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Monday, April 30, 1979
Vaisakha 10, 1901 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Seventh Session)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

LOK SABHA

Monday, April 30, 1979/Vaisakha
10, 1901 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon'ble Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of one of our former colleagues, Raja Mahendra Pratap who passed away at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, on the 29th April 1979 at the age of 93.

Raja Mahendra Pratap was a Member of the Second Lok Sabha from 1957 to 1962 representing Mathura constituency of Uttar Pradesh.

Raja Mahendra Pratap devoted all his life to the people and fought tirelessly for the cause of India's freedom. He went round the world several times pleading the cause of freedom.

He was the President of the "First Provisional Government of Hind" founded at Kabul in 1915. He also served as President, Executive Board of India founded in Japan in 1940.

A prolific writer, he wrote a large number of books on varied topics. He was well-known for his ideas about a "World Federation".

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We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

Fund Pattern of U.G.C.

BB

*928 SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:
SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:

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

(a) whether University Grants Commission has decided not to give more U.G.C. funds for routine jobs;

(b) if so, whether after restructuring of the fund pattern of the University Grants Commission, funds will now be made available only for projects in explored fields rather than research work;

(c) if so, what are the details of the new rules made for allocation of funds;

(d) in how many States, Universities funds have been allowed during the current financial year; and

(e) how these funds were used by the Universities?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (e). For discharging its responsibility for promotion and co-ordination of university education and

for determination and maintenance of standards of teaching examinations and research in universities, the University Grants Commission draws up schemes for which it provides assistance to universities for the programmes proposed by universities which are in conformity with these schemes grants are sanctioned by the U.G.C. subject to availability of funds. The Commission has been assisting 75 State universities for their development during the Fifth Plan. Grants are being released to these universities on the basis of the programmes already approved and the progress of expenditure incurred. The UGC has not yet finalised the pattern of assistance for the programmes and activities to be taken up during the Sixth Plan.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: I would like to know from the hon. Minister, is it not a fact that the U.G.C. has completely failed during the entire Fifth Five Year Plan to help the actually needy colleges in backward and tribal areas? If so, since you have not finalised your criteria, are you going to change the criteria/policy and norms to help these needy colleges in backward areas?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: This question was raised earlier in this House. I gave details to show that the U.G.C. has not failed to help the needy colleges and special rules have been framed by the U.G.C. for helping the colleges in backward areas. Several relaxations have been granted to these colleges in terms of the number of students involved and other matters.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Is it not a fact that U.G.C. insists on the norms that there should be at least 300 students in the enrolment? Only then you will give assistance. Have you relaxed that or are you going to change that? Because of this insistence most of the colleges in the backward areas are not getting any assistance.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I respectfully submit that this question does not flow from the question for reply. If notice is given, I shall certainly give the details.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Has the attention been drawn to the Report of the Public Accounts Committee which reiterated its earlier recommendation that the criteria based on U.G.C. Development Grant should be re-examined and is it a fact that they have also recommended that deeper study should be conducted in regard to the manner in which it is given as also the criteria on which grants are given? If so, what are the specific measures the Government would like to take in this regard?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: The views of the Public Accounts Committee are treated with utmost respect and a directive has been given by the Government to the U.G.C. to set up Review Committees about the various grants which have been made to the State Universities and others and actual utilisation and results of such grants. U.G.C. have set up its Review Committees and the whole question is under examination.

श्रीधरी बलबीर सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय के नोटिस में यह बात शामिल है कि यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन ने कोई ऐसी पाबन्दी लगाई है कि 1971 के बाद जो कालेज बनाये गये हैं, उनका यूनियर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन की तरफ से ग्रांट नहीं मिलेगी और सिर्फ उसमें पहले बने हुए कालेजों को ग्रांट मिलेगी ; यदि यह कोई शर्त नहीं है, तो ऐसी बर्बाद क्यों लगाई गई है ? क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बर्बाद को हटाने की कोशिश करेंगे ताकि सब कालेजों को ग्रांट मिल सके ?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: The question was about the funds for routine jobs. I submit that this question of providing grants, does not flow from this.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Has the attention of the hon. Minister been drawn to a statement made by the Minister of Education, Andhra Pradesh, that in the matter of provid-

ing grants to the universities in the South there is a discrimination by the University Grants Commission? Whether it is a fact that he has pleaded for setting up a separate University Grants Commission for universities in the south?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I have not come across that statement. But I do not admit that the southern universities are discriminated against. There is a large number of figures here and if you like, I can place it before the House for consideration.

SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH: The hon. Minister has read out the assistance given to various universities. Bundelkhand University does not find a place here. This is a backward area and it needs support. Will the Minister kindly see that the University Grants Commission provides enough funds to the Bundelkhand University because in that area that is the only University?

DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: We will look into that question. The figures are not with me.

Traditional Mud Huts of India

*930. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any research has been done to improve the traditional mud huts of the Indian villages; and

(b) what are the changes and measures suggested to make these houses less uncomfortable and more useful?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पुर्ति और पुनर्वास
मन्त्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री रामकिशोर): (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) (i) कच्ची दीवारों के लिए जल रोधक
उपचार की व्यवस्था करना।

(ii) घास फूस की छत को अग्नि रोधक
बनाना।

(iii) कच्ची दीवार की निचली सतह को वर्षा से क्षतिग्रस्त होने से बचाने के लिए मृमि में लगभग दो फुट की ऊँचाई तक ग्राई ईट की बिनाई की व्यवस्था।

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: In view of the very hopeless housing condition in which the country finds itself today, vast majority of the people have practically no houses that could be called houses. I am glad that the Government has done some research in this. I knew that some research was going on for a long time. Some of the finding which are good, should be communicated to the people. What has been done to transmit these measures to the people? Whether the Planning Commission has been doing something about it? Whether the funds have been provided for it?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): For the first time, it has been proposed that from out of the funds reserved for housing, Rs. 500 crores be reserved for rural housing alone. This has happened the first time. The results have been circulated widely to the States. In UP some work has already been done under the supervision of NBO. West Bengal is also going to undertake programmes worth Rs. 2 crores under this scheme. Orissa Government also is considering the adoption of this type of houses.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Are you transmitting the measures to the people?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: I did say that the design has been widely circulated to all the State Governments for adoption and it is explained that this design has been adopted by several State Governments with some modifications.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Have you worked out the cost of these houses? Whether they are suitable from the health, safety and hygienic point of view? Where the research

is going on? Whether the research is also going on in regard to the heavy rain fall areas where mud houses do not work?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: The cost is estimated at about Rs. 1500 without the contribution of labour which is provided by the incumbent himself. The size of the plot will be 80 square metres. The accommodation is provided in a plinth area of 20 square metres consisting of one room, a covered cooking space, a platform, sanitary latrine and bathing place. There is a provision for construction of one additional room for further requirements. The cost of the house is less than Rs. 1500/- when built through self-help. The rear courtyard provides open space as well as space for cattle shed.

This is the result of the research done by the Forest Research Institute as well as the Central Building Research Institute.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : वर्तमान समय में जो सरकार की धरो की निर्माण करने की योजना है और लोगों को शहर व नगरो मे योजनाबद्ध तरीके से बसाने की है, यह सब शहरो तब ही सीमित है, ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में जो लोग रह रहे हैं, उनके मकान इस प्रकार के हैं कि उनमें जानवर भी नहीं रह सकते हैं। गांवों में भी नक्सों के अनुसार जो मकान बनाने की बात आगे बढ़ाई, यह अभी लागू पर ही है, यह क्रियात्मक रूप में किसी भी गांव में कहाँ नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि गांवों में भी योजनाबद्ध तरीके से मकान बनाने और उनका स्वास्थ्य की दृष्टि से रहने लायक बनाने की कोई आपकी योजना है, क्या आप कोई ग्वास्तिव फंड बनाने के लिये तैयार है जिससे ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में गांवों का पुनर्वास है और योजनाबद्ध तरीके से जैसे शहरों में कार्य हो रहा है, वैसे ही गांवों में हो नये।

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : मैंने ब्रफगाव है कि धानखेव मेम्बर की राय दुरुस्त नहीं है। प्लान ही मैंने ब्रज किया था कि यह पत्नी दफा हुआ है छोटी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 500 करोड़ रुपया खालियन रूल हाउसिंग के लिये रखा गया है। उसके अलावा जो हुटका की धारणा है, जो मकान बनाने के लिये स्टेट्स को लोन देती है, उसमें भी पहली मर्तबा रूल हाउसिंग रणिय को प्लेट किया है और कामयाब हुई है और काफी अच्छी तरीके से काम हो रहा है। मेम्बर साहब के जहन में जो मोजूदा

क्लस्टर है गांव का उसको रिव्लेस करने की योजना के बारे में जो बात है, ऐसा कोई दरवाजा नहीं है, अलबत्ता जो नये मकानात बनाये गये हैं वह सेहतमन्द, खुले और अच्छे हैं, इस बात का ध्यान रखा गया है।

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: Sir, I would like to congratulate the Minister for the excellent research work done by the Central Building Research Institute, Rourkee in regard to protection from fire as well as heavy rainfall etc. All the discoveries that have been made are very good resulting in reduction of consumption of steel and cement and cost of construction. But, Sir, I would like to know from the Minister whether it is true that there is stiff resistance from the CPWD to put into practice the suggestions and to work along the new lines discovered by the scientists. They want to go along the old pattern and they are very reluctant to accept these new ideas. What is the Minister doing to break this resistance on the part of the C.P.W.D.?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: Sir, the Central P.W.D. has little to do with rural housing. The question today is about rural housing. I am not very sure, but I think this is not very right to say that there is some sort of tussle going on between the CBRI's findings and the CPWD.

SHRI ALLURI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE: I feel Mr Barua's question originally is on construction of mud-houses. This will be a good substitute specially when there is a scarcity of cement and steel in the country. That is actually the main question. I have seen the statement which the hon. Minister has given. But it contains information about the research which is already there. But my question is: Is there now any research going on which can substitute cement and steel construction? To what extent it has progressed? And in regard to this construction will there be any possibility to construct big houses also with mud? Is there any research on that?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: There are different specifications for different types of houses in the rural areas. But the question was specifically with regard to mud houses. Through this introduction, it was not a replacement of cement or anything of that sort. In fact, under the scheme, use of cement or steel is not conceived. What we have done is, we have extended the life of the mud houses from one year to three to five years.

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: May I know how the findings of research are going to be transmitted to the common people? Under this scheme, the Government construction will not touch even the fringe of the problem. If the research is to be really useful, private construction should also be able to utilise it so that thousands and millions of people can take advantage of it. What is being done to propagate the findings of research and translate it into action for the benefit of the common people?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: We do not say that we are going to solve the entire problem. That is not our claim. Our claim is that we have made a beginning. This has been done for the first time. As I have already submitted, I repeat that enough steps have been taken to transmit these findings to the State because Housing is essentially a subject which is in the State sector.

(Interruptions)

Nepal based Employees of C.P.W.D.

***932. SHRI BHANU KUMAR SHASTRI:**

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

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

(a) whether Government is aware that about 1500 Nepal-based employees of C.P.W.D. have been agita-

ting for unsatisfactory working/ service conditions and are on strike for the last several days;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) what are their demands;

(d) whether Government have considered their demands and if so, outcome thereof; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पुर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) से (इ) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है ।

विवरण

भारत सरकार अपनी अनुदान सहायता में से नेपाल में भागों के निर्माण के लिए वर्ष 1960 के दशक के आरम्भिक वर्षों से बिल व्यवस्था कर रहा है । ये निर्माण कार्य केन्द्रीय नाक निर्माण विभाग, निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय के जरिए किए जा रहे हैं । इन प्रयोजनाई केन्द्राई लोक निर्माण विभाग में स्थानीय तौर पर कई कमचारी नियुक्त किए जिनमें नेपाल तथा भारत के नागरिक भी थे । ऐसे 1100 कर्मचारियों में से लगभग 310 कमचारी नेपाल में रहने वाले भारतीय नागरिक हैं ।

2 आई.सी.एम.आई. वे प्रोवेंडर, नेपाल के स्थानीय तौर पर मर्ती किए गए स्टाफ में आरम्भ में भारतीय दूतावास के स्टाफ, के बगल में बतनमाना के लिए आन्दोलन शुरू किया लेकिन बाद में उनका यह आन्दोलन भारत में उनके सभाय स्टाफ के ऊपर लागू न होने की मांग में बदल गया । उनकी मांगों पर विचार करने के बाद उनके बतनमाना 1-3-1977 में समाप्त किए गए थे । बतनमाना में समाप्त किए जाने के साथ-साथ और लाभ भी मजूर किए गए थे । लेकिन फिर भी वे लागू दंग समाप्त से मनाफ नहीं हुए और मांग की कि उन्हें सभ्यता की पिछली तारीख में लागू किया जाये और अधिक लाभों की भी मांग की ।

3 सम्भवतः उनके ध्यान में यह तथ्य था कि मौजूदा आई. वे प्रोवेंडरों का कार्य वर्ष 1982 तक पूरा हो जायेगा । इन कर्मचारियों ने पहले तो नवम्बर, 1974 में एक मनाफ दे लिए काम रोक दिया । उनके बाद उन्होंने अपने आन्दोलन को और मजबूत किया तथा 21 फरवरी, 1979 में काम बन्द कर दिया । उनकी मुख्य मांगें निम्नलिखित हैं —

- (i) स्थानीय तौर पर अर्ती किए गए स्टाफ को वही वेतनमान दिए जायें जो केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के नियमित तथा आयुप्रभावि स्टाफ का देय है।
- (ii) उनका सेवा शर्तें बढ़ी होनी चाहिए जो वेतनमानों के अनुसार ही निर्माण विभाग के कार्यप्रणाली तथा नियमित स्टाफ पर लागू है।
- (iii) नेपाल में उन प्रावधानों के पूर्ण होने पर इन स्टाफों का भारत में समरूप पदों पर रख लिया जाय।
- (iv) भारतीय दूतावास तथा आई.सी.एम.ओ. के स्थानीय तौर पर अर्ती किए गए स्टाफ के वेतनमानों में समानता।
- (v) आई.सी.एम.ओ. तथा भारतीय दूतावास के स्थानीय तौर पर अर्ती किए गए स्टाफों का जो सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं, वे सुविधाएं उन्हें भी दी जाएं।

4 मन्त्रालय में समस्या पर विचार कर रही है तथा इन कर्मचारियों की सेवा शर्तों में सुधार करने की सम्भावनाओं का पता लगाने के अपने प्रयत्नों के फलस्वरूप निम्नलिखित लाभ देने के लिए सरकार सहमत हो गई है—

- (1) 1-1-1977 में मजूर किए संशोधित वेतनमानों को 1-3-1975 में लागू करना।
- (2) 1-3-1977 में वेतनमान की अंशित के 15 प्रतिशत के बराबर मजूर किया गया प्रतिपूर्ति भत्ता 1-3-1975 में लागू करना है।
- (3) उपर्युक्त मद (1) और (2) पर दिए जाने वाली बढ़ाया धनराशि की गणना 1 मार्च, 1975 से 28 फरवरी, 1977 तक की जानी है तथा 1-1-79 में प्रत्येक कर्मचारी के हिसाब से 8 प्रतिशत प्रति वर्ष की दर में ब्याज पर बसा गये जाने हैं।
- (4) प्रतिपूर्ति देने का 1 मार्च, 1979 में औसत वेतनमान के 15 प्रतिशत से बढ़ाकर 30 प्रतिशत तक कर दिया जाना है।
- (5) सेवा समाप्त होने पर पेंशन श्रेष्ठि की गणना सेवा के प्रत्येक पूर्ण वर्ष के अन्त में प्राप्त किए गए अर्थसाहक वेतन तथा प्रतिपूर्ति भत्ते के आधार पर की जानी चाहिए।
- (6) स्टाफ की नियमित श्रेणियों के लिए मूल वेतन के 7½ प्रतिशत के बराबर मकान किराया भत्ता 1 मार्च, 1977 की बजाय, 1 मई, 1974 से दिया जायेगा।

- (7) नेपाल के स्थानीय स्टाफ की सभी श्रेणियों का सर्वोच्च वेतन के कपड़े जारी किए जाने हैं।
- (8) शेष बची छुट्टियों को आगे ले जाने तथा वेतन वर्गों की तारीख का सुरक्षा रखने के लिए सेवा में हुए अवधान में छूट भी उपलब्ध होगी।
- (9) बिट्ट की मजदूरी का लगभग 15 प्रतिशत और बढ़ाया जाना है।

5 उपर्युक्त बातों का स्थिति कर लेने से कुछ मिला कर यह प्रभाव होगा कि यदि वे भी काम कर रहे स्थानीय तौर पर अर्ती किए गए कर्मचारियों अब भारत सरकार द्वारा नेपाल में भारतीय दूतावास में तथा नेपाल में अन्यत्र काम कर रहे स्थानीय तौर पर अर्ती किए गए कर्मचारियों के बराबर समझा जायेगा।

6 यह सुनिश्चित किया गया है कि अधिकार बर्तवारी अब उन्नीस पर वापस आ गए हैं तथा स्थिति सामान्य होती जा रही है।

श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के माध्यम से बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो मदन के पटल पर इन्होंने स्टेटमेंट रखा है उसमें कई बातें तो बिल्कुल तथ्या स दूर हैं। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी भी यही हैं। मैं उन से पूछने में पहले आप से एक व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में मैंने पांच सात क्वेश्चन पूछे हैं....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have been asked to put a supplementary.

श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री : लेकिन एक प्रोप्राइटी मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इसी महीने में मैंने चार पांच प्रश्न इस बारे में पूछे हैं जिस के बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने जा जवाब दिया है वह आप देखें। मैंने सीधा प्रश्न पूछा है कि ये प्रोजेक्ट कब शुरू हुए तो उत्तर दिया गया कि टेंफार्मेशन 'इज बींग कलैक्ट'। बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है कि 15-15, 17-17 और 11-14 माल से जो प्रोजेक्ट चल रहे हैं उनके लिए यह उत्तर मिले 21 दिन की नोटिस के बाद और यह सीधा प्रश्न मैंने पूछा था कि—

“What is the total number of employees recruited during 1964-65 by CPWD for their projects in the adjoining areas falling in UP, Bihar, Bengal and Nepal?”

मेरा क्वेश्चन था और श्री लक्ष्मी काबा 1.... (अवधान) मैं क्वेश्चन पूछ रहा हूँ। इस

म पहले मैं आप से पूछ रहा हूँ कि इस प्रकार ११ उतर मिले तो हम क्या करना चाहिए ? मैं न पूछा है

उन के बारे में मिनिस्टर को भी संदेह नहीं है, यह गुगना चल रहा है और उस का उतर दिया है माननीय मंत्री महादय न कि

"The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha."

अब यह कौन सी प्राप्राइटी है ? इस का मानव है कि जा १५०० बक्स नेपाल में काम कर रहे हैं उन के बारे में मंत्री महादय उत्तर देना नहीं चाहता । मैं इस की प्राप्राइटी के बारे में पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह विपचारिकार का प्रश्न नहीं है कि मैं किसी की समस्या का बारे में प्रश्न पूछूँ और मंत्री महादय आर्डर निराह दे कि मैं उन का मिलता नहीं और उन का गण्य कर दो क्या कि वह माननीय मदस्या न जा कर मिलत है और मिल कर प्रश्न पुट आप करते हैं, इस प्रकार का यदि आर्डर निकाल दिया जाय और उन का आर्डर दिया जाय कि दो घट के आदर इयटी जवाइन करा, नहीं तो मुझे टॉमन कर दिया जायगा क्या यह ठीक है ?

Copies of the orders are lying with me

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You put your question.

श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री : मैं प्रश्न ही पूछ रहा हूँ । (श्वषधान) - १।

मेरा कौन्सिलर प्रश्न है क्या यह सही है कि इंडिया और नेपाल की बम पर जा प्राजेक्ट्स चल रहे हैं—१९६४-६५ में लेकर आज तक नेपाली सीमा पर ६ प्राजेक्ट्स चल रहे हैं—उनपर काम करने वाले एम्प्लॉई ६ वर्षों तक सी पी डब्लू डी का ग्रेड लेते रहे थे लेकिन १९७० में उनका यह डेरेण्ड हटाकर, मनमाने तरीके पर नेपाली कर्मन्सी में स्केल्स दिए गए ? १९७० में १९७९ तक उनकी प्रार्थना पर हमारे आवास विभाग न कुछ भी नहीं किया । इन्हीं प्रश्नों का लेकर १५ सी वर्कर्स हड़ताल पर है । हमारे सम्मिलित माहय यहाँ बैठे हैं, ये बहा पर स्थिति देख कर आप हैं और उनका आपकों सामने रखा है । हमारे घोर प्रकाश त्यागी भी भी यहाँ बैठे हैं, उन्होंने भी मांगी बाने रखी है । श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम् स्वामी जी ने भी हमको रखा है और लक्ष्मी जी ने भी प्रश्न किया है । इसके बाद हमारे मंत्री श्री धनिकलाल मंडल जी ने भी आपको पत्र लिखा है लेकिन इन सारी बातों के बावजूद इसका कोई हलाक नहीं हुआ, कोई विचार नहीं

हुआ । २१ फरवरी में वे भूख हड़ताल पर हैं । कई लोगों के घर वाले मर गए हैं । मेरा सीधा सा प्रश्न है कि जो लोग भारत के इस काम पर लगे हुए हैं क्या उनसे आप नेगोशिएट करेंगे, उनसे बातचीत करेंगे ? आपन ता ऐसा आर्डर निकाल दिया कि हम बात भी नहीं करेंगे, जामा इयुटी जवाइन करा । (श्वषधान)

श्री सिकन्दर वल्लभ : पहली बात तो यह है कि यह बिल्कुल दुस्मन नहीं है कि किसी भी समय वर्कर्स से मिलन सकार्द एग्रेस किया गया हो या बचा गया हो । मैं आनरेबल मेम्बर के साथ भी उनसे मिला हूँ और अधिकारी भी मिला हूँ । उनसे नेगोशिएशन भी की है, इसकी पूरी फांन्-लाइनज तारीखें भी दे सकना है । यह बात भी दुस्मन नहीं है कि कभी इस किम्स की कोई धमकी दी गई कि चूँकि आप मेम्बर से मिले हैं इसलिए आपका हक मैं किसी किम्स के कदम नहीं उठाऊँ, जायेगा ।

ऐसा भी कभी नहीं हुआ कि वी हर्ड बेजेज का बापम लिया गया हो । तारीख दरघसल मुकतलिफ है । पहले । नवम्बर, १९६८ को इंडियन करेन्सी पे स्केल्स का लोकली रेगुलैड स्टाफ, इंडियन ट्रम्बेसी वगैरह में नेपाली करेन्सी में कन्वर्ट किया गया । आई सी एम हार्ड वे प्राजेक्ट के स्टाफ की आप्जन दिया गया कि वे चाहें तो इंडियन करेन्सी में जारी रखें या कन्वर्ट करेन्सी कबूल कर लें । आज भी ४६ ऐसे लोग हैं जोकि इंडियन स्केल्स के साथ चल रहे हैं । १९७१-७२ में पहली दफा एजिटेशन करने का मिलमिला शुरु हुआ । पहली नवम्बर, १९७० को एक तब्दीली यह हुई कि इंडियन डम्बेसी के स्टाफ का ग्विजोन आफ पे स्केल्स हुआ । आई सी एम प्राजेक्ट वालों का नहीं हुआ । १९७१-७२ में उन्होंने एजिटेशन किया तो नेगोशिएशन हुए और उनके बाद उनका नम्बर आफ बेनिफिट्स दिए गए । उनके बाद दाकारा फिर मिलमिला चला, उनके दूसरे एजिटेशन के बाद यहाँ मीटिंग हुई जिसमें विदेश मन्त्रालय के लोग, हमारे आफिसर्स और वर्कर्स शामिल थे । वे चाहते यह थे कि उनको यह एग्शोरेंस दिया जाए कि मार्च, १९८२ जबकि प्राजेक्ट का काम खत्म होने वाला है, उनके बाद हिन्दुस्तान में दूसरे प्राजेक्ट्स में एग्जाम्ब किया जाए । ऐसा कहा गया कि जा लोग एम्पलायमेंट एक्सचेंज में एजिटेंट है उनके इम्प्लेंट्स जियो-प्राइज होगे । लेकिन उनको मंजूरिया दिया गया कि आप भी एम्पलायमेंट एक्सचेंज में नाम रजिस्टर करायें । यह मिलमिला चल रहा था और अभी हाल ही में मैं न सीनियर आफिसर को वहाँ भेजा, उनसे बात चीत हुई । यह कोई पुरानी बात नहीं, जनवरी, १९७९ की बात है । उसके बाद नयी सहलियती का एगाम किया गया है । तिनकी तादाद ९ है, आप चाहें तो मैं उन को दे सकता हूँ । जो इम्प्लेंट्स बात है, वह यह है :

As a general policy, the Government of India tries to keep the pay and allowances of locally recruited staff in conformity with the pay and allowances for similar categories of staff prevailing in the host country.

That is what is necessary.

श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्होंने जो मेरे सवाल के उत्तर में कहा कि इन तरह का कोई आर्डर नहीं निकाला है कि हम उन से नहीं मिलेंगे, मेरे पास आर्डर की कापी है और मैं उस में से पढ़ कर आप को सुना देता हूँ। यह 12 अप्रैल, 1979 का इन के विभाग से निकला हुआ आर्डर है और उस में यह लिखा है :

No meeting with the leaders are being held. Workers must join immediately. Otherwise those who do not join on 13.4.1979, latest by 15.4.1979 will face removal from service.

यह आर्डर है और आर्डर की कापी मेरे पास है ;

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : इन्होंने जो यह कहा कि मेम्बरों के पास जाने हैं, इसलिए मिलने में मना किया गया है, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि स्ट्राइकर्स से बातचीत की और उन के कुछ मतानुसार मान भी लिये गये।

श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री : मैं आर्डर की कापी रख रहा हूँ।

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : मैं मंजूर कर रहा हूँ। मैं इस की नामजूर नहीं कर रहा हूँ।

श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री : इस के साथ साथ आप यह देखें कि यह प्रोजेक्ट कितने वर्षों का था। आज 15 वर्ष से वे काम कर रहे हैं और 1982-83 उस के समाप्त होने की संभावना है। 15 वर्ष और वे काम करेंगे। तो 30 वर्षों तक वे टेम्पोरेरी रहेंगे, मुझे आश्चर्य होना है। कुछ लोगों को इन्होंने सस्पेंड और डिमिशन कर दिया है। मेरे पास उन की लिस्ट है। मैं उस को पढ़ कर सुना सकता हूँ। ये हैं बलदेव मिश्र, सोनियर प्रापरेटर, प्रताप मोहन झा, सुरेश मिश्र, सोनियर मिकेनिक, बाबू काजी महाजन और श्रीगम।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You do have to read all the names.

श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री : उन को सस्पेंड कर दिया गया, डिमिशन कर दिया गया। They have already been dismissed from service.

क्योंकि यह डिमान्ड थी कि हमें इस का बेंचन मिलना चाहिए। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि इन को बेंचीफिट्स दे दिये गये हैं। तो मैं मंत्री महोदय के दो लेटर पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ। दोनों लेटर में इन्होंने कान्ट्रिब्यूटरी स्टेटमेंट्स दिये हैं। एक लेटर में यह लिखा है :

The Government is already giving terminal benefits like gratuity equivalent to half month's pay for each completed year of continuous service for the staff whose services are terminated by the Government.

और इन के साथ ही साथ मंत्री महोदय ने जा दूसरा पत्र स्वामी सुब्रह्मण्यम जी को लिखा है, उस के अन्दर इन्होंने लिखा है कि हम बेंचीफिट दे रहे हैं। यह पत्र इन्होंने लिखा है जनवरी में।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think he is Subramaniam Swamy and not Swamy Subramaniam.

श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री : सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It makes a lot of difference.

श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री : और इन के आफिस ने अभी घोषणा की है कुछ दिन पहले After the announcement. यह लेटर 18-4-79 का है :

Notification of the CPWD No. MRM CI/BHUT No. 9 (5479) of 18.4.1979

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Shastri, you will have to put the question.

श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा क्वेश्चन केवल यह है कि मंत्री महोदय ने यह कहा कि ये बेंचीफिट्स दे दिये गये हैं और 1982 में यह काम समाप्त हो जाएगा। मेरा कहना यह है कि आप नें जो पत्र में लिखा है कि बेंचीफिट्स दे दिये जाएंगे तो उस से कई महीने बाद एक नोटिफिकेशन निकलता है और उस नोटिफिकेशन में आफिस का आर्डर निकलता है :

The benefits made on 9th April, 1979.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You do not have to read all this.

SHRI BHANU KUMAR SHASTRI: I am not reading.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please put a straight question.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: Most of them have gone back.

श्री बालू कुमार शास्त्री : आप ने कहा कि हम बेनौफिट्स दे रहे हैं, तो जिस तारीख से बेनौफिट्स देने की बात थी, उस तारीख से आज तक आप ने नहीं दिये। 9 अप्रैल का आप का नोटिफिकेशन है और उस में कहा गया है कि हम अभी दे रहे हैं। तो Contradiction comes true. मेरा सीधा क्वेश्चन यह है कि क्या अभी भी माननीय मंत्री जी 15, 17 वष के बाद उन की सावसेज रेगुलराइज करने और जो लेंबरम अभी स्ट्राइक पर हैं, उन को विस्तेमाइज न करते हुए।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I would request the Members not to keep their hands lifted continuously like that because that will not catch my eye.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मामला बड़ा गंभीर है।

श्री बालू कुमार शास्त्री : उन से निर्गोशियेट कर के ठम मम्फा का समाधान करे ताकि वहां पर 1700 मजदूरों का जीवन निर्वाह आसानी में हो सके।

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : अब्बल ता आनरेबिल मम्बर ने जा फीमर्स दिये हैं, वे गलत हैं। उन की तादाद 1100 है और उन में से 341 इन्डियन नेशनल्स हैं जो जोबली रिज्ट किये गये हैं।

दूसरी बात मैं यह अर्ज करूंगा कि जो बेनौफिट्स दिये गये हैं, वे निर्गोशियेट करने के बाद, बातचीत करने के बाद दिये गये हैं और दिये जाने के बाद उन के वापस लेने का कोई मवाल पैदा नहीं होता। उनको रेगुलराइज करने का जहां तक ताल्लुक है, वे टेम्परेरी प्रोजेक्ट के अग्रेस्ट रिज्ट किये गये थे और उस प्रोजेक्ट के साथ साथ उनकी नियुक्ति समाप्त हो गयी है।

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Is it a fact that even after the negotiations were completed, the terms agreed to have not been carried out and lot of dissatisfaction is existing in the minds of the workers? Will the Government assure that there will be no retrenchment and vindictive action and there will be early compliance of the terms of the Agreements? I want to know how many of the workers have reported back for duty?

श्री राज नारायण श्रीमन् यह जो सवाल 932 है, जरा हम की गंभीरता का ब्याल किया जाए। मैं समझता हूँ कि केवल निवास मंत्री जी ही नहीं, प्रधान मंत्री जी भी यहाँ विद्यमान हैं, पूरी सरकार यहाँ विद्यमान है। 15 सी कर्मचारी असन्तोषजनक सेवा स्थितियों के कारण आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं। वहाँ का सारा का सारा विश्व-विद्यालय बंद है। श्री बी०पी० कोइराला जेल में बंद कर दिये गये हैं। नेपाल की स्थिति बड़ी विस्फोटक हो रही है। अगर भारत सरकार इस पर गंभीरतापूर्वक विचार कर के तत्काल उसके बारे में कदम नहीं उठाती है तो उस का खामियाजा हमें भुगतना पड़ेगा। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, नेपाल के आन्दोलन से आप अच्छी तरह से परिचित हैं और हम लोग भी उस में खूब जुझे हैं। हम लोग वहाँ के जन जन के जीवन से परिचित हैं। अगर श्री बी०पी० कोइराला और गणेशमान सिंह जी को कुछ हो गया, अगर उनका शोमी से मार दिया गया तो उसका भारत की जनता पर बड़ा बुरा असर पड़ेगा और उसे भारत की जनता बर्दाश्त नहीं करेगी। केवल यह कह कर कि यह विदेशी मामला है, सरकार कुछ बोलेगी नहीं .. (अवधान)।

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : सर, आनरेबल मेम्बर की गंभीरता का पैमाना क्या है, उस से तो मैं वाकिफ नहीं हूँ लेकिन यह यकीन दिलाता हूँ कि सरकार जो कुछ भी काम करती है, पूरी गंभीरता की ध्यान में रख कर करती है।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 15 सी आदिमियों को वहाँ पर बेकारी का सामना करना पड़ा, वहाँ उन मजदूरों के नेताओं को नेपाल की राणाशाही फौज से पिटाया गया और वे उस वक्त वहाँ राणाशाही फौज द्वारा पीटे गये जबकि वहाँ के मजदूरों के नेता और हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के लिए सघर्षशील श्री बी०पी० कोइराला ने आवाज उठायी। इस का साथे नेपाल के मजदूरों पर रिएक्शन हुआ। वहाँ पर विचारधियों ने हड़ताल की, वहाँ पर गोलीयाँ चली। आज सारा नेपाल जल रहा है, हिमालय जल रहा है। आज तिब्बत की क्या हालत हो रही है?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please ask the question

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : मैं सवाल की तरफ आ रहा हूँ। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, नेपाल के सवाल पर एक समय आया था जबकि नेपाल के राजा भाग कर यहाँ आये थे। भारत की सरकार ने उनकी मदद की थी। (अवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You must ask the question on this.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : आज बहा पर वही राणाशही की फौज ने हमारे मजदूरों को पीटा। (स्वव्यथान) हम में से यह मवाल आता है। जब हमारे हिन्दुस्तानी मजदूरों को विदेशी फौज ने पीटवाया जाए तो क्या यह हमारे लिए गर्म की बात नहीं है? इन के बच्चे मर्ते हैं। इनके बारे में मध्यो महादय का क्या जवाब है? भारत के लोग दोषी हुए यहाँ आ गए—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Bagri, you have already put the question. Let him answer.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : मेरा मवाल यह है कि नेपाल की फौज ने बहा पर मजदूरों का पीटा और किन्हीं बच्चे पीटा? क्या यह सही नहीं है कि ये सब राणाशही के जिकार हुए हैं—

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: I can hardly comment on what he has said about Nepal.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : यह क्या जनतन्त्री सरकार का जवाब है? क्या जवाब दिया है? हिन्दुस्तान के भारतीयों का बहा पर फौज पीटने और ये उसके बारे में कुछ न बताए यह कैसे मरना है? इन से जवाब दिनवाइये।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, it is a matter of great shame and regret that the Nepalese Army have been used to beat up Indian workers who were given assurance that they will be given equal treatment with the CPWD workers, when they were recruited. Is it not a matter of great shame that our Indian workers who go there for livelihood are beaten up by the Nepalese Army people? Why should they be beaten up in that manner? Sir, when the appointment was given, they were assured full right, as the CPWD employees in India enjoy. But now there is no job security, they have no trade union rights and there are no medical facilities for them and the services of about 100 workers have been terminated, although they were working continuously for 15 years. Every time, for every project which is taken up in hand, a new appointment is given and no workmen's compensation is being given. Sir, a man going for his livelihood from a democratic country to a country where there is monarchy, will he have the evil effect of monarchy there? That is the main

question I want to ask. In the reply that he has given.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But you ask your question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, my question is this: It is stated in subpara 3 of para 3 on page 2 of the statement that the hon. Minister has given

"On completion of the projects in Nepal, the staff should be absorbed in India in equivalent posts."

That is one of the demands. Now, they say:

"The Government is seized of the problem and in its efforts to explore the possibilities of improving the service conditions of these workers, has since agreed to give the following benefits."

But there is no question of absorption. Now, if you come to your own circular No 28 8 70-WCSII (WCSI) dated 14th January, 1973, it has been clearly and categorically stated and signed by Mr. Dhan Raj, Deputy Director (for Engineer-in-Chief) as follows:

"It has been decided that appointments of the persons (list attached) who could not be absorbed in other projects in Nepal can be made in other units of the Central PWD in India in the posts held by them or in the lower posts according to their qualifications and to the extent vacancies are available in the direct recruitment quota without going through the Employment Exchange within six months of their retrenchment on account of being declared surplus"

This was issued on 14th January 1973. After a lapse of 6 years, today they say: "We are seized of the matter" and they are totally silent about this absorption issue. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether they are going to fulfil all the assurances given at the time of recruitment and a categorical assurance on the floor of the House that

those who are declared to be surplus in the Nepal project will be absorbed in India as regular C.P.W.D. employees.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: The Government has no such scheme under consideration to absorb them after the projects are completed in Nepal.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I am on a point of order. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, here is a clear and categorical...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have put your question.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: It was said, Sir, that they can be absorbed and that position is still open and whenever it is possible to absorb, it can be done. But he wants a categorical assurance for their absorption which the Government is not prepared to give.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, it has been decided...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you want, you can ask for Half-an-hour discussion.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: Mr. Bosu, you have to read it again.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have read very carefully.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, please take your seat. I have asked the other Member to ask a Supplementary.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, on the one hand they are cheating them, on the other hand they are...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You cannot continuously have your say, Mr. Bosu. You have already put your question.

श्री लालजी बाई : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस विषय को लेकर वहाँ के लोगों ने कितनी बार हड़ताल की है और कितनी बार सरकार ने उनके साथ बातचीत की है? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन हड़तालों के दौरान कितने लोगों को सस्पेंड किया गया है, उनकी संख्या क्या है? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन लोगों की सम्पूर्ण मांगें क्या क्या थीं और उन मांगों को मानने के रास्ते में सरकार के सामने क्या अड़चनें थीं? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी सम्पूर्ण मांगों को कब तक मान लिया जाएगा, क्या सरकार इसके बारे में कोई आश्वासन दे सकती है?

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : मुझे यह अर्ज करना है कि नवम्बर 78 में एक बार और एक बार फरवरी 79 में स्ट्राइक हुई ऐजिटेशन की मुक्तलिफ शकल में 1971-72 में हुई यह ती उसकी शकल है साहब। सम्पूर्ण मांग मानने का सवाल नहीं है बर्कस से बातचीत करने के बाद कुछ मांगें मानी गयी हैं जिसमें 27 लाख रु० सालाना का ऐक्स्ट्रा बेनीफिट ऐजिटेशन, बेनिफिट उनको मिला है।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: We have been observing the persistent demand by the Members on the other side regarding this question. It is your duty to see that the hon. Minister is reprimanded for he has been giving evasive answers. This is a simple question regarding the ordinary workers, who are working there for a long time, unmindful of hot sun and rain. They are being treated like cats and dogs. This has been brought to the notice of the Government not once or twice, but many times both by questions and by representation. The workers and their leaders have been approaching the Members of Parliament seeking redressal of their grievances. The Minister should go to the spot immediately and find out their difficulties and he should see to it that at least certain amenities and facilities are given to the workers on compassionate grounds. The Minister should realise the gravity of the situation. If he has got any respect for Parliament and Members of Parliament, he should sort out the issue immediately and report back to the House. Will the

Minister show some sympathy to the workers?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: As I have already said, we have sorted out the issue to the best of our ability. The additional benefits that have accrued to the workers is Rs. 27 lakhs per annum.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: It is the duty of our Government to treat its employees in such a way that in the country in which they are working, it has an impact on the local employees. I would not take a very legalistic or a strict administrative view of the whole matter. It is quite clear that the support for these demands of the workers are quite spread. Our job is to see that the information that reaches the Minister is correct. It is a cross-check. In his reply the Minister has said:

"It has been reported that most of the workers have since returned to duty and the situation is returning to normal."

That is not true. I would like to know from the Minister whether he would take urgent steps to have this matter settled through negotiations. I am not in favour of a strike or the workers not going in for work. If there is a favourable response from the Minister here, I think, we can have this matter settled so that the prestige of the Indian workers in a non-democratic State like Nepal would be high and this would have an impact also.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: I will give the latest position regarding attendance, as it was on the 26th April 1979:

Central Sector—MRM Circle I
Butwal—95 per cent, MRM Circle II
Nepalgunj—60 per cent. अटेंडेंस है।

Over-all attendance of the staff—75 per cent. है। वैटिकलिस वगैरह नए हवाई करना शुरू कर दिया है।

Rehabilitation Industries Corporation, West Bengal

*933. DR. BIJOY MONDAL:

**SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:**

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

(a) whether Central Government have since wound up the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation in West Bengal State; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

निर्माण और आवास तथा वृत्ति और पुनर्वास
मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम किशोर) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

DR. BIJOY MONDAL: I very much appreciate that the Government has not wound up the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation in West Bengal. It is found that the people are losing their jobs due to lack of financial assistance, marketing facilities and lack of supply of raw materials. May I know, from among the people who are working in the industries which are getting financial assistance from the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation, how many people have lost their jobs?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): The job of the Rehabilitation Ministry was to provide a corporation through which jobs could be provided to these Bengali refugees. This was created in 1959 and the issued and paid up capital subscribed to by the Government of India was to the tune of Rs. 3.53 crores and during all this period there has been a cumulative loss of Rs. 12.34 crores. For the last 5 years the losses have been to the tune of Rs. 125.34 lakh in 1974-75 and in 1975-76 the loss was Rs. 150.92

lakhs, 1976-77—Rs. 160.64 lakhs and 1977-78—Rs. 182.55 lakhs. The accounts for 1978-79 have not yet been compiled. This is an industrial corporation which is supposed to pick up, but, unfortunately, things are not picking up and how long can we go on incurring these losses?

DR. BIJOY MONDAL: May I know from the hon. Minister? The industries are incurring losses year after year resulting in the loss of employment specially to the refugees from the then East Pakistan. What are the steps the government is taking to check these losses so that the refugees who are even now refugees here get employment opportunities?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: We want that these losses should stop. Therefore, committees have been appointed to look into the matter and one of the committees made recommendations to the West Bengal Government. There were three alternatives suggested. One was that the corporation should be taken over by the West Bengal Government. The other suggestion was that the workers of the handloom unit should be persuaded to form into a co-operative so that they can function as a cottage industry and not as a factory. The workers have refused to form a co-operative. The third suggestion was that steps should be taken to close down the losing units. We are negotiating with the West Bengal Government. The West Bengal Government refuses to accept the first and second alternatives. They want the Government of India to continue to make the losses. So, something will have to be done to see that this corporation stops running into losses.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: It is very gratifying that the Corporation has not been wound up. However, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether there have been several complaints about the working and functioning of this corporation and whether it is also a fact that this

Corporation has not come up to the expectations of the Government and as a consequence, the government was thinking of winding up this corporation.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: There have been various reasons which have been discovered by the committees which have pointed out time and again that there was low production. One other reason was its non-commercial activities. The corporation itself was running in losses and they were advancing loans to other concerns. The handloom units should have been considered as a cottage industry but, unfortunately, they are functioning as a factory, meaning extra benefits have to be given to the workers and advancing loans, etc. There are a number of causes. This is receiving very active attention of the government and we are negotiating with the West Bengal Government and are trying to find some suitable solution.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: It has been mentioned in the course of the reply that Rs 3.5 crores were the initial investment in this corporation and this corporation has been sustaining losses year by year. May I know from the hon. Minister whether Government is aware of the fact that the management itself could not run this Industries Corporation in a proper way and this is also one of the factors for incurring the continued losses year after year?

In this connection, may I know from the hon. Minister whether he would, in consultation, with the West Bengal Government, take appropriate steps to reorganise this organisation so that the employment potential for which it was created could be really stepped up?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: The Government is prepared and is ready to hand it over to the West Bengal Government lock, stock and barrel so that they may run the management in any manner they like.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: My question is: whether you want to do that in cooperation with West Bengal Government.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: In complete cooperation with West Bengal Government.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: It is not a question of our rushing in with this demand as the Minister is trying to put it. The question is that the Government of India has the responsibility towards the East Bengal refugees. And he wants to dump the whole responsibility on the West Bengal Government. This is not the first time that the question of running the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation has come up. In earlier Government's time also this question had come up and, after repeated persuasion and representation, the Government had agreed to continue it.

The question has been one of mismanagement of this corporation. As a result, this corporation is running in losses. But, still, a large number of refugee families are employed there. I want to know from him how much money the Government of India proposes to give this year to the Corporation so that it can be turned into a viable one; the number of displaced persons who are at present the beneficiaries of the Corporation; and what other comprehensive steps for toning up the management, does Government want to take this year instead of talking of winding up of the corporation thereby throwing out so many displaced persons out of employment and making them displaced once again?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: Sir, according to the original assignment, the job of the Rehabilitation Ministry should have been over after they had created this Corporation. I might add that it is and it should be the source of satisfaction to the hon. Member that all the while, the Rehabilitation Ministry has not severed its connections from the Rehabilitation Corporation.

It is supposed to be an industrial unit; in spite of the fact that heavy losses are being incurred, it has not been wound up. It is true that Government of India is very much concerned with the East Bengal refugees. We are concerned about the welfare of those people also who are much worse in this country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Next question.

Sale of small plots of land by D.D.A.

**SHRI G. M. BANAT-
WALLA:**

*940. **SHRI G. M. BANAT-
SHRI SHANKERSINHJI**

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to sell small plots to the Low Income Group by D.D.A. instead of flats in Delhi; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पुर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्राः
सब में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम किंकर) :
(क) जो नहीं, फलैटों "की बजाय" नहीं

(ख) टेनामेंटों फलैटों के आबंटन के अतिरिक्त दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा आरम्भ किए जा रहे स्थल और सेवा कार्यक्रम के अधीन निम्न आय वर्ग तथा आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्गों के प्लॉटों के विक्रय का भी प्रस्ताव है दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा रिहायशी प्लॉटों का एक रिहायशी काम्प्लेक्स भी तैयार किया जा रहा है जिसमें आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्गों तथा निम्न आय वर्ग के प्लॉट अधिक संख्या में होंगे ।

श्री जी० एम० बनतवाला : मैं हुकूमत का बहुत शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ, लेकिन साथ ही वजाहत के तौर पर चन्द बातें मालूम करना चाहता हूँ ।

ये जो प्लॉट्स दिये जायेंगे, उनके बारे में शायद हुकूमत ने कुछ रुल बनाये होंगे इन प्लॉट्स का ज्यादा से ज्यादा या कम से कम रकबा या एरिया क्या होगा ?

दूसरी चीज यह है कि क्या आपने उसकी निशं के बारे में या रेट के बारे में सोचा है ? तकरीबन क्या रेट उसकी होगी ? मते उम्मीद है कि कम से कम दूध का खर्च नक्का पर जरा माफ तोर से भली मर्यादा थलाएगी ।

[श्री जी अिम भन्त वाला :

حکومت کا بہت شکریہ ادا کرنا

ہوں - لیکن ساتھ ہی وضاحت کے

طور پر چند باتیں معلوم کرنا چاہئے

ہوں - یہ جو پلانٹس دئے جائے

ان کے بارے میں حکومت نے کچھ

ڈولر بنائے ہونگے - ان پلانٹس کا زیادہ

زیادہ کم سے کم رقم دینا اویسہ کیا

ہوگا -

دوسری چیز یہ ہے کہ کیا آپ

اس کی نوع کے بارے میں یا ریت

کے بارے میں سچا ہے - تقریباً کیا

دیس اس کے ہوگی - مجھے نہیں

ہے کہ کم سے کم ای دو اہم لمٹوں

پر اور صاف طور سے ملتی رہے

ذرا بتائیں :-

भी सिकवर बल्ल - माहटम गण्ड गविसेज ता प्राथम में धानरेबल मन्त्र की गिदमत में प्रजे करना चाहता हूँ बमियाती तौर पर बीकर सेवशन के लिए है । मौजदा जिस प्रोजेक्ट का जिन मेरे मायी ने किया है वह प्रोजेक्ट करीब करीब 3780 एकड़ के डेवलपमेंट का प्रोजेक्ट है जिसमें हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि करीब करीब 59 हजार प्लाट्स हम बनवा सकेंगे । अब उन 59 हजार प्लाट्स के डेवलपमेंट की कास्ट क्या आएगी यह उसी वक्त बताया जा सकता है लेकिन इतना बताना चाहता हूँ कि इसकी तकसीम चार पांच सेवशन में होगी—ईन्ड्रियल, एल.आर.जी., एम.आर.जी. और एच.आर.जी. । उसकी पर-मेटेजेज क्या होगी, उन 59 हजार प्लाट्स के तकसीम की, वह मैं आपको बताना देना चाहता हूँ । जिस दर पर कि कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों को मिलेगा वह दर कम होगी । एच.आर.जी. के लोगों को ज्यादा दर पर मिलेगा । इन 59 हजार में से 36500 तो बीकर सेवशन के लिए होंगे, 10 हजार 700 एल.आर.जी. के लिए होंगे,

8,850 एम.आर.जी. के लिए होंगे और 2450 एच.आर.जी. प्लैट्स होंगे । 79-80 में 75 ई. एल.आर.जी. को 5 हजार, एल.आर.जी. को 4 हजार, एम.आर.जी. को 1500 और एच.आर.जी. को 500 प्लैट्स देने का टारगट रखते हैं । इसी तरीके से बाकी की तकसीम 80-91 में भी है ।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Faulty Distribution of D.M.S. Milk, Ghee etc.

*929 SHRI T S NEGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the supply of milk to D.M.S. depots in the city has become very erratic, causing lot of inconvenience to the public;

(b) whether the milk products marketed by D.M.S. like butter and ghee are also not available; and

(c) steps Government propose to take to tone up the faulty distribution system?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Keeping in view the long term objective of ensuring efficient handling of processed milk by Delhi Milk Scheme, extensive renovation work has had to be undertaken in the Central Dairy Complex. The Bottling Plants are also under renovation. Therefore supply of milk from DMS has been reduced to some extent only for the period of the renovation.

(b) No, Sir. DMS is continuing to sell butter and ghee.

(c) As explained in part (a) the temporary reduction in supply of milk is not due to any fault in distribution. The short fall in the supply of milk due to renovation of D.M.S. Dairy Plant is however being offset by increasing milk distribution through Mother Dairy Bulk Vending Booths and also by milk in poly packs sold through selected provision stores.

News item Captioned "Agony of a Colony without Males"

*931. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Agony of a colony without males' published in *Patriot* dated the 4th April, 1979;

(b) whether it is a fact that all the menfolk of the jhuggi-jhonpri family in the Chittaranjan Park area have been detained in jail for the period of over two weeks thereby causing miseries to the members of the families; and

(c) whether Government are taking any steps to rehabilitate these families; if so, what action is being taken in this regard?

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

(b) It is not a fact, as alleged in the news item, that all the menfolk of the jhuggi-jhonpri families in the Chittaranjan Park area had been detained in jail for a period of two weeks. The Delhi Development Authority, after ascertaining the position from the police, has reported that only 39 persons out of 302 families, which were trying unauthorisedly to re-build jhuggies on Government land in the area were arrested. All except 11 persons were bailed out within 5 or 6 days. The 11 persons, who did not furnish bail bonds, were convicted by the court on 12th April, 1979 and sentenced to imprisonment till the rising of the court on pleading guilty of the offence of criminal trespass.

(c) No resettlement facilities are admissible in such cases of fresh encroachments on Government land.

Recommendation of Working Group Re. Construction and Management of Storage Centres by Panchayats, Co-operatives and other agencies

*934. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:

SHRI D. D. DESAI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that working group of the Ministry has recommended that the storage centres could be constructed and managed by the panchayats, cooperatives or other suitable agencies selected by the State Governments; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the other suggestions given by this Group to Government and the reaction of Central Government thereon?

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

(b) A statement giving details regarding the suggestions made by the working group is laid on the table of the House. On the basis of the recommendations of the Working Group, a scheme for construction of rural godowns is being finalised in consultation with Ministry of Finance and Planning Commission.

Statement

Other suggestions of the Working Group are as follows:—

(i) In order to prevent distress sale of farm produce and to prevent wastage and loss due to inadequate and defective storage facilities, it is necessary to build a network of Rural Storage Centres on a priority basis. During the current Five Year Plan, a capacity of 2 to 3 mil-

lion tonnes may be created under this scheme, starting it as a Pilot Project this year.

(ii) The Rural Storage Centres may be constructed and managed by Panchayats, cooperatives or any other suitable agency selected by the State Government.

(iii) The Rural Storage Centres may have a capacity of 100 to 250 tonnes and they may provide storage facilities primarily for foodgrains and other agricultural produce. They may also store fertilisers, pesticides, seeds and other agricultural inputs wherever practicable.

(iv) The cost of construction may be met by 50 per cent subsidy and 50 per cent loans from banks. The Central Government may bear 35% of the cost of construction and the State Government may provide 15% of the cost of construction by way of subsidy. Besides, the Central Govt. may also bear the labour component of the cost of construction upto 20 per cent of the total cost, through the Food for Work Programme. Payment of wages may then be made in kind.

(v) The Rural Storage Centres shall have a Manager, preferably from the areas served by the Centre, and this Manager shall be trained in the basic essential of warehousing by attaching him to a warehouse of the Central/State Warehousing Corporation.

(vi) In the design, construction and management of the Rural Storage Centres, technical guidance, supervision and assistance shall be provided by the Central/State Warehousing Corporations either free of the charge or at a nominal charge.

(vii) Producers shall be provided receipts for the stocks deposited in the Rural Storage Centres and these receipts shall be negotiable instruments to enable the producers to obtain credit from banks.

(viii) The farmer may be provided credit to the extent of 90 per cent of the value of the stocks deposited by him in the Rural Storage Centres and the banks may charge him a concessional rate of interest as in respect of finance for agricultural production purposes.

(ix) The scheme of Rural storage Centres shall be linked with the procurement machinery for foodgrains etc and it should be closely linked to the public distribution system.

(x) The implementation of this programme may be coordinated by a State level coordination Committee on which the State Government's Departments of Agriculture, Rural Development, Cooperation, Panchayats, SWC etc. are represented, alongwith the representatives of the Central/State Warehousing Corporation, FCI, nationalised banks etc.

Extinction of Varieties of Rice collected at National Gene Bank and Research Stations

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

(a) whether the 14,970 varieties of rice collected at the national level as part of India's National Gene Bank programme and the 43,000 rice varieties being maintained at 40 different research stations in the country face the danger of becoming extinct with the spread of newly bred high-yielding varieties of rice; and

(b) if so, whether these thousands of traditional varieties with specific characteristics will become in course of time fossils of history?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJEET SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The 14,970 rice varieties presently maintained as the

national gene pool at the Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack and the 43,000 varieties maintained at different rice research stations do not face the danger of extinction. These materials which have already been collected are carefully maintained and conserved in these Institutes.

A large number of traditional varieties with several desirable characters are still being cultivated in different parts of the country. A programme for collection of these varieties and their genetic evaluation is in progress in collaboration with agricultural universities, other institutes and National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources. As such, there is no danger of losing valuable materials due to the spread of high-yielding varieties. Measures are being taken to strengthen the capacity of the National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources for the long term preservation of seeds of economic plants. At the international level, a Rice Genetic Resources Bank has been established at the International Rice Research Institute, the Philippines, for preserving for posterity the fruits of thousands of years of natural and human selection.

Proposal for Auto Exchange system at Sambalpur, Orissa

*936 SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have received any representation for converting the existing telephone exchange system to auto exchange system at Sambalpur (Orissa);

(b) if so, whether Government would agree to implement the proposal; and

(c) if so, when and if not the reason, thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHL DEV SAI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The proposal to set up an auto exchange at Sambalpur has been agreed to in principle.

(c) It is hoped that the automatic exchange may be commissioned at Sambalpur by 1984.

प्राचीन मूर्तियों की खोज

*917. श्री एस० एस० सोमानी : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताएंगे कि

(क) अप्रैल, 1977 में दिसम्बर, 1978 की अवधि के दौरान जिनमें प्राचीन मूर्तियों की खोज की गई, और

(ख) ऐतिहासिक महत्व की राष्ट्रीय प्राप्ति की खोज करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (श्री प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) राष्ट्रीय प्रत्येक वर्ष के अखिलेश्वर के प्रस्ताव अप्रैल, 1977 में दिसम्बर 1978 की अवधि के दौरान 1704 मूर्तियों की खोज हुई थी -

(ख) हमने निर्माणाधीन कदम उठाये हैं :-

(1) पुरावण तथा बहुमुखी कलाकृति अधिनियम, 1972 लागू किया गया जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ निर्माणाधीन प्रावधान है -

(a) पंजीकरण अधिभारों व पाम बास फ़र्म के पुरावणों या प्राविधिक पंजीकरण

(b) पाम प्राविधिक पुरावणों की गतिविधि व काम में पंजीकरण अधिभारों का सुविधा करना ;

(c) पुरावणों का वहापार प्रतिलिपि जारी वहापारियों तक सीमित रखना ;

(d) पुरावणों के निर्माण पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाना ।

(2) प्राविधिक न्यायिक समीक्षाओं के अवधि प्राधान, नियंत्रण और स्थानान्तरण का रोकने के उपायों पर एनैल्को-सम्मेतन को अनुमति देना है इस समयीने में अन्य बातों के साथ यह प्राधान है कि समझौता करने वाली पाठियों, अपने-अपने राज्य क्षेत्रों में पुराई यही सांस्कृतिक सम्पत्तियों के अवधि

आयात को रोकने तथा बुराई गयी ऐसी सम्पत्तियों का पता लगाने और सम्बद्ध देशों को मजबूत करने के लिए कदम उठायेगी।

- (3) पुरावशेषों की चारों ओर खूब खाने के सामानों की छानबीन करने के लिए केन्द्रीय-गवेषण ब्यूरो में पुरावशेष कक्ष खोला गया है।
- (1) बिजली हुई मिनिया, बिजवागियो, यचिक पावर्नोपिया आदि क प्रलेखन व लिए पहले ही नदम उठाये गये हैं।
- (5) भारतीया पुरातन सर्वेक्षण ने पुरा:शेषों वा पुरावशेष जूने के खूब निवारों का शेष ने स गीमागान्य डाईबार्गिया की मयायता क लिए मरुत्वपण सीमागूक रवला पर पुरातनबीय अधिकाश नेनात लिए हैं। तदुपरांत भाग व मरुत्वपण गयी ने बिषेगत मलाकाग मर्मतियों वा मरुत किया गया है ताकि पुरावशेषों का खूब निवार गया जा सक।

बिहार में खेती मिला का प्राथमिकीकरण

* 438. श्री ईश्वर सीधरो क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बतान की क्या करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बिहार में चीनी मिला का प्रयोग
तक धार्मिकीकरण नहीं किया गया है जैसा कि
अन्य राज्यों में चीनी मिला का किया गया है ?

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और

(ग) इस बार में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

कृषि घोर तिसाई मंजो (थो) सुरजीत सिंह
बरनाला (क) से (ग) बिहार की चान्नी
फैक्ट्रियों, जिनमें से अधिकांश लगभग 40 वर्ष पूर्व
स्थापित की गई थी, का विघटित प्राधुनिकीकरण
यद्यपि पुनर्निर्माण नहीं किया गया है। मरकदार
केंद्रीय वित्तीय मन्थानों के माध्यम से ऐसी
फैक्ट्रियों, जिनका धमता ग्लानभवानी है तथा जिनकी
मशीनरी पुरानी है, की मदद करने के लिए
संयुक्त ऋण योजना को कार्यान्वित कर रही है।
लेकिन मुख्यतया कुछेक शर्तों को पूरा करने में
तथाकालित कठिनाइयों के कारण इस सहायता
का लाभ उठान में सेवधित प्रगति बहुत ही
धीमी है।

Scheme for saving cultivable land facing erosion threat

*939. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
AND IRRIGATION be pleased to
state:

(a) the principal features of the scheme formulated by Central Soil and Water Conservation Research and Training Institute, Dehra Dun for saving 99 million hectares of cultivable land facing erosion threat; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Central Soil and Water Conservation Research and Training Institute, Dehra Dun has not prepared any such scheme.

(b) Does not arise

Demand for wheat in foreign countries

*941. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR
SIIARMA

SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD.

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

(a) the names of the countries which are asking for Indian wheat and whether Government have decided to give wheat to those countries in view of their demand;

(b) if so, the names of the countries to which wheat is likely to be sent; and

(c) the reasons for which Government offered to give rice to USSR when the Prime Minister of that country had asked for wheat?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Apart from the wheat/wheat flour which is being exported to the USSR, Vietnam and Afghanistan against past commitments, Government of India have agreed, in response to a request from the Government of Bangladesh, to supply 2 lakh tonnes in wheat and rice to Bangladesh to

assist that country to tide over their current difficult food situation. The exact quantities of these grains are currently the subject of negotiations. No commitment has been made to export wheat to any other country.

(c) Initially the USSR had asked for wheat in exchange of crude oil, but subsequently in view of availability of rice for export being relatively more than that of wheat and India's preference, for this reason, to supply rice instead of wheat, they agreed to accept the offer of rice.

News item "N.D.D.B. Craze for imports"

*942. 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 Business Standard, Calcutta dated 28th March 1979 under the caption "N.D.D.B. (National Dairy Development Board) craze for imports";

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government to the observations made therein regarding import of containers; and

(c) facts of the matter and action taken/proposed thereon?

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

(b) and (c). Operation Flood II includes a massive cross-breeding programme using the frozen semen technology. The requirement of Liquid Nitrogen Containers for the project is 57,000 over a period of about 7 years. Adequate indigenous capacity to produce Containers of the desired specifications is not yet available. The evaporation losses in indigenously produced Containers is much higher than in the case of the super insulated Containers made abroad. However, in view of the

need to encourage indigenous production the I.D.C. has, in consultation with I.B.P. and the latter's foreign collaborator L' Air Liquide, restricted its import order to only 11,700 Containers for meeting the requirements for a period of about 2 years during which time it is expected that adequate indigenous capacity may be built up. The details are given below:—

1. M/s. L'Air Liquide of France . . . 10,000
20 litres capacity.
2. M/s. MVE of USA . . . 1,200 containers of
sizes varying from
50 to 250 litres.
3. M/s. Union Carbide of USA . . . 500 containers of
30 litres capacity.

The IDC has also placed initial orders for 5,000 Containers with IBP.

The IDC approached this Ministry in October 1978 for foreign exchange and import licence for importing 11700 Containers after following the procedure prescribed for procurement of machinery and equipment under the Agreement with the World Bank which is assisting the Operation Flood project.

In these circumstances, Government find nothing objectionable in the proposal of the IDC and feel that the press report in question tends to give an erroneous impression.

Wrong recording of Telephone Calls Billing Calcutta

*943. PROFESSOR SAMAR GUHA: SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether numerous complaints have been lodged with the General Manager of Calcutta Telephones

regarding wrong recording of telephone calls, phonograms, etc and wrong billing regarding the charges,

(b) if so, facts about the number of complaints made in these regards during the years 1977-78 and 1978-79;

(c) whether telephone subscribers of Calcutta and the Newspapers of Calcutta have lodged numerous complaints against various mal-functioning of Calcutta telephones, and

(d) if so, facts thereabout and the steps taken or proposed by the Government for redressal of the grievances of the telephone subscribers of Greater Calcutta?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir. A number of complaints were received.

