

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

( Third Session )



*(Vol. VI contains Nos. 21—30)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

*Price 1 Rs. 1 4.00*

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(Seventh Series, Vol. VI, Third Session, 1980)

No. 21, Monday, July, 7, 1980/Asadha 16, 1980 (Saka)

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## LOK SABHA

*Monday, July 7, 1980/Asadha 16, 1902*  
(Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

पटना में टेलीफोन प्राप्त करने के लिए विचाराधीन आवेदन पत्र

\* 407. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पटना में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन प्राप्त करने के लिए आवेदन पत्र विचाराधीन पड़े हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ग) उनको टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं और आगे उठाने का विचार है ?

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

(b) 924 on 1-6-80.

(c) The capacity of the existing exchanges at Patna is being augmented. It is expected that the expansion work will be completed and most of the applicants provided connections during 1981.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, लम्बित टेलीफोन के जो आवेदन सरकार के पास हैं वह मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाए, उन्होंने यह भी बतलाया कि 1981 तक नए एक्सचेंज में कुछ और बढ़ौतरी होगी, उसकी कैपेसिटी में, तो 924 या जो भी फीगर उन्होंने बतलाई उसकी वे पूर्ति करेंगे लेकिन बीच में जो आवेदन-पत्र बढ़ते जायेंगे, टेलीफोन के कनेक्शन के लिए, उसका हल मंत्री जी कैसे निकालेंगे ?

साथ ही मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि टेलीफोन देने की जो पहले शर्त थी क्या उनमें सरकार

ने कोई परिवर्तन किया है ? यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

श्री कार्तिक उरांव : : जहाँ तक टेलीफोन लगाने की बात है, आपको बताया गया कि 924 वेटिंग लिस्ट पर हैं लेकिन आगे और कितने बढ़ते जायेंगे उसके विषय में अभी कुछ कहना मुश्किल है। हां, अगर जरूरत पड़ी तो रेव्यू किया जा सकता है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आपका टेलीफोन देने का जो क्राइटीरिया है उसमें कोई परिवर्तन हुआ है या नहीं—यह तो मेरा मेन सवाल है जिसका आपने जवाब ही नहीं दिया।

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): I do not know what exactly the hon. Member wants. In Patna the number of people on the waiting list is so small compared to the national situation. We have got about 3.5 lakhs on the waiting list of the national register. In Patna, the number on the waiting list is 924, while the expansion programme is going to be 1900. Therefore, even if some people come in, we will take care of them. In Pataliputra, the number on the waiting list is 82. The expansion programme for this is 300. Even if more number of persons come in, we will take care of them. In Rajendranagar the number of persons on the waiting list is 457, while the expansion programme is 1000.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैंने क्राइटीरिया पूछा था।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Criteria for what?

MR. SPEAKER: Criteria for sanctioning telephone connection.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I have already given the figures for the number of persons on the waiting list. In Patna, the number of persons on the waiting list is 924 and the expansion programme is 1900. Therefore, that is taken care of. It is according to the criteria that 924 people are waiting for getting telephone connection.

The provision of 1900 new connections has been made for 1980-81. So, a better deal than this is not possible.

**श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि क्या यह बात सच है कि पटना नगर की आबादी छः लाख से अधिक की हो चुकी है और नगर का विकास तेजी से पटना दक्षिणी क्षेत्र में हो रहा है। अगर यह बात सच है तो क्या सरकार शहर के विस्तार को देखते हुए पटना के दक्षिणी क्षेत्र में यानी कंकर बाग के इलाके में कोई नया एक्सचेंज स्थापित करने का विचार रखती है? अगर नहीं रखती है, तो क्यों? क्योंकि, शहर का उसी इलाके में एक्सचेंज हो रहा है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** शास्त्री जी, किसी दूसरे इलाके में एक्सचेंज बना दें, तो आपको एतराज तो नहीं।

**श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री :** मैं उसी इलाके की बात कर रहा हूँ, वह बहुत बड़ा इलाका है। पटना में इनके दो एक्सचेंज हैं—पाटलीपुत्र और राजेन्द्र नगर में।

**श्री कांतिक उरांव :** जहां तक आबादी बढ़ने का सवाल है, आबादी बढ़ने के साथ-साथ टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज बढ़ाने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है। माननीय सदस्य को पता होना चाहिए कि अगर कहीं आबादी ज्यादा है, तो वहां टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज बढ़ाने का सवाल नहीं उठता है।

(व्यवधान)

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** ये सप्लाई और डिमाण्ड की बात करते हैं।

(व्यवधान)

**श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार के ऐसे कितने एम० पी० हैं, जिनके दिल्ली आवास पर टेलीफोन लगा है, लेकिन उनके स्याई आवास पर टेलीफोन अभी तक नहीं लगा है। बिहार के जी० एम० टी० इतने लापरवाह हैं कि अभी तक कई लोगों के आवास पर टेलीफोन नहीं लगा है। मैं 1977 में भी लोक सभा का सदस्य चुनकर आया था, लेकिन अभी तक मेरे आवास पर टेलीफोन नहीं लगा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने संसद् सदस्य ऐसे हैं, जिनके घरों पर अभी तक टेलीफोन नहीं लगे हैं और कितने दिनों में संसद् सदस्यों के स्थानीय आवास पर टेलीफोन लगाने की व्यवस्था हो जाएगी?

