case of those amendments which might tend to deprive the people of their rights—either democratic rights, for instance, democracy, socialism, free and fair elections, independent Judiciary or the fundamental rights of the people, in which the people are vitally interested—it was felt that, while having the utmost confidence in the two Houses of Parliament and the institution of Parliament, the people have a right that, if there is any proposal for amending the Constitution which might have the effect of depriving them of these rights—their fundamental right of freedom of speech or right of association or their right of free and fair elections based on adult franchise, or democracy itself, then of course the people are entitled to do whatever they want to do, but they must be involved. Nobody should be able to do that behind their back in their absence. Therefore, if any Constitutional amendment has that tendency, then undoubtedly, we must go to the people, seek their ratification, seek their consent and explain to them: all the political parties would be there and they would explain the case to the people and tell them how they are going to be effected by the Constitutional amendment. If the people endorse it, by all means, make it, but if the people say 'We do not want any restriction on our rights' and so on...

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): How many people?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: There will be plenty of occasions for discussing that.

So, that is why this concept of referendum is sought to be introduced in the proposed Constitutional amendment. Of course, the other safeguards which are there, will remain: namely, two-thirds majority of the Members presenting and voting in both the House of Parliament will have to be there and, apart from that, if ratification by more than half of the State

Legislatures was required, that requirement will also continue. In addition, if any proposed Constitutional amendment has the tendency to affect democracy or secularism or the concept of free and fair elections by adult franchise or the independent Judiciary or the Fundamental Rights, then, in that case, the consent of the people must be taken. It should not be possible to do it behind their back—perhaps at their expense and against them. That is why this provision for a referendum is sought to be introduced in Art. 368 and I express the hope that this very important provision about a referendum, in which the supremacy of the people is being asserted and a safeguard is being proposed for their benefit, will get approbation from all sections of the House.

There is one other matter to which I must refer. Recently, Hon. Members must have found that the Financial Memorandum has been circulated, indicating the likely expenditure with reference to the referendum. This was not circulated to start with, but clause (2) of Rule 89 of the Rules of the House provides that Clauses or provisions in Bills involving expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India should be printed in thick type or italics. The said clause 45 which introduces the said referendum and which will entail expenditure, is not printed in thick type or italics: I am bringing this to the notice of the House as is required by the Rules. With these words, I move my Motion for the acceptance of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

There are two amendments given notice of, one by Mr. A. K. Roy and the other by Mr. Hukmdeo Narain Yadav, for circulation of the Bill. Mr. Roy is not here. Is Mr. Hukmdeo Narain Yadav moving his amendment?

SHRI HUKMDEO NARAIN YADAV (Madhubani): Yes, Sir. I beg to move:

That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 15th September, 1978 (95).

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): Mr. Speaker, before the House starts the discussion on the motion that my distinguished colleague, the hon. Minister of Law, has moved, I would like to seek your guidance and that of the House on the time schedule for the discussions and the votes to be taken.

The House and you will recall that the Business Advisory Committee had proposed ten hours for 'General Discussion', eight hours for 'Clause-by-clause Consideration' and one hour for Third Reading, and these suggestions of the Business Advisory Committee have already been approved by this House. Since the debate has started around 2.15 p.m., this would mean that the first stage of General Discussion will be over around 2 O'Clock on the 9th, and the motion for consideration may be put to the House at about 2 O'Clock on the 9th. If this schedule is followed, the vote on that may be taken around 2 O'Clock on the 9th. As the rules provide that you might, in your discretion and with the concurrence of the House put all the Clauses together to the vote... (Interruptions) This matter was raised in the Business Advisory Committee, and the Business Advisory Committee, which consists of representatives of almost all shades of opinion agreed with the request that was made in accordance with the previous practice. Hon. Members would recall that, on many occasions, the Clauses have been put together. This is not the first occasion when such a request has been made. Hon. Members will know that, if on every occasion after every Clause there has to be voting, then there are so many Clauses in the Bill and the whole House would like to be sitting throughout the day. It is a matter of inconvenience to all the hon.

Members. Therefore, the practice in the past has been that the Clauses are put together. I would crave the indulgence of the House and request the House through you to agree to the same procedure this time too. All the Clauses that are discussed till the evening of the 9th may be put together between 6.30 and 7.00 p.m. on the 9th, and the rest of the Clauses may be put on the 10th at the same time in the evening, and the Third Reading also may be taken up in the evening on the 10th. I will propose this procedure, with your permission, to the House. (Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): All I wanted to say was this. Is it to be said that we will start at such and such time this, at such and such time that, and all that? There cannot be any such rule. We have allotted time for consideration, ten hours for the First Reading, eight hours for the Second Reading, and one hour for the Third Reading. The criterion is whether that much of time is taken, and not that you will say at 2 O'Clock at 3 O'Clock at 4 O'Clock, and so on.

MR. SPEAKER: Before I put it to the House, I will clear one misconception. Even when the Chair puts all the Clauses together, if any Member asks that a particular Clause be put to vote separately, it is allowed.

AN HON. MEMBER: Everybody will demand.

MR. SPEAKER: Let them demand, and they will be allowed. The only thing is that, instead of having it that after every Clause vote will be taken, what is suggested is—and it has been done in the past also—that the Clauses may be put together. Suppose any Member says that a particular Clause must be put separately, that will be allowed and that Clause will be put separately.

Now I put it to the House....

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad) I have a submission. I hope everybody would agree with this

This is the most important Bill to come up in this session, and I am sure all my colleagues will agree that it would have been better if we had a special session for this Bill, but we are not having it. This is the most important Bill of this session. It is almost a rebirth of the Constitution, a resurrection of the Constitution

MR. SPEAKER. Mr. Kamath, you may speak about the resurrection later

PROF P G MAVALANKAR He is pleading for more time which I am supporting

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH The time allotted for such an important Bill is very inadequate

MR. SPEAKER The House is always the master

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri) I would invite your attention to one fact. The Bill consists of 49 clauses, and there are 147 substantial amendments moved. I do not know if the BAC had before them these 147 amendments when they met and more will come. I would, therefore, request that the time be extended and it should be extended right now so that the speaker's time may not be curtailed. We need not be hustled through this very important Bill. I feel and the hon. Members would also join in this request of mine that the time should be extended right now and not afterwards. Otherwise, after 10 minutes we are asked to sit down. If the time is extended right now, we will get sufficient time to contribute and make our submissions. On this most important Bill 19 hours is too inadequate

" श्री लक्ष्मणलाल कपूर" (पूर्णिया) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समझता हूँ कि जो समय निर्धारित

किया गया है और इस सम्बन्ध में जो विचार माननीय सदस्यों ने प्रकट किये हैं, उन को वृष्टि में रखते हुए सचमुच मैं यह समय बहुत कम है। बहुत से सदस्यों को, जो अपने विचारों को प्रकट करना चाहते हैं, इस तरह से उन को बचाते हैं, इस लिये इस में अधिक से समय अधिक रखा जाय और लोगों को भाग लेने का मौका दिया जाय।

MR. SPEAKER You are taking most of the time by this side discussion

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN (Madras South) With regard to the manner of discussion of the clauses we have one or two amendments which we would like to press. Therefore, we would like to know whether each clause would be taken and the amendments to that clause allowed to be moved and pressed or even the amendments will be taken

MR. SPEAKER The amendments will be moved then. All of them will be grouped together. If any member wants a particular clause to be put separately to vote that will be allowed.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Then it is only by Saturday we will be able to finish this Bill

SHRI K LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) On Saturday we cannot sit

AN HON. MEMBER Let the time be extended

MR. SPEAKER If the members are so pleased, we can sit up to 8 pm. You cannot have all the conveniences.

SHRI H. L. PATWARY (Mangalore): I propose that altogether the time should be 40 hours

PROF P G MAVALANKAR Let us proceed and extend the time as and when we feel necessary

AN HON. MEMBER No, no. Here and now we may do it.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House? This is very difficult. Unless we have the guidance of the Business Advisory Committee, one member says 40 hours and another member will say 80 hours....

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: It has already been approved.

MR. SPEAKER: If necessary, at a later stage we may think about it. For the time being, we will have 19 hours. The House will now take up the Constitution (Forty-fifth Amendment) Bill for which 19 hours have been allotted.

AN HON MEMBER: No, no, Sir.

SHRI H. L. PATWARY: My proposal is for 40 hours.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Patwary, the House has already accepted it. If necessary, later on we have a right to extend it. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Let them sit down. Let the Minister speak. What is he doing?

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry. I request the hon. Members to give their serious thought to it. If you take away time in this way, how to proceed?

The House will now take up the Constitution (Forty-fifth Amendment) Bill, 1978 for which 19 hours have been allotted. 10 hours have been allotted for general discussion, 8 hours for clause-by-clause consideration and 1 hour for the third reading.

15 hrs.

This being a Constitution Amendment Bill, the motion for consideration, the clauses and the motion that the Bill be passed, have to be adopted by special majority by division.

We shall first take up the motion for consideration of the Bill. If the House agrees it may be put to vote at the

end of the discussion, after general discussion.

Then the procedure in regard to consideration of clauses.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this may be referred back to the Business Advisory Committee for reconsideration of time allocation.

MR. SPEAKER: That will be decided at a later stage. The procedure in regard to the consideration of clauses will be that when a clause is taken up amendments thereto will be moved and discussion held. After the discussion concludes on a clause the next clause and amendments thereto will be discussed likewise. Where it is feasible, a group of clauses, discussion on which has been completed will be put to vote together with the concurrence of the House, according to the provisions of Rule 155. If, however any Member wants any particular clause or clauses to be put to vote separately, it will be done

After all the clauses have been voted upon, Third Reading of the Bill will be taken up. That is all for the present. I take it that the House agrees. This is the procedure for the time being.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes

MR. SPEAKER. Mr. Stephen

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): Mr. Speaker, Sir, to begin with I owe a word of compliment to the Law Minister for the very detached and objective speech with which he introduced this Bill and moved it for the consideration.

A seasoned lawyer that he is, he was able to do it with a certain measure of detachment. Dealing with the Clauses objectively and unlike some of his colleagues, not trying to insinuate or provoke, he has moved for the consideration of the Bill in a very dispassionate manner.

He told us about the first consensus that the Government tried to evoke through certain sessions with the Opposition. Speaking for the Opposition, I hope, he will concede that all of us bring a measure of responsiveness on the proposals that were put forward.

As far as we are concerned, we had looked at it as one of the different Constitution (Amendment) Bills that have been coming in evaluating objectively the proposals on merit. The Janata Party had mandate from the people. Therefore, any proposal they are bringing forward has got to be approached with the utmost measure of responsiveness with an anxious effort to see their view and to accept it to the extent possible. But, there are certain proposals with respect to which, on a fundamental basis, we felt like differing. And we told the Government that we differed on those fundamental proposals.

I make this preliminary remark only to emphasise that this is a proposal which has got to be approached not with passion and emotion, not with a pre-judgement and prejudice but with a high sense of responsibility of weighing every one of the clauses with an eye on the implications of that clause, on the total constitutional structure of our country and the repercussions the amendment may have in the socio-economic development of this country.

Now, when he spoke of consensus, there was a certain measure of giving in from the Government side also. I say this with reference to the manifesto of the Janata Party. There are two extreme views possible—one extreme view is that whatever was done in the Forty-Second Amendment was absolutely bad for the simple reason that the Forty-second Amendment was enacted during the period of emergency. It has got to be rejected lock, stock and barrel. Forty-second Amendment is a child by a sin and, therefore, don't touch it but throw it out irrespective of the merits of the different clauses, this one approach

have heard repeatedly here. Janata party manifesto also said something like this:

"The Constitution was amended to sanctify and institutionalise a total concentration of power in the hands of one individual, the Prime Minister. The authoritarian trends that had unfolded themselves over the past years were embodied in the Forty-second amendment which was bulldozed through Parliament. To call it an amendment is a misnomer."

This was the position which Janata party originally took. I am happy or I do take note of the fact that the Janata party government has moved out of this position. They have not taken up the position that this was morally bad, legally bad and to call it an amendment is a misnomer.

Therefore, in accordance with their manifesto that the total amendment be rejected, this stand they have given up. The moment they gave up this stand, we approached each of the proposal on merits and this according to me is a correct approach. This is the first point that I would like to emphasise.

Sir, there has been quite a lot spoken about the Forty-second amendment. People said it is rape of the Constitution, demolition of the Democracy—a whole lot of things were spoken. Now, let us analyse the Bill before us. Analysing the Bill you will find that certain clauses seek to annul certain clauses of the Forty-second amendment. This is number one. Secondly, certain clauses seek to amend/annul certain clauses of the Thirty-eighth amendment. Thirdly, certain clauses retain certain clauses in either of the amendment and amend certain of those amendments. Fourthly, government have proposed certain far-reaching new amendments of Constitution as such. And in the result quite a number of clauses which were enacted in the Forty second amendment and Thirty-eighth amendment are retained. This is one important fact I have to emphasise.

[Shri C M Stephen]

Sir, as far as I could enumerate I find 23 clauses in the Forty-second amendment are retained. They have not been touched. They are retained almost—may be they are 21, 22 or 23. Twenty-three clauses have been retained out of the Forty-second amendment. These are not inconsequential amendments. The amendment relating to Preamble on which there was a great furore—Mr. Palkiwala came with weighty arguments in public debates—has been retained. Then certain amendments were introduced in Directive Principles. The entire lot of those amendments are retained. There is Article 38 (f) which safeguards the interests of the children. There Article 38 which calls upon the Government to encourage legal aid and fair justice to every section of the people. There is Article 43 (a) which ensures workers' participation in the management of industries. There is Article 48 (a) which speaks about the purity of environment, wild life etc. All these amendments to the Directive Principles have been retained by the Government. Then part IV (1) which speaks about fundamental duties, a new subject which was brought in the Constitution—has been retained. Then there are certain other provisions which are retained. For example with respect to the elections the population will be freezed at the present stage notionally and no changes will be affected until the year 2000 AD. Until then whatever is the population today on that basis whichever state is entitled to get representation in this Parliament and to the Legislative Assemblies that will be freezed there. This was with an eye to discourage expansion of the population and to give a sort of incentive for birth control. There was a Motion for Constitutional Amendment here brought in by a D M K friend. On that basis this was introduced. This has got so many repercussions and all those are accepted. The constituencies which are demarcated today will remain to be the constituencies. No further demarcation will take place. This is a new provi-

sion in the Forty-second Amendment. That provision is completely retained here.

Then, Sir another provision was that the President will be bound by the advice given by the Cabinet. The Government have sought to annul certain other provisions but the Government have advisedly sought to retain this provision. That is to say, an advice given by the Cabinet is binding on the President. Of course, they have put in a new amendment saying that the President has got the right to send it back to the Cabinet for reconsideration which is a new idea which has come in. What I am saying is that certain of the provisions are completely retained by them.

Then again, Sir Article 311 deals with the Government servants' right. There were certain amendments effected in Article 311. Formerly there were three stages. One of the stages was given up. Again and again a notice has got to be given. That was given up. Certain provisions to safeguard the interest of the Government servants which were incorporated in Article 311 are also retained in the provision.

Then Article 312 provides for the All India Judicial Service. This is a new concept which was brought under the Forty Second Amendment. That provision is retained.

Then in regard to Article 352 there were certain amendments brought in under the Forty Second Amendment. Those amendments provided for the declaration of emergency with respect to certain parts of the country, providing for revocation of emergency with respect to certain parts of the country, and providing for alteration of the declaration of emergency. These provisions are retained and they are not touched at all. Under Article 352 those are retained.

Now I come to Article 357 where a President's rule is declared and Parlia-

ment passes a law which is within the jurisdiction of the State Government. Formerly, if the period is over, that used to lapse. But the amendment said that that will continue until the State Assembly annuls that law. Otherwise, the law passed by Parliament (on behalf of the State Assembly) will continue. This is an amendment which was brought under the forty-second Amendment. That provision is retained in the Article.

Now I come to Article 226 which is about the interim order. That concept was incorporated in the Forty Second Amendment. It said, if a party comes to a court and asks for an interim order, no order shall be issued, unless he serves on the respective affected parties all the papers and documents and notice and the court is told that they are given. Unless that is done, no interim order shall be issued. This is the provision, I think. My point is, here is a restraint on the jurisdiction of the court in the matter of interim order. That is accepted. The only thing is, the interim order issued will be valid for a maximum period of two months, at the end of which, it will lapse unless in the meanwhile the court says that the interim order will stand extended. Therefore the restraint that was put on the stay order is also retained. I am saying this to emphasise that it is not as though the Forty Second Amendment was ab initio void and completely wrong. There were certain very many good things which even the Janata Government felt induced to keep and not change. Therefore, let us not carry on the fulmination that everything was sinful, absolutely bad; there was rape of the Constitution, bulldozing was done, it was a child of a sinful cohabitation and so on. Such things were said. Let us not do that sort of a thing. That is all that I am emphasising here. Any party when it comes to the Government has to take a total view of the whole situation. We approach matters with a certain sense of responsibility which storm-troopers outside the Government may not be able to command. So, in the Forty-Second Amendment

such were the provisions which were retained.

What are certain provisions that are sought to be annulled? That is the more interesting thing. Now certain fundamental things are sought to be annulled.

(Interruptions)

Now, Sir, there are certain fundamental things which are sought to be annulled. Article 31 C under the 42nd Amendment states that when the Directive Principles are in conflict with the Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles being social objectives, Fundamental rights being individual rights,—when there is a conflict between the two—the social objectives must have the priority and social objectives must prevail and a law passed for this purpose for implementing that social objective, even if it is in conflict, not with all fundamental rights but with Articles 14 and 19—if it is in conflict—merely because of that conflict, that law cannot be struck down and it must not be treated invalid. Here, I can understand the Government saying 'No', fundamental right is supreme and the Directive principle is not supreme. That position-taking, I can understand. Article 31-C, as it then was, that a law passed pursuant to two of the Directive Principles even if it is in contravention of Article 14 and Article 19, will prevail. That Clause was amended not only in regard to two provisions but all provisions of the Directive Principles.

Now, the Government want to go back and say only with respect to these provisions—concentration of wealth and fair distribution of wealth or something like that—no other Directive Principle could have a place. This is the amendment sought to bring in. We can speak about that when the Clause-by-Clause discussions come. I am only saying now about the principal objection of this amendment. I can understand your saying that fundamental right is supreme, not Directive Principle. If you say Directive Prin-

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principle can be supreme *vis-a-vis* the fundamental right, then unless you establish a case that the particular Directive Principle is more important than the other Directive Principles, there is absolutely no rationale in restricting that particular clause only. Here the concentration of wealth is considered. What about the Directive Principles which say safeguarding the interest of the weaker section? Supposing a law is enacted for that purpose, even then it will be struck down. I can spell out so many things. This is one of the clauses the annulling of which we are not apposed to.

Then there is another minor thing that the rules of business of Cabinet cannot be compelled to produce before the Court. This was the amendment we brought forward. They want to change it. The only thing is that it is not an epoch-making breath-taking and revolutionary sort of an amendment on which the entire thing is going to hinge. Then, of course my learned friend, spoke about the term of Lok Sabha for six years. I only want to emphasise that at that time six-year term was accepted, all of us had finished six years. Therefore, it was not for the purpose of ensuring to ourselves six years that this was incorporated. My friends will appreciate this. At that time we passed it, we had finished almost sixth year. You can check up.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): It was extended.

AN HON. MEMBER: You extended it.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: We opposed it at that time.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Nobody had resigned. We continued to draw our salaries except Mr. Madhu Limaye.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, I am trying to be as objective as my friends here. I am just trying to dispel a misgiving that may be prevailing. I am just telling the fact. Why exactly we

did it? I do not want to go into the reasons. My friends said that being in the ruling party, they could have taken the benefit of it. It can also be, Sir, that the ruling party may not be very sure that it will be able to carry on even for this five-year period. If you cannot complete was a three-year period, the five-year period or the six-year period does not make any difference at all. The way the things are going there, we have to see whether you cannot complete even a three-year itself. Left to myself, as my respected friend, Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan intervened in saying, 'we wish, you do that,' well, we wish you continue and get stewed in your own juice. That is all I have to say; nothing more.

Now, I come to Article 103 about election petition and disqualification. There are two aspects to it. One aspect is that if a dispute arises, whether a person is subject to disqualification, who should decide it. The former provision was, that the President may decide subject to this that the Election Commission's decision can be final. This was an absurd provision. It can either be that the Election Commission decides or it can be that the President decides. To say that the President decides, but he must decide according to this way is the same way as we amended this Constitution saying that the Supreme Court should pass the judgement in the manner we passed. The same absurdity is there. Now, who is the deciding authority? If President is only to be a signatory, if the deciding authority is to be the Election Commission, let us be frank about it and leave it to the Election Commission. We felt that it should be the President in consultation with the Election Commission; this is what we said. In ordinary practice, we do not, when consultation is taken, overrule it, unless there are some basic reasons about it. This is the amendment, they want to rectify it. It is left to them.

On the second part of it, even if on a technical matter, the election expenses are in excess by Re. one, six

years' disqualification is provided in the Representation of the peoples' Act. There are serious corruptions, there are technical things, and there can be a distinction, a difference. Therefore, it should not be a blanket thing, that is, six years' disqualification. Whatever the disqualification, there must be and for how long this disqualification should be, these had got to be decided. The provision was that if a disqualification attaches to a person, then a petition can be moved before the Election Commission. After he has moved the petition before the Election Commission, it can either condemn the disqualification, curtail the disqualification, give up the disqualification—this is the round about way. Therefore, an amendment was brought about and they are now seeking to annul it. We have got a very serious objection. We are moving an amendment to the effect that in the Representation of the People's Act itself, the court which is considering this matter, the election petition, the court which found a person to be guilty, that court knowing all the facts of the situation, should decide whether there must be a disqualification, for how long and what period. It must be left to the court; they are the best judge. This is the only amendment that we are bringing about it.

Then, there was a provision that in the High Court, a jurist can be appointed as a judge. This is not an unknown concept. Even in India jurists were appointed as judge some time back. Therefore, we thought that it need not be limited to an advocate, who has practised for ten years or so, but a well known jurist, if available, can be inducted into the bench. This was the amendment, we had brought in and which they are now seeking to annul.

Finally, I come to Article 227, which relates not to writ jurisdiction, but to supervisory jurisdiction. For writ jurisdiction, Article 226 is there. But this Article is being used for the purpose of examining judgements and orders, although no writ will lie under Article

226. Although that judgement is not available to the court as an appellate or revisionary authority, we felt that that examination should not take place under Article 227. That amendment was brought in. They want to annul it.

Then, deployment of forces to the States, which they seek to annul legitimately, I have no objection to that.

There is a parliamentary privileges and that parliamentary privilege provision is now sought to be changed. When we amended Article 105, we said that the privilege will be such as is in existence at the time of passing of that law, and as will be evolved by Parliament from time to time. This is a very material thing and I would appeal to Mr. Shanti Bhushan to consider it. This is the only change that was brought about, i.e. in the place of privilege that was in existence at the time of independence, the privilege as existed at the time of enactment of 42nd—or now the 45th amendment. Then we said, "privileges which can be evolved by Parliament." Now the amendment is, "privilege can be given only by an Act of Parliament"—if this amendment is accepted. Should we be strait-jacketed or should there not be scope for precedent, and should not privileges get established by evolution. We provided scope for that process. You are now seeking to annul that Article.

There is another matter which you are seeking to annul. There is an office of profit. As on to-day, unless an office of profit is not declared by Parliament as not disqualifying, the Member will get disqualified. The difficulty is, nobody knows what exactly is an office of profit. There are different interpretations as to what is an office of profit. This matter was examined in the United Kingdom. A committee went into it and they passed an Act, which provided that in regard to offices of profit as are declared by Parliament as such, i.e. as disqualifying, they alone will be disqualified. The question is, what should be

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the position: whether an office of profit which is declared as non-disqualifying, or an office of profit declared as disqualifying. We feel that, following the British precedent, it is this which must be brought in-- which my learned friend is seeking to annul.