(b) The number of complaints in respect of each category for the two years viz. 1977-78 and 1978-79 is mentioned below:

	1977-78	1978-79
(i) Wrong recording of telephone calls	13,823	7,469
(ii) phonograms	890	994
(iii) Wrong billing	30,814	30,878

(c) and (d) Complaints have been received from various sources. A number of measures for improvement have been identified and implementation work has started. Improvements have been observed in many areas

Per Capita use of Fertilizer

*944. SHRI SUDHIR GHOSAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita use of fertilizer during 1977-79;

(b) how much of this fertilizer is being used by small peasants, and

(c) steps being taken to see that the fertilizer produced is consumed by small and medium peasants?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The consumption of fertilisers in terms of plant nutrients, (viz. nitrogen + Phosphates + Potash) per capita during 1977-78 and the provisional estimate of the same for 1978-79 are 684 Kgs and 796 Kgs respectively

(b) Small and marginal farmers constitute about 70 per cent of farm population. These farmers account for about 21 per cent of total area cultivated. As per the sample survey conducted by National Council of Applied Economic Research these farmers consumed 30.7 per cent of the total consumption of fertiliser in the country during 1976-77. Thus, though only 21 per cent of total area is held by small and marginal farmers they account for 30.7 per cent of the total consumption of fertilisers.

(c) Important steps being taken to increase consumption of fertilisers by small and marginal farmers include the followings:—

(i) Increasing the number of retail and storage points in the country, especially in the interior so as to make fertilisers available nearest to the points of consumption.

(ii) Increasing the quantum of credit. During the Sixth Plan, the Cooperative banking system has plans to increase the percentage of credit to small and marginal farmers to 50 per cent

(iii) Small and marginal farmers are also given subsidies, subject to prescribed norms and conditions, for purchase of certain types of fertilisers under certain special area programmes.

Potato Development Board

*945. SHRI IQBAL SINGH DHILON: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great need for the setting up of Potato Development Board at a national level;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this direction; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA):

(a) to (c) The Government of India have not so far considered any proposal for the establishment of a Potato Development Board as the present infrastructures are considered to be adequate to meet the requirements of production. The Govt. of India, in collaboration with the State Governments, take all steps for helping the farmers to meet their requirements for production of potato. The production and distribution of improved seed is coordinated by the Government of India through an All India Committee on seed production which meets twice a year. Special steps are taken to help the farmers in the disposal of their produce. During the current potato season following measures were adopted:--

(i) Exports of potatoes from India were permitted by the Government by various cooperatives and other agencies on the basis of canalisation through NAFED. (ii) For encouraging exports still further, potatoes exports under OGL basis were allowed by Government w.e.f. 3rd February, 1979. (iii) The Governments of Punjab and Haryana have sought the assistance from NAFED and Cooperative Agencies of their States for the purchase of potato in the State and its movement outside. The Punjab Government have asked MARFED and

NAFED to offer a minimum price of Rs 50 per quintal to farmers and have agreed to meet the losses, if any, that may result from operation under Government Direction. The purchase centres have also been increased. In the State of Haryana, NAFED in collaboration with HAFED have entered into a joint venture for the purchase of potato on a commercial basis.

In the State of UP, a Joint venture has also been agreed to between NAFED and Apex Cooperative Marketing Federation for making commercial purchase of potatoes. They have also increased the number of purchase centres for purchasing potatoes.

(iv) The Ministry of Railways have been impressed upon from time to time to increase the supply of railway wagons to transport potatoes from the centres of production to consuming centres.

(v) Ministry of Agriculture has written to the State Governments at the highest level that in order to alleviate the hardship caused to the potato growers by the fall in prices, they may draw up a crash programme for providing market support to the commodity.

At the National level there is also an Indian Potato Development Council in which representation is given to the growers, State and Central Governments, Members of Parliament, Cold Storage Industry, traders etc. The function of this Council are as under:—

(1) To consider development programmes in the Central and State Sector in respect of Potato, review progress thereof from time to time and recommend measures for increasing the production of potato:

(2) To consider problems relating to the production and marketing of potato and remunerative prices to potato growers and advise Government in these matters;

(3) To consider demands for different varieties of potato in the different varieties of potato in the and advise Government about necessary arrangements for meeting the said demand through suitable development programmes.

(4) To consider the special needs of small and marginal farmers in respect of potato production and suggest suitable measures for meeting the same;

(5) To facilitate coordination between research and development programmes relating to potato and to advise about the needs for improvement in the quality and productivity of potato.

(6) To advise Government on such other connected matters as may be considered necessary from time to time

In addition, the Indian Potato Development Council is also empowered to set up Standing Committee, Technical Committee and Ad-hoc Committee to look into specific issues and to coopt members such as representatives of Agricultural Universities and other special interests as and when necessary for specific purposes.

Memorandum from All India Postal Employees Union Class III

*946. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Postal Employees Union Class III has recently submitted any memorandum to his Department about their problems; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) In the absence of

particulars such as reference, date, subject etc., it has not been possible to identify the specific memorandum which the Hon'ble Member has in her mind.

(b) Does not arise.

Foodgrains to Orissa under Rural Development Works

*947 SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any requests have been made by the Government of Orissa to the Central Government for the supply of foodgrains to that State for the rural development works during the next financial year, and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes Sir. The Government of Orissa have requested for the supply of a total quantity of 3 lakhs tonnes of foodgrains under 'Food for Work Programme' during the year 1979-80.

(b) Keeping in view the demands of the State Governments and the total quantity of foodgrains likely to be made available for the purpose, it may not be possible to supply this much quantity to Orissa, this year.

चिलगोजे का उत्पादन

*948. श्री गंगा सिंह : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश मेंगत तीन वर्षों में, चिलगोजे का उत्पादन (वर्षवार) कितना हुआ है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इसका उत्पादन बढ़ाने का है और यदि हा, तो इसके लिये क्या उपाय किये गये हैं; और

(ग) क्या चिलगोजा के बारे में कोई अनुसंधान करने के लिये भारत सरकार ने प्रयास किये हैं, और यदि हा, तो उनका व्यौरा क्या है?

कुचि और लिचाई नदी (बी सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) :

(क) चिलगांजे के कुछ क्षेत्र जम्मू और कश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश राज्यों में ही पाये जाते हैं। इन राज्यों से श्रान मृत्तवा के अनुमान चिलगांजे के उत्पादन के बारे में कोई प्रामाणिक भाकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। तथापि, अनुमान है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में प्रति वर्ष 300—400 मीटरी टन चिलगांजे का उत्पादन के अलावा जम्मू और कश्मीर तथा उत्तर प्रदेश राज्यों में व्यापारिक पैमाने पर चिलगांजे का विशेष उत्पादन नहीं है।

(ख) जैसा कि राज्य सरकारों द्वारा बताया गया है, चिलगांजे के उत्पादन में बढ़ि माने के लिए राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अभी तक कोई विशेष कार्यक्रम आरम्भ नहीं किये गये हैं।

(ग) चिलगांजे पर अभी तर वन अनुसंधान संस्थान, देहरादून या भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद द्वारा कोई अनुसंधान कार्य शुरू नहीं किया गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश में बागबानी निदेशक तथा हिमाचल प्रदेश में हिमाचल प्रवास विध्वंसिधायन द्वारा प्रायोगिक घाघार पर कुछ कार्य आरम्भ किया गया है। तथापि, वन अनुसंधान संस्थान द्वारा ऊँचे स्थानों के शत्रु वधों पर त्रियायित की जा रही अनुसंधान योजनाओं का क्षेत्र को बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव है ताकि चिलगांजे पर अनुसंधान के कार्य को इनके अन्तर्गत लाया जा सके।

जिला मन्तोर में मखिरी का रखरखाव

9091. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या जिला, समान कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री होशंगाबाद जिले में कार्य के बारे में अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 101, दिनांक 20 नवम्बर, 1978 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय पुरातत्वीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग ने उच्चतर अधिकारी के जिला मन्तोर में गुप्त काल के मंदिरों के रख-रखाव हेतु 1975 से 1978 के बीच किये गये व्ययों का स्थल पर जा कर निरीक्षण किया या और यदि हा, तो क्या कार्य के नियमों के अनुसार मन्तोषजनक पाया गया था, और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार ने इन कार्यों के संबंध में समुचित रूप में कोई जांच की है और उम्मीद क्या आश्वासन निकल है तथा कितने व्यक्तियों को दोषी पाया गया और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

जिला, समान कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द चन्द) : (क) और (ख) जो हा। मन्तोर जिले में स्थित गुप्तकालीन मन्दिर का निरीक्षण अप्रैल, 1977 में उप प्रधान पुरातत्त्वविद् द्वारा किया गया था। वर्ष 1976-77 के दौरान कोई मरम्मत-कार्य नहीं किया गया। वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान किए गए कार्यों की जांच महायक प्रभिक्षण पुरातत्त्व-अभियन्ता ने की थी और वे कार्य सन्तोषजनक पाए गए।

Outlay for Dairy Development during VI Plan

9002. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the proposed outlay for Dairy Development for the next Plan period;

(b) details of generating financial resources for the scheme;

(c) whether the proposal for generating resources through the sale of commodities donated by EEC is under the consideration of Government; and

(d) if so, expected resources thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (d) The proposed outlay for Operation Flood II, an integrated Dairy Development Project, is estimated to be Rs. 485.50 crores for the period 1978—85, of which the outlay during the Sixth Plan will be Rs. 386 crores. The resources are indicated below:

(i) IDA loan Rs. 129 crores

(ii) Generation of funds by sale of EEC commodities Rs. 206 crores

(iii) Internal resources of IDC Rs. 75 crores

(iv) Balance of Rs. 75.5 crores through budgetary support or further IDA credit or both.

The proposal for utilising funds generated from sale of EEC donated commodities has already been approved by Government. It is at present estimated as mentioned above that around Rs. 206 crores would be available from this.

हरि नगर, नई दिल्ली में दुकानों का गिराया जाना

9004 श्री पायस टिर्की क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पुति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने हरि नगर नई दिल्ली के बी. ई. ० ब्लॉक में 40 दुकानें गिरा दी हैं और उनका मालिका को अपना मामला उठाने की बात अनुमति नहीं दी

(ख) क्या उक्त ब्लॉक में काफी समय से बनी हुई थी

(ग) क्या कुछ मकान भी गिराए गए हैं और

(घ) यदि हा, तो इसका क्या कारण है और क्या दुकानों तथा मकानों को वापस मालिकों को दिया जायगा ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पुति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री विक्रम बल) (क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि उन्होंने बलाक बी. ई. ०, हरि नगर से 35 दुकानें गिराई और सभी दुकानों को अपना मामला उठाने की अनुमति दे दी है और सभी और बन्दूत गिराने की कार्यवाही करने से पूर्व उन्होंने अपना मामला उठा लिया था

(ख) तथा (ग) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि दुकानें हाल ही में बनाई गई थी और कोई रिहायशी मकान नहीं गिराया गया था ।

(घ) वाणिज्यिक दुकानें दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के विकास क्षेत्रों में दिल्ली विकास अधिनियम का धारा 12 के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत में बिना अनुमति लिये बनाई गई थी। इस प्रकार उन्हें गिराने पर किसी प्रकार की क्षतिपूर्ति के प्रस्ताव करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Concession to SC/ST Students in Public Schools in Delhi

9005 SHRI K. PRADHANI Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether there are some Public Schools in the Capital in which there is no concession to the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students and other weaker sections of the society

(b) if so the names of such institutions as well as the details regarding the financial assistance they are drawing from the Central Government, and

(c) whether Government have issued instructions to such institutions to give some concessions to the students of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes also?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) to (c) Public Schools are generally meant to be those schools which are members of the Indian Public Schools Conference. There are four such schools in Delhi, namely, Modern School, Bakhimba Road, Delhi; Public School, Mathura Road; Air Force Central School, Subroto Park; and Sawan Public School, Chhatarpur Road. The required information from Modern School has not been received. The Air Force Central School has informed that the school has been established primarily for the education of children of Air Force Officers and Airmen who get fee concessions. The Sawan Public School has informed that their scheme of Management provides for reservation and scholarships for weaker sections of society. During 1978-79, the full scholarships and one half scholarship were awarded. The Delhi Public School has informed that they give concession in fees to nearly 8 to 10 per cent of total strength of pupils on merit cum means basis. These include children of staff of Class IV and

Class III employees as also those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections of the community studying in the school.

None of the above mentioned schools receive financial assistance from the Central Government.

No instructions regarding concessions to students belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes have been given by Government to any of the above mentioned schools.

DUG Well Schemes under S.F.D.A. in Orissa

9007. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a complaint regarding defective, incomprehensive and damaging results sustained by the poor Small Farmers in the District of Dhenkanal Orissa, who have executed DUG WELL SCHEMES under the SMALL FARMERS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (SFDA) which is financed by the Central Government sent by the Secretary, Dhenkanal District Kisan Sammelan; and

(b) if so, what steps/actions have been taken by the Ministry to ascertain the facts and for its remedy as has been sought to modification of the Scheme?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

I.C.A.R. Plan for Date Palm in Rajasthan

9008. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ICAR has a plan to grow date palm in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION: (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has a plan to grow date palm in Rajasthan.

(b) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research through its Institutes namely Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur, initiated research in date palm plantation in the year 1968 when four varieties of date palm viz. Khadrawi, Medjool, Shamram and Hillawi were introduced from Abohar.

In view of the promising results obtained, 300 suckers of date palm of Hillawi and Medjool varieties were also obtained by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research from California, U.S.A during 1978 for Rajasthan under a Project sponsored by United Nations Development Programme. Out of this 150 suckers were planted at Bikaner, 80 suckers at Bhojka and 4 suckers at Chandan in Jaisalmer District of Rajasthan. The performance of these varieties is under observation. The varieties whose performances is satisfactory will be further propagated and planted in the different regions of Rajasthan where climatic and soil conditions are favourable for date palm cultivation.

Public Call Office in Sanosra Village Manavadar Taluka

9009. SHRI DHARMASINHBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a P.C.O. has been sanctioned for Sanosra village in Manavadar taluka of Junagarh district of Gujarat;

(b) if so, when and the reasons for not setting up this P.C.O. so far;

(c) whether the Gram Panchayat, Sanosra, had made applications on the 7th November, 1978 and the 6th February, 1979 to the Senior Superintendent of Post Offices,

Junagarh Division, Junagarh and in U. E. T. Junagarh about the P. C. O. if so, complaints made therein;

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon; and

(e) when a P/C/O is likely to start at Sanosra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) and (b). Public Call Office at village Sanosra in Manavadar Taluka of Junagarh District of Gujarat has been opened on 22-4-1979.

(c) No application about this PCO has been received by Divisional Engineer Telecom., Junagarh.

(d) and (e). Question does not arise.

कमरुद्दीन नगर, नांगलोई, दिल्ली में मूल सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था

9010. श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण नायक : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस तथ्य के बावजूद कि कालोनी के निवासियों द्वारा पिछले पांच वर्षों से निरन्तर मूल सुविधाओं की मांग की जाती रही है, नांगलोई क्षेत्र के म्युनिसिपल बोर्ड सं० 37 में कमरुद्दीन नगर के निकट स्थित अमर कालोनी की खरंजा, नालियों, सड़क पर रोशनी, पेय जल, सीवर, नालियों आदि जैसी मूल नागरिक सुविधाएँ नहीं दी गई हैं ;

(ख) क्या इस कालोनी के मकानों का नगर निगम द्वारा गृहकर के लिए कर निर्धारण नहीं किया गया है ;

(ग) क्या इन कारणों से, इस कालोनी के निवासियों की दयनीय स्थिति में जीवन यापन करने के लिए बाध्य होना पड़ता है ;

(घ) क्या उपर्युक्त मूल सुविधाएँ इस बाई की इसी प्रकार की अन्य अनधिकृत कालोनियों को उपलब्ध कर दी गई हैं ; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इस कालोनी को ये उपलब्ध कराने का सरकार का कद तक विचार है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) अमर कालोनी एक अनधिकृत कालोनी है। इस कालोनी में मूल सुख-सुविधाएँ अभी नहीं दी गई हैं यद्यपि, इन सुख सुविधाओं को प्रदान करने की मांग है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) से (ङ). अनधिकृत कालोनियाँ मूल सुख-सुविधाओं का ध्यान रखे बिना बन गई हैं। बहुत सी अन्य अनधिकृत कालोनियों की अपेक्षा यहां की अवस्था बुरी नहीं है। दिल्ली नगर निगम ऐसी सभी कालोनियों में मूल सुख-सुविधाएँ, चरणों में, निधियों की उपलब्धता के अधीन दे रहा है। जब इस निमित्त निधियाँ उपलब्ध हो जायेंगी तो अमर कालोनी में भी मूल सुख-सुविधा की व्यवस्था की जायेगी।

Social Welfare Centres in Gujarat

9011. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Centrally Sponsored Social Welfare Centres functioning in Gujarat State, District-wise, as on 31st December, 1978;

(b) the details of work done by these Centres;

(c) whether there is any proposal to open more such Centres in Gujarat State particularly in adivasi areas during the next year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (d). Statement giving the relevant information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-4384/79].

News Item Captioned "Universities Neglecting Designs and Development"

9012. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the columns at page 6 of the Hindustan Times of April 6, 1979 where under the heading "Universities neglecting design and development" it has been said that in our universities almost insignificant work is being done for latest technology including research on atomic energy etc.;

(b) if so, his reaction in the matter; and

(c) whether some steps are being proposed to be taken to encourage this type of research and acquaint our youths with the latest technology?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The press report is based on a study of the scientific and technical manpower for research and development in the University sector, conducted by the Institute of Applied Manpower Research. The study admits that the occupational pattern of scientific and technical personnel in the Universities is different from other sectors and that the major component of the job of faculty member is teaching, while research, in many cases, is a supplementary activity. According to the study, an analysis of the type of research in which scientific and technical personnel are engaged in the Universities shows that more than 90 per cent of them are engaged in basic and applied research and less than 10 per cent in design and development. It does not follow that design and development are being neglected or that basic and applied research is less important.

(c) Within the resources available, efforts are being made continuously to strengthen the research activities in the University Departments and also to support such programmes as are relevant to the national Research and Development effort, including research in emerging fields which are significant for development.

Repayment of H.R.A. Arrears in DDA

9013. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it true that D.D.A. employees including deputationists from other Departments (appointed by Secretary DDA) are entitled to House Rent Allowance at 25 per cent of the pay as per terms of their service/deputation;

(b) some of these employees who were posted in Slum Department during Emergency were paid House rent allowance at the rate of 25 per cent upto 7-7-1977. But at a reduced rate of 15 per cent after this date in violation of the terms of their service/deputation;

(c) on re-posting back to DDA many of them have already been paid the difference of 10 per cent less paid in Slum Department whereas this difference has not been paid to some employees so far in spite of many representations; and

(d) if so, the period by which the DDA will clear these dues of the remaining employees.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI S'KANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

राजस्थान में कोटा जिले के बाराण में डाकघर

9014 श्री चतुर्नृज क्या सचार् मकी यह बतान की कृपा करेग कि

(क) क्या राजस्थान म बाटा जिले का बागन नामक स्थान इस वर्ष एक मुख्य डाकघर पान का पाव हा गया है ,

(ख) यदि हा तो क्या वनमान डाकघर इस समय बिराय क गैर सरकारा भवन म चल रहा है और

(ग) यदि ना तो कस्य डाकघर क लिए सरकार का विचार कब तक छपना निजा भवन बनान का है और तसबधा व्योग क्या है ?

सचार् मतालथ में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी भाव) (क) विद्यमान विभागाय मानका क अनुसार जिला कोटा म मुख्य डाकघर क रूप म बारा (बाम्तव म बाराण) डाकघर क प्ताप्रयन का औचित्य नही है ।

(ख) जी हा इस समय बागन डाकघर राज्य मावर्तनिक निमाण विभाग क बिराय क भवन म चल रहा है ।

(ग) विभागाय भवन क निर्माण का काई प्रस्ताव विचाराधान नहा है ।

Taming of Brahmaputra River

9015 SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr Goheen the Ambassador has in cover of his talks during his recent visit of Assam promised US help to tame the Brahmaputra river

(b) whether the Government propose to avail itself of the offer and

(c) if not why not?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJEET SINGH BARNALA) (a) The US Ambassador Mr Goheen had reportedly met the Press at an informal gathering in Gauhati on 19th March,

1979 when he expressed interest in river basin development in Eastern India Bangladesh and Nepal

(b) and (c) There is specific proposal in this regard before the Government of India

Natuwadi Irrigation Project, Ratnagiri

9016 SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULKAR Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has submitted a medium Irrigation Project of Natuwadi in Khed taluka in Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra on 15th February 1974 and so far no action has been taken in this connection

(b) reasons for not taking any step regarding the project and

(c) when the action is likely to be taken on the said project?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJEET SINGH BARNALA) (a) to (c) The project Report of Natuwadi Medium Irrigation Project in Khed taluka of Ratnagiri district estimated to cost Rs 453 crores was received in the Central Water Commission from the Government of Maharashtra in February 1974. The final compliance to the comments of the Commission was received from the State Government

in September, 1976. The cost of the Scheme was modified by the State Government to Rs. 6.56 crores.

The position of pending Schemes of Maharashtra was discussed by the State Chief Engineer with the officers of the Central Water Commission during April, 1977, and the Chief Engineer, Maharashtra had then intimated a list of Schemes which only were to be treated as pending in the Commission for processing. This list did not include Natuwadi Medium Irrigation Project, and as such was not processed further in the Central Water Commission.

Recently, in February 1979, the Government of Maharashtra have forwarded a list of projects for being considered in the Commission and this list includes Natuwadi Medium Irrigation Project. The State Government has now been requested by the Central Water Commission to up-date the Natuwadi Medium Irrigation Project Report and forward the same to the Commission for further action.

Retired Persons in occupation of Government Accommodation

9017. **SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the Government is not providing accommodation to the dependants of retired employees;

(b) the total number of employees who have retired before December, 1978 but have not vacated Government accommodation in type A., B. & C.;

(c) period up to which they can retain accommodation by paying market rent; and

(d) what measures are being taken by the Government to get these quarters vacated so that the employees in waiting list could be offered these quarters?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir. This concession has been withdrawn with effect from 1-5-1978. However *ad hoc* allotment is given now to an eligible dependent of an officer who is in occupation of general pool accommodation and is compulsorily retired on medical grounds/is invalidated on medical grounds.

(b) 225.

(c) After retirement, normally an officer can retain the accommodation for a period of two months. Thereafter, the Director of Estates may allow him to retain the accommodation for a period not exceeding six months on payment of enhanced licence fee.

(d) Action under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 is taken to get the houses vacated where they are in unauthorised occupation.

Gujranwala House Building Cooperative Society, Delhi

9018. **SHRI SURAJ BHAN:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to U.S.Q. No. 108 on the 17th July, 1978 regarding details about the registered members of the Gujranwala House Building Society not allotted land laying on the Table a statement showing names of the 41 members of the Gujranwala House Building Cooperative Society, Delhi enrolled between 1959-1961 and state:

(a) what steps are being taken for the early development and allotment of land to these 41 members which has been given by the DDA to the Society as early as 1972;

(b) whether any target date for the development and allotment has been fixed by the DDA; and

(c) if not, what measures are taken to ensure speedy development of land allotted by the DDA to the House Building Co-operative Societies?

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.

Issue of Press Passes in Cricket Test Series

9019 SHRI P. A. SANGMA. Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state the criterion followed for issue of Press Passes to the representatives of newspapers in Cricket Test series and other important tournaments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN). The Ministry of Education have no information on the subject which falls entirely within the jurisdiction of the National Sports Federations and their affiliated State Associations.

Modernisation through Global tenders for New Telephone System

9020. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what sort of modernisation he would like to have by making global tenders for new telephone systems, based on his speech in Bhopal on March 31, 1979;

(b) whether India is not capable even today of making good telephone exchanges for the country while it is exporting telephone equipments to foreign countries; and

(c) how much foreign exchange is likely to be spent for getting global tenders and then on getting new telephone exchanges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDDEV SAI): (a) There is essentially a gap between the production of telephone systems in the country and the requirements. To meet this, global tenders have been issued. The opportunity has been made use of for getting equipment of some of the latest technology in certain areas like TAXs, Telex etc.

(b) India has capability for manufacture of good manual and good electro mechanical type of telephone exchanges.

(c) A total outlay of Rs. 1848 crores for the P&T Telecom, during the plan period 1978-83 has been approved by the Planning Commission. Out of this, the foreign exchange component is 189.49 crores. The foreign exchange for the telephone systems is placed at 81.30 crores.

Finalisation of Recruitment Rules for Class I Posts

9021. SHRI NATHUNI RAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether recruitment rules for Class I posts in various departments under the Ministry have not been finalised and as a result quite a good number of officers are continuing on ad-hoc basis;

(b) if so, department-wise number of Class I posts for which recruitment rules have not been finalised and in how many cases these are pending for over 2-3 years;

(c) action taken for finalisation of recruitment rules in each case separately and the progress achieved so far and the steps proposed to have the recruitment rules finalised;

(d) whether for Class I services, technical or others the representation of SC & ST candidates is not to their proportion under rules and if so, department-wise break-up of SC/ST candidates in proportion to the total number; and

(e) steps taken/proposed to ensure representation as per quota fixed by the Government to Class I posts?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Milk from Rajasthan for D.M.S. and Mother Dairy

9022. CH. HARI RAM MAKKASAR GODARA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of milk brought everyday from Rajasthan to be used by Delhi Milk Scheme and Mother Dairy;

(b) the price paid per litre and also the method of collection of milk from small villages and far-flung areas;

(c) whether some suitable arrangements are proposed to be made for collection of milk on still larger scale when the D.M.S. is changed into a Corporation by adding some store-houses or otherwise by erecting chilling plants; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Daily procurement of milk from

Rajasthan by Delhi Milk Scheme and Mother Dairy varies during flush, lean and transitory seasons and on an average about 65,000 litres of milk (both cow milk and mixed up milk) is procured by Delhi Milk Scheme from Rajasthan State Dairy Development Corporation and 61,000 litres of cow milk and 17,000 litres of buffalo milk is procured by Mother Dairy from Rajasthan State Dairy Development Corporation.

(b) The price paid per litre for various grades of milk during various periods is given in the statement attached. The milk is procured from Rajasthan State Dairy Development Corporation and the Corporation in turn procures the same from a chain of collection centres and chilling stations.

(c) and (d). As a policy measure D.M.S. will be gradually withdrawing departmental procurement and will be procuring milk from the cooperative federations of nearby States, instead of running their own store-houses for chilling plants. In addition, the feeder balancing dairies established in the States of Rajasthan, Haryana and Punjab under Operation Flood I/ World Bank aided programmes will be supplying milk to D.M.S. through the Corporations. Under Operation Flood II, a National Milk Grid is envisaged to facilitate even long distance transportation of milk to metropolitan cities and towns having population of more than one lakh which will be the chief markets for milk.

Statement

Milk Price paid by D M S (Mother Dairy for the Milk received in Rajasthan

Period	Price of milk (Rs per Kg) Ex Delhi Milk Scheme/ Mother Dairy Mixed Milk	Estimated Addition al transportation charges (Rs per kg)	Total cost (Rs per Kg)
(6.5% Fat and 9% SNF)			
1. MILAN PERIOD (April May June and July, 1979)	2.40	0.07	2.47
TRANSISTORY PERIOD (August September October & March 1979)	2.20	0.07	2.27
WILUSH PERIOD (November, December and February 1979)	2.10	0.07	2.17
Cow Milk (4% Fat and 8.4% SNF)			
1. February to April 1979	1.75	plus actual transportation charges	
2. May to December 1979	1.90	ex Delhi Milk Scheme Mother Dairy	

Method of Procurement

Milk from D M S (Mother Dairy) is being procured by Rajasthan State Milk Development Corporation through its chain of Collection Centres and Chilling Stations in Arid and Pattern Cooperative Societies.

Inter-State River Water Disputes
Pending Decision

9023 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) how many inter-state river water disputes are still pending decision since how long and at what stage the discussion of each of these is now,

(b) how many projects submitted by various State Governments are pending before the Centre for permission due to the inter-state river water dispute, their names and details, and

(c) what are the steps Government contemplate to settle these problems as early as possible?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJEET SINGH BARNALA) (a) to (c) The main pending disputes relate to the use and development of waters of the Narmada, Godavari, Cauvery and Yamuna basins 39 major and medium projects are pending clearance before the Centre due to inter-State aspects. Their details are given in the enclosed statement.

The disputes relating to Narmada and Godavari waters are being adjudicated upon by the Tribunals set up under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956. The Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal submitted its report setting out the facts as found by it and giving its decision on the matters referred to it, to the Central Govern-

ment in August, 1978. The Tribunal is now considering further reference made before it by the Central and State Governments seeking clarifications/guidance. The further report of the Tribunal is expected soon. The work of the Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal is in an advanced stage. The party States are scheduled to file comprehensive agreements incorporating all the bilateral, trilateral and multi-lateral agreements about the Godavari waters reached between them, before the Godavari Tribunal.

With regard to the use and development of Cauvery waters, an under-

standing was reached amongst the concern States of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu in August, 1976 after intense deliberations at technical and political levels. Three meetings were thereafter convened by the Union Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation in August, September, and October, 1978 with a view to having this understanding of August, 1976 ratified.

Detailed studies about the Yamuna basin have been carried out in consultation with the State Governments and the matter is under further discussions with the States.

Statement

Details of projects pending in Central Water Commission due to inter-State river water disputes.

Basin	Name of Project	Major/ Medium	Estimated cost (Rs. lakhs)	Benefits (000 'ha)
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Karnataka :</i>				
CAUVERY	1. H mavat hi	Major	16,000.00	283.23
	2. Kabini	Do.	8000.00	183.73
	3. Hospat na lift	Do.	2400.00	40.48
	4. Havangi	Do.	5800.00	66.37
	5. Yagachi	Do.	1648.00	14.18
	6. K.R.S. Sight Bank Canal Stage-I	Do.	1850.00	26.30
	7. Suvarnavathy	Medium	248.00	8.09
	8. Vothole (revised)	Do.	480.00	74.86
	9. Manchanabela reservoir scheme (revised)	Do.	500.00	4.45
	10. Arkavathi	Do.	983.00	8.15
	11. Kudergundihalla	Do.	210.00	2.06
	12. Chiklihole	Do.	340.00	3.48
	13. Uduthorchalla	Do.	755.00	6.60

*The States have been requested to submit serised proposals to be in line with the understanding of August, 1976.

1	2	3	4	5
	14 Iggalur	Do	342 00	1 31
	15 Changavadi	Do	430 00	6 27
	<i>Kerala</i>			
	16 Kerala Bhavan	Major	985 00	12 14
	17 Kuttyadi augmentation scheme			
	(i) (Kuttyadi augmentation scheme power)	Do	571 50	26 07 M W @ 100% I I
	(ii) Banaswala Sagai Irrigation Project	Do	500 00	4 80
	18 Attapady	Medium	842 00	7 28
	<i>Tamil Nadu</i>			
	19 Modernisation of Coimbatore delta	Major	1900 00	174 00
	20 Kolimalai	Medium	119 00	2 83
	21 Kodaganor reservoir	Do	212 00	2 65
	22 Varadhamanadhi	Do	103 50	2 11
	<i>Haryana</i>			
1901	23 Sewani Lift Irrigation Stage II & III	Major	617 00	28 13
	24 Augmentation of Western Yamuna Canal supplied by tubewells	Do	1200 94	15 05
	25 Joharu Lift Irrigation Scheme Stage II	Do	693 00	17 17
	26 Construction of Munak canal link channels & Manas Branch Gehna distributary & Delhi parallel Branch	Do	390 00	Link
	27 Remodelling & lining of Hansi Branch	Do	265 54	
	28 Remodelling & Lining of Sunder Sub-branch	Do	334 00	21 00
	29 Project estimate of remodelling & lining Sunder sub-branch	Do	184 24	11 39
	30 Nangal life irrigation scheme	Do	164 54	14 39
	31 Sewani Lift Irrigation Stage I	Medium	218 00	8 13
	32 Remodelling Butana Branch & Sunder Sub-branch for feeding Jui canal	Do	257 00	
	33 Construction of New & Remodelling & extension of existing minors of Jui Lift Scheme, Stage-II	Do	71 30	

1

2

3

4

5

34. Construction of additional head regular complex at Dndupur . . .	Do.	96.73	..
35. Mohindergarh Lift Scheme (Modified)	Do.	195.15	7.73
36. Installation of 50 Nos. augmentation Tubewells along Delhi Parallel Branch	Do.	60.62	5.00
37. Installation of additional 50 Nos. augmentation Tubewells along Hansi Branch	Do.	63.17	3.974
<i>Madhya Pradesh :</i>			
38. Chaldu Tank Project	Medium	446.34	6.275
<i>Haryana :</i>			
39. Sutlej-Yamuna Link project	Major	6645.11	Link*

* (Out of its total length of 214 kms. the carrier canal of the project runs for 122 kms. in Punjab territory before entering Haryana. There is difference between the Two States regarding the alignment of the canal in Punjab and its capacity. Efforts are being made to bring about an understanding between the two States.

Uplifting the Status of Women

9024. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI:
Will the Minister of EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the recent studies which clearly show that the sequence of events leading a woman to the brothel is through accrual of a debt loss of means of livelihood and economic stresses and strains and not so much due to the weakness of human nature; and

(b) what comprehensive measures are proposed to be taken to improve the economic situation particularly for the weaker communities, restore faith in the social structure and economic strength of the community and check this cancerous growth in certain pockets of the country at the earliest and uplift the status of women?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Though no such study has come to the notice of Government, the Committee on the Status of Women in India had, in 1974, given similar causes of prostitution in its report.

(b) In the Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83, women welfare has been accorded higher priority under Social welfare sector with increased bias towards preventive and developmental services. Out of the total outlay of Rs. 130.50 crores provided for Social Welfare sector, Rs. 26.14 crores have been specifically earmarked for women welfare. The Draft Plan also includes special policy for promoting women's employment.

Fellowships to students of Delhi University

9025. SHRI MADAN TIWARY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 825 on the 26th February, 1979 regarding Fellowships to students of Delhi University and state:

(a) total number of fellowships so far awarded to M. Phil. students of Zoology Department of the Delhi University this year specialization subject-wise;

(b) the criteria of awarding such fellowships;

(c) whether Government are aware that the distribution of fellowships in the specialization subjects like Entomology, Cell-Biology, Fisheries and Endocrinology is not rationale and according to the strength of students during M. Phil. in these subjects this year

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) what steps Government propose to take to remedy the situation so as to remove the disparity and discontentment amongst the students of this Department?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

पंचायत विस्तार निगम

9026. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रा यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन राज्यों के क्या नाम हैं जिन्होंने कुटीर उद्योग तथा ग्रामीण रोजगार योजनाओं के विकास के लिए पंचायत विस्तार निगमों की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव तैयार किया था ; और

(ख) उन राज्यों की संख्या कितनी है जहाँ उक्त निगमों की स्थापना हो गई है तथा इस मस्य में धारा क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख) : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथासंभव सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

C.P.W.D. Employees

9027 SHRI HARI SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of Government employees of the C.P.W.D. (Zone Wise) who retired/died in harness during 1978-79;

(b) the number of cases in which payments for gratuity and pension etc. have not so far been made and for how many months; and

(c) what steps are taken to ensure that pensionary benefits are paid to the retired employees to their dependents at the earliest?

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

मध्य प्रदेश की स्कूलों के भवनों के लिए सहायता

9028. श्री नरेंद्र प्रसाद राय : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश में स्कूलों के भवन तथा फर्नीचर की कमी पूरी करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश को, जो कि शिक्षा तथा आर्थिक दृष्टि से एक पिछड़ा हुआ राज्य है, केन्द्र सरकार का विचार कितनी राशि की सहायता देने का है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र खन्ना) : योजना के अंतर्गत राज्य सरकारों को पूरे राज्य के लिए ब्लॉक अनुदान के रूप में जो कुछ उपलब्ध होता है, उसके अलावा केन्द्रीय सरकार स्कूल भवनों के निर्माण तथा स्कूल फर्नीचर के लिए विशेष रूप से कोई राशि मंजूर नहीं करती ।

Reservation for handicapped in Government Services

9029 SHRI RAJ KESHAR SINGH
Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government are experimenting with regard to reservations for physically handicapped people in group 'C' and 'D' posts under the Government, if so, the details thereof and

(b) how much time Government propose to take to evaluate the outcome of the said experiment for extending their scope to class II and I posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN)

(a) Government is not experimenting in this matter. Final orders have already been issued reserving 3 per cent vacancies for physically handicapped in group 'C' and 'D' posts in Central Government and in comparable posts in Centrally Controlled Public Undertakings.

(b) The orders have been issued only on 4th November 1977 as such it would take some time to evaluate the effect of the order. Government do not contemplate at present extension of the reservation to Group 'A' and B posts.

Funds for Koraput and Ganjam Tribal Development Agencies

9030 SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) funds provided by the Ministry to Koraput and Ganjam Tribal Development Agencies year-wise, upto the expiry of extended period of these projects,

(b) how far the objectives of the scheme have been fulfilled by these projects

(c) the main objectives of the scheme with achievement made, and

(d) review made by his Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) Funds provided by this Ministry to Tribal Development Agencies, Koraput and Ganjam year-wise since their inception in March 1972 upto 31st March, 1979 are as under—

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Year	Tribal Development Agencies	
	Koraput	Ganjam
1972-73 & 1973-74	108.00	109.00
1974-75	31.25	37.50
1975-76	33.10	41.44
1976-77	35.00	7.00
1977-78	40.00	34.00
1978-79	43.00	39.50
TOTAL	268.35	267.44

(b) and (c) Both the Tribal Development Agencies are concerned with the implementation of a core programme of economic development of tribals which covers agriculture, horticulture, land reclamation, land development, soil conservation measures, control of shifting cultivation, minor irrigation, development of animal husbandry projects (viz. cattle development, piggy, sheep rearing, goat rearing, poultry keeping, duck rearing), fisheries, encouragement of forest based industries, debt redemption, land restoration, land records and survey and construction of rural and link roads etc.

The physical achievements of these Tribal Development Agencies in these

sphere of activities since their inception upto 31-12-1978 are as under:—

S. No.	Item	Unit	Tribal Development Agency	
			Koraput	Ganjam
1.	Area covered under Agriculture	Acres	17,913	3,48,395
2.	Samplings, seedlings, suckers and grafts of various fruit plants distributed.	Nos.	1,54,124	1,93,895
3.	Plough bullocks distributed	Pairs	2,748	1,638
4.	Land so far reclaimed	Acres	5,470	3,91
5.	Land development in progress	Acres	1,758	273
6.	Dugwells completed	Nos.	281	3,649
7.	Dugwells in progress	Nos.	466	900
8.	Pumpsets installed/distributed	Nos.	12	28
9.	Area expected to be irrigated	Acres.	8,632	7,009
10.	Milk cattle supplied	Nos.	106	—
11.	Bulls supplied	Nos.	19	4
12.	Cocks supplied	Nos.	1,100	2,400
13.	Pigs, sheep & goats distributed	Nos.	3,544	2,377
14.	No. of link roads	Nos.	10	7
15.	Length of link roads	Kms.	78.50	75.27
16.	No. of arterial roads	Nos.	2	7
17.	Length of arterial roads	Kms.	93.00	84.0

Source : Quarterly progress reports for TDAs, Koraput and Ganjam for Decmber, 1978.

(d) During July, 1974, Agro-Economic Research Centre, Waltair (Andhra Pradesh) was entrusted with the task of evaluating the performance of Tribal Development Agencies, Koraput and Ganjam. Two separate evaluation reports have since been received from A.E.R. Centre, Waltair in 1977. Important findings of these reports are as under:—

Tribal Development Agency, Goraput

1 By and large there has been a satisfactory amount of coordination among the various organisations, which have come together in implementing the T.D.A. programmes.

State Government provided additional staff specifically to take care that the TDA programmes are properly implemented.

2 State Departments and Panchayat Samitis have not reduced their commitment to tribal development after the launching of the T.D.A.

3. By and large, the benefits of the programme have reached the desired target groups and have not percolated to the others to any appreciable extent.

4. There is undoubtedly a wide spread awareness among the tribals of

the existence of the TDA and the very useful work it is doing for their betterment. The tribals have revealed a remarkable tendency to accept the modern packages suggested by the TDA for their improvement, provided they are convinced of their economic benefits.

5. So far as the economic impact is concerned the picture is not uniform and varies from scheme to scheme. The economic impact on individual tribals was not impressive in the case of land reclamation scheme and the same is true to certain extent in the case of dugwell scheme. The benefit was considerable with respect to Lift Irrigation Scheme and Land Improvement Scheme. Goat rearing scheme helped the tribals in a big way.

Tribal Development Agency, Ganjam

1. The TDA has achieved some measure of success in coordinating the activities of various Departments but much needed staff support has not come from the lift Irrigation Corporation. There is also need for coordination at the block level.

2. State Departments and Panchayat Samitis did not reduce their commitment to tribal development after launching of the TDA.

3. By and large, there has been very little percolation of benefits to non-targeted groups.

4. By and large, the TDA has been able to create considerable awareness among the tribals in the project area about the existence of TDA and the useful work it is doing for their economic improvement. They have exhibited a remarkable zeal to adopt the modern innovations suggested by the TDA for their economic betterment wherever they are convinced of the benefits.

5. With regard to the economic impact of the TDA programmes on tribal beneficiaries, the picture varies

from scheme to scheme. So far as irrigation schemes are concerned, the impact is quite visible and significant. There has been a remarkable transformation from dry cultivation to wet cultivation, manifested by a shift in cropping pattern, levels of technology from traditional to modern like HYV seed, fertiliser and pesticides. By and large, irrigation improved farm economy to an appreciable extent.

डी० ई० टी/एस० डी० प्रो० यू० पी० सर्कल,
खण्डगढ़ के विरुद्ध जांच

9031. श्री किरण प्रसाद : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यू० पी० सर्कल खण्डगढ़ में उन डी०ई०टी०/एस०डी०प्रो० (टेलीफोन एंड टेलीग्राफ) की संख्या कितनी है जिनके विरुद्ध इन समय सतर्कता संबंधी जांच चल रही है ;

(ख) इस कार्य में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ग) इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साह) : (क) (i) मडन इजीनियर—1, (ii) उप मडन अधिकारी (टेलीफोन तथा तार)—५;

(ख) और (ग). मडन इजीनियर के खिलाफ जांच पूरी हो गई है और परामर्श के लिए मामले को केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग को भेजा जा रहा है। उप मडन अधिकारियों (टेलीफोन तथा तार) के खिलाफ जांच प्रगति पर है और परामर्श के लिए उनके मामले भी इसी प्रकार केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग को भेजे जाएंगे।

Alleged Embezzlement of funds in purchase of Woollen Jerseys by J.N. University

9032. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any complaints in regard to

the embezzlement of funds in the purchase of woollen jerseys in the Jawaharlal Nehru University;

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

(c) whether the Government propose to entrust the investigations in the matter to the Central Bureau of Investigation?

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

(b) It has been alleged that the actual cost of the jerseys was less than the amount charged from the University. The University has instituted an enquiry into the matter.

(c) No, Sir.

Area Reserved for Tiger Project in Sundarban

9033. **SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the area of reserved forest in Sunderban in West Bengal, exclusively kept under Tiger Project;

(b) the name of that area and whether the same includes "Marich Jhapi"; and

(c) the area of land occupied by the Dandakaranya Refugees in "Marich Jhapi"?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The area of reserved forest in Sunderban in West Bengal under Tiger Project comprises about 25.85 square kilometres.

(b) Sunderbans Tiger Project area comprises of forest blocks named below:—

1. Mayadwip
2. Chhotahardi

3. Goshaba
4. Gona
5. Baghmara
6. Matla
7. Chamta
8. Chandkhali
9. Netidhopani
10. Harinbhanga
11. Panchamukhani
12. Pirkhali
13. Khatuajhuri
14. Arbesi.
15. Jhilla.

"Marich Jhapi" falls in Forest Block Jhilla of the Tiger Reserve.

(c) The exact area occupied by Dandakaranya deserters cannot be precisely stated. However the refugees are, at present, illegally squatting in Block Jhilla compartment I, the area of which is approximately 3655 acres

Central Aid for Development of Fishery

9034. **SHRI LALJI BHAI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the details of different types of Central assistance given to the States for the development of fisheries in various parts of the country during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): Besides the block assistance given to States for their Plans, Central assistance will also be given to the States in the current year under Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes for Fish Farmers Development Agencies and Landing and Berthing facilities at Minor Ports in addition, Central assistance will be available for development of fisheries under Drought Prone Areas and other Integrated Rural Development Programmes as well as Hill Area and Tribal

Area Development Programmes. North Eastern States may get further Central Assistance through the development plans of North Eastern Council.

Composition and terms of reference of Committees set up by Planning Commission regarding Garland Canal

9035. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the composition and terms of reference of the Four Committees set up by the Planning Commission to study the various aspects of the ambitious Garland Canal Scheme in which certain specialised United Nations Agencies have shown interest; and

(b) whether the question of transferring the surplus waters of West-flowing rivers of the Ghats for optional use in contiguous arid and water-deficit areas in Central, Southern and Western India would also be referred to these panels?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJEET SINGH BARNALA): (a) The composition and terms of reference of the Four Committees set up by the Planning Commission are given in Statements I to IV.

(b) This is covered under the terms of reference of the Committee on assessment of water resources of rivers flowing into the Arabian Sea and their Utilisation.

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Statement

I. Committee for assessment of water resources of rivers flowing into the Arabian Sea and their utilisation.

(A) COMPOSITION

1. Shri G. V. Gole, Member (WR), Central Water Commission Chairman
2. Shri V. R. Deskar, Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra, Irrigation and Power Department, Bombay Member

3. Shri J. Tripathi, Consultant Irrigation, Bhubaneswar Member
4. A nominee of the Geological Survey of India Member
5. A representative of Government of Karnataka Member
6. A representative of Government of Tamil Nadu Member
7. A representative of Government of Kerala Member
8. Prof. Satish Chandra, University of Roorkee Member
9. Prof. Subhash Chandra, Indian Institute of Technology Member
10. Dr. A. K. Sarkar/Dr. Choudary, Indian Meteorological Department, Pune Member
11. A representative of the Central Electricity Authority Member
12. Shri K. S. S. Murthy, Chief Engineer, Central Water Commission, New Delhi Member Secretary.

(B) TERMS OF REFERENCE

(i) To assess the availability of the water of the rivers in the States of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala flowing into the Arabian sea and identify potential sites for construction of suitable storages possibilities of diversion of surplus water eastward, etc. for optimum utilisation of the water taking into consideration minimum needs for environmental protection and salinity control; possibilities of hydro-power generation and needs of existing ongoing and future schemes, entitlements under relevant inter-State agreements regarding sharing of water, etc. under the concerned basins.

(ii) To identify water short areas of the region of the eastern side which need supplementation from adjoining basins on the west after critical study and assessment of their present and future water requirements and of availability of their local water resources.

(iii) To consider the Dastur Scheme as one of the alternatives for meeting the objectives of transfer of water from the west towards the east and assess its relative cost effectiveness and benefits.

(iv) To formulate cost-effective and most beneficial plan for diversion of water eastwards from the west in the light of various alternatives that may be possible and to suggest further detailed investigations required for the formulation of the project or projects.

Statement II

II. Committee for assessment of water resource^s of the southern tributaries of the Yamuna and their utilisation.

(A) COMPOSITION

1. Shri C. V. Gole, Member (WR), Central Water Commission Chairman
2. Representative of the Government of Gujarat Member
3. Representative of the Government of Madhya Pradesh Member
4. Representative of the Government of Rajasthan Member
5. Representative of the Government of Uttar Pradesh Member
6. Representative of the Geological Survey of India Member
7. Representative of the Indian Meteorological Department Member
8. Prof. Satish Chandra, University of Roorkee Member

9. Prof. Subhash Chander, Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi Member

10. Shri A. Krishnachar, Director (NWP), Central Water Commission Member-Secretary.

(B) TERMS OF REFERENCE

(i) To assess the availability of water of the major tributaries of the Yamuna downstream of Okhla possibilities of uses in the concerned sub-basins taking into consideration the existing, on going and future schemes, possibilities of diversion of surplus waters, the minimum needs for environmental protection, possibilities of hydro-power generation entitlements under relevant inter-State agreements recommending sharing of waters etc.

(ii) To identify water short areas of the region in the States of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh which need supplementation from water surplus sub-basins under study after critical review and assessment of their present and future water requirements and of availability of their local water resources;

(iii) To consider the Dastur Plan as one of the alternatives for meeting the objectives of transfer of water from the water surplus sub-basins under study and assess its benefits, and relative cost effectiveness; and

(iv) To formulate cost effective and most beneficial plan for diversion of water from sub-basins having surplus waters to deficit areas in light of various alternatives that may be possible and to suggest further detailed investigations required for the formulation, of the project or projects.

Statement III

III. Committee to assess the availability of voluntary labour and organisational aspects for the execution of National Irrigation Plan.

(A) COMPOSITION

1. Secretary, Department of Social Welfare, Min. of Education and Social Welfare Chairman.
- Member (P. & P), Central Water Commission Member
3. Joint Secretary in the Department of Rural Development Member
4. Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Defence Member
5. Secretary-in-charge of Social Welfare Department, Govt. of Maharashtra Member
6. Secretary-in-charge of Social Welfare Department of Govt. of Karnataka Member
7. Secretary-in-charge of Social Welfare Department, Government of Kerala Member
8. Secretary-in-charge of Social Welfare Department, Government of Tamil Nadu Member
9. Shri S. B. Khare, Joint Secretary, Department of Irrigation, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation Member-Secretary.

(B) TERMS OF REFERENCE

(a) To consider the feasibility of recruitment of able-bodied young men from the age group of 18—26 during the dry season for participation in the canal excavation and other developmental work in the Project. The Plan envisages recruitment by the Army of 1.5 crore able-bodied young men in this age group for this purpose.

(b) To examine the feasibility of the drawing free labour from minor in the age group of 15-17 years as part of their compulsory military training. These minors would be required to give five days in a month compulsory free work in the project. In the absence of compulsory military training, the feasibility of utilising national and voluntary service for this purpose may be gone into.

(c) To consider the question of coordination and making arrangements for housing and amenities etc. for the workers in the Camps. The plan contemplates that the Army will coordinate and make arrangements for camps along every mile of the canal length to house at least 2000 workers in each of these camps. The implications in financial terms to the Army in this method may be examined.

(d) To consider the feasibility of drawing free labour from able-bodied individuals who will pay by working five days in a month in the project in lieu of a per head tax on all able-bodied persons proposed in the Plan.

(e) To examine the possibility of organising and drawing free labour from patriotic volunteers on appeal for building the projects.

(f) To consider the incentives required for the workers to be employed in the construction work specifically the suggestions made in this regard would be examined by the committee.

(g) To consider the feasibility of involving the Army in the organisation of this massive construction work. The Committee will also consider the possibility of utilising Voluntary agencies as an alternative for this purpose.

Statement IV

IV Committee to examine legal aspects of Inter-basin transfers

(A) COMPOSITION

1. Secretary, Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, Government of India	Chairman
Law Secretary, Government of Maharashtra	Member
Law Secretary, Government of Karnataka	Member
1. Law Secretary, Government of Kerala	Member
1. Law Secretary, Government of Tamil Nadu	Member
6. Mrs R M S of Joint Secretary, Department of Irrigation, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation	Member-Secretary

(B) TERMS OF REFERENCE

To examine the legal aspects involved in the trans-basin diversions of water of inter-State rivers from one State to another, such as those involved in proposals of their type made by Mr. Dastur and to suggest suitable amendments/modifications in existing laws including constitutional amendments if any, if a scheme which is best in the national interest has to be implemented

सूखे की पुनरावृत्ति

9036. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि देश को प्रत्येक चार वर्षों के बाद सूखे की स्थिति का नामना करना पड़ता है,

(ख) क्या इस बारे में वैज्ञानिकों ने सरकार का कोई चेतावनी दी है, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या योजना है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) सत 100 वर्षों के आकड़ों के वैज्ञानिक विश्लेषण से भारत में पड़ने वाले सूखे के संबंध में किसी प्रकार की भावना या प्रवृत्ति के हाने का कोई संकेत नहीं मिलता है। अतः इस बात की पुष्टि नहीं हुई है कि हर 4 वर्षों के बाद सूखे की पुनरावृत्ति को सभायता होती है।

(ख) उपर्युक्त (क) को देखते हुए चेतावनी देने का प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

(ग) यद्यपि सूखा पड़ने का कोई निश्चित मानक होना निश्चय नहीं हुआ है, सूखा पड़ने की भविष्यवाणी करने की तकनीकों के विकास और नाय हो बारानी खेती की तकनीकों के विकास के लिए सरकार अनुसंधान कार्य कर रही है। सरकार ने केन्द्रीय स्तर पर एक सूखा प्रबंध क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम भी शुरू किया है जिसके अन्तर्गत 13 राज्यों में 74 जिले आते हैं। इसका लक्ष्य सूखे के प्रभाव को गंभीरता से कम करना, पर्यावरण संबंधी सतुलन को बनाये रखना तथा इन क्षेत्रों में गरीब श्रमीणों की भाय को स्थायी बनाना है।

Fishing Harbours on Konkan and Gujarat Coasts

9037. SHRI D D DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether fishing harbours are being set up on the Konkan and Gujarat coasts during the current year, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Self-contained fishing harbours have been sanctioned at Veraval, Mangrol and Porbandar in Gujarat, Ratnagiri and Sasoon Dock in Maharashtra and Malpe, Honnavar and Mangalore in Karnataka. Estimated cost and vessel handling

capacity of these harbours is as under:—

Name of fishing harbours	Capacity to handle fishing vessels	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Veraval	342	899.82
2. Mangrol	70	225.75
3. Porbandar	240	150.00
4. Sassoon Dock	400	405.72
5. Ratnagiri	390	344.25
6. Malpe	459	426.00
7. Honnavar	120	45.99
8. Mangalore	70	44.97

Incentive to Dairy Industries

9038. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURAL AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give special incentive to dairy industries to promote this industry which is neglected as yet and more special grants will be given to these industries; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof, and the incentives given to these industries by the Government thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). A massive Operation Flood-II Project has been taken up which will cover 155 districts in different States during a period of seven years. The project will enable some 10 million rural milk producers' families to build a viable self-sustaining dairy industry. Government's main thrust is on the provision of facilities required for increasing milk production. Milk Producers are being increasingly provided with services and inputs for better, breeding, better health cover and also feed cover for their animals. In some of the schemes, there is provision for financial assistance for

establishment of cooperative societies and provision of technical inputs, for the establishment for chilling dairy plans through State Government and Cooperative Organisation. There is also provision for subsidy of specific items e.g. prophylactic vaccination against common cattle disease is carried out free of cost, small and marginal farmers and landless agricultural labourers are given feed subsidy for cross-bred calves. All these efforts will result in increased milk production thus benefiting the dairy industry.

दिल्ली में बीनी के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

9039. श्री धनन्त राम जायसवाल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उन्हें मालूम है कि दिल्ली की पहाड़गंज तथा खारीबावली स्थित बड़ी मछियों में बीनी के मूल्य 2.75 रुपये प्रति किलो से भी अधिक हो गये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने अपनी घोषणा के अनुसार बीनी के मूल्यों को 2.75 रुपये प्रति किलो पर स्थिर रखने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही की है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मानू प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख).

इस समय पहाड़ों और खारी बागलों के मुख्य बाजारों में चीनी का खूबरा मूल्य चीनी के ढेड़ और उसकी किस्म पर निर्भर करते हुए 2.75 से 3.00 रुपये प्रति किलो के बीच है। सरकार द्वारा उपयुक्त समझी जाने वाली 2.75 रुपये प्रति किलो की सीमा मानक ढेड़ घणत्व 30 की प्रचलित भारतीय प्रीमियम है। दिल्ली में उपभोक्ता की तरजीह सी-30 ढेड़ की चीनी के लिए है जोकि फायदे पर बिकती है और चीनी का भार 10.90 रुपये प्रति बिबटल है। इन दोनों से सामान्य तथा प्रीमियम से ऊपर मूल्यों में बढ़ोतरी होती है। तथापि धांधला है कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा रखे गए चीनी के स्टॉक के प्रस्तावित निपटारे से बहुत जल्द मूल्यों में स्थिरता की प्राप्ति प्राणी।

Parliamentary Committee on use of Hindi in D.M.S.

9040. SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Parliamentary Committee on Official Language had recently paid a visit to Delhi Milk Scheme, if so, the date of visit and the impression gained by the Committee regarding the use of Hindi in the work of this Organisation;

(b) whether the shortage of staff engaged on Hindi work was considered to be one of the main factors for inadequate use of Hindi, and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to augment the staff strength for Hindi Work in Delhi Milk Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a): The Second Sub-Committee of the Parliamentary Committee on Official Language visited Delhi Milk Scheme on 25th January, 1979. The Committee observed that the vacant posts sanctioned for Hindi work should be filled early. They have also suggested notification of DMS under Official Languages Act, increased use of Hindi in communications, issuance of general orders bilingually expansion of the number of members

in the Committee, maintenance of Service Books of Class III and IV employees in Hindi, preparation of bilingual rubber stamps and filling up of posts connected with Hindi Translation work.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Action has already been initiated by Delhi Milk Scheme for filling up of the vacant posts sanctioned for Hindi work. The Ministry of Home Affairs has also been requested for sponsoring the names of suitable candidates for filling the posts of Hindi Officer and Junior Hindi Translators, pending finalisation of the Recruitment Rules for these newly created posts, which is awaited.

Funds for Rural Water Supply

9041. SHRI NIHAR LASKER:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the States of Assam, Tamil Nadu and Kerala had requested for more aid for the rural water supply programme during 1978-79; and

(b) if so, how much funds State Governments had requested?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKI) (a) Of these three States, only Tamil Nadu had requested for more funds for the rural water supply programme during 1978-79.

(b) Against the initial allocation of Rs. 296 lakhs of Tamil Nadu, an amount of Rs. 408 lakhs was finally released.

Cheap Houses for the Poor

9042. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any long term plans for providing cheap but convenient houses for the poorest section of the community;

(b) whether any research has been done to devise models of houses that could be cheap but suitable to the conditions of this country;

(c) whether any prefabricated house has been devised to answer to the country's needs; and

(d) what steps have been taken to immediately implement a housing scheme that would effectively help the situation?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Housing is in the State Sector. The State Government have been requested to arrange their house building programmes in such a way that about 75 per cent of the tenements/houses are constructed for economically weaker sections and 15 per cent are for low income group people. Maximum ceiling costs have also been prescribed under social housing schemes and these are Rs. 8,000 for EWS category of houses and Rs. 18,000 for LIG category of houses. Further, the State Governments have been asked to embark on programmes of sites and services on a much larger scale to cater to the needs of the larger number of homeless people in the lowest income categories among EWS.

(b) Yes, Sir. Considerable research has been done in this regard by institutions like National Buildings Organisation and Central Building Research Institute and they have evolved and circulated many models for construction of good quality houses which could be built at low cost

employing improved use of locally available building materials and construction techniques.

(c) Prefabricated building components are being used wherever found economical and feasible.

(d) Besides the steps explained in reply to part (a) of the Question, activities of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation, a Government of India undertaking, have been geared up to meet the expanding demand. They have so far sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 425.95 crores to finance 950 schemes for construction of 4,27,592 dwellings, 4,575 non-residential buildings and development of 52,57 plots. Of the dwellings sanctioned, 86.26 per cent are meant for households having a monthly income not exceeding Rs. 600.

Concession to Handicapped Children in Public Education Institutions

9043. SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey regarding the Public Education Institutions which are giving concessions to the handicapped children;

(b) if so, the names of such institutions in the capital showing percentage of the number of students getting some concessions in fee, etc.;

(c) the details regarding the financial assistance being given to these institutions and the scholarship, if any, being given by the Government to the handicapped children getting education in these public institutions in the capital up to the standard of class X; and

(d) the policy of Government adopted in respect of the handicapped children and instructions issued to such institutions in the capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION,

SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN)

(a) and (b). According to the information available with the Department of Social Welfare from various sources about 430 special institutions in the country offer education and training facilities to handicapped children and adults. Many of them offer free tuition and/or board and lodging. A statement showing the names of special institutions for the handicapped in the Capital is attached. Details about the number of students receiving concessions by way of free tuition etc. are not readily available.

(c) An amount of Rs. 8.84 lakhs was released in 1978-79 under the Central scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for the Handicapped and Delhi Grants to Social Welfare institutions/Organisations Rules, 1975.

A sum of Rs. 4.64 lakhs was sanctioned as scholarships for all stages of education including implant training in 1978-79.

(d) The policy of the Government is to maximise enrolment of handicapped children in schools specially in ordinary schools. Full functional freedom is allowed to institutions for the handicapped. Specific conditions are, however, attached to every grant and their compliance is monitored.

Statement

Concessions to Handicapped Children in Public Education Institutions, due for answer on 30-4-1979.

LIST OF INSTITUTIONS

1. Model School for Mentally Deficient Children, Kasturba Niketan, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi.
2. Okhla Training Centre for the Mentally Retarded, Okhla Road New Delhi.
3. Balvantray Mehta Vidya Bhawan Lajpat Bhawan, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi.

4. Centre for the Mentally Retarded Children, Municipal Corporation Primary School, East Patel Nagar, New Delhi.
5. Home for the Mentally Retarded Kasturba Niketan, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi
6. Government Lady Noyce School for the Deaf, Kotla Ferozeshah, New Delhi
7. School for Deaf D-137 Anand Niketan, New Delhi.
8. Blind Relief Association Lal Bahadur Shastri Marg, New Delhi
9. Government School for the Blind Kingsway Camp, Delhi.
10. Rashtriya Virjanand Andh Kanya Vidyalaya New Rajinder Nagar, Shankar Road, New Delhi.
11. Blind Social Welfare Society, Punchkuin Road, New Delhi
12. Andh Mahavidyalaya Punchkuin Road, New Delhi
13. Institute for the Physically Handicapped, Vishnu Digamber Marg, New Delhi
14. Occupational Therapy Home for Children, Ranjit Singh Road, New Delhi
15. Delhi Cheshire Home, Okhla Road, New Delhi.
16. Vocational Rehabilitation Centre, I.T.I. Pusa Institute Building, New Delhi.
17. School & Home for Mentally Retarded Children, 14/78 Punjabi Bagh, New Delhi.
18. School for Deaf and Dumb, 92 Krishna Nagar, New Delhi.
19. Centre for Special Education C-2/52 Safadarjung Dev. Area, New Delhi.

20. Child, Guidance School Society,
32 Rajindra Park, New Delhi.

21. Sanjivani Society for Mental
Health,
H-Block, North
Defence Colony Flyover,
New Delhi.

दिल्ली में टेलीफोन नम्बरों में परिवर्तन

9044. श्री राजेश कुमार शर्मा : क्या संचार
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के
प्रतिबंध हजारों टेलीफोन नम्बर बदल दिए जाने
के कारण धाम सोरो को बहुत कठिनाई होती है
और क्या यह कठिनाई महीनों तक चलती रहती
है और इन नंबरों के बदले जाने के क्या कारण
हैं ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार प्रविष्टि में नंबर न बदलने
के लिए कोई समाधान खोज रही है ?

संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद
मुकुंदराव साहू) : (क) समय समय पर
दिल्ली में पुनः प्रतिष्ठित किए जाने वाले नम्बर
परिवर्तन के कारण जनता को होने वाली असुविधा
के प्रति सरकार संवेत है ।

लेकिन बढ़ते हुए टेलीफोन जाल के कारण
नम्बर परिवर्तनों की रोक नहीं जा सकती मौजूदा
एक्सचेंज पूर्ण भार युक्त है । इन एक्सचेंजों को
राहत देने के लिए प्रति वर्ष नए एक्सचेंज जोड़े
जा रहे हैं । मौजूदा एक्सचेंजों के क्षेत्र में से
काटकर नए एक्सचेंजों का क्षेत्र बनाया जाता है
और बचे हुए क्षेत्रों में दिए जा रहे नए कनेक्शनों
को अनुमति देने के लिए कुछ उपभोक्ता लाइनों
को नए एक्सचेंज में अन्तर्गत कर दिया जाता है ।
ऐसे अन्तर्गण करने पर मौजूदा नम्बर बदल देने
पड़ते हैं ।

(ख) मौजूदा टेलीफोन जाल में तेजी से
वृद्धि होना के साथ इस प्रकार के नम्बर परिवर्तन
को टालना संभव नहीं हो सकेगा । फिर भी,
निम्न तरीकों के द्वारा जनता का असुविधा से बचाने
के लिए हर संभव प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है —

(1) परिवर्तनों को डायरेक्टरी परिशिष्ट
के रूप में प्रकाशित करके ।

(2) प्रेग विज्ञापनों के माध्यम से ।

Polyandrous Structures

9045. SHRI BAGUN SUMBRUI:
Will the Minister of EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that poly-
androus structures in some parts of
the country are responsible for taking
women to prostitution;

(b) whether Government propose
to take steps to discourage the social
structure where relation with more
than one man may not be regarded
as natural; and

(c) what effective steps are propos-
ed for checking the condition from
becoming worse in some parts of the
country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(SHRI DHANNA SINGH GUL-
SHAN): (a) There is no evidence to
suggest that polyandrous structures
are, as such, responsible for compelling
women to take to prostitution. Poverty
and acute economic distress are,
however, known to be the pre-dis-
posing causes for traffic in women,
including those in certain polyandrous
societies.

(b) and (c) The custom of poly-
andry is already lying out with the
rapid socio-economic changes, which
make direct intervention of the Gov-
ernment unnecessary. However, the
law on suppression of immoral traffic
in women and girls, which already
prohibits prostitution in any com-
mercialised form, has been strength-
ened by the 1978 amendment with a
view to its effective implementation
by the State Governments.

Promotions from Junior Engineers to
Assistant Engineers in P. & T. Civil
Circle, Madras

9046. SHRI C. VENUGOPAL: Will
the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS
be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the
P & T Civil Circle, Madras promotions
from the grade of Junior Engineers
to Assistant Engineers have been made
without consideration of the Principle
of seniority;

(b) the procedure followed in the cases of promotion during the last two years, the number who have been promoted and the number of senior persons who stood superseded and the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to rectify the injustice caused to senior people with meritorious record of service and if so, in what manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) Seniority as one of the prescribed criteria has been kept in view in making promotions from the grade of Jr. Engineers to Assistant Engineers (Civil).

(b) I During the last two years, two types of promotions were made:—

(i) Regular promotions on the basis of Selection by Departmental Promotion Committee held in Feb./March 1978.

(ii) Local officiating arrangements in the grade of A.Es. on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness.

II. The desired information in respect of the two sets of promotion is as follows:

(i) Regular Promotions:

In all 30 officials were promoted out of which 9 were promoted with lower seniority because of lower merit classification. Another 13 officials were excluded from the Select List for promotion after supersession. The supersession took place according to the Select List prepared on merit by the Departmental Promotion.

(ii) Local Officiating arrangements:

5 officials were promoted. The promotions have taken place in accordance with the Seniority List maintained by the Circle.

(c) The question does not arise as promotions have taken place in accordance with the general principles prescribed by the Government.

Opening of Primary Schools near Yamuna Puri, Delhi

9047. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is no primary school near C-Block of (Yamunapuri) Ghonda, Delhi;

(b) whether a large number of families have come to stay in C-Block and residents are not able to send their children to school;

(c) if so, whether any school will be opened from the coming academic year; and

(d) if so, the details?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The Municipal Corporation of Delhi have proposed to open Primary School in Yamunapuri C. Block from July 1979.

Working of Diffuser Plants

9048. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to expert opinion diffuser is a costly equipment originally designed for the manufacture of sugar from sugar beet;

(b) whether Technologists and engineers of the National Sugar Institute, Kanpur expressed the view that the actual working data of the diffuser plant does not justify that diffuser is an economically viable equipment;

(c) if so, whether inspite of above position the sugar factories were advised to instal diffuser plants specially manufactured by Andhra

sugar Ltd., Tanuka, Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Diffuser is a costly equipment primarily designed for the manufacture of sugar from sugar beet. Because of better extraction, it can also be used for extraction of sugar from sugarcane.

(b) Detailed techno-economic study of the working of the diffusers in the country has not yet been made by the technologists and engineers of the National Sugar Institute, Kanpur to establish a final view on the economic viability of the equipment.

(c) and (d). 13 sugar factories have so far installed diffusers of 3 different designs of which 3 diffusers are manufactured by Andhra Sugar Ltd., Tanuka. These were installed on the basis of their own decision and, in the case of Public Sector and Cooperative factories, generally on the advice of the State Level Advisory Committees. No sugar factory was advised by the Government to install diffuser of any specific design.

Telephone Exchanges in Almora and Pithoragarh, U. P.

9049. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of telephone exchanges together with the number of lines available in Almora and Pithoragarh districts of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the number of telephone exchanges that are proposed to be set up in the above two districts together with the capacity of lines in the next two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICA-

TIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) The names of telephone exchanges together with the number of lines are as follows:—

Name of Exchange	Nominal equipped capacity of the exchange	Working connections.
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Almora District.

	(No. of lines)	
(i) Almora	300	232
(ii) Ranikhet	200	162
(iii) Bageswar	25	21
(iv) Dwara	25	9
(v) Ganai	25	9

Pithoragarh District

(i) Pithoragarh	180	169
(ii) Lohaghat	25	17

(b) Following three exchanges are proposed to be set up during 1979-80 in the Almora and Pithoragarh Districts:—

Almora District

Name of Exchange	Nominal capacity proposed
(i) Mohan	25 lines.

Pithoragarh District

Name of Exchange	Nominal capacity proposed
(i) Dharchula	50 lines
(ii) Didihat	25 lines

Programme for 1980-81 has not yet been finalised.

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग में हिन्दी का उपयोग

9050. श्री लक्ष्मण राव मानकर : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और सङ्स्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग में ऐसे अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों की वर्तमान संख्या कितनी है, जिन्हें हिन्दी का कार्यकारी ज्ञान है ;

(ख) उनमें से ऐसे अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है, जो अपने टिप्पण और मसौदे को हिन्दी में लिखते हैं, और

(ग) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है कि हिन्दी का पर्याप्त ज्ञान रखने वाले सभी अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों अपने टिप्पण और मसौदे हिन्दी में तैयार करें ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा सङ्स्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्दा) : (क) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग में हिन्दी का कार्यमाध्यम ज्ञान रखने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या निम्नलिखित है —

ग्रुप "क" श्रेणी I	ग्रुप "ख" श्रेणी II	ग्रुप "ग" श्रेणी III	जुड़
33	46	295	374

(ख) लगभग 30 से 35 कर्मचारी यदा कदा अपनी टिप्पणियां तथा मसौदे हिन्दी में लिखते हैं ।

(ग) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने आयोग के कार्यालय में भारत सरकार की राजभाषा नीति के कार्यान्वयन के लिए एक समिति गठित की है ।

चीनी के बोक तथा खुदरा मूल्यों में वृद्धि

9051. श्री गंगा लाल सिंह :

श्री ए० आर० बख्शीलारामण :

श्री पी० एम० सईद :

श्री के० ए० राजन :

श्री अमलराम चायसवाल :

श्री एम० जी० चन्द्र लाल मूर्ति :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा आश्वासन दिये जाने तथा प्रयास किये जाने के बावजूद भी चीनी के बोक तथा खुदरा मूल्य बढ़ गये हैं, यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने चीनी के मूल्यों में वृद्धि के कारणों का पता लगाया है, यदि हाँ, तो उनका ज्योत क्या है, और

(ग) सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये क्या कदम उठा रही है कि चीनी के खुदरा मूल्य 2 50 रुपये प्रति किना से घागे न बढ़ें और चीनी के मूल्यों को कब तक कम कर दिया जायेगा ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ज्ञानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) से (ग) चीनी से नियंत्रण उठा लेने के बाद, चीनी के बोक तथा खुदरा मूल्यों में भारी गिरावट आयी थी । क्योंकि चीनी के मूल्य साधारणतया प्रभावित स्तर पर चल रहे थे और चीनी की संशयिता और मन्त्रालय आदि के प्रति अपने दायित्वों को पूरा करने की उनकी क्षमता पर दृष्टिगत डाल रहे थे इसलिए तीनों सेक्टरों अर्थात् संयुक्त पुष्पी, सरकारी और सहकारी लेवों की चीनी की कठिनाईयों ने मार्च, 1979 से काटा प्रणाली पर स्वेचिडक आधार पर चीनी की निर्यात का विनिपमन करने का विनिश्चय किया । ऐसा मारे वष में चीनी की निमित्त मन्त्रालय सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य । 'ता' ता' ता' ता' । गुना प्रभाव ग' दूभा कि मूल्यो में मजबूती आयी । तथापि, चीनी के मूल्यों में बढ़ाव की प्रवृत्ति बनी रहने से चीनी की कठिनाईयों ने अग्रे, 1979 से काटा बढ़ाकर 5 65 लाख मीटरी टन कर दिया जबकि पिछले महीने में यह काटा 4 25 लाख मीटरी टन था । अग्रे, 1979 के दौरान चीनी की उपलब्धता बढ़ जाने से मूल्यों में गिरावट की प्रवृत्ति शुरू हो गयी । पिछले 4-5 दिनों में चीनी के बोक मूल्यों में लगभग 5-10 रुपये प्रति बिक्रित तक की गिरावट आयी है और खुदरा मूल्यों पर उनका प्रभाव कुछ ही दिनों के अन्दर दिखायी देने की सम्भावना है ।

2 चीनी से नियंत्रण उठाने से चीनी के मूल्य माग और प्रत की बाजार शक्तियों द्वारा निर्धारित होते हैं । तथापि, सरकार मूल्य की प्रवृत्ति पर कड़ी नजर रख रही है और यदि मूल्य अनुपयुक्त समझे जाने वाले स्तरों पर बने रहते हैं तो उपभोक्ताओं के हितों की सुरक्षा करने के लिए उपयुक्त उपकारी उपाय किए जाएंगे ।

New Cropping Pattern for Break-through in Food Production

9052. SHRI K. S. VEERA BHADRAPPA. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are satisfied with the performance of the new cropping pattern in different parts of the country for food production during 1978.

(b) whether the introduction of new cropping patterns in different parts of the country has resulted in major break-through in food production in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. In recent years there has been a spurt in food-grains production. The total production of foodgrains has increased from 72.35 million tonnes in 1965-66 to 12.80 million tonnes in 1977-78. It is further expected to increase to about 127.00 million tonnes in 1978-79. One of the important reasons for this spurt in foodgrains production is the change in the cropping patterns.

बेल भाषा में बिना जिल्द की पुस्तकें

9053. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय खेल प्रेम, देहरादून में बेल भाषा में मुद्रित बहुत सी पुस्तकें वर्ष 1971 से 1979 के दौरान बिना जिल्द बचे ही पड़ी रही ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है ; वे किस-किस तारीख को मुद्रित हुईं ; कितनी पुस्तकों का मुद्रित कागज खराब हुआ और इन पुस्तकों की जिल्द कब बाँधी गई ; और

(ग) कागज खराब हो जाने के बाद इनमें से कितनी पुस्तकों का मुद्रण किया गया ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनराज सिंह गुलशन) : (क) और (ख). जी हाँ। 1971-77 के दौरान निम्नलिखित प्रवर्धियों में 14430 खण्डों पर जिल्द नहीं बाँधी गई—इन पुस्तकों पर 1977-78 और 1978-79 में जिल्द बंधवाई गई।

सूचना का वर्ष	बिना जिल्द के खण्डों की संख्या
1968	200
1972	1100
1973	1380
1975	7300
1976	3800
1977	650
	14430

(ग) 16192 शीटें (270 खण्ड) खराब हो गई जिनका मूल्य 4048 रुपये था। 270 खण्ड प्रकाशित हुए।

बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिये भू-संरक्षण

9054. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बाढ़ नियंत्रण की दृष्टि से भू-संरक्षण का बहुत महत्वपूर्ण माना जाता है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो भू-संरक्षण को बाढ़ नियंत्रण का प्राथमिक भाग बनाने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख). बाढ़ प्रबंधन नदियों के ऊपरी खण्डों में मृदा संरक्षण, वन रोपण, भूमि सुधार तथा पनधारा प्रबंध की अन्य प्रणालियाँ बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिये महत्वपूर्ण हैं। सिंधु गंगा के बेसिन में बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिये एक समेकित कार्य योजना के बारे में सुझाव देने के लिये कृषि विभाग में गठित किए गए कार्यकारी बल ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में इस बात पर बल दिया है कि बाढ़ों की समस्या को, पनधारा प्रबंध के साथ इंजीनियरी उपायों को एकीकृत करके बेमिनवार आधार पर सुलझाया जाए। कार्यकारी बल की रिपोर्ट सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

Amount Allotted and Released to Different States for Irrigation Projects during 1978-79

9055. SHRI AINTHU SAHOO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state what amounts were allotted

and released to different States during the financial year 1978-79 on irrigation projects, and the amount remained unspent or surrendered by different States of India during this financial year ending and the causes thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJEET SINGH BARNALA): The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

Food for Work Programme as Permanent Feature and Ceiling on Food Grain thereunder

9056. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state,

(a) whether food for work scheme is going to be made a permanent feature;

(b) whether any ceiling is proposed to be imposed on foodgrains to be supplied to the States for the implementation of food for work; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The question of making the Food for Work Programme a permanent feature of the Five Year Plans is under examination.

(b) and (c). Since the demands from the State Government are much larger than the foodgrains likely to be available under Food for Work Programme, a ceiling may have to be fixed on foodgrains to be utilised by the State Governments under the scheme.

एच० एस० जी०-II पोस्ट मास्टर की नीति में परिवर्तन के कारण इन्स्पेक्टरों की स्थिति

9057. श्री कचरमल हेमराज जैन :

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी .

श्री मदन तिबारी :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) डाक व तार विभाग के एच०एस०जी०-II पोस्टमास्टरों संबंधी नीति में परिवर्तन के कारण बहुत से डाकघर इन्स्पेक्टरों को पदावनत किया जा रहा है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार ने इन इन्स्पेक्टरों को वर्ष 1978 में पास हुए तथा प्रशिक्षित किये गये इन्स्पेक्टरों का भी बनाया रखने के कोई प्रबंध किये हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मरहरि प्रसाद कुच्छेब साय) : (क) जनरल लाइन और डाकघर निरीक्षक लाइन के कर्मचारियों में उच्चतर बचन पद क्रम-II के पोस्टमास्टर और नायब पोस्टमास्टरों के पद 50 50 के अनुपात में बांटे गये हैं, लेकिन मार्च 1979 में ऐसा किया गया है कि भविष्य में ऐसे पदों के केवल जनरल लाइन कर्मचारियों द्वारा ही भरा जाए।

वरमसल डाकघरों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों के लिए पदोन्नति के अवसर बहुत ही कम हैं। इसलिए उन्हें अधिक धन्यवाद प्रदान करने के लिए ही उपर्युक्त फैसला किया गया है और चूंकि भविष्य में उन पदों को केवल डाकघरों के अधिक तज्जुबकार कर्मचारियों द्वारा ही भरा जाएगा। इसलिए पोस्टमास्टर सर्वे द्वारा बहुत प्रबंध हो सकेगा।

साथ ही यह भी फैसला किया गया है कि डाकघर निरीक्षकों के पदों का दर्जा बढ़ाकर सहायक डाकघर प्रधीक्षक के पद बनाये जाएं। जिनकी संख्या उच्चतर बचन पदक्रम-II के उन पदों के बराबर होगी जो कि जनरल लाइन के कर्मचारियों के लिए उपलब्ध कराये जाएंगे। उनके परिणामस्वरूप कुछ डाकघर निरीक्षकों को पदावनत करना होगा, लेकिन ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या ज्यादा नहीं है और उन्हें भविष्य में होने वाले रिक्त स्थानों पर ढ़पा दिया जाएगा। उसके साथ ही जिन कर्मचारियों ने 1978 में निरीक्षकों की परीक्षा पास की है उन्हें भी भविष्य के रिक्त स्थानों पर ढ़पा दिया जाएगा।

Postal Facilities in Rural and Backward Areas

9058. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to improve the postal facilities in rural and backward areas of the country during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the villages and the districts covered during the current financial year, in the State of Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The tentative targets for improvement of postal services in Karnataka during the current financial year 1979-80 are as follows—

1. Number of post offices to be opened in rural areas	150
2. Number of villages where counter facilities will be provided	600
3. Number of letter boxes to be installed in rural areas	3000
4. Number of Extra Departmental Agents to be appointed for strengthening Daily Delivery and clearance of letter boxes	500

The Districtwise targets have not yet been fixed but the above targets will be distributed in all the Districts of the State, keeping in view the requirement of each District.

Price of Kapas

9059. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the last and present cotton seasons the prices of Kapas are falling so rapidly that in

certain States they have reached below the A.P.C. support level and causing distress to cotton growers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being proposed to protect the cotton growers from the violent fluctuations in the market?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The cotton prices in the current cotton season are generally lower as compared to the prices prevailing in the previous season but they have been ruling generally well above the level of the minimum support price announced by the Government. However, with a view protect the interests of cotton growers and to ensure that cotton prices are maintained at reasonable levels, the Government have taken several measures which include—

(i) Enlargement of the role of the Cotton Corporation of India and directing it to purchase cotton for sale not only to mills in the Public Sector but also to mills in the Private Sector and also to build up a buffer stock of cotton.

(ii) Upward revision of stock limits for mills;

(iii) Decision not to import cotton from abroad to the detriment of indigenous cotton growers.

(iv) Export of staple cotton to the extent of 3.5 lakh bales;

(v) Export of Bengal Deshi, cotton, soft cotton waste and yellow pickings;

(vi) Removal of statutory stipulation which enjoined on the textile mills a compulsory use of 10 per cent non-cotton fibres; and

(vii) Imposition of import duty on viscose staple fibre and increase in excise duty on indigenous viscose staple fibre.

Opening of Central Schools in Punjab

9060. CHOWDHRY BALBIR SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether keeping in view a large number of Government employees, need for opening of new Central School, is being felt;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to open new Central Schools in the country during the year 1979-80; and

(c) number of Central schools likely to be opened in Punjab and the location thereof?

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

(b) The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan an autonomous organisation under this Ministry, which is responsible for running the Kendriya Vidyalayas propose to open 20 Vidyalayas in the country during 1979-80

(c) During 1979-80 one Kendriya Vidyalaya is proposed to be set up at Suranaci (Jullundur).

देश में बेघर लोगों के लिये मकान

9061. श्री सुबराज : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पुंति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के अनुमानों के अनुसार यदि प्रतिवर्ष 50 लाख मकान बनाये जायें तो भ्रमणशील लोगों में देश के सभी लोगों को मकान दिये जा सकते हैं ?

(ख) क्या भूमिहीन श्रमिकों, हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को बसाने के लिए रिहायशी कॉलोनियाँ बनाने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई गई है ;

(ग) क्या सभी लोगों को 20 वर्षों में मकान देने के लिए दिये गये आवासन तेजी से अक्षम्य बात बनती जा रही है, और

(घ) क्या मकान बनाने वाले श्रमिक श्रमियों में रहते रहेंगे और रोजगार की तलाश में इधर से उधर घूमते रहेंगे या क्या उन्हें भी मकान दिये जायेंगे, यदि हाँ, तो उनमें से सभी को कब तक मकान दे दिये जायेंगे और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पुंति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने ऐसा कोई मूल्यांकन नहीं किया है।

(ख) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भूमिहीन मजदूरों की प्लाट भर्जन तथा मकान बनाने के वित्तीय सहायता देने के बारे में राज्य स्तर में एक योजना है। इस योजना तथा अन्य सामाजिक आवागमन योजनाओं का कि मुख्यतः आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर लोगों के लाभ के लिए है, से हरिजन तथा आदिवासी भी लाभान्वित होंगे।

(ग) पञ्चवर्षीय योजना 1978-83 के प्रारूप में आवास समस्या को 20 वर्ष की समयसीमा में हल करने की संभावनाओं पर विचार किया है। यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि पिछली कमी को पूरा करने के लिए तथा जनसंख्या में वृद्धि होने के कारण अतिरिक्त मकानों की आवश्यकता पूरी करने और उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति के लिए पुराने मकानों का परिवर्तन करने के लिए लगभग 45 लाख आवास एकक प्रतिवर्ष बनाए जाने की आवश्यकता है। आवास कार्यक्रम को इस लक्ष्य के अनुकूल किया जा रहा है।

(घ) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रवासी श्रमिक (रोजगार तथा सेवा शर्तों के विनियमन) विधेयक, 1979 नामक एक विधेयक सदन में हाल ही में प्रस्तुत किया गया है। विधेयक की धारा 16 में यह प्रावधान है कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रवासी श्रमिक नियुक्त करने वाले प्रत्येक ठेकेदार का यह कर्तव्य होगा कि ऐसे श्रमिकों को उनकी नौकरी की अवधि के दौरान उपयुक्त रिहायशी बास मुहैया करेगा तथा उसका अनुपक्षण करेगा। सामाजिक आवागमन योजनाओं से निर्माण कार्यों में नए श्रमिक भी लाभ उठा सकते हैं।

Inquiry about State of Affairs at J. N. U.

9062 PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state,

(a) whether the visitor of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi has ordered, under the provision of the JNU Act, any inquiry about the State of academic affairs at JNU,

(b) if so, broad details thereof,

(c) if not, why not, and

(d) whether the visitor of JNU is instituting any inquiry on the basis of the fact-finding report of the Chancellor (i.e. the Prime Minister) and if so how and when, and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) to (d) The Prime Minister conducted a preliminary enquiry into the complaints against the Jawaharlal Nehru University about the irregularities in the matter of admissions, appointment of teachers termination of services of employees, arrest of students etc. Action has been initiated on the various recommendations/suggestions made in the Report in consultation with the authorities concerned.

It has been decided to set up a Committee to appraise the working of Jawaharlal Nehru University and to make recommendations regarding its structure and functioning in the next decade.

Purchases of Stores from Private Agencies

9063. SHRI K MALLANNA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the quantum of stores purchased from private agencies and small scale

sector by Government during the year 1977-78 and 1978-79 and the allocations made for 1980-81;

(c) what is the criteria laid down for making such purchases;

(c) whether it is a fact that small sector and Super Bazzars are not given preference in the purchase of stores; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The quantum of purchase for 1977-78 (i) from the private sector is about Rs. 581.87 crores (ii) from the small scale units in private sector is Rs 110.48 crores and Rs 5.29 crores of purchases from the Cottage and Small Scale Units in Public sector (the total for this category is Rs. 115.77 crores).

Figures for 1978-79 are yet to be compiled.

No allocations as such can be made for purchases and the quantum will depend on the tenders received by the Department during any relevant period.

(b) The criteria are as follows:—

The criteria for making purchases are that the stores should conform to desired specifications, and should be available within the delivery period stipulated at the most competitive price. However, in order to promote small scale industrial units, the Government have adopted the following measures:—

(i) A number of items are purchased exclusively from Small Scale Sector. The number of such reserved items is 241 at present;

(ii) In the case of items which can be purchased both from large scale as well as small units, small scale units are eligible for a price preference of upto 15 per cent over large scale units, the actual quantum to be decided in each case on merits;

(iii) The registration of SSI Units has also now been entrusted to the National Small Industries Corporation Limited, under the single point registration scheme. Registration with NSIC under this scheme is equivalent to registration by DGS&D

(iv) In respect of items of interest to SSI Units sufficient number of tender sets are supplied to NSIC to enable the latter to distribute them among SSI Units free of cost.

(c) The small scale sectors are being allowed the facilities indicated at (b) above.

The Super Bazar is mainly for supplying consumer items in retail for civil supplies. The Department of Supply invariably place orders on manufacturers being a bulk buyer.

(d) Does not arise.

Telephone Exchange at Aheni District Chandrapur, Maharashtra

9064. SHRI RAJE VISHVESHWAR RAO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether at Ahem in District Chandrapur of Maharashtra six traders deposited amount for telephone connections since last three years and others are waiting to deposit, after the Exchange is opened there;

(b) whether Government are aware that Aheni is the Headquarter of the Tribal Block;

(c) is it not the policy of the Central Government to supply telephones to every tribal village which is big enough;

(d) if not, whether 9000 population is good enough to be called as big tribal village for the said purpose; and

(e) when the exchange is to be opened at Aheni, the tribal Block Headquarter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) A few applicants had paid the advance deposit for telephone connections. However, their number was not adequate for project to be remunerative. Additional applicants were not forthcoming to pay the deposit. The proposal being unremunerative could not be approved.

(b), (c) and (d). In accordance with the Government policy, Telephone facility has been provided at Aheni by opening a long distance public telephone LDPCO in 1976.

(e) A telephone exchange can be sanctioned at Aheni if about 15 prospective subscribers make the necessary advance deposits.

Pending opening of an exchange, extensions can be provided from the LDPCO.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के फ्लैटों की कीमत में वृद्धि

9065. श्री राज बिलास पासवान : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने गत तीन वर्षों में अपने फ्लैटों के विक्रय मूल्यों में किन-किन तिथियों को तथा कितनी कितनी वृद्धि की और किस किस टाईप के फ्लैटों के विक्रय मूल्यों में वृद्धि की गई ;

(ख) ये वृद्धियाँ किन आधारा पर एवं किस मानक के अनुसार की गई ;

(ग) क्या ये वृद्धि सामान्य मूल्य वृद्धि की तुलना में बहुत अधिक की और यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) पुराने मूल्यांकन वर्ष में भिन्न भिन्न प्रकार के इमारतों सामान का मूल्यस्तर क्या था और जिन वर्षों में मूल्यों में वृद्धि की गई उनमें क्या था ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास बंती (बी तिकचर बन्ती) : (क) में (ब) मुख्य निर्धारण एक सतत प्रक्रिया है तथा ज्यों ही फ्लैट पूर्ण होते हैं विषय मूल्य निकाला जाता है। यह मूल्य एक परियोजना से दूसरी परियोजना में तथा उम्मी परियोजना के अन्तर्गत फ्लैटों में भी भिन्न भिन्न हो सकता है। ऐसी तागेखे निश्चित नहीं है जिनके मूल्यों में समोधन किया जाए।

निविक्रय मूल्य में मन्वत : निम्नलिखित, तरव सामिन है —

- (i) भूमि का मूल्य
- (ii) निर्माण का लागत
- (iii) ऊपरी प्रभार।

नया निर्माण—की लागत में निर्माण सामग्री और श्रमिक प्रभारों में इई वृद्धि का भी गिना जाता है।

फिर भी यह कहा जा सकता है कि सब मिला कर दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा निम्नित फ्लैटों का बिन्ध्य मूल्य 'नाम हाति रजिन', आधार पर निश्चिन किया जाता है।

Supply of Sub-standard Wheat to Assam

9066. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the wheat supplied for Dhubr Town (in Goalpara District of Assam) in January, 1979, February, 1979 and March, 1979 was from the Food Corporation of India sources/godowns;

(b) whether the wheat supplied was sub-standard, not tested and was unfit for human consumption; and

(c) what action Government propose to take to supply wheat and other types of foodgrains in Assam duly tested in the future and where (c). The information is being collected proposed to be conducted and after how many days the foodgrains are released to the market?

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

गुजरात में प्याज के मूल्य

9067. श्री छोटूभाई गानित : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि गुजरात और देश के कुछ अन्य राज्यों में प्याज के मूल्य उसकी उत्पादन लागत की तुलना में कम हो गये हैं ; और

(ख) इस मबध में सरकार द्वारा क्या उपबागन्मक उपाय किये गये हैं अथवा बग्ने का विचार है

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) नया (ख) विभिन्न राज्यों में प्याज के उत्पादन की लागत के विश्वमनीय अनुमान उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। तथापि, गुजरात तथा कनिपय दूसरे राज्यों में प्याज के मंडी के मूल्यों में गिरावट आई है, जा एक मोसमी प्रवृत्ति है। अधिकांश केंद्रों में प्याज के मूल्य गत वर्ष की तुलना में अधिक चल रहे हैं। मूल्यों में अनुचित गिरावट का रोकने के लिए सरकार ने नवम्बर 1978 के शुरू से 75,000 मीटरी टन प्याज का निर्यात करने की अनुमति दी थी। इसके अनिवार्य समर्थन मूल्य देने की दृष्टि से राष्ट्रीय कृषि विपणन मण ने 15 अप्रैल, 1979 तक लगभग 70,000 मीटरी टन प्याज की खरीद की की थी। कृषि मूल्य आयोग ने बादा विपणन वर्ष के लिए प्याज संबंधी मूल्य नीति पर अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की है और इसकी सिफारिशों पर सरकार विचार कर रही है।

World Bank Loan for Horticulture in H. P.

9068. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Bank loan has been taken for horticulture projects in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the amount of the loan and when it was taken and on what rate of interest;

(c) the names of projects for which loan was taken;

(d) the details of the projects and the progress so far made in implementing each projects; and

(e) by when each project is likely to be completed?

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

(b) The amount of credit effective from September, 1974 is \$ 13 million from the IDA, an affiliate of the World Bank. This is an interest-free loan but carries an administrative charge of 0.75 per cent per annum.

(c) The name of the project for which loan was taken is Himachal Pradesh Apple Processing and Marketing Project.

(d) This project covers components of packing and grading houses, cold storages, processing plant, cable-ways and road works, which are under various stages of implementation.

Disbursement of credit has been of the order of \$4.2 million as on 28th February, 1979 against the total IDA credit of \$13 million.

(e) The project is likely to be completed by 31st December, 1980.

Extent of control on Salwan, St. Columbus and Springdale Schools, New Delhi

9069. SHRI K LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of control of the Central Government/State Administration on the (i) Salwan Public School, New Delhi; (ii) St. Columbus School, New Delhi; (iii) Springdales School, New Delhi;

(b) the extent of financial help rendered to the above named schools, year-wise, during the last three years; and

(c) whether any financial irregularities have been noticed by auditors in the accounts of those schools during the last three years and if so, the brief account of such irregularities and action taken by Government or other concerned authorities?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The Salwan Public School and the Springdales Schools fall in the category of Unaided recognised Schools and the St. Columbus School falls in the category of unaided recognised minority schools. The extent of Government control over the functioning of these schools is provided for in the Delhi School Education Act, 1973 and the Rules framed there under in such matters as the scheme of management, recognition, inspection and service conditions of teachers.

Un-aided recognised schools can change the rates of fee once in an academic session at the beginning of the session by informing the Delhi Administration (Education Department).

These schools are required to submit their audited accounts once in a year under Rule 180(1) of the Delhi School Education Rules 1973 framed under the said Act, to the Delhi Administration (Education Department).

(b) No financial help has been rendered to these schools during the last three years.

(c) According to the Delhi Administration authorities, none

Development of Polythene Solar Heater at L.I.T. Delhi

9070. DR P. V. PARIASAMY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL

WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi has developed polythene solar heater which, when left on the terrace will continuously supply hot water at 90 deg. C for domestic needs; and

(b) if so, the steps taken for commercial exploitation of this solar heater?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) I.I.T Delhi has developed four types of solar heaters in which polythene pipes (instead of the conventional metallic tubing attached to metallic sheet) have been employed to reduce the cost. The stagnation temperature (corresponding to very low flow rates) in type I, goes beyond 90 deg. C. By having a heater of large enough area and a storage tank, the domestic needs may be met. Long term performance and economies of the heaters have yet to be evaluated.

(b) It is premature to take steps for commercial exploitation

Development of Fishing in Konkan Area

9071 SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(i) whether Government is aware of the Konkan urgent need to develop fishing in the Konkan area;

(b) if so, what steps has Government taken in this regard; and

(c) whether Government will initiate the construction of a fishing harbour in that area to boost its fishing industry?

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

(b) Programme relating to survey of fishery resources, development of fishing harbours, providing infrastructural facilities in coastal villages diversifying fishing and development of aquaculture have been taken up in in the region. Fishery on Konkan coast is largely shore based and suitable programmes have also been taken in the State Sector for its development.

(c) Yes, Sir. Fishing harbour at Karwar has been completed. Harbours at Ratnagiri and Hanover have also been sanctioned. A harbour site in Goa is proposed to be taken up for investigation.

Integrated Rural Development and Drought Prone Area Programme during VI Plan

9072 SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTK-HINDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the new strategy in the Sixth Plan, of the integrated Rural Development, the Drought Prone Area Programme is being given its due importance;

(b) if so, the manner in which the same is being done;

(c) the block-wise amount provided in the Central Plan for DPAP blocks in Maharashtra State during the current year;

(d) the block-wise amount envisaged as matching contribution, for the said DPAP blocks by the State Government, during the current year; and

(e) the district-wise names of the selected DPAP blocks in Maharashtra State for which additional outlays from the Centre and the State have been contemplated alongwith their respective amounts?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In the new strategy of

integrated Rural Development, the Drought Prone Areas Programme is being continued essentially as an area development programme. In addition under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) special schemes are envisaged in selected blocks to provide gainful employment to the target groups through productive programmes. The target groups to be covered under the Programme are small and marginal farmers, landless labourers, agricultural and non-agricultural labourers and persons belonging to the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe communities.

(c) and (d). During the current year funds have been allocated to the Government of Maharashtra for different districts on the basis of number of blocks covered under the DPAP.

Funds have been allocated in the central Plan for DPAP at the rate of Rs. 7.5 lakhs per block. The State Govt. is to contribute a matching amount for the programme. In addition, out of the 42 blocks, in which DPAP is being implemented, the new programme of IRD is also being taken up in 20 blocks. 10 blocks out of these have been selected for Intensive Development and the remaining 10 for Intensive Employment Programme. Allocation of funds has been made @ Rs. 5 lakhs per block for Intensive Development Programme and Rs. 10 lakhs per block for Intensive Employment Programme, half of which would be provided by the Centre and the remaining half by the State Government.

(e) A statement is enclosed.

Statement

Coverage of blocks under DPAP and Additional Outlays for DPAP blocks in Maharashtra under the Intensive Rural Development Programme.

Sl. No.	District	Number of blocks covered under the DPAP	Names of the DPAP blocks for which additional outlays have been contemplated	Additional Outlays under the Intensive Rural Development Programme
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Nasik . . .	6	Chandor, Nandgaon, Sinnar and Yeola.	Districtwise information is not available as the State Government has been requested to select 10 blocks for Intensive Employment programme for which outlay has been contemplated at the rate of Rs. 10 lakhs per block as against Rs. 5 lakhs per block for blocks under Intensive Development Programme. The total additional outlay for the two Components (intensive employment and intensive development) of the IRDP works out to Rs. 150 lakhs of which Rs. 75 lakhs are to be provided by the Centre and Rs. 75 lakhs by the State Government. For the Drought Prone Areas Programme, 630 lakhs have been allocated to the State @ Rs. 15 lakhs per block for all the 42 blocks covered under the programme. Out of this amount Rs. 315 lakhs would be provided by the Centre and Rs. 315 lakhs would be provided by State Government.
2.	Ahmednagar . .	13	Karjat, Parni, Ahmednagar and Pathardi.	
3.	Pune . . .	6	Sirur, Haveli, Dhond and Purandhar.	
4.	Satara . . .	4	Khatav & Man	
5.	Sangli . . .	2	Atpadi	
6.	Solapur . . .	11	Mangalweda Solapur (South) Karanja, Barsi and Sangola	
		42		

शेखरी इजीनियरी कालेज

9073. श्री बोलत राम सारन क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और सस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) देश में शेखरी इजीनियरी कालेज कितने हैं, वे किम किम तारीख का स्थापित हुए और उनकी स्थापना का उद्देश्य क्या था,

(ख) इन कालेजों का चराने के क्या प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं और क्या इन को चलान में अनियमितताओं पक्षपात तथा मनमाने ढंग से कार्यवाही करने की शिकायत है,

(ग) क्या इन कालेजों में कर्मचारियों के वेतनमाना तथा भत्ता के मामले में विषमताओं की भी शिकायतें हैं और यदि हा तो उनका श्रवण क्या है और

(घ) इन कालेजों के कर्मचारियों के वेतनमाना, भत्ता आदि में असमानताओं का दूर करने के बारे में जयदृश्य समिति तथा प्रो० कोटेश्वर राव समिति ने क्या सुझाव दिये हैं।

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और सस्कृति मंत्री (श्री० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्दा) (क) से (घ) विवरण सलग हैं।

(क) देश में पन्द्रह शेखरी इजीनियरी कालेज स्थापित किए गए हैं। इन कालेजों के नाम और उनकी स्थापना की तारीखें विवरण में दी गई हैं। ये कालेज चौबीस वर्षीय योजना तथा बाद की योजनाओं के लिये अपेक्षित तकनीकी कामिकों के प्रशिक्षण के लिये सस्कारमक सुविधाओं का मूजन करने के उद्देश्य से स्थापित किए गए थे।

(ख) प्रत्येक कालेज का एक स्वायत्त शासी बोर्ड है जिसके पास उसके प्रशासन और वित्तीय मामलों के प्रबन्ध के पूर्ण अधिकार हैं। कुछ कालेजों के प्रशासन के विशद शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं परन्तु कोई भी धार्मिक धर्मी तब सिद्ध नहीं हो सका है।

(ग) और (घ) इन कालेजों के विभिन्न प्रशासन तथा शैक्षणिक स्थापन सभा में शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं जिनमें यह भाग भी गई थी कि प्रशासन और शैक्षणिक स्थापन कर्मचारियों के वेतनमान और भत्ते भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थानों के समान ही वरों के कर्मचारियों के बराबर कर दिये जाएं। जयदृश्य समिति ने भी इस समानता की सिफारिश की थी। तथापि जयदृश्य समिति की यह सिफारिश सरकार द्वारा स्वीकार नहीं की गई थी।

प्रो० कोटेश्वर राव समिति ने भी जब यह सिफारिश की है कि (i) शैक्षणिक स्थापन कर्मचारियों के वेतनमान (ii) वित्तीय प्रशासनिक अधिकारियों जैसे रजिस्ट्रार, उपरजिस्ट्रार और सहायक रजिस्ट्रार के वेतनमान, और (iii) शेखरी इजीनियरी कालेजों के शैक्षणिक कर्मचारियों के भत्ते भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थानों में इनके समकक्ष पदों के बराबर कर दिए जाएं। राज्य सरकारों के विचार उपलब्ध हो जाने के बाद इस सबन्ध में निर्णय किया जाएगा।

विवरण

कालेज का नाम	स्थापना वर्ष
1 शेखरी इजीनियरिंग कालेज, बरेगल (झारख प्रदेस)	1959
2 शेखरी इजीनियरिंग कालेज, सूरसर्ग (कर्नाटक)	1960
3 विश्वरवरैया शेखरी इजीनियरिंग कालेज, नागपुर (महाराष्ट्र)	1960
4 मोलाना आजाद प्रौद्योगिकी कालेज, भापाल (मध्य प्रदेश)	1960
5 शेखरी इजीनियरिंग कालेज, दुर्गापुर (पश्चिमी बंगाल)	1960
6 शेखरी प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, जय-शेवपुर (बिहार)	1960
7 शेखरी इजीनियरिंग कालेज, श्रीनगर (जम्मू तथा कश्मीर)	1960
8 मोतीलाल नेहरू शेखरी इजीनियरिंग कालेज, इलाहाबाद (उ०प्र०)	1961
9 एम० बी० शेखरी इजीनियरिंग तथा प्रौद्योगिकी कालेज सूरत (गुजरात)	1961
10 शेखरी इजीनियरिंग कालेज, बालीबट	1961
11 मालवीय शेखरी इजीनियरिंग कालेज, जयपुर (राजस्थान)	1963
12 शेखरी इजीनियरिंग कालेज राजूर-कैना (उड़ीसा)	1962
13 शेखरी इजीनियरिंग कालेज, कुश्न (हरियाणा)	1963
14 शेखरी इजीनियरिंग कालेज, तिरुवेल्ली (तमिलनाडु)	1964
15 शेखरी इजीनियरिंग कालेज, सिलचर (असम)	1977

Cotton Production

9074. SHRI GYANESHWAR PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether cotton is produced now much more than it was produced in the previous few years;

(b) if so, the production details since 1975 till 1978 per year;

(c) whether due to increase in production, the farmers are suffering a lot as they are getting less for their produce while they were getting more price while their production was less in previous years; and

(d) if so, the steps Government are taking in this direction to get them remunerative price for cotton?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Yes, sir. The production of cotton which was placed at 59.50 lakh bales during 1975-76, and 58.39 lakh bales in 1976-77, marked a rise to 71.03 lakh bales in 1977-78; the production of cotton in 1978-79 is expected to be still better at around 75 to 76 lakh bales.

(c) and (d). Because of the rise in production, the prices of cotton in 1977-78 marked some decline as compared to the very high prices in the previous year. The annual average wholesale price-index for 1977-78 was 178.1 as against 207.7 in 1976-77. In view of the easy fibre supply situation and bright production prospects in 1978-79, the prices of cotton showed a declining tendency from the beginning of the current crop season. Various measures have been taken by Government to prevent undue fall in prices to protect the interests of the cotton growers. These include:

(i) Enlargement of the role of the Cotton Corporation of India and directing it to purchase cotton for sale not only to mills in the public

sector but also to mills in the private sector and also to build up a buffer stock of cotton;

(ii) upward revision of stock limits for mills;

(iii) decision not to import cotton from abroad to the detriment of indigenous cotton growers;

(iv) export of staple cotton to the extent of 3.5 lakh bales;

(v) export of Bengal Deshi cotton, soft cotton waste and yellow pickings;

(vi) removal of the statutory stipulation, which enjoined on the textile mills, a compulsory use of 10 per cent non-cotton fibres;

(vii) imposition of import duty on viscose staple fibre and increase in the excise duty on indigenous viscose staple fibre.

As result of these measures, the index of cotton prices which had come down to 161.8 at the end of February 1979, has risen again to 167.6 on 7th April, 1979.

Second Master Plan for Delhi

9075. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: WILL THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what specific steps Government is taking to have a new Master Plan for Delhi;

(b) when the second Master plan of Delhi will be ready and what will be its estimated cost;

(c) what basic difference in approach Government wants to keep in view in preparing the second Master Plan for Delhi;

(d) when the regional plans in Delhi will be finalised;

(e) give the details of places where the Central Government, State Governments, Union Territory of Delhi,

local bodies or any other Government undertakings have violated Master Plan, and

(f) in how many cases the sanction has been given by the government against the recommendations of the Master Plan?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) The Delhi Development Authority have been assigned the task of preparation of the second Master Plan for Delhi for the period 1981 to 2001. A perspective Planning Division has been established in the Authority for this purpose.

(b) By 1981, an expenditure of about Rs 1 crore is estimated

(c) The existing Master Plan is basically a land use plan. The new objectives are to lay stress on catering to the needs of the urban poor through employment opportunities, adequate shelter and community facilities and other services and linkages largely geared to mass transportation system.

(d) It is not possible to indicate a time limit.

(e) A statement is attached.

(f) Sanction has been given in two cases by the Central Government after complying with the provisions of Section 11A of the Delhi Development Act 1957 for the change in land use prescribed under the Master Plan/ Zonal Development Plan.

Statement

Following five kinds of violations of the Master Plan can be identified:

- (1) Residential Clusters
- (2) Commercial Development
- (3) Transport-cum commercial centre,
- (4) Changes in land use,
- (5) Zonal and sub division regulations.

(1) *Resettlement Colonies*

89½ hectares of land which have been brought under settlement colonies of Khanpur, Gokalpur, Sultanpur, Khichripur and Trilokpur, the details of which are as under:—

Name of the Scheme Area	Period	Official agency
—Patparganj Complex (Kalvanpur, Khichripur, Trilokpur)		
—Sultanpur in the east of GT Karnal Road;	1975-77	DDA
—Khanpur (in the South of Mehrauli-Badarpur Road)		
—Gokalpur Complex (in the north of Wazirabad Barrage)		

In the Master Plan this land is shown as "agricultural green belt" or "rural use zone" and has now been used for resettlement colonies.

(2) *Commercial Development*

The details of the violations committed by various agencies are given as under —

Name of the Scheme	Period	Official Agency
(i) Underground shopping centre in Connaught Place (inner circle area) earmarked for recreational and under parking in the zonal development plan	1976-77	N D M C
(ii) Hotel-cum inn in the north of Mandir Mug adjoining Bala Mandir in the area earmarked for religious institutions	1977	NDMC
(iii) Shopping complex in front of Juna Masjid in the area earmarked for recreational use	1976	D D A
(iv) Shopping centre under the Defence Colony Bridge	1976	D D A

(3) *Transport cum Commercial Centre*

The details of the violations mentioned as under —

Name of the Scheme/Area	Period	Official Agency
(i) Transport Nagar cum commercial scheme in the north of Wazirabad Barrage Road in the agricultural green belt area	1976	M C D
(ii) Transport Nagar cum commercial scheme in the Simlaka Village (Rural Area)	1976	M C D

(4) *Change in land use*

D D A constructed their multi storied building on a piece of land in an area where the maximum FAR is 15.5 after getting it declared as development area.

(5) *Zonal and Sub-division regulations*

Certain instances of the violations of the Sub-division regulations permitting more number of coverage etc. against the provisions of the Master Plan have been noticed

Post Offices in West Bengal

9076 SHRI CHITTA BASU Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) the number of Post Offices in West Bengal Circle, the number of Head Post Offices, the number of Sub-Post Offices and the number of Branch Post Offices,

(b) how many Branch Offices have been upgraded into Sub-offices

(c) how many Branch offices have been set up during 1978-79,

(d) the criterion for upgradation of a Branch Office to Sub-office, and

(e) the criterion to set up a Branch Office in a village?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI) (a) The number of Post Offices in West Bengal Circle is 7460. The number of Head Post Offices is 42. The number of Sub-Post Offices is 1604. The number of Branch Post Offices is 5814.

(b) 45 Branch Offices have been upgraded into Departmental Sub-Offices and 70 Branch Offices have been upgraded into Extra Departmental Sub-Offices.

(c) 399 Branch Offices and one Extra Departmental Sub-Office have been set up during 1978-79.

(d) According to the existing norms, upgradation of a Branch Office into a Departmental Sub-office is permitted if the Branch Office has a minimum work load of five hours per day. The loss on upgradation should not exceed Rs. 1000/- p.a. in rural areas and Rs. 500/- p.a. in urban areas. Also one of the BOs can be upgraded as a special case if the account (Sub or head) office has more than 20 BOs in account with it. In such cases also the annual limit of loss of Rs. 1000/- for rural and Rs. 500/ for urban areas is applicable.

(c) The criteria for opening the Branch Post Offices are set out in the annexure.

Statement

New norms for opening of post offices in rural areas:

Post Offices to be opened in rural areas have now been classified into two main categories:—

1. Post Offices in normal rural areas; and
2. Post Offices in hilly, tribal or backward areas.

(i) Post Offices in normal rural areas:

(i) Post Offices in gram-panchayat villages may be opened subject to the following conditions:

(a) There is no other post office within the radius of 3 Kms. from the proposed post office; and

(b) The proposed post office is expected to yield income to the extent of atleast 25 per cent of its estimated cost.

(ii) Post Offices in non-gram-panchayat villages may be opened subject to the following conditions:

(a) The population of the village should be 2,000 or more;

(b) There is no other post office within the radius of 3 Kms. from the proposed office; and

(c) The post office is expected to yield income to the extent of

atleast 25 per cent of its estimated cost.

(2) *Post Offices in hilly, tribal and backward areas:*

(i) Post Offices in gram-panchayat villages may be opened subject to the following conditions:—

(a) There is no other post office within the radius of 3 Kms. from the proposed post office; and

(b) The proposed post office is expected to yield income to the extent of atleast 10 per cent of its estimated cost.

(ii) Post Offices in non-gram-panchayat villages may be opened subject to the following conditions:—

(a) The village should have a population of 1,000 or more;

(b) There should not be another post office within the radius of 3 Kms. from the proposed post office; and

(c) The proposed post office is expected to yield income to the extent of atleast 10 per cent of its estimated cost.

3. Notwithstanding the above, the Postmaster, General are hereby empowered to relax (in consultation with the Internal Financial Adviser) any of the above cited norms in 10 per cent of the cases in opening of post offices every year.

4. The minimum guaranteed revenue/income will continue to be calculated according to the existing formula.

5. These new norms are operative from the date of issue, i.e. 28th August, 1978.

Voluntary Organisations for Prohibition Work

9077. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Central aided voluntary organisations engaged in prohibition work;

(b) financial help extended to them year by year during the last three years; and

(c) what is the total expenditure incurred by the Centre on prohibition programme year by year in the last three years including expenditure on prohibition education, production of literature, film and research?

(c) The Central Government has been incurring some expenditure on prohibition education production of literature and research mainly through voluntary organisations and research institutions. The expenditure on documentary films, as incurred by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, on these items during the last three years year-wise is as follows:

1976-77	Rs. 4,96,570.00
1977-78	Rs. 6,53,156.00
1978-79	Rs. 13,11,484.00

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN): (a) and (b). A statement indicating the Centrally aided voluntary organisations engaged in prohibition work and the amount given to each of them during the last three years is appended.

An additional expenditure of Rs. 4.00 lakhs also has been incurred on the prints of the films during the period 1977-78 to 1978-79.

Intoxicating drinks being a subject allocated to the States, they are primarily responsible for wide educative publicity on prohibition.

Statement

Voluntary Organisations and the amount of financial assistance extended to them during the years 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79.

Sl. No.	Organisation	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	All India Prohibition Council, New Delhi.	2,00,000	1,90,800	3,71,000
2.	All India Pariwar Kalyan Parishad, New Delhi.	1,00,000	51,000	1,21,000
3.	Bhartiya Adimjati Sevak Saugh, New Delhi.	..	..	22,320
4.	Guru Govind Singh Study Circle, Ludhiana	..	..	45,000
5.	Sanyukta Sadachar Samiti New Delhi.	..	56,600	1,65,000
6.	Kendriya Nehru Smarak Parishad, Lucknow	..	40,000	54,000
7.	All India Federation of Scheduled Castes/Tribes Backwards & Minorities Employees Welfare Association (Regd), New Delhi.	80,000	..	72,000
8.	Social Work & Research Centre, Tilonia, Ajmer.	..	10,000	..
TOTAL :		3,80,000	3,61,300	8,50,220

9078. SHRI AHSAN JAFRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tapi River is getting filled up by silt;

(b) if there any plan for dredging;

(c) is it correct that the water of Tapi is becoming polluted due to discharge of dirty water by Neaparag Paper Mill any many memnada are given by the people of the area, and

(d) what steps are taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJEET SINGH BARNALA) (a) and (b) There has been continued siltation and existence of sand bars in the river Tapi at its mouth. The Government of Gujarat has a plan of capital and maintenance dredging at the mouth and the navigation channel of the river. The State Government has already procured dredging equipment and are negotiating with Dragger's Corporation of India for taking up the work.

(c) and (d). The Government of Madhya Pradesh has informed that the effluent from Neapanagar Paper Mills being discharged into the Tapi River is causing pollution and that there have been some representations regarding this from the public to the Madhya Pradesh Government.

A scheme has been prepared by the Neapanagar Paper Mills for setting up a plant to treat the effluent before it is discharged into the river. This has started and the scheme is expected to be completed during 1980. It is proposed to use the components of the scheme completed so far to get some interim relief even before completion of the entire scheme.

9079. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total money sanctioned for non-formal education last year;

(b) how much was utilised; and

(c) details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) Non-formal education programmes are taken up for children in the age group 6-14 by State Departments of Education. Non-formal education programmes are also taken up for adults above this age group. No amount was sanctioned by the Ministry of Education for children in the age group 6-14. The Ministry of Education released an amount of Rs 5,43,78,963.00 during 1978-79 for Adult Education.

(b) and (c) The information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Programme of Dry Land Farming

9080. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the progress achieved in dry land farming under Central Sectors central sponsored schemes has not been very significant during the Fifth Plan;

(b) if so, financial physical targets fixed for Fifth Plan and actual achievements physical and financial-state-wise and year-wise for the last three years; and

(c) whether Government would consider setting up a Task Force to review the programme of implementation during the Fifth Plan and suggest suitable action programme for the Sixth Plan?

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

The results of the field demonstrations conducted under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of integrated Dryland Agricultural Development have revealed that 50 to 100 per cent increase in agricultural production is conveniently possible with the adop-

tion of dryland farming technology, which by no means can be considered an insignificant achievement

(b) 24 Pilot Projects initiated during Fourth Five Year Plan were continued during the Fifth Plan. According to the guidelines of the scheme the tentative physical/financial targets for each project during each year of the Fifth Plan for some of the important programmes were fixed as under —

Item	Unit	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
		Physical Target	Financial Target (Grant)
(i) Area covering Under inputs	hec	800	1.02
(ii) Soil conservation	"	100	0.20
(iii) Land development	"	80	0.15
(iv) Water harvesting	Nos.	20	1.10
(v) Demonstration	"	100	0.20
(vi) Construction of wells under Minor Irrigation	"	50	1.00

Depending upon the local conditions, actual targets at each project are fixed by the concerned State Governments, every year.

The State-wise, year-wise actual physical and financial achievements (for respective projects) under some of the important programmes for the last three years are given in Statement—I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-4385/79]

(c) The Government of India have already constituted a Task Force in November 1977 to identify the problems of the semi-arid/rainfed areas and suggest policy approach and strategy for development of these areas and to indicate priorities and programmes for different agro-climatic regions.

दिल्ली के दुग्ध उत्पादकों से मापन

9081 श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या दिल्ली के दूध उत्पादकों से उन्हें काट मापन प्राप्त हुआ है, और

(ख) क्या दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना का विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन से पुनः दुग्ध वर्ण प्राप्त होने की सम्भावना है और दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना में दुग्ध वर्ण के निम्नतर अग्रमिश्रण दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) (क) दिल्ली के दुग्धो उत्पादकों के नाम से एक अग्रिम प्राप्त हुई है जिस में कुछ शिकायतें और सुझाव दिये गये हैं।

(ख) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना को विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन से कोई दुग्ध वर्ण प्राप्त नहीं होता है। दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना में निम्नतर मिलावट का आरोप लगता है। दुग्ध मण्डाई का स्तर कायम रखने के लिए पुनः मिश्रण का प्रयोग अनुमति है।

Agricultural Labour under integrated rural development programme

9082. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been suggested to cover Agricultural Labour in the Integrated Rural Development Scheme;

(b) how far the Government think it would help the Agricultural labour, if so, details thereof;

(c) whether there is any major comprehensive scheme for the welfare and upliftment of the Agricultural labour and for curbing their exploitation; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The factual position is that the agricultural labourers are already covered under the integrated Rural Development Programme.

(b) to (d). The main objective of the Integrated Rural Development Programme is to generate additional employment and raise the income level of identified target groups. The agricultural labourers constitute an important section of the target groups proposed to be benefited under the programme. For identifying the beneficiaries under the programme, the State Governments have been requested to adopt *Antyodaya* approach and select the poorest of the beneficiaries first and formulate economically viable development programmes for them. This has been done with a view to preventing utilisation of subsidy and other assistance by the relatively betteroff sections of the rural areas. As the Agricultural labourers belong to relatively poorer sections of the society, they are likely to be covered first under various

schemes like animal husbandry, fisheries poultry, rural industries, rural artisans programmes etc., meant for their benefit.

In addition to the Integrated Rural Development Programme, agricultural labourers are also assisted under the Small Farmers Development Agency Programme. During the year 1977-78, 9,719 agricultural labourers were benefited under improved agriculture including land development, 1,794 under minor irrigation, 32,210 under dairy, 328 under poultry and 14,047 under other subsidiary occupations.

As regards schemes for welfare and upliftment of agricultural labourers and for curbing their exploitation, attempts have been made through the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 to secure payment of notified minimum Wages to agricultural labourers. The State Government Union Territories have been urged from time to time to ensure stricter enforcement of the minimum Wages Act by strengthening the administrative set up utilising the services of the staff of other departments, like Revenue, Agriculture etc., in addition to those of labour Department, increasing the number of claims authorities and by giving wide publicity to the notified minimum wages.

Efforts are also being made to encourage organisations of rural poor and to ensure their effective participation at various levels. India has also ratified I.L.O. Convention No.141 and State Governments/Union Territories have been urged to take all administrative and legislative steps for the promotion, on a voluntary basis, of strong and independent organisations of rural workers. The National labour Institute has been organising rural camps in various parts of the country to develop leadership skills, and to educate rural workers about various programmes of rural development, the existing and legal and other measures adopted for their benefits.

Baweja Committee Report

9083. SHRI BALAK RAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Baweja Committee on DDA has submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, when it will be laid on the Table of the House; and

(c) the observations/recommendations made by the Committee in regard to the amount charged in excess by DDA than the disposal cost from MIG Flats in Mayapuri, Prasad Nagar Lawrence Road and Wazirpur?

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

(b) The Report is not required to be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The Recommendation No. 3.35 of the Committee reads as under:—

"3.35—Ad-hocism in price fixation should be avoided at all costs since it erodes public confidence and faith. The Authority should take effective measures for reduction and control of costs. There should be a tighter control at the stage of planning, designing and estimation of the buildings so that estimates are realistic. There should be tight technical control during execution of works to keep the costs within the estimates. Further, whenever, there is a variation beyond 15% in the final prices to be charged from the allottees as compared with original estimates, the matter should be thoroughly gone into by the Authority itself. The Committee feels there is a need for setting up a separate Cell in the Authority to control costs and effect cost reduction."

Shortage of Postal Stamps in Deoria and adjoining Districts of U.P.

9084. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news-item dated the 1st April, 1979 that Deoria and adjoining districts of U.P. are suffering from acute shortage of postal stamps;

(b) is it a fact that this artificial scarcity of postal stamps has been created by the interested persons in collusion with the local staff and the stamps are available in the black-market at exorbitant prices; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Enquiries made so far into the matter have revealed that there has been no blackmarketing of the postal stamps. However, there have been heavy sales of stamps to the authorised agents, Sales through authorised agents have also been brought down since. At present there is no shortage of stamps at Deoria.

नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका द्वारा कब्जारे और पार्क बनाना जला

9085 श्री बाबू सिंह : क्या निम्नलिखित और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के बजट में कब्जारे और पार्क बनाने के लिए भारी धनराशि शामिल की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या धनराशि के इस दुरुपयोग के विरुद्ध कुछ जापान प्राप्त हुए हैं, यदि हाँ, तो अब तक उन पर क्या कार्रवाई की गई है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बाह्त) : (क) तथा (ख). नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका ने सूचित किया है कि 1979-80 के 46.20 करोड़ रुपये के इस के कुल बजट में से, नए पार्क बनाने के लिये 23.50 लाख रुपये और फव्वारों के लिये 10 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है।

(ग) मेरे मंत्रालय का ऐसा कोई विशिष्ट अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है जिस में फव्वारों और पार्कों के निर्माण के लिए नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका द्वारा विधियों की व्यवस्था के बारे में आपत्ति की गई हो। किन्तु नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका का कुछ ऐसे आपन प्राप्त हुए हैं।

Waiving of Stamp Duty on Janata and LIG Flats of DDA

9086. SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the stamp duty for the registration of DDA Janata and LIG flats has been waived by the Lt. Governor, Union Territory of Delhi on 23rd September, 1975;

(b) that the decision regarding the waiving of transfer duty in respect of DDA Janata and LIG flats has been pending with Government since then; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay in arriving at the decision to waive the transfer duty in respect of the DDA Janata and LIG flats even after the lapse of three and a half years?

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

(b) and (c) In view of the heavy financial implication involved, the matter needed to be looked into in

depth in consultation with the beneficiary local bodies and other concerned authorities.

Grants for Colleges affiliated Burdwan University

9087. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that twenty five affiliated colleges under the University of Burdwan, West Bengal submitted development schemes under the Fifth Plan to the University Grants Commission;

(b) whether under University Grants Commission of Assistance, the colleges are entitled to such grants; and

(c) if so, what are the steps taken by the University Grants Commission to expedite such grants to the twenty five colleges under Burdwan University who submitted the development scheme?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, 39 colleges affiliated to the Burdwan University applied to the Commission for development assistance during the Fifth Plan.

(b) Yes, Sir, Colleges which fulfil the criteria laid down by the Commission are sanctioned development grants.

(c) The Commission has already approved the development proposals submitted by 26 colleges affiliated to the Burdwan University. The proposals of the remaining 13 colleges were received too late for acceptance during the Fifth Plan.

छोटे तथा मध्यम वर्गों के दैनिक समाचार पत्रों में
कृषि विस्तारण का प्रचार

9088. श्री एम० ए० हजान अलहाज :

श्री सचोन्ना लाल सिंघा :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) कृषि विस्तारण सेवा तथा सगठनात्मक
डाके के प्रचार के लिये नियतन का ब्यौरा क्या है,

(ख) क्या इस एकक में किया गया भाषा अनुवाद
छोटे तथा मध्यम वर्गों के भाषा दैनिक समाचार पत्रों
और पत्रिकाओं का वितरित किया जाता है,

(ग) यदि हा, तो यह मामूली प्राप्त करने वाले
भाषाई दैनिक समाचार पत्र और पत्रिकाओं के भाषावार
व राज्यवार नाम क्या हैं, और

(घ) ये मामूली प्राप्त करने वाले मान्यता प्राप्त
संवादनामाओं के नाम क्या हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह
बरनाला) (क) कृषि विस्तारण कार्यक्रमों के लिये
प्रचार की व्यवस्था करने के लिये चालू वर्ष के दौरान
विस्तार निदेशालय (कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय) का
12 लाख रुपये की धनगर्वाह का नियतन किया गया है।
फार्म ग्रामिणता एवं कृषि नैतृत्व फार्म ग्रामिणता निदेशक
रहता है जिसकी सहायता के लिये प्रकाशनों, प्रदर्शनियों
किन्मा स्लाइडों व निर्माण कृषि प्रदर्शनियां,
और प्रतियोगिताओं से सम्बद्ध आवश्यक स्टॉफ मजिन
मयबत निदेशक, उप निदेशक, सहायक सम्पादक
आदि भी हैं।

(ख) अंग्रेजी में राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी के अलावा
चार क्षेत्रीय भाषाएँ अर्थात् बंगाली, बंगाली, तेलुगु
और पंजाबी में भाषानुवाद किया जाता है। अनुचित
मामूलीय विशेष रूप में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में संबंधित
दैनिक समाचारपत्रों तथा अन्य पत्र पत्रिकाओं को प्रदान
की जाती है।

(ग) और (घ) एतत्संबंधी ब्यौरा विवरण
में दिया गया है, जो समा पटल पर रखा गया है।
[प्रश्नालय में रखा गया। देखिए सख्या एल टी-4386/
79]

Grant for Sanskrit High School building at Begusarai

9089. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the
Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL
WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased
to state:

(a) whether a request for grant for
building of Sanskrit High School at
Begusarai in Bihar has been received;

(b) whether it is a fact that it is
a special type of institution doing
commendable work appreciated by
the Ministry after inspection, and

(c) if so, steps taken on the grant
sought?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-
DER): (a) to (c) Request has been
received from the Institution for build-
ing grant and the Grants Committee
of the Ministry has agreed in princi-
ple to release grant up to Rs 50,000/-
to cover 50 per cent of the total ap-
proved expenditure, provided the
Institution is able to give a firm
evidence of their capacity to meet 50
per cent of the estimated expenditure
of rupees one lakh on construction of
their building. Their reply is
awaited.