**श्री कांतिक उरांव :** श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने मेरी प्रॉपोजन डाइवर्ट कर दी थी, इसलिए माननीय सदस्य इस प्रश्न को दोबारा दोहराने की कृपा करें।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** प्रश्न दोबारा पूछ रहे हैं।

**श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा :** मैं 1977 में लोक सभा का सदस्य चुनकर आया था और अब भी आते ही मैंने एप्लाई कर दिया था, लेकिन फिर भी टेलीफोन नहीं लगा और उड़ीसा के कुछ लोगों के साथ भी ऐसा हुआ है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि संसद् सदस्यों के स्थानीय आवास पर टेलीफोन में कितनी अवधि लगती है और इसका प्रोजेक्शन क्या है? कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि पांच वर्ष समाप्त होने के बाद टेलीफोन लगायेंगे।

**SHRI C. M. STEPHEN:** A telephone connection is provided to an M.P. as a matter of course. Let us not discuss individual cases on the floor of the House. I would advise my hon. friend that the procedure to be adopted is to come through the Lok Sabha Secretariat and the requisition must come to us. There will be no difficulty at all; it will be installed immediately.

**श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव :** अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री महोदय ने शास्त्री जी के प्रथम प्रश्न के उत्तर में जवाब दिया कि ये टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज लगाते हैं, लेकिन जहां पर जरूरत होती है, वहां पर टेलीफोन लाइन नहीं देते हैं। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ (क) क्या आप जो टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज बनाते हैं, उसके पहले आप कोई सर्वे करते हैं या नहीं कि वास्तव में कहां कितनी जरूरत है।....

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह कोई सवाल नहीं है।

**श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव :** (ख) दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब इनकी पहले सरकार थी, 1971-77 तक, उस वक्त इस तरह का नियम था कि ओ० वाई० टी० के अन्तर्गत टेलीफोन दिया जा सकता था।....

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह तो इन्होंने पहले ही कह दिया है।

**श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव :** इसलिए मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ओन यूअर टेलीफोन स्कीम को चालू करने का विचार है? और तीसरे.....

**MR. SPEAKER:** You are unnecessarily taking the time of the House. This is not the way. You are repeating what has already been said.

**SHRI R. P. YADAV:** This question has arisen as a result of the reply given by him.

MR. SPEAKER: That has already been done. Now question 408.

Orissa respectively in these months; and

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद भावराव : माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि माननीय सदस्य के घर पर टेलीफोन नहीं लगा है। क्या वह आश्वासन देंगे कि वह कब तक लग जायेगा ?

I have asked the question. Let him reply to it.

MR. SPEAKER: It has already been answered.

SHRI R. P. YADAV: Let him reply; he is ready to reply.

MR. SPEAKER: No. Now question 408.

**Levy Sugar Allotted and Lifted by Orissa during 1980**

\*408. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total levy sugar allotted to Orissa from January to June 1980, month-wise;

(b) what was the actual quantity lifted from the factories and reached

(c) whether there was a great deal of shortfall in the quantity delivered to Orissa in these months?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) 68,296.7 tonnes (details in the enclosed statement).

(b) The total quantity lifted was 60763.6 tonnes and total quantity received in the State was 56891 tonnes (details in the enclosed statement).

(c) As mentioned in the enclosed statement the actual quantity handed over was 44,606.6 tonnes. Even though the lifting agency is the Food Corporation of India, the movement within the State is done by the nominees of the State Government. In the beginning the pace of lifting/movement was slow due to initial bottlenecks which have since been sorted out and the lifting has considerably picked up.

Statement showing the quantities of levy sugar allotted to Orissa during the period January to June 1980 month-wise and the quantities actually lifted from the factories and received in the State.