All I am saying is this: looking through this, which is the epoch-making change brought about? Quite a number of clauses in the 42nd Amendment are being retained. The only clauses to be annulled are these nominal clauses; except, of course for armed forces being deployed and except for 1 or 2 such cases, the other clauses are just nominal clauses.

There are 1 or 2 other matters. Certain new amendments have been brought in, which show that after all this Constitution is not unamendable. Even the Government feels, in material particulars, Constitution is to be amended. Amending a Constitution is not a crime. In accordance with the changes taking place in society, the compulsions and needs of a dynamic society, the Constitution has got to be amended. They are now seeking to amend the Constitution in certain material respects. I must certainly welcome the proposal with respect to preventive detention. I do welcome the proposal with regard to the Emergency provision. We have the lesson. What was the lesson? Once a resolution is passed in this House, Parliament is out of the picture. They have no control over the situation at all. Therefore, once it is passed, except by throwing out the Government, we don't get a control on the situation at all. Once you pass, it is finished. The thing goes out of the picture. Therefore, an amendment is sought to be brought in and the President's jurisdiction, under Article 21 is extended. It is good; it is perfectly acceptable.

Then again about absolute majority, i.e. taking into account not the persons present, but the totality of the strength of the House. Otherwise you

may arrest a certain number of Members; and among those available, you can get 51 per cent. It may be 15 per cent or 20 per cent. That can be managed. Therefore, it is perfectly all right. But there are two things. My friends said that there will be no internal emergency at all. Stand by it. Why then have this armed rebellion business? I don't understand it. I am not seeking an amendment to delete armed rebellion; but I am putting a finger of question at my learned friend. Do you contemplate a situation in this country, where conditions cannot be controlled, except by the declaration of Emergency, without an attack from outside, without any external aggression? There may be certain commotions. May be the workers go out on strike, and take to arms; or maybe Naxalites may attack at some places; or maybe some clandestine fellows may take up arms and do something. An emergency need not be a nation-wide Emergency. Emergency can be limited to a particular place also. That is the present situation. If in a particular area, there is an armed rebellion, do you think that you cannot control it except through emergency? This is what is betrayed by this amendment which you are bringing in. If once that is conceded, that there can be a situation in the country which cannot be controlled except by emergency, then the question as to whether a declaration of emergency is justified is a question of opinion, a question of argument.

(Interruptions)

I am only dealing with their amendments.

SHRI GAURI SHANKAR RAI (Ghazipur): What is the previous position?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I am putting the question to them. Do not say you are giving up internal emergency; you are not at all. There is no specific definition about armed rebellion and agent provocateurs can be set up so that an appearance and the armed

rebellion can be made. A few bombs can be thrown here and there. An armed rebellion can be conjured up. Technically you can bring it in. Therefore, the specific question is: whether or not you want internal emergency. To call it armed rebellion is not to avoid internal emergency. Internal emergency you want; and what does it mean? It means that you conceive that a situation in the country can arise where declaration of emergency is a must in the national interest. This is a departure from the stand you have been taking. All right, you take that stand but come out frankly and state what is required rather than put up a great pasture and all that. This is what I have got to say.

Finally, a word about referendum, and then I will resume my seat. The referendum as a great thing my learned friend has brought in. Let me be very clear that my party is totally opposed to the concept of referendum. There are many many dangers in it. There has been the struggle about the power of the Parliament to amend the Constitution. The basic position that we the Congress has taken all along was that Parliament represents people; and you know, in our constitutional law, there is a dictum of delegate or something like that; there is what is called delegated photostat or something like that. (Interruptions) That does not apply to India. What is delegated is delegated. People do not reserve power with them. This is the basis on which the Indian Constitution in the country as explained by the Supreme Court has been built up. Whatever that be, this is the position our Party takes that the Parliament is supreme for the period it is elected. If a Parliament cannot pass one amendment, Parliament cannot pass another amendment also. The Supreme Court has now come to a position that basic structure cannot be touched. To that extent, whatever we may try, whatever amendments we may bring in, if it affects the basic structure, then that is struck down. Therefore, in this struggle, the Supreme Court

has taken the position that you cannot touch the basic structure. What is the basic structure? The Supreme Court will decide what is the basic structure. They have spelt out certain things. There is no guarantee that is the basic structure. For example, they have said about the fundamental rights. If an amendment to fundamental rights is to be done, it must be with reference to referendum. As of today until we pass the 45th Amendment Bill, property right is a fundamental right. The Supreme Court has said, "This is not a basic structure." Therefore, those things which are spelt out here need not necessarily be the basic structure; those need not also be exhaustive of the basic structure either. On basic structure, they can spell out; over and above that, you are giving them some other provisions whereunder also although they are not basic structure, they can come and say, "You go to a referendum and get it done. Look at the subjects you have enumerated. Any type of amendment can be brought under one of these clauses which means you will have to amend the Constitution only under a fear of intervention by the Supreme Court declaring that this amendment comes under this clause and therefore, the amendment must be sanctified only by a referendum; and the result of the referendum is absolutely unpredictable; and going back to the people means making amendment absolutely impossible.

Now, Mr. Shanti Bhushan has brought in this provision for a referendum. After passing this law, if you are bringing this provision, that would be a basic structure thing and that also will have to go to the referendum. That is the position. Don't think it is so innocent. If it is passed today, if the referendum clause was here, this amendment itself may have to go for a referendum. One more question, may I ask you? Suppose in your referendum a particular democratic right can be curtailed. What you are now doing is, for the curtailment you must go to the referendum. Suppose

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people say: fundamental democratic right may be curtailed, how do I restore it? Referendum may say: this right may be curtailed. Suppose Parliament wants to restore that right. How can it restore it, once the people have said we do not have that right. This is the inescapable implication of the concept of curtailing rights by referendum.

Therefore, basically and for practical considerations also we are totally opposed to the referendum, not for the reason Mr. Shanti Bhushan insinuated, namely, we have got some low opinion about our people. Our opinion about people is: they are politically intelligent, politically alert, politically capable of doing their job perfectly well; they have done and they will do it; it is not on that basis. But the entire democratic structure of this country depends upon the sovereignty of this House. We will go back to the people. People voted us in, you come back, you enact; if anything wrong has been done that will be rectified. To the question of referendum, we are totally opposed.

I am closing with one sentence that I have got to say. Firstly, I emphasise the fact that in the 42nd amendment made attacks were made, of course understandably, under the emotionally overcharged atmosphere of that time. They are not to be justified at all. In what we have produced, there were many good things which were absolutely good; you have retained them; you have embraced them, you have kept them in your lap and nourished them so that the country may progress. Those things which you chose to strike down are nominal. You are now bringing in certain amendments which you and we together considered, thinking of the problems of the country, taking a review of what has happened, taking from the experience that we had during the emergency and before the emergency, taking all that into account. Certain amendments you have brought in which we welcome. But you overshot your

mark and brought in certain amendments which are wrong, which I would appeal you to consider. We have no other go but to completely oppose some amendments. You should kindly keep your eyes open and evaluate such of the privileges of the House and other things and consider whether you should press for them. I will earnestly appeal to you to consider them with objectivity. The rest of what we have got to say we will be saying when clauses come one by one. Again I do congratulate the hon Law Minister for the objectivity with which he approached this at the negotiations stage and the presentation stage; I do appreciate that. With the strongest reservations which I had explained, I take my seat.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ram Jethmalani.

SHRI H. L. PATWARY (Mangaldoi): I request you to fix a time limit for speeches.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North West): Sir...

श्री एच० एस० पटवारी : जो पहले बोल जाते हैं वे तो एक एक बाटा से लेते हैं भीर जो पीछे बोलेंगे उन को पांच मिनट ही दिये जाते हैं। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि आप टाइम लिमिट फिल्स कीजिए।

15.38 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I have just heard the speech of the distinguished Leader of the Opposition who complimented my Law Minister, or shall I say, purported to compliment my Law Minister by offering him an overdose of what is called left handed compliments. You try to compliment him with the right hand and you take

away everything with the left, perhaps you take away more. I thought that having arrived at some consensus he will refrain from making the observations which he made. I regard the whole of his speech as a masterpiece of mischief and intended to deflect the Law Minister and my government from our declared policies. (Interruptions) It is my government; we are all comrades and the government belongs to each one of us. I first want to tell the distinguished Leader of the Opposition that he should analyse for himself the sources of the strength and vigour with which he spoke this afternoon. Let him realise that he is speaking to us in this tone because he happens to have a temporary majority in the Upper House. In this House we are able to carry on with the work of Constitutional amendment, but he knows that due to historical reasons that is not the position in the Upper House. But let me warn him and let me say for the benefit of all concerned that the role of the Rajya Sabha must be properly understood and the Rajya Sabha must not be used for a purpose for which it was never meant. (Interruptions)

We created a bicameral legislature at the Centre and in some of our States because we had thought that lower Houses are elected and the heat, the rough and tumble of the electoral process might cloud their judgment. They may embark upon legislation which may not be wise and be hastily conceived. The role of the Upper House is to improve the quality of the legislation. The role of the Upper House is to contribute its knowledge and superior expertise in the making of our Laws and formulating our policies and more than anything else, it is the limited role of the Upper House to delay legislation which is patently against the national interest and which has been thoughtlessly passed in the lower House. Beyond this it is not the purpose of the Upper House or any party which

happens to have a majority in the Upper House to utilise its majority for defeating the clearly expressed will of the people. That is what has happened in England and whenever the House of Lords tries to defeat the will of the Lower House, the House of Lords comes under attack. When the House of Lords tried to defeat the will of the British Electorate, the House of Lords, in 1911, had to be grievously modified and a move is afoot in England even today to modify it, if not to abolish it altogether. Therefore, I would advise the distinguished leader of the Opposition not to rely upon the fact that we are anxious to go through with the process of Constitutional amendment and in that process we are willing to make concession to him. Today you have used this occasion on the floor of the House for purpose of carrying mischievous propaganda. That mischievous propaganda is that our Government and our party have now given up a very great part of our manifesto and have gone back upon the principles which we kept before the people and on that we got their votes and we came here.

Let me tell him that we do not accept any part of the 42nd Amendment. Every law based on political must contain at least three kinds of provisions—those which are ameliorative, those which are innocuous and useless and those which are obnoxious. And those persons who are determined to pass legislation which is basically wicked, basically obnoxious, always make certain that the obnoxious is mixed up with innocuous, obnoxious and innocuous are mixed with some mildly ameliorative measures because their fraud cannot succeed if they put forth only that which is obnoxious.

When we opposed in our manifesto the Forty-second amendment, we opposed the totality of the Forty-second amendment, because we realised that it contains a majority of

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provisions which are obnoxious, contains a lesser number but nevertheless substantial number which are wholly innocuous, and it contains only one or two provisions which in some sense are capable of being considered as mildly ameliorative. And since in this heap of evil there was a little bit of good which had to be discovered with great effort, and of which you made great propaganda at the time when you were rushing and bulldozing the Forty-second amendment through Parliament, we opposed in our manifesto the totality of it, and for the purpose of at least mitigating a part of the evil which you have perpetrated, we are willing to make a compromise, we are willing to allow the innocuous to remain, and we are allowing even those portions which are mildly ameliorative and which are capable of some good use; at least we are going to retain them for some time until we are in a position to do away even with these.

Please do not jump to a conclusion. If you want to withdraw your support in the Rajya Sabha, you are welcome to do so.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): Again he is making a reference to the Rajya Sabha.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: But having arrived at a consensus, do not deliver the kind of speech which has been delivered by your leader. Repudiate him, but if you want to support him, let me make it clear that the Janata Party will not deviate from its principles, will not abandon any essential part of its manifesto so long as we are in it.

Let me only quote one small illustration. Mrs. Gandhi, through the Forty-second amendment, abolished the requirement of quorum for this Lok Sabha.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): That is why you are asking every time.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: The quorum requirement which exists even in the Managing Committee of a Co-operative Society, in the meeting of the Board of Directors, she abolished, but not because she thought that Members should not be punished and made to sit here when the debates are going on, but because she had envisaged a situation, because she realised that Members of Parliament were going to be subjected to preventive detention, she realised that some day she might have to imprison all except herself and her son, and the two will constitute the quorum in this House and keep functioning in the name of Parliament. (Interruptions)

Your Leader of the Opposition just delivered to us a homily on the predominance and paramountcy of the directive principles over the fundamental rights. Let me say this, that the Janata Party does not accept that obnoxious thesis of yours. The Janata Party still believes that the fundamental rights in the controlled and qualified form in which they existed in the Constitution will prevail over any political Party's notion of what the public good is. Even as a student of constitutional law, and even as a teacher of constitutional law, I have had occasion to explain to my students—I want you to understand that—that we have Republican Constitution, we are a Republic that the directive principles of the Constitution are mandatory injunctions issued by the founding fathers of the Constitution to governments which succeed one after the other in this country by the inexorable process of the elections that they shall achieve these goals within a reasonable and foreseeable future. These mandatory injunctions, because they were mandatory, because they were goals set to posterity, were certainly important and in a sense, but not in the sense

in which you understand them; they were important and sometimes more important than the fundamental rights, but, in a sense entirely different from the sense in which either Mrs. Gandhi understood them or she was even capable of understanding them.

The negative injunctions were contained in the Fundamental Rights Chapter of the Constitution. You shall achieve the objectives which are fixed by the mandatory injunctions, but in pursuit of these objectives, you shall be subject to some negative injunctions, you shall not follow this method, you shall not follow that method, you shall follow the clean Gandhian method in achieving the objectives. The fundamental rights represent the humanitarian philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi which you had forgotten for so long. For example, when the Directive Principles said that you must produce prosperity in the country, prosperity and the production of prosperity is a vital goal, but the Fundamental Rights Chapter said that in producing prosperity you will not plunder anybody, you will not rob anybody, you will produce prosperity by strength, you will produce prosperity by labour, you will produce prosperity by a proper and a wise use of our national resources.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: By smuggling? (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Smuggling flourished because it was a corrupt government which you gave to this country for 30 years, or at least 10 years, you encouraged smugglers and shared their profits. You decided that you cannot follow the limitations of Fundamental Rights, and therefore, you will pretend to produce prosperity by merely robbing the people, and that it is why you tried to denigrate the Fundamental Rights and tried to create an impression as if you are greatly attached to the Directive

Principles of the Constitution. The Directive Principles are important, but you shall not in any sense trample upon the rights of individuals which must be preserved. That is the test of a good government, that is the test of an honest government and that is the test of a wise government that without trampling upon the rights of the individuals, it can produce the country's prosperity. If any thief or robber gets into the position of power and robs all people and says: "Look, I have so much money, I have produced prosperity", that is not producing prosperity, that is not compliance with the Fundamental Rights and that is exactly what you were doing. (Interruptions).

I had to compliment my Law Minister because he has arrived at a successful consensus with you on some points. (Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: May I ask a question? My hon. friend spoke about Fundamental Rights being supreme and all that. If that is the position, as a logical consequence, should he not seek for the annulment of Article 31 (c) and the entire Ninth Schedule?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: That is the next thing you will hear, Mr. Stephen.

Now, Sir, I must compliment the Law Minister because he arrived at a consensus on improving the Constitution with those who wanted to destroy the Constitution at one time. It could not be an easy job. He deserves all the compliments which we can shower upon him. But while it is good to have arrived at an agreement that some of the obnoxious provisions of the Forty-second Amendment must go, I am surprised that the Leader of the Opposition could not even make today a public confession that some of the features of the Forty-Second Amendment are obnoxious. He was only anxious to tell us that we have

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found some good in the Forty-second Amendment. If you want to make that claim, at least make an honest public confession that much of the Forty-second Amendment was rubbish and that is what is being discarded today by the Law Minister's proposals in the Forty-fifth Amendment.

While I compliment the Law Minister on all the points on which he has agreement with the Opposition, let me say that I extend only a qualified support to the provisions of this Constitution (Amendment) Bill. In some measure, let me make it clear that we have not lived up to the principles of our manifesto. We have not lived up to the principles of our manifesto particularly in the field of preventive detention law about which the Law Minister himself spoke and about which, of course, the distinguished Leader of the Opposition has nothing to say because that was their brain child, they used that instrument and that instrument they will again use. We have been told that he is proud of the Emergency and he would always be proud of the Emergency. In the manifesto on which we have sought the votes of the people of this country, we promised not merely to repeal the MISA, we have not merely promised to review all unjust laws, but we made a promise couched in very general terms, much wider terms—than the specific obligation, and that obligation was that we must re-establish the rule of law. Let us read the manifesto and let us get inspiration from the words "re-establishment of rule of law". But the re-establishment of rule of law does not mean that you repeal the MISA today so that tomorrow's dictator, or potential dictator, may overnight enact MISA again by an Ordinance. In that case, we have not fulfilled our promise to the people of India about the re-establishment of rule of law, unless we put the rule of law upon a firm foundation.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): So that Haji Masthan can be free.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I will deal with Haji Masthan, I will deal with all criminals and will deal with Congressmen; but have patience.

The challenge which Shri Sathe has made is a challenge to my professional ethics. I am a lawyer and I shall act according to the tradition of my great profession.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I beg your pardon. I am not against your taking the case of smugglers or Haji Masthan....(Interruptions)

श्री वासन्त साथे (गरुडासपुर) : इन सब हाजी मस्तानों को अपने ही जन्म दिया है।

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: In my professional career, I have defended not only smugglers, I have defended worse people and some of them, you know, today adorn your ranks. Ask me the names outside; do not put me in an embarrassing position by asking me to name them here. I have defended quite a few Congressmen, and I have done it with a clean conscience....(Interruptions)

If we are to establish rule of law, we must amend our Constitution in such a manner that either without resort to some extra-constitutional action or without committing a breach of the Constitution, no future dictator in this country can impose the law of preventive detention and arrest the people who criticise the dictator. You might have restored all liberties, for which you need all the compliment you deserve. But, so long as you have not destroyed the constitutional means of introducing preventive detention again, you have not established the rule of law, because any petty dictator will tomorrow, overnight, by enacting MISA by Ordinance, arrest people. Therefore, I appeal to him, through you, and I

hope the whole House will support me, that we must agree to these constitutional amendments on one condition, and one condition alone, namely, that preventive detention in peace time shall cease to be a feature of our Constitution. Our people have given us the necessary orders in March, 1977. England uses preventive detention only in times of mortal war. Americans do not use it even during war. And there is no other democratic country in the world, which has institutionalised preventive detention in its Constitution. Are we worse than all other democracies of the world that we must institutionalise this obnoxious institution of preventive detention in our country's Constitution?

Justice Mukherjee and Justice Mahajan said in Gopalan's case in 1950-51 that it is unfortunate that the founding fathers of the Constitution of India have incorporated this in our Constitution. Thereafter, judge after judge has said that the institution of preventive detention starts when the rule of law ends. The rule of law and preventive detention are entirely incompatible and cannot possibly be reconciled.

Let me say a word about smugglers, because Shri Sathe pretends that they are bothering him quite a lot. It is true that when the preventive detention goes from the Constitution in peace time, even those who are supposed to be involved in smuggling and foreign exchange offences cannot be detained without trial.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Why this jumping?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Saugata Roy, this is not fair. If you do this, then some others can point out some defects in your speaking. This is not the way to interject. It is always open to one to make some interjections. But if you go on mak-

ing remarks about the mannerisms of a Member, that is not proper.

16 hrs.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Leave him alone. I can take care of my jumping.

When I have advanced a thesis that preventive detention must go, I am mindful of the fact that you cannot use the preventive detention against these two categories of anti-social elements. But I have tried to interview as many officers of the law enforcement agencies as possible and those officers have been telling me that if the Criminal Procedure Code is suitably amended—I have moved the necessary amendments by a Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Bill, which is before this House, but unfortunately the Private Members' Bills do not receive the priority, which at least some of them ought to, which in substance would give the power to deal with these offenders without interfering with the fabric of the rule of law; these anti-social elements can be effectively dealt with. I have been told that if a police officer arrests a person on suspicion that a man is involved in smuggling offence or foreign exchange offence and when he is taken to a Magistrate, for his first remand, if the Government certifies that his detention in custody for the purpose of investigation is necessary for a period of three months or less, the Magistrate shall be bound to remand that person to custody for three months for the purpose of investigation and if at the end of three months, the Government still requires the detention of that person further in custody for a further period of three months, they have only to satisfy the judicial mind that the accusation is *prima facie* well founded. Nothing more.

Officer after officer has told me that we can have judicial processes for

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dealing with these people and if, for the first three months, they have these persons in custody for the purpose of investigation and for the next three months, on a reasonable well founded accusation to the satisfaction of the judicial mind, they do not want COFEPOSA at all. The trouble is, though Constitutional Amendments are supposed to be matters of great importance, so important that some aspects of the Constitution can only be dealt with by a referendum and of course two-thirds majority and the ratification of the States, this is my grievance and complaint, that there has been very little debate on the 45th Amendment itself. Because adequate party meetings are not called, I can only talk about it here. How many times has our party been given the opportunity to discuss the 45th Amendment? Therefore, I want to tell this to our Law Minister. Since there has been no adequate public debate on preventive detention law, let us at least talk about preventive detention freely and candidly without fear even if it might embarrass the Government or any Ministry.

There are two great jurists on Constitutional law; the one who has received a prize only the other day, Mr. Justice Tarkunde of the Bombay High Court, a man whose concern for human rights is well known and internationally recognised, he has gone on record in issue after issue of his magazine "The Radical" to say that preventive detention except during the time of Emergency should not disfigure our statute book. Mr. Seervai, who has written a book on the "Habeas Corpus judgement and After," has clearly said that preventive detention in peace time is wholly unnecessary. I want to ask, which Officers of the Law Ministry have had the decency, the time, the inclination to go and talk to these two great jurists and to understand their viewpoints. A mere agreement between

those who were destroying the Constitution only till the other day and some obscurantists in the Law Ministry does not make and is not a substitute for a national debate which must precede every Constitutional Amendment. I was told...

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: (Delhi Sadar): Once we have invited the Opposition parties, you must be Charitable. Don't accuse them. It is the Prime Minister who invited them and there is a consensus. Don't be uncharitable to them. You may criticise them. That is a different thing. So far as the consensus is concerned, it should not be...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: A consensus between the Law Ministry and the Opposition parties is not a substitute for a national debate.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We do not mind his criticising us. He is criticising the Prime Minister and Mr Shanti Bhushan. He is criticising them that they are the obscurantists (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I compliment them when they are free from your evil influence, I do not compliment them when they are under your evil influence

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI (Berhampore): I would only remind him that there was no consensus with the Opposition so far as the preventive detention is concerned.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I hope then the Opposition will at least strengthen the hands of those who wish to establish and re-establish the rule of law. (Interruptions).

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: That is the limit.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I have heard today an argument by the Law Minister that even when you hold a man to bail before his trial, it is a

form of preventive detention. I have never agreed with this. When you hold a man in custody because he is accused of a crime, because any day the court has a right to go into the material and decide whether the material is objectively sufficient to detain him, because the man has got a right to go to the High Court and the Supreme Court, because he has got a right to be represented by a lawyer and apply for bail and where the settled rule is that a man shall normally be released on bail, and refusal of bail shall be an exception, how it is possible to equate bail provisions with the law of preventive detention. I have not been able to understand

'Preventive detention' has been defined for us by judge after judge. The Supreme Court has defined it. The preventive detention has acquired a fixed connotation today. Preventive detention means detention when there is no intention to charge a person with a crime, when you have no evidence to charge him with a crime. It is that preventive detention which is obnoxious to a rule of law system. That is what must go.