Licence for Baby Milk Powder Factory in Punjab

9090. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will
the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND
IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are
considering to give a licence to Pun-
jab for a Baby Powder plant, and

(b) whether it is being given in
private sector or public sector?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICUL-
TURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI
SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and
(b) A letter of intent has been issued
to the Punjab Dairy Development
Corporation (Public Sector) for ex-
pansion of Baby food manufacturing
capacity and a proposal from a Co-
operative sector unit for licence for
manufacture of baby food is under
consideration.

Water Supply to Mayapuri, D.D.A. Flat

9091. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the
Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING
AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITA-
TION be pleased to refer to the reply

given to Unstarred Question No. 807 dated the 26th February, 1979 regarding water supply at Higher Rates in certain DDA built colonies and state:

(a) whether the water supplied by D.D.A. to Mayapuri LIG/MIG flats is tubewell water and not Yamuna water;

(b) if so, the reasons for charging @MCD and what is the break-up of 25 paise per kilolitre upto 20 kilolitre and 50 paise per kilolitre beyond 20 kilolitre;

(c) whether water does not reach the 2nd floor and the reservoir tanks on the roofs, if so, the reasons for levying the boosting charges;

(d) whether no boosting is required for ground floor and 1st floor flats; if so, the reasons for charging boosting charges from these flats; and

(e) what is the basis and different heads taken into account in reaching at 30 paise per kilolitre?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Only tubewell water is supplied to the Mayapuri flats (G-8 area) at present.

(b) The water from tubewell is costlier than the MCD supply. However, when the residents welfare agencies represented against the high cost, the D.D.A. decided to give them some relief and recover water charges at the rate charged by the MCD plus running and maintenance charges for booster pumps @ 30 paise per kilolitre. The MCD's rates are 25 paise per kilolitre upto 20 kilolitres and 50 paise per kilolitre beyond 20 kilolitres.

(c) No, Sir. However, during the peak hours the pressure of water available to the residents of the 2nd floor is comparatively low.

(d) The reasons are as under:

(i) The water supply scheme is an integrated one covering all the flats in all the floors;

(ii) Water tanks for all the floors, for supply of water to WCs etc. are located on the third storey terrace.

(e) Rate of 30 paise per kilolitre for boosting charges is based on the actual expenditure incurred for running and maintaining this system.

सिहौर मध्य प्रदेश में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र तथा डाकघर

9092. श्री रायब जो : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में बिदिशा, रायसेन और सिहौर जिलों में उन गांवों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ गत दो वर्षों में नये डाकघर खोले गये हैं;

(ख) इन जिलों के उन गांवों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ गत दो वर्षों के दौरान सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र स्थापित किए गए हैं; और

(ग) इन जिलों के तहसील तथा विकास खण्ड मुख्यालयों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ अब तक सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र स्थापित नहीं किये गये हैं और वहाँ कब तक सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र स्थापित किये जाएंगे ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साह) : (क) जिन गांवों में पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान नए डाकघर खोले गये हैं वे इस प्रकार हैं :—

(i) जिला बिदिशा—हिमालिया, नुमेरो, मिर्जापुर, पिपराहा, भगवतपुर, बबली, महलुघा, दापरवाड़ा (कुल 8)।

(ii) जिला रायसेन—मामनी, उमरबाह, सेवकी, मुदियाखेदी, खेरी, ताराबाली, मेहगांव, नुमेर, धकलपुर, बाराखंडी, बैसा, पिपलिया, बिचोली, पचारी, तुलवाड़, लिलगावन, मुरिस खूरी, बैधारी बिचोली, पवरियाकला, बिचली, सेमरियाखुर्द, बिमानखेरी (कुल 31)।

(iii) पवरियाकला, बिचली, सेमरिया खुर्द, बिमानखेरी।

(iv) जिला सिहौर—बबबिया नद, मुनकी, बबरी, नयाबाब, बीसपुर, सरताराना, देवाबर, बगाला, कुरी नयापुरा, छतरी, भुराबर, पाटन, खेरी, खड्डा (कुल 14)।

बिबरण

मध्य प्रदेश के जिला बिदिशा, रायसेन और सिहोर में जिन तहसीलों और खण्ड मुख्यालयों में अब तक टेलीफोन सुविधा दी गई है उनके नाम इस प्रकार हैं —

I जिला बिदिशा

तहसील मुख्यालय

खण्ड मुख्यालय]

1 बिदिशा	एम 0 ए 0 एक्स 0-II	1 बिदिशा	एम 0 एम 0 एक्स 0-II
2 बमोदा (गज)	सी 0 बी 0 एन 0 एम 0	2 ध्यात्रमपुर	पी 0 सी 0 एम 0
3 खुरबई	सी 0 बी 0 एन 0 एम 0	3 खरबई	एम 0 ए 0 एक्स 0
4 मिराज	सी 0 बी 0 एन 0 ए 0 एम 0	4 मिराज	सी 0 बी 0 एन 0 एम 0
5 ननरी	पी 0 सी 0 एम 0	5 लनरा	पी 0 सी 0 एम 0
		6 बमोदा	सी 0 बी 0 एन 0 एम 0
		7 ब्रह्माबाद	पी 0 सी 0 एम 0

II जिला रायसेन

तहसील मुख्यालय

1 रायसेन	सी 0 बी 0 एन 0 एम 0	1 धनदुल्लागज	एम 0 ए 0 एक्स 0
2 मिर्जानी	एम 0 ए 0 एक्स 0	2 माबी	एम 0 ए 0 एक्स 0
3 बगमगज	सी 0 बी 0 एन 0 एम 0	3 बरली	एम 0 ए 0 एक्स 0
4 गैरनगज	पी 0 सी 0 एम 0	4 बगमगज	सी 0 बी 0 एन 0 एम 0
5 बरेली	सी 0 बी 0 एन 0 एम 0	5 मिल्बानी	एम 0 ए 0 एक्स 0
6 माहर गज	सी 0 सी 0 एम 0	6 उदयपुरा	एम 0 ए 0 एक्स 0
7 उदयपुरा	एम 0 ए 0 एक्स 0	7 गैरनगज	पी 0 सी 0 एम 0

III जिला सिहोर

तहसील मुख्यालय

1 सिहोर	एम 0 ए 0 एक्स-II	1 मिहोर	एम 0 ए 0 एक्स-II
2 अशाता	सी 0 बी 0 एन 0 एम 0	2 डाडावाड	एम 0 ए 0 एक्स 0
3 इछावाड	एम 0 ए 0 एक्स 0	3 अशाता	एम 0 ए 0 एक्स 0
4 बुधनी	एम 0 ए 0 एक्स 0	4 बुधनी	एम 0 ए 0 एक्स 0]
5 नरकमलागज	एम 0 ए 0 एक्स 0	5 नरकमलागज	एम 0 ए 0 एक्स 0

(ख) जिन गावों में पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान मार्बर्जिनिक टेल्फोन घर खोले गए हैं, वे इस प्रकार हैं.—

(i) जिला बिदिशा म्यारमपुर, सुशारिया, प्रानन्दपुर, पथारी, सुमेर, उदयपुर, कुलहर (कुल 7)

(ii) जिला रायसेन नूरगज, अचलपुर, देहगाव गुदामल, मईखेडा (कुल 5)।

(iii) जिला मिहोर बखेडा केला (कुल 1)।

(ग) जिन तहसीलों द्वारा विकास खाट मुख्यालयों में मार्बर्जिनिक टेल्फोन घर खोले गये हैं उन के नाम अनुबन्ध में देखें। उन जिलों में कोई भी तहसील और ग्राम ऐसा नहीं है जहाँ दूरसंचार सेवाएं प्रदान करनी बाकी हों।

Central Team to prepare Master Plan for Irrigation and Power in Andamans and Nicobar Islands

9093. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

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

(a) whether a Central team set up to prepare a master plan for irrigation and power in the Andamans and Nicobar Islands has suggested systematic exploration of the area to meet domestic and irrigation needs of the Union Territory;

(b) if so, what are the other main points of the report;

(c) when was the report submitted; and

(d) whether Government have examined the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJEET SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (d). A Central Team was set up by the Department of Irrigation in November, 1977, with Member (Floods), Central Water Commission, as Chairman, and representatives of the Department of Agriculture and the Central Electricity Authority as Members, with a

view to prepare a master plan for providing multipurpose benefits of irrigation, power and water supply for the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. This Team submitted its report in December 1978. The Team has, inter-alia, recommended carrying out systematic exploration of the area, for tapping underground water for irrigation and drinking water supply purposes.

The main recommendations made by the Team are given in the attached statement. Copies of the Report of the Team have been forwarded to the concerned Departments in the Government of India as also to the Chief Secretary and as also to the Chief Secretary and Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, for taking necessary action.

Statement

Central Team to prepare master plan for irrigation and power in Andaman and Nicobar Island.

Conclusions and recommendation; of the Central Team

1. In the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, cultivated areas are spread over 38 islands and the settlements are scattered far apart. As such it is not possible to prepare a Master Plan consisting of the large number of irrigation, hydro-power and water supply schemes which would be required to cover all the scattered settlements. Therefore the guidelines and approach for future planning of schemes have been indicated in the report.

2. The land in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands has bright prospects for agriculture. The flat areas are suitable for paddy and the upland areas for plantation crops. However, further deforestation, either for agriculture or plantations, should be subject to the overall resettlement policy of the Government, and should be taken up only on the basis of land capability survey which should be got expedited.

3. For long-term water resources development, it is necessary to set up a well-planned network of gauge and discharge observation sites in order to assess the water potential of the various streams for drawing up future schemes.

4. Groundwater to supply the needs of domestic water supply and livestock is available in limited quantities. However, enough data is not available and it is suggested that further systematic exploration be carried out for tapping underground water for irrigation and drinking water supply purposes.

5. The cost of power generation from multipurpose project investigated by Central Water Commission is very high. The only promising project is Kalpong Stage-I, which involves trans-basin diversion to Kalara river.

6. Except for Kalpong Stage-I in the North Andaman Islands, the Union Territory Administration may have to continue with their present mode of power generation by installing diesel generating sets or coal based power plants. However, when detailed topographical maps of the islands are available, further studies should be carried out, along with field reconnaissance to explore the feasibility of having more trans basin schemes on the pattern of Kalpong Stage I for hydro-power generation or multipurpose benefits.

7. Although the Andaman and Nicobar Islands have an annual rainfall of about 3000 mm spread over about eight months of the year, the need for irrigation is still felt to cover gaps in the monsoon and to provide for a third crop in the dry months of January to April. Third crop of irrigation (from storage reservoirs for multipurpose projects for irrigation and hydropower generation) is not only prohibitive in cost, but would tend to raise the water-table and cause water-logging. Hence, the cropping

pattern suggested for Islands is paddy-paddy and pulses (or other dry crop).

8. A sufficient stream flow is not available during monsoon months and multipurpose storage schemes are very costly, it is recommended that minor surface water irrigation schemes with low diversion structures across streams flowing through the command areas should be considered.

9. Simultaneously, tapping of ground water should be considered as an alternative to surface water minor irrigation schemes where ground water is available to arrive at the most economical schemes.

10. Minor irrigation scheme providing for lifting surface water from nearby streams can also be prepared for such streams as have sustained flow till January-February. In this way, instead of constructing expensive storage/diversion system, water can be lifted from streams and led to nearby areas by short length channels.

11. Drinking water supply schemes will have to be continued on the existing pattern i.e. by tapping perennial springs and streams with storage for firming up the supply during dry months. In addition, provision for drinking water supply should be incorporated in schemes for irrigation and hydro-electric power generation.

12. The rehabilitation programme of the Union Territory. Administration should also take into consideration the sources and availability of drinking and irrigation water supply in various areas before deciding on the location of the settlements.

13. As there is hardly any organisation for irrigation development the existing set-up needs to be strengthened by creating one Circle with two divisions to investigate, plan and execute irrigation schemes. Further Strengthening would be necessary

when Kalpong Stage-I project or similar projects are taken up for execution.

Collapse of House in Hauz Kazi, Delhi

9094. SHRI K. A. RAJAN;
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that on 24th March, 1979 a house collapsed in Hauz Kazi area of Delhi killing 9 persons and injuries to several others;

(b) if so, the particulars;

(c) whether it is a fact that this Building was newly renovated;

(d) whether it is a fact that the residents had lodged complaints

against the unauthorised tall structure in the area to the civil officials;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) why no action taken; and

(g) persons responsible for not taking any action?

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

(b) The details are given in statement 'A'.

(c) The Municipal Corporation Delhi has no information on its records.

(d) to (f). Municipal Corporation Delhi has informed that it received complaints in respect of buildings in the area, listed in Statement 'B', and that necessary action was taken under the rules.

(g) Does not arise.

Statement 'A'

1. Details of the Casualties removed from under the debris of the House that collapsed on 24-3-79 in Hauz Qazi Area

Sl. No.	Name	Father's name	Age	Resident of	Remarks
1.	Ruku	Sh. Roshan Lal	3½ yrs.	3511 Hauz Qazi	Removed to J.P. Hospital and declared dead.
2.	Bina	Sh. Shri Kishan	12 yrs	Do.	Do.
3.	Manju	Sh. Shri Kishan	3 yrs	Do.	Do.
4.	Rajjo Devi, W/o	Mangu Lal	45 Yrs	3456 Hauz Qazi	Do.
5.	Maya Ram Jain	Not known	80 Yrs	3513, Hauz Qazi	Do.
6.	Madhu D/o	Mangu Lal	12 Yrs	3456 Hauz Qazi	Do.
7.	Usha d/o	Mangu Lal	18 Yrs	Do.	Do.
8.	Asha, d/o	Mangu Lal	16 Yrs	Do.	Do.
9.	Shakuntala, d/o	Mangu Lal	14 Yrs	Do.	Do.

1 2 3 4 5

2. Details of injured and admitted to J. P. Hospital

1. Surinder Kumar	Raj Narain	. 30 Yrs.	4581, Charkhe Walan.	
2. Phool Chand	Ram Lotan	. 20 Yrs.	Not known	
3. Vijay Kumar	Mangu Lal	. 14 Yrs.	3456, Hauz Qazi	
4. Lachhu	W/o Shri Kishan	. 35 Yrs.	3458, Hauz Qazi	
5. Nanku Ram	S/o Radhika Prasad.	20 Yrs.	Not known	
6. Munna	S/o Sh. Ratti	. 20 Yrs.	Not known	Discharged after first aid.
7. Anil	Shri Bhagwan Dass	3 Yrs.	3456 Hauz Qazi	
8. Puram	D/o Shri Bhriya Lal	. 12 Yrs.	3459 Hauz Qazi	Do.

Statement 'B'

Sl. No.	Property No.
1.	3223/VI and 3227/VI
2.	3398/VI
3.	3267/VI
4.	3227/VI
5.	3381/VI
6.	3242/VI
7.	3370/VI
8.	3388/VI
9.	3379/VI
10.	3564/VI
11.	3370/VI
12.	3380/VI
13.	3232/VI
14.	3523/VI
15.	3281/VI
16.	3433/VI
17.	3223/VI
18.	3505/VI
19.	3406-7/VI
20.	3404/VI

Reservation for Handicapped Children in Public Schools

9095. SHRI S. R. REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any recommendation was made by the University Grants Commission that half the seats in public schools in the country be reserved for the poor but talented students;

(b) whether any consideration has also been made to the handicapped children also and, if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) the steps Government have taken or proposed to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir. The University Grants Commission recently adopted a note 'Development of Higher Education in India—A Policy Frame'. In that note they have stated that the present system of public (and similar) schools run by private bodies, charging high fees which restrict them to the children of the affluent, is inconsistent with an egalitarian

society. There is a need for Government to establish many more quality schools, so that talented children from poor families may be placed there, and also to require every existing institution of this kind to admit at least half of its students from among the talented but economically handicapped students and to give free studentships to them

(b) and (c) Government of India have not issued any instructions to Public Schools for reservation of seats for Handicapped Children or for giving any special consideration to such children in the matter of admission.

दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया में भूमिगत जल का वैज्ञानिक मानचित्र

9096 श्री हरमोहिन्द बर्मा - क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करें कि

(क) क्या दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया में भूमिगत जल का वैज्ञानिक मानचित्र तैयार करने का कार्य भारत की ज़िम्मेदारी है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उस पर अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और इस कार्य का कब तक पूरा किया जाने की सम्भावना है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) (क) विश्व के भविष्यीय मानचित्र संबंधी प्रयोग की दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया के उप-प्रयोग की एक बैठक नवम्बर 1978 में बैंकाक में हुई, बैठक में की गई सिफारिश सन्ध्या 8 मीने उद्घट की गयी है

सिफारिश सन्ध्या 8 :

जल विज्ञान सम्बन्धी मानचित्र

उप-प्रयोग क्षेत्रीय योजना बनाने के लिये जल विज्ञान संबंधी मानचित्रों के उपयोग के सिद्धान्त की स्वीकार करता है तथा भारतीय क्षेत्रीय भूमिगत जल बोर्ड के सीडीओ के डावेजा का इस मानचित्र के संयोजक के रूप में नामजद करता है तथा सिफारिश करता है कि निम्नांकित क्षेत्रों के लिये प्रथम चरण में क्षेत्रीय सम्बन्धक नामजद किये जायें, जिस के लिये क्षेत्रीय प्रायोगिक महीना इच्छुक ऐजेन्सियों तथा कार्यकर्ता के परामर्श से तैयार किया जायेगा —

1 भारत बर्मा बंगला देश, श्रीलंका ।

2 थाईलैंड मलेसिया, कम्बोडिया, विएतनाम, लाओस ।

3 इण्डोनेशिया फिलिपाइन, जापान तथा अन्य देश उप-प्रयोग की प्रथमी बैठक में प्रस्तुत करने के लिये

उपयुक्त आधार पर महीना तैयार करने के लिये राष्ट्रीय सम्बन्धकों का पता लगाए ।

(ख) जहाँ तक भारत का संबंध है, सरकार ने अब विश्व के जल विज्ञानीय मानचित्र के लिये प्रयोग के उप-प्रयोग की सिफारिश स्वीकार कर ली है । अब यह कहना सम्भव नहीं है कि कार्य कब तक पूरा होगा ।

Resolution passed in meeting of Central Working Committee of All India Association of I.P.Os. and A.S.P.Os

9097 SHRI R K MAHALGI Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government or the P & T Board have received the copies of the two resolutions passed in a meeting of the Central Working Committee of the All India Association of I.P.Os and A.S.P.Os held at New Delhi on 11th December, 1978, and

(b) if so, the demands made therein and the action taken by the Government so far on each demand in the resolution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir Two resolutions passed by the Central Working Committee of All India Association of Inspectors and Asstt Superintendent, of Post Offices on 11/12/1978 were received by the department Resolution No 1 mainly concerns the enhancement of promotional avenues in the cadre of Inspectors of Post Offices Order, were issued, upgrading a number of posts of Inspectors to the cadre of Asstt. Supdts and at the same time reserving all posts in Higher Selection Grade II for the officials from General line The effect of these orders will be to increase the promotional avenues of Inspectors to the cadre of Asstt Supdts of Post Offices Higher Selection Grade I from about 35 per cent to 44 per cent while at the same time increasing the

promotional avenues for general line officials. Item No. V of resolution I is regarding reservation of 100 per cent of vacancies in Postmasters' Service Group B for Inspectors. This demand could not be accepted.

In resolution No. 2 it has been demanded that the selection to the cadres of Postal Superintendents' service and Postmasters' Service in Group 'B' should be finalised before the end of the year 1978. Selections have since been made to both these cadres.

कृषि उत्पादन के लिये लाख युक्त यूरिया उर्वरक का उपयोग

9098 श्री हनुमन्त चौधरी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में कृषि उत्पादन के लिये लाख युक्त यूरिया का उपयोग किया जाता है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो अब तक किन स्थानों और किन लोगों द्वारा उसका उपयोग किया गया है;

(ग) उसके परिणाम का व्योरा क्या है; और

(घ) इस प्रयोग का विस्तार करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत योजना का व्योरा क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) (क) जी नहीं। भारतीय लाख अनुसन्धान संस्थान, नामकुम राँची में वैज्ञानिकों ने प्रयोग के प्रयोजन से लाखयुक्त यूरिया का उत्पादन किया है। विभिन्न स्थानों में बाबल तथा अन्य फसलों पर प्रयोग किये गये हैं। लाखयुक्त यूरिया की आर्थिक संभावनाओं का अभी पता लगाया जाना है।

(ख) से (घ) प्रश्न नहीं होता।

Problems of Refugee in Jammu and Kashmir

9099. DR. KARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether many problems of refugees in Jammu and Kashmir still remain unsolved;

(b) whether the Government of India has received numerous representations in this regard; and

(c) what action Government propose to take to ensure that these problems are finally sorted out during the next financial year?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). Government have received representations in regard to certain matters pertaining to displaced persons in Jammu and Kashmir, which are represented to be outstanding, and those are under examination with the State Government.

Allotment of plots by D.D.A. without auction

9100. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of plots of various types like residential, commercial, industrial, institutional etc. allotted by the DDA without auction or allotted out of turn to the persons registered with DDA, since February, 1978; and

(b) the area of the plot, the cost at which allotted, the name of the allottee and the authority who approved this allotment in respect of plots as in part (a)?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Telephone Directory in Tamil

9101. SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to bring out a telephone Directory in Tamil and Division-wise;

(b) whether any such issues have come out,

(c) if not, why not; and

(d) whether there are Directories in other Regional languages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) The existing policy envisages the printing of Telephone Directory in a Regional Language when the demand for the same is 15 per cent of the total requirement. As soon as there is sufficient demand in any Division Tamil Directory for that Division will be taken up.

(b) No, Sir

(c) There is inadequate demand from the telephone subscribers

(d) Yes, Sir Telephone Directories are being printed in two other Regional languages, i.e. Gujarati and Punjabi

R.M.S. Service to Sahyadri Express

9102. SHRI RAJARAM SHANKAR-RAO MANE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether R.M.S. service will be made available to Sahyadri Express running from Kolhapur to Bombay; and

(b) if so, from what date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) and (b) RMS Service already exists in Sahyadri Express (SCR: Train No. 311/312) from 15-7-77.

महाराष्ट्र के नांदेड जिले के गांवों में टेलीफोन तथा तार की सुविधायें

9103 श्री कोसबराब घोडगे : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) जिला नांदेड (महाराष्ट्र) में तालुकवार ऐसे कितने गांव हैं जिन की जन-संख्या दो हजार से अधिक है,

(ख) इन गांवों में टेलीफोन तथा तार की सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिये ब्य 1977-78, 1978-79, तथा बालू वर्ष के दौरान सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की,

(ग) कितने ग्रामिजन गांवों में ऐसी सुविधाएं दी गई, और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसका क्या कारण है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) तालुकवार विवरण नीचे दिए जा रहे हैं —

नांदेड	21	हदगाव	18
किनवत	13	बाबर	7
बिस्वोली	14	दग्लर	11
मुखेद	15	कपार	33
याग			136

(ख) दूर संचार सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था के लिए दस प्रस्तावों का प्रनमादन किया जा चुका है और ऐसे उम्मीद प्रस्तावों की जाच की जा रही है।

(ग) 1978-79 के दौरान सोलह।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Express cost on incomplete medium and major Irrigation Projects due to Price Escalation

9104. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHEPATIL: Will the Minister of AGRI-

CULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the incomplete medium and major irrigation projects in hand during the last five years and ten years;

(b) the excess cost which the Government will have to incur in respect of each project as a result of price escalation because of delay in completion of these projects; and

(c) whether lack of funds in the plan is responsible for the delay in the completion of projects; if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJEET SINGH BARNALA):
(a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

खेलकूद को बढ़ावा देने सम्बन्धी समिति

9105. श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण, और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार देश में खेल-कूद को बढ़ावा देने के विचार से संसद सदस्यों की एक समिति गठित करने का है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके निर्देश पत्र और सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) यह समिति कब तक गठित की जायेगी और उसके सदस्यों का चयन करने के लिये क्या तरीका अपनाया जायेगा ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (श्री प्रताप चन्द्र चव्हा) : (क) से (ग) मामला विचाराधीन है ।

Lifting of Rice from Mills in Punjab

9106. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:

SHRI BHAGAT RAM:

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

(a) whether Food Corporation of India has failed to lift rice from the Mills in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJEET SINGH BARNALA):
(a) and (b). No, Sir. In Punjab rice is procured through levy on millers/dealers. This levy rice is delivered to the Food Corporation of India by the rice millers. As on 21-4-79 the Food Corporation of India has taken over a quantity of 16.01 lakh tonnes of rice from the millers in the State, as against 13.17 lakh tonnes of levy rice due from them.

The millers in Punjab have made voluntary offers of rice stocks over and above their levy share to the FCI. However, due to shortage of covered storage space in the State, the FCI have not been able to accept the additional quantities offered by the millers. The State Government, who were requested to make additional vacant storage space available to the FCI, have agreed to place at the disposal of the Corporation one lakh tonnes of empty storage accommodation immediately and another one lakh tonnes after some time. With the availability of this additional storage accommodation, it is hoped that there will be no difficulty in accepting voluntary offers of rice made by the millers.

सहकारण, सिविली, कृषि क्षेत्र में सार्वजनिक टेली-
फोन केंद्र

9107. श्री निरमल चन्द्र जैन : क्या संचार
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में जिला सियोनी की
सहसीन लखनाडोन में घुमा स्थान पर सार्वजनिक
टेलीफोन केंद्र न खोलने के क्या कारण हैं यद्यपि घरकार
द्वारा इस बारे में आश्वामन दिया गया था, और

(ख) वह कब तक खोला जायेगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद
कुशरेव साथ) :

(क) और (ख). जिला सियोनी क घुमा
स्थान पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केंद्र तारीख 28-3-79
को खोल दिया गया है।

Alleged Irregularities in purchases by I.I.T. Kanpur

9108. SHRI MANOHAR LAL:
Will the Minister of EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether in I.I.T. Kanpur some
cases of irregularities in purchase,
have come to notice in which it is re-
ported that orders have been placed
and payments made to certain firms,
but which in actual practice do not
exist;

(b) whether enquiries in that be-
half have revealed that the firms do
not exist and even then over-pay-
ments have been written off;

(c) if so, full details of the orders
placed, value of orders and names of
the firms etc. on which orders placed;

(d) the persons responsible for
these irregularities; and

(e) action proposed to be taken in
the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-
DER): (a) to (e). Requisite infor-
mation is being collected and will be
laid on the Table of the House in due
course

Development of Kashmir Valley for Siberian Birds

9109. SHRI NATVERLAL B. PAR-
MAR Will the Minister of AGRICUL-
TURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased
to state:

(a) whether thousands of birds
migrate to Kashmir Valley during
winter from Siberia and other far-
flung areas, and

(b) steps Government propose to
develop this fascinating valley for
the winged flock?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICUL-
TURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI
SURJEET SINGH BARNALA):
(a). Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Jammu and
Kashmir have stated that they are
making all possible efforts to protect
water, birds and their habitat.

Provision of Tele Communication Services in District Headquarters

9110 SHRI M V CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY

SHRI P M SAYEED

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Ministry is working out a programme under which all the 395 district headquarters would be provided with high grade telecommunications services within the current and next year,

(b) if so how far this is true, and

(c) what is the progress made in regard to the communication through satellites?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI) (a) and (b) No Sir However, all the 395 district headquarters would be covered with reliable telecommunication services within the current Plan period

(c) In the first instance Leh, Aizawl Port Blair, Car Nicobar and Lakshadweep Islands are being connected to the gateway stations at Delhi and Madras through the INTELSAT—Indian Ocean Satellite and the communication facilities would be available progressively during 1979-80 and 1980-81 Further 22 stations would be added in future and all the 29, static stations in addition to six transportable stations would work with the Indian Domestic Satellite proposed to be launched during 1981-82.

मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान में स्थित भूमि की प्रतिशतता

9111 श्री छवि राम वर्मा : क्या छवि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) देश में जनवरी 1979 तक सिंचाई होने वाली भूमि की राज्यवार प्रतिशतता क्या है,

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान में स्थित भूमि की प्रतिशतता अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में कम है ,

(ग) यदि हा तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार स्थित भूमि की प्रतिशतता बढ़ाने के लिये इन राज्यों को वित्तीय सहायता देगी

(घ) यदि हा तो क्या छोटी योजना अवधि में मध्य प्रदेश में सिंचाई साधना में वृद्धि करने के बारे में योजना आयोग की मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त हुआ है और

(ङ) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ।

छवि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री गुरजोत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है जिसमें 31 मार्च 1978 की स्थिति के अनुसार प्रत्येक राज्य में सकल फसली क्षेत्र, सिंचाई क्षमता और सकल फसली क्षेत्र की तुलना से सिंचाई क्षमता की प्रतिशतता की जानकारी दी गई है ।

(ख) जी, हा यह कई अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में कम है ।

(ग) सिंचाई एक राज्य विषय है और सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन के लिए धन को व्यवस्था राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अपनी समूची विकासयोजनाओं के ढांचे के अन्तर्गत की जाती है। राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सहायता प्लाक ऋणों और अनुदानों के रूप में दी जाती है जो विकास के किसी विशिष्ट सेक्टर या परियोजना से संबंधित नहीं होती ।

(घ) और (ङ) मध्य प्रदेश को राज्य सरकार से बृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई स्कीमों से 817 हजार हेक्टेयर की अतिरिक्त सिंचाई क्षमता और लघु स्कीमों से 700 हजार हेक्टेयर की अतिरिक्त क्षमता के सत्र के लिए अपनी 1978-83 की पंचवर्षीय योजना के मसौदे में बृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई कार्यक्रम के लिए 734 करोड़ रुपये और लघु सिंचाई कार्यक्रम के लिए 234 50 करोड़ रुपये के परिष्वय का प्रस्ताव है किया है। मध्य प्रदेश को पंचवर्षीय योजना (1978-83) को अपनी अतिरिक्त रूप नहीं दिया गया है ।

विवरण

प्रत्येक राज्य में सकल फसली क्षेत्र, बृहद, मध्यम और लघु स्कीमों से सुजित सिंचाई क्षमता और सकल फसली क्षेत्र की तुलना में उसकी प्रतिशतता की जानकारी देने वाला विवरण ।

(हजार हेक्टेयर)

क्रम सं०	राज्य/सघ राज्य क्षेत्र	सकल फसल क्षेत्र 1975-76	1977-78 के अन्त तक सुजित क्षमता (अनन्तिम)	कालम 3 की तुलना में कालम 4 की प्रतिशत
1	2	3	4	5
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	12955	1511	35.07
2.	असम	3177	126	13.41
3.	बिहार	11287	4101	38.99
4.	गुजरात	10198	2298	25.33
5.	हरियाणा	5151	2870	52.65
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	924	95	9.20
7.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	923	109	44.31
8.	कर्नाटक	11159	1929	17.29
9.	केरल	2981	718	24.76
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	21356	2653	12.42
11.	महाराष्ट्र	19664	2599	13.22
12.	मणिपुर	210	20	9.52
13.	मेघालय	203	12	5.91
14.	नागालैंड	114	35	30.70
15.	उड़ीसा	7733	1886	24.39
19.	पंजाब	6255	5072	81.09
17.	राजस्थान	17164	3145	18.32
18.	सिक्किम	उपलब्ध नहीं	10	—
19.	तमिलनाडु	7235	2996	41.41
20.	त्रिपुरा	381	32	8.40
21.	उत्तर प्रदेश	23098	13222	57.24
22.	पश्चिम बंगाल	7958	2743	34.47
	सघ राज्य क्षेत्र	563	93	16.52
	अखिल भारत	170895	52218	30.54

Construction of Departmental Pool Residential accommodation at Trichur

9112 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether accountant general approached the Ministry of Works and Housing for the construction of any departmental pool residential accommodation at Trichur and

(b) if so reaction of the Ministry?

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

(b) The question does not arise

Availability of DMS Milk in Delhi

9113 SHRI L. L. KAPOOR Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Milk Booths 'without tokens' run by Delhi Milk Scheme in Gole Market Area New Delhi are having long queues as 'the milk is sold out within half an hour of opening time of booths,

(b) whether proclaimed adequacy or availability of milk was only to project image of Delhi Milk Scheme as well administered unit so as to cover up its mal functioning,

(c) whether the so-called 'operation floods' have turned out a big hoax perpetrated on the people of Delhi and Calcutta, and

(d) steps Government are taking to improve the functioning of Delhi Milk Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJEET SINGH BARNALA): (a) & (b) Owing to reduced throughput during renovation period, DMS is not in a position to meet the full requirement of customers. This is however, a temporary phenomenon and the supply position of milk by DMS will improve considerably after the renovation work is completed.

The tokens were removed in order to improve the working of DMS and not to cover up any shortcomings.

(c) No, Sir The Operation Flood Project with the assistance from WFP was launched in July 1970 aimed at the improvement of milk marketing by enabling the public sector dairies to obtain a commanding share of the market in the four metropolitan cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras. The present installed capacity of the two dairies in Delhi is to handle 7 lakh litres of milk per day and the availability has increased from 2.63 lakh litres per day in the pre-project period to 5.70 lakh litres per day. The present installed capacity of the dairy in Calcutta is to handle 7 lakh litres of milk per day and the availability has increased from 1.5 lakh litres to 2.21 lakh litres per day. With the commissioning of the Mother Dairy Calcutta the availability of milk will improve shortly. The Operation Flood II programme envisages further expansion of milk handling capacities in these two metropolitan cities.

(d) Keeping in view the long-term objectives to ensure efficient handling of processed milk by the DMS, Central Dairy complex of DMS is, at present under extensive renovation. During the period of renovation of the plants and machinery at Central Dairy it will not be possible for DMS to maintain its regular throughput and consequently there is some shortage in the daily supply of milk by DMS. This situation is, however, temporary and milk supply will improve after the renovation work is over. Besides the renovation of the plant and equipment of the Central Dairy complex of the DMS a number of steps e.g. rationalisation of purchase procedures, introduction of new accounting system etc. have also been taken which are aimed at improving the working of the DMS.

Inflated Telephone Bills due to Defective Meter in Automatic Exchange

9114 SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state.

(a) whether the telephone owners are perturbed and agitated on the over charging of bills due to faulty systems of meters in all the automatic exchanges in the country,

(b) whether some customers receive inflated bills to the order of two times of their actual use of telephone calls; and

(c) the remedies available to the customer to get justice in correcting the wrong bills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) About one per cent of the subscriber of all the telephone users in the country complain about wrong billing consequent upon excess local calls registered by the meter

(b) Yes, Sir There may be some isolated cases

(c) When abnormality in registering the calls is brought to notice, the meter and allied equipment are checked. Rebate is allowed in cases where the excess metering is established.

Purchase of Paddy at Higher Price by Kerala Government

9115 SHRI DAJIBA DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kerala Government is purchasing paddy in the open market at a price higher than the price fixed by the A.P.C.; and

(b) whether the Central Government has objected to the payment of higher price for paddy and jowar by any other State Government?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJEET SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Government of Kerala, for giving a modest incentive to cultivators sanctioned purchase of a limited quantity of paddy on a selective basis at a price of Rs. 120/- per quintal for Virippu season 1978. This scheme was extended by them for the Mundakan and Pancha Seasons of 1978-79

(b) The Central Government have no objection to the payment of higher price for paddy and jowar by any State Government provided the grains are consumed within the State. In case of contribution to Central Pool, the Government of India will purchase the grains at the prices fixed by the Central Government

बान सागर परियोजना के निर्माण के लिए नियुक्त कर्मचारी

9116. श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : क्या कुछ और सिचार्ज मंत्री यह बतावे की क्या करेंगे कि

(क) बान सागर सिचार्ज योजना संबंधी केन्द्रीय बोर्ड और कार्यकारी परिषद ने वर्ष 1973 में मुख्य बाघ के निर्माण लिये और डिवीजनो और सफिलो में नहरों के निर्माण कार्य के लिये कितने कर्मचारी नियुक्त करने का निर्णय लिया है ; और

(ख) क्या उपर्युक्त निर्णय के अनुसार ऐसे डिवीजनो और सफिलो को मुख्य बाघो और नहरों के निर्माण के लिये स्थापना की जा चुकी है और क्या मुख्य बाघ और नहरों के निर्माण के लिये पर्याप्त सफिया में इक्विपमेंट और अन्य कर्मचारी काष्ठ पर सदा दिये गये हैं और यदि नहीं, तो इससे क्या कारण है और क्या इन परिस्थितियों में छः वर्ष में समस्त कार्य के पूरा होने की सम्भावना है ?

कुछ और सिचार्ज मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनला) : (क) और (ख). भारत सरकार द्वारा गठित बाँधसागर नियंत्रण बोर्ड की कार्यकारिणी समिति ने मई, 1978 में बाणसागर बाँध के लिए

एक सक्षिप्त और घाट द्विबीजनों के निर्माण को मंजूरी दी थी। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा इनमें से एक सक्षिप्त और पांच सक्षिप्तों के सृजन की मंजूरी फरवरी, 1979 में दे दी गई थी और उन्होंने 27-2-1979 से काम करना शुरू कर दिया था। इस प्रकार पहले से काम कर रहे एक सक्षिप्त और दो द्विबीजनों को शामिल करके, इस समय दो सक्षिप्त और सात द्विबीजन काम कर रहे हैं। जहाँ तक नहर संबंधी निर्माण-कार्यों का संबंध है, मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के बृहद परियोजनाओं संबंधी नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा अनुमोदित एक सक्षिप्त और पांच द्विबीजनों में से, राज्य सरकार द्वारा एक नहर सर्वेक्षण द्विबीजन की मंजूरी फरवरी, 1979 में दी गई थी और उसका गठन तत्काल कर दिया गया था। आशा है कि राज्य सरकार द्वारा एक अन्य सक्षिप्त और दो द्विबीजनों के सृजन को मंजूरी शीघ्र ही दे दी जाएगी। परियोजना का प्रारम्भिक कार्य पहले से ही चल रहा है।

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि परियोजना के लिए स्टाफ, इसके पूरा होने के निर्धारित समय को ध्यान में रखकर आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार स्वीकृत किया जा रहा है।

Amount to Organisations for Adult Education

9117 DR BAPU KALDATE Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) total amount so far distributed for adult education,

(b) the names of organisations which have received more than Rs 25,000/-,

(c) whether any organisation has been given over Rs 100,000/-, and

(d) the reasons for providing such a huge amount?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) to (d) Under the Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Agencies working in the field of Adult Education, project proposals of voluntary agencies involving a total grant of Rs 3.65 crores have been approved.

Against this an amount of Rs 150 crores has actually been disbursed.

A complete list of voluntary agencies whose project proposals have been approved during 1978-79 is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT 4387/79] The statement also gives amount of grant approved for each project and the number of centres. The Ministry normally does not approve projects of less than 30 centres as they are not administratively viable. According to the approved pattern the grant for each project of 30 centres is Rs 49,500/-

Organisations having experience in the field of Adult Education are approved bigger project, depending on the recommendations of the State Governments. All projects of more than 60 centres are entitled for a grant of more than Rs 1 lakh. The statement includes voluntary agencies for which projects of more than 60 centres have been approved.

Central Government Buildings in Bangalore

9118 SHRI A R BADRI NARAYAN Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) the number of Central Government buildings located in Bangalore and the total cost thereof,

(b) the amount allotted for the repairs of these buildings, and

(c) whether the Government are aware that innumerable Central Government buildings in Bangalore are in an utter state of disrepair?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) and (b) In so far

as the CPWD is concerned, the required information is as under —

No of houses	Capital cost	Amount allotted during 1977-78 for repairs (figures for 1978-79 not yet available)
(Rupees in lakhs)		
345 residential quarters and Hostel	80.60	2.7
20 non residential buildings	100.50	1.72

(c) No Sir

Holiday Homes for Government employees in States

9119 SHRI K MALLANNA,
SHRIMATI MOHSINA
KIDWAI

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for setting up holiday homes for the Central Government Employees at least in each State, and

(b) if so, the details thereof

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) and (b) At present, there is no proposal to set up holiday homes for Central Government employees in each State. However, on the recommendations of the Joint

Consultative Machinery the Government have decided to set up holiday homes at the following four places: —

- (i) Mussoorie, in Uttar Pradesh
- (ii) Karla/Mahabaleshwar, in Maharashtra
- (iii) Madras, in Tamil Nadu
- (iv) Digha, in West Bengal

The holiday homes at Mussoorie and Karla have been declared open with effect from 15th April, 1979. The holiday homes at Madras and Digha will be set up after the necessary arrangements have been finalised.

Assignment of Compiling English-Hindi Dictionary

9120 SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have assigned a new job to a retired I.C.S. officer of compiling English-Hindi dictionary,

(b) if so the name of such officer and the total amount to be spent on the job of compiling such a dictionary; and

(c) need felt by Government for the job compiling such dictionary?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) and (b) The Government has not assigned any project of bilingual dictionaries to any Ex-ICS Officer. However, under the scheme of publication of popular books in Hindi in collaboration with private publishers, M/s Oxford and IBH Publishing Co. have entrusted this work to Shri R. P. Naik, ICS, formerly Secretary, Department of Official Language.

Under the agreement, the compilation is the sole responsibility of the publishers

The entire cost on compilation and production of English-Hindi and Hindi-English dictionaries is to be borne by the publishers who has estimated it at Rs 2,28,000 for ten thousand copies each.

(c) The production of bi-lingual dictionaries was taken up on the recommendations of the Kendriya Hindi Samiti

मेवही नमूनेको के बिने नौ कर दो को बरबसा करना

9121 श्री युवराज : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा सस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नेवहीन व्यक्तियों के लिए यथा समव नौकरिया की व्यवस्था करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रयत्न किया जा रहे है

(ख) क्या इस प्रयत्नार्थ आरक्षण किया गया है ,

(ग) यदि हा, तो क्या 90 लाख नेवहीन व्यक्तियों का आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिए सरकार की कोई योजना है यदि हा, तो तत्संबंधी व्योम क्या है , और

(घ) इसे कब विचारित किया जाएगा और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा सस्कृति राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनराज महि गजपति) (क) और (ख). जी हा ।

(ग) और (घ) विद्यमानोंय आरक्षण का प्रभाव से 90 लाख —आकटा—को पूर्ण नहीं की जा सकती । तब भी, जैसा कि सदन निवरण में कहा गया है दुष्टिहीनो समेत विवनाग व्यक्तियों को मतायता हेतु सरकार की विभिन्न योजनाएं हैं ताकि उनका पुन-वास हो सके, इसमें शिक्षा, प्रशिक्षण और रोजगार की विषय व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

ये योजनाएं सतत प्रकार की हैं , अत उनके पूर्ण होने के बारे में अभी किसी निश्चित अवधि का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

विवरण

दुष्टिहीनो समेत अन्य विकलांग व्यक्तियों को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने हेतु सरकार की निम्नलिखित योजनाएं हैं --

(1) सरकार और स्वयंसेवी संगठनों द्वारा अन्य विकलांग व्यक्तियों की भाति दुष्टिहीनो को शैक्षिक/व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है ।

(2) दुष्टिहीनो के लिए सस्थान/कर्मशालाएं/प्रशिक्षण केंद्र स्थापित करने वाले स्वयंसेवी संगठनों को 90 प्रतिशत तक वित्तीय महापता प्रदान की जाती है ।

(3) केन्द्रीय सरकार की सुप "ग" और "ब" के पदों तथा सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में इनसे मिलते जुलते पदों पर 3 प्रतिशत आरक्षण है । (दुष्टिहीनो, बाधित और अस्थि विकलांगों के लिए एक-एक प्रतिशत) ।

(4) देश के विभिन्न भागों में विशेष रोजगार कन्द्र स्थापित किये गए हैं जो विकलांग व्यक्तियों (दुष्टिहीनो समेत) को विभिन्न रोजगार दिलाने का कार्य कर रहे हैं ।

Setting up of National Museum at Red Fort

9122 PROF SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether demands have been made for setting up a National Museum at New Delhi Red Fort for preservation and public display of materials connected with the history of revolutionary activities;

(b) whether Red Fort was used as the Headquarters of 1857 Revolution and Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, in course of Azad Hind Revolution also highlighted it as the target for raising first flag of Indian freedom;

(c) whether historical materials connected with 1857 Revolution, Maharashtra Revolutionaries under Savarkar, Bengal Revolutionaries under Sri Arabindo, Gadar Party of Punjab, Rashbehari Bose's activities, in North India during first World War, Sardar Bhagat Singh, Surya Sen and Azad Hind Fauz etc. should be collected and kept in the National Museum of Indian Revolution at Red Fort; and

(d) whether the Government propose to constitute a Committee for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir. A resolution to this effect was passed by the Netaji Subash Revolutionary Socialist Forum on 21-1-1970.

(b) The Red Fort was used as one of the centres of anti British uprising of 1857 and Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose in the course of Azad Hind Revolution, wanted to hoist the flag of Indian freedom here

(c) and (d) The Red Fort is a monument of national importance under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains, Act, 1958 and its use for setting up of a National Museum-cum Library for independence movement will not be in consonance with the archaeological and historical value of the monument

Memorandum signed by Indo-U.S.S.R for Cheaper Building Material

9123 SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether a memorandum has been signed between India and USSR on developing cheaper building material, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) and (b) A memorandum of discussion was signed for exchange of information and experience about development of building materials using local materials and industrial and agricultural waste for low cost housing

In the first instance co-operation only in exchange of information on low cost building materials is envisaged

Administration of Wakfs

9124 SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to overhaul the administration of Wakfs, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) and (b). A Committee, known as the Wakf Inquiry Committee to examine all aspects of the administration of wakf properties, and to recommend suitable measures for the proper supervision, management and control of such properties, was appointed in December 1970 in pursuance of an assurance given in the Rajya Sabha. The Committee has since submitted its reports. The Committee has, with a view to securing the better administration of wakfs at all levels made several recommendations. The said recommendations are under the consideration of the Government

Premature collapse of Chambal Bridge

9125 SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1424 on the 29th November 1978 and state

(a) at what stage the mortar used in pier No 17 subjected to chemical test and analysis, that is, when the complaint of pilferage of cement was reported by Shri Upadhyay before or after the collapse of the pier,

(b) the actual dates on which the sample was taken and the report received;

(c) the name of the agency by which the test was conducted and copy of their report may be produced;

(d) what has been the result of the examination carried on with the Ministry of Works and Housing regarding the fixation of responsibility for the pre-mature collapse of the bridge as stated in reply to part (c) of the question;

(e) does Shri Upadhyay still continue under suspension after lapse of 19 years; and

(f) if so, how long this is likely to continue?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The mortar used in pier No. 17 was subjected to chemical test in April, 1959, i.e. immediately after receipt of the complaint of Shri Upadhyay.

(b) The samples were taken during the Chief Technical Examiner's site inspection on 10th and 11th March, 1959. The report of chemical analysis was received by the Chief Technical Examiner on 23rd May, 1959.

(c) The test was conducted by Government Test House, Alipore, Calcutta. Copies of the reports are laid on the Table of the House, [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4388/79].

(d) The question of fixation of responsibility for premature collapse of the bridge has been examined and it was found that responsibility cannot be fixed on any officer of the CPWD.

(e) and (f) Shri Upadhyay is still under suspension. However, since he has been under suspension for a long time, it has been decided to revoke the order of suspension without prejudice to the departmental proceedings pending against him. Since the matter is subjudice, an application has been moved by Government in the appropriate court of law in March, 1978

stating that since the litigation has taken a long time, the Government has decided to revoke the order of suspension without prejudice to the defence taken by the defendant as for the validity of the suspension order and in the two pending departmental proceedings against him. Orders of the court are awaited.

केंद्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय में मृत कर्मचारियों के आश्रितों को रोजगार

9126. श्री बया राम शास्त्र :

डा० महादीपक सिंह शास्त्र :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मन्त्रालय के अधीन हिन्दी निदेशालय के कुछ कर्मचारियों की जनवरी, 1979 में मृत्यु हुई और उनकी पत्नियों की भी मृत्यु हो गई परन्तु कार्यालय द्वारा न तो उन के सब से बड़े पुत्र को रोजगार पर लगाया गया और न उनकी परिवार पेंशन ही मंजूर की गयी; और

(ख) क्या सरकार मामले की उचित रूप से जांच करेगी और मृतक कर्मचारियों के आश्रितों को रोजगार प्रदान करेगी तथा उन को पेंशन मंजूर करेगी ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्दा) : (क) और (ख) केंद्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय के एक कर्मचारी की मृत्यु जनवरी, 1979 में हुई थी, जिस की पत्नी की मृत्यु उस से पहले हो चुकी थी। वे अपने पीछे चार नाबालिग लड़कियां छोड़ गए हैं। मृतक कर्मचारी द्वारा कोई वैध नामजदगी न छोड़ जाने के कारण उस के कानूनी वारिसों के उपदान तथा परिवार पेंशन प्राप्त करने के लिये आवश्यक शपथपत्र सहित आवेदन पत्र देने का अनुरोध किया गया था। ये दस्तावेज अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं।

मृतक की बड़ी लड़की से नौकरी के लिये 28 मार्च, 1979 को आवेदनपत्र प्राप्त हुआ था और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कर सकना सम्भव है इस का पता लगाया जा रहा है।

Requisitioning of land in village Nangal Raya

9127. SHRI BALAK RAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether 9.83 acres of land of village Nangal Raya, New Delhi was

derequisitioned by the Collector of Delhi, formal possession of which was then given to the owners on 20th January, 1975;

(b) whether nothing in cash or kind was paid to the poor landowners in lieu of use of their land by the Government for more than three decades; if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether soon after the derequisition of the said land, the Collector (Palam Circle) New Delhi had initiated and then 35 bighas 14 biswas out of the said land was acquired vide Award No 8/1977/78 in July, 1977, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether this land was shown green belt in Zonal Plan of Delhi Master Plan and after acquisition was changed into/declared as residential-cum-commercial land, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) 983 acres of land was requisitioned on 11th June 1943, out of which 169 acres were derequisitioned on 17th October, 1972 and the balance on 20th January, 1975.

(b) Rent has been paid to the owners up to 10th June 1946, at the rate of Rs. 105 80 P per annum. Subsequent amount at the same rate has been offered, but has not been accepted by the owners.

(c) Land, measuring 35 bighas 14 biswas, was acquired on 16th July, 1977 as the same was needed for a public purpose, viz. 'Planned Development of Delhi'. Notifications under Sections 4 and 6 of the Land Acquisition Act were issued on 13th November 1959 and 6th January, 1969 respectively.

(d) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that the land use for the land in question as per Master Plan for Delhi is partly 'green' and partly 'industrial', and that the same has not yet been changed.

Charge of House Tax by Delhi Municipal Corporation

9128 SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that the Delhi Municipal Corporation charges house tax even from those house-owners whose houses are self-occupied for the past four or five years and who find it difficult even to repair their houses as they do not derive any income from their houses;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to direct the Delhi Municipal Corporation to exempt such self-occupied house owners especially those self-occupied house owners whose houses were built more than 20 years ago in Delhi, from the payment of house tax; and

(c) if not, what are the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c) The MCD levies property tax in accordance with the provisions of Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957, which does not provide for exemption in the case of properties mentioned in part (b) of this question. However, properties, the rateable value of which does not exceed Rs. 100, are exempt from the levy of this tax.

Major and Medium Irrigation and Flood Control Projects considered by Committee on Irrigation and Flood Control

9129 SHRI MADHARVRAO SCINDIA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) details of the 53 major and medium irrigation and flood control projects considered by the Advisory Committee on Irrigation and Flood Control during the year 1978-79,

(b) whether all the projects have

been included in the next plan period, and

(c) if so total allocation thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJEET SINGH BARNALA) (a) 45 major and medium irrigation and flood control projects were considered by the Advisory Committee on Irrigation Flood Control and Multipurpose Projects during the year 1978-79. A statement showing the details of these projects is enclosed

(b) and (c) The Five Year Plan 1978-83 has not yet been finalised

Statement

Details of the Major and Medium Irrigation and Flood Control Projects considered by the Advisory Committee on Irrigation Flood Control and Multi Purpose Projects during the year 1978-79

S No	Name of Project	State	Estimated cost
			(Rs lakhs)
I Major Irrigation Schemes			
1	Bansagar	Madhya Pradesh	9131 00
2	New Okhla Barrage	Uttar Pradesh	2537 00
3	Arpa	Madhya Pradesh	3213 00
4	Mahā Bajaj Sagar	Gujarat, Unit—I	6733 25
		Rajasthan Unit—II	3581 50
II Medium Irrigation Schemes			
5	Pahumara	Assam	500 00
6	Pupahi	Assam	183 48
7	Bilasi Reservoir	Bihar	146 38
8	Mitti	Gujarat	188 44
9	Venue II	Gujarat	324 77
10	Revised Estimated of Phopal	Gujarat	310 00
11	Maskinala	Karnataka	314 00
12	Upper Mullamari	Karnataka	928 00
13	Khamhar Pakut	Madhya Pradesh	160 00
14	Chongha Reservoir	Madhya Pradesh	215 74

S. No.	Name of Project	State	Estimated cost (Rs. lakhs)
15	Mehgaon Tola Tank	Madhya Pradesh	198 09
16	Vadivale	Maharashtra	330 11
17	Kalimatola Tank	Maharashtra	124 454
18	Morna	Maharashtra	221 56
19	Kanjhar	Orissa	744 81
20	Second Revised Estimate of Sukla	Assam	490 00
21	Ige-Phey	Jammu and Kashmir	595 00
22	Tral Lift	Jammu and Kashmir	612 84
23	Rajpura Lift	Jammu and Kashmir	213 00
24	Lower Mulla Mari	Karnataka	836 60
25	Sakalda Tank	Madhya Pradesh	166 53
26	Revised Estimate of Bila	Madhya Pradesh	311 11
27	Revised Estimate of Dudhawa Tank	Madhya Pradesh	430 77
28	Matiyari Tank	Madhya Pradesh	489 37
29	Khumari Nala	Maharashtra	81 17
30	Harabangi	Orissa	909 94
31	Gumti	Tripura	588 00
32	Dudhu River	Madhya Pradesh	285 59
33	Choral River	Madhya Pradesh	396 76
34	Chikutra	Maharashtra	428 49
35	Kalu	Maharashtra	276 26
36	Kasari	Maharashtra	615 18
37	Kadvi	Maharashtra	347 30
38	Madduvalasa Reservoir	Andhra Pradesh	845 87
III Flood Control Project:			
39	Mokmesh Tal Drainage Phase II	Bihar	292 75
40	Narayanpur Protection	Bihar	269 82
41	Remodelling of Najafgarh drain from Dhansa to Bharatnagar Bridge	Delhi	1877 00
42	Jamuna Basin Drainage	West Bengal	538 00
43	Hulwana Diversion	Uttar Pradesh	1515 00
44	Drainage and Flood Plan for New Okhla Industrial Development Area	Uttar Pradesh	1004 00
45	Protection Works for Kosi Flood Embank- ments and Afflux Bunds	Bihar	305 15

Parties/Organisations being helped by F.C.I in securing loans to construct Warehouses

9130 SHRI S S LAL Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that under the guarantee scheme some private parties and organisations are being helped by Food Corporation of India in securing loans from banks and other financial institutions, to construct warehouses;

(b) if so, the number of parties/organisations so involved and in which States;

(c) the quantum of financial help sought and the nature of F.C.I's role in securing it for the parties, and

(d) whether the required capacity of warehouses will be achieved before the onset of the monsoon?

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

(b) A total number of 541 parties are involved in the States of Assam, Bihar, West Bengal NEF Region, Orissa, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, and Maharashtra

(c) The quantum of financial help sought is based on a unit of 5000 tonnes godown which is estimated to cost Rs 8 lakhs 75 per cent of the total cost of construction can be availed of by the parties by way of loan After inspection and negotiation an agreement is signed between the party and the FCI agreeing to take over capacity constructed Based on this agreement the party is able to obtain loans from the banks The loan bears a concessional rate of interest as Agricultural Refinance Development Corporation (ARDC) refinancing is available

(d) Majority of the contracted capacity is likely to be delivered before the on-set of the monsoon However, some parties may not be able to complete their construction in time

Losses by Irrigation Projects

9131 SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the losses incurred by the various irrigation projects during the last three years and

(b) the reasons for these losses?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJEET SINGH BARNALA): (a)

The losses on commercial and non-commercial irrigation works and multi-purpose river valley projects in 1976-77 is reported to be Rs 244.24 crores The State-wise break-up is given in the attached statement Losses incurred by the various irrigation projects during 1977-78 and 1978-79 are not available The water rates are fixed by the States, the revenues are collected and the accounts maintained by them

(b) The water rates at present being charged by the States are low and are not adequate to meet the total working expenses and interest charges.

Statement

State-wise break-up of losses on Commercial and Non-Commercial Irrigation Works and Multi-Purpose River Valley Projects in 1976-77.

(Rs. crores)

S. No	Name of State	Losses on Irrigation Works in 1976-77		
		Irrigation Commercial	Irrigation Non-Commercial	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	31.47	..	31.47
2	Assam . . . . .	..	0.28	0.28
3	Bihar	10.25	..	10.25
4	Gujarat	22.01	.	22.01
5	Haryana	14.33	0.46	14.79
6	Himachal Pradesh . . . . .		..	.
7	Jammu and Kashmir	0.90	0.42	1.32
8	Karnataka	19.08	0.92	20.00
9	Kerala	3.30	..	3.30
10	Madhya Pradesh	15.98	..	15.98
11	Maharashtra	22.76	..	22.76
12	Manipur . . . . .	..	..	..
13	Meghalaya . . . . .	..	..	..
14	Nagaland . . . . .	.	..	..
15	Orissa	6.10	2.15	8.25
16	Punjab	7.55	..	7.55
17	Rajasthan	15.49	2.98	18.47
18	Sikkim . . . . .	..	..	N.A.
19	Tamil Nadu	8.83	3.78	10.61
20	Tripura . . . . .	..	0.22	0.22
21	Uttar Pradesh	40.36	0.02*	40.34
22	West Bengal	16.64	..	16.64
TOTAL STATES		235.05	9.19	244.24

*Indicates profit.

श्री नाकरा सेवा सहकारी मंडली लि० के लिए
टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

9133 श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल क्या संचार
मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या गुजरात राज्य के सौराष्ट्र प्रदेश में
जिला जूनागढ़ के माणवदर तालुका को श्री नाकरा
सेवा सहकारी मंडली लिमिटेड, नाकरा ने भक्तवर,
1978 में ग्रहमदाबाद और जूनागढ़ में टेलीफोन
प्राधिकारियों को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने के लिये
एक सक्षिप्त शायन भेजा था और यदि हा, तो तत्संबंधी
ब्यौरा क्या है

(ख) क्या इस सहकारी समिति ने इस प्रयोजन
के लिये 800 रु० तथा 1200 रु० (कुल 2000 रु०)
जमा किए हैं और यदि हा, तो कब और कहा पर
तथा कितनी धनराशि जमा की गई,

(ग) इस समिति को अब तक किस कारण से
टेलीफोन कनेक्शन नहीं दिया गया है, और

(घ) इस समिति को कब तक टेलीफोन कनेक्शन
दिया जाएगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद
सुखरेष साव) (क) जी हा। समिति ने नाकरा गांव
में नया टेलीफोन लगाने के लिए निवेदन किया है।

(ख) जी हा। ब्यौरा विवरण 'क' में दिया गया
है।

(ग) और (घ) तारीख 31-3-79 को टेलीफोन
लगा दिया गया है।

बिबरण

जिला जूनागढ़ के माणवदर तालुका के श्री नाकरा सेवा सहकारी मंडली लिमिटेड, नाकरा द्वारा किए गए
भूगतान का ब्यौरा।

क्रम सं०	जमा करने की तारीख	जमा की गई राशि	कार्यान्वयन रकम जमा की गई है
1.	30-6-1977	1200/-रु०	जूनागढ़ मंडल कार्यालय
2	30-1-1977	800/-रु०	माणवदर डाकघर
3.	17-1-1969	525/-रु०	माणवदर डाकघर

राणाबाब स्थित उप डाकघर के अधीन राणा
खिरसारा का शाखा डाकघर

9134 श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल क्या संचार
मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या गुजरात राज्य के सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र में
जूनागढ़ जिले में राणाबाब तालुका के राणा खिरसारा
ग्राम पंचायत ने 27 फरवरी 1979 को गुजराती
भाषा में लिखा हुआ एक अध्यावेदन महानिदेशक
डाक तथा तार, नई दिल्ली महाडाकघाल ग्रहमदाबाद,
वरिष्ठ अधीक्षक, डाकघर, जूनागढ़ को भेजा था
जिसमें उनसे यह अनुरोध किया गया था कि राणा
खिरसारा का शाखा डाकघर को राणा कान्हेर्ना के बजाय
राणाबाब स्थित उपडाकघर के अधीन लाया जाये,

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है,
और

(ग) क्या यह माग इस बीच पूरी कर दी गई है
और यदि हा, तो कब और कैसे ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद
सुखरेष साव) (क) जी हा।

(ख) अध्यावेदन की विषय वस्तु वही है जैसा
कि प्रश्न के भाग (क) में दी गई है। राणा खिरसारा
ग्राम के सरपंच ने यह निवेदन किया था कि राणा
खिरसारा शाखा डाकघर को राणाबाब के अधीन
लाया जाये जहां से इस डाकघर को हटा कर कान्हेर्ना
के अधीन रखा गया था।

(ग) इस शाखा डाकघर को राणा बाब के क्षेत्र
के अधीन वापिस लाया गया और इस की बाबत पोस्ट-
मास्टर जनरल ने 28-11-78 को सरपंच को उत्तर
दे दिया था।

Restructuring the Cadres in CPWD

9135 SHRI MANORANJAN BHAK-
TA Will the Minister of WORKS
AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND
REHABILITATION be pleased to
state

(a) whether there is any proposal
of restructuring the cadres in CPWD,
if so, what are the details and guiding
principles and target date of its im-
plementation;

(b) whether Government has en-
hanced the planning allowance of

graduate Junior Engineering only in CPWD denying diploma holders Junior Engineers performing the same duty; if so, state the reasons;

(c) whether it meant only for structural design work only; if so, whether it is fact that all the graduate Junior Engineers who are posted to planning irrespective of the fact whether they are engaged on design work or not are getting the enhanced planning allowance in CPWD; if so, what are the details thereof; and

(d) what is the reasons of distinction in planning allowance between Graduate Junior Engineer and Diploma holders?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir, The C.P.W.D. have sent a proposed for review of the Engineering Services cadre based on the guidelines issued by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms. No target date has been fixed for completing the review.

(b) Yes, Sir, Planning allowance to graduate Junior Engineers working in Planning units only has been enhanced, since graduate Junior Engineers and Diploma holder Junior Engineers, working in Planning Units do not perform the same kind of duties.

(c) Planning allowance has been enhanced in respect of all graduate Junior Engineers working in Planning Units.

(d) The distinction is with reference to the nature of duties performed.

Satellite Communication System in Andaman & Nicobar Islands

9136. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) in view of continuous failure of communication system, whether Government of India propose to have satellite communication system in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands; if so, what are the salient features of the proposal;

(b) considering the strategic location of the Territory whether Government desire to give top priority to maintain communication; if so, what is the target date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) In order to provide reliable communication to remote areas of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, it has been planned to link them with Delhi and Madras through satellite communication by leasing quarter of a transponder from INTELSAT Satellite Organisation.

(b) It is expected that the scheme will get commissioned sometime in August, 1979.

Promotion of Assistant Engineer Civil and Electricals in C.P.W.D.