(Figures in Tonnes)

Month	Quantity of levy sugar allotted	Quantity of levy sugar lifted from factories	Quantity received in the State	Quantity handed-over
1980				
January	*14,676	*13,855.7	*1160.0	403
February	10,724.3	9,242.9	6913.0	4757
March	10,724.1	10,708.3	15443.0	12818
April	10,724.1	10,341.8	8616.0	7734
May	10,724.1	8,083.8	9028.9	10718
June	10,724.1	8,431.1 (upto 29/6)	15788.1 (upto 29/6)	8176.6
	68,296.7	60,763.6	56891.0	44606.6

\*Inclusive of December quota.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:**

From the statement it is seen that in January, the quantity of levy sugar which was allotted, was 14,676 tonnes, and the quantity of levy sugar lifted from the factories was 12,855 tonnes. The quantity actually received in the State was 1100 tonnes, and quantity handed over was only 403 tonnes. Will the Minister let us know, after looking into the figures, as to the quantity of levy sugar which has been allotted and which has been lifted from the factories during the months from January to June? How is it that that sugar which is lifted from the factories is not handed over to the State? Where does the amount of sugar lifted from the factories go?

**SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:**

Wherever there is a difference in the quantity allotted, and the quantity lifted, that difference is on account of some quantity being in transit. And the quantity received by the State depends upon the State Government paying for the sugar that has reached the State, and lifting it from the FCI godown.

The hon. Member asked about January. Most of the quantity mentioned against January was the allocation for December and January. And part of it was in transit and part had not been lifted from the factories.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:**

Are we to understand from the hon. Minister that whatever quantity has been lifted from the factories, does not reach the State? It applies to all the States. Is what the Minister says true? Has he verified from the State Government and found that because it did not pay the money to FCI, the sugar reaching the State has not been delivered? Has he verified from the State Government? I am quite sure the State Government would not delay in taking levy sugar from F.C.I. godowns. Let us know the actual facts.

**SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:**

The hon. Member may kindly look at the figures for March. The quantity allotted was 10724 tonnes, and quantity of levy sugar lifted from the factories out of this was only 10708 tonnes; but the quantity received in the State was 15,443 tonnes. This additional 5,000 tonnes was from the previous quota, viz. the backlog which was in transit and which reached the State later. Against each month, I have mentioned the quantity that has reached, and the quantity that has been delivered to the State. So, the difference between the two is only on account of the State Government not lifting its quota from the FCI godown. As would be seen from the statement, the total quantity received in the State is 56,891 tonnes. That is the quantity that has reached the FCI godowns in the State. Out of that, 44606 tonnes only have been taken delivery of by the State. That leaves 12,000 tonnes roughly with the FCI which the State Government has yet to take delivery of.

**श्री अनारि चरण दास :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमें यह मालूम है कि मार्च महीने की हम लोगों को शूगर नहीं दी गई। मैं मंत्री महोदय में जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह जो शूगर नहीं दी गई है तो क्या अब आप उस को हमें देंगे और देगे तो कब देने का आप प्रबन्ध कर रहे हैं ?

**श्री बिरेंद्र सिंह राव :** मार्च महीने का जो शूगर का एलोकेशन था, वह मारा पहुँचा है और इस वक़्त स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के पास 12 हजार टन के कीब शूगर एफ० सी० आई० के गोडाउन्स में पड़ा हुआ है। इस तरह से एक महीने से भी ज्यादा शूगर का कोटा स्टेट में है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट एफ० सी० आई० के गोडाउन्स से पैसा दे कर उस को उठा ले। इतनी शूगर उन के हिस्से की बाकी है और मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि वहाँ पर शूगर की कमी नहीं आ सकती।

**श्री मूलचन्द डागा :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ए० टी० सी० ने राज्य सरकार को लिखा है :

**MR. SPEAKER:** Next question.

**श्री मूलचन्द डागा :** ए० टी० सी० ने राज्य सरकार को लिखा है कि 12 हजार टन शूगर



एफ० सी० आई के गोडाउन्स में पढ़ी हुई है और  
बुम उस को उठा लो ?

MR. SPEAKER: I have called the next question.

### Sanction of New University in Midnapur

\*409. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has received a proposal for sanctioning a new university in Midnapur district of West Bengal;

(b) if so, when it was received first; and

(c) what is the present position with regard to sanctioning the same?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) to (c). The U.G.C. does not sanction any new university. In the case of Midnapur, it is for the State Government to establish a university. However, a proposal to establish a new university at Midnapur by the Government of West Bengal was referred to the Commission in August, 1976. The Commission agreed to the proposal in principle in November, 1977.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: I thank the Minister for educating me about the procedure of sanctioning a university. Whether it is a fact that the West Bengal Government has not only proposed to establish this university but due to the fact that Calcutta University has become very big and unwieldy, they have been pressing the UGC for clearance, not sanction, of the same university? If it was agreed on principle in 1977—despite the fact that there have been repeated reminders on behalf of the West Bengal Government and even the last month, the Minister again referred to it—what is standing in the way of establishing the university? It is for the UGC to clear the

university and sanction the necessary fund.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The hon. member knows that the State Government are competent to establish their university under the Constitution. Under the Constitution, we have not to give a clearance even for establishing a university. The House should know that the question of assistance from government or UGC comes only after establishing a university, not otherwise.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Since the West Bengal Government is wanting to establish a university very eagerly and have asked the UGC for fund, what has the UGC communicated to them?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: We have said that the question assistance from Centre or UGC will come only when the university is established and the UGC finds it fit to receive the assistance.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Most probably this has arisen out of a confusion. The constitutional position is this. The State Government can establish a university but prior approval of the UGC is necessary. Otherwise, we do not get the fund; and if we do not get fund, it will not be possible to run the university and also there is a question of construction of buildings. That is why, prior approval is necessary.