I have been hearing some argument that even Englishmen accepted preventive detention. They did but only in times of war. Even so they accepted it not with a feeling of glee, not with a feeling of joy, but with a feeling of regret. He had to besmirch his hands in that dirty business of preventive detention. It is well to remember that a brave Parliament made Preventive Detention bearable. Did it not happen in England that during each of the Wars they changed their Prime Ministers, in the middle of the War? In the First War, they changed Asquith by David Lloyd George and in the Second War, they changed Chamberlain by Churchill. That was the freedom which the British Parliament exercised even in times of War. Even against Churchill a Non-Confidence Motion was moved in the British Par-

liament on the 1st July 1942 and there was no kind of criticism, no kind of vilification, which was not uttered against that great Prime Minister of England during the time of war. Finally when he got up to reply to the debate on the No-Confidence Motion against him, this is what he had to say:

"What a remarkable example it has been of the unbridled freedom of our parliamentary institutions in time of War! Everything that could be thought of or raked up has been used to weaken confidence in the Government, has been used to prove that Ministers are incompetent and to weaken their confidence in themselves, to make the Army distrust the backing it is getting from the Civil Power; to make workmen lose confidence in the weapons they are striving so hard to make; to represent the Government as a set of non-entities over whom the Prime Minister towers and then to undermine him in his own heart and, if possible, before the eyes of the Nation. All this poured out by cable and radio to all parts of the world, to the distress of all our friends and to the delight of all our foes."

Having said this, he proceeded to utter the historic sentence, "I am in favour of all this freedom".

I want to ask all those who talk of parliamentary ratification, who talk of Will of Parliament, to please reflect calmly—I wish to commit no contempt; I wish to tread on nobody's corus—on what was the behaviour and what was the conduct of that Parliament over which Mrs. Indira Gandhi towered during those fateful days. Did you not reduce Parliament to a pathetic rump in those days. How else can you account for Parliament succumbing to so much of tyranny? Our future parliament may well succumb again and that is precisely my objection and that is precisely why I am reasoning with you. Please

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outlaw this abnoxious Preventive Detention'. We can deal with smugglers and foreign exchange dealers. Smugglers and foreign exchange dealers flourished in this country not because there was no law of Preventive Detention; they flourished in this country because the Government and the law enforcing agencies were parties to their crimes and they failed to enforce the ordinary laws of the country. If the ordinary laws of the country are not enforced with vigour, with honesty, criminals will flourish and criminals were flourishing in spite of your COFEPOSA and other things, only the kind of corruption was entirely different and the kind of people who were now benefiting were different. Previously it was those who administered the ordinary laws: later it were some others who enforced the extraordinary laws of the country. This is what will happen. (Interruptions).

Coming now to the amendment of the right to property, the Law Minister has said that he is taking away the right to property from Chapter III, i.e., of Fundamental Rights, and he is incorporating it now in some inconspicuous part of the Constitution, in Art. 300 or something. Let us analyse this. Mr. Stephen is right that our manifesto requires us to repeal Art. 31(B) and Art. 31(C) and the Ninth Schedule. Let me, reiterate this that on p. 11 of our Manifesto, this is what we told the people, and the people voted us on this Manifesto. It is not open to the Government, it is not open to an individual Minister, and it is not open to the whole party if you please, to go back on the Manifesto:

"The Government has time and again resorted to the plea that fundamental rights and judicial processes have had to be curtailed in order to protect and further progressive social and economic measures and to prevent vested inter-

ests from thwarting them by resort to the courts. This is totally fallacious. Indeed, an official task force set up by the Planning Commission reported in 1974 that land reform measures had not been implemented because of a clear lack of political will.

In order to remove this specious alibi once and for all, the Janata Party will move to delete property from the fundamental rights chapter of the Constitution, leaving it as an ordinary statutory right like any other which may be enforced in a court of law. As a corollary to this, it will also delete the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution, which was originally intended to protect vulnerable land legislation but which has increasingly come to be employed to entrench such repressive and unjust laws as MISA, the Preventive Publication of Objectionable Matters Act and the recent amendment to the Representation of the People Act."

So, the distinguished Leader of the Opposition is right to this extent that our Party's commitment is to remove Art 31(b) and (c) in so far as they over-step their original purpose; and the original purpose of the Ninth Schedule. The original purpose of the Ninth Schedule was that all laws under which the property of the rich was sought to be taken away—the rich might insist upon market value being paid to them—must be saved from attack on the ground that the right to property was being interfered with. But when those laws were passed, please understand that there were jurists of far-sightedness, of political wisdom, who foresaw the danger. They saw the thin end of the wedge and they argued and they reasoned but in the philosophy of the mob: they were all submerged. They argued and told the nation: 'Today you are tinkering with one Fundamental Right: a time will come when

you will have to tinker with other Fundamental Rights of greater importance. Once the mind gets acclimatized to something which is obnoxious and evil, then you will bear up with evils of greater and greater intensity and in greater and greater quantity. They warned us, but we did not heed them, and the time came when their prophecies proved right. While you were enacting land legislation and were trying to protect it, you did not say 'We will save it from attack on the ground that it conflicts with the Fundamental Right to property'. But you even said that, even if it conflicts with any other right in Part III, the legislation would still be valid. I want to ask the distinguished Leader of the Opposition to give me one example where a right under article 19(1) (a), the right to freedom of speech and expression, had to be curtailed for the purpose of supporting any economic legislation. I do not know whether the consequence of this has ever been realised. The consequence of that is that, if a dictator says that this law is for economic benefit of the country, then at the end you can add a provision that, whoever criticises that law shall be subject to punishment even imprisonment and perhaps be subject even to preventive detention. The citizen could be stifled because you have taken away all the rights, not merely the right to property. Attack one right and you will be able to attack every other. The Ninth Schedule must go. It must go in respect of future legislations and all legislation other than legislation connected with land reform. It must also go in so far as it protects any existing legislation against attack on the ground of article 14 and all other Fundamental Rights except the right to property. If you are taking away article 31, it is not necessary to have the Ninth Schedule at all. It is necessary to have the Ninth Schedule perhaps to safeguard yourself against the possible argument in the court that even those laws which had originally

been protected by putting them in the Ninth Schedule are open to attack. You might say 'beneficent existing legislations' by all means. But if you are true to your manifesto and if Mr. Stephen is not right in saying that you have surrendered your manifesto to their consensus, then I think, it is upto us, it behoves us, and it is our moral and political duty to see that article 31B and 31C, together with the obnoxious Ninth Schedule, are removed—unless, of course, you suitably modify them. Let me say this. It may sound unfashionable in a society which is supposed to be highly proletarian, but no one should shirk saying that which is unfashionable if it happens to be true. To my mind, some right of property, some property legitimately acquired and stored in reasonable limits is the very spinal column of character and is the spinal column of democracy. Some countries, some regimes, some politics, have been able to enforce a complete system of slavery by merely taking away the right of property. If the State becomes the sole supplier of your food, how do you expect the man who has to look for his food towards the Government to criticise the government and its agencies? Did this not happen during the Emergency that the government servants who were otherwise honest were not willing to lose their job, were not willing to risk their employment, and they did what the dictator wanted them to do? Therefore, to take away article 19(1) (f) completely from that Chapter, to my mind, is to do a great disservice to the cause of democracy, the cause of freedom and the cause of rule of law. Some property shall remain. But all private property shall be subject to the paramount social good. If the society needs the property of some one, the society shall have the right to take it, but the property shall be taken from a private individual only for public good. I am amazed at the Law Minister's proposals. We have not even retained today

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the one provision in article 31(2) that property shall be acquired only for a public purpose. If you retain the law as it is, what will happen? I am not talking of Mr. Shanti Bhushan; I am only giving an extreme example. If Mr. Shanti Bhushan does not like my speech today, tomorrow he may deprive me of my property. Because he wants to deprive me of my property, this should not be allowed. The property shall be acquired only for a public purpose and not for any other purpose at all. That provision will have to be retained.

So far as articles 19 and 14 are concerned, they must have their full play. What happens if, for example, a future dictator is a communal-minded dictator?

He says, 'I shall deprive the Muslims of their property but I shall not deprive the Hindus of their property.' Or 'I shall take away the Christian Church but I shall respect the Muslim mosques and Hindu temples'. Why should Art 14 be allowed to be obliterated by an economic law - I have never understood. Can't you trust the courts? The trouble is that our Ministers and our government, though they talk of judicial review, though they talk of restoring judicial independence, yet they do not have adequate confidence in our Judges. The very Fundamental Rights Chapter says that every fundamental right shall be subject to reasonable restrictions, but the reasonable restrictions shall be those which are judged by our judiciary to be reasonable and not by the politicians of the day who may be wanting to cater to the whims of the mob with an eye not on the eradication of poverty but with an eye on the next election and the ballot box ...

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: They are thinking of demolishing their Party to-day.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Let me say one word about the subject of 14

Parliamentary privileges. So far as parliamentary privileges are concerned, we have had a debate the other day. We had a debate organized, I think, by the Lok Sabha Secretariat. Now, in that debate, the question of privileges came up. There, I heard a very strange argument coming from our Law Minister on that occasion. He has told us that if we sit down and codify the law of privileges, the privileges will be subject to fundamental rights and they will be subject to judicial scrutiny. That is precisely the reason why the Parliament and the legislatures in this country must put their heads together, sit down and codify the law. Sir, when the founding fathers framed our constitution, they said that the privileges of parliament shall be such as are declared by law of the legislature concerned and the hope, the expectation, the wish and the prayer of the founding fathers was that our legislators will one day sit, consider themselves in the role of servants of the people and not as masters of the people and they will sit down and formulate in precise words their exact rights and privileges and when these rights and privileges are defined, they shall be subject to the fundamental rights of our masters. But the previous Parliament and the previous government had arrived at that wonderful conclusion that the people of this country did not deserve any fundamental rights, the people of this country did not know what fundamental rights are, they did not know what the fundamental freedoms are and, therefore, 'we can trample upon them.' Mr. Stephen should know the sinister motivation of his Party in bringing the Forty-second Amendment. It is not that they wanted to remove the expression 'House of Commons' which they thought was an anomaly. They thought of it only after 30 years and they never thought of it before. The House of Commons - that expression which appears in that article, they removed and said something curious that the privileges shall be such as

the Parliament shall evolve from time to time, little realising that in 1965 the legislature in UP had arrogated to itself the right to issue warrants for the arrest of two Judges of the Allahabad High Court because a journalist through a lawyer went to them and filed a petition for Habeas Corpus. But those Judges were ultimately saved by the Supreme Court because the Supreme Court said, 'We are in a position to examine what exactly are the privileges which the House of Commons in England enjoys on the date of the Constitution.' They said that the British House of Commons has never sent its Judges to jail, and the UP Vidhan Sabha has no power to send the Judges to jail. I have no doubt that Mrs. Gandhi brought in this amendment because she wanted to restore to the Parliament, dominated by her and which had been reduced to a rump in which the majority of the members themselves were subjugated by the fear of Preventive Detention, the power to Summon our independent Judges to the Bar of the House and force them to subvert the Rule of Law under the pretence of furthering the Directive Principles.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please wind up

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Therefore, Sir, it is high time that our Law Ministry sat calmly coolly and dispassionately and defined and delimited our privileges because we are the servants of the people, we are not the masters. They have a right to criticise us and they have a right to tell us that we are arrogating too much to ourselves. Let us subordinate ourselves to our masters and formulate those rights so that the people may sit in judgement over them and the judiciary can say that the restrictions put upon the rights of our masters are reasonable restrictions needed for the purpose of effectively discharging the functions which we are to discharge.

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For lack of time, I could not cover many more points which I would very much like to do.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: He should be made the Minister for Preventive Detention.

DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD (Calicut): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Leader of the Opposition very ably pointed out and enumerated a large number of the provisions of the Forty-Second Amendment which are being retained thereby refuting the propaganda that the whole of the Forty-Second Amendment was a bad piece of legislation and those who were responsible for that amendment should be ashamed of it.

I agree with Mr. Stephen to that extent. He enumerated a large number of provisions which are retained. I will add only one which he had inadvertently left out namely, the introduction of the Fundamental Duties.

SHRI C M STEPHEN: I have mentioned

DR. V A SEYID MUHAMMAD: I am sorry. There are certain things which Mr Stephen did not say. I think it is necessary that I should. I will be failing in my duty if I do not refer to them. Before that, Mr Jethmalani spoke using very strong words. But, strong words have never broken the bones; perhaps, loud noise has sometimes broken the ear-drums.

Sir, as I said I will refer to certain aspects to which Mr. Stephen did not refer. While we are happy that about 25 provisions of the Forty-Second Amendment are being retained - we are proud of that - there are certain aspects of the Forty-Second Amendment of which we can say that we are not proud of.

While speaking at the introduction of the Forty-Third Amendment. I

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made certain remarks at the risk of repetition may I say some of the words which I spoke on that occasion? For the Congress Party and the Congress Government, the democratic principles and democratic values have been the normal fundamental principles and policies. What happened during the emergency are the aberrations of those normal trends one after the other. After the 1977 General Elections our party sincerely and honestly with all sense of responsibility and without the partisan spirit underwent a process of an agonising re-appraisal of the situation. And we came to certain conclusions in our own party without any initiative from Government. We went through clause by clause the entire Forty-Second Amendment we prepared a note in our Executive in the Parliamentary Party in the Working Committee we discussed it. Those suggestions were circulated and subjected to a general debate in this country. And we came to certain conclusions.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI You said that that is not necessary for them

SHRI SAUGATA ROY Please you listen to him

DR V A SEYID MUHAMMAD I am talking what happened after the General Elections and not about the Forty Second Amendment. In that situation we came to the conclusion—and that was a conclusion taken neither in a partisan manner nor based on a personal prestige.

In that way according to our analysis there were four types of amendments in the Forty-second Amendment—the first type belongs to the category of the amendments which should never have been made in the Forty-second Amendment—this I will put in category No 1. Introduction of Art 31 (D) that is relating to anti-national activities in the second cate-

gory, the introduction of item 2(a) in the Seventh Schedule, List I—deployment of Armed forces in the States. Third one is the extension of the period of the Assemblies and Parliament from five years to six years. These, I believe, are the provisions which should never have been introduced by the Forty Second Amendment. I need not elaborate about 31 (D). It was one of the most draconian provisions which has ever been conceived in any democratic set-up. As soon as they assumed power our party came out openly and clearly what this draconian provision should be repealed and deleted from the Constitution.

The second category We thought and we believed that there are certain provisions which were necessary and essential to be included. Some of them for illustration: Introduction of the expression socialism and secularism in the Preamble; Introduction of fundamental duties. The amendments which we have made in the Directive Principles. The amendments made in Article 368 by introducing Clauses (4) and (5); Retention of education and forests in the Concurrent List; Introduction of Part 14 (A) relating to the Tribunals and finally amendments made to Article 74 making it obligatory on the President to act according to the advice of the Council of Ministers. These are some of the amendments which we made and which we think necessary and essential.

The third category is There are certain amendments and provisions in the Forty-second amendment which we thought were desirable and necessary but they were not so fundamental in nature that we should make an issue of them. To this category belongs the amendment we made to Article 31 (c) stating that Articles 14, 19 and 31 will be subject to all the provisions in the Directive Principles in Chapter IV. Now that Article 31 is deleted—right to property is deleted—we feel that it

is not necessary because the examination of the cases of the Supreme Court and High Court show that 95 per cent of the legislation has been struck down by reason of the violation of Article 31 and not of Articles 14 and 19. So, once Article 31 is removed it is not necessary to insist on principle that Articles 14 and 19 should be subjected to the entire Directive Principles because their importance is very much reduced. We are inclined to accept the proposal to go back to 31(C) which was challenged before the Supreme Court and which was upheld by the Supreme Court excepting the Declaration part.

I give another example of things which may be necessary and desirable but not of such a nature that one has to make an issue out of it. In Article 102 an amendment was made by the Forty-second amendment. Formerly, in order to declare a person to be disqualified by reason of holding an office of profit the position was that whatever is not declared to be an office of profit—whatever is not allowed—a member cannot hold. What we provided in the amendment was that whatever is not declared to be an office of profit a person can hold so that he will not be disqualified. The advantage we thought was that a person should know what exactly is the position before he accepts any office. There are innumerable instances where the courts had to go into the matter and elaborate arguments were advanced and ultimately the court came to what are called marginal cases where the common man will find it difficult to say whether he is holding an office of profit or not, holding any office because taking a great risk. He may be declared to have ceased to be a Member and therefore he must not continue as a Member. In that situation, Sir, we thought at that time, that it is better to say this, because, the principle is that a man must know where he stands; he must know whether it will come within the mischief of the law. That is our whole idea and that is why we introduced the amendment. If the House thinks that it is not necessary, if the majority

thinks that it is not a necessary amendment, well, we certainly do not wish to make an issue out of it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: That was not brought into existence at all! What is the effect?

DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD: With great respect to my hon. friend here, I will just ignore this sort of running commentary.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Why should you ignore? It is a fact. There was no legislation bringing that clause into effect.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: But the Act is there.

DR V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD: Then, Sir, the Fourth category is that which deals with the powers of the Court.

There were various reasons, Sir, which prompted us to introduce those amendments. One is regarding Article 226. The main contention was with regard to the expression 'Any other purpose'. Sir, our long experience of nearly thirty years showed us that that expression in Article 226 has been expanded. To put it figuratively, suppose originally the courts were given a jurisdiction of one acre only, by giving certain interpretation and expanding the term 'any other purpose', what the courts did was, they trespassed into an area of, say 100 acres, let us say figuratively speaking. Now, what we proposed to do by this amendment was to bring back the courts to their original jurisdiction of one acre and to take away from them the vast area into which they had trespassed. But, as I said, if it is felt that one should retain this expression, I am personally of the view that the expression 'substantial injustice' will take good care of the situation. And a court can if they want to come to the same results by resorting to the expression 'substantial injustice'. Here again, as I said, this is not a matter

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one would like to make an issue out of.

Then, Sir, the other reason which compelled us to make an amendment to Article 226 was the facile way in which the Courts used to give stay orders. The moment a writ petition is filed, stay was almost automatically granted. The result was that very many essential legislations and essential measures of land acquisitions, essential matters relating to social welfare and public welfare etc. were held up by this facile granting of stay. Ultimately, after 3 years or 4 years, when the case was heard, it was found that there was nothing in the writ petition, so that, for a number of years this mechanism of facile stay of proceedings practically held up essential legislations for the welfare of the society and the country. That is why we introduced certain restriction regarding the grant of stay. With slight alterations, I am glad, that the present Forty Fifth Amendment retains that provision relating to the grant of stay. I need not elaborate again this category. Again regarding the Supreme Court we supported fully the Forty Third Amendment. The amendment which we bring in should not create any practical difficulties. Cases have been held up for days and days because of the insistence that certain number of judges should sit for deciding any Constitutional issues and also the insistence that certain percentage must be there, in order to overrule the Constitutional validity of legislations. We did it with all good intentions but in the course of a few months, it was found that the entire judicial process was held up. Cases were not progressing for days and days together. I had the experience of lawyers waiting there because the Constitution Bench of 7 judges was sitting and all the other matters could not be proceeded with. So from practical experience, we found that it was necessary that those amendments should be changed. That is why we ourselves supported when the proposal which came in the 43rd Amendment for the deletion of those clauses

and those amendments we fully supported. I do not know the views of the individuals. But by and large the view was not to make inroads into the powers of the court or curtail the powers of the court. As I said from the practical experience for nearly 30 years we found certain anomalies, a certain difficulties, certain procedural bottlenecks were developing which were holding up the progress of the nation and that was the only consideration which promoted—whatever may be the allegations against us, making inroads into the independence of the judiciary and curtailing the powers of the judiciary. It happened and I do not deny that but by and large the Congress acted the *bona fide* that it is because of these reasons that we had accepted 43rd Amendment and when we accepted those amendments, as I said, we honestly and earnestly and without any reservations, admitted that 'Yes' it must be changed and we had no reservation, on that score I do not propose to elaborate on that because I cited the example of the provisions as to why we introduced them and why we were supporting 43rd Amendment.

One aspect I would like to stress before I sit down, is that I must in all honesty and frankness point out certain provisions in the present amendments about which we have serious reservations. I am not saying this in the sense that we are voting down or not voting down at this stage, but at the appropriate stage we will take a view on this but at present I am only stressing the fact that we have certain serious reservations about the following provisions.

One is the introduction of definition of 'Secularism and Socialism'. By amending the definition clause in Article 36(b) it is proposed to define the expressions 'Secular' and 'Socialist' in the Preamble. The expression 'Secular' is defined as follows: "Secular means a republic in which there is equal respect for all religions". While I agree, that as far as it goes, it is well and good. But there are certain aspects which this definition will not

cover. I will presently deal with it. But before that, the very idea of defining the expression in the Preamble is abhorrent to us. We have gone through a number of Constitutions of the various countries of the world. I have yet to come across a Constitution where the expression in the Preamble have been defined or attempted to be defined. As has been well laid down in many cases and by many authorities, the Preamble contains the national aspirations, the urges and dreams of the people, the ethos of the people—if you try to define them and put them into strait-jacket what will happen? The aspirations and ethos are an evolving process according to the development of the society, according to the compulsions of the society, according to the necessity of the society, these expressions will have expanded or contracted more often expanded than contracted their connotations. So, anybody who attempts to strait-jacket and put them absolutely in water-tight compartments without giving a chance to expand according to the social compulsions, will be doing a permanent injustice and harm to the very concept, ethos and emotions and aspirations of the people which are embodied in the Preamble. That fundamental objection is there.

Then, coming to the specific definition, 'secular' means a republic in which there is equal respect for all religions. The expression 'secularism' as understood in our country is quite different from the expression 'secularism' as understood in western countries. A non-secular State in some of the States sometimes is interpreted as anti-religion. It is not in that sense that we use the expression 'secularism' here. The essence of secularism, in short, which has been interpreted and is well understood is not mere equality or equal respect. As we know, provision treating persons equally, when they are not really equal, will itself be a discrimination. In short, treating unequal as equals, may perpetrate a greater discrimination than otherwise. Thus, the concept of mere equality may not be correct. That is what is

precisely contained in Articles 26, 29, 30 etc.

While no minority in this country can claim a special or favoured position, what is contained in the concept of secularism is the thousands of years old tradition of this country, the tradition of tolerance, and the concept that even the slightest sore in your body-politic may, unless cured in time, become a septic focus and vitiate the entire system; therefore, merely leaving it to mend for itself is not ultimately in the interest of the entire nation. Therefore, it is a duty also on the part of the State to see that such inequalities, such inabilities and such sore points do not exist in the body-politic. It is not merely treating equal, it is much more than that, it is creating situations, social situations, whereby their institutions can give them chance for development in their religious cultural and other fields, so that their identity can be maintained not separate from the entire nation, but as to make a contribution to the entire sum total of the nation's wealth of culture and progress. They are treated as the streams which swell up a mighty river, not the streams getting dried up by leaving in go their own way. These are some of the basic fundamental aspects of the secularism as we have conceived.

As I said, this is not a modern concept, but it has been going through ages, thousands and thousands years of tradition of tolerance, humanitarian and cultural values and aspect and the encouragement of minorities. I do not mean minority of a particular religion or caste, I mean the cultural and other contribution that a minority has to make to the sum total contribution of this nation. To contain that huge concept, which is as wide as the ocean, as old as the history of this country, to put that in a small phrase of equal treatment or respect! I do not think, that we would be doing justice to our traditions and our own history by confining ourselves to a narrow definition like this which you have attempted to put here.