9137. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the year-wise vacancies of Asstt. Engineer Civil and Electrical cropped in CPWD since 1974 to 5th February, 1977 by virtue of retirement, death, expansion of Department etc. state separately;

(b) on the similar position as mentioned in (a) what are the vacancies cropped effective from 5th February, 1977 to 31st March, 1979 and the anticipated vacancies for the period 1st April, 1979 to 31st March, 1980;

(c) number of vacancies of Asstt. Engineer Civil and Electrical filled on the basis of regular promotion or ad hoc promotion and the vacancies remained unfilled during each year from 1976 to 1979;

(d) whether the rules and procedure to ad hoc promotion laid down by the Government of India were strictly followed in CPWD, for the promotion of Asstt Engineers during 1974 to 1977, if so, state details of such rules, and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT). (a) to (c) A statement is attached

(d) and (e) No rules have been prescribed for ad-hoc promotions the criterion followed for the promotions was merit-cum-seniority

Statement

Period	No of vacancies of		No of vacancies filled up on			
	A P (C vil)	A E (Elec)	Regular basis		Ad hoc basis	
			Civil	Elec	C vil	Elec
(1) 1-1-74 to 31-12-74		13				13
(2) 1-1-75 to 31-12-75	100	12			100	12
(3) 1-1-76 to 5-2-77	92	39			92	39
(4) 6-2-77 to 31-12-77	102	30			102	30
(5) 1-1-78 to 31-3-79	172	45	172	45		
(6) 1-4-79 to 31-3-80 (anticipated)	104	30				

Districts Identified for Spread of Adult Education in Uttar Pradesh

8138 SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) what are the districts and other places which have been identified for spread of adult education in Uttar Pradesh during 1979-80,

(b) what is the amount sanctioned for the purpose and the contribution of the State Government if any, and

(c) the agencies through which the education is to be imparted?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) State Governments are responsible for opening of adult education centres and such identification is done by the State Governments even for the Centrally sponsored scheme of Rural Functional Literacy Projects. Proposals for these projects for 1979-80 are awaited from the State

(b) Amounts are sanctioned under Centrally sponsored and Central sector for adult education programmes on the basis of proposals

sent by the States. As yet no sanctions have been made to Uttar Pradesh for the year 1979-80. States are not required to provide counter-part funds for Central sector and Centrally sponsored schemes. States are making separate provisions in their respective budgets for adult education programmes.

(c) The agencies to whom implementation of the programme has been entrusted are State Governments, voluntary organisations, Nehru Yuvak Kendras, Universities and Colleges etc.

Scarcity of Postal Stationery in Hilly Areas of U.P.

9139 SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the scarcity of postal stationery in the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons for this scarcity and who is responsible for the same; and

(c) the steps that are being taken to remove this hardships of the people of these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) Yes, Madam. Envelopes were in short supply for some time at Almora and Nainital.

(b) It is due to inadequate supply of this item by India Security Press Nasik Road.

(c) Supplies have been got diverted from the neighbouring post offices to make up the inadequate supply and the matter has also been taken up with India Security Press Nasik for increased production and supply of this item.

झालावाड़ डाकघर के लिए धनराशि

9140. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) झालावाड़ डाकघर बनाने के लिये सरकार ने कितनी धनराशि मंजूर की है, और

(ख) बनाने का निर्माण करने के लिये उक्त धनराशि का कब तक उपयोग किये जाने की संभावना है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) झालावाड़ डाकघर बनाने के लिये 8 लाख रुपये आवंटित किये गये हैं।

(ख) बनाने के लिये उक्त धनराशि का उपयोग चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान किये जाने की संभावना है।

Lowering of Pass Marks for X and XII Examiners

9141. SHRI CHATURBHUI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of strike by teachers, lack of effective invigilation by qualified invigilators, disorder and unfair means adopted in many centres of examinations of the X and XII classes under the Central Board of Secondary Examination, the Government propose to lower the pass marks percentage; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b) According to the Central Board of Secondary Education, the Delhi Administration made arrangements for effective invigilation, deposits the strike by teachers, by deploying staff from its various departments. Reports of alleged mass copying in the examinations, conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education, appeared in the press. These reports were investigated by the Board and it was found that no mass copying had taken place.

There is, no proposal to lower the percentage of marks required to pass the examination

Essay Competition by P. and T. Board

9142 SHRI CHATURBHUI Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether Post and Telegraph Board had organised last year an essay competition on the subject of 'Postman—My Best Friend' for the children between 12 and 15 years of age;

(b) the number of entries received for the competition in each language,

(b) Assamese	25	Orissa	39
Bengali	35	Punjab	07
English	351	Sanskrit	01
Gujarati	23	Sindhi	00
Hindi	320	Tamil	76
Kannada	18	Telugu	33
Malayalam	100	Urdu	18
Marathi	98		
TOTAL			1,084

(c) One the entry adjudged as the best of Shri Parthapratiim Saikia, Student of Class III, Government boys' Higher Secondary School, Sib-sagar, Assam-785640

(d) The essays were not individually acknowledged.

(e) Information about the names of Judges was not publicised in newspapers. However, the successful candidates were duly informed individually

(c) the number of entries sent to the Switzerland Postal Union indicating the names of these children,

(d) whether the receipt of the essays has not been acknowledged, and

(e) whether the names of the judges, the names of successful candidates and the result of the competition were not published in the newspaper and if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI) (a) Yes

झारखण्ड में सरम्मत कार्य

9143 श्री हुकम चन्ध कठवार्य क्याशिका, समाज कल्याण और सङ्कति सखी गुप्तकालीन मन्दिरों के रख-रखाव के बारे में 27 नवम्बर, 1978 को प्रतारहित प्रश्न सख्या 1110 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण विभाग के उच्च अधिकारियों ने झारखण्ड में 1975 से 1978 तक की अवधि के दौरान किये गये सरम्मत कार्य का स्थल पर जा कर निरीक्षण किया है और यदि हा, तो नियमों के अनुसार कितने प्रतिगत कार्यों का निरीक्षण किया गया और क्या उन पर हुए व्यय को ध्यान में रखते हुए, यह कार्य ठीक पाया गया, और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इन कार्यों का उचित निरीक्षण करने का है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (श्री प्रताप खन्ना) : (क) और (ख) जी हाँ। उच्च अधिकारियों ने धारा जिनके स्मारका का समल-समय पर निरीक्षण किया है। निदेशक (संरक्षण) ने धारा जिसे मैं मानव और बाघ के समारका का निरीक्षण किया। उन के निरीक्षण के दौरान कुछ दोषपूर्ण निर्माण कार्य पाये गये जिन का परिणाशन कर दिया गया है। महायक क्षीयण पुरातत्व अभिसेता ने 1977-78 के दौरान माह में किये गये निर्माण कार्यों की जाच की और उन्हें सतापजनक पाया।

Central Assistance for Irrigation Projects to be constructed in Madhya Pradesh during 1979-80

9144 SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) details of the irrigation projects to be constructed in the Madhya Pradesh by the Central assistance during the year 1979-80,

(b) whether all the schemes for which proposals were submitted by the State Government have been accepted;

(c) if so, its location and total cost of the projects and share of the Central Government; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJEET SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (d) Irrigation is a State subject and Irrigation projects are financed by the State Governments themselves. Central assistance is provided in the form of block loans/grants for the State as a whole and is not related to any particular sector of development or scheme

For special medium irrigation projects allocations are made by the Central Government under the drought-prone area programme. The State Government of Madhya Pra-

desh have not so far furnished the details of irrigation projects to be taken up during 1979-80 under this programme

Closure of Water Supply to Delhi Colonies in Okhla

9146 SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have asked the Municipal Corporation of Delhi to close down water works at Okhla supplying water to South Delhi colonies;

(b) if so, reasons therefor;

(c) whether as a result of closure of the water works the supply position of water in the colonies will be adversely affected; and

(d) if so, alternative arrangements being made to supply adequate water to the colonies being fed by the Okhla Water Works?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (d) The raw water fed into the Okhla Water Works has been found polluted to an unusually high extent though it is made potable before it is actually supplied to the areas served by Okhla Water Works. This had been engaging the attention of the Government and in March this year the Government have directed MCD to take steps for closing down the Okhla Water Works and for arranging supply of drinking water to the area as served by the same through other sources. A Committee has also been set up in the Ministry of Works and Housing for working out the modalities and time-frame for closing down the Okhla Water Works.

Thus the Okhla Water Works will be closed down only after making alternative arrangements for the

supply of drinking water to the areas presently being served by this Water

यमुनापार क्षेत्र में कालोनियों को नियमित करार देना

9147. श्री महीलाय : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा प्रति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 26 जनवरी, 1979 के "नवभारत टाइम्स" में "साहूबरा की अनधिकृत कालोनियों" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है और क्या यमुनापार क्षेत्र की अनधिकृत कालोनियों का सर्वेक्षण करने और उन को नियमित करने का काम दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को सौंपा गया था;

(ख) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने इस दिशा में अब तक कोई प्रगति की है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्योरा क्या है;।

(ग) क्या दिल्ली नगर निगम की स्थायी समिति ने नगर निगम के योजना विभाग द्वारा साहूबरा की अनधिकृत कालोनियों का सर्वेक्षण किये जाने का प्रस्ताव किया है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह प्रस्ताव सरकार/दिल्ली प्रशासन को प्राप्त हो गया है और यदि हाँ, तो सरकार/दिल्ली प्रशासन को उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ।

निर्माण और आवास तथा प्रति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री विक्रम चेलू) : (क) यमुना पार क्षेत्र की अनधिकृत कालोनियों का सर्वेक्षण करने और उन को नियमित करने का कार्य दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को सौंपा गया है ।

(ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि यमुना पार क्षेत्र की अधिकांश अनधिकृत कालोनियों का वास्तविक सर्वेक्षण पूरा हो चुका है और इस क्षेत्र की 50 कालोनियों का से डाउट प्लान तैयार करने का कार्य प्रारम्भ कर दिया गया है ।

(ग) तथा (घ) दिल्ली नगर निगम ने सूचित किया है कि उन की स्थायी समिति ने साहूबरा क्षेत्र की विशेष क्षेत्रीय समिति, क्षेत्र की एक संकल्प दिल्ली नगर निगम के प्रायुक्त की दिनांक 25-1-1979 के संकल्प सं० 935 के अंतर्गत भेजा था यह उल्लेख किया गया है कि "दिल्ली नगर निगम के नगर आयोजना विभाग के माध्यम से यमुना पार क्षेत्र की सभी अनधिकृत कालोनियों का सर्वेक्षण प्रायुक्त द्वारा करवाया जाए और उन के नियमितकरण के प्रस्तावों की स्थायी समिति के सामने तत्काल प्रस्तुत किया जाये" दिल्ली नगर निगम के प्रायुक्त को यह भी कहा कि वे इस मामले को दिल्ली प्रशासन के साथ उठाएं । दिल्ली नगर निगम के प्रायुक्त द्वारा स्थायी समिति को इस

सुझाव को इस निर्णय की जानकारी दी गई कि यमुना पार क्षेत्र की आयोजना दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा की जानी है । प्रायुक्त द्वारा दिनांक 12-4-1979 के संकल्प सं० 1385 के अंतर्गत भेजी गई सूचना को स्थायी समिति द्वारा नोट कर लिया गया ।

Public Call Office in Ratnagiri,
Maharashtra

9148. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULE-KAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many sub-post offices in northern Division of Ratnagiri district in Maharashtra are provided PCO facility and in how many sub-Post Offices in the same division P.C.O. facility is not provided;

(b) whether the Government are aware that great hardship is caused to local public for want of P.C.O. facility in area where the sub-Post Offices are there; and

(c) whether any representation on recommendation from the local Post Office has been received by the Government for providing P.C.O. facilities in these sub-Post Offices and action Government propose to take?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) Fifty one Sub Post Offices in Ratnagiri District have been provided with Public Telephone facility and 23 Sub Post Offices are not provided with this facility.

(b) and (c). There is no policy of the department to provide Telephone facility in every Sub Post Office. Telephone is normally provided at a place if the scheme is remunerative. But this facility can be provided even on loss at certain categories of stations based on their administrative importance population and remoteness from the general telecommunication net work. Action is being taken to provide Telephone facility at all such places which are covered by the policy.

Shortage of Postal Stationery in Post Offices in Ratnagiri District, Maharashtra

9149. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is acute shortage of postal stamps, postal forms and stationery in practically all post offices in northern division of Ratnagiri district in Maharashtra;

(b) are the Government aware that the staff in postal offices in Northern Ratnagiri District in Maharashtra is over-burdened with preparation of various lengthy forms in manuscript; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) There is some shortage of postal stationery particularly of I.L.Cs. in some post offices of Ratnagiri District and local printing has been resorted to make good the shortage. No complaints about the shortage of stationery and forms required for use in the post offices have been received.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Public Call Office in Villages of Guhagar Taluka, Maharashtra

9150. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) number of villages in Guhagar Taluka in Ratnagiri in the district in Maharashtra where there are sub-Post Offices and P.C.O. facilities and the number of villages in the same Taluka where neither of the facilities are provided;

(b) total area of Guhagar Taluka and area covered by these two facilities; and

(c) whether Government feel S.P.O. and P.C.O. facilities provided in this Taluka are too inadequate and what steps Government propose to take in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI) (a) Number of villages in Guhagar Taluka in Ratnagiri district where there are sub-post offices and P.C.O. facilities is three and the number of villages where neither of the facilities are provided is seventy five.

(b) Total area is 627 Sq. Kms. Area covered by these facilities is 240 Sq. Kms.

(c) The facilities are inadequate. The area has been declared backward for the purpose of opening of branch Post Offices on concessional terms and proposals are being examined to provide facilities at more places according to the existing policy of the Department. The conversion of more Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices to E.D. Sub Post Offices or departmental Sub Post Offices is also being considered.

Out of turn allotment of Government Accommodation

9151. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the grounds on which out of turn allotment is being made to the employees of Central Government;

(b) total number of such employees who have been allotted out of turn accommodation to type B and C quarters from March 1977 to March, 1979;

(c) total number of such employees, Ministry-wise who have been given out of turn allotment in type B and C on other grounds than given in (a) above; and

(d) reasons in details for providing out of turn allotment to the employees mentioned in (c) above?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Out of turn allotments are made in the following cases:

(i) medical grounds, (ii) to eligible dependents of officers who were in occupation of General Pool accommodation on their death, (iii) for vacation of departmental pool accommodation in occupation of officers who come on transfer to offices eligible for General Pool, (iv) to personal staff of Ministers, (v) on compassionate grounds in specific cases of hardship, (vi) to an eligible dependent of an officer in occupation of general pool and is compulsorily retired on medical grounds/is invalidated on medical ground:

(b) 1139.

(c) and (d). Do not arise as ad hoc allotments are made only on grounds mentioned at (a) above.

Government Accommodation in possession of Non-allottees

9152, **SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government accommodation meant for Central Government employees have been given to non-government servants;

(b) if so, what is the total number in all type of quarters; and

(c) the reasons in detail for providing this accommodation to non-Government servants?

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

(b) 185.

This does not include accommodation allotted to Press Correspondents.

(c) All such allotments are made on merits of each case.

Vacation of Government Quarters by Non-allottees

9153. **SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) total number of quarters in type A, B, and C which have been de-allotted by the Director of Estates but have yet not been vacated by ex-owners;

(b) on which grounds they are retaining these quarters;

(c) what action is being taken by the Government to get these quarters vacated; and

(d) by what date this vacation will be over?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Number of quarters in types A, B & C, allotments of which have been cancelled but which have not been vacated is 389.

(b) Retention after cancellation is allowed for a maximum period of six months normally on medical, educational or other compassionate grounds.

(c) and (d). Action under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 is taken for getting the quarters vacated from unauthorised occupants. As it is a quasi-judicial process, no definite time limit for getting the quarters vacated can be indicated.

Confirmation of Officers in D.D.A.

9154. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain officers of D.D.A. had made representations about a year back regarding their confirmation as Superintendent and Assistant Officers;

(b) whether neither the confirmation has been made nor the Officers concerned have been given even an interim reply in the matter; and

(c) if so, who is responsible for this inordinate delay and what action is proposed to be taken against the delinquents and when the confirmation orders are likely to be issued?

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

(b). The D.D.A. has been taking necessary action for the confirmation of eligible officials of the rank of Superintendent and Assistant Officer. Confirmation of eligible officers of the rank of Superintendent was completed in November 1978. Processing of the cases of Assistant officers has also made some headway.

(c) Does not arise.

Improved method of Management of Jhum Land in Meghalaya under the Integrated Rural Development

9155 SHRI P. A SANGMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to introduce improved methods of management of Jhum land and other land use planning practices in several blocks in Meghalaya under the integrated rural development programme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

Citrus Gene Sanctuary in Meghalaya

9156 SHRI P. A SANGMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a citrus gene sanctuary in Meghalaya with technical and financial support from the ICAR;

(b) whether it is also proposed to establish a germ-plasm bank in Meghalaya; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, it is proposed to set up a citrus gene sanctuary in Meghalaya with technical and financial support from the Indian Council of Agricultural Research under the Scientific Control of the National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources, New Delhi.

(b) Yes, it is also proposed to establish a germ-plasm bank in Meghalaya.

(c) (i) Citrus gene sanctuary in Meghalaya:

In order to preserve Citrus indica and related material which is highly threatened at present and needs preservation, the proposal for establishing a Citrus Gene Sanctuary in Meghalaya was approved by the Governing Body of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in its meeting held at Shillong on 23rd October, 1978. The area of North Eastern Region especially Meghalaya which is the natural home of citrus was surveyed during the last few

months for locating a suitable site for this sanctuary. An area of about 100 sq km located in Tura range in which places like Sastgiri, Mandalgiri, Rongkhing-giri, Bandi giri, Amphang-giri and Rongchekgiri are located is proposed to be put as forest reserve for preservation of citrus in situ.

A nucleus technical, scientific supporting and administrative staff have also been proposed in the Sixth Plan under National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources for the purpose.

(ii) *Germ plasm bank in Meghalaya*

Since a valuable collection of citrus material from Meghalaya and the North Eastern Region has been made by the ICAR Research Complex, Shillong and it is necessary to maintain the collection which will be used in the standardisation of root stocks of citrus the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is planning to establish a germ plasm bank at a suitable location in Meghalaya.

Integrated Seed Potato production and Marketing System in North Eastern Region

9157 SHRI P A SANGMA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the ICAR propose to set up a task force to work out a detailed plan for an integrated seed potato production and marketing system for the North Eastern Region, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) As per the recommendations of the Regional Committee for the North Eastern Region and the Governing Body of the ICAR, a Task Force, is

being set up for examining the situation in Potato seed production and also to go into the steps needed for organising the seed production on Scientific lines.

The Task Force would inter alia include representatives of the Planning Commission, Government of India, Central Potato Research Institute Simla/Shillong, the State Government, in the North Eastern Region including the North Eastern Council and the ICAR Research Complex for North Eastern Research, Shillong.

Delhi Primary School Teachers Demand

9158 SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM · PROFESSOR P G MAVA-LANKAR
SHRI BHAGAT RAM

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the Primary Teachers' shirtless Protest in Delhi on March 15, 1979,

(b) what action Government have taken to meet the demands of the Primary School Teachers and how long it will take to fulfil these demands, and

(c) why the Government have so far not decided an overall policy to create good service conditions for Government School Teachers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The following demands of Delhi Primary School Teachers are being examined in consultation with Delhi Administration, Municipal

Corporation of Delhi and New Delhi Municipal Committee:

(i) Enhancement of pay-scales of Headmasters of Primary Schools;

(ii) Sanction of facilities to Primary teachers in aided schools at par with those of Municipal Corporation Delhi/New Delhi Municipal Committee Teachers;

(iii) Removal of anomalies in the pay-scales i.e. junior getting more pay than the senior;

(iv) Retirement at the age of 60 years Of those teachers of Municipal Corporation Delhi/New Delhi Municipal Committee who were in employment at the commencement of the Delhi School Education Act, 1973.

It is not possible at this stage to anticipate as to how long it will take for examination of these demands. However, all possible efforts are being made to expedite their examination.

(c) The Education Commission 1964-66 which recommended certain scales of pay for different categories of teachers, primary teachers; graduates with one year professional training, teachers having post-graduate qualifications and heads of schools etc., and these were brought to the notice of State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations.

The pay scales of teachers are determined by the States and Union Territory *inter alia*, on consideration of wage structure obtaining in the State as also financial capacity of individual State Government. The Central Government has also been urging the State Government and Union Territory to provide security of service and better condition of service to their Teachers.

Storage Capacity for Foodgrains

9159. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE

AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total capacity of Food Corporation of India for storage of foodgrains in its godowns in the whole country, State-wise;

(b) how much foodgrain storage capacity is being increased during the year 1979-80 and at which places;

(c) what is the overall policy of the Government in respect of expansion of foodgrain storage capacity in the country; and

(d) what alternative arrangements for power have been made by Food Corporation of India to ensure that power failure does not affect storage of foodgrains in the godowns?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The total storage capacity available with the Food Corporation of India is 21.93 million tonnes. The State-wise details of capacity are given in the attached statement.

(b) A built capacity of 5.74 lakh tonnes is expected to be added by FCI during 1979-80. Besides, a capacity of 15.62 lakh tonnes is estimated to be secured from private parties under the ARDC assisted scheme of building godowns according to FCI's specifications. The total capacity of 21.36 lakhs tonnes indicated above would be in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J. & K., Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, NEFR, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(c) The broad approach is to increase the FCI's own storage capacity by constructing godown on scientific lines and to reduce dependence on sub-standard hired capacity.

(d) Power failures normally do not affect FCI's operations. Petromex or lanterns are provided for conducting operations during nights.

Statement

Details of storage capacity (as on 25-2-1979) within Food Corporation of India

(Figures in '000 tonnes)

Sl No	Name of the Region	Owned	Hired	Cover and Plinth (Owned and Hired)	Grand total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Andhra Pradesh	127 65	103 07	827 36	2058 08
2	Assam	180 16	189 91		370 37 (Prov)
3	Bihar	284 10	369 85	321 00	982 25
4	Delhi	165 77	23 82	39 50	229 09
5	Gujarat	196 35	448 61	1 20	646 16
6	Haryana	154 01	558 07	190 09	1102 17
7	Himachal Pradesh		14 21		14 21
8	J & K	11 04	40 04	1 50	56 58 (Prov)
9	Karnataka	94 03	122 49	221 00	507 52
10	Kerala	327 81	83 65		411 19
11	Kundla (PO)		15 24	502 40	517 64
12	Madhya Pradesh	492 34	684 00	449 71	1626 09
13	Maharashtra	879 41	339 11	761 66	1980 18
14	N L I Region	18 00	72 29		90 21
15	Orissa	157 08	46 01		203 09
16	Punjab	1318 71	1200 33	859 94	3378 98
17	Rajasthan	346 00	640 00	555 00	1551 00
18	Tamil Nadu	357 44	456 91	847 31	1661 71
19	Uttar Pradesh	887 30	1218 10	506 28*	2612 68
20	West Bengal	677 98	718 90	505 00	1931 88
TOTAL		7178 81	8134 60	6617 04	21930 45

*CAP Capacity shown on actual stock position

Recognition to Central Organisations of P & T Employees

9160. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Central Organisations of the P & T employees are recognised by the Union Government;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government is making all efforts to grant recognition to a certain so-called Central Organisation despite the protest from all quarters;

(c) if so, details thereof; and

(d) what are the criteria of the recognition of a Central Organisation of employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHEDEV SAI): (a) The total number of recognised Unions/Associations/Federations of non-gazetted and gazetted P&T employees comes to 62.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) A copy of the terms and conditions governing the recognition of P&T Unions/Associations/Federations is enclosed. Employees having common service interests and spread all over India may form Unions/Associations at Central level. The recognised All India Unions/Associations may form branches at lower levels as provided in their Constitution.

Statement

1. (a) an application for recognition of the Service Association is made with all the information relevant for such recognition.

(b) the service Association is formed primarily with the object of promoting the common service interests of its members.

(c) membership of the Service Association is restricted to a distinct

category of Government servants having interests, all such Government servants being eligible for membership of the Service Association.

(d) the Service Association is not formed on the basis of any Caste, Tribe or religious denomination or of any group within Section of such caste, Tribe or religious denomination.

(e) no person, who is not a Government servant, is connected with the affairs of the Service Association.

(f) the executive of the Service Association is appointed from amongst the members only.

(g) the funds of the Service Association consist exclusively of subscriptions from members and grants, if any, made by the Government and are applied only for the furtherance of the objects of the Service Association.

2. (a) the Service Association shall not send any representation or deputation except in connection with a matter which is of common interest to members of the Service Association.

(b) the Service Association shall not espouse or support the cause of individual Government servants relating to service matters.

(c) the Service Association shall not maintain any political fund or lend itself to the propagation of the views of any political party or politician.

(d) all representation by the Service Association shall be submitted through proper channel, and shall, as a normal practice, be addressed to the Secretary or Head of the Department or office.

(e) a list of members and office bearers, an up-to-date copy of the rules and an audited statement of accounts of the Service Association shall be furnished to the Government annually through proper channel after the general annual meeting so as to reach

the Government before the 1st day of July each year.

(f) any amendment of substantial character in the rules of the Service Association shall be made only with the previous approval of the Government and any other amendment of minor importance shall be communicated through proper channel for transmission to the Government for information.

(g) the previous permission of the Government shall be taken before the Service Association seeks affiliation with any other Union, Service Association or Federation.

(h) the Service Association shall cease to be affiliated to a Federation or Confederation or Service Associations whose recognition is withdrawn by Government.

(i) the Service Association shall not start or publish any periodical magazine or bulletin without the previous approval of the Government.

(j) the Service Association shall cease to publish any periodical magazine or bulletin, if directed by Government to do so on the ground that the publication thereof is prejudicial to the interests of the Central Government, the Government of any State or any Government authority or to good relations between Government servants and the Government or any Government authority.

(k) the Service Association shall not do any act or assist in the doing of any act which, if done by a Govt. servant, would contravene the provisions of rules 8, 9 11, 12, 16 and 20 of the Central Civil Conduct Rules, 1964.

(l) the Service Association shall not address any communication to a Foreign Authority except through the Government which shall have the right to withhold it; and

(m) communications addressed by the Associations or by any office bear-

er on its behalf to the Government or a Government authority shall not contain any disrespectful or improper language.

3. If in the opinion of Government, the Service Association recognised fails to comply with the conditions set up in para 1 and 2 above, the Government, may withdraw the recognition accorded to the Association.

Postal and Telegraph facilities to Villagers

9161. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent the Government has fulfilled its promise since it came to power that it would provide postal and telegraph facilities to the villages who were hitherto denied of these;

(b) the number of post offices and telegraph offices started in villages, the post boxes installed in villages since the Janata Party assumed power;

(c) how many villages are still left out without post offices, Telegraph Offices and even post boxes; and

(d) what are the scheme under consideration to meet the requirement of these villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHADEV SAI): (a) and (b). POSTAL.

A phased programme to provide Postal facilities to villages according to need and justification, and subject to financial resources, is being implemented.

9050 Branch Post Offices have been opened in the rural areas since 1-4-77, 154301 letter boxes have been installed in the rural areas with effect from 1-4-77.

TELECOM.

Since 1-4-77, a total of 6465 telegraph offices have been opened in the

country mostly in the rural areas against a target of 4300.

(c) **POSTAL**

As on 31-3-79 there were 1,17,830 rural post offices in the country. In addition, 80,625 villages were having the benefit of postal counter facilities through Mobile branch post offices. Thus, a total number of 1,98,455 villages out of a total of 5,75,936 shown in the Census Report, 1971 had post offices/Postal counter facilities. Also, there were 3,46,384 letter boxes in the rural areas on 31-3-79. Post Offices will continue to be opened and letter boxes installed as per prescribed norms.

(c) **TELECOM.**

Out of 5,75,936 villages in the country as per Census 1971, 21,756 villages have been provided with telegraph facility as on 31-3-79 leaving a balance of 5,54,177 villages.

(d) **POSTAL**

In the Sixth Five Year Plan (1978-83), it is proposed to open 25,000 new post offices in rural areas, to instal 2,50,000 letter boxes in rural areas and to provide postal counter facilities to an additional 50,000 villages.

TELECOM

During the current Plan period 1978-83, it is proposed to open 15,000 telegraph offices in rural areas in the country. Besides places having Administrative importance all villages having a population of 5000 or more in ordinary area, 2500 or more in hilly and backward areas are proposed to be provided with telegraph facilities without any limit of loss.

Complaint on Scandal of Underground Cable

9162. **SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a representation/complaint regard-

ing the laying of underground 250 k. metre cable for railway pura block by Telephone Manager worth about 3.5 crores during November, 1976 to March, 1978,

(b) if so, details of the memorandum received in this regard; and

(c) action taken/proposed in this regard on various observations of serious nature contained therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHEDEV SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The memorandum contains allegations that proper estimates were not prepared for laying of cables, stores were withdrawn in excess of requirements and the old recovered cables were not properly accounted for.

(c) Enquiry by a team of officers from the Directorate is in progress.

Memorial for late President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed

9163 **SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA**

SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE.

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

(a) whether any suitable memorial to late Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, ex-President of India is being considered by Government; and

(b) whether any proposal to commemorate his memory has been received either from any non-governmental organisation or from the State Government of Assam for which financial or other assistance has been asked for?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Except for the construction of a Mazar on the grave

of late President Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, which is already in progress, no other proposal is under consideration

(b) No, Sir

News Item 'Scientists consider ICAR Order repugnant to dignity'

9164 SHRI S S VAGHELA
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK
SHRI VASANI SATHE
SHRI SAUGATA ROY

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports which have appeared in the Times of India dated 28/7/79 under the heading 'Scientists consider ICAR order repugnant to dignity',

(b) if so whether Government propose to grant full freedom to scientists to publish their research findings in professional journals, and

(c) if not the reasons thereof?

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

(b) and (c) Certain guidelines were issued by the ICAR with a view to ensuring that in the Institutes there is full freedom for scientists to publish their research findings in scientific journals. One of the guidelines was that the manuscript of scientific papers should be cleared by the Head of Division/Director of the Institutes positively within a month from the date of submission of the manuscript by the scientist. It was also laid down that where the Head of Division/Director considers that the paper does not merit publication but the individual scientist does not agree with that view or where there is un-

due delay in offering comments, the scientists concerned could forward the paper for publication on his/her responsibility making it explicit in the forwarding letter to the Editor of the journal that the Institute does not hold itself responsible for the opinions expressed therein

Non utilisation of Funds by Delhi Administration P W D.

9165 SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that P W D, Delhi Administration has failed to utilise the amount sanctioned for construction work during 1978-79 and

(b) if so the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) and (b) In the case of Plan schemes, there has been under utilisation of funds whereas in the case of non-Plan schemes expenditure has been more than the funds allocated. Reasons for less expenditure in the case of Plan schemes are non-availability of sites, non-issue of sanction for some works, and to a certain extent non-availability of materials

Land Distribution in Gujarat

9166 SHRI CHITTA BASU Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the zero performance in land distribution by the Government of Gujarat

(b) whether the Government have enquired about the matter,

(c) whether the Janata Party led Government have set up a land commission,

(d) the particular object of such Commission, and

(e) whether the Commissioner's report has since been made available with the Government and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Gujarat Government had distributed 44,000 acres of ceiling surplus land under the pre-revised Ceiling Act of 1960. Under the revised Act, the latest information received from the State Government indicates that, out of nearly 49,000 acres declared surplus, 4,000 acres have been taken possession of. This area is being leased out annually. The State Government have suspended distribution of surplus land pending a review of the scheme of acquisition and distribution of surplus land.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Government of India have suggested to the State Government that implementation of the revised ceiling law should not be kept in abeyance.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Commission's function is to review the various land reform measures and to advise the government on the formulation of a long-range land policy.

(e) The Commission has not yet submitted its report.

Tribal Development Agency

9167. **SHRI BAGUN SUMBRUI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the composition and functions of the Tribal Development Agency;

(b) the amount spent thereon;

(c) whether any evaluation had been made about the work done and the service rendered by the TDA; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Under the Central Sector Pilot 'Tribal Area Development Programme' administered by this Department, eight Tribal Development Agency Projects were started during 1972-74 at (1) Srikakulam District of Andhra Pradesh (2) Singhbhum District of Bihar (3) Dantewada and (4) Konta Tehsils of Bastar District of Madhya Pradesh and (5) Ganjam (6) Koraput (7) Keonjhar and (8) Phulbani District of Orissa. Each Project is being implemented through a society, registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, called the 'Tribal Development Agency' with the District Collector as the Chairman and other connected district level officers and MLAs/MPs as members. The grants are directly released by Government of India to the Chairman of the Agency. Each Project has a whole-time Project officer to ensure coordination and effective implementation of various programmes undertaken by it.

The Tribal Development Agencies are concerned with the implementation of a core programme of economic development of tribals, which covers agriculture, horticulture, land reclamation, land development, soil conservation measures, control of shifting cultivation, minor irrigation, development of animal husbandry projects (viz. cattle development, piggery, sheep rearing, goat rearing, poultry keeping, duck rearing), fisheries, encouragement of forest based industries, debt redemption, land restoration, land records and surveys and construction of link and arterial roads etc.

(b) Since the inception of this programme, a sum of Rs. 1569.10 lakhs has been spent by eight tribal development agencies upto 31st January,

1979 Project-wise details are as under —

Name of TDA Project	Amount Spent (Rs in lakhs)
(1) Srikakulam (A P)	249.19
(2) Singhbhum (Bihar)	268.18
(3) Dantewada (M P)	175.60
(4) Konta (M P)	200.17
(5) Ganjam (Orissa)	14
(6) Koraput (Orissa)	211.92
(7) Keonjhar (Orissa)	1
(8) Phulbani (Orissa)	101.12
TOTAL	1,410.10

(c) and (d) Yes Sir During 1974-75 the Agro Economic Research Centres located in the Andhra University, Waltair (Andhra Pradesh) Visva Bharati (Santi Niketan) and Jawahar Lal Nehru Krishi Viswa Vidyalaya (Jabalpur) were entrusted with the task of evaluating the performance of tribal development agencies working at Srikakulam Singhbhum Dantewada, Konta, Ganjam, and Koraput as per schedule indicated below —

Name of the Agro Economic Research Centre	TDA Projects to be covered
1 Andhra University Waltair (Andhra Pradesh)	Srikakulam Ganjam and Koraput
2 Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya (Jabalpur)	Dantewada and Konta
3 Visva Bharati (Santi Niketan)	Singhbhum

Reports on the subject have been received from all of them during 1976 and 1977. Important findings of these reports are indicating below —

Tribal Development Agency, Srikakulam

1 With the staff provided by the Government of India and the one provided by the State Governments, the Agency has a well knit administrative unit to implement the programmes with all seriousness.

2 Establishment of the Agency, in no way reduced the importance of blocks. Thus both the blocks and the Agency worked side by side for the welfare of the tribals, sometimes with the Agency acting as a higher level authority functioning in certain aspects through the blocks.

3 The Agency has been successful in inducing desired response from tribals and there is no evidence of diversion of benefits to non targeted groups.

4 The beneficiaries selected under dairying, minor irrigation and land irrigation schemes of the TDA have shown remarkable adaptability to the new occupations and changed circumstances. To a large extent they have shed their traditional beliefs and religious superstitions and accepted the modern innovations with remarkable zeal and enthusiasm. Though the initial results from the schemes in terms of incomes are not encouraging, the tribals have not given up the hope. The introduction of high yielding varieties of crops, commercialisation, reduction of gram loans all point out that the Agency has been able to impress on tribals of the need for development. Another noticeable impact is reduction in 'Podu cultivation' (i.e. shifting cultivation) and tribals' preference for settled cultivation.

5 An examination of the physical and financial achievements in relation to planned targets reveal that the Agency has achieved considerable measures of success in implementing the intended programme planned targets, particularly

larly in respect of minor irrigation and link roads in financial terms have been more than fulfilled. However shortfalls in relation to individual items like poultry development, fishery development, land development and shaping, supply of short term inputs, arterial roads, demonstration programmes, coffee and cashew plantation and risk fund contribution to cooperatives are noticeable.

Tribal Development Agency, Singhbhum

This Tribal Development Agency had been quite successful in raising the hopes and aspirations among the tribal people who remained mostly unaffected as far as the development programmes under the Five Year Plans. The establishment of this TDA opened a new chapter in the lives of the tribal people. This TDA helped the participant farmers in many fields such as agriculture, land development, irrigation, animal husbandry and co-operation. To popularise the HYV crops many demonstrations were arranged. The TDA supplied the improved seed, fertiliser and pesticides free of cost in such demonstrations. For the improvement in agriculture, creation of new irrigation facilities received the highest priority in the project area. The main activities were directed towards the construction of wells.

Tribal Development Agencies, Dantewada and Konta (M.P.)

On examination of the programmes related to the individual betterment, it was found that it was only supply of agricultural inputs like seed and fertilisers which resulted in some gains to the beneficiaries. During three years of their operation on the ground, the Agencies had been successful to a large extent in removing the ill-effects and the bad experience about past programmes from the hearts of the tribal people and had restored confidence among them about the present development programmes. The inclusion of subsidies in the TDA

programmes for individual benefits had a good impact on the tribals.

TDA Ganjam (Orissa)

1 The TDA has achieved some measure of success in coordinating the activities of various Departments but much needed staff support has not come from the Lift Irrigation Corporation. There is also need for coordination at the block level.

2 State Departments and Panchayat Samitis did not reduce their commitment to tribal development after launching of the TDA.

3 By and large there has been very little percolation of benefits to non-targeted groups.

4 By and large the TDA has been able to create considerable awareness among the tribals in the project area about the existence of TDA and the useful work it is doing for their economic improvement. They have exhibited a remarkable zeal to adopt the modern innovations suggested by the TDA for their economic betterment whenever they are convinced of the benefits.

5 With regard to the economic impact of the TDA programmes on tribal beneficiaries, the picture varies from scheme to scheme. So far as irrigation schemes are concerned, the impact is quite visible and significant. There has been a remarkable transformation from dry cultivation to wet cultivation manifested by a shift in cropping pattern, level of technology from traditional to modern like HYV seed, fertiliser and pesticides. By and large, irrigation improved farm economy to an appreciable extent.

TDA Koraput (Orissa)

1 By and large, there has been a satisfactory amount of coordination among the various organisations which have come together in implementing the TDA programme. State Government provided additional staff specifically to take care that the

TDA programmes are properly implemented

2 State Departments and Panchayat Samitis have not reduced their commitment to tribal development after the launching of the TDA

3 By and large the benefits of the programme have reached the desired target groups and have not percolated to the others to any appreciable extent

4 There is undoubtedly, a wide-spread awareness among the tribals of the existence of the TDA and the very useful work it is doing for their betterment. The tribals have revealed a remarkable tendency to accept the moloch packages suggested by the TDA for their improvement, provided they are convinced of their economic benefits.

5 So far as the economic impact is concerned the picture is not uniform and various from scheme to scheme. The economic impact on individual tribals was no impressive in the case of land reclamation scheme and the same is true to certain extent in the case of dugwell schemes. The benefit was considerable with respect to lift irrigation scheme and Land Improvement, Scheme. Goat rearing scheme also helped the tribal in a big way.

During 1978 National Institute of Rural Development Hyderabad, has been entrusted with the task of evaluating the performance of Tribal Development Agency, Keonjhar (Orissa). Their report is expected shortly.

United Nations Assistance for Welfare of Aged

9168 SHRI BAGUN SAMBRUI Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the United Nations had indicated the pos-

sibility of giving assistance for the schemes formulated for care and security of the aged and elderly men in India,

(b) what projects if any have been undertaken by the Government for promotion of the welfare of the aged in the country and

(c) the nature and details of the assistance to be received from the United Nations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN) (a) No Sir

(b) Welfare of the aged is a State subject. Several State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are operating schemes of financial assistance to the aged and destitutes as well as of aid to homes for the aged.

(c) No United Nations assistance has been asked for or expected to be received.

Credit needs of Agriculturists in Meghalaya

9171 SHRI P A SANGMA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to undertake schemes under the cooperative movement to cater to the credit needs of the agriculturists in Meghalaya, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) and (b) The National Cooperative Development Corporation is engaged in the planning and promotion of programmes through cooperatives for production, processing, marketing, storage and import and export of agricultural produce and notified commodities. National Cooperative

Development Corporation provides financial assistance to its area of operation. The assistance is on re-finance basis and is routed through the State Governments. Cooperatives in the State of Meghalaya are also entitled to N.C.D.C. assistance under its schemes in respect of the programmes which are duly recommended by the Government of Meghalaya.

The State has a two tier cooperative credit structure with Apex Co-operative Bank and the base level co-operative credit societies. There are 176 reorganised cooperative credit societies. Govt. of India is emphasising on building strong and viable base level cooperative credit societies with full-time paid and trained secretaries so that these societies could meet not only the credit needs but also provide other services to the farmers/borrowers.

For cooperatively underdeveloped States and in tribal areas in other States, Central assistance is provided to augment the resources of the co-operative banks by giving long-term loans to cover up the deficit in their internal resources. During 1978-79, a sum of Rs. 13,045 lakhs was released to Government of Meghalaya under the Central Sector scheme.

Land under Cultivation

9172. **SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:**

SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:

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

(a) whether 80,000 acres of more land was brought under cultivation in Bihar alone upto the end of March, 1979;

(b) if so, the methods adopted for the purpose;

(c) the land brought under cultivation in every State particularly in Karnataka, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) how much land is likely to be brought under cultivation during the next financial year?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (d). Complete land utilisation statistics have not been received from Bihar either for the year 1977-78 or for 1978-79. However, area under forecast crops which accounts for a major part of the gross cropped area in different States indicates that in Bihar for 1977-78, there was an increase of about 3.5 lakh hectares over the corresponding level in 1976-77. This was mainly due to the increase in area benefitted by irrigation in 1977-78. A statement is enclosed indicating the area under forecast crops during 1977-78 and 1976-77 along with the increase or decrease in 1977-78 for the major States of the country. No target has been fixed for bringing additional area under cultivation during the next financial year.

Statement

Total area under Forecast Crops* during 1977-78 and 1976 77 - Major States

(Million hectares)

State	1977 78 (Final Estimate)	1976 77 (Revised)	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1977 78 over 1976 77
Andhra Pradesh	11 93	11 39	0 54
Assam	2 95	2 95	
Bihar	11 37	11 02	0 35
Gujarat	8 95	8 96	(-)0 01
Haryana	5 06	4 88	0 18
Himachal Pradesh	0 87	0 86	0 0
Jammu & Kashmir	0 87	0 86	0 01
Karnataka	10 00	8 65	1 35
Kerala	2 28	2 28	
Madhya Pradesh	0 19	19 84	0 35
Maharashtra	19 27	18 87	0 40
Orissa	7 32	6 78	0 54
Punjab	5 58	5 47	0 11
Rajasthan	15 79	15 92	(-)0 13
Tamil Nadu	7 25	6 69	0 56
Uttar Pradesh	24 85	24 75	0 10
West Bengal	7 47	7 47	0 00
All-India	163 37	158 78	4 59

*Comprises all foodgrains, groundnut, castorseed, sesamum, rapeseed & Mustard, linseed, safflower, nigerseed, coconut, cotton, jute, mesta, sannhemp (fibres), potatoes, sugarcane, black-pepper, chillies, ginger, turmeric, carriander, cardamom, arcanut, tobacco, guarseed, banana, tapioca, sweet-potatoes and garlic.

New Pattern of Admission in Polytechnics and Technical Institutions

9173. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

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

(a) whether Union Government are considering a new pattern for admission to various polytechnics and other technical institutions;

(b) if so, whether every year problem of admission in such type of higher education creates distress among the first and 2nd position students; and

(c) whether even meritorious students have to face great disappointments?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) On the report of the Working Group on Technical Education, the All India Council for Technical Education at its last meeting held in February, 1978 recommended that admission to both degree and diploma courses be made on the basis of carefully designed entrance tests which could be conducted state-wise, common to all institutions. The recommendation of the Council has been communicated to State Governments with the request to implement the same.

(b) and (c) Excepting a few States/Institutions where common entrance examinations are conducted, the percentage of marks in the qualifying examination is the criteria for admission to various Polytechnics and institutions in the different states. The admission is made strictly on merit but the perfect rationalisation of the wide variances in the standards of different examining bodies is not always possible.

Enforcement of Urban Land Ceiling Act

9175. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the States where the Urban Land Ceiling Act has not been enforced indicating the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether declaration under Section 121 of the Urban Land Ceiling Act have been received in all the States where this Act is enforced and whether the period for submitting such declaration has expired in all the States, if not, what are the dates of expiry in the various States?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 is not in force in Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tamil Nadu because the legislatures of these States did not pass resolutions under Article 252(1) of the Constitution adopting it. However, in Tamil Nadu, the Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 which was enacted as a President's Act was in force from the 3rd August 1976 till it was repealed and replaced by the Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1978 enacted as a State Act on the 14th May 1978.

(b) Declarations under section 21 of the Act are to be submitted to the competent authority concerned before the expiry of 1139 days from the date of commencement of the Act in the State concerned. This period expired on the 31st March 1979 in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and all the Union Territories and will expire in Assam on the 6th May, 1979, Bihar on

the 13th May, 1979 Madhya Pradesh on the 22nd October 1979 Manipur on the 24th April 1979, Meghalaya on the 18th May 1979 and in Rajasthan on the 21st August 1979

4864 declarations have been received in the following States —

STATES

Andhra Pradesh	~76
Assam	
Bihar	
Gujarat	1
Karnataka	4
Maharashtra	177
Madhya Pradesh	36
Odisha	~
Punjab	73
Rajasthan	13
Tamil Nadu	17
West Bengal	0

UNION TERRITORIES

Chandigarh	
Delhi	3
Pondicherry	
Cantonment Areas	—
TOTAL	4164

Proposal for Setting up Small Units of Bakeries in Small Towns

9176 SHRI C K JAFFER SHARIEF Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of government for setting up small units of bakeries in small towns to meet the growing demand for bakery products in the rural areas, and

(b) if so, the details thereof, (State-wise)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) and (b) No Sir However Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd a public sector undertaking have plans to assist entrepreneurs in setting up small bakery units in different part of the country by providing necessary technical/ consultancy services

Transfer of Sr. NDS Instructors

9177 SHRI S S SOMANI Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state the reasons for ignoring the legitimate right of Senior NDS Instructors Grade I for their transfer to the Delhi Administration alongwith their juniors of even earlier according to the accepted principle and laws?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) According to the information furnished by the Delhi Administration the NDS Instructors Senior Grade I working in Delhi were not absorbed in the Directorate of Education alongwith Junior Grade NDS Instructors in the year 1972 as the Directorate had no posts of supervisory staff available at that time. The question of their absorption was pursued by my Ministry with the Delhi Administration from time to time. Of the nine persons involved two sought voluntary retirement and availed of terminal benefits and the remaining seven NDS Grade Instructors were ultimately appointed as NDS Instructors in their personal grades by the Delhi Administration with effect from 1-11 1976

सधु सिचाई और नलकूपो द्वारा सिचाई क प्रयोग
श्रमि

9178 श्री ईश्वर चौधरी क्या कृषि और सिचाई
मंत्रो यह खाना की कृपा करने के

(क) श्रमि का राज्य बार वह प्रनुमानिन
कोज विनना है जिस सधु सिचाई और नलकूप सिचाई
याजनाओ के प्रत्यसन लाया जा सकता है

(ख) ऐसी भूमि को इस योजना के अधीन कब तक लाया जायेगा, और

(ग) क्या बिहार में विशेष रूप से गया जिले में ऐसी भूमि का निर्धारण कर दिया गया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) (क) वर्तमान अनुमानों के अनुसार 550 लाख हेक्टेयर फसली क्षेत्र की मधु सिंचाई योजना द्वारा सिंचाई हो सकती है जिसमें से 150 लाख हेक्टेयर की सतही जल योजना तथा 400 लाख हेक्टेयर की भूमिगत जल योजनाओं से सिंचाई हो सकती है। मार्च, 1978 के अन्त तक कुल सृजित सिंचाई क्षमता 273 लाख हेक्टेयर है (198 लाख हेक्टेयर

की भूमिगत जल से तथा 75 लाख हेक्टेयर की सतही जल योजनाओं से) राज्यवार ब्यौरा अनुबन्ध में दिया गया है। छठी योजना की अवधि (1978-83) के दौरान 90 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र की सिंचाई के लिये अनिवार्य सिंचाई क्षमता के मूजन का प्रस्ताव है (20 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र की सतही जल से और 70 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र की भूमिगत जल योजनाओं से)। इस रणनीति से 1983 से दस से पन्द्रह वर्षों के अन्दर शेष क्षमता का प्रयोग करना सम्भव हो सकेगा। तथापि जिलावार ब्यौरा (जिस में बिहार का गया जिला भी शामिल है) उपलब्ध नहीं है।

विवरण

सर्पु मिचाई कार्यक्रम—उपनिधि और सभासना

(मिचाई समता '000 हेक्टर में)

क्रम सं.	राज्य का नाम	अग्निम				77-78 तक उपनिधि				78-83 के दौरान (प्रस्तावित)			
		समूही जल	भूमिगत जल	कुल	समूही जल	भूमिगत जल	कुल	समूही जल	भूमिगत जल	कुल	समूही जल	भूमिगत जल	कुल
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
1	भा.प्र. प्रदेश	.	2000	4200	900	980	1880	200	180	380			
2	पंजाब	.	1000	1700	280	7	297	100	90	190			
3	बिहार	.	1900	5900	900	1200	2100	240	1210	1450			
4	गुजरात	1	250	1500	1750	95	1260	1355	55	145	200		
5	हरियाणा	.	50	1500	1500	25	1150	1175	10	200	210		
6	हिमाचल प्रदेश	.	235	50	285	85	6	91	5	15	20		
7	जम्मू और कश्मीर	.	400	150	550	310	4	314	20	5	25		
8	कर्नाटक	.	900	1200	2100	550	375	925	120	150	270		
9	केरल	.	800	300	1100	275	40	1315	30	25	55		
10	मध्य प्रदेश	.	1200	3000	4200	500	900	1400	300	575	875		
11	महाराष्ट्र	.	1200	2000	3200	480	1025	1505	180	150	330		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	मण्डुर	100	5	105	20	नगण्य	20	10	1	11
13	मेधानय	85	15	110	14	4	15	20	1	23
14	नागलंबड	75	5	80	35	नगण्य	35	24	नगण्य	24
15	उडीना	800	1500	2400	340	150	520	135	310	465
16	पजाब	.	50	3500	30	2500	2530	5	227	235
17	राजस्थान	400	2000	2400	310	1450	1760	25	100	125
18	मिम्बिम	20	-	22	7	नगण्य	7	7	नगण्य	7
19	तमिलनाडु	.	900	1500	2400	790	1590	26	100	126
20	विजुरा	.	100	15	115	30	33	14	4	18
21	उत्तर प्रदेश	.	1200	12000	13200	690	7590	150	3080	3230
22.	पश्चिम बंगाल	.	1300	2500	3500	900	1300	200	530	730
	कुल राज्य	.	14965	39642	54607	7566	19784	27350	7120	8999
	सब राज्य क्षेत्र	.	150	100	250	40	50	60	15	40
	कुल राज्य/सब राज्य क्षेत्र	.	15115	39742	54857	7606	19834	27440	7135	9039
	या	.	15010	40000	55000	7500	15000	27500	7000	9000

नोट—इस विवरण में दिये गये आंकड़े उपलब्ध सचना पर आधारित नया मस्यौदा है व अथ निरन्तर काम के कारण प्रमाण में न आने वाली अतिमूल्य सरचनाओं, रिमों तथा आदि बहरी बल सरचनाओं में बाद पिछी जगहों में घटने वाली क्षमता के बाद मूल्य वार्षिक निष्पाद क्षमता को प्रकट करते हैं।

Vacant Posts in Lalit Kala and Sahitya Academies

9179 SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether a number of posts are vacant in Lalit Kala Academy and Sahitya Academy,

(b) if so the details thereof

(c) whether the chance will be given to the existing staff with due experience to fill up these posts and

(d) if not the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) and (b) The following posts are vacant in Lalit Kala Academy and Sahitya Academy —

Name of post	No. of posts
<i>Lalit Kala Academy (Head Office)</i>	
(i) Principal Officer (Planning)	1
(ii) Assistant Director (Contemporary)	1
(iii) Assistant Establishment	1
(iv) Upper Division Clerk/Stenotypist	1
(v) Peon Messenger (Ch. w. k. d. r.)	1
(vi) Electrician/Pump Driver	1
<i>Sahitya Academy (Head Office)</i>	
(i) Upper Division Clerk/Stenotypist	1
(ii) Upper Division Clerk (V/c)	1
(iii) Lower Division Clerk	1
<i>Sahitya Academy (Head Office)</i>	
(i) Technical Assistant	1
(ii) Peon	1
<i>Regional Office Bombay</i>	
(i) Peon	1

(c) and (d) The posts are filled in accordance with the recruitment rules framed for each category of post. The existing staff is eligible for consideration for appointment if it fulfils the qualifications prescribed for the post.

Opening of Adult Education Schools in North Eastern States

9180 SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether many registered social organisations in North Eastern Region States have submitted schemes for opening schools for Adult Education to these State Governments

(b) if so the details of the proposals thereof (State wise) in the States

(c) whether it is a fact that these State Governments are irresponsive to these schemes in these States,

(d) if so the detailed reasons thereof and

(e) the details of the action taken up-to date to expedite the adult education schemes in these States State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Approval of Applications for Financial Assistance to Voluntary Organisations in West Bengal

9181 SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the 119 out of the 206 applications of the voluntary agencies for the programme

of Adult Education received from Maharashtra have been approved for financial assistance while the applications from 205 voluntary organisations for adult education from West Bengal are yet to be regularised and approved;

(b) if so, the detailed reasons thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the proposal from West Bengal Government was not sent in accordance with the schemes of assistance to voluntary agencies working in the field of adult education;

(d) if so, whether it was brought to the notice of West Bengal Government and if so, the details thereof;

(e) the names of the adult education agencies applied for from West Bengal and Maharashtra; and

(f) the details of the area in these States where these agencies are working at present?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (d). During 1978-79, out of 206 voluntary agencies which applied for financial assistance under the Scheme of "Assistance to Voluntary Agencies working in the field of Adult Education" from Maharashtra, project proposals of 119 have been approved. Besides, two more applications have been received from Maharashtra in April, 1979.

The Government of West Bengal forwarded only lists of 205 voluntary agencies requesting to place an amount of Rs. 45.73 lakhs at the disposal of State Government for making grants to these agencies. These projects were neither properly formulated nor accompanied by essential documents as required under the Scheme. The Government of West Bengal has, therefore, been advised to send these proposals in

the prescribed manner together with all the documents with their recommendation about the capability of each agency to take up the proposed programme and indicating the area of operation. The State Government have also been informed that a project of less than 30 centres is normally not approved. The Government of West Bengal, has, however, forwarded 10 applications recently in April, 1979.

(e) and (f). The names of voluntary agencies which have applied for financial assistance through the Governments of Maharashtra and West Bengal are given alongwith their present/proposed area of operation as per list laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4389/79].

Farm Forestry Scheme

9182 SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of foreign companies which have helped India in setting up Farm Forestry Schemes;

(b) the investments made by them and the employment generated in such Farm Forestry Scheme together with details of their locations;

(c) the names of foreign companies which are engaged in exporting agriculture and food products manufactured in the farm sectors; and

(d) the details of incentives being given to such foreign companies interested in the development of Farm Forestry Schemes?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) There are no foreign companies which have helped India in setting up Farm Forestry Schemes. International Financing Institution viz., International Bank for Reconstruc-

tion and Development (World Bank) proposes to finance two social forestry projects in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat

(b) The total investment in the Uttar Pradesh social forestry project will about \$43 million of which 50 per cent will be from the World Bank. The project is being negotiated currently in Washington. The project will be located in 42 districts in UP. The exact quantum of employment that will be generated will be known after the negotiation is over.

Gujarat social forestry project has been appraised and the details of the investment quantum and employment generation will be known after the appraised report is obtained from the World Bank.

(c) The social forestry programme is primarily designed to meet the needs of the rural poor for fuelwood and small timber for rural housing and for agricultural implements. The question of export of products from such programme does not arise.

(d) No incentives as such are given.

किसानों को उद्योग के लिये लाभप्रद मूल्य देने सम्बन्धी योजना

9183 श्री राजेश कुमार शर्मा क्या कृषि और सिंचाई यह बताने की कृपा करें कि

(क) क्या इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि यन्त्रा गहू धातु पटसन धातु के उत्पादन में प्रभूतपूर्व वृद्धि हुई है और क्या उत्पादन को उस के उत्पाद के लाभप्रद मूल्य देने से इकार करने की प्राप्ति वर्षों में इस हरित ज्ञान पर कोई कुप्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा, क्या सरकार किसानों के उन के उत्पादों के लिये लाभप्रद मूल्य देने की कोई योजना तैयार कर रही है और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्याख्या क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) (क) और (ख) 1977-78 के दौरान प्रत्येक कृषि जिनका का उत्पादन नए रिबाइ स्तर पर पहुंच गया है और 1978-79 में इस के और अधिक हान की सम्भावना है। यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कि उत्पादन और मूल्यों में उतार चढ़ाव का उत्पादनी बढ़ि करने के लिये उत्पादकों को हिता पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेता सरकार ने महत्वपूर्ण कृषि जिनको के लिये अधिप्राप्ति/व्यवस्थापन साहाय्य मूल्यों की घोषणा करने की नीति अपनाती रही है और साहाय्य जारी है और दी है। निम्नलिखित तालिका में मार्च 1977 से अधिप्राप्ति महत्वपूर्ण फसलों के अधिप्राप्ति/व्यवस्थापन साहाय्य मूल्यों में परिवर्तन रूप में वृद्धि कर दी गई है।

अधिप्राप्ति/साहाय्य मूल्य
(विपणन क्षेत्र के अनुसार)

(रुपय प्रति क्विंटल)

सद	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य				
गहू (सभी किस्में)	105	110	112.50	115
धान (मोटा)	74	77	85	
ज्वार बाजरा मक्का रागी	74	74	85	
साहाय्य मूल्य				
चना	90	95	125	140
औ	65	69	67	
अरहर	40.00	40.00	155	
मूंग	40.00	40.00	165	
कपास	40.00	255	254	
पटसन	136	141	150	
मूंगफली (छिलका सहित)	140	160	175	
सरसों के बीज	40.00	40.00	225	245
सोयाबीन	40.00	145	175	
सूरजमुखी के बीज	150	165	175	
गन्ना	8.50	8.50	10.00	

* 1976-77 और 1977-78 में 10 पैसे और 1979-80 में 11 पैसे के प्रीमियम के साथ 8.5 प्रतिशत की वसुली से सम्बद्ध बीनी के कारखानों द्वारा देय न्यूनतम मूल्य।
40.00—बोधित नहीं की गई।

देश में मूल्य स्थिति की निरन्तर समीक्षा की जाती है और धरेनु खपत, नियमित निर्यात, सट्टा व्यापार के क्रियाकलापों पर नियंत्रण करना और आभारण धातु के लिए ऋण की व्यवस्था को नियमित करने का प्रोत्साहन करने के लिये उचित कदम उठाये हैं। किसानों को उचित कीमतों पर आदाना की यथा सम्भव सप्लाई करने के लिये भी प्रयास किये गये हैं। उर्वरकों के मूल्य में कमी कर दी गई है और प्रमाणित बीजों की लागत कम हो गई है। सरकार ने कृषि जिनसी के उत्पादकों को उचित लाभ दिलाने के विभिन्न उपाय किए हैं और इस कार्य के लिये कोई नई योजना तैयार नहीं की जा रही है।

जिला मुख्यालयों, राज्यों की राजधानियों और दिल्ली के बीच सीधे टेलीफोन टुक सेवा

9184. श्री राजेश कुमार शर्मा क्या सचिव मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज में सरकारी राजस्व का भारी मात्रा में हानि के समाचार का ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार राजस्व की हानि को रोकने के लिए बड़े पैमाने पर सीधी टेलीफोन सेवा के लिये व्यवस्था कर रही है और यदि हा, तो इस बारे में कितनी प्रगति हुई है, और

(ख) समूचे देश में जिला मुख्यालयों को राज्य की राजधानियों तथा दिल्ली के साथ सीधी टुक सेवा में कब तक जोड़ दिया जाएगा और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुकुंदराव साय) (क) राष्ट्रीय उद्देश्यों में एक उद्देश्य देशभर में सीधी टेलीफोन सेवा की व्यवस्था करना भी है। राजस्व के हाने, न होने या हानि रोकने से इस का संबंध नहीं है।

(ख) ग्रामीणों की जाती है कि ग्रामीणों 15 वर्षों के दौरान उत्तरोत्तर समूचे देश में जिला मुख्यालयों को उनके राज्यों की राजधानियों और दिल्ली के साथ सीधी टुक सेवा द्वारा जोड़ दिया जाएगा

रामपुर और दिल्ली के बीच सीधा टेलीग्राम सम्बंध

9185. श्री राजेश कुमार शर्मा क्या सचिव मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सीधी टेलीग्राम सुविधा के लिये बहुत से स्थानों में मांग की जा रही है,

(ख) रामपुर और दिल्ली के बीच सीधी टेलीग्राम प्रणाली डेढ़ वर्ष पूर्व काट दी गई थी जिस से लोगों में गैर है, और

(ग) इस प्रणाली को फिर से कब तक स्थापित कर दिया जायेगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुकुंदराव साय) : (क) जी हा।

(ख) जनवरी, 1978 में रामपुर समूह डाक तारघर केन्द्रीय तारघर नई दिल्ली के बीच टेलीग्राम कनेक्शन बाटे जाने के निम्न कारण हैं —

(1) रामपुर समूह डाक तारघर पहले से ही लखनऊ केन्द्रीय तारघर, जो उत्तर प्रदेश की राजधानी है, और बरेली विभागीय तारघर के साथ टेलीग्राम सर्किटों पर कार्य कर रहा था।

(11) रामपुर और नई दिल्ली के बीच सीधी परियात बहुत कम था और दिल्ली के लिये टेलीग्राम व्यवस्था करने का औचित्य नहीं था।

(ग) प्रेरित मानदण्ड का अनुसार पर्याप्त में बुद्धि हान पर सीधी टेलीग्राम व्यवस्था करने पर विचार किया जाएगा।

Rehabilitation of Bangladesh Refu-
gees

9186 PROF SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to Starred Question No 562 regarding former East Pakistan refugees in various camps answered on 2nd April 1979, and state

(a) names of the places, the figures of the families where 62 670 families have been rehabilitated,

(b) names of the camps with the figures of the refugees where 5 648 families and 567 other families are awaiting rehabilitation,

(c) the number of years these refugees are being kept in different camps,

(d) when the Government propose to rehabilitate them and whether these remaining refugees would be sent to Andaman Islands for rehabilitation, and

(e) whether a team of Members of Parliament will be sent to different rehabilitation sites, including Andamans for making an on the spot study of the progress of rehabilitation of East Pakistan refugees?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY

AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Information is given in Statement 'A' laid on the Table.

(b) Information is given in Statement 'B' laid on the Table.

(c) Since all the relief camps have been closed, this does not arise.

(d) The displaced persons who are now in Karmi shibirs and Worksite Camps are in fact awaiting rehabili-

tation, with the availability of land after reclamation. They are expected to be settled in Dandakarnya Project under the Potteru Irrigation-cum-Resettlement scheme along with a small number in other States as mentioned against each. Since there would be no excess refugees to be considered for resettlement elsewhere, the question of rehabilitation in Andaman and Nicobar Islands does not arise.

(e) Does not appear necessary.

Statement-A

Progress of rehabilitation of new migrants as on 31-12-1978.