MR. SPEAKER: Clarification.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: What the UGC is doing for prior approval?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: We are helping the Minister to understand the question.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: In regard to the so-called clarification given by Shri Chakraborty, we want to know whether it is correct in his view or not? Can he confirm it? He

has explained what the practice is. Do you agree with him?

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:** The hon. Member is not correct. The question of assistance from the U.G.C. comes only when there is an established university. U.G.C. provides funds for the development of university and not for establishing university.

**SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:** Will the Central Government undertake any financial responsibility for the construction of the proposed university in Midnapur District in West Bengal? If so, to what extent it will give financial assistance.

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:** I do not wish to repeat my answer.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU:** Is it a fact that the U.G.C. very recently issued a circular that U.G.C. does not propose to set up or encourage the establishment of new universities? Is it because the clearance from the U.G.C. is not being made available to the Government of West Bengal in the matter of establishment of Vidyasagar University in Midnapur?

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:** Though this question is not exactly related to the main question, my friend should know, by now, I have repeated many times, there is no question of commitment or assurance or anything from the U.G.C. for establishing any University. We come into the picture when the University is established. Only then they ask for funds for the development of the University.

उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में गन्ना उत्पादकों को गन्ना मूल्य की बकाया राशि का भुगतान

\* 410. श्री मोहन झा :

श्री निराल मिश्र :

क्या कृषि मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी देने वाला विवरण यथा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में किसानों को फैंकट्रीवार, गन्ने का कुल कितना बकाया मूल्य बढ़ा किया जाता है ;

(ख) गन्ना-उत्पादकों को एक निर्धारित समयावधि में जल्दी से जल्दी भुगतान दिलाये जान के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ; और

(ग) क्या गन्ना उत्पादकों को बिहार के दरभंगा मंडल के अन्तर्गत रामजम, लोहाट, नाकरी, समस्तीपुर और हसनपुर के चीनी मिलों द्वारा बकाया राशि का भुगतान किए जाने का काम मानसून से पहले पूरा हो जाएगा और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO):** (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) In the overall current arrears in respect of factories in U.P. and Bihar are already quite low being only 1.96 per cent of the total amount payable in the case of U.P. and 5.56 per cent in the case of Bihar. Still the position of cane price arrears is under the constant review of the Government. Since the reduction of cane arrears in the case of factories is the primary responsibility of the State Governments concerned we have been taking it up with the concerned State Governments from time to time. Apart from this wherever found necessary action under the provisions of the Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1978 has also been resorted to.

(c) Of these 5 factories those at Raijam, Lohat, Sakri and Samastipur are owned by the State Government, while the factory at Hasanpur is in the private sector. It is ascertained from the State Government that the arrears in respect of Raijam, Samastipur and Hasanpur sugar factories will be cleared during the monsoon season. In the case of Lohat and Sakri factories the arrears mainly relate to the pre-take-over period and according to the indications from the State Government may not be cleared within this period.

Statement showing factory-wise position of arrears of cane price as on 31-5-80 based on information furnished by factories,

Name of factory	Arrears of sugarcane price as on 31-5-80 (lakh/Rs.) for the season			Remarks
	1979-80	1978-79 earlier	Total	
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>				
1. Mohiuddinpur . . . . .	18.33	10.61	28.94	
2. Meerut . . . . .	17.20	17.92	35.12	
3. Daurala . . . . .	19.71	—	19.71	as on 15-3-1980
4. Sakhoti Tanda . . . . .	—	32.41	32.41	
5. Bagpat . . . . .	23.12	—	23.12	
6. Khatauli . . . . .	4.49	0.14	4.63	
7. Mansurpur . . . . .	27.67	—	27.67	
8. Rohanekhan . . . . .	21.50	—	21.50	
9. Bulandsahr . . . . .	22.21	8.79	31.00	
10. Annapshahr . . . . .	0.10	0.25	0.35	
11. Deoband . . . . .	20.00	—	20.00	
12. Saharanpur . . . . .	0.59	0.54	1.13	
13. Iqbalpur . . . . .	18.00	—	18.00	
14. Lhaksar . . . . .	2.56	36.42	38.98	
15. Doiwala . . . . .	10.83	—	10.83	
16. Harduainj . . . . .	9.38	3.83	13.21	
17. Ramala . . . . .	2.78	0.03	2.81	
18. Nanauta . . . . .	2.17	—	2.17	
19. Bijnor . . . . .	—	8.57	8.57	
20. Dhampur . . . . .	—	3.61	3.61	
21. Seohara . . . . .	0.25	—	0.25	
22. Ajudhia . . . . .	0.03	13.69	13.72	as on 7-6-1980
23. Amroha . . . . .	—	26.15	26.15	
24. Raza Buland . . . . .	—	66.91	66.91	
25. Barcilly . . . . .	—	14.18	14.18	
26. Bazpur . . . . .	17.44	—	17.44	