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So also about 'Socialist'. The definition of 'Socialist' as given in this Bill is 'Socialist' means a republic in which there is freedom from all forms of exploitation, social, political and economic. Of course, it has been said that there are as many concepts of socialism as there are socialists. For, socialism is like a cap which has lost its shape because it has been put on various heads. These are good as jokes but there are basic concepts of socialism. This narrow definition is not one among them. The basic concept of any socialist, however he may differ on details, is that it must have correlation to social control and ownership of the means of production and distribution. Unless a definition of socialism has some correlation to this just to say 'free from exploitation' is something astonishing. Let alone a scientific socialist, even a liberal will not accept it. In the very attempt to define this concept of socialism which has to grow according to the genius and compulsions of this country and society you are trying to put it into a narrow strait-jacket. We cannot accept it. It is if I may use that word with great respect simply absurd—not less than that.

The next thing is that we have reservations about your proposal in regard to Education and Forests, i.e. their removal from the Concurrent List and re-transfer to List No. 2, viz. the State List. There are various items which we do not make an issue of but about this we have reservations. I anticipate that we will make an issue of it at the time of voting. We have reservations. After the experience of 30 years i.e. after a considerable period of negotiations and persuasions, the States have agreed. It is not because we want to destroy the federal structure or anything like that, but the practical compulsions of 80 years have showed that at least Education should be in the Concurrent List. Into the reasons for it I will not go. But one reason which led to the amendment was that we were successful in per-

suading the States to accept Education and Forests in the Concurrent List. We cannot straightway respect it, complacent in the euphoria of whatever happened, or in a reaction against whatever happened. We have sound reasons to entertain reservations about your proposed amendment. We would like to retain them as they are in the 42nd Amendment, i.e. in regard to Education and Forests.

Now I come to the very controversial and important amendment, viz. amendment to Article 368, your introduction of the concept of referendum. At this stage, I want to repeat that we have strong reservations. Ultimately what decision we will take, I would not anticipate. We will see it at the appropriate stage. It is not as if we are entirely for it, or entirely against it. Seriously we have thought it over, we are thinking it over, for and against, with equal sincerity and equal earnestness, keeping an open mind. It is not as if because of a certain ideology we are for or against it. To tell you the truth we are still pondering over the question. There are a number of points in favour of referendum. One point which the Law Minister himself has said, is, "Are you not prepared to put your trust on the electorate, who have elected you?" Are you not placing faith in the people who have elected you to this position? If the people of this country by a majority of 51 per cent of the total electorates want to make a change why do you not leave it to them? There is another point which is said as a corollary, as a logical support for that argument and that is if Bharati Case stands, the position is that you cannot change the basic structure of the Constitution. If that is so and the political necessity and the social compulsions require that you have to change the basic structure, what is the mechanism available? You may recall what Justice Subbarao said in a different context. If there is no mechanism, the only

alternative will be a change of the Constitution by a violent revolution which may ultimately even destroy the very Constitution. So, it is said, here is a mechanism provided by this referendum process by which the basic structure can be put to the people for their mandate whether they should change it or not. That is a sound argument. There is another sound argument, equally sound. Now the court is the supreme authority. Your objection was that the Parliament being supreme, the Constitution amendments should not be subject to the judicial review and make the court supreme. But by this process, we are taking away that supremacy of the court and putting it in the sovereignty of the people. What objection have you got?

These are some of the very sound arguments put in favour of referendum. I will be failing in my duty if I do not point out some of the equally valid or strong arguments put against the referendum. First of all, it is said by this process, the supremacy of the court is not at all taken away. The court may say, "As long as Bharati Case is the law". This amendment itself is invalid to the extent that you are conferring the basic structure in the enumerated categories when there are more categories than what you have enumerated. We are entitled to say: What should be there in the category. "They accepted these categories as the basic structure, and the court may say: We want to add another category which will form the basic structure which you have not enumerated." Therefore you are not hereby taking away the supremacy of the court or the power of the court to sit in judicial review including the process of referendum.

Another point which may be said against it is this. Now, generally, this referendum is resorted to in countries with a limited population. In a country which has got popula-

tion of 60 crores of people, it is practically impossible; it is expensive and it will not be desirable from another point of view, namely, that the issues which are generally put for referendum are simple issues; which are capable of an answer: yes or no from the people. The things which you have enumerated here, the secularism and various things, whether it is destruction of democracy, whether it is destruction of the judicial independence; these are things on which even the Supreme Court, when such issues were referred to it, had debated for months and months; even the leading legal pundits were arguing for hours and hours, months and months and so on. The Court itself found difficulty in coming to a unanimous decision, the judges differed on the conclusion. If that is the situation, when you are putting these complicated issues before the electorate in the din and dust of the election propaganda and in the turmoil of the situation, where public emotions are worked up by partisan propaganda how do you expect an objective appraisal of the situation and correct judgement of the issues? This is the argument put against it. As I said these are issues which are agitating our minds to which we are giving serious consideration. In that process the only thing I can assure the House is that we shall do so with earnestness, sincerity and honesty of purpose.

17 hrs.

I shall briefly deal with one or two more points, because of the limited time. One is the deletion of Chapter 14A, about tribunals. We introduced that chapter for very good and valid reasons. It was not only opinion of Law Ministers. The entire House is aware that Justice Shah himself recommended giving a large number of sound and cogent reasons for setting up tribunals in the matter of incometax. Similar views have been expressed about labour tribunals and it has been suggested that by reason of the juxtaposition of the High Courts in between the Supreme Court and the tribunals

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lengthy litigations go on for years expensive litigations, making paupers of the litigants. For those reasons, authorities like the Chief Justice, Justice Shah and others have recommended the establishment of the tribunals. It is not as if by a whim or fancy we wanted tribunals and took away the jurisdiction of the High Court. Far from it. The Law Minister will see from the back records that we had sufficient, sound, cogent and compelling reasons. To attempt to say that we wanted to cut away the power of the High Court is to give a bad name to the dog and hang it. That is a good expedience. But that will not be true, you are aware of it. It is for those reasons that we introduced it. Even now it is an enabling provision. By that provision tribunals can be established with right to appeal to the Supreme Court under article 136. I would have liked to talk about the emergency provisions. In one sentence, we stand completely for the deletion of the provisions of internal emergency. The mechanism which you have adopted now, is instead of "internal disturbance", "armed rebellion". That does not provide cure at all for the situation, that does not give a remedy to the situation. Whether it is internal rebellion, armed rebellion or internal disturbance, it must be such that it will threaten the security of the country the whole or part of the country. So, the emphasis is not whether it is internal disturbance or armed rebellion, it is whether it threatens the security of a part or of the whole of the country. The names you have any, armed insurrection or armed revolt or armed rebellion. My own opinion is that armed rebellion is nothing but a glorified 144 situation, armed unlawful assembly. You are glorifying it and giving it a better name, "armed rebellion". So, if at all you want to have it, you delete the internal emergency altogether. Short of that is a sort of verbal jugglery which would not help at all.

With these words I conclude, and I must thank the House and Mr. Deputy Speaker for giving me this much time.

बी निर्वाचन चाल बैठन (सिवनी) : मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि जो विषय चल रहा है इस पर बहुत ऊंचे स्तर के वाषण हो रहे हैं, बहुत ऊंचे स्तर पर चल रहा है। यह ठीक है कि विधि मंत्री जी की आपनी कुछ मार्यादायें भी जिन के कारण वह 42वें संशोधन को पूर्णतया रद्द नहीं कर सकते थे। उस में सब से बुरी बात यह है कि वह इस कानून और इतनी तेजी से पास किया गया था कि उस में जो प्रावधान थे उन पर बहस हो सके, विवाद हो सके, उस सब को नकार दिया गया था। आज श्री स्टिफन ने कुछ उसकी चर्चा करनी चाही है और कुछ यह बताने की कोशिश की है कि 42वा संशोधन जब हम लाए थे तब बहुत अच्छी स्थिति में लाए थे, बहुत अच्छे परिणामों की आशा करते थे। स्टिफन साहब जा रहे हैं, मैं चाहता हूँ कि मेरी एक बात वह सुनते जाए। आप का विवाद चला था जब तो मुझे को एक बात यद आ गई। हमारे यहां एक लड़का अप्रेजी पढ़ रहा था। अप्रेजी में वह रट रहा था कम्पीरेटिव डिप्ली और सुपरलेटिव डिप्ली बैड की ओर रटते रहते वह कहने लगा बैड, बैटर, बैस्ट यानी बैड की सुपरलेटिव डिप्ली बैट उसने बताई। उसके इसके लिए क्षमा किया जा सकता है। आपको भी हम इस बात के लिए क्षमा करने के लिए तैयार है कि 42वा संशोधन आप लाएं। लेकिन आज जब आप यहां बैठते हैं तो उसको आपने यहां पर बैस्ट परिभायित करने की कोशिश की तो यह शादी असम्भव बात है। बैसे आपने जितनी बातें मानी हैं उसके लिए मैं आपको अन्यवाद भी देना चाहता हूँ।

42वें संशोधन में जो बहुत सी बातें लाई गई थीं उन्हें हमने नकारने की यहां पर कोशिश की है एक सीमित मात्रा में। जब हम सारों

ने कहने की कोशिश की तब श्री स्टिकन का आवण यह हुआ, विरोधी पक्ष के नेता का आवण यह यह कि हमने 42वें सशोधन में बहुत सी अच्छी बीजें दी थीं, यदि आप उनको छोड़ रहे हैं तो हम उसको मानने के लिए तैयार हैं। एक बात उन्होंने भीर कही। अच्छीबात यी भीर वह यह थी कि सिन का, पाप का यह लड़का है, यह आ गया है, ऐसा वह बताना चाहने थे। हमारे विधि मंत्री महोदय की परेशानी समझ में आती है। वह आप का लड़का है या जैसे भी वह आया है उन्हें किसी न किसी प्रकार से उसे सुरक्षित रखना पड़ रहा है कुछ अपनी मर्यादाओं के साथ। लेकिन इन सब के बावजूद भी जब भयकर कलिमा की रात होती है, उस में त्रूपकान आता है उसके बाद जो जागरण होता है या इद्र धनुष हमें दिखाई देता है मूर्य के प्रकाश में भीर उस समय जो सात प्रकार के रग हमें उस इन्द्र धनुष में दिखाई पड़ते हैं उसी प्रकार के सात प्रकार के परिवर्तन विधि मंत्री जी ने इस सशोधन में दिए हैं। इसके लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। पहले तो जो मौलिक अधिकार था सम्पूर्ण का उसको हमने इस सशोधन के द्वारा हटाने का प्रावधान किया है। हमने अपने चुनाव घोषणा पत्र में कहा था कि सम्पत्ति का अधिकार मौलिक अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिये। उसको हमने कानून के द्वारा सुरक्षित रखने की चेष्टा भी की है लेकिन मौलिक अधिकार के नाते नहीं। हमने कहा कि किसी की सम्पत्ति जबरन नहीं छीनी जाएगी उस बक्त तक जब तक कि कानून के अधिकार से वह बीज न की जाए। इसलिए धारा 300(ए) नई जोड़ी जा रही है और धारा 19ए निकाल ली गई है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विषय में यदि आप धारा 38 को देखें कि जो इस धारा में संशोधन किया गया गया इसमें एक बात बहुत अच्छी

कही गई है जो शायद सबसे पहली बार आयी है। इसमें कहा गया है

"The State shall, in particular, strive to minimise the inequalities in income, and endeavour to eliminate inequalities in status, facilities and opportunities, not only amongst individuals but also amongst groups of people residing in different areas or engaged in different vocations"

इम शोषण की ओर, जो कि शोषण हमारी जड़ को खोलता कर रहा था, बहुत हल्ला करने के बाद भी भीर यह कहने के बाद भी कि हम गरीबी हटाना चाहते हैं, उसको हटाया नहीं। हम इस शोषण को हटाना चाहते हैं। हम यह चाहते हैं कि किसी प्रकार का विषेद उम मामले में न रहे। यदि एक को अवसर मिलता है तो दूसरों को भी मिलना चाहिये। न केवल व्यक्ति को बल्कि दूसरे को भी जो हमने इसमें जोड़ा है। आज एक भयकरना की स्थिति है कि इन कुछ सालों में जब हम आजाद हुए कुछ थोड़े से लोग सम्पत्ति की सत्ता पर आराना कर्जा जमाये थे, उन्होंने अपनी सम्पत्ति का बहुत विस्तार कर लिया है, उनको अब अब बहुत प्राप्त होते गये। भीर दूसरी ओर जिस गरीबी की भोगी भी दीया जल रहा है कल उसको दीये के लिये तेल मिलेगा कि नहीं इसका उसको भरोसा नहीं रहा। इस तरह यदि सम्पत्ति का अधिकार सुरक्षित कर दिया जाय तो बैंगानी से कमाई द्वारा सम्पत्ति भी उसका मौलिक अधिकार हो जाता है। इसलिये जनता पार्टी ने निश्चय किया कि मौलिक सम्पत्ति के अधिकार को हटा दिया जाय और प्रावधान कर दिया है कि सिर्फ विधि के अनुसार किसी की सम्पत्ति ली जायगी, अन्यथा नहीं। इस प्रकार का विचार रख कर एक बहुत बड़ा परिवर्तन किया है जिसके लिये हमारे विधि मंत्री जी बधाई के पात्र है।

दूसरी बात न्यायपालिका की प्रतिष्ठा की है। अभी डा० सैयद महमूद कह रहे

[श्री निम्रल चन्द्र जैन]

ये सर्वोच्च कौन है ? पार्लियामेट या जूडिशियरी ? मैं कहता हूँ कि यह अहम आपको क्यों खाये जाता है यदि हमको 7 लाख लोगों ने चुन कर यहां में दिया है तो सब सत्ता हमसे केन्द्रित हो गई, हम जो विचार करेंगे वही सही विचार होगा ? हमने देखा कि 1975 में इस सही विचार का मख्तील दुरी तरह से उड़ाया गया । हम तीन चीजों से बधे हुए हैं—हमारा विद्यान मडल, कार्यपालिका और न्यायपालिका । हमसे सर्वोच्च का सवाल ही नहीं उठता, हर एक का अपना-अपना काम है । सब यदि अपना काम ठीक से करते हैं तो मुठभेड़ की आशंका नहीं होती । मुठभेड़ वही होती है जहा एक दूसरे से कहता है कि हम तुमसे बड़े हैं । और इसलिए इस अधिभान को काटने के लिए हमने न्यायपालिका की प्रतिष्ठा की स्थापना की ।

71वा आर्टिकल देखें । प्रेसीडेंट, बाडम-प्रेसीडेंट, 123 देखें और चैप्टर 14(ए) जो जोड़ा गया है । उसमें कुछ लोगों को बहुत ऊचे स्तर पर उ । दिया गया था । न्यायपालिका उनके बारे में फैसला नहीं कर सकती थी । एक बड़ी विमर्श थी । कोई ससद् सदस्य बन कर यहा आता है, हम उसमें कहते हैं कि तुम हमारे प्रधान मंत्री हो । तो प्रधान मंत्री होने के साथ साथ उसका पद इतना ऊचा कर दिया गया था कि न्यायपालिका उसके मामले में हस्तक्षेप नहीं कर सकती चुनाव के मामले में । यह इसलिए रखा गया था कि इसमें व्यक्तिगत कारण था, व्यक्तिगत स्वार्थ था । यदि स्वार्थ को हमने हटाने की चेष्टा की है और नि-स्वार्थ भावना हमने लाने की चेष्टा की है तो क्या गलत है ?

श्री चतुर्मुख साठे : यह कहा की बात कह रहे हैं ?

श्री निम्रल चन्द्र जैन : समझने की चेष्टा की जिए ।

इन 5 आर्टिकल्स में जो संशोधन किए गए हैं, इससे न्यायपालिका की खोई हुई प्रतिष्ठा को हमने पुनः स्थापित करने की चेष्टा की है । वह आर्टिकल्स हैं, 71, 123, 329, 329-ए और एक आर्टिकल तो नहीं है लेकिन पूरे के पूरे चैप्टर 14-ए के बारे में हमने जो बातें यहा पर की हैं, उससे हमने न्यायपालिका की प्रतिष्ठा को ऊचा किया है ।

न्याय मुलभूत, यह भी बहुत आवश्यक था, इस बारे में कभी चिन्ता नहीं की गई । जा बड़ील थे, वह जानते हैं कि यदि हमे हाई कोर्ट के फैसले के विषद् कुछ करना है तो पहले हमको लोक की दरबारास्त देनी पड़ती है, उसका फैसला ग्रन्त होता है, उसके 60 दिन रहते हैं । उसके बाद सब कागजात सुनीम कोर्ट में लाने पड़ते हैं कि हमने दरबारास्त दी थी, जो खारिज हो गई । अधिकांश दरबारास्त खारिज होती है ।

134, 226, 227 और 139-ए इन बारे आर्टिकल्स के द्वारा हमने न्याय को मुलभूत करने की चेष्टा की है । 227 बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण था । जब तक हाई कोर्ट का निरीक्षण नीचे की अदालतों पर नहीं होता, तब तक नीचे की अदालतें कई मामलों में बहुत गलत-सलत निर्णय करती हैं, ऐसा प्रतीत होता है, लेकिन निरीक्षण का प्रावधान न होने से परेशानी हो जाती थी । तो न्यायालय की प्रतिष्ठा बड़ाई और न्याय को मुलभूत किया, यह एक बहुत बड़ी उपलब्धि इस बिल के द्वारा की गई ।

दूसरे बिन्दु, प्लाइन्ट के लिए मैं विधिमंत्री महोदय को लम्बवाद देता हूँ, राष्ट्रपिक की प्रतिष्ठा को भी हमने ऊचा उड़ाया है, बारा 74 में परिवर्तन करके, संशोधन

करके । भारा 74 का सशोधन हमने यह किया है ।

"Provided that the President may require the Council of Ministers to reconsider such advice either generally or otherwise, and the President shall act in accordance with the advice tendered after such reconsideration"

हमने एक बार भी कोका दिया है कि वह देखे कि क्या इसकी आवश्यकता है कि यह जो सलाह हमको भवालय ने दी है वह माने अनुभव यह कहता है कि यदि 25 जून 1975 की भयावह रात को श्री कर्ण द्वीन अली अहमद साहब को एक भौका और विचार करने का मिल जाता, जो कि पता नहीं किस परिस्थिति में नहीं मिल पाया थकास्पद परिस्थिति है तो जायद 26 जून को जो कैविनेट के मीटिंग होती उसके कारण इमर्जेंसी लागू न होती थगर पुनर्विचार की स्वतंत्रता उन्हें होती और उन्हे रवड स्टैप्प न बनाया गया होता । हमने उन्हें प्रतिष्ठा दी है कि वह विचार करने के लिए बाध्य कर सकते हैं । यह एक बहुत बड़ी उपलब्धि है इसकी ।

एक छोटी सी बात है लेकिन बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण है 361-ए के द्वारा हमने प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता की भावनाओं को स्वीकार किया है । इस पर जो एमर्जेंसी काल में प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया गया था, वह हटाया गया है ।

सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि लगड़ा वहा से चालू होता है जब कि सरकार यह समझती है कि हमारे असीमित अधिकार है । जब सरकार यह समझना चालू करती है तो जनता के अधिकार छिन जाते हैं और सरकार के अधिकार बढ़ जाते हैं । इस प्रकार से लानाशाही बढ़ती है, लेकिन इस प्रकार से जनता सरकार ने इस सशोधन के द्वारा

करीबन 7,8 जगहों पर अपने अधिकार का और सीमित कर लिया है । 150, 22, 74, 123, 257-ए, 329, 329-ए और 13-सी इसके प्रभाग हैं ।

एक बड़ी विचित्र सी स्थिति पैदा कर दी गई थी, जो जायद उनको तो जोधा द सकती है, जो चाहते हैं कि हमारे पास सरकार है और हमारे पास सेना, भी, इसलिए क्यों न हम सेना के द्वारा विभिन्न प्रदेशों का रोड कर वहां पर अपनी सत्ता कायम कर ले । किसी भी बहाने से सेना भेज कर प्रदेशों में अपनी सत्ता कायम करने के प्रयास की हनने निमूल करने की चेष्टा इस सशोधन के द्वारा की है ।

मैं आर्टिकल 123 की तरफ भी ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ जिसके अनुसार किसी भी मामले में प्रेजिडेंट के निर्णय को चैलेंज नहीं किया जा सकता है । इस प्रावधान को निरस्त किया गया है । बकालत करने वाले लोग जानते हैं कि यह सबजैक्टिव सैटिस्फैक्शन वाला मामला हर जगह प्राप्त जाता है । मझे जिस कलेक्टर ने बन्द किया उसका सबजैक्टिव सैटिस्फैक्शन था । पता नहीं कहा पर यह सैटिस्फैक्शन हो गया । कलेक्टर का नाम ले कर प्रचानक ये शब्द कह दिये गये कि "सो एड सो इस सैटिस्फैक्शन", एड आई एम इनसाइड । इस सबजैक्टिव सैटिस्फैक्शन के जुड़ियायल रीड्यू का प्रावधान न होने की बजह से जो परेशानी होती है उस परेशानी को खत्म करने की चेष्टा की गई ।

मैं प्राप्तास्थिति के बारे में कुछ ज़हर कहना चाहता हूँ । श्री स्टीफन ने कहा कि हम चाहते हैं कि प्रार्टिकल 352 के प्रावधान को हटा दिया जाये, इनटर्नल इमर्जेंसी लागू करने के प्रावधान को हटा दिया जाये । मूँसे ऐसा लग रहा था कि, जैसे कुछ लोग कहा करते हैं, सतर चूहे जा

[श्री नियम बदल जैन]

कर विलमी हम को बचायी । उन्होंने कहा कि इस का पता कसे लगायेंगे ? श्री सुठे बडे ध्यान से मेरी तरफ देख रहे हैं । वह स्मगलर्जे के बारे में बडे परेशान होते हैं—यदि इनटर्नेल इमजेन्सी हट गई, तो स्मगलर्जे का क्या होगा, यह उन की सब से बड़ी परेशानी रही है । मैं एक उदाहरण देता हूँ । जब मैं जेल में था, तो समाचार-पत्रों में पढ़ा कि किसी सरकारी कर्मचारी ने कही जा कर किसी के साथ बलात्कार किया । मुख्य मंत्री, श्री स्यामाचरण शुक्ल, ने कौरन आदेश जारी किया कि उस व्यक्ति को भीसा में बन्द कर दो । मैं ने उन्हें पत्र लिखा कि आप ने हमें भीसा में बन्द किया, इसका मुझे दुख नहीं है, परेशानी नहीं है, लेकिन कम से कम मुझे ऐसे लोगों के साथ ईक्वेट तो न कीजिए कि उन्हें भी भीसा में बन्द करने हैं और हमें भी भीसा में बन्द करते हैं । उस सरकार ने इमजेन्सी के नाम पर हम को भी बन्द किया और हाजी भस्तान को भी बन्द किया । उसने हम दोनों को एक ही तराजू से तोला, यह उन लोगों की नजर का फँक था । उनकी नजर के फँक को मुझारने के लिए मे सशोधन आवश्यक हो जाते हैं ।

फिर माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि इनटर्नेल इनसरेक्शन या इनटर्नेल डिस्ट्रॉइन्स के नाम पर आप जब चाहे फिर इमजेन्सी लगा देंगे । इसका अर्थ यह है कि वह हमारी नीयत पर शक कर रहे हैं । हमारा कहना यह है कि कम से कम उस नीयत पर शक किया होता, जिसके कारण ऐसे हजारों लोग बन्द थे, जो घपने वार से छ सौ मील दूर रखे गये थे, जिनके घरों में खाने के लिए दाना तक नहीं था, जिनमें से किसी की पत्नी की चिठ्ठी आती थी कि मेरे पास दो कटी साड़ियाँ हैं, उन में से एक बोटी बली गई है, अब मैं क्या कह । माननीय सदस्य ने उस नीयत पर शक करने की चेष्टा नहीं की । उस्ते