	Agriculture	Small Trade	Industry	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh	1573	96	..	1669
2. Arunachal Pradesh	2902	..	..	2902
3. Assam	6784	6244	..	13028
4. Bihar	1032	1417	..	2449
5. Karnataka	644	..	..	644
6. Maharashtra	5352	506	..	5858
7. Madhya Pradesh	4400	1842	78	6320
8. Manipur	145	..	..	145
9. Meghalaya	1938	212	..	2150
10. Orissa	6	253	..	259
11. Punjab . . . . .	..	3	..	3
12. Tripura	5675*	699	..	6374
13. Uttar Pradesh	1399	445	328@	2172
14. Rajasthan	573	335	..	908
15. Andamans	774	..	..	774
16. Dandakarnya	16120	892	..	17012
TOTAL	49317	12944	406	62667

*These families settled down in Tripura on exchange of their properties in former East Pakistan.

@Includes some Burma repatriates.

Statement-B

Statement giving the break-up of 5648 families and 167 other families forming the ICF in
as on 15.3.1979 in Karmi Shikshas/Work sites/PI/home

Name of State/Karmi Shikshas/Work sites	Number of families
(a) Karmi Shikshas	
Dandakaranya	1512
Andhra Pradesh	47
Uttar Pradesh	200
Bihar	133
Madhya Pradesh	118
(b) Worksite Camps	
Fawa Project	1108
TOTAL	5648

(c) PI Families

State Name of Public Liability Home	Total families	Number of Rehabilitated families
1. Manipal (H.P.)	1963	207
2. Anand (Tamil Nadu)	4	24
3. Birsai (Maharashtra)	91	80
4. Banunigan (Assam)	376	99
5. Rudrapur (Uttar Pradesh)	34	157
TOTAL	3201	567

Central and State Social Welfare Boards

9187 PROF SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the period and duration for which Central and State Social Welfare Boards are constituted by the Government,

(b) the amount spent by the Central Social Welfare Board during the year 1977-78 and 1978-79 and the break up of the figures spent by different States

(c) when the new Central and State Boards are going to be reconstituted and whether during the time of reconstitution representatives of accredited women's organisations functioning in different States, spe-

cially in West Bengal, will be included in the new Social Welfare Boards; and

(d) if so, facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) The Central Social Welfare Board and the State Boards are constituted ordinarily for a term of three years

(b) The amounts spent by the Central Social Welfare Board during the years 1977-78 and 1978-79, State-wise, are shown in the statement enclosed

(c) The Central Social Welfare Board is constituted by the Central Government and it was last reconstituted on 22.4.1978 and is not due for reconstitution at present

The State Boards are constituted/reconstituted on the expiry of their respective terms by State Governments. Due weight is given to representation of women's organisations who are prominent social workers in the States, including West Bengal, and

(d) The present West Bengal State Social Welfare Advisory Board has representatives of the following women's organisations —

- (i) All India Women's Conference;
- (ii) Paschim Banga Ganatantrik Mahila Samity,
- (iii) Siliguri Mahila Samity, and
- (iv) Jatiya Kalyan Karma Parishad.

In the case of the Central Social Welfare Board Smt Arati Dutt and Professor Kanak Mukherjee are nominated on the Board

Statement

(Rs in lakhs)

Sl No	Name of the State	Expenditure during 1977-78	Expenditure during 1978-79
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	66.98	35.11
2	Assam	17.08	17.56
3	Bihar	20.43	32.23
4	Gujarat	13.25	73.47
5	Haryana	9.44	11.02
6	Himachal Pradesh	8.20	10.26
7	Jammu & Kashmir	6.65	8.96
8	Karnataka	27.85	26.20
9	Kerala	31.28	33.32
10	Madhya Pradesh	27.12	28.38

1	2	3	4
11	Maharashtra	52.85	50.53
12	Manipur	3.66	6.67
13	Meghalaya	3.67	4.20
14	Nagaland	2.12	3.01
15	Orissa	20.38	36.38
16	Punjab	14.95	19.10
17	Rajasthan	24.39	29.08
18	Tamil Nadu	55.75	40.62
19	Tripura	1.14	1.77
20	Uttar Pradesh	11.71	74.18
21	West Bengal	32.71	51.16
22	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	7.55	5.15
23	Arunachal Pradesh	1.93	7.04
24	Chandigarh	0.44	2.11
25	Delhi	16.47	51.46
26	Goa, Daman and Diu	3.59	2.66
27	Pondicherry	6.06	2.91
28	Mizoram	6.07	6.32
29	Sikkim	0.88	2.77
30	Lakshadweep	0.72	3.95

**Average yield and cost of cultivation
of Rice and Wheat**

9188 SHRI SUDHIR GHOSAL
SHRI K. PRADHANI

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

(a) the average yield and cost of
rice and wheat per acre (State-wise),
and

(b) the all-India average yield and
cost of cultivation per acre therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT
SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b) The
average yield per hectare of rice and
wheat State wise and all-India for the
years 1976-77 and 1977-78 are given in
statement I. The estimates of cost of
cultivation per hectare for paddy and
wheat for such of the States as were
covered for these crops during 1975-76
and 1976-77 are given in statement II.
It may be mentioned that the esti-
mates of cost of cultivation are not
worked out at all-India level.

Statement—I*Average yield per hectare of rice and wheat for 1976-77 and 1977-78 (Statistical III India)*

1	(Kgs)			
	RICE		WHEAT	
	1976-77	1977-78	1976-77	1977-78
2	3	4	5	
Andhra Pradesh	103	1491	594	686
Assam	93	1014	1102	1151
Bihar	81	887	100	1261
Chhattisgarh	1216	1384	1175	1784
Haryana	2170	2605	209	2099
Himachal Pradesh	1117	1092	721	818
Jammu & Kashmir	1371	1679	440	810
Karnataka	137	2082	638	672
Kerala	1418	1514		
Maharashtra	601	938	711	909
Maharashtra	1351	1563	719	792
Mizoram	1507	1675		
Meghalaya	1199	1201	0	0
Nagaland	1019	1009		
Orissa	705	981	1776	1735
Punjab	233	362	243	2547
Rajasthan	1341	1286	1279	1424
Tamil Nadu	1846	2210	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	1117	1022	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	922	1061	1350	1429
West Bengal	1113	1387	2040	2040
A & N Islands	1143	1059		
Arunachal Pradesh	886	900	0	0
Delhi	0	0	2135	2135
D & N Haveli	1174	1520	0	0
Goa, Daman and Diu	1665	1706		
Mizoram	026	626		
Pondicherry	2098	1914		
ALL INDIA	1088	1317	1987	1477

@State being unimportant, yield per hectare has not been calculated.

Statement II

Cost of Production estimates for wheat and paddy generated under the Comprehensive Scheme for the cost of cultivation/Production of Principal Crops

Crop	State	Years	Main (M) or Sub (S) Sample	Cost of cultivation per hectare
Wheat	Bihar	1975-76 (P)	M	1847.94
	Haryana	1975-76 1976-77 (P)	S M	2396.55 2953.79
	Punjab	1976-77 (P) 1977-78 (P)	S S	2611.89 2722.36
	Madhya Pradesh	1975-76 (P)	S	1288.99
	Rajasthan	1975-76 (P)	S	2064.46
	Uttar Pradesh	1975-76 (P)	S	2516.67
	West Bengal	1975-76 (P)	M	2460.68
Paddy	Andhra Pradesh	1975-76 1976-77 (P)	S S	2193.49 2490.77
	Assam	1975-76 1976-77 (P)	M S	1044.89 1035.95
	Karnataka	1975-76	S	2600.82
	Orissa	1975-76 } (P) 1976-77 }	S M	1222.40 1473.52
	West Bengal	1975-76 } 1976-77 } (P)	S M	1908.40 2037.73

NOTE — P—These estimates have been provisionally generated and they are not final

M—The crop was studied on a main sample basis

S—These studies were on a sub-sample basis of small dimensions and the corresponding estimates have to be used with caution as compared to main sample results, as they are of lesser reliability

Committee for Proper use of Funds Allotted for Tube-wells

9189 SHRI SUDHIR GHOSAL Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have appointed an agency to ensure that funds allotted to various States for installing deep tube-wells are spent properly, and

(b) if so, the progress made in West Bengal in these works for which funds were provided during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) Government of India have not appointed an agency to ensure that funds allotted to various States for installing deep tube-wells are spent properly. However the Minor Irrigation Division of the Ministry of Agriculture reviews and monitors the implementation of minor irrigation programmes including installation of deep tube-wells through periodical reporting system, annual plan discussions, Central Teams visits and Regional meetings etc.

(b) The progress of drilling of deep tube-wells in West Bengal by the West Bengal State Minor Irrigation Corporation Ltd, during the last two years is as follows:—

1977-78	1978-79
79 (Nos)	127 (Nos)
(upto 31-1-1979)	

STD. between Kapurthala and Delhi

9190. SHRI IQBAL SINGH
DHILLON;
CHOWDHRY BALBIR
SINGH.
SHRI GYNESHWAR PRASAD
YADAV:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great demand from the public and Government of Punjab to link Kapurthala to Delhi with S.T.D. facility;

(b) whether Government have also received representations in this regard;

(c) whether Kapurthala is a big business centre and in the absence of the above facility, the business community is handicapped; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to link Kapurthala with Delhi with S.T.D. facility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHEDEV) SAI: (a) to (d). Government has received representations demanding S.T.D. facility between Kapurthala and Delhi, however, the present traffic does not justify provision of STD at this stage.

Increase in Number of Central Schools

9191. SHRI IQBAL SINGH
DHILLON:
CHOWDHRY BALBIR
SINGH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that percentage of Central Schools in the country as compared to the Central Government employees is very less;

(b) if so, what is the percentage; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to increase this percentage?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) Yes, Sir. Keeping in view, the demand for admissions in Kendriya Vidyalayas, the number of existing Kendriya Vidyalayas seems to be less

(b) Figures are not available.

(c) Kendriya Vidyalayas are established with reference to the educational needs of the Central Government employees, mainly transferable, of the area concerned and not with reference to the total number of Central Government employees in the country.

It is proposed to establish 100 Kendriya Vidyalayas during 1979-84.

Lack of basic amenities in Ghonda (Yamunapuri), Delhi

9193. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a large number of families have

come to stay in C—Block, Ghonda (Yamunapuri) Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that street lights have not been provided; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to provide street lights in the area?

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

(b) Yes, Sir,

(c) The Delhi Development Authority deposited with the D.E.S.U. Rs. 59,00,530 in December, 1978, and Rs. 1,40,636 in March, 1979 for the provision of street lighting. The work has been taken up by the D.E.S.U. and nearly 900 street lighting poles have since been erected.

Lalit Kala Akademi

9194. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi is a Central Government body;

(b) if not, what is its relation with the Government;

(c) Central Financial assistance to this body, year-wise during the last three years;

(d) composition of its governing body and how this body is being elected or nominated;

(e) details of the activities conducted by Lalit Kala Akademi during the last two years;

(f) whether any complaints of irregularities and malpractices have been made against this body; and

(g) if so, what are the details thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE

(DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). Lalit Kala Akademi is an autonomous body registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1960 and is fully financed by the Government of India.

(c) Central financial assistance during the last three years was:

(i) 1976-77	Rs. 16,70,000
(ii) 1977-78	Rs. 35,96,000
(iii) 1978-79	Rs. 27,03,000

(d) The bodies of the Akademi are.—(i) General Council; (ii) Executive Board; (iii) Finance Committee.

The General Council is the supreme body. Its members are elected or nominated in the following manner.—

(i) An expert from the sphere of Handicrafts and folk art coopted by the General Council;

(ii) Nominees of the State Lalit Kala Akademies who are either artists, art critics or art historians;

(iii) Elected representatives of recognized art societies and organisations from each State and Union Territory;

(iv) Fifteen artists elected by artists from Artists Constituency;

(v) Nine eminent Indian artists elected by the General Council;

(vi) Three distinguished art critics, art historians or persons who have rendered meritorious service to the cause of art, elected by the General Council;

(vii) One representative of the All India Board Technical Studies and Applied Arts;

(viii) One representative each from the Sangcet Natak Akademi and the Sahitya Akademi;

(ix) One Architect nominated by the All India Institute of Architecture; and

(x) Five fellows of the Akademi.

(c) The major activities of the Lalit Kala Akademi for the last two years are:—

EXHIBITIONS

(a) *Outgoing*: (1) Facsimile copies of Indian Murals shown in Australia;

(2) Participated in XIV SAO Paulo Biennale; and

(3) Collection shown as part of the Indian National Exhibition at Moscow.

(b) *Incoming*: (1) Romanian Paintings exhibition organised at Delhi and Lucknow;

(2) Exhibition of Finnish Designs relating to items of daily use presented in Delhi from Finland;

(3) Copies of Medieval Yugoslav Frescoes exhibited in Delhi, Madras, Calcutta and will be shown in Bombay;

(4) Reproduction of works of French Masters were exhibited at Delhi and subsequently at Bombay, Bangalore, Madras, Pondicherry and Calcutta;

(5) Exhibition of 60 graphics from Japan entitled 'IMAGES OF JAPAN'; and

(6) Exhibition of Soviet Art—31 paintings and 61 graphics exhibited at Delhi and Calcutta.

(c) *In India*: (1) Fourth Triennale—India with participation of 29 countries was held. An Inter-disciplinary Seminar was held during the Triennale in which more than 50 eminent persons participated from abroad and India. Simultaneously an All India Kala Mela was held. 17 State Akademis/Art Organisations/Artists Groups participated in it.

(2) Selection of paintings, graphics and sculptures from Akademi's collection circulated in Rajasthan and U.P.;

(3) To commemorate Silver Jubilee of Chandigarh City a large selection from Akademi's collection exhibited there;

(4) Two major exhibitions; one 'Pictorial Space' comprising drawings and graphics by 46 artists at Delhi and the National Exhibition of Art organized and presented at Ahmedabad;

(5) Exhibition of works of late K.C.S. Paniker shown at Delhi after completing an exhibition at Madras;

(6) Exhibition of works executed in the Artists Camps held at Garhi Studio Workshop;

(7) Selection from Akademi's permanent collection entitled 'Points of View' exhibited in Madras and in other places in South. Another selection shown in 11 centres in Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh; and

(8) 22nd National Exhibition of Art held in Delhi.

REGIONAL CENTRES, MADRAS

The first Regional Centre of the Akademi comprising gallery premises, a library and a sales emporium was inaugurated in October, 1978, at Madras. It coordinates art activity in the four Southern States. It presented seven exhibitions at Madras and held two artists camps.

PUBLICATIONS

The Akademi published a portfolio of Mankod frescoes, No 18 of the Lalit Kala (Ancient) Journal, contemporary art publications and 'Moving Focus', contemporary numbers 24 and 25 and Nos 26 and 27 are in press. It also brought out 8 multicolour reproductions, a set of picture post-cards of Indian min-

atures, souvenir catalogue of Fourth Triennale. Under the Lalit Kala Ancient art series three reprints of portfolios; Mughal Paintings, Mewar Paintings and Geeta Govinda were released.

COOMARASAMY SWEMINAR

The Lalit Kala Akademi in collaboration with the Department of Culture conducted the Coomaraswamy Centenary Seminar in which over 60 eminent art historians, scholars and artists participated.

GENERAL

(1) A Graphic Camp was held at Studio Workshop at Garhi and a Painters Camp at Udaipur to which artists from different parts of India as well as local artists participated;

(2) Fellowship ceremonies for Sri Dhanraj Bhagat and Sri M. F. Husain were held in collaboration with Art Heritage Gallery;

(3) An exhibition of Akademi's publications was organised in the Lalit Kala Galleries. This exhibition was shown at 11 centres to popularise art publications;

(4) The Akademi participated in the Bangalore Book Fair; and

(5) The Akademi conducted a conference at Calcutta in which artists from eastern region participated.

(f) and (g). Accounts of the Akademi are audited by the Accountant General, Central Revenue. Except for technical objections, no serious cases of irregularities have been brought to the notice of Government.

हिन्दी में परिपत्र

9195. श्री लक्ष्मण राव मानकर : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत छः महीनों के दौरान हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में स्थित कालेजों और हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों को इस परम्परा के अनुसार कि उन्हें पत्र हिन्दी में भेजे जाने चाहिये कितने पत्र हिन्दी में भेजे गये; और

(ख) यदि उन की संख्या नगण्य है, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं और राजभाषा नियमों के अनुसार हिन्दी में पत्र व्यवहार करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) और (ख) अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग में राजभाषा क्रियान्वित समिति

9196. श्री लक्ष्मण राव मानकर क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग में राजभाषा विभाग द्वारा जारी किये गये नियमों के अनुसार एक राजभाषा क्रियान्वित समिति बनाई गई है :

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) उक्त समिति सम्भवतः कब तक बना दी जायेगी ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) जी हाँ, जैसा कि आयोग ने सूचित किया है, उन्होंने ने एक समिति स्थापित कर दी है ।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग में हिन्दी अधिकारी

9197. श्री लक्ष्मण राव मानकर क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विश्व विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग में किसी का कार्य करने के लिये कितने हिन्दी अधिकारियों, अनुवादकों, हिन्दी स्टेनोग्राफरों तथा हिन्दी टाइपिस्टों की नियुक्ति की गई है; और

(ख) यदि उक्त कर्मचारी नियुक्त नहीं किये हों तो उन्हें कब तक नियुक्त किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) और (ख). विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के कार्यालय के बहुत से कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी का कार्य साधक ज्ञान प्राप्त है और उन में से कुछ कर्मचारी आवश्यकतानुसार हिन्दी में अपना काम

करते हैं। इस के प्रतिरिक्त अनुभाग अधिकारी (हिन्दी), प्राशुलिक (हिन्दी) तथा कनिष्ठ प्राशुलिक (हिन्दी) के प्रत्येक ग्रेड में एक एक पद मंजूर कर दिया गया है। इन तीन पदों में से एक कनिष्ठ प्राशुलिक का पद इस समय भरा हुआ है।

Speeding of Housing activity in States

9198. CH. HARI RAM MAKKASARI GODARA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that repeated emphasis has been laid on the States to speed up the housing activity and that necessary details and instructions have also been sent for sanctioning building plans on the vacant and excess lands;

(b) if so, the reaction of these States in the matter;

(c) whether it is a fact that in Delhi itself a large number of building plans are pending sanction on one or the other pretext; and

(d) if so, action taken in the matter and nature of advice given to Municipal Corporation to expedite the sanctions?

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

(b) The State Governments are generally following the guidelines issued by the Government of India.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. In Delhi also building plans are being approved in accordance with these guidelines.

Views of Farm Experts regarding ploughing, tilling of land for Wheat, Maize and Moong Crops

9199. CH. HARI RAM MAKKASARI GODARA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the recommendations of the

farm experts at the Agricultural University, Ludhiana, that for wheat, maize and moong crops etc., ploughing, tilling of land is not at all necessary;

(b) reaction to these recommendations which have been made after all the required experiments at the university and also various farms outside in the States in order to take into account different soils and atmosphere; and

(c) whether he has proposals to popularise these recommendations so that the farmers have their time, energy and money which forms a part of the inputs in all agrarian productivity?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA):

(a) Yes Sir, the Government is aware of the work carried out at the Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana. The Department of Agronomy of the University has conducted experiments on minimum tillage for the last 8 years for sowing of maize and wheat crops. In the trials at Ludhiana, where the soil is of light texture, no difference in the yield was observed between the minimum tillage treatment and normal tillage. Subsequently, the experiments were conducted in heavier soil at Narainwarh, about 50 km from Ludhiana. Similar results were obtained in the heavier soils also. These experiments were carried out for 3 years. Limited number of trials were also conducted on the farmers' fields in the year 1977-78 in one village and the results have confirmed the findings.

The Department of Agronomy has also conducted some experiments on sowing of wheat in minimum tillage in paddy fields after paddy harvest in the year 1977-78. The yield of wheat in these experiments was slightly higher than where normal tillage was done, but the increase in yield was not significant. The same experiment

has been repeated in 1978-79 and the stand of the crop shows similar trends. The exact data will become available in the near future.

These results show that tillage is required only for weed control and it is not very essential for germination and plant growth. In case, suitable and cheap weedicides become available the minimum tillage approach may be a good proposition.

(b) As the trials have not been conducted extensively in different agro-soil conditions, it may be difficult to make general recommendation at this stage for its adoption in the country. Similar trials may have to be conducted in different Agricultural Universities and Institutions to find out its suitability under various conditions.

Some work on these lines has also been done at the College of Agriculture, Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur. No tillage/minimum tillage farming has been studied by the crop scientists. To implement the minimum tillage concept a bullock-drawn till-planter has been developed at the College of Agricultural Engineering. This till-planter shears off the soil crust/stubbles, opens furrow and does sowing and fertilizer application in a single run in an unprepared seedbed for wheat and gram in 'haveli' fields. This implement has been recommended for prototype production and evaluation at the Workshop of the Farm Implements & Machinery project of the ICAR in 1978.

(c) Consideration will be given to popularise the system of No/Minimum tillage after sustained satisfactory results are achieved under wider trials and in different agro-climatic regions.

नई दिल्ली/दिल्ली में पटरी पर बैठने वाले खोमचे वालों को हटाना

9200. श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार दिल्ली तथा नई दिल्ली में पैदल पथों पर विभिन्न प्रकार की वस्तुएं बेचने वालों को रोकने में असफल रही है जिसके फलस्वरूप विशेषकर दिल्ली के कुछ क्षेत्रों में यातायात में बड़ी कठिनाई होती है जहाँ पैदल चलना भी मुश्किल हो जाता है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार आम जनता की कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिये उक्त खोमचा वालों को उचित प्रबन्ध करने के प्रश्न पर विचार करेंगी ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बहत) : (क) नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका ने सूचित किया है कि इस क्षेत्र में फुटपाथों/पटरियों पर चीजें बेचने वालों को समय समय पर हटा दिया जाता है तथा इस क्षेत्र में पटरियों पर चीजें बेचने वालों की समस्या नियंत्रणाधीन है।

दिल्ली नगर निगम ने सूचित किया है कि इस क्षेत्र के क्षेत्राधिकार में फुटपाथों/पटरियों पर चीजें बेचने वालों को हटा दिया जाता है परन्तु आवादकार बहुधा उसे स्थान पर आ जाते हैं।

(ख) सरकार ने दिल्ली प्रशासन को फुटपाथों/पटरियों पर आवादकारों/विक्रेताओं के विरुद्ध अपने अभियान को तेज करने के लिये कहा है।

Statement Correcting the reply to Unstarred Question No. 7190 dated 16-4-1979 re. Per Capita Availability of Milk

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): I replied to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 7190 on 16-4-1979 stating inter alia that "the daily per capita availability of milk is estimated to be about 107 gms. per day".

The correct position is that "the daily per capita availability of milk is estimated to be about 120 gms."

This has come to my notice and I take this opportunity to correct the earlier answer.

12½ hrs.

RE. IMPOSITION OF THE PRESIDENT'S RULE IN GOA

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on going through the List of Business for today we find there is no mention regarding imposition of President's Rule in Goa on Saturday nor do we find that the Presidential Order in this regard is to be laid on the Table of the House.

Sir, this matter has been dragging on since last Monday. On last Monday Shashikala government fell and thereafter this matter has been raised by my hon'ble colleagues including a mention under Rule 377 was made. Government, however, preferred to remain mum and silent. My submission is that on Thursday and Friday the whole process was completed. On Friday this government behind the back of this Parliament went and obtained the Order dissolving the Assembly imposing President's rule in Goa. This, Sir, is a gross impropriety for the following reasons. Firstly, the representative government has been removed in a part of this country and representative government is the corner stone of our Constitution. Secondly, this breach is a violent breach of the principle of federalism and autonomy of States which includes Union Territories with legislative assemblies. They are entitled to representative government. *(Interruptions).*

Goa is not a colony. Even if it were, Parliament should have been taken into confidence. You are the custodian of the rights and privileges of this House even against the Executive. Therefore, I am bringing to your notice this impropriety committed by the Government of India.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order please. You have had your complete say.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack-pore): On a point of order. We have given adjournment motions on two earlier occasions on this subject. Now we want to bring this Adjournment Motion on the unwarranted dissolution of the Goa Assembly when there is a possibility of forming alternative Government there. There is a precedent and I will give you the precedent. You will remember that in the year 1977, in March, when this House was in session, the Kashmir Assembly was dissolved on the advice of Sheikh Abdullah whose party had become a minority in the Kashmir Assembly at that time. Our party gave notice for an adjournment motion and the adjournment motion was admitted. Now we have given notice of an adjournment motion regarding the dissolution of the Goa Assembly when the possibility of forming an alternative Government is there. This is not an ordinary matter. This is matter of urgent public importance.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not a point of order. I am sorry, this is not a point of order. Whatever you have given cannot come under the subject is point of order.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkul): I rise on a point of order. Please see Rule 51 of the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963. It says:—

'If the President, on receipt of a report from the Administrator of a Union Territory or otherwise, is satisfied—(a) that a situation has arisen in which the administration of the Union Territory cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Act, or (b) that for the proper administration of the Union Territory it is necessary or expedient so to do,

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]
the President may, by order suspend the operation of all or any of the provisions of this Act for such period as he thinks fit and make such incidental and consequential provisions as may appear to him to be necessary or expedient for administering the Union Territory in accordance with the provisions of Article 239.

What does Art. 239 of the Constitution say? It says this. There are two kinds of Union Territories. One is, Goa, Pondicherry and so on. The other is, Lakshadweep and so on. One is elected assembly and the other is where there is direct control. What does Article 356 of the Constitution say? Sir, may I read out Art. 356?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Article 356 of the Constitution says this:

'If the "President, on receipt of a report from the Governor of a State or otherwise, is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution, the President may, by proclamation

(a) assume to himself all or any of the functions of the Government of the State.

Under sub-clause (3) of the same Article the proclamation 'shall' be laid before each House of Parliament' and it will cease to operate if it is not approved by them within two months. So, is obligatory this under-sub-clause (3) it is obligatory on the part of the Government to place it before the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please take your seat. I have understood your point. You say about States like Goa, Pondicherry etc. There are States like Mizoram. This does not apply. But even so, there are certain precedents where they have been laid on the Table of the House. I

hope the Government will lay it on the Table of the House during the course of the day or the next day.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Let the Prime Minister make a statement. A person cannot impose his will on the whole country. (*Interruption*).

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का ध्यान नेपाल की ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ जहाँ इन्तारी की समस्या में भारतीय रुके हुए हैं। वहाँ पर जनतंत्र माम का कोई चीज नहीं गढ़ गई है। बी० पी० कायराता जैसे लोगों की जेल में बन्द कर दिया गया है।

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Bora, you please take your seat. Now Papers to be laid on the Table, Shri Barnala

12.08 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE
PREVENTION OF CRUELTY (CAPTURE OF ANIMALS) RULES, 1979

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Prevention of Cruelty (Capture of Animals) Rules, 1979, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. SO 1056 in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 1979, under sub-section (4) of section 38 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4377/79].

DRAFT NATIONAL POLICY OF EDUCATION, 1979 AND ANNUAL REPORT AND REVIEW OF LALIT KALA AKADEMI, NEW DELHI FOR 1977-78.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE

(DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-
DER): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Draft National Policy of Education, 1979 (Hindi and English versions) [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4378/79].

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

(i) Annual Report of Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) Review by the Government on the working of the Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4379/79].

STATEMENT RE. RECENT VISIT OF THE
MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS TO
USA

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): I beg to lay on the Table a statement regarding my visit to the United States of America from 20th to 25th April, 1979. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4380/79].

CENTRAL EXCISE (NINTH AMEND-
MENT) RULES, 1979

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): On behalf of Shri Zulfikarulla; I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Central Excise (Ninth Amendment) Rules, 1979, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 617 in Gazette of India dated the 21st April, 1979, under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4381/79].

श्री श्रीराम धानजी (मधुरा) : उपाध्यक्ष जी
आप मुन नहीं रहे हैं। इस तरह से काम चलाया।
अवज्ञाते।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : बायड़ी जी, आप जो कहना
चाहते थे, कह चुके। अब आप वापस रहिए।

Now, Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal to make a statement.

PRESIDENTS' ORDER DATED 27-4-79 IN
RELATION TO UNION TERRITORY OF GOA,
DAMAN AND DIU

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Order published in Notification No. S.O. 234 in Gazette of India dated the 28th April, 1979 notifying President's order dated the 27th April, 1979 in relation to Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, issued under section 51 of the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4383/79].

12.09 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE
OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND
SCHEDULED TRIBES
MINUTES

SHRI RAM DHAN (Lalganj): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the Minutes of the First to Fifty-second sittings of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

12.10 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED CRASH LANDING OF INDIAN
AIRLINES BOEING-737 AT MADRAS
AIRPORT

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister for Tourism and Civil Aviation to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Reported crashlanding of Indian Airlines Boeing-737 at Madras Airport on the 26th April, 1979."

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): Sir, it is with regret that I have to inform the House that Indian Airlines' Boeing 737 aircraft VT-ECR, while operating scheduled passenger flight IC-530 (Trivandrum-Madras) on 26th April, 1979 overshot the runway during landing run at Madras Airport at approximately 1220 hours and was extensively damaged. The aircraft carried 61 passengers and 6 crew members. 7 passengers and all the 6 crew members, who sustained injuries were hospitalised. Other passengers with minor injuries were given first aid in the airport dispensary. According to the latest information furnished by Indian Airlines, there are 5 crew members, including the Commander of the ill-fated aircraft, and 2 passengers still undergoing treatment, some of them for suspected fractures. Indian Airlines are taking all possible care of these persons, apart from meeting their entire medical expenses.

After the accident, the aircraft was resting on the fuselage with both main under-carriage assemblies detached. Both the engines were also detached from the wings and damaged. The aircraft is being lifted with the help of air bags and jacks for assessing the cause of the accident and the extent of damage.

The Boeing 737 aircraft VT-ECR was taken delivery of at Seattle on the 30th October 1974 and arrived in India on 5th November 1974.

The aircraft was under the command of Capt. V. N. Arora and the Co-Pilot was Capt. P. K. Kapoor.

A Committee of Inquiry under Rule 74 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937, under the chairmanship of Shri S. Ramamirtham, Retired Director General of Civil Aviation has been constituted to investigate into the unfortunate accident. The Committee has already started functioning at the accident site. They have been directed to submit their report within two months.

Boeing Company, manufacturers of the aircraft, have also been advised of the accident and they are sending their investigation team.

To re-assure ourselves that the existing maintenance procedures in Indian Airlines and their checks by the Regulatory Authority, namely Director General of Civil Aviation are up to the stipulated standards, it is proposed to constitute an Expert Group to go into these aspects and submit a report.

Perhaps I may not be out of place to mention here that the air safety machinery at the Madras Airport, including the fire-fighting unit functioned effectively on that day and was successful in quickly extinguishing the fire in the aircraft and rescue the passengers.

The House will join me in wishing speedy recovery of the passengers and crew members who are still undergoing treatment in the hospital.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the other day in December, a crash in Hyderabad took place and the passengers escaped very narrowly. Since then a few other mishaps have also taken place. The pressurisation panels in the Calcutta bound airbus were flown off soon after it took off on 23rd March 1979. The centre door opened of the Delhi bound Boeing-707 flight when it ought not have opened. There have also been numerous cases of complaints of aircrafts not leaving on time because of engine snags. The Hyderabad disaster enquiry revealed that the aircraft was air-borne in partially stalled condition due to malfunctioning of the 'leading edge device'. And with no adequate warning system available, the pilots took wrong corrective measures. It poses questions of maintenance of the Indian Airlines fleet, and of the competence of the inspection machinery of the DGCA. These are the two major things which strike our minds now.

The present Director-General of Civil Aviation. Air Marshal Zaheer said recently at a seminar: "The situation on the maintenance side was disturbing". He warned that the Indian average in respect of fatal accidents was 2 to 3 times more than the world average, and 10 times more than what was taking place in the United States of America, although we have very little air service in this country, compared to what they have in USA. This deals a major blow to civil aviation in this country, and creates shock, tension uncertainty among the travelling public.

I have a list with me, showing the number of air crashes, their nature and number of casualties. It says: in 1967 there were 30 crashes, 5 proved fatal and there were 9 casualties; in 1968 the figures were 27 crashes, 2 fatal and 3 casualties; in 1969, 28 crashes, 5 fatal, and 49 casualties; in 1970 28 crashes, 7 fatal and 51 casualties; in 1971, 32 crashes, 5 fatal and 41 casualties in 1972, 46 crashes, 7 fatal and 25 casualties; in 1973, 36 crashes, 5 fatal and 60 casualties; in 1974, 25 crashes, 4 fatal and 5 casualties; in 1975, 17 crashes, 3 fatal and 8 casualties; in 1976 and 1977 there were 32 crashes 4 fatal and 108 casualties; in 1978 upto March, there were 2 crashes, 2 fatal and 214 casualties. (Interruptions).

In India, we have the dubious distinction of never implementing the recommendations of our Crash Enquiry Commission, and of allowing investigations to fritter away inconclusive, under pressure of vested interests and lobbies.

In the matter of selection of persons, i.e. of composition of these commissions and committees, the posts are given to people who will be pliable and who would obey the command of the bureaucracy and the people in authority, e.g. a retired Judge, a Civil Aviation bureaucrat, a discarded politician and the like, and many of them are devoid of know-how of the rudiments of Civil

Aviation. For example, in the Boeing 747 crash last year, the enquiry commission did not include a single 747 pilot, or systems engineer or wreckage man. (Interruptions)

According to my information, there are at least 9 reports on air accidents. One was on the accident at Takasing (NEFA) on 3-1-1960, then on the Dakota aircraft crash at Calcutta airport on 26th August 1961, then about the Fokker Friendship aircraft at Palam airport on 8th June 1962, Hiper Dakota aircraft at Pathankot, Indian Air Force Accidents Committee report of November 1964, then Air India Boeing aircraft accident on 24th January 1968, accident to IAC Dakota aircraft at Imphal on 19-2-1966. (Interruptions) These have all been shelved, and put in cold storage. It is a mockery. We spend money on these things and still they throw the passengers into uncertainty.

Then there is this accident near Banihal, again the one at Nagpur and again at Khulna involving a Fokker Friendship. There are 19 cases. Where have you clinched the issue? (Interruptions) When did you try to improve the conditions?

The Indian pilots often complain about incorrect loading of cargo in the hold. These are removed prior to investigations if there is an accident, to conceal facts. Incorrectly-placed baggage is a great hazard to the aircraft. This is also not known to many people in the Civil Aviation Directorate.

Aircraft designs have undergone great changes, but our supporting units are out-dated and inadequate. The Cachar Committee and the Tata Committee made recommendations specifically. Nothing happened. I will read out....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You need not read out all these things, you have already taken quite some time, please ask your questions.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: A Court of enquiry to investigate into the

causes of the Bombay accident Caravelle accident which happened on 12 October 1976 was constituted under Mr Justice S B Bhaskar. That report shows that the recommendations are never cared for they are relegated into cold storage they move on as it suits them. What does the Air Corporations Act 1953 say? Section 30 says

The Central Government may from time to time by notification in the Official Gazette constitute an Air Transport Council consisting of a chairman and such other number of members not exceeding eleven as the Central Government may appoint thereto

Would the hon Minister kindly enlighten the House why is it that the Air Transport Council was dissolved in 1962 and not revived? Is it a fact that it was done under pressure of a person? I want to know whether you have independent air safety authority. If you have not one would you immediately create one and give an assurance to the House today here and now whether the Air Transport Council would be revived and if not the reason therefor

Boeing's have shown inherent defects and other disturbing facts revealed by the reports. I shall be laying the reports. I will not divulge the contents now. A very interesting feature in the air crashes both at Hyderabad and in Madras which is not quite connected with Mr Kaushik is the carrying of huge cash and gold jewellery. These are undoubtedly meant for people in authority in Delhi for services rendered. Otherwise why do people carry so much cash from all over the country and bring it to Delhi when there are banks

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Please conclude cash inside does not create explosion

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU It does Sir

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK I have already stated in my statement

that we are all concerned about air safety. Looking to the frequent mishaps I have already said that I propose to constitute an expert committee to go into the maintenance system and also the working of the regulatory authority DGCA without losing any time. I can assure the House that steps will be taken

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Air Transport Council and Air Safety authority?

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK I do not know personally why that council was dissolved in 1962. I will go into the matter. So far as air safety is concerned the Cabinet considered that issue but it was thought then that the major accidents under the Aircraft Act should be investigated by High Court Judge heading a committee of experts (Interruption). It was also further considered looking to the frequency of this type of accident to make researches regarding safety of the operations. I propose to review that position and we will take adequate steps to see that something is done to ensure the safety of passengers

श्री विजय कुमार महोदय (दक्षिण दिल्ली)
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मंत्री जी न जो उत्तर दिया है मैं समझता हूँ कि बहुत ही कंजुश है और जो बाद में जवाब दिया है उसमें भी जितनी सीरियसनेस होनी चाहिए उतनी नहीं है। पिछले दो साल में जितनी दुर्घटनाएँ हो रही हैं और जितना उनका नम्बर बढ़ रहा है उससे जितना सीरियस मामला है उस सीरियसनेस के साथ हम सवाल को नहीं देख जा रहा है। मैं दा तीन बाने मंत्री महोदयसे जानना चाहता हूँ।

यह जो इनकवायरी कमेटी बैठती है उस की रिपोर्ट कई बार दो दो साल तक नहीं आती है, और जब रिपोर्ट आती है तो उस को बानकीडियल रखा जाता है। ऐसी क्या चीज है जो उस को बानकीडियल रखा जाता है, जिसको पब्लिक नहीं किया जाता है यही वजह है कि उन पर पुरा धमक नहीं आता। बासमा कमेटी न दो साल बाद रिपोर्ट दी और उस में भी यह लिखा कि 1977 में जो रिपोर्ट आयी थी उस पर धमक नहीं किया गया। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि टाटा कमेटी न जो एक इन्विस्टिगेशन परमानेंट इनकवायरी कमीशन का सुझाव दिया था और इस हाउस की एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी स जो तीसरी लोक सभा में इस बात को

कमटी ने जो तीसरी नोक सभा में इस बात की कहा और चौथी लोक सभा में दो बार इसको रिपीट किया, उसके बाद टाटा कमटी ने रिपीट किया कि परमानेंट सौर पर कमीशन बनाया जाय जिस में एक्सपर्ट्स हा और टोटली इन्डिपेंडेंट हों, उनके बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने कोई कदम क्यों नहीं उठाया? इसकी इतनी बार कहने के बाद 1975 में शैल्व कर दिया गया रिकमन्डेशन मानने के बाद, और भाज भी ऐंडहाक बसिम पर एक हार्ड कार्ट का जज बैठा देते हैं जिस को हम बारे में कोई टेक्निकल नालेज नहीं होती है। और डी०जी०सी०ए० खुद इनकार करता है जो कि अपनी ही इनकारों एक तरह से होती है। इसलिये हमको क्यों नहीं किया जा रहा है, जैसा कि सुझाव दिया गया है?

दूसरे इन्होंने कहा कि एयर सैफ्टी कमटी बनाने वाले हैं। यह भी 1974 में कहा गया था कि एक हार्ड पाइलट एयर सैफ्टी बोर्ड बनाया जायगा। इस सिफारिश के पांच साल बाद मंत्री को कह रहे हैं कि वह इसको प्रोपोज कर रहे हैं और हम में टाइम नहीं लगेगा क्या यह मॉन्टनेस के मामले में और मैनुफैक्चरिंग के बारे में ध्यान देंगे, या सिर्फ एक कमटी होगी जो रिकमन्डेशन करेगी?

हम बार पायलट ने कहा है कि इसके अन्दर सैबोटाज है, हम के अन्दर टाइम बॉम्ब रखा गया है। यह बहुत ही सीरियस मामला है। और सिवाय इस के कि पायलट इजीनियर के ऊपर कहते रहे और इजीनियर्स पायलट को कहते रहे, इस से काम नहीं चलेगा। तो यह जो सैबोटाज का मामला है इस का भी मंत्री महोदय ने कोई जिक्र नहीं किया अपने जवाब में। इस के बारे में वह क्या सोच रहे हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हालत बहुत खराब है। इटली-जैम हमारी कितनी बीक है यह इस से साफ होता है। अभी देश के अंदर जो बिदेगी ताकत है चाहे अमेरिका हो, जापान हो, एशिया हो या पाकिस्तान हो, यह ताकत के एस्पिरांजाज का काम कर रही हैं। और जम्मू बीरौर पर हमारी फौज के सैकड़ों आदमी पकड़े गये। और हिन्दुस्तान की पुरानी प्रधान मंत्री परचेजबिल रही है, वह भी रफया ले करके दूसरी चीजें कर सकती है। ऐसी हालत में एयरक्राफ्ट के मुताबिक इटलीजैस के मामले में आप क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं? और जो पिछली रिपोर्टें हैं उस के बारे में आप हाउम के अन्दर कोई स्टाइल वेपर लायेंगे? जो पिछली 11 रिपोर्टें आई हैं उनके बारे में क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं? और मॉन्टनेस, मैनुफैक्चरिंग कोस्ट और ह्यूमन ऐरर के बारे में आप क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं जिस में आप देश को आश्वस्त कर सकें कि हम मैनो जो भी पौलिशिल है वह आप कह रहे हैं? और तैजी से जो एक्सीडेंट्स बढ़ रहे हैं उस के बारे में आप कितने सीरियस हैं इस पर प्रकाश डालें।

श्री पुष्पोत्तम कौशिक उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो पुरानी कमेटियों पर कार्यवाही के सम्बन्ध में प्रश्न उठाया है, उन कमेटियों की सिफारिशों क्या थी और उन पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है। उसे सदन के पटल पर रखने में कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। जहां तक वायुयान कमटी का और उन के बाद दूसरी घटनाओं से सर्वाधिक कमेटियों का सवाल है उन्होंने जो सिफारिशों की हैं उन सिफारिशों पर पूरी तरह से या तमाम सिफारिशों को सरकार ने स्वीकार किया है और उन सिफारिशों पर ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। एयर सैफ्टी कमीशन के बारे में, जैसा मैंने निवेदन किया कि पहले जब उसके बारे में विचार किया गया था तो कुछ कारणों से स्थायी रूप से सैफ्टी कमीशन बनाने की आवश्यकता प्रतीत नहीं हुई थी। (व्यवधान) ऐसा लगता था कि चूंकि एयर क्राफ्ट एक्ट के अन्तर्गत ही अलग-अलग तरह की दुर्घटनाओं के लिये, जिस समय फेटल एक्सीडेंट होते हैं, उनके लिये समय-समय पर हार्दकोर्ट के जज की अध्यक्षता में कमटी नियुक्त कर के उसकी जांच की जा सकती है और दूसरी दुर्घटनाओं के लिये भी जांच करने के लिये समुचित सक्षम अधिकाारी ये इसलिये यह समझकर कि उस कमीशन के पास पूरे समय का काम नहीं होगा इसलिये ही उसकी अस्थायी-कार कर दिया गया था। जैसा मैंने कहा कि फिर उस मामले पर विचार कर रहे हैं और विचार कर के समुचित रूप में कमीशन को फिर से गठित किया जाय इस पर सरकार निर्णय लेगी।

श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा दोना अलग-अलग है, इन्वेस्टीगेशन कमीशन अलग है और सैफ्टी बोर्ड अलग है दोनों के बारे में बतायें।

श्री पुष्पोत्तम कौशिक जहां तक मॉन्टनेस अप्पेंट का सवाल है, जैसा मैंने निवेदन किया कि डी०जी०सी०ए० के सैफ्टी (बक्स) देख रहे हैं कि उस के सम्बन्ध में क्या कमी है, किम तरह से और सुधारा जा सकता है, इस दृष्टि से भी एक एक्सपर्ट कमटी बनाने की बात पर विचार कर रहे हैं। लेकिन यह परमानेंट कमटी नहीं होगी, इसलिये उसकी जरूरत नहीं है। अगर एयर सैफ्टी कमीशन की नियुक्ति हो जाती है तो वह न केवल दुर्घटनाओं की जांच करेगी बल्कि बाकी समय में वह यह भी देखेगी कि किस तरह से इस प्रकार की दुर्घटनाओं को रोका जाये। इस दृष्टि से भी बोध का काम करेगी इसलिये एक कमटी गठित करने की बात सोची जा रही है जो केवल मॉन्टनेस और अघातिरोज के कार्यकलापों में इररुलेन्टी के बारे में समीक्षा करेगी।

जहां तक सैबोटाज का प्रश्न है, इस समय उस सम्बन्ध से कुछ कहना प्री-मैथोर होगा, लेकिन जो कमटी नियुक्त की गई है, उसमें एक्सप्लोसिव एक्सपर्ट भी एक सदस्य के रूप में रखे गये हैं और वह निश्चित रूप से इस बात का पता लगायेंगे कि वास्तव में कोई एक्सप्लोजन हुआ है या नहीं और उसकी रिपोर्ट आने के बाद समुचित रूप में

[श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक :]

कमल उठाये जायेंगे। यह मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ कि उस कमेटी से कहा गया है कि वो महीने में अपनी रिपोर्ट दें और उसके बाद तत्काल कार्यवाही की जायगी।

जहाँ तक कमेटी में विलम्ब का सवाल है, हम तो यही कह सकते हैं कि जांच जल्दी से जल्दी पूरी की जाये, अगर जांच समय पर नहीं होती है और उसके लिये समय बढ़ाने की मांग करते हैं तो इसको भ्रष्टाचार करना संभव नहीं है। लेकिन हमारी कोशिश यह रहती है कि कमेटी की जांच निर्धारित समय पर पूरी हो।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There are some serious suspicions of sabotage.

SHRI PURSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: I say that cannot be ruled out. But, at this stage it is rather premature to say what is the cause of the accident.

श्री एस० एस० लाल (बयाना) : लगातार एक्सीडेंट्स हो रहे हैं, जैसा कि पता लगा कि संबोटाज का मामला है, पहला एक्सीडेंट दिसम्बर में हुआ और पांच महीने में दूसरा हो गया और दोनों खतरनाक हैं, दोनों जहाज तबाह हो गये और दोनों में बहुत लोग इजर्ड हुए हैं। मेरी जानकारी के मुताबिक 11 घादमियों की कमर की रीढ़ की हड्डी टूट गई है। रीढ़ की हड्डी टूट जाने के बाद घादमी नकारा हो जाता है, अपने जीवन में कुछ नहीं कर पाता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर ऐसा है, तो मंत्री महाशय उनकी क्या सहायता कर रहे हैं, उनको क्या फाइनेशियल एड दे रहे हैं या उनके जीवन के लिये क्या बात सांच रहे हैं?

जैसा कि पायलट ने बताया कि अटल-टाइम कम रखा गया था, लेकिन जो चैयरमैन हैं लाल साहब, उन्होंने कहा कि अन्दर से नहीं, बाहर से हुआ है, अगर बाहर से भी हुआ है तो इसका मतलब है कि हमारी सिम्बोरिटी इतनी लापरवाह है कि बाहर से कोई भी घादमी संबोटाज करके जहाज को नुकसान पहुँचा जाये यह कहाँ तक ठीक है इसके लिये उन्होंने बताया कि हमने प्रापर इन्वैस्टिगरी सीट-अप कर दो, 3 घादमियों की कमेटी बना दी है, तो वहाँ पर जो संबोटाज हुआ है, जहाज का वम से उड़ाया गया है और जो कमेटी बनी है उसमें एकस्पर्ट हैं जहाज को चलाने वाले, जहाज बनवाने वाले या मैनजमेंट करने वाले। इस जांच का पता खुलाने के लिए सी० बी० ग्राई जैसी जो क्रिमिनल थ्रोज़ का पता लगाती है, उस तरह की कमेटी होनी चाहिये जो पता लगाये कि किसने संबोटाज किया और यह बाहर से हुआ या अन्दर से हुआ?

इन तमाम बातों का पता लगाना चाहिए।

इन पांच महीनों में हमारे दो जहाज तबाह हो गये हैं। हमारे पास जहाज तो पहले ही से कम हैं और यात्री ज्यादा हैं। अब दो जहाज और कम हो गया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार यात्रा करने वाले पैसेजर्स के लिए क्या व्यवस्था कर रही है क्या दूसरी जगहों की फ्लाइट्स को कैंसल करके जहाजों को वहाँ पर लगाया जा रहा है, या और जहाज लिये जायेंगे? और जहाज लेने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था हो रही है, वे जहाज कहाँ से लिये जायेंगे? कितना नुकसान हुआ है? यह जांच कब तक हो पायगी?

श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक : जहाँ तक यात्रियों का ध्यान वाली चीज का सवाल है, वह बात छिपी नहीं है, और जिस किसी यात्री को जो भी प्रबन्ध हुआ है, सरकार की यह मंशा नहीं है कि उसको छिपाने की कोशिश की जाय। उनका उपचार की मम्बूचित व्यवस्था की जा रही है। यह तो डाक्टरों की राय से पता चलेगा कि किसको किस तरह की चीज घाई है। मैं माननीय सदस्य को आश्वासन करना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक चिकित्सा का प्रश्न है, उनकी किसी तरह से कोई उपशमा नहीं की जायगी।

श्री एस० एस० लाल : जिन लोगों की बैंकबोन टूट गई है, जो कमाले-खाने सायक नहीं रह गए हैं, उनको क्या सहायता दी जा रही है?

श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक : जब डाक्टरों की रिपोर्ट आयी, तो इस पर विचार किया जायगा। अभी इस संबंध में कहना कुछ प्रासान नहीं होगा।

जहाँ तक कमेटी का सवाल है, उसमें पांच सदस्य हैं। वे कबल जहाज चलाने वाले नहीं हैं। कमेटी का सदस्य ये हैं।

- (1) डा० एस० रामामृतम भूतपूर्व डायरेक्टर जनरल, सिविल एवियेशन। वह सिविल एविएशन डिपार्टमेंट में डायरेक्टर प्राफ रिसर्च एण्ड डवलपमेंट भी रहे हैं।
- (2) डा० क० आर० क० राव, डी सी एस प्रो, एक्सप्लानिबल रिसर्च एण्ड डवलपमेंट लैबोरेटरी।
- (3) कॅप्टन जेड० ए० सालकाका, डिपुटी प्रापरेशन मैनजर, एयर इंडिया।
- (4) श्री पी० चंद्रराजन, डिजाइनर, हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड।
- (5) श्री बी० आर० चौपड़ा, डी डी ए एस, सिविल एवियेशन डिपार्टमेंट।

इस प्रकार जिन लोगों की विशेषज्ञता है, उनको इस कमेटी में प्रापर रीप्रिजेंटेशन देने की कोशिश की गई है।

श्री एस० एस० लाल : क्या सीबोटज के बारे में पता लगाया जायगा ?

श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक : हम यह पता लगाने के लिए हमारी जो सीबोट नॉमिन है, उसका सहयोग लेंगे, कि क्या वहाँ सीबोटज हुआ है, अगर हुआ है, तो किस तरह हुआ है और कौन उसके लिए जिम्मेदार है। इस बात की निश्चित रूप से जांच की जायेगी।

DR. BIJOY MONDAL (Bankura):
This is another major accident in our country. It is indeed a matter of concern that such crashes have taken place at short intervals. The Minister had stated in reply to my Starred Question No. 920 on 27th April, 1979 that Government was going to review the question of the setting up of an Air Safety Board in the country as in advanced countries of the world to suggest steps to avoid air mishaps. It is also understood that safety measures here compare poorly with those of other countries. The incidence of air accidents is much higher in our country. In modern times, science has developed greatly and so many devices have been developed that it is possible to take advance precautions to avoid air accidents. Ours is a poor country. We cannot afford to spend such a huge amount on the loss of aircraft. It is sheer good fortune that no human life was lost in this particular accident, but certainly the country has lost a huge amount in the form of the loss of an aeroplane.

There are different versions about the cause of the accident. There is also a rumour that sabotage was probably the cause behind this accident, by planting a time device in the cockpit. The explosion took place just ten minutes earlier, before the plane's landing at Madras. Its pilot, Mr. Arora, has also stated that it is a case of sabotage; fortunately the plane was landed and there was no loss of human lives.

I have come to know from newspaper reports that Government have started the inquiry into the causes,

I want to know whether Government have received any interim report from them.

I also want to know from the hon. Minister whether Mr. Chellappa, Director, Air Safety, who visited the site of crashing had preliminary hearing of the flight data recorder and cockpit device recorder which were played to get the clue for the cause of mishap, and what are his findings.

I also want to know whether he has received any report or information from the intelligence or from the local police authorities; whether the plane was quite fit and was in a state of air-worthiness before it took off; whether it was thoroughly checked before the start of the flight; whether the pilot or any other staff had expressed any doubt about the working of this particular plane; whether this particular plane was insured before. I also want to know from the hon. Minister what interim measures he wants to take immediately. Lastly I want to know whether the Minister will consider my proposal of formation of Air Safety Boards like that in other advanced countries, as soon as possible.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK:
So far as the interim report is concerned, Government has not received it as yet, and it is too early to expect the interim report. Secondly, the Air Safety Director, Mr. Chellappa, whatever inquiry he has made, will submit it to the Inquiry Committee and it is not necessary for him to give it to the Government; whatever evidence he has, it is necessary for him to place it before the Inquiry Committee.

So far as air-worthiness of the aircraft is concerned, it was already certified and it had air-worthiness.

So far as insurance of the plane is concerned, without insurance, the plane is never allowed to operate.

[Shri Parshottam Kaushik]

So far as Safety Board is concerned, as I have already said, I am proposing to constitute the Air Safety Board.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, reports to be laid....

DR. BIJOY MONDAL: Did the pilot express any doubt.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: The pilot did not express any doubt about air-worthiness.

12.43 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

134TH, 135TH, 136TH, 137TH, 138TH,
139TH, 145TH, 146TH, 147TH, 148TH,
AND 149TH REPORTS

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Cannanore): Sir I present the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee:—

(1) Hundred and Thirty-fourth Report on Audit Reports on the Accounts of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for the years 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76 relating to the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (Department of Agricultural Research and Education).

(2) Hundred and Thirty-Fifth Report on Paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1975-76, Union Government (Railways) on D/C. Electric Traction relating to the Ministry of Railways.

(3) Hundred and Thirty-sixth Report on Paragraph 7, 21 and 32 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for

the year 1976-77, Union Government (Railways) relating to the Ministry of Railways.

(4) Hundred and Thirty-seventh Report on Paragraph 43 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1976-77, Union Government (Defence Services) relating to Purchase Contracts in two Commands.

(5) Hundred and Thirty-eighth Report on Paragraph 29 of the Advance Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1976-77, Union Government (Civil) on Delhi Development Authority relating to the Ministry of Works and Housing.

(6) Hundred and Thirty-ninth Report on Audit Report on Bombay Port Trust relating to the Ministry of Shipping and Transport.

(7) Hundred and Forty-fifth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 55th Report on Union Excise Duties relating to the Ministry of Finance.

(8) Hundred and Forty-sixth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 13th Report on Union Excise Duties relating to the Ministry of Finance.

(9) Hundred and Forty-seventh Report on Paragraphs 71 and 74 (iii) of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1976-77, Union Government (Civil), Revenue Receipts, Volume II, Direct Taxes relating to the Ministry of Finance.

(10) Hundred and Forty-eighth Report on Paragraphs 7 and 18 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1976-77, Union Government (Posts and Telegraphs) on Arrears of Rent of Telegraph, Tele-

phone and Teleprinter Circuits and Telex/Intelix Charges and Purchase of Lead Sleeves relating to the Ministry of Communications.

(11) Hundred and Forty-ninth Report on Paragraph 38 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1976-77, Union Government (Civil), Revenue Receipts, Volume I, Indirect Taxes on Union Excise Duties relating to the Ministry of Finance.

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa): The Audit Reports on the Accounts of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for the years 1973-74 and 1974-75 have been placed after more than five years. The Audit Reports say that money has been misspent and there has been mismanagement in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: These are Reports of the Public Accounts Committee.

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU: Government is not taking any action in the matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not the time to debate it.

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU: I am bringing it to your notice, Sir.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

THIRTY-FOURTH REPORT AND MINUTES

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK (Sonapat): Sir, I present the following Reports and minutes of the Estimates Committee:—

(1) Thirty-fourth Report on the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (Department of Rural Development—Rural Employment.

(2) Minutes of the Sittings of the Committee relating to the following Reports:—

(i) Twenty-third Report on Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity.

(ii) Twenty-eighth Report on Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue)—Central Excise.

(iii) Twenty-ninth Report on Ministry of External Affairs—Working of Indian Diplomatic Missions.

(iv) Thirtieth Report on Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation (Department of Rehabilitation)—Dandakaranya Project—Exodus of Settlers (1978).

(v) Thirty-third Report on Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue)—Customs.

(vi) Thirty-fourth Report on the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (Department of Rural Development)—Rural Employment.

(3) Minutes of the Sittings of the Committee relating to procedural and general matters.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

FIFTY-FIRST TO FIFTY-FIFTH REPORTS AND MINUTES

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I have the honour to present the following reports and minutes of the Committee on Public Undertakings:—

(1) Fifty-first Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Sixteenth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Jute Corporation of India Limited—Economic Offences committed by Jute Trade and Jute Industry.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

(2) Fifty-second Report on Air India—Working results and Allied Matters.

(3) Fifty-third Report on Air India—Commercial and Staff Matters.

(4) Fifty-fourth Report on Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development Corporation Limited and Minutes of the sittings of the Sub-Committee on Complaints as well as Minutes of the Committee on Public Undertaking, relating thereto.

(5) Fifty-fifth Report on appointment of Auditor in Government Companies.

(6) Minutes of the sittings relating to the Fiftieth Report on Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited.

(7) Minutes of the sittings relating to the Forty-second, Fifty-second and Fifty-third Reports.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

THIRTY-FIRST, THIRTY-NINTH, FORTIETH AND FORTY-FIRST REPORTS

SHRI RAM DHAN (Lalganj): I beg to present the following Reports (English and Hindi versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:—

(1) Thirty-first Report on the Ministry of Home Affairs—Atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(2) Thirty-ninth Report on the Ministry of Home Affairs—Disturbances in Marathwada Region (Maharashtra).

(3) Fortieth Report on the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilisers (Department of Petroleum)—Reservations for, and employment of, Scheduled Castes

and Scheduled Tribes in the Indian Oil Corporation Limited (Refineries and Pipelines Division).

(4) Forty-first Report on the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board)—Reservations for, and employment of, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in North Eastern Railway and award of petty contracts to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in North Eastern Railway.

12.26 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO S. Q No. 869 DATED 25-4-79 RE PASSING OF BENEFITS OF NEW TECHNOLOGY BY NATIONAL RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): Sir, on 25-4-1979 in Lok Sabha in response to a Supplementary by Shri Saugata Roy on Starred Question No. 869 pertaining to National Research Development Corporation, I replied in the pressure of the moment as under:

"It will be done very soon, Prof. Menon the Director General, is not to guide the working of the laboratories in their day to day work. Only the overall supervision of the Labs. is to be done by him and we are appointing the Director General soon".

I regret that the answer was not correct. The two posts of Secretary, Department of Science and Technology and DG, CSIR were combined already and consequently the question of separately filling up the post of DG, CSIR does not arise.

12.28 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (1) REPORTED INDO-SOVIET JOINT PROGRAMME TO SEND AN INDIAN COSMONAUT INTO SPACE.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Turnkur): With your kind permission, I want to raise the following matter under Rule 377

A matter of great national importance and interest has been published in the latest issue of a Delhi weekly. It has been stated that India's space programme includes the launching of an Indian into space in a joint venture with the Soviet Union. This would represent a double breakthrough in as much as an Indian cosmonaut would not only be the first Asian in space but also the first from the so-called Third World. According to the weekly, India is already making preparations for the initial training of three people in acclimatisation in space conditions. The selected crew will later be sent to the Soviet space facilities in Soviet Kazakhstan for further training before a joint flight to a satellite station and return. As the House is aware such joint ventures have already been carried out by the Soviet Union with Czechoslovak, Polish, East German and Bulgarian crews. It is a matter of happiness that India is also to be included in such flights. But it is also a matter of regret that such a momentous development has not been brought to the notice of Parliament and the people by the Indian Space Ministry. Would the Minister of Space, in this case, the Prime Minister himself enlighten the House on the facts of the case and also inform the House whether in his forthcoming visit to the USSR he intends to raise the matter further in relation to the actual time table of the space launch?

- (11) REPORTED KILLING OF SOME BORDER SECURITY FORCE PERSONNEL IN IMPHAL

श्रीवती चन्दावती (बिबानी): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपकी आज्ञा से मैं नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित विषय की प्राग् सदन का तथा सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ।

26-4-79 को चार बिद्रोही चार बी एम एफ के जवानों को मार कर भाग गए जीप व हथियार भी ले गए। यह बहुत चिन्ता का विषय है और आम नागरिकों में इस में असुरक्षा की भावना बढेगी। दिन के बख्त यदि इम्फाल में यह घटना हो सकती है तो दूसरी जगह क्या होना होगा? सरकार को शीघ्र ही ऐसे बिद्रोही तत्वों को उभरने से रोकना चाहिए, अन्यथा मारे देण को सुरक्षा ही खतरे में पड़ जायेगी।

- (111) REPORTED CANCELLATION OF OWNERSHIP RIGHTS OF DDA PLOTS FOR WANT OF REGISTRATION BY THE PLOT HOLDERS.

SHRI S S LAL (Bayana): Sir, under Rule 377 I would like to raise the following matter of urgent public importance.

The Delhi Development Authority is going berserk with the implementation of a new policy of depriving the plot-holders of their plots which they had purchased through open auction at the prevalent prices then 300 plot-holders have been deprived of their plots because of their alleged lapse in getting the plots registered in their names. The DDA has abruptly cancelled the ownership of these plots because they have not got the plots registered in their names.

After doing this, the DDA is demanding 50 per cent of the price of plots as penalty for restoring the ownership of the plots. For example, the plot-holder has paid Rs. 46,000 for a plot of the size of 250 square metres. Now the DDA is asking them to remit Rs. 23,000 as penalty. Here it is pertinent to mention that there are hundreds of flat-holders who have not yet got their flats registered even after several years. Their flats have not been taken back by the DDA. Such a penalty is also not being imposed on them for their failure to register their flats.

[Shri S. S. Lal]

Even during the so-called authoritarian regime of 18 months of Emergency such arbitrary action was not taken. During the past 15 years, a nominal penalty was being imposed at the rate of Re. 1 per sq. yard for the lapse of registration.

It must be appreciated that a middle-class family buying a plot at Rs. 46,000 for 250 sq. metres would never be remiss in registration of the plots. There might be some financial hurdles which result in delay. But that should not entertain a penalty of thousands of rupees and also cancellation of the plots.

I suggest that the hon. Minister of Works and Housing should make a statement on the floor of the House, restoring the cancelled plots to the allottees after collecting a nominal fee of Re. 1 per sq. yard.

12.53 hrs.

HARYANA AND UTTAR PRADESH (ALTERATION OF BOUNDARIES) BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we proceed with further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal on the 27th April, 1979, namely:—

"That the Bill to provide for the alteration of boundaries of the States of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration".

Mr. Ravi, would you like to speak?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: (Chirayinkil): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Bill moved by the hon. Minister is very little in content because it is only for making a few adjustments of areas in the territories between U.P. and Haryana. At the same time, I would like to draw the attention of

this House to some of the basic problems which the Minister has shirked. The new Janata Government has to put a stop to this.