	1	2	3	4	5
<i>Uttar Pradesh Contd.</i>					
27. Pilibhit . . . . .		17.53	5.51	23.04	
28. Bisalpur . . . . .		4.88	—	4.88	
29. Neoli . . . . .		9.96	0.96	10.92	
30. Maholi . . . . .		—	104.99	104.99	
31. Hardoi . . . . .		—	99.76	99.76	
32. Majhola . . . . .		10.05	—	10.05	
33. Palikalan . . . . .		1.12	—	1.12	
34. Kichha . . . . .		0.20	—	0.20	
35. Kaimganj . . . . .		0.98	5.27	6.25	
36. Nadehi . . . . .		1.30	0.45	1.75	
37. Badaun . . . . .		0.04	3.60	3.64	
38. Ratna . . . . .		1.46	—	1.46	
39. Jarwal Road . . . . .		—	13.50	13.50	
40. Balrampur . . . . .		0.01	0.05	0.06	
41. Nawabganj . . . . .		3.74	22.03	25.77	
42. Babhnan . . . . .		—	51.98	51.98	
43. Basti . . . . .		0.01	—	0.01	
44. Diamond . . . . .		—	4.60	4.60	
45. Ghughli . . . . .		7.60	2.43	10.03	
46. Khadda . . . . .		—	0.29	0.29	*Provisional factory has been asked to confirm this.
47. Chhitauni . . . . .		5.26	—	5.26	
48. Lakshmi ganj . . . . .		0.11	3.00	3.11	
49. Ramkola (MK) . . . . .		—	4.57	4.57	
50. Padrauna . . . . .		—	0.12	0.12	as on 15-5-1980
51. Kathkuiyan . . . . .		0.08	0.10	0.18	
52. Seorahi . . . . .		0.32	0.06	0.38	
53. Kashi . . . . .		4.62	6.57	11.19	
54. Rasra . . . . .		0.10	—	0.10	
55. Azamgarh . . . . .		0.26	10.27	10.53	
56. Nandganj . . . . .		2.56	0.03	2.59	
57. Daryapur . . . . .		0.25	0.07	0.32	
<b>Total U.P.</b> . . . . .		<b>310.80</b>	<b>584.26</b>	<b>897.06</b>	

	1	2	3	4	5
<b>BIHAR</b>					
1. Bagha . . . . .		4.40	0.01	4.41	
2. Harinagar . . . . .		14.83	—	14.83	
3. Narkatiaganj . . . . .		3.59	—	3.59	
4. Barachakia . . . . .		2.07	0.52	2.99	
5. Lauriya . . . . .		13 36	—	13 36	
6. Majholia . . . . .		2.15	—	2.15	
7. Saugauli . . . . .		11.01	0.05	11.06	
8. Motihari . . . . .		1.63	—	1.63	
9. Chanpua . . . . .		3.61	0.05	3.66	
10. Bigha . . . . .		2.19	0.92	3.11	as on 7-6-1901
11. Motipur . . . . .		12.21	60.42	72 63	
12. Sitalpur . . . . .		0.58	14.00	14.58	
13. Ryan . . . . .		5 02	0.22	5.24	
14. Lohat . . . . .		6.34	47.24	53.58	
15. Sakri . . . . .		0 05	19.84	19 3	
16. Samastipur . . . . .		0.38	0.60	0 98	
17. Hassanpur . . . . .		2.15	—	2.15	
18. Sasamusa . . . . .		2.89	0.15	3.04	as on 17-6-1900 को
19. Gopalganj . . . . .		8.43	0.04	8 47	
20. Hathua . . . . .		19.33	0 44	19 77	
21. Sidhwalia . . . . .		4.28	—	4.28	
22. Marhowrah . . . . .		0 86	0 74	1 60	
23. New Savan . . . . .		0 17	13.25	13.42	
24. Pachukhi . . . . .		—	11.83	11 83	
25. SKG Siwan . . . . .		7.81	11.56	19.37	
26. Banmankhi . . . . .		5.47	0 73	6 20	
27. Bihta . . . . .		0 05	28.44	28.49	
28. Waisaliganj . . . . .		0.9	0 33	0 42	
29. Guraru . . . . .		0 01	0.22	0 23	
Total Bihar . . . . .		135.36	211 10	346.46	

Note:— The above statement does not include the names of the factories which have not indicated any arrears in the returns submitted by them.