वह उनकी तारीफ़ करते हैं कि उन्होंने बहुत अच्छा काम किया था ।

मैं पुरानी बातों में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में शक करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है । जिस बात के कारण यहा पर परेशानी उत्पन्न हुई थी, हम उसको हटाना चाहते हैं । अगर तच्छुच में कोई सशस्त्र गढ़वाली होती है, तो हम उससे लड़ना चाहते हैं, उससे देश को बचाना चाहते हैं, और उसके लिए कोई न कोई प्रावधान करना चाहती है । इसी लिए एक मिनिपम ईविल के नाते इस प्रावधान को रखा गया है । मैं आशा करता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य इसे स्वीकार करें और अभी तक उन्होंने जो भूल की थी, वह उसे भी स्वीकार करें ।

भाखीरी बात, जो सातवा विन्दु है वह मानव मूल्यों की स्वापना और प्रजातत्र की भावना को अक्षुण्ण करने की बात है । रेफेडम पर बहुत सी बातें कही गई हैं । सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात यह कही गई कि सुश्रीम कोटं क्या करेगी ? सुश्रीम कोटं ऐसे बेसिक स्ट्रक्चर को खत्म करने का फैसला कर देगी । सोचने का विस्तार यह बड़ गया है विरोध पक्ष का, यह सोच कर मुझे खुशी होती है । जिस समय बेसिक स्ट्रक्चर को खत्म किया जा तब सुश्रीम कोटं की चिन्ता नहीं की थी । आज जब हम कहते हैं कि बेसिक स्ट्रक्चर जो हम समझते हैं वह खत्म नहीं होगे और यदि खत्म होने तो उसके लिए जनमत-सम्प्राप्त करना होगा तो ३० सैयद मुहम्मद ने एक बात कही कि इन बातों पर सुश्रीम कोटं में बड़ी देर लग जाती हैं सोचने में और वह तथ नहीं कर पाते तो आप जनता को यह क्यों देते हैं ? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सुश्रीम कोटं किसी को स्थाय विलासे में बड़ी देर कर सकती है लेकिन जनमत उत्तीर्ण देर नहीं करता । जनमत तुरन्त फैसला लेता है । आठ दस दिन के प्रब्लम जनमत ने फैसला ले लिया कि अत्याचारी और

तानाबाही बासन को हम उत्थाप कर फेंकना चाहते हैं। उन्होंने निर्णय ले लिया। इतिहास में यह कह रहा था कि इस में कोई संका की बात नहीं है और वेसिक स्ट्रॉपर चाहे डिफाइन न हुआ हो, लेकिन वेसिक स्ट्रॉपर के जो भूल तत्व हैं उन को रख दिया गया और उनको जहां घलुण बनाने की बात है वहां कहीं की दीवील और कहीं का कुतक करके उस को कम से कम यत्न में न गिराइए यह मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है।

धर्म निरपेक्ष की ओ बात कही गई, मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूँ। डा० सैयद मुहम्मद से मैं इत्तफाक नहीं करता हूँ? धर्म को यहा पर बहुत दूसरे-दूसरे मानों से लिया जाता है। जब एक व्यक्ति यह कहता है कि किसी की सेवा करना हमारा धर्म है तो धर्म रेलिजन नहीं होता, वह उस का कर्तव्य होता है। धर्म-निरपेक्ष को जब तक हम ने ठीक से नहीं समझा तब तक लोग धर्मपने कर्तव्यों को भूलते रहे। आज मानव मूल्यों का जो हास हुआ है वह इसी कारण हुआ है कि धर्म को ठीक से नहीं समझ पाए। धर्म निरपेक्ष का यह मतलब नहीं होता कि जो भूली बातें हैं उन से भी हम दूर रहें। इसलिए यह जो सब रखा गया है यह मानव मूल्यों की पुनर्स्थापना के हेतु रखा गया है। यह जैकेट नहीं है। यह जिस्तार है। आप ने जिसको जैकेट पहना दिया था, जो साम्राज्यिकता की भावना उभारी जा रही थी उसे हटाने के लिए यह रखा गया है।

इन मालिकों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

17.30 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—
contd.

Prime Minister's letters asking for resignations of Sarvshri Charan Singh and Raj Narain from the Cabinet and their replies and letters of resignations by four Ministers of State.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Ravindra Varma to lay on the Table

the correspondence with the Prime Minister which the Prime Minister had promised to lay on the Table this morning.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): On behalf of the Prime Minister, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following letters:

(1) (i) Prime Minister's letter dated the 29th June, 1978 asking for the resignation of the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Charan Singh.

(ii) Shri Charan Singh's reply dated the 30th June, 1978.

(2) (i) Prime Minister's letter dated the 29th June 1978 asking for the resignation of Minister of Health and Family Welfare, Shri Raj Narain.

(ii) Shri Raj Narain's reply dated the 30th June 1978.

(3) Letter of resignation dated the 30th June 1978 from the Minister of State in the Ministry of Works and Housing Shri Ram Kinkar addressed to the Prime Minister, *suo-motu*.

(4) Letter of resignation dated the 1st July, 1978 from the Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Fertilizers, Shri Janeshwar Misra addressed to the Prime Minister, *suo motu*.

(5) Letter of resignation dated the 30th June 1978 from the Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Shri Jagbir Singh, addressed to the Prime Minister *suo motu*.

(6) Letter of resignation dated the 30th June 1978 from the Minister of State in the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, Shri Narsingh, addressed to the Prime Minister, *suo motu*.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2582/78]

17.31 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (FORTY-FIFTH AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome this Bill because it is a big step to dismantle the institutions which Mrs. Gandhi and her caucus tried to build up through the 42nd Constitution Amendment Bill. Our party is not fully satisfied with this Bill. I will come to those points later on.

The purposes of this Bill are two. First, to restore back the parliamentary democracy which was completely demolished by Mrs. Indira Gandhi through Emergency and the subsequent Constitutional amendments and, second, to prevent further re-appearance of those dark days, which is much more important. The people had traumatic experience during the 20 months of Emergency, during those dark days. It is on the basis of this experience that these Constitutional amendments have come.

The process of authoritarianism started long before the Emergency and our Party warned the whole country from 1972 onwards that totalitarianism was raising its head, that it was coming and that we must have to fight it back. But the realisation came only after the introduction of internal Emergency when thousands and thousands of people of other States after West Bengal were put in jail and were subjected to severe torture and when all avenues of expressing opposition and resentment were completely choked. That is why this Forty-fifth Constitution Amendment Bill must be considered in the light of seeing whether these amendments are giving an absolute guarantee that those dark days will not re-appear again.

On the question of Emergency, the Bill has brought in various safeguards against Emergency and put various curbs. But our bitter experience in

the last 31 years is that if there is the slightest loophole kept in the Constitution, again and again, that loophole will be misused to curb the opposition. Here, the question of the definition of "armed rebellion" has been raised. We opposed this during the informal discussions also. We most emphatically oppose this clause here. Emergency should be declared only in case of aggression by a foreign country, only in case of war. In no other case Emergency should be allowed to be invoked because through this provision the democracy may be completely butchered.

About the article of detention also, we opposed it during the informal discussions. We are opposed to retaining this article in the Constitution because taking advantage of this article, from the very start of the Congress rule since Independence, we have been the unfortunate victims of the PD Act, then the Security Act and, subsequently, the MISA. So, we have got a bitter experience of it. That is why we want that this detention provision should be completely eliminated from the Constitution.

There are various other measures by which you can fight gangsterism, economic offenders and all these things. The Government is armed with various laws in this respect to tackle these type of criminals.

We have also a bitter experience about the abuse and misuse of articles 356 to 360. Article 356 has been repeatedly used to topple down the elected Governments in the States which are not liked by the Congress Central Government. That is why we have demanded that articles 356 to 360 must completely go. If these provisions are taken out of the Constitution, then the democratic rights are guaranteed, the State autonomy is guaranteed and, through the Central intervention, the elected State Governments will not be toppled.

17.35 hrs.

[Dr. SUBHILA NAYAR in the Chair]

The question has now been posed by Mr. Stephen that there was an extreme view which wanted that the 42nd Constitutional Amendment should be completely overthrown. We are that section who demanded that, lock, stock and barrel, the 42nd Amendment must go. He has tried to point out that so many provisions of the 42nd Amendment Bill have been accepted and incorporated in this present Amendment Bill. When there was informal discussion, we opposed this. We said the entire country had rejected 42nd Amendment Bill. We went to the electorate, we went to the voters before Election with this issue. It was one of the main issues.

And what was the essence of the 42nd Amendment Bill? The essence is institutionalisation of the Emergency and nothing else, and to get it accepted by the people, provisions of some benefits have been incorporated in some of the Amendments. That is not the essence of the 42nd Amendment. So, the very essence must be attacked. Shri Shanti Bhushan has diluted that very essence by allowing Mr. Stephen and others to say that there were so many good things in the 42nd Amendment and you have accepted so many things. Politically you have given them this weapon to take credit and they are helping them not to realise the greatest crimes which you have committed by bringing this 42nd Amendment Bill.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am trying to see which Section talks of essence.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: It is not a section, but the totality.

You have suspended all the fundamental rights(Interruptions). If, after one and a half years, you don't understand what is the essence of the 42nd Amendment, it shows you are nothing but a sycophant of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. You are not allowing

your brain to work; you are not allowed to learn a lesson from history. (Interruptions).

Now, the question has been raised by Mr. Stephen that, in this Bill, you have given that concession under Art. 31(c) or some clause that the Directive Principles should over-ride the Fundamental Rights. This, we had totally opposed from the very beginning, when the 42nd Amendment was introduced. You have incorporated socialism in the Preamble. We have repeatedly demanded that the Directive Principles—which is only a hoax to the people—should be incorporated into the chapter of Fundamental Rights. There is no contradiction between the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles. The people must have the right to work; the right to work must be part of the Fundamental Rights. In every socialist Constitution, this is a Fundamental Right. I have brought the socialist Constitutions of three or four countries. In every socialist Constitution it is included as a Fundamental Right. Only in our Constitution—in your Constitution—the fundamental right is right to property! You are defending the monopolist capitalists by giving this Fundamental Right. They have been given the right to throw away thousands of workers out of factories. The socialist Constitutions give guarantee to the workers—the guarantee of job; nobody has the right to throw them out of jobs. This is the basic fundamental difference between a socialist society and a capitalist society. (Interruptions).

For thirty-one years you have served the monopolist capitalists. Now, I will give credit to this Government: at least they are removing this from the Chapter on Fundamental Rights. But, merely by removing, the exploitation will not end unless you incorporate the fundamental right to work in the Fundamental Rights chapter. In socialist Constitutions, not only is the right to work a Fundamental Right, but the right to education, right to leisure and the right to housing are Fundamental Rights,

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

I have no time. Otherwise I would have read out all these from socialist Constitutions.

So, there is no contradiction between the rights which are incorporated in the Directive Principles and the Fundamental Rights. You incorporate all the Directive principles in the Chapter of Fundamental Rights. The contradiction will be solved. But when you counterpose this, what does this mean? At that time compulsory sterilisation was going on, and in the Forty-Second Amendment, the recommendation was to control the population; that has been incorporated in the Directive Principles. So the Fundamental Right should be taken away by applying force, so that compulsory sterilisation will go on. This was the thinking. Can you allow this?

AN HON. MEMBER: What an understanding!

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: The whole background was Sanjay's sterilisation drive. That landed this country into this situation. (Interruptions) That is why, this counterposing of Directive Principles and Fundamental Rights which has been raised here by Mr. Stephen is absolutely wrong.

The other day a non-official Bill was debated demanding that right to work should be incorporated in the Fundamental Rights. In the capitalist system, as it is, which the Congress built up for 30 years and which the Janata Party is also defending, incorporation in the Fundamental Rights of the right to work cannot be executed. That is why, the entire social system must be basically changed.

The question has been raised here about sovereignty of Parliament versus sovereignty of people. This question of sovereignty of Parliament

was raised when the Forty-Second Amendment Bill was placed here. We were here and we opposed this. What was the argument? Sovereignty of Parliament. Shrimati Indira Gandhi had the absolute majority, the brute majority, in the Parliament to get any Constitution Amendment passed. So by that brute majority, she was taking away all the rights of the people. Is this democracy? Should we allow this thing to happen?

AN HON. MEMBER: Captive Parliament.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: We must create conditions so that in future never this thing happens in Parliament. The absolute guarantee for that is the people—the sovereignty of the people. People will check any possibility of reappearance of this type of attempt to impose authoritarianism by taking away all Fundamental Rights. That is why, we fully support this provision for referendum. But in referendum we have our suggestion. The provision of federal structure has not been incorporated there. We want that the people's authority must be far more strengthened. That can be strengthened if the right to recall is incorporated. After election, people must have the right to recall those elected members who betrayed their promises. In all socialist countries' Constitutions, the right to recall is incorporated. We repeatedly said that this must be incorporated in this Bill.

Reappearance of authoritarianism is really a danger. This is my warning. Our Party has warned. Shrimati Indira Gandhi is trying her best to come to power again. What is the idea that she is still holding? That day Mr. Kamath read out what she told in Oslo: 'I am born to rule'. Psychologically and mentally she is a dictator. Some days before she told some London correspondent that India is not suited for democracy, India is suited for the type of Government which was there during Emergency. And, you know, which

type of changes they wanted to introduce. The Presidential form of Government which is not responsible to the Parliament.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You are not even quoting the paper correctly. That paper said that it was their inference. Mrs. Gandhi never said it. (Interruptions)

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: So, my main warning is to the Janata Party. It is the failure of the Janata Party which is encouraging the Indira Congress to try to win the confidence of the people again by utilizing all your failures. Your principle-less inner quarrels are also damaging your image very bitterly. That is why you will only be helping her again coming back to power. That danger is there. We are opposed to this type of totalitarianism again coming back. We want a full guarantee in the Constitution so that this never happens in future. That is all I want.

Sir, with these reservations and remarks, I support this Bill.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Only the Marxists must rule the country... (Interruptions)

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Marxists will rule the world.

दा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी (अलमोड़ा): विधि मंत्री द्वारा प्रस्थापित विधेयक का समर्थन करने के लिए मैं बड़ा हुआ हूँ। मेरी राय में वह इस बात के लिए बधाई के पात्र हैं कि उन्होंने संविधान में संशोधन करने वाले इस विधेयक को यहां प्रस्तुत करते हुए भारत की आत्मा को मुख्यरित किया, विधि के शासन को स्थापित करने के लिए मजबूत कदम आगे बढ़ाए, न्याय पालिका और राष्ट्रपति को गरिमा प्रदान करने के लिए व्यवस्थायें की, अधिक स्वातंत्र्य और राष्ट्रीय आकांक्षाओं में संतुलन स्थापित करने की चेष्टा की, भारतीय जनता को जो पिछले साल भार्जे में हमारे द्वारा देख दिया था उसको पूरा करने के

लिए प्रधानी कदम उठाया, संविधान की आधारभूत विवादाओं और अधिलक्षणाओं की व्याख्या की, मौलिक अधिकारों की पवित्रता को स्वीकार किया और भारतीय राष्ट्रीय जीवन पद्धति के रूप में जनतंत्र के मार्ग को स्थापित किया है, सम्पत्ति के मौलिक अधिकार को संविधान से हटा कर और एक समतापूर्ण समाज की रचना के लिए मार्ग प्रस्तुत किया, और साथ ही साथ आपात अधिकारों के दुरुपयोग की सम्भावनाओं को समाप्त करने के लिए भी इस में प्रधानी पग उठाए हैं।

अभी बताया गया है कि आपातकाल के समय भारत के संविधान में 42वां संशोधन किया गया। आपात काल में संविधान में जो संशोधन किया गया था वह आपातकाल की प्रकृति से मेल खाता था। आपात परिस्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिए जो संविधान में शक्तियां दी गई हैं वे विश्व के अनेक संविधानों में दी जा चुकी हैं। उनका दुरुपयोग करने की कुछ और मिसालें विश्व में मिलती हैं। मैं मारे विश्व की तुलना करना इस समय सम्भव नहीं समझता हूँ क्योंकि समय सीमित है। लेकिन अगर आप एशिया में इस आपात स्थिति के दुरुपयोग या आपात शक्तियों के प्रयोग के द्वारा किसी एक विशेष सत्ता के बराबर आपने आपको बलाए रखने के प्रश्नों की तरफ देखें तो कम से कम साउथ कोरिया और फिलीपीन और भारत इन तीन की तुलना तो आप कर ही सकते हैं। 1970 के बाद इन तीनों ही देशों में आपात स्थितियों का प्रयोग किया गया। आप देखें कि उसके विश्व में विश्व के विद्वानों ने क्या कहा है। मैं एशियन सर्वे से उद्भूत कर रहा हूँ। पृष्ठ 319 पर यह लिखा है:

"An emergency regime comes into being only when the current regime is structurally transformed to make way for arbitrary rule by the executive authority for as long as the latter would claim that a period of crisis prevailed. The legislative

[डा० सुरली मन हर ज.सी]

organs also made to serve the executive. Judicial powers are emasculated. Basic freedoms of the press and the public are substantially curtailed. Public assent is encouraged and subsidized while dissent is carefully weeded out. Emergency regimes, of course, come with the promise of returning the system to normal politics (which seldom happens).

प्रश्न यह है कि प्रापान स्थिति में आमकार बनाई जाती है और उमर बाद जा सविधान में परिवर्तन किए जाते हैं उनका उद्देश्य क्या होता है ? अगर उद्देश्य यह हो कि किसी एक विशेष काइसिस, किसी एक विशेष परिस्थिति जो सामने है, जो दृष्ट्यान है, जो विजिवल है, अगर उसमें निपटने के लिए किसी लक्षित का उपयोग किया जाता है तो राष्ट्र में थोड़े दिनों के बाद किर में स्वामानिक परिस्थिति में लौटने की समता रहती है । लेकिन अगर काइसिस पैदा की जाय, बनायी जाय जैसे कि किलिपाइन में बनाई गई, दक्षिण कोरिया में बनायी गई और भारतवर्ष में बनाई गई जब आपात स्थिति का लाभ उठाकर और आपात लक्षितों का लाभ उठा कर देश के संविधान में, प्रणालियों में एसे रजनात्यक परिवर्तन कर दिय जाते हैं । जिससे अक्षितों की, गिरोहों की, परिवारों की तानाशाहिया सदा सदा के लिय स्वापित हो जाये । आप देखें आखिर क्या हुआ कुछ देखो मे ? मैं आपके सामने नाइजीरिया का उदाहरण प्रस्तुत रह रहा हूँ

As already stated, in many parts of the underdeveloped world, notably, Latin America, Middle East and Asia, they have tended to become the normal order of things, thus replacing constitutional government with emergency administration as the normal system of rule. Secondly, there is a tendency in these countries to abuse the concession of emergency powers in con-

stitution not only by using them for purposes for which they are not intended but also by using them to suspend constitutional government altogether. To illustrate the point, we may recall the emergency proclaimed in Nigeria in 1962.

Owing to factional squabbles within the ruling party in Western Nigeria the Action Group, the regional governor dismissed the Premier, Chief Akintola and appointed another in his place. Chief Akintola, refusing to accept his dismissal promptly commenced a court action to determine its validity.

Between Indian condition and Nigerian condition, there the Chief of the Administration was replaced. Here the election was set aside and therefore, she was removed from the seat of power by the orders of the High Court of Allahabad.

वहा क्या हुआ ? वहा अकिलुली साहब को फिलिपिस किया गया । उन्होंने मना किया कि मैं नहीं जाऊँगा और उसके बाद उन्होंने दुबदग मचाया और वहा अपने यहाँ के भर्तवाली मे ।

but the meeting was unable to transact any business, because of violent clashes within the chamber of the house between members of the two factions. From this the Federal Government concluded that it had become impossible to carry on the government of the region, and so proceeded to declare a state of emergency."

और वहा नाइजीरिया मे इमरजेंसी लागू कर दी गई । क्या विया हमारे फिलिपिन्स के मारकोग ने ? यह हम नव को मालूम है । बराबर दलेक्षण होने चले जा रहे हैं और बराबर अपने आपको मत्ता मे स्वापित करने जा रहे हैं । दक्षिण कोरिया मे क्या हुआ ? और यह सब इसलिए हो रहा है, सारे देशों मे कि जो उनके शासन की आर्थिक, सामाजिक और राजनीतिक प्रणालिया हैं उनमे इस

इमरजेंसी पावर के अन्तर्गत परिवर्तन कर दिये जायें। शीघ्रती गांधी ने बताया है कि भारतवर्ष में इमरजेंसी प्रकार का शासन ही लाभ किया जाना चाहिए। क्यों? क्योंकि समाज और आर्थिक प्रणाली में परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है। क्या हम इमरजेंसी पावर के मद्दपयोग से या दुरुपयोग में? टाटा साहब की सम्पत्ति जो 818 करोड़ ५० की थी वह बढ़ कर हो गई ९७५ करोड़ और विकला माहब नम्बर एक पर आ गया। यह १९७५-७६ में हुआ। अधिकर इमरजेंसी में क्या हुआ? देश के आर्थिक ढाँचे में, उत्पादन के ढाँचे में, मोनोपलीज के ढाँचे में, नम्बूदों के ढाँचे में परिवर्तन किया। जो प्रपु नम्बर दो पर था वह नम्बर एक पर आ गया।

फिर आप देखें अभी हमारे मिल डा० सैयद महमूद कह रहे हे हमारा इरादा उस आपात स्थिति में जुड़िशियल रिब्यू को समाप्त करने का नहीं था। हम तो पाक इरादे से आये थे। कुछ गडबड हो गई, आर्थिक परिवर्तनों में न्यायपालिका बांधा डाल रही थी इसलिये थोड़ा सा किया। लेकिन वह क्या कहते हैं, साठे साहब यहां नहीं हैं, बरना बताता कि इस पुस्तक पर इन्दिरा गांधी की तस्वीर है, शायद उनको देखकर खुशी होती। सैयद मोहम्मद साहब इसी सदन में कहते हैं:—

"The Minister of State for Law, as if idly, 'wondered whether judicial review was at all an absolute necessity in a democratic set-up'."

आपात स्थिति में यह बात कही जा रही है कि क्या न्यायपालिका के निरीक्षण का प्रधिकार बास्तव में आवश्यक है भी या नहीं है? क्योंकि उन्होंने जो आर्थिक रचना में और ढाँचे में परिवर्तन किया है, उसके ऊपर जो प्रतिबन्ध लगा सकते थे, न्यायपालिका

की तरफ से, वह नहीं लगायेंगे। स्वनाम धन्य प्रधान मंत्री उस समय की क्या कहती है:—

"While the Prime Minister herself was arguing that our law which incorporate many of the features of the Anglo-Saxon legal system (traditionally used to defend the propertied classes) must now be amended so that the democratic set-up can overide our feudal inheritance. Here we are in a dense thicket of corruption; this was the voice of the executive power arguing for its own licence in the name of democracy and after the Constitution and the law had already been subverted to protect it from court decision."

यानी पहले तो आप आपात स्थिति का लाभ उठा कर संविधान में ऐसा परिवर्तन कर दें कि जिससे देश का सारा आर्थिक, राजनीतिक, सामाजिक और जनतांत्रिक ढाँचा परिवर्तित हो जाय, फिर आप कह दें कि किसी प्रकार भी न्याय-पालिका को अधिकार नहीं है कि वह इसमें निरीक्षण कर सके, उस पर देख सके, अपना मत प्रकट कर सके और बता सके कि वह न्यायपूर्ण है या नहीं। उस ४२वें संघोधन के पीछे यह सारा उद्देश्य था। सबल इस बात का है कि संविधान की वह व्यवस्थाएं, जिनसे देश में एक नये ढाँचे की शुरूआत इसलिये की जाये कि कुछ खास लोगों को सत्ता पर हसेणा के लिये बैठे रहते का प्रधिकार मिल जाये, क्या ऐसे ढाँचे को बदलने की ओर संविधान के ऐसे संघोधनों में परिवर्तन करने की कोई आवश्यकता है या नहीं?