Sir, Haryana is a small State while U.P. is one of the biggest States in the country. To-day, even on the population basis, it is the largest State. What is the logic behind this alteration of boundaries between these two States? Can the hon. Minister explain it? So far as the language is concerned, both the States speak Hindi? The objective is to serve the administration still better; in what way it has to be achieved is my basic question. If this is done for the betterment of the people and better functioning of the States, why is this done arbitrarily? Regional imbalance is the fact of the day in this country to-day. The regional imbalances vary from area to area and State to State and within the State itself, there is regional imbalance. And, there is a regional imbalance within the country itself. One of the major problems is to tackle this regional imbalance, through the administrative machinery. It depends upon the capability of the States. It depends upon the functioning of the administrative machinery and its capacity to mobilise as much resources as possible from the State itself as also the availability of the monetary and fiscal aid that comes from the Centre. So, we have to come to a conclusion—it is a fact also—that a smaller State is better than a bigger State. A smaller State is more viable for administration and also more viable for betterment and development. That is why a bigger district has been divided into two or three mini-districts. In Kerala we had nine districts. Now, we have got eleven districts and one more is going to be added. We will get more administrative viability and the State government will be able to enforce its authority better on this area. If we can apply this principle to the district level, I believe, that principle can be applied to the State level as well.

Sir, one of the main reasons for regional imbalance is the non-viability of the administrative capacity of the States because of the larger area as well as the population. Sir, you would recall Sardar K. M. Panicker made a dissenting note on the report of the State Reorganisation Commission. In that dissenting note he said that it is always desirable to have a State with smaller area and he wanted that the State of U.P. must be divided into two. Mr. Sathé is pleading for a separate State of Vidharbha taking some area from M.P. and Maharashtra. Sir, we have 84 to 85 members of Parliament from U.P. They raise lot of hue and cry that theirs is a backward State. I have no dispute on their claim. But why is it so? There are fifty-six districts in U.P. I wonder whether any Chief Minister can even complete his tour of all the districts in U.P. during his tenure as Chief Minister as no Chief Minister remains there for more than a year or two. There are 480 MLAs in U.P. Assembly. How can the Chief Minister understand the complicity of the problems when he is not able to tour all the districts in the State. Difficulty of the political authority to understand the problems of the areas of the State results in the creation of regional imbalance in the State. So, in the interest of progress of the States like Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh it is always desirable to divide these States into smaller States and U.P. should be divided first into two. This is the basic point I want to raise in this connection. Instead of making piece-meal legislation he should come forward with a comprehensive new policy to re-organising the State into a small State.

Sir, the second point I would like to make is about linguistic States. Today if we look back we will have to regret that it has become a matter of exploitation for political gains. No doubt, it is very good for administration and cohesiveness but politicians

must ponder whether this linguistic States policy can be used as a political weapon for making a hue and cry over the sons of the soil theory. Sons of the soil theory has become a curse in this country and it has become a menace to the unity of the country. Sons of the soil cry has come because we cannot understand the ethos of the Indian society or the political ethics, political morality or political sense behind the linguistic States.

13 hrs.

But unfortunately we find that nobody is prohibited in this country from using or abusing all these things. The question of language is being exploited for political reasons and a time has come when we should stop all these things; we should once for all stop the cry 'son, of the soil.' I have absolutely nothing against any language. But I will give you one example for your information. The Central Government must be above all these things. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I don't know whether you were there when National Film Awards were given the other day. The Home Minister must be aware of all these things and that is why I am bringing it to his notice now. There is a particular pattern of issuing the awards in the national film function. We first give it to national films. Then comes the Directors, actors and actresses and so on and then comes the regional films. They announce the names only in Hindi which our people cannot understand. Why in the name of regional films the Hindi films have been brought in, like Kasur and Jagoon? I don't understand this. And the Best Director Mr. Aravindan who has been given the Best Director Award for the second time consecutively has been insulted. He had not been given the award separately and he was called

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

along with the Malayalam film award, for the film called Thambu. So, this is the position. Why should such an insult be given to a director who has got the best-director award for the second time consecutively? This is against national unity. This subject comes under the Home Ministry and it is a very sensitive issue. We are certainly entitled to know about it. And when we contacted the top officer of the Film Festival or the Director there, he said, 'What is wrong with it?' Is it the way an officer should behave? Instead of giving the award separately to the Best Director you club it with the award given for the Malayalam film. What sort of encouragement you are giving to regional language films? Is it the way of doing such things? This cannot be tolerated. I hope that the Hon. Home Minister will himself go into it and do the needful.

Before concluding I wish to stress upon one point and it is this. We can have a comprehensive Bill, after necessary consultation has been done. Let the Government bring forward a complete comprehensive Bill after consultation with all the political leaders and the concerned States for the reorganisation of the States, to make the States smaller. Such a step alone will pave the way for the integration of the country. That sort of step is alone needed for the political unity and administrative viability of the country and for the development of various regions and States and for national duty. With these words I conclude my speech, thank you.

13.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till five minutes past Fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled, after Lunch, at Fifteen Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN in the Chair]

HARYANA AND UTTAR PRADESH
(ALTERATION OF BOUNDARIES)

BILL—contd.

श्री गंगा सिंह (मडी) : महाशय, मैं हरियाणा-उत्तर प्रदेश (आल्टरेशन ऑफ बाउंडरीज) बिल, 1978 का समर्थन करना हूँ। 41 राज्यों ने अपने सीमा विवाद को पारस्परिक सहमति से एक पत्र फैमले के द्वारा मुलमा लिया है, यह स्वागत करने योग्य बात है। लेकिन इस प्रश्न को मारे हिन्दुस्तान के परिप्रेक्ष्य में देखना चाहिए।

जहां तक यू० पी० का प्रश्न है, वह हिन्दुस्तान का सब से बड़ा प्रदेश है और उसकी आबादी दम से बारह करोड़ तक है। संवर्धन के लिहाज से भी वह एक बहुत बड़ा प्रदेश है—वह इतना बड़ा प्रदेश है कि कई स्वतंत्र राज्य भी उसके बराबर नहीं हैं। हिन्दुस्तान के तीन प्रधान मंत्री इस प्रदेश से हा चुके हैं। लेकिन अगर विकास की दृष्टि से देखा जायें, तो यह प्रदेश हिन्दुस्तान के पिछड़े हुए प्रदेशों में से एक है, और मैं समझता हूँ इसके पिछड़ेपन का सब से बड़ा कारण इसकी लार्जनेस है—इतना बड़ा प्रदेश होने के कारण ही यह पिछड़ा हुआ है।

पहले यह मत था कि अगर बड़े बड़े प्रदेश हों, तो प्रदेश की हुकूमत पर कम खर्च होगा, और वह पैसा विकास पर लगाया जा सकता है। लेकिन जब से हरियाणा, पंजाब और दूसरे छोटे छोटे प्रदेश बने हैं, यह सिद्ध हो गया है कि विकास की दृष्टि से छोटा प्रदेश ज्यादा अच्छा होता है और उसमें विकास की गति अधिक होती है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में 57 जिले हैं और मैं समझता हूँ कि किसी भी चीफ मिनिस्टर के लिए, यह हमेशा की पासबिल नहीं है कि वह ऐसे प्रदेश को एक डायनामिक लीडरशिप दे सके। कोई चीफ मिनिस्टर 57 जिलों के क्लर्करी को धक्की तरह से पकड़ान भी नहीं सकता है—खास तौर से यू० पी० में जहां कोई भी चीफ मिनिस्टर दो साल से अधिक अपने पद पर नहीं रहता है, और इस लिए वह जिलों में धक्की हुकूमत नहीं दे सकता है। जहां तक धक्की हुकूमत का सवाल है, यह जरूरी है कि प्रदेश की सारी जनता के साथ और डिस्ट्रिक्ट क्लर्क और एस० पी० आदि जिलों के एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर्स के साथ चीफ मिनिस्टर का पर्सनल कन्टेक्ट और शक्तिशाली हो।

भगर धाप जियोशाकिकसी देखे, तो उत्तर प्रदेश के चार पांच विभाग ऐसे हैं, जो एक दूसरे से बिल्कुल पक्क हैं। जैसे, हिमाचल प्रदेश के साथ लगा हुआ य० पी० का पहाड़ी इलाका है। हिमाचल प्रदेश में धान और सब की प्रादुर्भाव में बहुत उन्नति की है, लेकिन य० पी० के पहाड़ी इलाके में उतना विकास और उन्नति नहीं हो पाई है। मैं समझता हूँ कि भगर य० पी० के पहाड़ी इलाके की एक भलग स्टेट बना दी जाये, तो उसमें भी अपनी ही उन्नति और विकास होगा, जितना कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में हुआ है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में एक दूसरा इलाका बदल रहा है, वह भी बिल्कुल पिछड़ा हुआ है। इसी तरह पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश भी एक पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है। दूसरे इलाके कुछ सम्पन्न हैं, लेकिन वे भी अपने सम्पन्न नहीं हैं, जितने कि वे होने चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि विकास की दृष्टि से य० पी० का विभाजन होना चाहिए। और उसकी जगह पर छोटी छोटी स्टेट्स बननी चाहिए। कोई भी चीफ मिनिस्टर इतने बड़े प्रदेश का अच्छी हूबमन नहीं दे सकता है। आज कल य० पी० की आबादी दम करगड के बराबर है। अगर उसका छोटे छोटे पांच दिशा में बांट दिया जाये, तब भी एक प्रदेश भीमन दों करगड की आबादी का बन जायेगा।

मैं सुझाव देता हूँ कि सरकार को मार हिन्दुस्तान की प्रगति की दृष्टि से उत्तर प्रदेश में विकास की गतिमान में तेजी लाने के लिए और बड़ा एक अच्छा एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन स्थापित करने के लिए—गिछने दम बारह सालों से उत्तर प्रदेश में एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन नाम की कोई चीज नहीं है, एक मामली सी ट्रांसफर करने में भी बड़ा पांच साल लग जाते हैं—सरकार को मोब विचार कर एक कामिनेसिब बिज लाना चाहिए, जिस के द्वारा य० पी० का छोटी छोटी स्टेट्स में विभाजित किया जा सके। मैं सरकार से यह भी निवेदन करता हूँ कि वह कोई कमिशन बिठाये, जो सारे देश के समन्वित विकास के लिए बड़ी बड़ी स्टेट्स को विभाजित कर के छोटी छोटी स्टेट्स बनाने के सम्बन्ध में विचार करे।

MR CHAIRMAN Shri Venkatasubbaiah.

SHRI RAM DHAN (Lalgani): Why are the Ministers going out and coming in so frequently?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Perhaps, they are on a slimming course.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): Madam Chairman, this Bill has been brought in primarily to make some alterations in the bound-

dary between U.P. and Haryana. I agree with the sentiments expressed by several Members. It is appropriate that the ex-Chief Minister of U.P. is here when discussions are going on. Several Members who participated pleaded for bifurcation of U.P. on administrative grounds as well as grounds of economic development. We have inherited our states as a legacy of British colonialism when we attained independence, at that time U.P. was the biggest state. Even today it sends in 85 members to Lok Sabha. It makes all the political difference in the context of the bigness of the State. There had been an agitation going on after the advent of freedom, under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, that states ought to be reorganised on the basis of the language of the people. A committee was constituted under Fakh Ali and they recommended certain things, there was a dissenting note by Sardar Panikkar, if I remember right, for bifurcation of U.P. but it was not accepted for various reasons. In the south especially the agitation was for creation of states on a linguistic basis but nowhere in the commission's terms of reference is it to be found that the states are to be reorganised on the basis of language. The important consideration was administrative viability. Several commissions were set up to settle the boundaries of each state. One such was set up between Haryana and U.P. There were several awards. One was the Mahajan award on Maharashtra, Karnatak. In this case Dikshit's award is implemented to mark the boundary between U.P. and Haryana. When these alterations are made, it may not solve the entire problem. Jamuna happens to be the boundary between Haryana and U.P. in the districts of Bulandshahr and Gurgaon and other places. So far as the award goes it is all right. So far as the bigger problem of bifurcation or reorganisation of states is concerned, it should be based on administrative convenience and economic development.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please confine yourself to the Bill.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Mr. Bahuguna is hinting that it is not relevant at all. I am also conscious of that fact but I suffer from the speeches made earlier; that is the contagion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You could be wiser and show the way

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: In this Bill, wider things are also discussed, it cannot be ruled out I was saying that the award of Dikshit is being implemented in this Bill. While implementing this award, you have to go further and see that smaller states like Haryana are strengthened and more territory should be added so that it could become viable. Because politically the most instable State is Haryana. As it is compact, it has got benefits. But at the same time the smallness is a big problem and it has become a haunting ground for defections all these years. In that context, I would like to say, you adjust boundaries in such a way that Haryana becomes a viable State and there will be political stability in that State. Only in that context I want to express that feeling. I hope the Government will also consider these things in depth and see that along with economic development, political stability should be ensured. That it can be done only when a State is more viable than what it is so far as Haryana is concerned.

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक (बजराहो)

सभापति महोदया, अभी जो हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश (सीमा परिवर्तन) विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया गया है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। कारण यह है कि अभी जो सीमा थी वह जिस तरह से यमुना नदी बहती थी उसी तरह से सीमा का निर्धारण था। इसमें कुछ कटिनाइयाँ पड़ी थीं इसलिए यह निश्चय हुआ कि ऐसा निर्णय लिया जाए जिसमें कि सीमा पर जो जिले हैं या गाँव हैं उनमें कोई विस्कत न पड़े। मैं इस बात का स्वागत करता हूँ कि सीमा का ऐसा निर्धारण होना चाहिए जिससे जनता को सहूलियत रहे। जनता चाहती है कि जिले का मुकाम या प्रान्त की राजधानी उसके नजदीक रहे। जनता के लिए जाने जाने के रास्ते भी सुगम होने चाहिये। इसलिए मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

जब सीमा निर्धारण के बारे में चर्चा हुई है तो दोही सी और बातें भी इससे जुड़ जाती हैं। जैसा कि अभी और माननीय सदस्यों ने भी कहा है कि अपने देश के जो प्रान्त हैं उनमें कुछ परिवर्तन होना जरूरी है। प्रान्तों का पुनर्गठन होना जरूरी है। पिछले दिनों जब प्रान्तों का पुनर्गठन हुआ तो उसमें कुछ दृष्टियाँ सामने रखी गईं। एक तो सुविधा की दृष्टि का माना गया। लेकिन आज के समय में जो पुनर्गठन है, मैं आपसे निवेदन करूँ कि बाह्य उत्तर प्रदेश हो या मध्य प्रदेश हो—वे इनमें बड़े क्षेत्र में हैं, इनमें बड़े गाँवों में हैं कि उनका प्रशासन ठीक ढंग में नहीं चल सकता।

दूसरे, विकास की दृष्टि में भी प्रान्तों का गठन जरूरी है। इस सम्बन्ध में अभी हरियाणा का उदाहरण भी दिया गया जोकि पुनर्गठन के बाद काफी तरक्की कर गया। विकास के लिए पैसे का जो निर्धारण होता है वह, जब बड़ा प्रान्त होता है, तो कम पड़ जाता है इसलिए विकास की दृष्टि में और प्रशासन की दृष्टि से भी इस पर एक न एक बार गहन विचार करना बहुत जरूरी है मैं आपसे आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश के टीकमगढ़ और झाँसी जिले मिले हुए हैं जहाँ के कई गाँव टीकमगढ़ की सीमा में पड़ते हैं और टीकमगढ़ के कई गाँव झाँसी की सीमा में पड़ते हैं जिसके कारण कई दिक्कतें सामने आती हैं। यह चर्चा बराबर चल रही है कि इन गाँवों को या ना इधर लाया जाए, या उधर ले जाया जाए अधिकारी भी कुछ ऐसी बातें कर देते हैं जिसमें जनता को फट्टा होता है। ये कह देते हैं कि मट्टक के इधर के गाँव उधर रहेंगे और उधर के गाँव इधर रहेंगे इन बातों की वजह से बुन्देलखण्ड के जो जिले हैं, जोकि बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं, उनका विकास नहीं हो रहा है। एक बुन्देलखण्ड विकास परिषद भी बनी थी जिसकी एक दफा बैठक भी हुई लेकिन कोई विचार नहीं हो सका। इसलिए जरूरी है कि छाटे प्रान्तों का गठन किया जाए। जब हम मानते हैं कि पिछड़े इलाकों का विकास करना है तो इस पर गौर होना चाहिए। इस दृष्टि से मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश के बुन्देलखण्ड के जिले हैं, जोकि बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं, उनका अलग से प्रान्त जरूर बनना चाहिए। नेता लोग का इस पर अवश्य विचार करना चाहिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister. (Interruptions).

श्री नृसिंहार सिंह खलिक (मोनीपत) : पांच मिनट का समय हमें भी इस पर बोलने के लिए दीजिए। पांच मिनट और लग जाएँ तो क्या कोई शायत घा जाएगी।

श्री जगत राज (फिरोर) : हमें भी इस पर बोलने के लिए टाइम दीजिए ... (अव्यवस्था) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot increase the time now. I have already called the Minister.

श्री मुख्तियार सिंह मलिक : पांच मिनट में कोन सी मुसीबत आ जाएगी। हरियाणा और यू० पी० की सीमा के बारे में यह बिल है और हरियाणा और यू० पी० के मेम्बरों को आप ने बोलने के लिए टाइम नहीं दिया... (व्यवधान)। मुझे यह बताइए कि पांच मिनट में क्या मुसीबत आ जाएगी।

MR CHAIRMAN On the previous day when this Bill was taken up, it went on for nearly half an hour. Again today I called all the names that came to me and allotted time accordingly. At the last minute if you suddenly send your name, I cannot call you. I am sorry.

श्री मुख्तियार सिंह मलिक : मैं इस के खिलाफ प्रोटैस्ट कर के वाक-आउट करता हूँ।

(Shri Mukhtiar Singh Malik then left the House)

श्री भगत राम : क्योंकि आप ने टाइम नहीं दिया है और हमारी पार्टी का अध्वाइन्ट नहीं आया है, हम वाक-आउट करते हैं।

(Shri Bhagut Ram and some other Members then left the House)

MR CHAIRMAN The Minister

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): Madam Chairman, as I explained in my opening speech this Bill is based on an arbitration award and that award has been accepted by both the Governments. Now we have come forward to give effect to it. But this opportunity was taken by hon. members for expressing their views in regard to the reorganisation of States and the virtues of smaller States. Hon. Member, Shri Vayalar Ravi, urged so many points very forcefully in favour of smaller States like economic viability, administrative viability, homogeneous development, national integration, etc. Other hon. Members also have raised these points. But as I explained, this Bill is only in regard to the river boundary between Haryana and U.P. That too, it is based on an arbitration award, which has been

accepted by both the Governments. So, the bigger question of States' reorganisation and bigger States being reorganised into smaller States does not arise.

As regards the Mahajan Commission report, that has not been accepted by both the Governments, i.e. the Governments of Karnataka and Maharashtra. So, it is lying there. But as the Home Minister explained last time, he would take the initiative to call both the Chief Ministers and try to persuade them to accept it. As and when there is acceptance of that report or any agreement mutually agreed upon by the two Chief Ministers of these two States, we shall come forward with the necessary legislation.

MR CHAIRMAN The question is.

"That the Bill to provide for the alteration of boundaries of the States of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill. There are no amendments to clauses 2 to 4. The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

Clause 5.—(Amendment of First Schedule to the Constitution.)

MR CHAIRMAN: There are three Governments Nos. 3, 4 and 5 to clause 5.

MR CHAIRMAN: Now, clause 5.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: I beg to move

"Page 3, line 44,

for "1978" substitute "1979" (3).

[Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal]

"Page 4, line 4, —

for "1978" substitute "1979" (4).

"Page 4, line 10, —

for "1978" substitute "1979" (5)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"Page 3, line 44,—

for "1978" substitute "1979" (3)

"Page 4, line 4, —

for "1978" substitute "1979" (4)

"Page 4, line 10, —

for "1978" substitute "1979" (5)

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 5, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted

Clause 5, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 6 to 11 were added to the Bill.

Clause 12.— (Appropriation of moneys for expenditure in transferred territories under existing appropriation Acts.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Clause 12.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: I beg to move:

"Page 7, —

after line 45, insert —

"Provided that no such authorisation shall be made so as to have effect for any period after the end of the financial year in which the appointed day falls." (6).

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"Page 7, —

after line 45, insert—

"Provided that no such authorisation shall be made so as to

have effect for any period after the end of the financial year in which the appointed day falls." (6)

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 12, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 12, as amended was adopted to the Bill.

Clauses 13 to 36 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule was added to the Bill

Clause 1.— (Short title) Amendment made:

"Page 1, line 6, —

for "1978" substitute "1979" (2)

(Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal).

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amendment made:

"Page 1, line 1. —

for "Twenty-ninth" substitute "Thirtieth" (1)

(Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

14.40 hrs.

KOSANGAS COMPANY (ACQUISITION OF UNDERTAKING) BILL
AND
(PAREL INVESTMENTS AND TRADING PRIVATE LIMITED AND DOMESTIC GAS PRIVATE LIMITED (TAKING OVER OF MANAGEMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): I beg to move:*

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition, in the public interest, of the undertaking of the Kosangas Company and thereby to secure that the ownership and control of the means and resources for bottling, transporting, marketing and distribution of liquefied petroleum gas are so distributed as best to subserve the common good and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

"That the Bill to provide for the taking over in the public interest of the management of the undertakings of the Parel Investments and Trading Private Limited and the Domestic Gas Private Limited pending acquisition of those undertakings, with a view to maintaining a service essential to the life of the community, namely, the bottling, transporting, marketing and distribution of liquefied petroleum gas, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

Madam, the main purpose of the first Bill is the acquisition in the public interest, of the undertaking of the Kosangas Company, now vested in Gocul Gas Private Limited, as sole proprietor. This company, which is privately managed, is bottling, transporting, marketing and distributing liquefied petroleum gas (cooking gas) supplied by the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited from its refinery at Bombay.

The object of the second Bill is the taking over in the public interest of the management of two other privately-owned companies, namely, Parel Investments and Trading Company Private Limited and Domestic Gas Private Limited, which are bottling, transporting, marketing and distributing liquefied petroleum gas supplied by the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation from its Vizag refinery.

It is the declared policy of the Government to do away with intermediaries in the field of LPG distribution and to vest LPG marketing in the hands of the oil companies, which are in the public sector, to reach the consumers more effectively and without any hinderance. In line with this policy, it has been decided to acquire the undertaking of Kosangas, and also to take over the management of Parel Investments and Trading Private Limited and Domestic Gas Private Limited, pending acquisition of these undertakings and to vest the same in Government.

I may bring to the notice of the hon. Members that efforts were made to arrive at an amicable take over, and for that purpose negotiations were held with Kosangas. As no acceptable settlement could be arrived at, the Government has no other alternative than to acquire the undertaking in public interest. Regarding taking over the management of Parel Investments and Trading Private Limited and Domestic Gas Private Limited, efforts were

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri H N Bahuguna]

mande to obtain information and particulars about their respective assets and liabilities. They have not furnished the same. In the absence of this, it has not been possible to assess the financial implications of take over. In view of the foregoing it is proposed to take over for the present only the management of the undertakings carried on by these two companies.

These Bills have been before the House for about six weeks now and hon Members are conversant with the provisions of the Bills.

Sir, with your permission I would now commend these two Bills to this House for consideration and acceptance.

MR CHAIRMAN Motion moved

That the Bill to provide for the acquisition in the public interest of the undertaking of the Kosangas Company and thereby to secure that the ownership and control of the means and resources for bottling, transporting, marketing and distribution of liquefied petroleum gas are so distributed as best to subserve the common good and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto be taken into consideration."

That the Bill to provide for the taking over in the public interest, of the management of the undertakings of the Parel Investments and Trading Private Limited and the Domestic Gas Private Limited pending acquisition of those undertakings, with a view to maintaining a service essential to the life of the community, namely, the bottling, transporting, marketing and distribution of liquefied petroleum gas and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

There are some amendments I find that Shri Vinayak Prasad Yadav and Shri Ram Kishan are not present here.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil) Madam Chairman I was expecting to be enlightened by the hon Minister about the purpose of this Bill but this speech reveals that he wants to conceal certain facts from this House.

SHRI H N BAHUGUNA It is very unfair to make such a charge.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Only in one sentence he has made a passing remark that he could not obtain any information regarding the assets and liabilities of a company and secondly he does not know what is the financial implication of this Bill as yet. So you are asking the hon Members of this House to pass a Bill without knowing the real financial implications of the take-over of these companies.

I very much wish to support this Bill not because of its merits but because of the person who has moved it.

Madam Chairman two Bills have been moved together. I will take the first one, about the Kosangas Company. Here in the Statement of Objects and Reasons it is stated—if I am wrong Madam Chairman I am subject to correction and the Minister can correct me—as follows:

The agreement expired on the 4th September 1977. The partnership of Kosangas Company was dissolved with effect from the Close of business on the 5th September 1977."

It means, there was an agreement with the ESSO Standard which was taken over by the Hindustan Petroleum because there is a consistent policy of taking over all foreign oil companies. Here is a Company and the agreement with that foreign company has already expired. It means that after 1977 the Government have no obligation towards that Company. The Govern-

ment is not, in any way, under obligation to that Company after 4th September 1977 because the agreement already expired. Then, you can leave this Company to its own fate. Naturally, I want to ask a logical question: What is the purpose of taking over this Company with the liability which is unknown to you?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA. Madam, may I reply?

MR. CHAIRMAN: When you reply at the end you can answer. You will have your chance to reply. The Minister always has the last word. Don't worry. You carry on, Mr. Ravi

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Madam Chairman, if you go through the Bill, you will find—and it is clearly stated in clause 4, Chapter II—that Government is taking over only two liabilities. The rest of the liabilities are not being taken over. Naturally, what is the liability, whether any court order is pending or any attachment is pending and how much effect it has got—all these should be known. I hope the Minister has gone through all the exercise. Of course, you have to find a lot of time to explain this. But I am afraid tomorrow you may come into the hands of PAC for criticism. I am glad to say that as far as the employees are concerned, you are taking care. I am really happy about it.

Then you come to clause 5(2) regarding the special provisions as to certain rights held before the appointed day. That means you are reserving your right to reject, or the Government has the right to reject certain claims when they come.

Clause 10 is regarding provident fund and other funds. It is very important. I want to know whether this Company is the defaulter in provident fund and gratuity—you are of course providing gratuity—and other benefits which are due to employees. If the Company is a defaulter, you have not mentioned about that liability in clause 4. You

have only mentioned about the provident fund which is due to the employees. I do not know whether you can enlighten me on this point. Is the taking over of this Company in public interest? This is the basic question. Taking over this Company which is doing private business of bottling, distribution and everything can be done provided you supply to them the liquified petroleum. You are supplying this liquified petroleum gas to them for bottling and transporting. The agreement expired on September 4, 1977. Now, the Government is not under any obligation to them. So, this Company is left alone. The option before the Government is to allow the Company to have its natural death because the liabilities are so many, and this is ruining the Company. Why the Government has hastened to protect this Company? Is it for the employees? If it is for them it is well and good, we welcome it. If it is not for them, for what else? On this the Minister can enlighten me. The same is the case with other Companies also about which I do not want to repeat the same points which I have already mentioned. In this connection, two items are very important. One is the cooking gas, the other is petroleum product. I find Mr. Vajpayee, the Minister for External Affairs has become the Minister for shuttling. He is shuttling from New Delhi to the United States. He was very fond of Iran once upon a time. You are fully aware that he can get their advice then and there. But fortunately he is not there now.

Now I find the Minister of Petroleum is shuttling between India and Libya, Tehran, Abu Dhabi etc. It is good in the interests of the country to make these tedious journeys, but I may remind him that this country had a heavy shortage of kerosene once upon a time when he was in the Congress Party, when I was a small child of 8 years, studying in school. Then we used to get ration slip for kerosene in the class, and we had to stand in the queue to get it. At that time Mr.

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

Bahuguna might have defended the Government by saying that power had been transferred only recently, that they had to get the product from outside etc. But my contention is that today you are putting us back to 1949 in the matter of petrol. What is the reason?

You are producing about 40 per cent of the crude in Assam and Bombay High. There is also the Soviet offer of a barter deal of crude for rice. Libya is offering oil. Only there is turmoil in Tehran, but that puts this new Government out of gear. Not only men and women, but even lorries and cars stand in queue for petrol and diesel because of a small crisis in Tehran.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Kosangas does not deal with kerosene or diesel.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Why this crisis in the availability and distribution of petroleum and gas? Is it because there is no proper planning? You can explain it. The Minister can always say that it is because the Iranian Government have backed out.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He replied to it while replying to the Demands of his Ministry.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Cooking gas concerns you, Madam, very much and every woman in the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Chair is the Chair.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The Minister said that if any complaints were received regarding pilferage in cooking gas, he would take severe action. I do not know what action he has taken, because it is still going on. You have to take action, because cooking gas is an item which can be taken away easily. Many unscrupulous

people are there. You have to check them. Production may be there, I appreciate it, but it should be available in the major cities, as it is an important of consumption there. A demand has been made on the floor of the House for more availability of gas.

MR. CHAIRMAN: And lowering of prices!

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The price of gas has also gone up. In fact, the price of everything has gone up. So, why talk of gas alone? The Janata Government can take pride in having reverse everything that the Congress Government did including bringing down of prices, there is no doubt about it. They have calculated the wholesale price index, adopting the same tactics as the Congress Government, conveniently forgetting the retail price by which the consumer is hit. The traders are receiving political patronage from a section of the ruling party, and the sufferer is the consumer today.

So, I request him to enlighten us about the availability of gas, whether he can reduce the price of gas to a reasonable level and also when he will be able to lift rationing of kerosene.

In spite of all these criticisms, still, I stand by my offer to support the Bill.

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN (Deogarh): Madam, Chairman, I am glad that the Minister is very eager to nationalise the Kosangas Company and to take over the management of another company. These two companies are producing liquefied petroleum gas. Gas is necessary for many purposes. One purpose is that it is used for cooking purposes. Our country got independence 31 years ago. After independence, there has been much

progress, an all-round progress in the society. At present gas is in such a bad need that one cannot describe it in words. Each and ever person, family in Delhi is approaching this or that authority, this or that Member of Parliament to recommend his case to the hon. Minister for gas connection. For the last so many years the applications have been filed and they are put in queue, but nothing has yet been done. I would make a request and a demand that the hon. Minister should take immediate steps so that the gas ovens and the gas containers are produced in a large number and the dire need and necessity is met and fulfilled. The hon. Minister might have been displeased with some of the Members of Parliament; but we are put to difficulty, because when we pass through the corridors, so many employees of this House also approach us with an application to obtain our signature recommending their case to the appropriate authority. I am glad that he has shown eagerness in bringing forward these two bills, in one case to take over the management of the sick unit and in another, to nationalise the unit. It is very good and therefore, I whole-heartedly support it.

Coming to the problem of nationalisation, at present, under the circumstances, I am not in favour of either socialisation or nationalisation. By now so many industries and businesses have been nationalised. As I said the other day in this House, which I reiterate now, out of the nationalised and socialised industries and businesses, 90 per cent are running at a loss.

15 hrs.

AN HON. MEMBER: No, no.

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Whatever the Government may say they may give the account

in this way or in that way the fact is that 90 per cent of the nationalised and socialised industries and business are running at a loss. So, let there be a halt to this. Let the Government compel the managements to show profit. The other day hon. Prime Minister has opined somewhere that, if the nationalised concerns and industries fail to show profit, then the heads of these concerns should resign. The country very gladly accepts such a demand, such an opinion, of the Prime Minister. Simply saying 'nationalise' or 'socialise' without getting the desired results will not help solve any economic problem of the society. Let these two concerns be nationalised because they have been sick, they have not functioned properly. But after taking over the management and nationalising the industries, strenuous efforts should be made so that these industries will go on producing more and more and there may not be any loss.

Once again appealing, requesting and demanding the Minister that more gas ovens and gas cylinders should be produced and the demands of the people may be complied with, I resume my seat.

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL (Dhulia): Madam Chairman, I rise to support the Bill. But some doubts remain in my mind which I would request the hon. Minister to clarify in his reply.

The first is about the amount of Rs. 10,000 which the Central Government shall pay "for the transfer to, and vesting in, under section 3, of the undertaking"; I want to know how this amount of Rs. 10,000 has been arrived at. 'Nominal' amount means any amount starting from rupee one. This is one thing.

Secondly, I do not agree with my hon. friend who spoke earlier when he says that the industries take over by

[Shri Vajay Kumar No. Patil]

the Government or the undertakings started by the Government invariably run at a loss. I would point out the prominent example of the sick mills taken over by the National Textile Corporation. These mills were previously run by private owners and when they became sick, the National Textile Corporation had to come in and help the employees and also in the production of textiles. Similarly the distribution of gas, bottling, etc., are essential things in day-to-day life. Therefore, taking over of the Kosangas Company and also the other companies is very much in public interest. But another point is this. Although this company is a big company, the liability that we are taking over runs into crores of rupees. It consists of vehicles etc. It is a liability. I do not know whether the Government have ascertained the number of vehicles which have become outdated for distribution because in the modern age after every five years the machinery becomes outdated. And that has to be verified.

Through this opportunity I will request the Minister that whenever any undertaking is taken over by the Government, the future employment given in that undertaking should be given to local people because it has been noticed through newspapers and also there are a lot of complaints from people and especially to Gujarat we see the Oil and Natural Gas Commission have given employment to people from Dehra Dun and other places and the local people employed there are only employed as Chaprasis or watchmen. Whenever any public undertaking is situated in a particular place, the emphasis should be given for employment of local people other things being equal. That should be borne in mind.

With that I close and I hope my doubts will be cleared by the Minister.

SHRI AINTHU SAHOO (Bolangir): Before discussing the Bill some doubts have arisen in my mind. What

etc. Bill

for is this public acquisition? Does it benefit the consumer? Does it benefit the State? Or do we get more revenue by acquiring this private enterprise? In the Statement of Objects and Reasons nothing has been mentioned nor do I get this answer from the reply of the Minister. We are jumping into a well without seeing what it is—whether by acquiring a company which is running at a loss, will it not burden us or by acquiring it whether we can give more connections to the consumer or whether the gas shortage in the country will be met. If we acquire it for public purpose, we must find out what for we acquire it. There must be satisfaction in our mind. The benefit which will come through the measure must be considered. It is not there in the Statement of Objects.

You will be surprised to know that the return we get from our investment on public enterprises is quite meagre. The Bureau of Public Enterprises has come out with a report which is published in the newspapers that 28 public sector enterprises are running at a loss. Under the Ministry of Petroleum & Chemicals there are some fertiliser units which are running at a loss. In yesterday's paper there is a letter written by the Prime Minister to the Finance Minister asking if these public sector units are running on losses, what will happen and what can be done? The investment is about Rs. 12000 crores and if we do not get any return what will happen? We will be paying more taxes. We pay the highest income tax in the world. For an income of about Rs. 50,000 we have to pay Rs. 11000 whereas the English people pay only Rs. 7000, the Americans pay only Rs. 4000 and the Japanese pay only Rs. 850. We invest crores and crores of rupees but we get nothing in return and at the same time we are taxed more. If the Public sector companies are running on losses, we are taxed more. That way what benefit do we get if we nationalise those which do not add to the income of the

State? Do we nationalise only for a luxury sake? If we do not make any profit, then the purpose of nationalisation will be defeated. I remember Dr. Lohia when he was alive, was telling, 'Take all the sick industries, nationalise them and make profit so that the persons who are employed in the industries will not be unemployed.' I may tell him that it will not be difficult for us to get gas connections if only we are able to complete the Mathura Refinery in correct time. If this is done, then the Delhi people will get the gas through a direct pipeline. And every house will get the gas connection as has been done in Baroda. I am told because I had been there that there is some conspiracy and, as a result, this project will not be completed in time. They have written in the report of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals that it was to be completed in 1978-79. Mechanically it will be completed in 1980. If you really want to solve the problem of gas, you must get this refinery completed and not by acquisition of gas companies only. I am glad that he is going to take over the Kosangas Company. But, at the same time, we must see to it that our money is not misused by such taking over of that company.

I welcome again the Minister that he is jumping into the well without seeing what it contains. I wish him well and God will save him.

I wish that by nationalisation he will make this country self-sufficient in providing gas connections.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): Madam, Chairman, as Shri Ravi correctly said, although I too do not want to support this Bill, still I am extending my cooperation and support to this Bill for this reason that this hon. Minister had the best performance to his credit when he was in the Congress Party as also when he was the leader of the Students Organisation.

I want to say this without suppressing anything. What is the objective

behind this Bill? What are the liabilities we are going to bear by taking over of these two managements of the companies? There is nothing pointed out in this Bill. The Bill does not speak about the assets and profits, if any, available or left behind by these two managements. Our Government now-a-days are coming forward to safeguard and rescue the companies which are very badly sick. Government does not bother about knowing the reason behind their falling sick. What is the action taken by them for the recovery of heavy losses incurred by these two companies?

I am told— I am subject to correction— that this Government is going to pay about Rs. 5 crore of money into the pocket of the British. By 'pocket' I mean that the money is that of the people and that is going to be paid to these companies by way of taking over of these two managements by the Government of India.

We are for nationalisation. But, some hon. Member was pleading against it on the ground that all the public sector undertakings are running into losses. What is the reason for their incurring losses? I say that it is due to inefficient administration by the officers as also due to impotency of the Government which is managing the factories and public sectors. But, so far as this Minister is concerned, he is becoming younger and younger in age. Ten years before I had seen him in Madras when he was addressing a meeting in Mambalam—T Nagar—when he was looking older and elder. But, now he is looking younger. In spite of his becoming younger in age in so many stages, he is not nationalising this on merits which he should have done in this case. This is the conduct or character of this Minister. I would request him to nationalise not only this kind of sick industry but also other petroleum companies which are owned by the private business people.

[Shri K. Mayathevar]

Gas companies and most of the industries of this type are owned by the foreigners. After thirty years of Independence, now we should not hesitate to nationalise all the foreign-owned industries in India. Why I say this is that all our gold and silver and other wealth of the people of India had been robbed or plundered and taken away by the Britishers to their country from the Indian soil. Even after thirty years of Independence we are still allowing the foreigners to do the same which cannot be tolerated by the people of India.

Mr Chairman, as has been correctly pointed out by Mr. Vavalar Ravi, for the last one month we are not getting sufficient supply of petrol, gas and kerosene. Prices have also risen very high. It is not a healthy atmosphere with which we are dealing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI K MAYATHEVAR: I hope the hon'ble Minister has got a representation from Tamil Nadu Government and also from the MPs from Tamil Nadu to the effect that the middle class people and the workers have to stand in long queues in the hot sun to get supply of kerosene. Recently I toured my constituency for ten days and found in many villages there is no kerosene. I would like to request the hon'ble Minister to look into the matter and make adequate arrangements for the supply of sufficient quantity of kerosene to Tamil Nadu to satisfy the demands of the Tamil Nadu people.

Lastly, a word about the right to be given for distribution. Now, you are giving it to Ummadiar, who is a multimillionaire. Then you are giving it to Mafatial who is no less than Tata and Birla. Then Mr. Krishnan—Tennis Krishnan—is being given distribution rights. I do not object to his being given the distribution

rights but, I am told, he will be reaping a profit of Rs. 9 lakhs by getting this kind of agency for himself and his family members. Since we are marching towards socialism an individual should not be allowed to accumulate such a huge amount.

Before I conclude, I would like to say, Mr Chairman, that nothing has been said as to what is the real and material object of taking over these two managements. It has not been pointed out as to how many employees or labourers are going to be affected if the government were not to come forward and take over the managements. This should be spelt out by the hon'ble Minister in his reply.

Then, Sir, subject to correction I am told the reason as to why he could not import more petrol and kerosene from USSR is that two shiploads were despatched from USSR to India but as some minister was going to China and sitting with Chinese leaders the same were retracted. It is all because of wrong policy being followed both internally and externally. I once again appeal to the Hon'ble Minister to meet the urgent demand of the Tamil Nadu people who are badly in need of kerosene. With these words, I conclude.

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद बर्मा (कोडरमा) :
यो तो मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हूँ। गैस आज के यम में बहुत आवश्यक है। गृहस्थिक, वाणिज्यिक और औद्योगिक उद्देश्यों के लिए इसकी भारी कमी के कारण सारे देश में लोगों को कतारों में खड़े रहना पड़ता है। इस दिशा में भली महोदय ने जो इस कम्पनी के उपक्रम के अखिग्रहण का प्रयास किया है वह भारापूर है। लेकिन सन्देह पैदा होता है कि यह कम्पनी जो बहुत दिनों तक चली और सिक हो गई और बहुत दिनों तक गम्भीर स्टैंडर्ड इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ रिफाइनर्स के साथ भी संधि करने के बाद बाटलिंग, परिवहन, वितरण और वितरण का और वहा भी नहीं चल सकी और फिर बाद में पाँच सितम्बर 1977 को कारबार बन्द होने पर बिघटित हो गई तथा गोकुल गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड तब से कोमल गैस कम्पनी के एकमात्र स्वत्वधारी

के रूप में कारबार चला रही है, यह लाभ में क्या लगेगी? बहुजन हिताय के उद्देश्य को लेकर, सामूहिक लाभ को सामने रखते हुए इस उपक्रम के अधिग्रहण का आपने प्रयास किया है, यह प्रशंसनीय है। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय बताएं कि इस कम्पनी के वे कर्मचारी जिनके चलते यह बीमारी हुई, इनको फिर से नए ढंग से चलाने के लिए वह कौन-कौन से उपाय सोच रहे हैं और दोषी कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध कौन सी कार्रवाई करने जा रहे हैं? कम्पनी के जितने दायित्व हैं, लायबिलिटीज हैं वे सब सरकार पर आ जाती हैं। घाटे के जो उपक्रम हैं उनको भारत सरकार चलाती रहेगी तो इसका बोझ जनता पर ही पड़ेगा, जनता की पॉकेट से ही पैसा जाएगा और जनता के पैसे में ही क्षतिपूर्ति करनी होगी। मेरा अनुमान है कि इस के बारे में भी मंत्री महोदय लज्जत होंगे। लेकिन दोषी व्यक्तियों को बड़ा में हटा करके फिर से इस कम्पनी में नई जान फूँकने का प्रयास भी उनकी तरफ से होना चाहिये।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत सी जो गड़बड़ियाँ होनी हैं उनको दूर करने के भी उपाय आपका करने चाहिये। उनके लिए आप क्या करन जा रहे हैं इनको आपने उद्देश्यों और कारणों में स्पष्ट नहीं किया है। अधिग्रहण जो आप करेंगे उसके लिए, आपको क्षतिपूर्ति करनी होगी। हिस्सेदारों या भागीदारों का जितना भी दायित्व है वह सरकार को सेना पड़ेगा। यह सब बोझ सरकार पर पड़ेगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस कम्पनी के संचालन के लिए, इसकी व्यवस्था को ठीक करने के लिए सरकार की तरफ से कारगर कार्रवाई हो अथवा यह बीमार उपक्रम बीमार ही रह जायगा और उसी तरह से रह जायगा जिस तरह मैं बहुत से और उपक्रम हैं जिनका अधिग्रहण किया गया था और उनमें लाभ नहीं हुआ है। इन दिनों में सरकार लज्जत हो और जो दोषी अधिकारी हैं अधिग्रहण के बाद उनको हटाया जाए, इस और आपका विशेष ध्यान जाना चाहिये। इन लोगों को जो जो दरवाजे होते हैं, वे मानस होते हैं और उनके द्वारा इस प्रकार से गड़बड़ियाँ पैदा की जाती हैं, उनका बहुत से लोगों से लगाव रहता है जो अवांछनीय तरह होते हैं, उनसे लगाव रहता है। इस वास्ते ऐसे लोगों को हटाना बहुत आवश्यक होगा।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विषयक का समापन करता हूँ।

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: (Chittoor): Madam, the Government is coming forward with a new phraseology regarding paying compensation. Really the compensation which is being paid is Rs. 477.70 lakhs. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether it is not true. It is said

here that you are giving Rs. 10,000 as compensation and then you show Rs. 477.60 lakhs as liabilities. In Clause 4 you say about the liability of the undertaking arising in respect of certain things; you say deposits collected from consumers.

Government has not given the amount which has been collected in the form of deposits. Unless all the details are given, it is not possible for us to believe that the liabilities are so much that the Government has to bear. The other thing is with regard to gas cylinders, pressure regulators, agents etc. Now, what is the money paid by the agents? Whether the Government has received those deposits and what is the other thing that the agents paid? I want to know these things ordinarily, they pay deposit amount and what is the other thing that they pay. In sub-clause (ii) of Clause 2, it has been stated as follows:

"(2)(i) provision for gratuity to officers and employees employed in or in connection with the undertakings."

I think in regard to gratuity—when we took over or acquired the company—it is the responsibility of the company to pay it upto that date. It is said that we have to pay all the gratuities. I do not know from which date the gratuity accrues and who has to pay the gratuity. Therefore, that also must be explained. Doubts are created on these points. Unless all these points are explained in detail, it is not possible for us to believe that these are the liabilities which the Government has to bear.

Now, in regard to the distribution, the Government is taking over the distribution work. As my friend has already said, a policy must be evolved with regard to distribution also. It must benefit as many people as possible. It is known to all of us that we have educated unemployed and

etc Bill

[Shri Rajagopal Nadu]

the Government has to provide employment to millions of people. Therefore in the revised policy of distribution Government should keep in mind that the distribution work is given to the poor people and also to educated unemployed. Moreover in regard to distribution between cities and rural areas, I have to say one thing. Now in the rural areas gas is not supplied. It was being supplied previously. But now it has been stopped. I would request the hon. Minister to restore the distribution of gas to the rural areas also.

I want to suggest another thing. If it is not possible for the Government to supply cooking gas, is it not possible for the Government to establish biogas plants in rural areas so that gas could be supplied to them. I think it is quite possible to do so. When I toured the Northern part of India I saw that there was an enormous quantity of cow dung and that can be used for biogas plants. Therefore I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any scheme of establishing biogas plants in rural areas because we are in deficit of petroleum products. It is quite possible and it is quite easy for the Government to establish biogas plants in the rural areas so that the rural people could get gas.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): Madam, I agree with the initial reaction of Mr. Ravi when it is said that the Bill is for taking over of a particular company by the Government and when it is moved by a person like Mr. Bahuguna everyone wants to support it. But may I state specifically that on going through the Bill I have a very serious reservation about the provisions of the Bill and I think that there are many matters in the Bill which need to be completely clarified. And pending clarification of those points we oppose it in totality.

Now with regard to Chapter III—Payment of Amount—it is stated as—

"8 For the transfer to and vesting in, the Central Government,

under section 3, of the undertaking, the Central Government shall pay to Gocul Gas Private Limited an amount of rupees ten thousand."

Now this amount of Rs. 10,000/- looks very innocuous and a small amount is being paid to Gocul Gas Private Limited. But before Clause 8 Clause 7(2) says as follows:

"7 (2) When the right, title and interest and the liabilities in relation to the undertaking vest in a Government company under sub-section (1) all the rights and liabilities of the Central Government in relation to the undertaking shall on and from the date of such vesting be deemed to have become the rights and liabilities respectively of the Government company."

What is the liability of this company? The liabilities of the company are stated in Financial Memorandum in para 2 and it states:

Under clause 4(2) of the Bill the liabilities of the undertakings in respect of deposits collected from consumers for use of gas cylinders and pressure regulators and from agents, provision for gratuity to officers and employees and the current liabilities relating to sundry creditors and accrued expenses of the undertakings (estimated at Rs. 477.60 lakhs) become the liabilities of the Central Government in the first instance.

For taking over a small gas company the actual liability that is accruing to the Government is of the order of 477.60 lakhs which is a huge liability. When the Caltex with its refinery and installations was taken over by the Government the total compensation paid was Rs. 13 crores and that too was paid in five instalments. Why should a small company like this get such a large compensation? That is the question. Certain things will be required to satisfy ourselves about the whole thing. First is the balance sheet of Kosangas Company for the preced-

ing three years before dissolution and the balance; second is the balance sheets of the Gocul Gas Private Ltd. Then, there is one question which looms large. The Esso Company was taken over in 1977. The partnership between this and the Esso company was dissolved from 5th September, 1977, why did it take two years to bring this Bill? Why this delay? And after it became known that the Government was going to take over Kosangas Company, why was it allowed to sell its total assets to a company like Gocul Gas Private Ltd. to whom we have to pay? That is why we need a copy of the deed of dissolution of Kosangas Company and a copy of the agreement between Gocul Gas Private Ltd and the Kosangas Company. Are the liabilities of Gocul Gas Private Ltd. same as those of Kosangas Company? The question is that the Government intends to take over a company and suddenly the whole assets and liabilities are transferred to another company and the Government takes it from that other company and pay for all the liabilities and the sundry creditors. This raises a very vital question. To satisfy us on these points, the Minister should either give us the full facts or keep this Bill pending and refer to a Select Committee of the House.

There is another thing. I would agree to this payment of the liabilities provided there is a clause added to 4(a), saying that:

"Provided that the undertaking has transferred to the Government, assets equal to liabilities taken by the Government."

The Government is not getting any assets out of this, but the whole liability is being transferred to the Government. After all, what are the assets of a gas company? This is a company which markets liquefied petroleum gas and other gases and their assets are gas cylinders only. The gas cylinders do have a certain value, but if you see the income-tax returns of this company, it will be clear that their value has been written off five-

six years back and the company may not have been paying any income-tax for the last five-six years because the whole gas cylinder value has been written off by the company. This becomes very doubtful why this company is to be taken over. I can understand the Minister's anxiety in acquiring this company especially when we are suffering from shortage of liquefied petroleum gas; there is so much demand of LPG in the Bombay market. And this is a Bill to provide for the acquisition, in the public interest, of the undertaking of the Kosangas Company and thereby to secure that the ownership and control of the means and resources for bottling, transporting, marketing and distribution of LPG are so distributed as best to subserve the common good. Everybody would agree with the Minister to do this in the public interest, when there is a great pressure for for the LPG. But is it worth taking this liability? With five crores, we can set up a new company manufacturing this liquefied petroleum gas. It is only a distribution agent with some gas cylinders; it does not manufacture LPG. All these doubts need to be clarified. In public interest we pass so many small Bills in the Parliament.

Last session, we passed a Bill on the Merchant Navy. Mr. Chand Ram had brought it. We thought that it was nothing, and we passed it. Then we found that the whole Merchant Navy sea-men and officers were on strike against that Bill, which we had casually passed in Parliament, without recording our opposition. So let me record my very strong opposition to the passage of such a Bill. Whether this Bill will be passed, in spite of that, or not, depends on the Government. I also hope that the Minister will clarify all these points, so that we are satisfied in our conscience that we are doing the right thing in supporting such a Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before the Minister replies, the Home Minister will make a statement.

15.36 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. CORRUPTION CHARGES AGAINST THE FAMILY MEMBERS OF THE PRIME MINISTER AND THE FORMER HOME MINISTER

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI H. M. PATEL): Madam; In a statement I made on February 23, 1979 in the Rajya Sabha and in answer to a few Unstarred Questions in the Lok Sabha, mention was made of Government's decision to refer the Debate on the motion that was adopted on August 10, 1978 in the Rajya Sabha to the Chief Justice of India with the request that he may inquire whether any *prima facie* case in respect of any of the charges referred to in the Debate aforesaid, which pertain to the period after the present Government took charge in March 1977, is established against the family member; of the Prime Minister and the former Home Minister so as to justify a formal inquiry under the Commissions of Inquiry Act. I accordingly requested the Chief Justice of India to take up this inquiry and give his advice in this connection.

The Chief Justice in his reply referring to developments subsequent to the Prime Minister's statement of 24th August 1978 in the Rajya Sabha noted that there was a sharp cleavage of opinion amongst persons holding different political views on the propriety of the Chief Justice of India undertaking such an assignment. He has further stated that even if he were to devise a generally acceptable procedure for inquiry with the charges, he would be functioning essentially as a '*persona designata*'. The Press and the public would be free to make assumptions regarding the reasons for his opinion and Parliament would also be at liberty to debate on the merits of his view. The Chief Justice, therefore, felt that the office of the Chief Justice of India might be dragged into a public controversy

etc. Bill

thereby affecting the image of that high office. Accordingly, the Chief Justice suggested that rather than entrust this assignment to him—Government might consider referring it to a retired Judge of the Supreme Court.

Appreciating the reasons put forward by the Chief Justice and sharing his anxiety that nothing should be done which would involve the office of the Chief Justice of India in any controversy or impair in any way its dignity and position, Government agreed to defer this matter to a retired Judge of the Supreme Court, but felt that it would be more appropriate if the retired Judge to make the inquiry were to be nominated by the Chief Justice of India rather than selected by Government.

After careful consideration, the Chief Justice suggested the name of Shri Justice C A Vaidialingam for this assignment. Government has accordingly reflected the entire question, which was sought to be reflected to the Chief Justice, to Shri Justice Vaidialingam for his consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now Shri Bahuguna.

(Interruptions)**

15.40 hrs.

KOSANGAS COMPANY (ACQUISITION OF UNDERTAKINGS) BILL AND PAREL INVESTMENTS AND RAD TRADING PRIVATE LIMITED AND

DOMESTIC GAS PRIVATE LIMITED (TAKING OVER OF MANAGEMENT) BILL—Contd.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): Madam Chairman: Whereas I am beholden to hon. Members for making suggestions with regard to the availability of petroleum and petroleum products... (Interruptions)

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND (Chikodi): Just one minute, before the Minister leaves—one point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, Mr. Shankaranand. The Minister has started. Mr. Bahuguna, please continue.

(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no clarification on a statement.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: As far as that question is concerned....

(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then you could have asked before I called him.

(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bahuguna, please continue. I have called you.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Whereas I am thankful to the hon. Members for making many suggestions with regard to the supplies of petroleum and petroleum products in various States, I would only say that it has been our endeavour to make these supplies.

(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not on record. I am sorry. I had called Mr. Bahuguna. He is being recorded. I have not expunged. I had called Mr. Bahuguna.

(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: According to the rules, those whom I have called would be recorded. Mr. Bahuguna, you can continue; you will be recorded.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I am in your hands.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will be recorded because I have called you. If the Law Minister makes some remarks as he is going out, his remarks do not get recorded.

(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: I said, if the Law Minister makes some remarks as he is going out his remarks do not get recorded. There are no rules that he be recorded. I have called Mr. Bahuguna.

(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whosoever is called will be recorded. You continue Mr. Bahuguna.

(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bahuguna, you continue.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: My difficulty is that I have a very small Bill. But as Mr. Saugata Roy said, I do not want the House to accept everything without a discussion. Therefore, it is very good that a number of points have been thrown in. The question is very simple. We have a legacy from the erstwhile foreign companies who had kept some intermediaries for purposes of bottling and marketing, transporting and distribution of gas to the domestic consumers and industrial consumers. Now this work is done 9 out of 10 by oil companies in the case of about 2.8 million consumers; in the case of a few consumers, that is about 500,000 consumers, in relation to Kosangas, this was being done by a private company, Kosangas Company. Here an intermediary granted a licence which expired on 5-7-77 by the erstwhile company which was really a liability which came to the nationalised Hindustan Petroleum Corporation as a matter of being successor company to that company which had given these particular types of concessions. So, this intermediary or concessionaire, as they called it, was a middle man unlike the rest of the gas business, domestic or industrial LPG business which, as I said, covers

**Not recorded.

[Shri H. N. Bahuguna]

today about 2.8 million domestic consumers. Therefore, it looked rather incongruous to have one small partnership firm or one or two more partnership firms to remain there; and a few of them who were in this particular situation, all those whose term completed, we had come forward to this House to permit us to nationalise them or take over the management of those in case of which we had not been able to finalise their accounts or be sure about their accounts. An hon. Member, Shri Anithu Sahoo, said, we were taking a jump in some deep dark well. Similarly, other hon. Members made a similar suggestion. We have full accounts of Kosangas. We are, therefore, coming forward to nationalise it.

About Parel and the Domestic Gas or others, we do not have their full accounts with regard to liability and assets. Therefore, we are just taking their management over. We would come to this House with detailed facts about them also. Ultimately we are taking over those two also with a view to also ultimately nationalise them, that is, make them part of the general system under which domestic and industrial supply of LPG is made by the oil companies directly. We do not want to leave these two small islands from out of the purview of the activities of the nationalised companies (2) Some Members believe that they were sick companies and therefore we are taking them over. These companies have resisted their take over. I may in all humility say that perhaps there was no pressure which they spared; they mobilised an army of people to persuade me not to take it over. But my point was simple we give bulk gas and they just handle it and market it and make a profit over it and give it to the domestic consumer and ultimately why should they make the middle-man's profit?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Their contract is over.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: The contract is over. The land belongs to them, the land on which they are standing today. It is a valuable piece of land. They have bottling plant, which is still used. They have a large number of cylinders which are of major use. They have a transport system, transport equipment which is still relevant.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: No account of their assets is given here.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: As I said before, we have in the financial statement said about the Kosangas. What we have tried to do is to find out the total assets available with them. If the principle enunciated is that: first find out what assets are, then calculate the value of those assets and pay compensation, certainly I would withdraw myself and say that I do not want this nationalisation. But I must admit that this will not be the correct thing to do. The Constitution amendment by which the word 'compensation' had been removed and was replaced by the word 'amount' would have no purpose. We are not paying them compensation. We are trying to be just and fair. If we are to pay compensation at market value, if that was the whole idea, the whole thing would be different and I would be calculating it in a particular manner. All the while I have marked it and seen that we do not pay them more than what really should be paid to them from a very reasonable man's point of view. I am not expropriating their property or land or equipment. Shri Ravi was saying: their contract was coming to an end; you should have stopped giving them LPG. Why are you giving them LPG. If I were to put those facilities for processing LPG and bottling them and then distribute them, if I were to purchase new cylinders for that purpose and ask the consumers to give me new deposits, what would it be like? We have to see this.

I can assure the House that we wanted a purposeful affair. The second point is this. After all, though the contract was for a particular period of time, those assets which he had possessed were assets created by him from out of the money of the subscribers, domestic gas users' money. I should not put the users to difficulty with this man; because, if I would not be paying him anything from where would he return the money to them, because money had been invested in the various things, cylinders, etc. Kosan gas company would be happy if that is the advice of the House, that I should permit Kosan gas to continue. I will feel hurt in principle because permitting a family to control this type of bulk thing for 500,000 people, domestic consumers and industrial consumers would be repugnant to the whole scheme. Kosan gas would be the happiest people if I were to tell them; I do not take over this; let the old terms and conditions and contract continue.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: No, no.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: What is the purpose Expropriation? I am sorry we cannot expropriate. Therefore we have valued it at a particular point. If anyone wanted me to give for their land value at the current rate, it will be more than this amount. They have got a piece of land in that area. The current price of land is area. The current price of land is very high. In Bombay you know what land is valued at, I said, no I will go by your book value. So, we have gone in that process and we have tried to find out and see to it. I do not know how far debate of ours will be used because they are ready with the petition. I am telling the house that they are ready to go to court. They are telling me that it is almost expropriation according to them. I am afraid whether my comments on things will be used by them. I must not take the House for granted I must tell the House that we have taken book value of the things. We

have found out what it can be. Since take over was coming in which we would have asked them to give us Rs. 28 lakhs more according to the book value, the Law Ministry said, you cannot take over thing by charging them something—that I am taking your assets, therefore, please give me on the basis of book value, on the basis of balance sheet, on the basis of written down value and since according to them the market value was going much beyond this amount, we have come to the conclusion that we do not give them anything. We take responsibility for these particular items and give them Rs. 10,000 more. In order to fulfil requirement of law, you cannot take over a thing from anybody without paying him something. So, the payment is in two ways—

One is to take over liabilities. The total calculation of Shri Saugata Roy is quite right. It is already given in the Bill itself. But as far as Kosan gas is concerned, I may tell you that I have done it because of my basic belief that in such a crucial sector when the total work is being done by the oil companies, these concessionaries or intermediaries are a relic of the past Zamindari system in industry which those foreign companies had introduced and we should better do away with them and under the law whatever possible could have been done, has been done.

Some questions have been raised by some hon. friends against nationalisation. I basically disagree with them. I am sorry I cannot agree with them that nationalisation means all losses. Not a single oil company is running in a loss.

MR. CHAIRMAN: They knew that you will not agree, therefore, they have already left!

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I am sorry they have left. All I can say is it is nothing other than removing the type of expenditure from the field of operation of oil trading, oil product trading and since it is all in the hands of the companies, oil companies, we

[Shri H N Bahuguna]

have also taken over. Similarly about the Domestic Gas and Parel, it is that we have not been able to sort out only their accounts with them. Therefore we are taking over management—Rs. 750 in the case of one and Rs. 250 per month in the case of another. Because for taking over management you have to pay some money—Rs. 750 plus 250—Rs. 1,000 for both the companies, which are serving more than perhaps about 125,000 subscribers, is not much. There may be much more money out of that dealing. But we will certainly go into it. But if the Opposition is to advise me, I make a bold offer. Hon. Saugata Roy has left. I am willing to abide by Shri Vayalar Ravi if he could give me advice—I will withdraw this Bill and continue to give work. I will follow suit. About Kosan Gas I am not saying bad things. The amount of their manipulations and all type of things, which have come to our notice with regard to the people whom they appointed as their sub-dealers, the way they treated them, the way they charge money from them and all these things, under the existing law, the take over could have been done in the manner I have indicated—taking over their balance sheet and the total assets. On the basis of their balance sheet such and such, we have just given Rs. 10,000 to take over the whole thing.

All I can say is we are not a loser. So far as biogas is concerned it is really dealt with by my colleague the Agriculture Minister. In this country the Energy Ministry is divided into different types of Ministries.

SHRI P RAJAGOPAL NAIDU My point is it should not be under Agriculture Ministry.

SHRI H N BAHUGUNA I agree with you. Biogas is a good answer to our requirements of energy. I do hope that the Government will do the needful. Solar energy, atomic energy and all energies must be used.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI The Minister said that this is in the best interests of the country and we are prepared to accept it. But it is our duty to point out that this has created a suspicion whether the company is making a fraudulent effort on the Government and trying to put the whole burden on the Government.

SHRI H N BAHUGUNA I have already said that they want to keep it.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Secondly, I want to know whether provident fund and gratuity amounts have been misappropriated by the company and if so whether you will prosecute them for this crime.

SHRI H N BAHUGUNA Really I cannot say offhand that provident fund has been misappropriated by them. But the liability of provident fund, etc. has been taken care of and the workers will not be made to suffer. About the other aspect I will refer to the Labour Ministry to find out whether the moneys have been deposited with the Provident Fund Commission as required by law.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI What about prosecuting them if they have not deposited these amounts?

SHRI H N BAHUGUNA That is Labour Ministry's job.

MR CHAIRMAN I will put the motions for consideration of the two Bills together.

The question is

That the Bill to provide for the acquisition in the public interest of the undertaking of the Kosangas Company and thereby to secure that the ownership and control of the means and resources for bottling, transporting, marketing and distribution of liquefied petroleum gas are so distributed as best to subserve the common good and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto be taken into consideration."

361 Kosangas and VALSAKHA 10, 1901 (SAKA) Aligarh Muslim 362
 Parel Investments etc. etc. Bill University (Amdt.) Bill
 The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I will put the motion for consideration of the other Bill. The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the taking over, in the public interest of the management of the undertakings of the Parel Investments and Trading Private Limited and the Domestic Gas Private Limited pending acquisition of those undertakings, with a view to maintaining a service essential to the life of the community, namely, the bottling, transporting, marketing and distribution of liquified petroleum gas, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we will take up clause by clause consideration of Kosangas Company (Acquisition of Undertaking) Bill. There are no amendments.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 20 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 20 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, the Preamble and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we will take up clause by clause consideration of Parel Investments and Trading Private Limited and Domestic Gas Private Limited (Taking over of Management) Bill. There are no amendments.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 16 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 16 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, the Preamble and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.00 hrs.