**SHRI BHOGENDR A JHA:** The statement does not deal with parts (b) and (c) of the question. The Minister may answer those also.

The Minister has himself indicated that the main part of the arrears related to the period when the factories were owned by the private mill owners. I would like to know the position in regard to the mills in U.P. and Bihar and what is the proportion of arrears with those mills which have been owned by the private sector or are still owned by them and what part of the arrears relate to the factories and to the period undertaken by the Government?

**SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:** I would not be able to give all the arrears for private sector and the ratio in respect of taken over factories. But if the hon. Member likes, I will supply him the full information and collect other facts. But the arrears in respect of all the factories in Bihar and UP have been provided in the statement.

**SHRI BHOGENDR A JHA:** I would like to know from the Minister whether the arrears relating to the period when the mills were owned by the private mill-owners are to be realised from the compensation to be paid to them or in some other manner. For example, in the case of Lohat and Sakri, they were owned by Darbhanga Raja. I want to know whether the Government is going to stop the compensation to the Raja itself and pay the arrears to the peasants. Secondly, the Minister is giving reply in a manner as if the main part of the arrears have been paid and only minor parts remain, as if it is a fundamental right of the factories to keep back a part of the arrears. The question is, it should be treated as a crime when the poor peasants are not paid even a minor part of the arrears by the management, whether it is owned by private sector, or Government. The poor peasants are flood-hit or drought-hit. In the whole of Bihar, again floods are coming. Cane-

growing has come down to such an extent that from next year we may have to import more sugar. I would like to know whether during this flood season or monsoon season, the Government will ensure that the arrears are paid to the poor peasants in U.P. and Bihar where floods and drought have played havoc, especially in places like Sakri, and Lohat and other areas in U.P. and Bihar?

**MR. SPEAKER:** He has already replied to that.

**SHRI BHOGENDR A JHA:** He said that only a minor part remains.

**SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:** I have already explained that the factories are taken over by the Government when the factories are in arrears of excessive amounts to be paid to the sugarcane growers and the first duty of the Government is to see that the arrears are liquidated after they take over. The State management of the mills is only temporary. In Bihar we have not taken over any mill. The Bihar Government has taken over about 9 mills. Certain mills were to be taken over by the Bihar Government, but it has not been possible to do so because of a suit in court filed by the mill-owners. But in every case, after the take-over by the Government, the amounts of arrears have been reduced.

**SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:** This question refers to the payment of arrears to the cane-growers. (a) May I know whether the various cooperative sugar mills in UP are also defaulters with regard to payment of arrears in time to the cane-growers and if so, how does the Government propose to discipline these cooperative mills?

(b) Is Government aware of the fact that the cooperative mills in UP make arbitrary deductions from amount due to cane-growers to meet one or the other of development activities—

MR. SPEAKER: Are you reading something?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: I am putting a supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER: Please make it short.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: This deduction is made from the cane-growers for some development activities. If this is a fact, may I know what steps Government propose to take to stop to these deductions without proper legal sanction?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: I do not know about any illegal deductions being made by the cooperative mills in UP. I will find out if the hon. member so desires. The arrears in UP are less in the case of cooperative sector than private mills. In the case of private mills, the arrears amount to 53.6 per cent while in the cooperative sector it is only 12 per cent. That will prove that the cooperative mills are doing much better than the private sector in the matter of payment.

श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खान : मैंने इसी सदन में इससे पहले भी मंत्री से न्यौली शुगर फैक्ट्री एटा के मिलसिले में मालम किया था और उनको पत्र भी लिखा था। मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब दिया था कि हम पेमेंट कराएंगे और अगर पेमेंट नहीं होगा तो फैक्ट्री के खनिफ एक्शन लेंगे।

न्यौली शुगर फैक्ट्री, एटा के मिलसिले में जिसमें आज तक काश्तकारों को पेमेंट नहीं किया गया, जब मंत्री महोदय ने इस सदन में वायदा किया कि पेमेंट करायेंगे, तो वह क्या एक्शन लेने की कोशिश करेंगे ?