मैं समझता हूँ कि विधि मंत्री महोदय ने जो मह कदम उठाया है और इस प्रक्रिया को रोकने के लिये जो प्रधावशाली कदम उठाये हैं, इसके लिये वह निश्चय ही बदाई के पात्र हैं।

[इस मुद्रणी मनोहर जोशी]

कहा जाता है कि यह जो एमजेन्सी है इसके और भी परिणाम है। मैं आपको बताता हूँ, इसका विश्लेषण किया जाये। मैं इसे नटस्य भाद्र में रख रहा हूँ। मैं बास्तव में उनसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर दाकिं आपात स्थिति में इस देश के आर्थिक और सामाजिक ढांचे में ऐसा परिवर्तन हिद्या जा सका होता जिसने इस देश के गरीबों और स्त्रीओं लोगों के लिये आर्थिक व्यवस्था का मदाव उठा रखा, उनके जीवन-पत्र में सुधार आगा हाता तो कोई बात नहीं थी अगर 10 20 50 इकार में जैसे आदमी जेल म पड़े रहे, नेतृत्व होता क्या था? यगर ऐसा हा ता तो मैं आज भी जेल म जाने के लिये तयार हूँ अगर मेरे और 10 20 और लोगों पाड़े जाने से देश के आर्थिक ढांचे म और बाद परिवर्तन आ जाये इसको आप देय नीजिये —

Thus the ground had already been prepared for a speedy implementation of a strategy of 'Grow now speak later', long before anybody could elaborate the contents of the strategy with sufficient assurance. Therefore, we have properly focussed our attention on the crisis real or unfounded which served as a midwife to relieve the pain of surplus labour. Our evidence shows that the crisis, however, was a political figure of sabotage which enabled the Caesars to have their way. The evidence also shows when they were well along their way, they did not convincingly demonstrate the claim that their record was worth the budget of a terror. In fact, given the surprising overall continuity of progress and problem of developmental action between the old and the new regime it does not appear that a reason of Caesars was called for at all."

प्रथमतः सारे सविधान में जो इस प्रकार की कुल शक्तियों का प्रयोग करके सकोष्ठान किया गया था, उसकी आवश्यकता नहीं थी।

एक बात भल्त मेरी कहना चाहूँगा जिसके लिये यह कहा गया कि सविधान में धर्मनिरपेक्षता और समाजदाद की व्यवस्था की गई। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत ही सही कदम उठाया गया व्याख्या करना आवश्यक था, संकुलरिज्म के क्या अर्थ है? इसको समझना चाहिये कि भारत की जनता की दृष्टि से संकुलरिज्म के क्या अर्थ है—सर्व धर्म समझना चाहिये कि भारत की जनता की दृष्टि से संकुलरिज्म के क्या अर्थ है—सर्व धर्म समझना चाहिये कि भारत की जनता की दृष्टि से संकुलरिज्म के क्या अर्थ है।

सर्व देव नमस्कार वेशव प्रति गच्छनि ।

चाहे जिस दण मेरा इवादत की जाये, उपासना की जाये, वह एक ही भगवान की उपासना है। इसलिये सब के लिये समान आदर, ईकवल द्विटमट शब्द नहीं है, समान आदर। आदर सब के लिये समान हो, सर्व धर्म समझाव, यह भारत की सरकृति रही इसलिये उस स्पष्ट में संकुलरिज्म की व्याख्या विनकुन ठीक है। समाज की व्याख्या, शोषण रहित समाज की रचना होगी। इसके लिये कोई जरूरी नहीं है कि भीन्स आफ प्रोडक्शन और भीन्स आफ डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन पर बैमा ही बढ़ान हो जैसा बादना और गणिया में है। स्टेट ही सारे भीन्स आफ डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन और भीन्स आफ प्रावेशन की मालिक होगी, और इंडिप्रियेशन कैपिटलिज्म के स्थान पर स्टेट न पिटलिज्म बन जायेगा, सोशलिज्म का यह अर्थ आज से सी साल पहले रहा होगा, लेकिन आज के परिप्रेक्ष में उमरा वह अर्थ नहीं है।

18 hrs

भारत एक शोषण रहित समाज की रचना करना चाहता है। भारत एक पक्षागतरहित समाज की रचना करना चाहता है। भारत एक ऐसे समाज की स्थापना करना चाहता है, जिस में विद्य और व्यवस्था की स्थापना होगी, जिस में व्यायामिका की शरिमा होगी। भारत एक ऐसे समाज की रचना करना चाहता है, जिसमें जनतंत्र, धर्मनिरपेक्षता और समाजता के आधार पर कार्य होगा। संविधान

का यह संशोधन इस विषय में एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है और वह संविधान को भारत की राष्ट्रीय आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने का एक बम्बान, उपकरण, यदि, बनाता है।

मैं इस विवेयक का पूरा समर्थन करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. P. G. Mavalankar...

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: I think we are getting only the party time; if it is three O' clock ,it will be an inconvenient time for me also....

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will call you after the next Janata Member.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Fondi) think we are getting only the party time; if it is three O'clock, it will be an inconvenient time for me also...

MR CHAIRMAN: You can speak. Prof. Mavalankar is willing to give you the floor. I request you to speak now.

SHRI A BALA PAJANOR: Madam Chairman, I thank you for giving me this opportunity and time at least.

I rise to support the Bill to a very great extent except certain reservations here and there of which the Law Minister is fully aware of.

Mr. Stephen referred to this thing and many of the Janata Members and especially the CPM comrades also pointed out their approach to the Forty-Second Amendment in principle. You have correctly stated in your statement of Objects and Reasons that the people of this country voted against the Forty-Second Amendment. In toto you have withdrawn it. The Law Minister gave out certain explanations when he came up with the Forty-third and the Forty-fourth Constitutional Amendments. He being a lawyer, he wanted to rectify the defects which had taken place during the Forty-second Amendment, to the Courts first. In his wisdom, he thought it better to give back

the rights of the people after some 16 or 17 months, if not earlier. So, it is watered down to a great extent in that all were not bad in the Forty-Second Amendment as proposed and passed by—according to some of you—the captive Parliament of 1975.

Whatever it may be I have a feeling. I am representing a party which, according to some of you, may be in a corner of this country. But I have a feeling that it is being repealed times and again because of the majority that is there in the august House. We were also called in those days and I remember fresh how Mr Manoharan, the Leader of my party and I, along with two other people, made a representation and presented our study based on the proposed Forty-Second Amendment. They gave us a hearing also. When most of the people say that that was a 'captive Parliament' I just wonder what amount of sanctity they are giving now to our Constitutional discussion these days as opposition parties. Because, I say this Madam, with a great feeling of grief. They heard us over a cup of coffee and biscuits. They listened to us. Nothing was accepted. They started with the same feeling. The same thing happened with the Preamble of the Constitution. In those days, you said, you will modify the Preamble. You have taken the trouble of stating 'secular' etc, etc. to give fuller expression to the aspirations of the people. We suggested to them that they may include, taking into consideration the structure of this country as Federal also. They listen to us. They gave the counter-arguments. They promised that it will be considered. But at last it was not considered. It was the same feeling here also. Now, I see, for the Preamble, you are giving an amendment to Article 366 also. It is a peculiar thing, as pointed out by a friend of mine, which we do not find in any other Constitution of the world. I have seen a number of Constitutions and I am yet to find a definition for Preamble in the Constitution because it must reflect the views of the

[Shri A. Bala Pajanor.]

people in as many words as possible. The hon. Law Minister is capable of outwitting the earlier Bill by putting 49 Clauses over 59 Clauses. That is all I find the similarity. But I wonder why the hon. Minister has not defined or given classification as far as Preamble is concerned. I remember when the Opposition Party leaders were consulted. I had an opportunity to tell the ruling Party that "federal" may also be added. They said something else and have not given a convincing answer. Even today we press it for reconsideration. Madam, there is a very little time and I will take only some important aspects of the Bill. Even there I am afraid whether I will be able to do in a short time. I have to restrict my speech so that at least I may be able to touch upon the main aspect of the Bill, so that the Law Minister can consider my points and give a serious thinking to them. I stressed two points even in those days of Emergency. The first is that the word "federal" should be added in the Preamble and the second is for retaining the subject 'Education' in the State List. Now, I understand that there is a lot of discussions going on in this country about the autonomy of the State, more powers for States, Centre-State relations, etc. These discussions are going on day-in-and-day-out. As far as Education is concerned, the Centre had taken away this subject through the 42nd Amendment. Now, this Government is giving it back to the States under the proposed Amendment. Dr. Seyid Muhammad was eloquent in his speech and he had his own reason to retain Education and Forest in the Concurrent List. But I once again want to bring the notice of the House the conversation we had with the Prime Minister. When we told him that it is a matter to be left with the States, he said that though he was not able to give more powers to the States, he would be the last person to take away the powers that were already there with the States. They remain as they were. There is a big lobby going about saying that the

Janata Government is opposed to taking back Education to the Central List. A tricky method is being adopted to amend this provision and take Education to the Central List. I also understand that there is a tricky method carried on to bring Education under Concurrent List. I do not find any reason for bringing it under Central List. Our Constitution is clear that Education must be with the States. I understand that some of the Opposition Parties like Congress-I, Congress and some of the Janata Party Members are working at it. I do not know the views of the CPI(M). I will again repeat that this subject should be given to the States and not to the Centre. If you are not to pilot your ship, I am afraid it may be lost and it will be an indication for us not to abide by many of the assurances and consensus I will call this act of taking this subject back to Centre as a tricky and cowardly method and you have not kept up the promise you have made when we had discussions with you. This was agreed to during our meeting and consensus reached with the Opposition parties. So, I appeal to the hon. Minister, through you, Madam, not to disturb it by bringing pressure tactics. I am presenting my case in an appropriate fashion in a democratic set up but leaving that aside, what are the main features that you are incorporating in this? After all you have retained 25 Clauses of the 42nd Amendment Bill and much is said about the fundamental duties of the people of this country. I do not know how many of you have taken the trouble of reading these fundamental duties. They are so simple, so elementary, so obligatory which need not find a place in the Constitution. When I see Mr. Kamath, seeing me, I am at times worried as a member of a High Court Bar about this voluminous growth of the Constitution and it will lead to confusion in future days. I think Mr. Kamath will agree with me. This Voluminous document is growing day in and day out. You are making amendments to the Constitution like this. This 45th Amendment will not make it shorter.

[Shri A. Bala Pajanor] or the duration of 5 years as proposed in the Constitution, I think we may even go to 100th Amendment because this way of amending the Constitution day in and day out will make it voluminous, containing so many Schedules. It is a bit sickening.

Now, you take away property from the Fundamental Rights and add Article 31 A, when there are so many other laws for this. I do not know, why?

Now, I will come to the fundamental duties. What are they? Sometimes, it looks odd to me, though I have no grouse. I remember last time Members were eloquent on this point and when my leader, Shri Manoharan, asked the Minister to name the Constitutions where you find these fundamental duties, he started giving the names of Nepal, Burma and Pakistan. These are the Constitutions under which they take shelter for such kind of elementary principles. It was not the conventional Constitution of England or the written Constitution of United States of America or any of the democratic system. I thought that this Janata Government with an eminent Law Minister, who has acumen and experience not only in the High Courts but Supreme Court will come out with a legislation that will make this Constitution a precise instrument which we can follow and study in a day or two. The Constitution as it is, with so many amendments, is a voluminous one and quite complex and we do not know where we are, as we are finding ourselves in respect of the rules in this House. I recommend to the Government at this juncture to come out with a precise Constitution before you come with so many amendments. We should have a precise Constitution which can govern this country properly.

Arguments can be advanced for both sides whether we should have an exhaustive Constitution or a precise one. The Law Minister himself has said that the fear that the conditions of the nineteen months of emergency

may not come back at any time has prompted them to come forward with so many safeguards. I am happy and welcome these measures relating to safeguards. You must protect the present generation; not only the present generation, but you must see that the future generations have proper safeguards in respect of their rights and liberties. It is very very important.

MR. CHAIRMAN Please conclude now.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: There are four names from my party, they may not take the time.

MR. CHAIRMAN You have only nineteen minutes for your party, you have taken twelve minutes already.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Our party cannot have nineteen minutes only. It cannot be. I have not come to even one-third of my speech. CP(M) have one hour three minutes; we are nineteen members and they are twenty-two. How can we have only 19 minutes. That has to be modified.

MR. CHAIRMAN I am only looking at the list

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: I am a member of the Business Advisory Committee. Four days have been allotted for this. This has to be amended. I will take some more time.

Now, you have introduced a clause in order to safeguard or to restrict the emergency powers of the future Governments as also the present one. You have stated there that internal rebellion alone can be the cause for declaring internal emergency. I am afraid, internal disturbance and internal rebellion have only a subtle difference according to the persons who are going to define it. Rebellion may look a big term, but disturbances is also a rebellion. There may be chaos in the country in some parts, there may be trouble in the frontiers, some parts

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may threaten to secede, that is also called a rebellion. Even peaceful demonstrations may be termed so. I recommend and I support some of the hon. Members who said that if you are going to give that kind of a blanket guarantee to these people of this country better take away the internal emergency provision. You should have rethinking in this respect and that would have indicated your genuine attempt to safeguard the interests of the people. But there is one thing which you cannot also forget. Why have emergencies come to this country? I think it is a question of security of the nation---either from dangers of external aggression or as you call it internal rebellion. I will now quote from a book by K. C. Wheare.

When war or any other emergency comes constitutional government is restricted or suspended in order that a community may survive as an independent entity free to choose once more to resume constitutional government when the emergency has passed. Such a suspension of constitutional government is justified on the ground that if it is to exist again in the future it must be in abeyance for the present. There is nothing theoretically wrong in this. Human beings can understand that it may be necessary for them to submit themselves to supreme authority today if they are to survive to enjoy freedom tomorrow. The danger in practice is that those to whom supreme authority has been confided may be reluctant to deliver it up. Temporary dictatorship may become an established and permanent tyranny. When the safeguards of constitutional government are delivered up to rulers the means of getting them back have been delivered up also.

I have said this because I found that it was a classical statement well suited to the present generation. The Law Minister has said very cleverly that

with a comfortable majority, they were able to convert the Constitution in the past---by the 42nd amendment, and that they were able to impose a dictatorship in this country, taking away all the rights of the people. May I ask you very honestly Suppose this country's people, due to their poverty, vote for a dictator in future and return him with an absolute majority, where is the guarantee for you that you can not change it? I am afraid the Law Minister may come forward and say

We have put forth such a thing that the basic feature cannot be changed except by a referendum.

Let us see what Ivor Jennings says. But the question is what is the voice of the people? Before the general elections they do certain things, and the general election changes the very nature of the Government and the vox populi is reflected. If that is the case, they may tell the people 51 per cent of the votes may be got and things can be changed. Then where is the entire structure of the Constitution? Where will your basic structure stand? In that condition also it will be said that it is a question of the judiciary coming and standing as a check and balance to the Constitution. How can it be? Please prove it. How is it practicable? I am one with you in giving this power to the people of this country because one step is better than no step at all.

While giving this power where is the guarantee about the basic structure? I remember how people ridiculed the basic structure of the Constitution when the Supreme Court Judges defined it, i.e. when Subba Rao gave the judgement. Do you remember, Madam that when it was said that the basic structure of the Constitution should not be changed, they started ridiculing it in this august House? What is the basic structure? They now say that by giving this kind of protection to the people they will be able to try this referendum in future. How far is it going to be successful? It is good but it is a dangerous thing.

You cannot be safe with it So, you have to go back to the question of the formulation of a precise Constitution for this country

The Government says that the liberties of the people have to be protected and safeguarded I also agree with it But it is a question of negligence on the part of the Law Ministry You are thinking about the Presidential rule and a dictatorial rule that should not be there in this country for a long time I will give 1 or 2 examples There is a section in the Union Territories Act of 1963—Pondicherry is also one among them so also are Goa and Mizoram There are 6 or 7 Union Territories in this country—and under that Act you can have President's Rule in the Union Territories for any number of years under this Constitution You have never contemplated about it You never thought of it whereas you have reduced it, here from 1 year to 6 months You are happy about it because you have given protection to the people of this country, i.e not to be ruled by a monarchical or dictatorial Government for a longer period, denying liberties and democratic rights to the people But what have you done? You have not done the correct home work, while bringing in this Bill That is why I agreed when Mr Stephen said that you have taken whatever was convenient and thrown off whatever was not Have you done the home work for?

Madam it is a sad case which I have to quote If you remember it there is only one Territory in India which was governed for 3 1/2 years under President's rule including the 19 months of Emergency It is Pondicherry Even now they may be trying to do the same I warn them not to try to do it Have you contemplated on that subject? When it comes to the other subject, you say that you are reducing it from 1 year to 6 months or 3 months, and that you are granting rights under Article 22

I wanted to speak on every section in this Constitution Amendment Bill, but unfortunately time stands in the way I repeat, this Preamble says that social justice will be done But where is the provision for it? You say that the Directive Principles are given the correct status here I ask for a fundamental right to work, a fundamental right to stay in this country and a fundamental right to get educated and also one to have the full freedom in the correct perspective Where are they in the Constitution?

But if you go on amending every time this Government will amend 45th amendment and the next Government will come with 46th amendment and so on but there will be difference only in the clauses whether it is 49th or 50th amendment This is not a warning this is a call of the country The Law Minister has to take note of these factors We will not concede education in the State list Whenever you contemplate a constitution amendment, you first think of the federal structure of this country and then try to do it Then you have to see that you are going to protect the liberty and democratic ways of the citizens Do not think of the bigger States only think of the small territories also You have to see their protection also

This is a fact that Pondicherry and other small territories can come under the thumb of the President of this country If you deny any right in one part of the country to any citizens you do not have any right to give that right to citizens in other parts of the country Why do you discriminate about it? You see Article 14 I am afraid Mr Chairman, every section is like that A long debate a long discussion is required for that I am afraid I challenge Shri Shanti Bhushan how many Members have gone through the legal provisions that are affecting the courts You have given in 43 and 44 amendments the right to go back to the court about the labour disputes There is a right provided in the Constitution What

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right have you got to remove it. After all there is an appellate tribunal. We know pretty well that a number of cases are pending in the High Courts regarding labour tribunals, administrative tribunals. What is the justification for it? For each classification, you have to take it chapter wise and then discuss it accordingly and not this kind of a statement where you have played with the sentiments and all that. It has gone after 16 months. You have been saying this. I was listening to Mr. Jethmalani because he was very eloquent. I do admit it. He concentrated only on the preventive aspect of it. But you have to take it subject-wise. Preventive detention is bad and all that. You deny liberty to the people in the union territories of this country. You deny rights to the people to go to tribunals and have it ventilated within a short period. You have got to discuss it also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You must wind up now. You have taken 22 minutes.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: I am thankful to you for at least reminding me that I have taken 22 minutes. It is not a question of taking 22 minutes in this country today. I just want to use a very strong term for this kind of discussion because there are 49 clauses and if I take four paragraphs of the Statement of Objects and Reasons some time and then for each clause five minutes to discuss how can I concentrate; this is practically difficult. I do not want to use any unparliamentary words for that. During this short time, what kind of discussion we can have. You want me to mark my presence here and discuss only a few things and then go away. This is a very serious matter. I want to submit through you, Mr. Chairman, to the Law Minister and other people of this country that this is a very serious matter and therefore we want to contribute something, this is a very serious discussion on the subject and the time is very short. I am afraid, this Government may also get out within a short time if it works like that. We

should not have this kind of feeling. You must also find out some ways because I want to cover some very important points also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid, I cannot give you any more time. I have given you over 23 minutes. You must now wind up your discussion.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Because of the time factor, I thank the authors on this Constitution including our Indian authors, Mr. Bosu and others and also our present Parliamentarians who have contributed a lot to this country. It is high time for us—I am not calling for a Constituent Assembly—to think of a precise Constitution that can govern the federal structure of this country without losing unity in diversity. Secondly, I appeal to you that the aspirations of the people are not found entirely in the Constitution. We have a number of legislations started for this. You make this Constitution a sacred document, accountable and at the same time acceptable to the people.

Finally, I request you to revive in the present generation an awakening and ask them to please read top class features in this respect. The growth of this generation is very fast and you are not able to cope up with that. Once, again, do not get annoyed when I say: the age gap is there. Thirty one years have passed since independence and 27 years have passed after this Constitution has come into force. But in these 27 years, the world has gone 200 years ahead of us for reasons best known to us. We are not thinking on those lines. That is why I appeal to you fervently and at the same fight for the rights of the States, the States must be given more rights, not only those rights that were taken away during the Emergency but they must be given more rights. The federal structure has to be maintained. Not only federal structure. I welcome the Law Minister giving back rights to judiciary. Judicial review is essential. Citizens' rights are to be protected. Some Member jocularly said

that the other government was interested in taking away personal liberties of the people but the present government was interested in taking away the property rights of the people. I am for taking away the property rights or the people but I am not for losing the personal rights of the people.

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI (Junagarh): I rise to support generally the Bill. It marks the culmination of the process of restoring the civil liberties, a process which started in the month of April 1977. Not merely does it restore the civil liberties, it also restores the functions and powers of High Courts and the Supreme Court, it also contains salutary provisions, safeguards against abuse of certain powers, namely, powers of amending the Constitution, powers of proclamation of emergency, etc.

Before I deal with some aspects of this Bill, I may be permitted to mention that it is the usual practice to refer such Bills to a select committee. But this time an exception is made and for a very good reason, namely, the government had tried to discuss the provisions of the Bill with the opposition leaders and had tried to come to a consensus. Having undergone that process it is not necessary to refer such a Bill to the Select Committee which ordinarily should have been done.

I may also say that there are a few important new provisions. I still feel that this opportunity should have been availed of to introduce a few other important features in the Bill in the light of the experience that has been gained in course of time. But I am also conscious that the 46th amendment Bill is introduced and the government is taking other measures. They are trying to legislate in respect of other matters as the situation demands.

Coming to the Bill, it is very gratifying to note that articles 256 and 368

are proposed to be amended. Original powers of review are sought to be conferred on High Courts and the Supreme Court. It is gratifying to note that the High Courts will now have the power to issue writs, not only for protection of fundamental rights but for any other purpose as it was originally provided. Likewise sub-clauses (4) and (5) of article 368 which deal with the amending power of Parliament are sought to be deleted so that in proper cases the Supreme Court will have the right to review the legislation which seeks to amend the Constitution.

I would next come to the provisions in the Bill regarding preventive detention. Preventive detention is, admittedly, a very obnoxious feature. Those who oppose the wholesale deletion of Article 22 are in a sense, right. Even the manifesto of Janata Party visualises such a thing. But in the present Bill certain additional safeguards are sought to be introduced so that gross abuse of the power of the preventive detention could not take place. But one has also to ask, one has also to think of the present times whether such a provision should exist in the Constitution or not.

My mind harks back to 1950 when Preventive Detention Bill was first introduced. I happened to be a Member of the provisional Parliament. Hardly two hours time was given for consideration and passing of the Bill. I know my hon. friend Shri Kamath tried his best to do his utmost even in those two hours that were available to see that certain obnoxious features were modified. He succeeded in one or two respects also.

My mind goes back to 1951 when the then Minister Shri Rajagopalachari had moved first amendment to that Preventive Detention Act. Again I recall how in the year 1952 when the first elections to the Lok Sabha were held, an amendment for continuing Preventive Detention Act was

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moved in the month of July 1952. A great debate ensued. In the debate that reged on that date, Shri S. P. Mukherjee attacked the Bill ably. I still recall the words of a journalist who said—"Besides the eagle cry of Shri S. P. Mukherjee, the utterances of Dr. Katju, the then Home Minister, seemed like the pterings of a ruffled sparrow." Even at that time Dr. Katju put up a very good defence. I will refer to that also later. My mind recalls further that in the year 1959 there was a proclamation of President's rule in Kerala under Article 352. The then Home Minister Shri Gobind Vallabh Pant, while trying to meet the arguments of Shri Dango, Communist Leader, offered to repeal the Preventive Detention Act if his party were to abjure violence for political purpose. What I am trying to emphasise is that, unfortunately, in this country from time to time certain situation had developed which necessitated the need of such a Preventive Detention Act.