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill. The time allotted is 6 hours. I would suggest that we have 4 hours for general discussion, 1 1/2 hours for clause by clause consideration and half-an-hour for the third reading. Is that acceptable to all the Members?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS:
 Agreed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Pon-nami): Madam, Chairperson, I rise on a point of order under rule 343. As you know, a Bill to amend the Aligarh Muslim University Act has already been taken up by this House and is already under discussion. It is a non-official Bill and I have moved in this House that the Bill be taken into consideration. This Bill has also been passed by the Rajya Sabha. This Bill, the non-official Bill,

[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]

moved by me deals specially with an important aspect which is also covered by the present Bill which the hon. Minister now seeks to move.

The point that has been covered by the non-official Bill is with respect specially to the definition of the term 'University'. The term 'university' has been defined in a particular manner in the amendment Bill that I have moved and which is already under discussion and the discussion on which is going on. Similarly, the term 'university' has also been defined in a different manner in the Bill which now the hon. Minister wants this House to consider. I, therefore, say that if discussion on this Bill of the hon. Minister is taken up it may have serious repercussions on the Bill which is already under discussion of this House. I, therefore, rise on a point of order.

The points formulated are that my Bill seeks to restore the minority character of the Aligarh Muslim University. This is not the case with the Bill which the hon. Minister wants now to pilot. If, therefore, the official Bill is taken up, it attracts the attention of several rules over here, one of which I have already quoted before you.

The discussion on this Bill, the official Bill, anticipates the discussion and the fate of the non-official Bill which I have already moved. The move of the Government, I must say, therefore, is improper and faulty. The Government has now suddenly woken up from its slumber to bring the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill at this particular juncture as a political stunt and as a kind of a check-mate. I am sorry to say that the important point with respect to the restoration of the minority character of the Aligarh Muslim University is being used by the Government for political advantage. This House, Madam, I submit, is being used for political exploitation of the situation.

Before this present official Bill was introduced, the hon. Minister made a statement that they propose to bring the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill. This statement was made when the Azamgarh bye-election was pending. Therefore, that particular statement of the Minister was with an eye on the Azamgarh bye-election to this House.

Now when this House is already discussing a non-official Bill to restore to the Aligarh Muslim University its minority character, again the hon. Minister has come to this House with a furtive attempt at anticipating the discussion and fate of my non-official Bill. In case the present official Bill is adopted, I submit it will have serious repercussions on the Bill which is already under discussion. When my Bill is already under discussion and when it seeks to give to the Aligarh Muslim University its minority character I submit that all the various clauses of the Bill which is now sought to be moved are affected thereby.

Therefore, I strongly submit that an attempt is being made furtively, an effort is being made, an unjust attempt is being made, an improper attempt is being made, to block the further consideration of the non-official Bill, which is already on the anvil.

Therefore, my first submission is that since the non-official Bill on an important aspect which affects all the clauses of the present Bill is already under discussion, this Bill cannot be taken up, so long as the non-official Bill is not disposed of. The non-official Bill is wider in its scope also. That is a point to be understood that the non-official Bill seeks to give a minority character to the University. It seeks to give protection under article 30(1). If it is adopted by this House, then it will affect the present official Bill, which the Minister wants to move. Almost all the clauses will be affected with respect to the governance and administration of the University.

The second point which I am raising is that the discussion is going on on the non-official Bill. Several members have already spoken and others want to speak. Now the hon. Minister has come forward with this Bill. This Bill is nothing but, as I said, anticipating the discussion and fate on my non-official Bill which is pending before the House. Therefore, it attracts the provisions of rule 343 of the Rules of Procedure and cannot be taken up.

The third point which I am placing before you is that the non official Bill that has been moved by me is very important and is peculiar in nature. It is a Bill that has already been approved by the Rajya Sabha. It is, therefore, a Bill which has already passed through various legislative processes. The Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha, it was discussed in the Rajya Sabha and the Rajya Sabha in its wisdom has already passed that Bill and has given its opinion that the minority character of the Aligarh Muslim University should be restored. I have already moved in this House a motion for the consideration of that Bill. The motion is under discussion. I, therefore, say that my non-official Bill on this particular aspect has gone through a lot of procedure; it has already gone through several stages and it is on its way to be put on the statute.

You will realise, Madam Chairman, that every Member of this House who spoke on the 20th April, when the discussion was resumed, supported the non-official Bill that has been moved by me. Therefore, the present Bill must be held up, in view of the fact that the non-official Bill had gone through several stages. It has also been passed by the other House and it is on the last leg of being passed in this particular House. It is most unfortunate that this Government has tried to exploit this House for its political publicity and for its political purposes. I, therefore, most strongly submit that consideration of the Bill

which is now listed on the List of Business and which the hon. Minister wants to move should be withheld. It cannot obstruct the proceedings of the House which were already going on with respect to the non-official Bill which was approved by the Rajya Sabha. It is most unfortunate that this Government has tried to see that an important demand of the minorities of our country is obstructed and the Government has moved in this particular fashion. I, therefore, say that the discussion on the present Bill and the voting on the Bill listed for today will have a serious repercussion, perhaps, of even blocking the proceedings of my non-official Bill, which is a point further to be studied. My Bill is a Bill which has already been passed by the Rajya Sabha. Therefore, this Bill cannot be taken up today. Discussion on this Bill should be withheld till the fate of the non-official Bill is decided. I hope that you will allow this House to discuss this very important point that I have raised. Today an attempt is being made to block the proceedings of this House with respect to a non-official Bill. This attempt is a furtive attempt, this attempt is in derogation to the procedures of this House, this attempt is treating an important minority demand with scant respect by the Government. I therefore, appeal to you, Madam Chair person, to kindly rise to this occasion and declare that consideration of this Bill should be held up till the discussion on the non-official Bill is completed and its fate decided by this House. We cannot cut short, we cannot make short work of a non-official Bill in this particular manner. I hope that you would not be a party to this ignoble attempt at trying to cut short the non-official Bill of such an important nature as have already been passed by the Rajya Sabha.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Madam Chairman, I draw your attention to Rules 66 and 67 of the Rules of Procedure. Rule 66 says:

"A Bill, which is dependent wholly or partly upon another Bill

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

pending before the House, may be introduced in the House in anticipation of the passing of the Bill on which it is dependent:

Provided that the second Bill shall be taken up for consideration and passing in the House only after the first Bill has been passed by the Houses and assented to by the President."

Rule 67 says:

"When a Bill is pending before the House, notice of an identical Bill, whether received before or after the introduction of the pending Bill, shall be removed from, or not entered in, the list of pending notices, as the case may be, unless the Speaker otherwise directs."

Two points come up. The first point has been raised by Shri Banatwalla. My hon. friend has made the contention that a Bill which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha is now pending in this House, and that discussion on it has already been taken up. So, it attracts rule 66 and its proviso. The proviso clearly says that this Bill can be taken into consideration only after deciding the other Bill since they are identical.

There is also the question of the sensitivity of the issue which concerns the minority community and their demands. If you go through this Bill the Statement of Objects and Reasons says:

"Ever since the Aligarh Muslim University Act was amended in 1965 and 1972, there had been a controversy amongst a large section of the Muslims about the changes brought about by these amending Acts. It had been represented that these amending Acts affected the basic character of the University and abridged its autonomy.

There had also been persistent demands both inside and outside Parliament for the restoration of

the basic character of the University and its democratic functioning."

So, a committee was appointed, and it submitted its report. On that basis, a private Member's Bill was introduced and passed in the Rajya Sabha, and the same has been introduced in this House by Shri Banatwalla. That Bill is expressive of the sentiments which have been expressed in this Bill, but I do not know how far this Bill represents the feelings of the minority. So, I want to know how this Bill can be discussed now when the other Bill is pending and discussion on it has not been completed, because the rule says:

"Provided that the second Bill shall be taken up for consideration and passing in the House only after the first Bill has been passed by the Houses and assented to by the President."

Shri Banatwalla's Bill has not been passed. Only the discussion has been started, and only after it has been passed and the President's assent has been given to it, can this Bill be taken into consideration, because they are identical.

The Bill piloted by the hon. Education Minister not only offends the feelings and sentiments of the minority in this country . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't go into the merits of the Bill. This is only a point of order.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: You are correcting me, it is good.

It is against the rules of procedure. We should not go against the rules and take this up.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): The Minister is making a motion under rule 74(1) that the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill be taken into considera-

tion. An anomalous situation has arise in the House because the basic intention of the Minister in moving this motion is being questioned.

If you remember, originally this Bill which the Minister wants to be taken into consideration under rule 74(1) was introduced in the House in 1978, one year back, and then it was kept in cold storage till now. The Chairman of the Minorities Commission, Mr. Minoo Masani, resigned on this issue that he had not been consulted while framing this Bill.

Subsequently, another Bill was introduced and passed in the Rajya Sabha and then brought into this House and is now under discussion. So, not only does rule 66 become operative, but the basic intention of the Minister is also under question. The intention looks *mala fide* because the Bill had been kept in cold storage for a year even after its introduction. So, we oppose the consideration of the Bill at this stage because the basic intention is *mala fide* since the Bill of Shri Banatwalla is pending before the House.

The Minister has certainly come forward to restore the minority character of the Aligarh Muslim University in his own way. That is why it is our plea that this Bill should not be allowed to be taken into consideration till the Private Member's Bill moved by Mr. Banatwalla is discussed and passed by this House and is assented to by the President. Basically not only the rules, but also the intention of the Minister in circumventing that Bill and bringing forward another Bill which has been put in cold storage for over two years, in spite of persistent demand by the minority people all over the country, is also being questioned. This Bill should not be taken into consideration.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): I should humbly submit that the point of order which has been

raised before you has no substance at all. I would like you to read Rule 66 carefully. It reads as follows:

"A Bill which is dependent wholly or partly upon another Bill pending before the House may be introduced in the House in anticipation of passing of the Bill on which it is dependent."

Now if you analyse this, when one Bill is pending in the House another Bill cannot be introduced. But as the hon. Member Mr. Saugata Roy pointed out, this Bill which is now before the House was introduced long ago, in 1978.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Less than a year ago.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: In May 1978, this Bill was introduced before the House. At that time, Mr. Banatwalla's Bill was not pending before the House. Similarly, in Rajya Sabha also, the Bill was not discussed. So, Rule 66 is not attracted. 'Anticipation' as mentioned by Mr. Banatwalla, under Rule 68 is not applicable here because this Bill was introduced before the House and we have taken up the Bill in the usual course for consideration and passing. Now, he has anticipated the Bill which, I have already introduced before the House. The ball is in the other court and not in the Government's court. This is my humble submission.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: What about the proviso to Rule 66?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: At least the decision should be held up.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Meanwhile, you discuss the entire Bill.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: You can hold up the entire thing. But you should give a careful consideration.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The proviso ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have spoken. It is not a question of your speaking and the Minister replying. It can go on endlessly. The Minister's reply did not satisfy you.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Not you also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is for me to say ...

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND (Chikkodi): I am sure, you are not satisfied.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't be too sure, Mr. Shankaranand.

I am just now trying to understand the implications.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Adjourn the House and think over the matter. You can consider it in the Chamber. Let us rise for the day.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I was patient with you. Please be patient with me.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I am giving you more time.

Take it next week. On this Friday, my Bill will be over. The heavens are not going to fall.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Banatwalla. I have heard you and others also at great length and with great patience.

Now, I have gone into this question. While the Bill that has been introduced by the Minister is a comprehensive Bill, the other Bill, that is, the Private Member's Bill is limited to only two points ...

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: It is not limited ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot go into the merits of the Bill. I am also not going into the merits of the Bill. But one is a comprehensive Bill and the other is not. (Interruptions) Mr. Banatwalla, the section that you want to talk on is not covered by

this Bill in any case. They are not identical. That particular section, Mr. Banatwalla, is not covered by this Bill. That continues to be discussed by the House when it comes up at the time of Private Members' Business; that can continue to be discussed ...

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I am not trying to obstruct the business of the House. I am sure to cooperate with you ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am also here to cooperate with you.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: The present Bill which the Minister is moving deals with amendment to the term 'University'. My Bill also deals with amendment to the term 'University' ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Definition.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Definition of the word 'University'. Now, I submit that (1) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: But they are not identical.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I have also, because I have no other choice, given an amendment to the official Bill. If you go through my amendment to the official Bill on the definition of 'University', it is identical to the definition given by me in the non-official Bill. That is No. 1. Therefore, there is a complete blurring of the whole discussion and the discussion is anticipatory in nature. It will also affect my own Bill which is to come up again on Friday.

The second point is that my Bill is not limited. The moment you define the word 'University' in the manner I have said so in my non-official Bill, the moment that definition comes up, Art. 30, clause (1) of the Constitution is attracted. The moment Art. 30(1) is attracted, then each and every clause that is mentioned by the hon. Minister in his present Bill will be affected because the restoration of the minority character of the Aligarh Muslim University precisely means

that the governing powers, the powers of administration will vest with the Muslims. That is the point. So each and every clause which comes up in this official Bill gets affected. Therefore, I say that by taking up only the definition of the word 'University' my Bill is comprehensive enough and in effect it has its repercussions through Art. 30(1) on each and every clause which will be now discussed in this official Bill. I, therefore, say, how he is going to move that. Are we today going to sit and discuss the definition of the word 'University' even on my amendment and then again take a decision on Friday? This is all anticipatory and very unsatisfactory in nature. I think what you have said is not correct...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can think so. Anyway I think what I said is correct.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I have given an amendment to the definition of 'University'. It is the same as given in my non-official Bill... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Saugata Roy, why do you not allow Mr. Banatwalla to complete what he is saying? Why are you treating him as though he is your opposition? Let him continue.

MR. G. M. BANATWALLA: Madam Chairman person, there are two important points. You consider them very calmly and decide about them.

- (1) You say that my Bill has a particular definition of the word 'University'.

This official Bill also has a definition.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But they are not identical.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: My amendment is already there on the official Bill that instead of the term 'University' being defined in the manner in which he seeks will be defined in the manner in which I want. The amendment that I have given is exactly identical. Therefore,...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Identical to what?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Identical to the non-official Bill that I have moved. Look at my amendment. The entire discussion becomes anticipatory. The fate of my Bill is being anticipated here. How can that be? That is one thing. When you take up clause by clause consideration, the clause consisting the definition of the word 'University' will also come up and I will then have to move my amendment...

MR. CHAIRMAN: At that time you can do so. At the moment let us take up the general discussion.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: This is going to be considered on Thursday. You have allotted only 6 hours. Six hours will lapse even before Friday.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will take up the general discussion. When we get to the amendment, at that stage, you can argue this point.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Therefore, Madam Chair person, my Bill is not restricted or a limited Bill. The moment 'University' is defined in the manner given in the non-official Bill it attracts the provisions of Art. 30(1) in so far as the management, governing powers and the administration will vest with the Muslims. Therefore, the composition of the Court, the composition of the Executive Council and everything that is envisaged will get affected.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It does not attract Art. 30.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: The whole discussion is in order to see that the Aligarh Muslim University gets protection from Art. 30(1). That is the crux of the whole matter. That is being discussed in my Bill. That will again be discussed here anticipating the discussion and the fate of my non-official Bill. Therefore, I plead with you, Madam, Chairman, that... (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: At the moment I am not convinced. We will think over it. Let us now take up the general discussion on the Bill.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Madam, to-day it has been put down and time is allotted and, according to that, it will be passed only on the next working day. Naturally the question comes as to what will be the fate of the Private Member's Bill. Rule 66(2) is not attracted. So, I want to know what will be the fate of Mr. Banatwalla's Private Member's Bill?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: After taking a decision to-day how will you allow the definition of the term 'university'?

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Madam, will you please look to Art 30(1) which says:

"All minorities, whether based on religion or language, shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice".

Now, so far as Mr. Banatwalla's Bill is concerned, it seeks to restore the minority character to the Aligarh Muslim University meaning thereby that the authority or the right of the minority is to administer this institution of their choice whereas, the Minister's bill, although you call it comprehensive—it is comprehensive in so far as the size of the Bill is concerned—it directly affects the very minority character and the right of the minority to administer it.

In the present Bill, introduced by the hon. Minister, Dr. Chunder, there are certain clauses regarding the administration of the university itself. If the Bill attracts Art. 30(1), then administrative set up would be different than what is contemplated. Therefore, once we take up this Bill to-day and dispose that of to-day, what will be the fate of his Bill? It cannot be taken up. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI (Agra): Madam, Chairman...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you on a point of order on this?

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: Yes, Madam

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Go ahead. The more the merrier.

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: My point of order is this. As already stated by the hon. Minister, this Bill was introduced previously. So, sections 66 and 67 do not apply here. The other question is how is it that Mr. Banatwalla's Bill is prejudiced because of the introduction of this Bill which is much more comprehensive in scope. He has already moved an amendment. (*Interruptions*) How can he stop the mover from the introduction of this Bill? (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him finish with the point of order. I would like to hear it. I am supposed to hear it. Let him go ahead. I am short of time at the same time, the time is moving on.

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: Madam, my submission was that Shri Banatwalla has already moved his amendment to the definition of 'University'. Then, the other provisions of the Bill will naturally not be consistent with that because Art. 30 will come into force. So, how is his interest prejudiced because of the introduction of a very comprehensive Bill. If his amendment is

passed then it will have the same effect, namely, the bill will be passed in the manner in which he has moved his private member's Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am terribly confused. You mean that if Mr. Banatwalla's amendment to the Minister's Bill is moved, it will have the same effect as it has in this Bill. Is this what you say?

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: I say this will have the same effect as if his original Bill had been passed. Thus his interest is not prejudiced thereby. That is my point. Because it is a comprehensive Bill, it is not an identical Bill and, therefore, the provisions of Rules 66 and 67 do not apply at all here.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): Madam Chairman, the crux of rule 66, quoted by the Minister also, is which Bill is taken first into consideration. That is the relevant point. The hon'ble Minister when he explained rule 66 conveniently forgot the point which Bill taken up for consideration first. If that point is to be taken into account then Mr. Banatwalla's point of order is correct.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The point to be decided is: Whether the Bill is dependent wholly or partly on another Bill. If it is, then only comes the consideration part.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: There the point is that the basic definition of the university comes in. That is why we say one Bill is dependent on the other. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Now, the Bill which you are going to take up has certain administrative apparatus. But if we accept the Bill of Mr. Banatwalla then the minority character of the Aligarh Muslim University is accepted and consequent upon that acceptance of minority character brings the question of right to administer the Aligarh Muslim University by the minorities.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What has the Minister to say on this point?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: The whole submission is based upon the condition about the minority character. Even if the amendment which has been moved by Mr. Banatwalla is carried, it will not affect the power of this Parliament because Supreme Court has held that this institution had not been established by the Muslims of India. Therefore, it cannot be so administered that no interference by Parliament can be there. What is being suggested by Mr. Banatwalla is that this House will divert itself of all powers regarding administration of Aligarh Muslim University... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The point raised by Mr. Basu was that this Bill has in it the elements which will militate against the minority character of Aligarh Muslim University. You specifically reply to that and do not go into what Mr. Banatwalla's Bill will do.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: As the situation stands at present the Aligarh Muslim University Act of 1965 had been challenged in the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court has held that this institution does not come within the scope of Art. 30(1) of our Constitution. So, as the situation stands at present, this House is governed by the ruling of the Supreme Court. Therefore, this House is quite competent to deal with the existing Act and statutes of Aligarh Muslim University. The fact that merely certain Bill is being discussed in this House does not take away the original right of this House to deal with the general Acts and provisions of other statutes, because, the Supreme Court has categorically held by that decision, that Aligarh Muslim University is not a minority institution which is covered by Art. 30(1) of the Constitution. (*Interruptions*) I say this because what Mr. Chitta Basu

[Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder]

is trying to do is to anticipate the decision of this House, and I am replying to his point. Mr. Basu is trying to anticipate what will be the decision of this House on Mr. Banatwalla's Bill. It is merely anticipatory. Before that Bill, this Bill was introduced as early as 12th of May, 1978. It is not only dealing with the definition of university but it also deals with various other aspects regarding the structure and composition and powers and objects of the university. Along with administration other points are also brought in. Actually the Minorities Commission has commented on this Bill and has never raised any contention that this Bill cannot be passed by Parliament. On the other hand the Minorities Commission suggested certain amendments many of which have accepted and I have moved amendments to my own Bill. So, in this sense, Madam, not only is my Bill comprehensive, but it is fortified by the Judgment of the Supreme Court and this House is quite competent to deal with this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whether the House is competent or not is not the point now. The question now is not about the competency of the House as such. The question that we have to decide is whether this Bill, is anticipatory of the other Bill. Is it proper for us to take it up? The competency of the House in general is not the matter under consideration.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: It is not anticipating the other Bill. Mr. Basu raised the point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That point you have made...

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: This is not anticipating the other one.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Is that your point?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: The definition as contained in this Bill is not the same as in the other Bill.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: He is derailing and I want to put him on the correct path by saying.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If that is his way of speaking you cannot do anything in the matter, just as he cannot do anything about your way of speaking. Let him continue.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: This Bill deals with the objects of the university, especially, educational, cultural needs and advancement of Muslims and so on. All these are not among the subject matter of the other Bill. How does it become identical? It is not. How does it anticipate the other Bill? It does not anticipate. There are several clauses dealing with the composition of the court and changing the present Act, against which there has been so much agitation throughout the country. Muslims all over the country are agitated over the existing Act which is in force now. So we want to change all these things and put this on the Statute-book. So, this is in no way identical with Mr. Banatwalla's Bill. The two are quite different. My Bill was introduced on 12th May '78 as I said.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The point was made that that has come up for discussion already.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Let us think like this: If we start considering this Bill and come to Clause-by-clause consideration, then what happens? My amendment, of which I have given notice, will come. Then, that amendment is discussed. The discussion is anticipatory in nature. I say this because there is the same definition in my non-official Bill. Supposing this House rejects my amendments which defines the word 'univer-

sity' and accepts the definition given in the official Bill, then within two or three days will this House discuss the same amendment which I have moved in my non-official Bill and repeat the entire performance? It is just a matter of two or three days after which the entire performance of discussing the definition about the 'university' will be repeated and again voting on my non-official Bill will take place because one voting will take place today on the amendment which I have moved. There will be another voting on similar points on Friday. How could there be so much of anticipation? Will this House be allowed in a matter of two or three days to over-rule its decision? These are the points that are very relevant and therefore I say let wisdom dawn upon the Government also and let them wait for the coming Friday. There is already a Bill under discussion. Let the Government take it up honestly, Let us go in a straightforward manner.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not attribute motives, Mr. Banatwalla.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I am not attributing motives.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do please conclude.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: You give the ruling in favour of my point raised because the definition of the word 'university' is very important. Today you cannot anticipate the discussion which is already taking place on my non-official Bill. The matter is the same, that is, about the definition of the word 'university'. My amendment to this effect is also there. It cannot come up today and it cannot again come up for discussion afterwards if it comes up today for discussion. Otherwise you give us your ruling that this House will again and again go on discussing the same issue as many times as the hon. Members like. I have nothing to say today. I have listened to the points made in

the House and I want to see the performance. I seek the co-operation of the Chair, Government and the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have already spent quite some time on this. I have gone through the whole matter. I have listened to all the points very carefully mentioned by everybody and I have also benefited myself on reading the relevant rules—I had not read them before I came to Chair—and I find that the two Bills are not identical and the definitions are different.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): The Supreme Court ruling says...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made your point and I have registered the point that you have made.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: The Supreme Court ruling says that Article 30(1) is not applicable to Aligarh Muslim University. Mr. Banatwalla's definition of the word 'university' tries to circumvent this ruling. This original Bill goes along the lines of the Supreme Court ruling. The whole question is with regard to the ruling of the Supreme Court and whether you will say that the two Bills are inter-dependent with regard to Article 30(1) of the Constitution?

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is why I say that it is not identical. Now, we continue with the discussion.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: What about his Bill?

MR. CHAIRMAN: His Bill will come up for discussion on Friday.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: What about the definition of the word 'university'?

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, That will come up on Friday. Now, the Minister.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Madam Chairman, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1920, be taken into consideration."

16.55 hrs.

[SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU in the Chair]

Sir, this is a very major piece of legislation meant to undo the wrong that was done to the great minority, the Muslims of India in connection with the Aligarh Muslim University, which is a very noble institution with a glorious tradition. To understand the scope of the Bill, I shall briefly narrate the main points of history of the University.

The nucleus of the University was the Mohammedan Anglo Oriental College, which they call MAO College, Aligarh, which was founded by the great educationist and patriot of India, Sir Sayed Ahmad Khan. It was founded in 1873. The first scheme for a Muslim University was also initiated at that time, but at that time, the University was not founded but only a college was founded. It was admitting students belonging to every community and it is very interesting to know that its first graduate was a Hindu. The teachers also came from different communities and the Principal was a Christian. The money which was collected by Sir Sayed Ahmad Khan for founding this college had been contributed by various communities and Sir Sayed Ahmad Khan used to take pride in the fact that this institution was not a special type of institution which was catering to the needs of one section of the community only. It was really secular in outlook and it is of great interest to know that subsequently certain twists were introduced in the working of this institution, but Sir Sayed Ahmad Khan had the breadth of vision and he had brought in students from different communities, teachers from different

communities and collected money from different communities also. He wanted that this college should ripen into a University. In 1893, some proposal was made for extension of this MAO college into a University, but a set back was there on the death of Sir Sayed Ahmad Khan. After his death, the Principal Theodore Beck himself had established the Sayed Ahmad Fund with the object of raising MAO college to a University. Then ding-dong battle went on between the sponsors or promoters of the University and the Government. Of course, as laws stood at that time, the sponsors could have set up a University without getting recognition from the Government or without getting an Act passed to establish this University, but the sponsors did not do so. In course of time, various forces which were working behind this institution got annoyed because of the delay on the part of the Government to establish this University. On 12th August, 1913, there was a demi-official letter written by hon. Mr. R. Burn, ICS where a translation of the observations of Young Mohammedan Liberal Party had been cited and in this translation, we find one passage which I quote:

"If Government does not accede to their request, they should establish a separate University of their own for western science to be taught in Urdu and industrial education given to all."

17 hrs.

I refer to this very important document, which I quote from a book called, Development of University Education—1916 to 1920, published under the scheme of Zakir Hussain Centre for Educational Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University and the quotation is from page 143. This will go to show that as the law stood at that time, it was quite possible for the Muslim community to set up a University of their own, and without the help

from the Government as this Young Mohammedan Liberal Party proposed to do. But the sponsors of the Aligarh Muslim University idea thought that it would be better for the community, if the Government could be induced to grant a University, and establish a University by some legislation. Among the sponsors, there were two very distinguished names, which I would like to mention: one was Sir Mohammed Shafi, who later became a Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, and he was in charge of the introduction of the original Aligarh Muslim University Bill, 1920, and the other was our great leader Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, and you will remember that he was our Education Minister in Independent India. In 1951, this original Aligarh Muslim University Act was amended by a special Bill, and Maulana Azad was the Education Minister at that time. I mention these two factors, only to show that the Act which was passed in 1920, and the amending Bill which was also passed in 1951, actually reflected the ideas of the sponsors of the Aligarh Muslim University. So, we can take it that the Act which was passed in 1920 and the amendment which was moved in 1951, could not have gone beyond the aspirations of the Muslim community, because the Education Minister in those two years had been among the original sponsors of Aligarh Muslim University idea. I stress on this fact because by the present Bill, I am trying to bring back virtually the situation which existed in the 1951 amendment. So, this is what I am trying to do.

I would not go through the details of the history, but I would like to point out that when this 1920 Bill was moved before the legislature, the Preamble clearly indicated why the Bill was moved. The Preamble pointed out that the idea of the then Government—the British Government, no doubt—was to establish and incorporate a teaching and residential Muslim university. Not that something was established by some

community, but the whole idea was to establish a Muslim university; and the Preamble further elaborates this point:

"Whereas it is expedient to establish and incorporate a teaching residential Muslim University at Aligarh and to dissolve the societies registered under Societies' Registration Act and which are respectively known as the Mohammedan Anglo Oriental College at Aligarh and Muslim University Association, and to transfer and vest in the said University all properties and rights of the said societies and of the Muslim University Foundation Committee....."

In other words, the original College was dissolved and the property was transferred to the new University which was established by the Government through this legislation. And Section 3 of this Act of 1920 actually incorporates the body:

"... hereby constituted, a body corporate by the name of Aligarh Muslim University."

From this, it will be seen that this University was established by the then British Government through the legislature, and it was moved by Sir Mohammad Shafi, who was one of the original sponsors of the Aligarh Muslim University idea.

Then, even with regard to management, although it was provided that no person other than a Muslim shall be a Member of the Court, there were other bodies in the University, viz. the Executive Council and the Academic Council, where non-Muslims also could be members, but apart from the fact that the Court was to consist of Muslims only, there were a great deal of restrictions on the powers of the Court. Several restrictions have been set out in the original Act. I will give you only a few instances—not too many, just to save time. The Governor-General was the Lord Rector of the University; and Law Director was given power under section 13 to cause an inspec-

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tion to be made by such persons as he might direct of the university, its building laboratory equipments and teaching and other works. And if the Court would not take action to the satisfaction of the Lord Rector, he could after considering my explanation furnished or a representation made, the Court issue such direction he might think fit. The court could comply with such direction. So the Court which consisted of Muslim only was not enjoying the absolute power but its power was circumscribed by the power of the Lord Rector, the Governor General who obviously was an Englishman. Similarly there was a Visiting Board and this Visiting Board also was armed with some power and this Board, by order of visiting could annul the proceedings not in conformity with acts, statutes and ordinances. And the Visiting Board again consisted of persons who could be non-Muslims. In this way there are many other provisions which will go to show that although the Act was called Aligarh Muslim University Act, the entire power of administering the University was not vested in the Muslim only. Again anybody could be a student of this University. It would be open to persons of either sex, whatever race, creed or caste provided that special provision may be made by ordinance exempting women from attending public lectures and tutorial classes and prescribing for them special courses of study. This was the position of 1920. From this, you will see although the Act is called Aligarh Muslim University Act—that its primary object was to teach the young people of Muslim community. It was not confined to Muslim community, it was meant for every body else. And in the objects of the Act also it was clearly pointed out that the University will have the following powers namely to promote oriental and Islamic study and give instructions in Muslim theology and religion and to impart moral and physical training. You will, therefore, notice, the objects or power of

the University included oriental study as distinguished from Islamic study. That means even other religions could form a subject for discussion and study in this University. So it would not be right to say that this University was completely confined to the minority community.

So far as establishment is concerned, also the administration of University is concerned similarly, the object of the University was secular enough to include other form of studies, like oriental study and no discrimination was made in the matter of the scope of the University study.

When we became independent and the Constitution was adopted this institution along with the Banaras Hindu University had been declared to be an institution of national importance. Now it appears that in that list which enables the Parliament to make laws in respect of this institution—certainly the Parliament has got wide power in making laws which would also include power to deal with the administration of this institution. In 1951 when Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad was the Education Minister a Bill was brought forward to introduce certain important changes in the original Act of 1920. Under Section 9 of 1920 Act there was a provision for compulsory religious instruction to be imparted to the Muslims but that was deleted during the time of Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad. A new Section 8 was introduced declaring that the University should be open to all classes, castes and creed with the proviso that nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent religious instruction to those who have consented to receive it. So, it was made completely voluntary. And the second important change which was introduced during the time of Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad was that the provision relating to restriction of the court among the Muslims had been deleted. The provision contained in Section 23 of Act 1920 to the effect that no person other than a Muslim should be a member of the court was deleted.

Therefore the new court could include Hindus and others. This was a welcome decision and it was quite in keeping with the secular outlook which India adopted and enshrined in her own new Constitution of 1950. No protest was lodged against the changes which had been introduced when Maulana Azad was the Education Minister.

In 1965 serious disturbances took place in the university leading to an assault on the then Vice Chancellor Nawab Ali Yawar Jung. The Vice Chancellor submitted a detailed report and the President of India promulgated an Ordinance on 29 May 1965 to amend the Aligarh Muslim University Act, the court and the executive council of the University which were largely elected bodies were replaced by smaller, nominated bodies. The Ordinance was later replaced by the Aligarh Muslim University Amendment Act of 1965. At that time also the Minister came from the minority community, Mr. Chagla. Against this there was a lot of protest. Some friends of the minority community went to court, the Supreme Court, and challenged the very power of this Parliament to amend the Aligarh Muslim University Act because they thought that this was interfering with what they called the minority character of the institution. That is to say, they wanted to bring this Act within the scope of article 30(1) so that Muslims could establish this university and administer this university according to their choice. They challenged this Act which was passed by this Parliament, for declaration that the Act was ultra vires. I need not go into various details, but the Supreme Court, after going through various facts and circumstances, came to the conclusion that it was true that the nucleus of the university was Muhammadan Anglo Oriental College but the university was the result of an Act of legislature, of those days, it was a creature of legislation, it was not established by the Muslims. The Supreme Court also held that the

Muslims could have a separate university of their own. In fact as you know even without passing of an Act by the Parliament universities had been established: Gurukul Kangri university was there before any Act was passed. Similarly SNDT university in Maharashtra and then the Viswa Bharati—all these had the status of university even in the past, before any Act was passed. Restriction was put only in 1956 by the University Grants Commission Act which provided that to become university after 1956 there must be some Act of the provincial or central legislature or certain institutions like Gurukul Kangri etc. should be declared as deemed universities. That restriction came in for the first time in 1956. Before that a university could have been established without the intervention of the government. But here in this instant case a university of that nature was not established. The Supreme Court decision is here with me. I am not going into details at this stage. There was a lot of unrest and discontent in the minority community and so the government requested Janab Fakruddin Ali Ahmad, the then Minister, to set up a committee to look into this matter. He set up a committee called Beg Committee and this committee had made some suggestions. Some of the suggestions we have also considered in formulating the present Bill. Then again in 1972 there was another amending Act and in that Act also, the autonomy of the university was further curtailed. This added fuel to the fire of protest against interference in the internal matters of the university. I member I then belonged to the Congress (Organisation) and we had a meeting of the All India Congress Committee at Gaya. Our leader, Shri C. B. Gupta moved a resolution against the decision of the Government to curtail the inner autonomy of the university. I had the honour of seconding that resolution. So, it is not that I am bringing this Bill now, but, even in those days I was opposed to the Government interfering with

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the fundamental freedom of the university and the right of the university to manage its own affairs through an elected body and packing it with nominated people. I am very glad that it has fallen to my lot to restore the autonomy of this university and to bring back certain changes in the university, which will restore more or less the position which prevailed after the amendment in 1951.

I am glad to point out that when this Bill was considered by the Minorities Commission, the Minorities Commission has come to the conclusion at page 16 of its report which I have already laid on the Table of the House:

"We are of the view that the Bill is a welcome step towards the restoration of the autonomy of the university with power to make statutes. Additionally, the composition of the court, executive council and finance committee of the university are to be restored to the position that obtained after the amendment Act in 1951. We feel that these changes fully meet the criteria of an autonomous institution."

I read this extract to substantiate the observation that I have made in the statement of objects and reasons that we want to give back to the Muslim community what they had enjoyed after 1951 and by and large this is what I mean by minority character. By minority character, we do not mean that Parliament will be deprived of the power to make any law in respect of this institution even with regard to administration. Certainly Parliament has made law in the past, in 1920 by the predecessor of this Parliament and this Parliament had made laws in 1951 and again in 1965 and 1972. This Parliament cannot be deprived of any power to make law even with regard to administration because that will be an expression of some sort of no confidence in Parliament itself. So, I would submit that by minority character, we mean that the special characteristic in the matter

of teaching and instruction should be retained. In fact, in the amendment that I have introduced, I have clearly mentioned that this university should have among its powers and objects "to promote specially the educational and cultural advancement of Muslims of India". This is a very important change which I want to introduce. The original Act provided for Oriental and Islamic studies, but in addition to that I am trying to introduce this clause, subject to the acceptance of this House, "to promote specially the educational and cultural advancement of the Muslims of India". What do we mean by minority character? It has not been defined in our Constitution. The university itself had set up a committee known as the Chatterjee Committee, which made its report available in 1961.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Sir, there is no quorum.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Shri Banatwalla is very sorry that this Bill has taken the wind out of his sails.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you insisting on challenging the quorum?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Yes, I am.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Let the bell be rung. Let the hon. Minister resume his seat... Now, there is quorum. Let the hon. Minister continue his speech.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I was taking up the very important question concerning the character of the University. It is said that its minority character should be restored. Now we are trying to understand what is meant by the "minority character". As I said, the minority character is not defined in our Constitution; it has not been defined in any statute. This question of the character and tradition of this University was

discussed before a Committee, which was set up by the University itself, and that was headed by Shri Chatterjee. The report of the Chatterjee Committee is a document of the University itself, it is not a Government committee in that sense. Before that Committee several people have indicated their views of what they meant by the minority character. Some said that there should be communal representation or reservation on communal basis for students, some others said that in the matter of jobs for teachers, the selection should be on the basis of community.

The Chatterjee Committee, after having gone through all these different suggestions, came to the conclusion that by such artificial means the minority character of this institution cannot be preserved. According to the Chatterjee Committee, the minority character of this institution means, and I am quoting from page 142 of its Report:

"Viewed in this light, what should be the special character of the true living traditions of the Muslim University, Allgarh? In our opinion, apart from standing for those things which the University must recognise as true objectives of University education, it should develop and emphasize the study of what we may describe as the contribution of the Muslim community to the complex pattern of our national culture and, in fact, to the world-wide culture of humanity. That Islam has made very substantial and notable contribution to this heritage, both historically as well as currently in our own age, is a patent truth which no one with any pretence to the study of the history of civilisation will dare to deny. It is this living tradition, this dynamic force, which we should like to preserve and cherish in this University."

I fully subscribe to the view of the Chatterjee Committee and I will submit that the minority character of this University will mean that this Univer-

sity should study and emphasise the contribution of Muslim community to the complex pattern of our national culture and to do so, certainly the contribution of other communities also will have to be studied. It cannot take a narrow view of the whole thing and cannot make it a communal university and this University certainly was not a communal university even at its inception. As I have told you in MAO College, there were non-Muslim teachers. Even funds were to some extent provided by non-Muslims. To say that this should be a minority institution meaning thereby that the Parliament will not be able to make any law in respect of the administration of this University will be taking a narrow view of the minority character of the University.

Sir, the various Committees that have been set up could not agree on what could be the definition of the word 'university' in this statute. The Beg Committee which I have already referred to thought that there could be a special provision that university should be "deemed to have been established" by the Muslims of India. The word 'deemed' was used meaning thereby that the Beg Committee was not quite satisfied that the university was actually established by the Muslims of India, so the Beg Committee introduced the word 'deemed' and as you know, the word 'deemed' means that something which is not true is taken to be true. That is what is meant by 'deemed'. It is something like, not exactly so.

Then, again another Committee was set up by the University itself under the Presidentship of the present Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Khuro. There it was stated that 'university' means the university established by the Muslims of India. Naturally, this militates against the fact which has been found by the Supreme Court of India and we could not accept the definition. The Minorities Commission also dealt with the definition of the word 'university' and it seeks to define 'university' as follows:

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" 'University' means the educational institution of their choice established by the Muslims of India which was incorporated and designated as Aligarh Muslim University of 1920."

And finally, my hon. friend, Mr. Banatwalla also has brought a Bill where there is a definition of 'university' and he has put in an amendment here. I cite all these facts to show that the position is not so simple. The Beg Committee has certain words in view, the Khuro Committee had different types of words in view, the Minorities Commission had other types of words in view, and Mr. Banatwalla has different sets of words in view. He has brought in some amendment also and this will show that the attempt to take this university within the scope of Article 30(1) of the Constitution is not an easy process and this can only be done if the Supreme Court changes its unanimous decision which it had given earlier and unless that is done, by tinkering with words it will not be possible to give this type of minority character to this institution. What we have tried to do is to recognise the fact which really existed and we have said that 'university' means the educational institution which originated in the Mohammedan-Anglo Oriental College, Aligarh, established by the Muslims of India and which was incorporated in 1920 by this Act. This is what we have done. This records the real origin of the Aligarh Muslim University, as I have briefly stated in the narration. Now, the whole point is whether by defining this institution we are satisfying the purported desire of the great Muslim community of our country. Already I have not several delegations and discussed these points with them. Even after I introduced this Bill in Parliament, the Minorities Commission's view was made available to the Government and Government has accepted a large number of suggestions which have been given by the Commission,

and these are in the form of official amendments that I am going to move. That will meet the criticism of the Minorities Commission to this effect:

"The Bill makes the Court autonomous and powerful to a degree not provided for in any other University in the country, but the Bill does not make the Court democratic."

We are going to make the Court democratic also within the meaning of that word as indicated by the Minorities Commission by introducing some amendments. Even after that some of the friends belonging to this House also met me and I am going to move further amendments to make the Court as democratic as possible and I am introducing the system of proportional representation with a single transferable vote, so that different faculties, different types of studies and different courses get well represented in the management of the affairs of the University.

Finally, I would submit that what we are going to bring about in this particular Bill will actually ensure the minority character of the institution in the true sense of the term and by the true sense of the term I mean that the real study of Muslim religion, civilisation and culture, the contribution of the great religion to Indian civilisation and culture as well as world civilisation and culture, will be studied in great detail and that will be the true minority character, not tinkering with facts or words and not taking away the power of this Parliament in the matter of the administration of this University.

With these words, I move.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1920, be taken into consideration."
SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I beg to move:

That the Bill further to amend the Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1920, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses, consisting of 15 Members, 10 from this House, namely, —

Shrimati Akbar Jahan Begum,
Dr. P. C. Chunhui Shri Ahmed
M. Patel Shri D. B. Patil, Shri
Mohd. Shafi Qureshi, Shri Vayalar
Ravi Dr. V. A. Sevid Muhammad,
Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan, Shri
Abdul Ahad Wakil, Shri G. M.
Banatwalla

and 5 from Rajya Sabha.

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee,

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the last day of the first week of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 5 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee." (22).

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack-pore): It is with a sense of great honour and also with trepidation that I speak on this Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill.

This great institution founded by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and a product of the national movement in India is the apple's eye of the Muslims of India. Not only in India, but throughout the Muslim world this institution is known as a centre of learning of Muslims. It is the biggest centre of learning of medieval history, especially the Moghul period. It is the biggest centre of learning for oriental languages, including Arabic,

Persian and Urdu. Anything that happens to the Aligarh University happens to the Muslims of India from Kashmir to Kanya Kumari, from Gauhati to Gujarat. When anything is done, we members of a responsible party feel very concerned and it is with that sense of responsibility that I speak certain things about this Bill. I will definitely concede that this Bill which the Minister has brought forward is a definite improvement, a definite undoing of some of the wrongs done in the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill 1972. There is no doubt that the sentiments of the minorities were greatly affected of which the Janata Party has been the beneficiary. If that mistake of being over-secular was not committed by the Congress, then the minorities would have shown more confidence in the Congress than what they showed in the Janata Party during 1977 Elections. While this Bill has gone quite far; it does not go far enough. While it does try to satisfy the aspirations and feelings of the Muslims in India it does not fully satisfy the aspirations of the Muslims of India. If I may refer to a little history, after the Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1920 was passed a several amendments to this legislation were made. Till 1965, there was no dispute as such with regard to the character of the Bill. Now in 1965, the Act of Parliament came and then the dispute arose. The whole question was referred to the Supreme Court. The question which I have referred to earlier in this House also is the question with regard to Article 30(1) which says:

"All minorities, whether based on religion or language shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice."

The question before the Supreme Court was whether the Aligarh Muslim University could be called an institution of the minorities and as such whether its management could

[Shri Saugata Roy] he solely vested in them. The Supreme Court went into the whole matter and they gave the decision that Article 30(1) did not apply to the Aligarh Muslim University. Then the question arose: What was the Aligarh Muslim University then? What sorts of right the Muslims in India had to set up their own educational institutions? Section 22(1) and Section 23 of the UGC Act came in the way, according to which no private persons are allowed to set up a University. What did the Muslims of India envisage while they made endowments with regard to Aligarh Muslim University while they provided money to set up the University while they got the property with regard to the Aligarh Muslim University? By an Act of Parliament, it no longer remained an Institution solely confined to their right. It could not be considered a minority institution. So an anomalous situation arose. On the one hand the court had opened that (educational) institution as defined in the Constitution will also include the University. On the other hand the Supreme Court ruling says the Aligarh Muslim University could not be called a minority institution, under the terms of Article 30(1). No serious effort was made by the Government to remedy the situation and I am sorry that this Amendment Bill does not seek to resolve this basic anomalous position with regard to the Aligarh Muslim University. In 1972, the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill came, which caused great resentment among the minorities in India. Basically, this resentment arose for the first time when the Central Government tried to have over-riding powers in the affairs of the Aligarh Muslim University. The question of appointing Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University was left to the sweet wisdom of the Visitor of the University, who was the President of India, as a result of which the elected character of the University as a whole was destroyed. All went by nominations. Muslims

revolted against this and as I have said earlier, they expressed their universal resentment against this.

This Bill does restore some of the autonomy of the University, but as I said only to a limited extent. May I refer to Clause 22 sub-clause (xi) of this Bill brought forward by the Minister which refers to the Court, which is the core of the University. If you look into it you will find that the Court consists of both the nominated and elected members. But if you count as to whose number is more you will find that there are more nominated members in the Court than the elected members.

If you refer to Clause 22 (xiii) of the Bill brought forward by the Minister—it is with regard to the Executive Council—you will see that the democratic functioning is still more impaired because more than three-fourths of the Members of the Executive Council consist of nominated members ex officio members representatives of the Heads of Departments by rotation.

It is true that this Bill does concede the participation of the students in the academic bodies of the University. But may I say that when the quota of the nominated members remains more than that of the elected members the democratic functioning of the University cannot be wholly restored. That is why I have said at the beginning that this Bill does not and cannot fully satisfy the aspirations of the Muslims of India—because the basic character of the University with regard to its supreme bodies, both the Court and the Executive Council, is not democratic, it is nominated and *ad hoc* in nature. I would like the hon. Minister to review the whole situation in the light of my observations.

The Minister has referred to the Minorities Commission. I do not want to go into the details of the Minorities Commission. I do not want to refer to the letter Mr. Minoo Mehta wrote to the Prime Minister when he gave his resignation. One of the

principal points the former Chairman of the Minorities Commission, Mr. Minoo Masani, made with regard to his resignation was that, when the Ministry was drafting this Aligarh Muslim University Amendment Bill, it had not taken the Minorities Commission into confidence. That was one of the principal reasons for the resignation of the former Chairman of the Minorities Commission. Of course, Mr. Minoo Masani had pointed out the other defects also about the Minorities Commission like the lack of Constitutional character, which the Government now seeks to introduce through the Forty-Sixth Constitution Amendment, if I am correct, which has been introduced and which has to be passed by Parliament shortly. But Mr. Minoo Masani's basic contention was that the Minorities Commission, which was supposed to look after and safeguard the welfare of the minorities of the country were not properly consulted. The Minister has referred to the report of the Minorities Commission I would like him to read out the whole report of the Minorities Commission. The Minorities Commission have made the same point that, while autonomy has been restored to a certain extent, the various provisions do not give democracy in the functioning of the University. This is the point I want to make. This is the premier institution of the minorities in India, this the premier institution for Islamic studies in India, this is the premier institution for the study of oriental languages in India. Should it not have the character which is only democratic, which truly represents the ethos of the people?

The Minister brought this Bill in May 1978. May I ask him as to why this Bill was allowed to lie in the cold storage for one year, what was the reason for not pressing forward? May I remind him here that, in the period between May 1978 and April 1979, the world in Aligarh had changed? The Aligarh city had seen the

worst carnage in recent history. The minds of the minorities today are exercised to a far greater extent than they were yesterday. The influence of the Rashtriya Swayamsewak Sangh in the Janata Party is much more a reality now to the minorities in the country after the riots in Aligarh and Jamshedpur... (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: Search your heart.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: We have searched our hearts. The Congress might have made mistakes, but it is not for the Janata Party to point out our mistakes. We have repented and paid for our mistakes, and they are benefiting from our mistakes. It does not give them the right to make mistakes for ever. The riots in Aligarh and Jamshedpur bear ample testimony to the incapability of the Janata Government in protecting the rights of the minorities. I do not want to go into the details.

I do not want to raise the question of dual membership of the Janata Party that has been raised by the Deputy Prime Minister of the country, Shri Charan Singh. I would not go into the details. I do not want to embarrass the Education Minister, who is an honest educationist and not a politician of the Janata variety. He has brought this Bill with a sincere purpose. That is why I say this. The Passage of the last one year has hardened the attitude of the minorities in India. The Bill should be amended suitably to take in the recommendations of the Minorities Commission and the sentiments of the minorities in India. That is why I would suggest that a fresh look be taken at the question of the definition of the 'University', whether we will call the Aligarh Muslim University a University only set up under an Act of Parliament or whether we try to define the Aligarh Muslim University as an institution of their choice established by the Muslims of India which

[Shri Saugata Roy]

originated as the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, and which was subsequently incorporated as Aligarh Muslim University.

Sir, I do not question the *bona fides* of the Education Minister. I know that he is a secular man. He is a good man but the minorities of India today question the *bona fides* of the ruling party of India. That is why more than necessary concessions have to be made to the sentiments of the minorities of this country and the Aligarh Muslim University Act is the touch-stone of the reaction of this government to the demands and the sentiments of the minorities of India. That is why I call on the Minister not to hurry with the passage of the Bill.

As has been mentioned earlier in this House, after an amendment was passed in the other House and brought to this House and is under discussion, the Minister has brought this forward. That does not speak of very good intentions. It may well be that because of other reasons it took so much delay for the Bill to be taken into consideration. But, the situation as it stands to-day *vis-a-vis* the Janata Party, *vis-a-vis* the tensions within the Party is such that the question has to be examined afresh. That is why I urge on the Minister not to hurry with the passage of the Bill. Let him not make the same mistake that we did. Let him respond to the sentiments of the people of India, particularly, the minorities of India who are so aggrieved over the growing influence, over the growing emergence of the RSS, their penetration into the educational institutions, into broadcasting, into TV, into the Armed forces, into the police, into the constabulary, into the various legal professions, into the role of public prosecutors, and into the corridors of power of the government. Let them take a fresh look at this Bill and, if necessary, refer the Bill to a Select

Committee which will go afresh into the question of minority character of the University and the definition of the word 'University' as wanted by the Muslim minorities of India.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : माननीय सभापति महोदय. . .

SHRI P. M. SAYEED (LAKSHADWEEP): Why not you speak in English?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : There will be no difficulty. You can easily understand. But I will speak in Hindi.

In very simple Hindi I am going to speak.

अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय हमारे देश की एक राष्ट्रीय विरासत है। हमारे देश के महान नेताओं ने जिन्होंने देश को आजादी दिलाई जिन्होंने हमेशा ही राष्ट्रीयता का कार्य किया और जिन्होंने देश के जन जन में राष्ट्रीयता की भावना डरी, ऐसे महान व्यक्तियों ने उन विश्वविद्यालय का निर्माण भी कराया था। इनमें जो व्यक्ति सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण है वह मर सयद अहमद खां साहब हैं जो महान भारतीय थे। उन्होंने हिन्दुओं और मुसलमानों को भारत की दो आवाँ बतया था। उन्होंने बराबर कोशिश की कि हमारे देश में हिन्दू मुस्लिम एकता बनी रहे, दोनों ही वर्ग के लोग और अन्य वर्गों के लोग मिलजुल कर रहें, राष्ट्र में सद्भावनापूर्ण भावना का प्रचार हो नया सभी मिल जुल कर राष्ट्र की उन्नति के लिए कार्य करें। इस उद्देश्य से प्रेरित होकर सर सयद अहमद खां साहब ने इस महान विश्वविद्यालय का निर्माण कराया। इस बात को कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है कि उनकी महान प्रेरणा तथा प्रयास से यह विश्वविद्यालय अस्तित्व में आया। इस बात को भी स्पष्ट करने की जरूरत नहीं है कि जब इस विश्वविद्यालय को बनाया था उस समय हमारे देश के मुसलमानों ने उनके नेतृत्व में इस विश्वविद्यालय के निर्माण के निम्न कार्य किया था और उन्होंने इस विश्वविद्यालय को बनाने की मांग की, इसके लिए सरकार से मजूरी की, पन्ना इकट्ठा किया और दूसरे समूहों के लोगों का भी सहयोग ले कर इस विश्वविद्यालय का निर्माण किया। जब ये यह विश्वविद्यालय निर्मित हुआ है तब से आज तक यह महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता आता आ रहा है, राष्ट्र के अन्दर जहाँ सद्भाव और एकता का प्रयास करता रहा है वहाँ पर इसने देश के

महान् विद्वानों और महान् राजनीतिज्ञों को भी सम्मन्त्रित किया है। ऐसे विशिष्ट व्यक्तियों के नामों का जब मैं उल्लेख करता हूँ तब मैं डा० जाकिर हुसैन साहब और श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद साहब का नाम लिए बगैर नहीं रह सकता हूँ जिन्होंने इस महान् भारतीय गणतन्त्र के राष्ट्रपति के रूप में कार्य किया था और भारतीय जनता की महान् सेवा की थी। ये दोनों व्यक्ति इस विश्वविद्यालय से विशेषरूप से सम्बद्ध रहे हैं। इसके प्रतिरिक्त और भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण व्यक्ति इस विश्वविद्यालय से सम्बद्ध रहे हैं, जैसे अली यावर जंग का नाम उल्लेखनीय है। प्रायः भी बहुत से लोग हैं जो देश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में कार्य कर रहे हैं। मैं इसको मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ अगर कोई व्यक्ति यह कहता है कि इस विश्वविद्यालय ने साम्प्रदायिक भावना का प्रचार किया, उसको बराब दिया। क्योंकि इतिहास साक्षी है कि पिछली घटनाएँ जो अलीगढ़ में हुईं, एक साम्प्रदायिक दंगा हुआ था, वही इस बात के लिये व्यापक प्रमाण है कि वहाँ के छात्रों, ने अघ्यापकों ने साम्प्रदायिक एकता और सद्भावना की स्थिति पैदा की और साम्प्रदायिक सद्भावना को बढ़ाने का कार्य किया गया यह देखने की कोशिश की कि यह दशा जल्द से जल्द समाप्त हो और सब लोग मिल कर एक साथ रहें। कुछ असामाजिक तत्वों ने इस तरह की स्थिति पैदा की थी, लेकिन उससे निपटने के लिये वहाँ के लोगों ने महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा की थी। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इनने बड़े विश्वविद्यालय जिसका बनाने में हमारे देश के अल्पसंख्यकों का बहुत बड़ा हाथ था और प्रायः भी कश्मीर से लेकर बंगालुमारी तक प्रत्येक मुसलमान भाई यह मानता है कि अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय एक मन्दिर है शिक्षा का, उसे एक सरधान मानता है जहाँ में उसे प्रेरणा मिलती है। इसलिये हम कह सकते हैं कि प्रत्येक मुसलमान भाई की भावनाएँ उस विश्वविद्यालय से जुड़ी हुई हैं और उस विशेष भावना की विशेषरूप से कद्र करनी चाहिये क्योंकि हम जब तक हमारे की भावनाओं की कद्र नहीं करेंगे हमारी भी भावनाओं की कोई कद्र नहीं करेगा।

सभापति जी, मैं बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय का छात्र था, वहाँ के छात्र सब का अध्यक्ष भी रहा हूँ। बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय में मेरे प्रवास के पहले एक प्रश्न खड़ा हुआ था कि हिन्दू शब्द इस विश्वविद्यालय से निकाला जाय कि नहीं। जब यह सवाल धारा कि इसको निकाला जाय तो एक बड़ा आन्दोलन हुआ और नतीजा यह हुआ कि सरकार हिन्दू शब्द को नहीं निकाल सकती। जब कि वास्तविकता यह है कि उस विश्वविद्यालय का नाम काशी विश्वविद्यालय है। उसमें हिन्दू शब्द नहीं है। जहाँ मोहिया ने देश के कोने कोने में घूम कर इस बात का प्रचार किया। विश्वविद्यालय की इंट तक निकाल

कर लोगों के सामने रखी उसने का० बि० बि० लिखा हुआ था। जो मरस्वी के बिन्दु में एक नीचे लिखी हुई बात है उसने भी लिखा गया काशी विश्वविद्यालय और बगल में लिखा हुआ है बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी। लेकिन अब उसका नाम फिर हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय कर दिया गया है। इसी हिन्दू शब्द को हटाने के लिये जब एक बार सवाल धारा था तो बहुत बड़ा आन्दोलन हुआ और पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश के विद्यालयों में आन्दोलन हुआ। तो नतीजा यह हुआ कि हिन्दू शब्द नहीं हटा जाय। इसलिये सरकार को बाध्य हो कर हिन्दू शब्द नहीं हटाना पड़ा। जब हम इस बात को देख सकते हैं कि मैजिस्ट्री का मेट्रीमेंट जिस बात से जुड़ा हुआ है उसके खिलाफ कोई कार्य नहीं करना चाहिये, तो क्या जिस कार्य से, जिस मस्ये में माडनारिटीज का मेट्रीमेंट जुड़ा हुआ है उसके खिलाफ भी हम कैसे जा सकते हैं? हमें उसके खिलाफ जाने की कोशिश भी नहीं करनी चाहिये। मुझे ख़ुशी है कि सरकार ऐसा नहीं कर रही है। और कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं जैसे कांग्रेस के जमाने में एक बहुत ही खतरनाक काम हुआ था, लोगों ने इस बात की कोशिश की थी कि माडनारिटीज के ऊपर एक ऐसा दबाव डाला जाय, उनके अधिकार का इस प्रकार से छीन लिया जाय कि उनमें मेट्रीमेंट का घकना लगें। नतीजा भी उसका उन्हीं मिला है। लेकिन हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे उन विश्वविद्यालय का अल्पसंख्यक चार्ज कायम रखा जाय, जैसे कि मैंने कुछ उदाहरण दिये हैं।

मविधान के अनुच्छेद 30 (1) के अन्तर्गत माडनारिटीज का मद्दगा बनाने का अधिकार है, हायर सेकेंडरी स्कूल बनाने का अधिकार है, इंटर कालेज चला सकते हैं, ता कोई कार्य नहीं है कि वह विश्वविद्यालय का मैनजमेंट अपने हाथ में न लें। मैनेजमेंट को उनके हाथ में सौंपा जाना चाहिये। और यह भी कहना चाहना है कि प्रबन्ध की दृष्टि से उनको जरूर मैनेजमेंट देना चाहिये। साथ ही उस सत्ता को राष्ट्रीय सन्स्था के रूप में कायम करना चाहिये और ससद् को अधिकार होना चाहिये कि आवश्यकता पड़ने पर वह कानून बना सके। क्योंकि ससद् से बड़ी सन्स्था हम देश में कोई नहीं है और इस दशा की हच हच भूमि पर, प्रत्येक सन्स्था पर ससद् का अधिकार है क्योंकि इस देश की जनता ने ही जिसमें अल्पसंख्यक और बहुसंख्यक शामिल हैं, सभी ने मिल कर इस सन्स्था का निर्माण किया है। सभी का इस सन्स्था में विश्वास है, सभी अपने प्रतिनिधियों को वहाँ भेजते हैं और यहाँ से कानून बनाये जाते हैं।

उसी प्रकार अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय हमारी राष्ट्रीय सन्स्था है, और इसके लिये अल्पसंख्यक भी यह चाहते हैं उनके भी हम न्यायदन्ते हैं, हम उनकी बात भी धायके सामने रखना चाहते हैं, वह चाहते हैं कि इस सत्ता का अल्पसंख्यक

[श्री हरिकेश बहादुर]

चरित्र कायम रखा जाये और संसद को इस बात का अधिकार हो कि इसके लिये आवश्यकता पड़ने पर कानून बना सके। हम इस बात में पूरा विश्वास करने हैं कि देश में साम्प्रदायिक एकता और सद्भाव होना चाहिये। यही बात हमारे देश का प्रत्येक इन्सान चाहता है जो कि देश की तरक्की और खुशहाली चाहता है, और इन्मानियत को उन्मुख में विश्वास करता है। सभी चाहते हैं कि हम सब मिलजुल कर रहें, साम्प्रदायिक सद्भाव कायम रहे, साम्प्रदायिक एकता रहे और हमारे देश को खुशहाली और तरक्की की तरफ ले जाये।

अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय का योगदान हमारे देश के तमाम विश्वविद्यालयों की अपेक्षा कहीं ज्यादा है, यह महत्वपूर्ण विश्वविद्यालय है, इसकी गरिमा का ख्याल रखते हुए हमें इस विश्वविद्यालय की प्रगति के लिये हमेशा प्रयास करना चाहिये और इस बात की कोशिश करनी चाहिये कि इस विश्वविद्यालय के चरित्र में इस प्रकार का कोई परिवर्तन हम न करें जिससे कि हमारे देश के करोड़ों लोगों की भावनाया की ठेस पड़े।

मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि सरकार इन बातों को ध्यान में रखेगी और प्रयास करेगी कि हमारा यह विश्वविद्यालय भविष्य में फले-फूलें और विकसित हो और इसका अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण चरित्र कायम रहे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

श्री सईद नुर्तजा (मुजफ्फरनगर) जनार्णव सदर, मैं आपका मसकूर और शुक्रगुजार हूँ कि आपने अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी पर मुझे बोली का मौका दिया। इसके साथ-साथ मैं अपने एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर का भी शुक्रगुजार हूँ कि उन्होंने हमारी यूनिवर्सिटी का बिल लाने की

कोशिश की और जो हम लोगों की दरखवास्त थी, जो हमारी मुश्किलों थी, उनको भी काफी उन्होंने सुना और हमें सहलियते देने का वायदा किया और कुछ वह इस बिल में लाये भी हैं। मुझे उम्मीद है कि हम जो तरकीबें देश करेये वह उनका इसमें इजाफा करमायेगे, जैसे कि वह फराकदिल है, जैसे कि उनको आदत है और जैसे कि वह अच्छे इन्सान हैं। अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी एक वाहिद यूनिवर्सिटी है जिससे कि तमाम २०-२५वीं के मुसलमान नास्लक रखते हैं। ११ करोड़ मुसलमान, हालांकि कोई जाहिल से जाहिल मुसलमान भी हो वह भी यह समझता है कि अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी हमारा दीन-ईमान है, जो बेचारा एक लफ्ज भी न पड़ा हुआ हो, वह भी अलीगढ़ के नाम पर अपनी जान देना चाहता है। वह कहता है कि अलीगढ़ पर अगर कोई बात हो गई तो चाहे हमारी जान बली जाये लेकिन हम अलीगढ़ के मामले का किसी तोहीन या किसी और नजरिये से नहीं देखना चाहते।

इसलिये मेरी दरखवास्त है कि हम छोटे हैं या बड़े हैं, अवमरित छोटे आदमी की बात माना करनी है। मैं इस जिटल में न जाते हुए अपने मवीं जी से दरखवास्त करूंगा कि वह मुसलमानों की इस वाहिद न्याय-दा यूनिवर्सिटी का ख्याल रखे, आपकी यूनिवर्सिटी इन्डुस्त्रिय में सैकड़ों हैं, यह सिर्फ एक वाहिद यूनिवर्सिटी है, हममें लपज के हेर फेर में न जाइये, आप बटे मार्ट ह, हम छोटे हैं लेकिनकल बातों में मत जाइये, हमारी इस बात को पूरा नजर दीजिये। मुझे कोर्ट ने जो बीच में बाधा डाल दी वह गम्भीर चीज नहीं है जिससे जो हम चाहते हैं, उसमें रुकावट पड़ सके। इसलिये मेरी दरखवास्त है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले को

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon'ble Member will continue his speech on Wednesday, the 2nd May, 1979. The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Wednesday.

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, May 2, 1979/Vaisakha 12, 1901) (Saka)