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : न्यौली शुगर मिल का 10 लाख रुपया बकाया है, उसको कम कराने के लिये हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खान : काश्तकारों को पेमेंट कराने का सवाल है।

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : पेमेंट की रकम कम कराने की बात कर रहा हूँ। (व्यवधान) यह बिल्कुल बही है, जो आप चाह रहे हैं। जितना बकाया है, उसको षटाने की बात है।

श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खान : मैं 4 महीने पहले लिख चुका हूँ, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने अभी तक कुछ नहीं किया है।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : इस बात को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए कि साकरी, लोहट और रयाम मिलों के जिम्मे किमानों का 1972 से लेकर आज तक बकाया चला आ रहा है और वह लगभग 2 करोड़ से ऊपर है। 1977 में जब यह चीनी मिल ली गई सरकार की तरफ से तो पार्ट पेमेंट हुआ। किसानों को आंशिक रूप से राशि का भुगतान किया गया। अब जो वर्तमान मन्त्री है, उन्होंने राष्ट्रपति शासन काल में यह आश्वासन दिया था कि अगर उनकी सरकार आयेगी तो किसानों की जो बकाया राशि है उसका भुगतान किया जायेगा। अब भागनीय मंत्री जी जो यह कहते हैं कि इस मानसून में यह सभव नहीं होगा, तो यह कब तक होगा ?

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : मैंने इसका उत्तर पार्ट 'सी' में दे दिया है। मैं तो यही अर्ज कर सकता हूँ कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने जो वायदा हमसे किया है, उसको पूरा करने का दबाव हम कायम रखेंगे।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : अभी सभव नहीं है, तो कब तक यह हो सकेगा ?

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का काम है, जिम्मेदारी उनकी है। जैसा मैंने अर्ज किया, उनमें पूछकर तत्ता दगा कि कब तक करा सकते हैं।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us, besides the sugar mill at Padrauna with which I expect a Minister of your Cabinet is connected, which is the other sister concern which has a so got arrears like Padrauna?

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : सारा 2 पेज का स्टेटमेंट मैंने मेम्बर साहब को दे दिया है।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : आप देख लीजिये, मिस्टर कन्सर्न है, दूसरा शुगर मिल है।

F.C.I. Godowns in U.P. without Stock of Wheat, Rice and Sugar

\*411. SHRI ZAINUL BASHEER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food Corporation godowns in U.P. deal frequently without any stock of wheat, rice and sugar;

(b) whether any complaint in this matter has been received from the Government of U.P.; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. On certain occasions there were low stocks of wheat, rice and sugar in the Food Corporation of India godowns in the revenue Districts of Ballia, Ghazipur, Azamgarh, Sultanpur and Raibareilly. Action was promptly taken to replenish the stocks in these areas by inter-state|intra-state movement,

**SHRI ZAINUL BASHER:** I would like to know from the hon. Minister what was the demand of the UP Government for wheat, rice and sugar from December to June and how much was supplied against the demand? Whether not once but again and again, the UP Government did remind the Central Government about the non-availability of these commodities and what steps have been taken by the Government to meet the full demand of these districts? Whether the Government has also received a complaint of non-cooperation of FCI with the civil supply authorities of UP? What is the action that Government propose to take?

**SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already said that stocks were low in the month of May. But we took certain steps and the position has improved in the month of June. I can give the figures of off-take in U.P. monthwise to the hon. Member. In the month of May, 1,06,000 tonnes of wheat, was lifted and rice lifted was 45,000 tonnes. Similarly in April the wheat lifted was 1,04,000 tonnes and rice lifted was 52,000 tonnes. We had consider the demand of the Government of U.P. for these months. I can give the

figures for all the months if the hon. Members are interested, but the quantity lifted is according to the requirement of the Government for their State.

**SHRI ZAINUL BASHER:** He has not replied to my question. I have asked what was the demand from December to June of wheat, rice and sugar and what was supplied against that demand. That is my question.

**SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:** The demand has been met in full because there has been no shortfall in the supply in U.P. It is a different matter that in certain districts; there were not enough stocks, but the demand was met out of other stores.

**SHRI ZAINUL BASHER:** I have put a specific question, what were the actual demands from December to June and how much against these demands was met by the Central Government.

**SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:** As I have said. I do not have the figures of the actual demand made by U.P. That I can supply if the hon. Member is interested, but the demand made by the State Government is based on its own assessment. Then, while allocating foodgrains or supplying foodgrains to the State, the FCI and Government take into consideration also the stock position of foodgrains within the State itself and according to that we arrange supplies if needed, but the demand of the Government in the matter of foodgrains in U.P. has been fully met every month so far.

**SHRI ZAINUL BASHER:** How can I believe that it is fully met? He is not giving the demands and he is not telling how much against these demands he has supplied. We expect that answer.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You can give fresh notice.



**SHRI ZAINUL BASHER:** There is no question of a fresh notice. The Minister should have come fully prepared in this regard.

**SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:** I have stated in detail that the demand of the Government for food-grains for its distribution system has been fully met.

**SHRI ZAINUL BASHER:** How ?

**SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:** Because the State Government has made intents on FCI paid for it and taken their foodgrains. This is how it has been done.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Panigrahi.