I also know that as time passed, our concern for fundamental rights diminished and we tried to take recourse to Preventive Detention Bill for the purpose of preventing anti-social elements and also for stopping economic offences. According to me it was a lapse to use this measure which is really intended as a temporary measure only to meet extreme emergencies. Judged by this standard, can you put your hand on your heart and say that today there is a climate, a situation, in the country where, for preserving law and order, it is not necessary to have such a provision. If necessity compels it?

I say we should guard against two things, but before I come to that, may I say this that today the law and order situation has to be viewed with concern, with a great deal of concerned. There are two factors responsible for it. One is anti-social elements. The second is economic offences like smuggling. Personally

I think that if Government streamlines its machinery,—police, intelligence agency, etc., and seeks to plug the loopholes in the existing law, and if Government has the will to do away with preventive detention measures for meeting such a situation, it can be easily done. I would not therefore, say that in order to keep law and order against these dangers, such a measure is necessary or even a provision in the Constitution is necessary.

MR CHAIRMAN: You have taken 12 minutes already I am giving 15 minutes to everybody.

SHRI NARENDRA P NATHWANI: I am trying to finish as early as possible.

But today there are disruptive forces in the country which threaten to take the issue to the streets. I am going back to the speech that Dr. Katju made in 1952. He quoted an eminent British authority. I will come to his name just now, who said that an administration cannot be run with kid gloves, and he cited the example of Nazi Germany. I can do better than read out one or two sentences from the speech of this authority. He said:

"What is the lesson of Nazi Germany? It is that the Republican politicians of that time were too soft, not that they were too harsh, in applying to what was a revolutionary situation, classical, liberal doctrines", and so on, "and the result was that Herr Hitler was dealt with under a very gentle law, he was put into prison under very gentle circumstances, and in a few months Hitler was out."

And this is what that British authority added:

"If I was running the German Government at that time, that man would not have 'got out' alive."

And who is this British authority? It would be interesting to know. He was the counterpart of our Home Minister, he was the Home Secretary, Sir Herbert Morrison. He was a Member of the Labour Party, brought up in the British tradition of the love of liberty, in the democratic tradition of love for natural justice and law courts. Therefore, let us not be carried away by mere sentiment or emotion. Bearing in mind the situation, if necessary it should be on the statute-book for preserving national security and public order.

I come to the next point.

MR CHAIRMAN You have already taken 15 minutes.

SHRI NARENDRA P NATHWANI I will try to be as brief as possible.

MR CHAIRMAN What can I do? Everybody will want more time in that fashion. I will give you five minutes more. Please try to finish.

SHRI NARENDRA P NATHWANI About the Emergency it is criticised that instead of 'internal disturbances' we are introducing the words 'armed rebellion'. In my opinion certainly these words are narrow in scope and more specific.

Again it has been criticised that it is not defined. It is very difficult to define such a concept. There are many things and concepts which are difficult to define but you immediately recognise them as soon as you see them. For example it is difficult to define an elephant or even beauty but once you see an elephant or a beautiful thing, you will just recognise or understand it. Likewise, with "external aggression" which is provided for. We know that every country which goes to war claims that the aggression was from the other side. So, it is always difficult to define this expression, but there is a distinct improvement in substituting these words by "armed rebellion".

I come to another amendment regarding changes proposed in Article 368. I have only to say that there is no need of introducing the element of referendum. Perhaps it has been put in with a view to get the approval of Opposition parties as a matter of compromise because a controversy has raged between two points of view namely whether this Parliament should be supreme and must have absolute right to amend the Constitution in any manner it likes or whether such a power of amendment should be subject to judicial review by the Supreme Court. I do not want to go into details, but I would cite only three sentences from Mr Seervai's book. He has analysed the situation very ably in his book which has come out recently "The Emergency Future Safeguards and the Habeas Corpus Case Criticism". After reviewing the case law both in our country and elsewhere he says on page 138:

In the result a wide but limited amending power is neither inconsistent with the sovereignty of a State nor does it lead to revolutions in order to secure the removal of such limitations.

An argument has always been trotted out that unless you make provision for passing an amendment of any nature there is a danger of revolution and Constitution being subverted. He has exposed the myth of that argument. Secondly he says with reference to the principle laid down in the Fundamental Rights case—Kesavananda Bharati case—decided in 1973 that the theory of the basic structure which the majority propounded in the Fundamental Rights case is correct. In this connection, he also referred to the argument before the Supreme Court in a case where the Attorney General asked the Court to constitute a Bench of 13 Judges to reconsider the doctrine of the basic structure. Mr Justice Khanna asked the Attorney-General whether this doctrine had impeded

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any socio-economic legislation, and his answer was 'No'.

Five matters are sought to be added in the proviso to Article 368 and referendum is sought to be taken. My personal feeling is that these five matters are not exhaustive of the basic structure of the Constitution. There may be some other issue or feature which may also be considered as basic and which are outside the purview of this amendment I may also say this that amendment should be subject to review by the Supreme Court and there is no need of referring the matter to people at large

Even otherwise what does the provision for referendum aim at? 51 per cent of votes should go and vote and out of that, a majority is considered enough. And therefore, according to the proposed referendum, out of the total number of voters 25 per cent can vote for a certain amendment in the Constitution, however basic it may be. It is not satisfactory. I have moved certain amendments in this respect.

Lastly, one word about private property. I have not got the time; otherwise I would have referred to the history of what has led the Janata Party to incorporate such a feature in their manifesto. But whatever it may be, I personally believe in the right of a citizen to personal property though to a limited extent. For instance, say, a house of moderate size and certain articles of personal use. Why should it not be protected against a law which can deprive you of the same under the proposed amendment? That it may not be done is one thing, but the experience which we have got shows that such powers are liable to be and are, in fact, grossly misused. Till now we have laboured under the theory that the exercise of power is one thing and the right to have

that power is another thing and that you cannot act on the footing that such a power may be abused.

Even in a country like the Soviet Union, which has a Communist-minded Constitution, there is a provision which gives right to personal property. I find from a book on the Soviet Constitution that the Soviet citizens have a right to property. The book says:

"In the Soviet Union the citizens are afforded for the first time with the guaranteed right to housing"

You cannot take away or deprive them of that property. There is a serious misconception that in the Soviet Union no one is allowed to own any kind of personal property. It is not so.

"The citizens have the right to own as personal property their earned income, a house, subsidiary livestock and articles of personal use.. They have the right to inherit these properties also. However, no one is allowed to use the property as a means of deriving non-earned incomes or damaging the society."

Subject to this limitation, even in other countries, even in countries like the Soviet Union, they have passed a Constitution giving the citizens this right, widening the scope of the right of the citizens to own property. Of course, we have made a provision in some other part of the Bill. For want of time, I am unable to read it. My hon. friend, Shri Jethmalani, has already pointed out that under the proposed article 300A, no person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law, but it is not provided that it should be for a public purpose. If some such sort of restriction had been placed there, it would have given some security to citizens.

With these reservations, I welcome this Bill. I thank you, Madam, for giving me some more time.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Madam Chairman, I must say at the outset that this repeated exercise of constitutional amendments is something which we should not take either very lightly or very comfortably. I am one of those who are perhaps conservative in this respect for I hold that ordinarily one should be happy at infrequent changes rather than frequent changes of the Constitution, because it is an occasional medicine, not a daily bread, and the fact that we have amended this Constitution 45 times in 28 years is not a very happy situation. But this particular Bill is a great exception. It had to come because the earlier Bill had come, which became the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act. Because the Forty second Amendment Act had come, this Fortyfifth Amendment Bill has to come to nullify most of the mischief and damage which has been done. I am only sorry that it has not done it entirely.

This Bill, which has 49 clauses, is in more than one sense an essential amendment of the Constitution, because it restores the Constitution of India, and the constitutional government implied in it, to its normalcy. To that extent, I entirely welcome and endorse this exercise. My point is that because the Forty-second Amendment Act was extraordinarily bad that it had to be completely demolished. I would have liked the Law Minister to have done this lock stock and barrel. I do not want to respect my arguments; I have repeatedly stated in this House why it was necessary to get rid of the Forty-second Amendment Act because, even though it contained some good points, those good points were brought about in a wrong manner.

Having said that, I would now say that it is no use arguing with my hon. friend, the Law Minister on this point again and again, because I do not think on this question either I can persuade him or he can persuade me.

So, we leave it at that. We agree to disagree.

But, having brought the Bill, why is it that they have not gone the whole hog? I can understand the Janata Government's anxiety to get the maximum support. I have my sympathies with them, all the more because they have to think of the opposition, not so much in this House but in the other House, where they do not have even a simple majority, not to speak of a majority for passing a Constitutional Amendment Bill, which requires a special two-thirds majority. So, I appreciate their difficulty. But, in order to get over these difficulties, I do not know why the Government should have been so very accommodative with so many parts of the constitutional amendments, and for dealing with the present opposition, who were responsible for destroying and damaging the very fibre and fabric of our Constitutional democracy. That is the point I wish to make.

Now the Law Minister had of course, invited the Opposition Parties for a dialogue and he says that there was a consensus, but let it be noted that the consensus is based on only a few meetings as my friend Shri Arvind Bala Pajanor said, a few meetings of limited nature in terms of time and studies, and also by not inviting all. I am not making any complaint as to why Government did not invite me to the Conference or dialogue. It is for the Government to decide as to whom to invite and whom not to invite. But I think I must say in fairness that inspite of my total Opposition, particularly during the Emergency period, to the then Government, I was invariably invited as an independent to the Opposition-Government dialogue. Therefore, naturally I will take time in the House to explain my opposition and say why I oppose this Bill in a particular way.

Now the Law Minister, I am sorry to say, has indirectly given credibility to Emergency and the then Indira

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

Government, and the Indira Congress now, by bowing down to them on these matters. I would have liked him and the Janata Party to come forward with a clear-cut simple Bill and face the consequences of getting it defeated in the Upper House, because then you would have gone to the people and told them that you are honest in fulfilling your promise and that the Congress majority is coming in the way. And then having gone through that exercise if you had come with this exercise, I would have appreciated So, I would have appreciated if Government had first come with that exercise and then with this Bill, which would have been more honest because then people would have known who are the guilty and who are right and honest I am sorry that he has not done that That is why I was amused and slightly sorry to find my good friend the Leader of the Opposition taking advantage of the situation of the Law Minister's bowing down, he went to the extent of congratulating the Law Minister The Law Minister should have been started to get congratulations from the Leader of the Opposition, because the Leader of the Opposition and his party and Mrs Gandhi were responsible for damaging the whole Constitution, and yet the Law Minister now gets complements from him What a complement! The Law Minister must be careful in getting such compliments and he must not disrespect people like me, who in great honesty, do our duty to condemn his attitude and procedure and criticise him for that point.

Now, the Janata Party's intentions and proposals are very good The Bill is very clear. The Statement of objects and reasons is very good and I am glad that the Law Minister has said, What was "taken away"--I am quoting him --"by a transient majority"--It is good that he has mentioned this 'transient majority'--and therefore, all that follows in this Bill is nothing else but to see that no

such transient or tyrannical majority, however short lived or long lived it may be, can do anything which may hit at the very root and the foundation of the Constitution and of Constitutional democracy. Therefore, it is good, and I congratulate him for that. Of course, I am glad that the Janata Government has been instrumental a large extent, but not fully, in restoring the role of law, democracy and the independence of judiciary. I am glad that parliament's dignity and powers have been restored

Madam, Chairman, you were a Member before not in the last Parliament but before and I may tell you that it was a great disgrace for us to know that we made speeches particularly during Emergency, and only the foreign radios and the foreign press gave us extensive coverage, but our own people, my own countrymen, never got to know anything because of total and dismal censorship, except what we ourselves passed on at that time through cyclostyled copies of our speeches. And, when people told me that in the foreign press my speech had come, I said that it did not make me feel proud or happy because if my own people who have voted for me, who are my masters, if they do not know what their representatives are sometimes saying here, what is the pleasure of having a line or two in "London Times" or "New York Times"? What is important is, "The Times of India" or "Gujrat Samachar" or "Sandesh" or "Janasattra" in Ahmedabad must bring out what we said rather than the foreign papers. If the foreign press also publishes a line or two, that is bonus and I will feel happy. But more important is that my own people must get it But that was not done.

I am glad, therefore, that the Law Minister has sought through this Bill to give a right to the media to report—I hope, I quote him correctly—freely and without censorship all that is being said in Parliament. That is good.

In the few minutes remaining at my disposal, I shall go only point-wise, without elaborating the points. Now, the checks and controls on authoritarianism, on absolutism, on arbitrary powers and on the cavalier and unconstitutional methods and manners which were implemented by the then Government, particularly during Emergency, have been removed by this Bill. I congratulate them for that.

I see my esteemed friend, the Minister of External Affairs, Mr Vajpayee, sitting there. When I met him during the Emergency, when he was not well, he told me that when I was talking about the great blanket situation which had enveloped us all, he remembered my one sentence at that time and he liked it very much. I did not know how to oppose and I was feeling suffocated. This is what I said in Parliament at that time, "The first Republic of India is dead." That is what I said. I am happy that the second Republic is born. Thanks to the people. I now appeal to my Janata Party friends to please see to it that what has been re-born with the help of the people is not destroyed at the hands of the Janata Party! I hope, that will be remembered.

I would say that the Janata Government has done a good job that they have brought forward this Bill. I would take only a few minutes more to go into the more important of the detailed provisions of the Bill. The Parliament's life has been reduced from 6 to 5 years. It is good. I hope, 5 years is the upper limit, not the minimum, it is the maximum.

I am glad that preventive detention has been made more difficult to implement. I congratulate them for having brought stringent provisions against the governmental domination. It is good.

The judicial process has been made more independent and its position has been re-asserted. I am happy to see

that the right to life and liberty which was taken away during the Emergency has been restored and strengthened. It is very good.

As regards "Education", I feel it must be in the State List. It is good that it has been brought back to the State List. As a professor, as an educationist, may I say, in all humility that having gone through this question in great detail myself, I have felt that on balance, it is better to leave the subject back in the hands of the States because much more damage is possible if the subject of Education is put in the Concurrent List, thereby making it possible for the Central Government, sitting in Delhi, to act in an authoritarian way over the whole country, the vast country of ours, in the field of education. Education is such an instrument that it can be a good one but it can also be used as a bad instrument to destroy the freedom and the liberty of the people.

The words "anti-national activities" are gone. It is a good ridance.

No deployment of Army without the concurrence of the State Governments. It is good.

Declaration of Emergency, article 352. As regards the provision of "armed rebellion", that is all right I was surprised to hear Dr. Seyid Muhammad saying, that an armed rebellion could be taken as an addition or a total of some "Sec. 144" situations! Even a boy will know the difference, whether there is an armed rebellion or not. Even a boy knew that there was no real Emergency between 1975 and 1977. Therefore, as regards article 352, which is sought to be changed, I congratulate them for two things. I do not agree with my hon. friend the Leader of the Opposition when he said that this should be completely removed. Then, he gave an argument against the Law Minister saying, "You also believe in Emergency." We never believe in any fictitious and artificial Emergency. As a matter

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar.] of fact the internal Emergency which was created by the then Government was neither internal nor emergency. It was only an internal difficulty and difference of the then Prime Minister

It is good that you have made it so stringent and I am glad that you have also retained it saying, if it is an armed rebellion, then alone this power will be used. It is not very difficult for the people to know whether there is an armed rebellion against the Government or not. I only hope and pray that an armed rebellion will be an extremely rare situation, once in a billion situations, not even in a million situations, and we must provide for that contingency. After all, a lot depends on us too! It is also the responsibility of the citizens of the Democratic Republic of India to see that we act inside and outside the Parliament in a manner which will make the democratic fibre stronger and more meaningful and then there will be no Emergency required of any kind for controlling indiscipline or misbehaviour in any quarters.

Finally, I must come to article 368 and the basic features of the Constitution. I am glad that today at least the Leader of the Opposition and the Congress Party spokesman, Dr. Seyid Muhammad, have both come out with the opposition to referendum. If the House will recall, and I am sure the Law Minister will recall, I was the only member, in the last Budget session, to have opposed this referendum provision at the introduction stage because I felt that, either you have the basic features of the Constitution and make them unamendable or do not have them. But my reasons for opposing the referendum which have gone on record, last time, and which I am repeating this time, only show that their reasons and my reasons are not identical. They have one set of reasons and I have another set of reasons. The point is, I am opposed to referendum and, why I am opposed to referendum is apart from the fact that it is impracticable, unworkable and more expensive....

19 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I will take five minutes more.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is 7 O'Clock now, and the House has to take up the Half-an-Hour Discussion. If you can conclude in a minute or two, you can finish because your time is over. Can you finish in a minute or two?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I will take five minutes tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Five minutes! Not possible.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: To-morrow.

19.01 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

CURBING ECONOMIC POWER OF MONOPOLY INDUSTRIAL HOUSES

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now make up the Half-an-Hour Discussion on curbing economic power of monopoly industrial houses.

Mr. Dhrendranath Basu.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): On a point of order. This concerns curbing economic power of monopoly industrial houses. This is a matter which comes under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Industry. A very similar Half-an-Hour Discussion, exactly the same type of question, was raised in the Rajya Sabha and was replied to by the Minister of Industry. My humble submission is this. It may be that, marginally, this concerns also the Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs. In fact, the question from which the Half-an-Hour Discussion arises was answered last time, on 28th July, by

the Law Minister. But the precedent of this House has been that, when a question or a matter concerns two Ministers, both of them should be present. I recollect—it was during my term, recently—when a matter concerning price rise was raised, both Mr. Mohan Dharia and Mr. H. M. Patel were present and answered questions. I would like to have your ruling on this point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Would the Minister like to say something?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): So far as the Half-an-Hour Discussion is concerned, as you will notice, it relates to monopoly houses, the precise subject being:

'regarding curbing economic power of monopoly industrial houses'.

Because the subject of curbing monopoly is covered by the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act which falls under the Department of Company Affairs, the question was directed at me, and that is why the Half-an-Hour Discussion is being dealt with by me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think, in view of the explanation given by the Minister, there is nothing more to be said. The discussion may start.

Mr Dhirendranath Basu.

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa): With your permission Mr. Chairman, I raise my discussion arising out of the answer given by the hon. Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs on the 25th ultimo to Starred Question No. 122. At the outset I want to tell you that I have every confidence in the hon. Minister. But the fact is that the Department has not been doing as per his decisions or policies. In his

reply on the 25th July, the hon. Minister said:

"Apart from the restrictions and the curbs to regulate the growth of large houses as already provided in the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, and the criteria being followed in dealing with the proposal from large houses for expansion/establishment of new undertakings under the aforesaid Act, the Statement of Industrial Policy laid before the Parliament by the Minister of Law...spells out further measures undertaken by the Government..."

He has also mentioned that a high-powered Committee has been constituted that they are reviewing the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act and that they will submit their report shortly.

19.05 hrs.

[**SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR** in the Chair].

But the facts remain that a committee was set up long before to inquire into the matter as to how the licences were issued. The Commission of Inquiry into large industrial houses consisting of the former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Shri A. K. Sircar was appointed on 18.2.70 and the commission found out that there were so many irregularities in issuing the licences to these 20 monopoly houses and particularly to the Birla group of industries, Goenkas, Bajoria, Jalan and Kanoria groups.

They started the inquiry on 18.2.70 and on inquiry what did they find? The inquiry by the commission is in various stages in respect of different matters and public hearings were also held and they found licences were issued very irregularly and wrongly and these 20 business houses have again been given new licences. Out of 377 licences issued last year 190 licences went to the monopoly industrial houses and the balance to other industries.

[Shri Dhirendra Nath Basu.]

Now, while the investigations were going on they filed writs in the High Courts and got injunctions and the investigation was held up. Again investigations were started year before last and they were going on last year and then again injunctions were obtained from different High Courts as a result of which the inquiry into these irregularities in issuing licences has been held up.

In their own annual report for the year 1977-78 the Ministry have stated that such things have happened. They cannot deny it. Whatever the desires, whatever the good wishes and whatever the good intentions our Law Minister might have...

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): He does not have any good intentions.

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU: He has good intentions, I believe. The Department has got a machinery and they are going on in their own way. They are issuing licences in many ways even now. I would cite one example. They have allowed the Jalan & Co, a licence for starting a nylon factory in collaboration with a foreign company Nepal Government project and they have started a factory in Kathmandu. Crores of rupees of black money were taken away there and they have started their business. The Government of India is also helping them. In this way things are going on.

The hon. Minister of Justice and Company Affairs, if you will look to the figures in the annual report of the working of the industrial and commercial undertakings, it will be seen by you that out of Rs. 5,690 crores, only Rs. 139 crores were allotted to small scale cottage and rural industries.

So, for curbing the economic power of monopoly industries, we have to encourage the cottage, small scale,

medium and cooperative industries as also agricultural equipment oriented rural industries. The Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Industries have spoken time and again that preference will be given to all these industries. But, in these reports, you will find that only half-a-per cent of the amount has been allotted for the small-scale and rural industries. Now, Sir, in the reports of the Committee on Public Undertakings—in their Fourth report particularly—you will see an extraordinarily high expenditure on publicity was incurred by the big undertakings—by spending even much more money. They are spending extravagantly. In another report...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are expected to make a short statement

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU: In the first report, Mr. Chairman, they have stated that extravagant and instructuous expenditures had been incurred by the big public undertakings.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: They are not monopoly houses.

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU: If you cannot stop this mischief of the public undertakings, how can we help the rural and small-scale industries. We are interested in the rural sector.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to finish now. Your time is up.

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU: Now, Sir, out of 377 licences issued, 190 licences have been issued to 20 houses. I would like to draw the attention of the Chairman to the remarks made by the hon. Industries Minister in a meeting of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industries to said that these 20 big houses are holding the economic power and

that they are monopolising the industries in the country. This has been publicised in all the newspapers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have taken half the time of Half-an-Hour.

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU: What can the Law Minister do? It will be impossible for him practically to do anything because of the fact that unless this group system, this wrong system or method of issuing licences is removed and the whole method is modified and or corrected, he cannot set the ball rolling in a proper way.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What still remains?

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU: One point more. There have been 73 cases of tax evasion against these 20 houses and out of these, you will be surprised to know that 51 cases were dropped by this department. Why? They have allowed them to go on in the matter of evasion of taxes. 22 cases are pending. What can our esteemed friend do? It will not be possible for him to implement the policy through these crooked officers. A Committee which was appointed for the purpose has again remarked that the issue of licences is wrong.

So, Mr. Chairman, I would appeal to the hon. Minister, through you, to look into the matter and see how things are being put right.

श्री युवराज (कट्टिहार) सभापति
जी, व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। जो श्रीमाननीय मंत्री प्रश्न पूछने वाले हैं उनके प्रश्न पूछने के बाद ही मंत्री जी चर्चा में भाग लेने वाले सदस्यों वा जवाब दे।

सभा पति महोदय: आपने एक बार श्रीर प्रश्न उठाया था इसके सम्बन्ध में मैं रूलिंग दे चुका हूँ और आपका ध्यान दिलाता हूँ कि जग आप रुल 55 देखें। उसमें यह है कि

पहले मंत्री उत्तर देगा उसके पश्चात् प्रश्न किये जायेंगे। कंवेंशन यार्ड पहले ऐसा कुछ था, लेकिन कंवेंशन रूल्स को ओबरराइड नहीं कर सकते हैं। पहले भी मैं ऐसा निर्णय कर चुका हूँ।

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will try to be very brief in replying to the points which have been raised by the hon'ble Member. He has referred to the Sarker Commission which was appointed to go into the question of issue of licences to certain large houses. This Commission was appointed in 1970 and the hon'ble Member was very rightly wondering as to why it has not been possible to conclude its proceedings. In fact, Government has been trying to look into it as to what could be done to have the proceedings expedited but it was found that writ petitions were pending in the Punjab and Haryana High Courts as well as a large number of them in Calcutta High Court. I understand the writ petitions in Punjab and Haryana High Courts were decided or at least hearing was concluded and the judgement was reserved. As regards the Calcutta High Court, I understand, the hearing has been concluded in one group of cases and may be the other group of cases would be coming up shortly. We are trying to have the hearing expedited as much as possible.

Then it was said that so far as the licences are concerned a large number of industrial licences are granted to the big houses. The hon'ble Member gave some figures. I do not know whether his figures are accurate because my figures are somewhat different. I have got figures for the year 1977 and for the first four months of 1978, out of 533 letters of intent granted in 1977, sixty-four related to mono-

[Shri Shanti Bhushan]

poly houses—the so called large industrial houses. Out of 518 industrial licences granted in 1977, seventy-seven were in favour of these large industrial houses. Similarly in the first four months of 1978, viz., January to April against 94 letters of intent fifteen were given to large industrial houses and against 105 industrial licences twelve were given to large industrial houses.

Then the hon'ble Member referred to granting of some licences to Jhalans. As far as I am aware—I speak subject to correction—Jhalans are not a large industrial house. They are not covered by Monopolies Act. In that case no approval would be required from Company Affairs Department.

Then the hon'ble Member referred to cottage, small and medium industries. He said that the rural industries should be encouraged. I think, the hon'ble Member is aware that it is the policy of this Government to give as much encouragement to cottage, small and medium industries and, in fact, for that reason while there were 180 items reserved for small scale industries now they have been increased from 180 to 807 which are reserved for small scale sector.

Then, Sir, he has referred to the Fourth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings, about the high expenditure incurred by the Managements of the Public Undertakings. Again, the hon. Member would appreciate that this could not be a matter which would concern monopoly houses etc. Because, that will raise a different kind of a problem.

Then, he has referred to 73 cases of evasion. . .

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU: Crores of rupees are wasted as pointed out by them.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: It might be the fit subject matter of a question to some other appropriate authority or some other department, but could not concern this matter.

Then, the last point made by him was that 73 cases were detected in regard to evasion of income-tax by large houses. The hon. Member also said that 51 cases were dropped. Again, that would not be a concern of this Ministry because, in that case, it would be the Income-tax Department which would be concerned. I am not aware of the facts of the case and what they have done.

Shri Basu: श्री मधुपति जी, श्री बसु के प्रश्न पर माननीय मंत्री महोदय का यहां बयान हुआ और उससे जो सवाल यहां उठते हैं कि एकाधिकार की वृद्धि तो सरकार की आधिक नीतियों के चलते होती है, तो जब तक हमारी मूल नीति में परिवर्तन नहीं होगा, तब हे जिनका आप संशोधन करें, उसमें कभी नहीं हो सकती।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो 20 बड़े घराने हैं और पिछले 6 वर्षों में 1969 से लेहर 1975 तक 25 घरब रुपये से बढ़कर 45 घरब रुपये हो गये, जब मे जिनका पार्टी की गवर्नेंट बनी और इस सरकार ने जो अपनी नीति की घोषणा की तो इन 16, 17 महीनों में उनके एकाधिकार में किस अनुपात से वृद्धि हुई, और नियवरण के लिये जो प्रावधान उपलब्ध है, कानून उपलब्ध है, उनको प्रभावगाली बनाने के लिये, उनमें सशोधन करने के लिये जो जस्टिस जोगेन्द्र सिंह सच्चर की हाई-पार्क एक्सपर्ट कमेटी बनी, अगस्त, के अन्त में उनकी रिपोर्ट आने की समादान है, और मंत्रिमंडल ने जो निर्णय किया कि बड़े-बड़े भौतिकिय घराने के लोगों को लाइसेंस नहीं देंगे, तो आपने अपने

प्रधासन में कितने बड़े बरानों को लाइसेंस दिया जो इस नीति के प्रतिकूल हैं?

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो बड़े बड़े उद्योगपति हैं, उनके परिवार के लोग ही डायरेक्टर बनने हैं और उन्हें 15, 20 हजार रुपये बेतन दिया जाता है लेकिन एक मजदूर को निम्नतम मजदूरी 185 रुपये और 200 रुपये से भधिक नहीं मिलते हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि नियन्त्रण के लिये जो कानून उपलब्ध है उसके अन्तर्गत जो नीति की घोषणा की गई है, उसके द्वारा एकाधिकार पर अंकुश लगाने में आपको जनता प्रशासन में कितनी कामयाबी हासिल हुई?

SHRI K. MALLANNA (Chitradurga): Sir, I want to know specifically about three points from the hon. Minister.

First, why should the monopoly houses be curbed? The monopoly houses should be curbed because this economic power is concentrated only in a few people. It should be widely distributed among the people. It should not be concentrated only on a few people. That is why we say that the monopoly houses should be curbed.

Nowadays, Sir, these monopoly houses not only concentrate economic power in their hands, but they are having the political powers also.

If I may refer to the recent difference between the Prime Minister and the Home Minister, the Prime Minister was supported by these monopoly houses and the big industrialists. Therefore, the Home Minister was thrown out from the Government. So, these monopoly houses are not only concentrating economic power, but they are concentrating political powers also.

Sir, if I can read the Industrial Policy Resolution...
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MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mallanna, I think, you have to just ask a question; no speech please.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: If you go through the Industrial Policy Resolution, you will find that in this Industrial Policy also there is no curb at all on these monopoly houses.

Therefore, Sir, in the light of these things, I want to put three specific questions.

First, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Government is bringing a comprehensive measure to curb the monopoly houses, and the growth of monopoly houses. Just now, the hon. Minister mentioned that some 807 items are exclusively reserved for the small-scale industries. Now I learn that these monopoly houses are the multi-nationals. They are given the licences for the small scale industries. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether there is any statutory protection to be given to these 807 small industries. My third point is, that the hon. Minister has referred the M.R.T.P. Act to be amended by a High Power Committee. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the references regarding the curbing of the monopoly houses will be referred to that Committee.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): I will be very brief in my submission. The hon. Minister should tell us whether the Government is curbing the monopoly houses activities. The main problem in our country is that they are the family concerns and our Industry Minister, the giant killer, Mr. George Fernandes, has been giving speeches saying that he will do away the family ownership pattern of industries. He gave that famous speech in the Annual meeting of the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce. What I would like to know from the hon. Minister is whether this is an empty speech by the hon. Minister or whether the Law Ministry is contemplating any concrete legislation and concrete steps to do

[Shri Saugata Roy]

away with the present family ownership pattern of industries which is stifling industrial growth and which is cornering the bank credit and which is concentrating monopoly powers in a few families?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think we have to sit for sometime more to finish this Half-an-Hour discussion. Is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time so that we can complete this discussion?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO. Mr. Chairman, you have been kind enough to extend the time. Now, I would like to point out the Janata Party manifesto. There is a specific paragraph under "End Monopoly".

"While economic and industrial self-reliance must remain our goal, we must guard against the growth of monopoly and concentration of economic power. The Monopolies Commission has been allowed to become moribund in order to benefit monopoly capital multinationals. The Janata Party will correct this trend."

In view of this manifesto, in view of the speeches of the Industries Ministers, since the party as well as the Government in their statements are so keen to break up these monopoly houses, I would like to know why this Government has not utilised Section 27 of the M.R.T.P. Act which provides for reference to the Commission to enquire into the division of such monopoly houses. Now, the previous Government which was quite favourable to the monopoly houses referred two cases to the Commission. One of the cases was withdrawn. But this Government has not, as far as I know, referred a single case. I would like to know why this Government has not done so.

There is a very intense complaint on the part of the small entrepreneurs that taxation is so heavy, curbs are

so many, facilities are lacking so much that they are really not able to prosper and grow. I would like to know from the Minister what steps this Government is contemplating.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How is that relevant here?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: It is relevant because you cut big houses for whose benefit?—For the benefit of the small man. What are the measures you are contemplating to help the small entrepreneurs? Now, since the Government has cried so loudly from the roof-tops that they are reserving so many items for small industries, then I would like to know how is it that Palmolive Colgate have been given licences for manufacturing some items based on menthol? How is it that licence has been granted to Saigal Brothers to manufacture some items of paper conversion industry which are reserved for small scale industry. Like this, there are so many others as the manufacturers of Erasmic blades.

Fourthly, I would like to know, since you have thrown out Coca Cola, why you are not doing the same thing in respect of other multi-nationals who are engaged in the manufacture of items which come within the small scale sector, for example Bata Shoe Co. and other companies.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Sir, at the outset, I must correct the statement which I made earlier in regard to the Jallian industries, because probably I got mixed up with another industry.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: They are very big people: Twenty-six crores of tax is due from them.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: They are not registered under the M.R.T.P. Act, but they are at present under default notice for registration. That matter is pending, but I do not know the facts further as to what licence, if any, has been granted to them and in what circumstances.

Since the hon. Member Shri Yuvraj has raised the question in Hindi, I would answer the same in Hindi.

इन्होने यह प्रश्न उठाया कि 20 बड़े बगने जो थे 1969 में 1975 तक उनके एसेट्स में काफी बढ़ि हुई है। एक बात मैं यहाँ साफ करना चाहंगा कि यह जो लार्ज इंडस्ट्रियल हाउसेज के एसेट्स के बारे में बात करते हैं एसेट्स में यह नहीं होता है कि उन की बेत्य इतनी से इतनी बढ़ गई। हो सकता है किसी किसी के मन में कुछ ऐसी गवत धारणा हो इसलिए मैं यह साफ कर देना चाहता हूँ मोनोपॉलीज एक्ट में जो डेफिनीशन लार्ज हाउसेज की है उसका मतलब है कि कितनी बड़ी इंडस्ट्रियल एक्टिविटीज पर उन का मैनेजमेंट है, यह नहीं कि उनकी बेत्य इतनी में इतनी हो गई, अनिक रितनी इंडस्ट्रियल एक्टिविटीज में कितने एसेट्स लगे हुए हैं और उसके ऊपर उन का मैनेजमेंट बितना एकमट्ट कर गया। हो सकता है कि आप की बेत्य न बढ़े लेकिन मैनेजमेंट एक्सटेंड कर गया हो क्यों कि अगर आप ने नोन लेकर भी रुपया उसमें लगाया है

श्री उपरेन (देवरिया) : यह कैसे हो सकता है कि उनका कार्य-क्षेत्र बढ़ जाय और बेत्य न बढ़े ?

श्री शांति भूषण : हाँ, कार्य-क्षेत्र भी बढ़ना अच्छा नहीं है। कस्ट्रेशन आफ एकोनामिक पावर टू दि डेट्रिमेट आफ कामन पड़िवक, इसके खिलाफ कास्टीट्यूशन में डायरेक्ट ग्रिसिपल है कि कस्ट्रेशन आफ एकोनामिक पावर टू दि कामन पब्लिक डेट्रिमेट नहीं होना चाहिए। तो उनके कार्य-क्षेत्र का अगर विस्तार भी अधिक हो जाता है तो उसमें भी रोक लगाने की जरूरत है। लेकिन मैं यह साफ कर देना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि कभी कभी यह धारणा हो जाती है

कि इतनी सम्पत्ति के बहु सालिक ये और उनकी सम्पत्ति यह इतनी ही गई, इसमें यह चीज साफ हो जानी चाहिए कि सम्पत्ति से उसका संबंध नहीं है। उसका संबंध यिंफ इस बात से है कि कितने कार्य क्षेत्र में कितने एसेट्स लगे हुए थे चाहे वह उन के हो या दूसरे के लगे हुए हो, काइनेशियल इस्टीट्यूशन्स में रुपया लिया हुआ हो, उनके कार्य-क्षेत्र के लिए यह डेफिनीशन है . (व्यवधान) . कम्पनी का भी एसेट नहीं हो अगर रुपया लोन लेकर लगाया हुआ हो तो वह एसेट तो नहीं है, लायबिलिटी है, लेकिन लायबिलिटी हिसाब में नहीं लिया जाता है। यह देखा जाता है कि इंडस्ट्रियल एक्टिविटीज जिन पर उनका आधिकार्य है मैनेजमेंट है, उसमें कितनी पूँजी लगी हुई है वह चाहे उनकी पूँजी लगी हुई हो चाहे दूसरे की हो उससे मननब नहीं है।

श्री उपरेन : तो जिन का कार्य-क्षेत्र बढ़ गया हा उनके लिए फाइनेशियल इस्टीट्यूशन को रोकें कि उनको और रुपया न दे ?

श्री शांति भूषण : हाँ, वह रोक है।

उन्होने पूछा सच्चर कमेटी के बारे में कि 31 अगस्त तक वह रिपोर्ट देगी, तो जाहिर है कि काफी बहत हुआ जब सच्चर कमेटी को बनाया गया था और मैं यह साफ कर दूँ वि जब तक सच्चर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट नहीं आएगी और उस पर विचार हो कर कुछ मूल निर्णय नहीं लिए जाएंगे, नये कानून में जो भी तकदीली होनी है वह नहीं की जायगी तब तक जो बर्तमान कानून है उसी के अद्वार कार्य करना होगा। उस के अन्दर कार्य करने में भी कुछ डिस्क्रीशन होता है। जितना वह डिस्क्रीशन है विदिन द फेमवर्क आफ द एजिस्टिंग ला, उसको इस तरीके से री-ओरिएट करने की कोशिश की जा रही है जिस से कम से कम विस्तार जो लार्ज इंडस्ट्रियल हाउसेज है उनका हो सके। लेकिन

[बी लाति भूषण]

उसमें कुछ कठिनाइयां भी आती हैं। आखिर क्या तरीका है जिस से उनका विस्तार न हो सके? विस्तार न हो सके इस के माने हैं कि जो भी नाम वा उर्मले हैं या कर सकते हैं उसको कोई दूसरा कर सके या उसको कर सकते की हालत में रखा जा सके, तभी वह हो सकेगा क्यों कि एक तो यह तरीका हो मिला है कि जो बड़े घराने कर सकते हैं वह उनको न करने दिया जाय जिसमें उन के कार्यक्षेत्र का विस्तार न हो सके। उन का तो हो ही न चाहे दूसरे कर सके या न कर सके, चाहे देश का नुकसान हो जाये, जिस चौज का उत्पादन होना है वह न हो सके, देश की एकोनामी को नुकसान हो जाये, लेकिन फिर भी उनमें काम न लिया जाय। लेकिन मैं नहीं ममलता कि कोई भी व्यक्ति यह कहेगा कि यह नीनि चलानी चाहिए कि चाहे देश का नुकसान हो जाये लेकिन उनको नहीं बढ़ने देना चाहिए। हाँ, कोरिश यह होनी चाहिए कि उनके बजाय निसी और को इस्तेमाल कर के जो बड़े घराने नहीं हैं, उस उद्योग को चलाया जा सके। उसके लिए काफी कार्य बचने की आवश्यकता है। कैमें दूसरों के लिए ऐसी कामता पैदा की जा सके, जिस चौज की आवश्यकता होती है तो विसी बड़े उद्योग को चलाने के लिए, वह दूसरों में कैसे नार्द जा सके इस पर विचार है रहा है और कोरिश की जा रही है कि क्या क्या किया जा मरता है। कुछ नियंत्रण भी निये गये हैं और कुछ और नियंत्रण भी लिये जायेंगे। लेकिन नव तक कार्य-अंत में बृद्धि के लिये कुछ तो कानून में बैसे ही अधिकार है क्योंकि संस्टेन्शन एक्सप्रेन्शन की जो डेफिनीशन दी गई है, उस के अन्तर्गत 25 प्रतिशत या एक चौथाई से ज्यादा प्रोडक्शन का एक्सप्रेन्शन होगा, तभी इसको संस्टेन्शन एक्सप्रेन्शन माना जायेगा और उस के लिये गवर्नमेंट का एप्रूव-लेना होगा। अगर प्रोडक्शन का एक्सप्रेन्शन उससे कम होगा, अगर 25 परसेंट से कम

प्रोडक्शन का एक्सप्रेन्शन होता है तो उसके लिये उन्हे गवर्नमेंट से एप्रूवल नहीं लेना होता है। आज के कानून में ऐसी व्यवस्था है, इस लिये कुछ तो नामंत्र बृद्धि होगी और वह अभी रोकी नहीं जा सकती है। लेकिन फिर भी जितने भी कदम उठाये जा सकते हैं, वे उठाये जा रहे हैं। जब सच्चर कमेटी को रिपोर्ट आयेगी तब और भी फैसले लिये जायेंगे।

एक जो यह फैसला लिया गया कि 807 आइटम्स ऐसे हैं, जो बड़े घरानों को न दिये जायें, केवल स्माल मैक्टर में रखे जायें और बडाई से उस का पालन किया जाये, तो इसकी कोरिश की जा रही है। पले यह या कि फौरन-एक्सचेन्ज की कमी की वजह से एक्सपोर्ट अ.ब्लीगेशन डाल कर फारन एक्सचेन्ज कमाने के लिये बड़े घराने प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा मकाने थे, लेकिन अब नीति बनाई गई है कि जो आइटम्स रिजर्व हैं, स्माल मैक्टर के लिये, उसमें एक्सपोर्ट-आइटम्स एक्सचेन्ज का वजह से लाजं इप्लस्ट्रीयल हाउसेज का लायसेस नहीं दिया जायगा, काई दूसरे बारण हा ता बात दूररा है।

श्री मल्लना ने इकानामिक पावर और पांलिटीकल पावर का बात कही—वह जैनरल बात है।

Now, Mr Mallanna has put 3 specific questions. One is whether Government will bring in a comprehensive Bill to curb monopoly Houses. I have already answered this question. After the report of the Sachar Committee is available, and when it has been considered by Government, certain decisions will have to be taken; and in the light of that, if any legislation is required for giving effect to those decisions, it will be brought before this House.

Regarding the statutory protection to those 807 items which have been reserved for small scale sector, that again will be a matter of legislation. Therefore it can only be considered after

the Sachar Committee report is available, and these questions are considered by Government, viz. as to what kind of legislation should be resorted to.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: My question was whether the reference included the question of curbing monopoly Houses.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: The revision of the entire MRTP Act itself is one of the matters referred to. Therefore, when the revision of the MRTP Act is one of the items, obviously the whole question is before them. What recommendations they would make, I cannot say, so long as their report is not available.

Mr. Saugata Roy mainly referred to the statement of the Minister of Industry in regard to family business. So far as family business is concerned, viz. when there are inter-connected undertakings—the definition of inter-connected undertakings is fairly wide—the idea is that if a family or group of persons—of course, family will also be included in a 'group of persons'—have within their control a large number of undertakings, then it is regarded as concentration of economic interests which may be to the common detriment, and that is a matter to be avoided. That again raises the question as to what are the steps to be taken to control a group of people having—whether constituting a family or not—some kind of a hold on a vast network of undertakings etc. How is that to be avoided? Of course, the general policies which have been laid down can go only to some extent. Apart from that, the other issues have to be considered only at a later date, as I have said.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: The Minister of Industry made an announcement at the FICCI meeting. Has any action been taken after that?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: As I said, within the present law, of course, some re-orientation is being made. As I have said, there is a reservation of

a larger number of items for the small-scale sector. Then there is the question of non-issue of licences to larger Houses merely in consideration of export obligation. It has also been decided that they will not be given licences merely on the basis of export obligation.

Sometimes they used to be given licences by saying, "all right, conditions of export obligation would be imposed on them." Therefore, that is the justification for granting them licences where normally they should not be granted licences. Now a decision has been taken that that will not be the factor to induce granting of a licence to a large industrial house. Well, the foreign exchange position is also better. Apart from that this policy deviation has been taken.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Are you contemplating break-up of the family business?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: What kind of break-up?

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Like anti-trust law which they have in the United States.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: MRTP Act is an Act of that kind. Now its drastic revision, etc., as I said, can only be considered after the report of the committee is available. Therefore, at that stage, at government level policy decisions have to be taken. Then a reference was made to the Janata Party Manifesto guarding against the growth of monopoly, and a specific reference was made to Section 27 of the Janata party is committed to preventing growth of monopoly, then why is it reference was made to Section 27 if the MRTP Act are not being used? Now, if I may say so with great respect, perhaps the purport of the Section 27 has not been properly understood. So far as a large industrial house is concerned, even if you break a single undertaking into two undertakings so long as it remains an undertaking, it will be inter-connected with that large industrial house. The

[Shri Shanti Bhushan]

concentration of economic power would still be there in the sense that the value of assets of those two units will have to be treated as belonging to or under the control of that large industrial house. Section 27 really is meant for a different purpose; Section 27 is meant for curbing monopolistic or restrictive trade practices, namely, if there is one undertaking, namely, if undertaking has almost the monopoly of the production or sale or any trade in respect of a particular item; then that very hold of one undertaking over the trade or the production or the distribution, etc. of that single item is undesirable from the public point of view because then there is no competition, etc. So, Section 27 has been conceived for this reason that, all right, under Section 27 that single undertaking may be broken up into two undertakings or more undertakings so that there may be a competition inter se between those undertakings; and to solve that monopolistic or restrictive trade practices, the idea is not to curb the growth of monopoly house or large industrial houses so that Section 27 cannot be used for that purpose.

(Interruptions)

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Has it been used by this Government?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: No, no, it has not been used.

AN HON. MEMBER: That is only for a restrictive trade practice.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: That is only for a restrictive trade practice. The question will arise only where it is required, namely, there is one single undertaking in field, which is so big, which is having monopoly of trade or production of one single item in such a way that public interest is suffering. Then, so far as Monopoly Commission is concerned, Monopoly Commission goes into the question of restrictive trade practices monopolistic trade practices, etc. Therefore, if such a case comes to light and the conditions which

are required by Section 27 arise, then certainly a reference can be made under Section 27 and that can be contemplated.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Am I correct in understanding that there is one case pending from the previous Government and this Government have not followed that case?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: There is no question of follow up because under Section 27 a reference has been made.

श्री उपर्युक्त : वडे धरानों का प्रोत्ता पिछले 30 वर्षों में हुआ है। उस को रोकने के लिये इन की सरकार ने क्या किया था?

श्री शान्ति भूषण : यह कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है . . .

श्री उपर्युक्त : प्राप्त उम की बैठक ग्राउण्ड को गमिष्ये।

श्री शान्ति भूषण : इसके यह मायने नहीं है कि हम लोग कुछ न करें।

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU: If the previous Government has committed any wrong, the present Government should not commit any wrong.

श्री शान्ति भूषण : हम लोग इसी लिये आये हैं कि हम कुछ करें।

श्री उपर्युक्त : 30 साल की गणदणी एक साल में साझे नहीं हो सकती है।

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: I have already replied to this question, namely, what measures are being taken to help small entrepreneurs. Now, so far as reserving a larger number of items for small scale industry are concerned, I have said about it. So far as other financial and fiscal

policies which are being adopted are concerned, namely, how the financial institutions should refer more help to these small entrepreneurs, etc., that is of course, one decision that we have taken.

One decision that we have taken is that if in the case of large industrial houses, if 20 per cent of the investment is required to be contributed by the entrepreneur, in the case of non-large industrial houses it will be only ten

per cent. Apart from that many other suggestions may be taken up. Some reference was made to colgate, etc. I do not have with me just now all those details. I think I have replied to the points raised.

9.46 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, August 8, 1978/Sravana 17, 1900(Saka)