**SHRI ZAINUL BASHER:** Sir, I have to put another Supplementary question.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You have put two questions already.

**SHRI ZAINUL BASHER:** No, Sir. I have to put the second Supplementary. I would like to know (a) whether there was a complaint that the food-for-work programme in U.P. suffered a set-back due to non-availability of sufficient food stocks in FCI godowns, and (b) what is the estimated demand of U.P. for the food-for-work programme from June to September next, and how much against this demand the Government is going to supply month-wise.

**SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:** Sir. I would require a separate notice for specific questions in respect of food-for-work and the demands for that programme only. But so far as I know, food-for-work programme has not suffered in U.P. on account of shortage of foodgrains.

**SHRI ZAINUL BASHER:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question is related to the availability of food stocks in FCI godowns. FCI godowns also supply food for food-for-work

scheme. Therefore, it is not necessary that I should give a separate notice.

**MR. SPEAKER:** No, he requires notice.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:** The Minister says that the demand of the U.P. Government has been fully met, but the simple information we would like to know from him is this: what was the actual demand so far as wheat, rice and sugar were concerned, and what were the actual quantities supplied?

**MR. SPEAKER:** He has said he has met the total demand.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:** Unless we know the demand, how do we know how much has been supplied?

**SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:** I have already said that regarding the total demand of the U.P. Government from month to month, I do not have the figures at present.

**PROF. K. K. TEWARY:** I am afraid this is no answer. The Minister says that he does not have the figures month-wise. Still he maintains that the demands have been met. What does it mean?—that he is making a general statement. He should have come prepared because this is a specific question. Therefore, he should give us the figures month-wise, and only then can he make the statement that the demands month-wise have been met. So, please ask him to come prepared and postpone the question.

**SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:** The question did not ask for the demand of the U.P. Government from month to month. They want to know certain allocations, but that is not relevant in my opinion because even now in U.P. we have got food stocks enough to last for nearly two months, and there has never been shortage of foodgrains in U.P., so that there is no question of the Food for Work Programme suffering.

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not take up the time of the House. You give fresh notice, and the statistics will be provided.

**Elephants causing damage in Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

\*412. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Forest Department owned elephants are causing frequent damage to crops, properties and loss of human lives in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands for the last two years;

(b) if so, how many persons were killed by Forest Department owned elephants and the number of cases of damage by elephants, Tehsil-wise;

(c) whether Government have paid compensation to the families of the deceased and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether compensation was paid to the cultivators for damage of their crops, properties and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) Occasionally the elephants maintained by the Forest Department in Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands do cause damage to crops and property; but, killing of human beings is not common.

(b) During 1978-79, no one was killed. Two persons were killed in 1979-80 and one person has been killed during the current year so far. Two of the deceased persons were departmental employees and one was a private individual. The number of incidents Tehsil-wise involving damage

to crops and properties during the last two years are as follows:—

Name of Tehsil	1978-79	1979-80
Ferragunj	1	19
Rangat	47	21
Mayabander	2	1
Diglipur	32	6
Port Blair	—	2

(c) So far no compensation has been paid to the families of the deceased departmental employees as per the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 as their cases are still under settlement.

An amount of Rs. 1000 has been paid to the family of the private individual killed as an interim relief.

(d) Yes, Sir. During 1978-79 and 1979-80 amount of Rs. 8747 and Rs. 5339 respectively was paid to the cultivators for damage of their crops.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: I have carefully gone through the reply given by the hon. Minister. He has agreed that the elephants owned by the Forest Department were let loose in the revenue villages and that is why this much of damage has been caused, though he has under-estimated the number of persons killed and the damage caused to property and crops. I would like to know specifically whether it is a fact that in many parts of the country, like Assam, where the Forest Department owns elephants for their work, they are not let loose in the revenue villages, whether the same thing is not applicable to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands; if it is applicable to the Union Territory, why this negligence of the Forest Department causing the death of three persons?

Not only that. May I know whether he is aware that a pregnant lady was killed by an elephant owned by the Forest Department, since he has not mentioned it in his statement? May

I also know whether he is taking steps to stop the letting loose of elephants owned by the Forest Department in the revenue villages?

**SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:** Conditions in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands are different from those in the mainland as regards forests. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands have very thick tropical forests and most of the logging and haulage work is done by elephants in that area. A large herd of elephants has to be maintained for the work. So far as my information goes, there was only one private individual, a lady, who was killed by an elephant. The other persons killed or attacked are men dealing with elephants, the mahouts. Letting loose of elephants for grazing would not make any difference in their case, because the mahouts can be attacked by the elephants even within the camp. The hon. Member says that it is on account of the negligence of the Forest Department that these incidents have taken place. That is not correct.

**SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:** My question has not been properly answered, because I said that in Assam and other areas letting loose of elephants owned by the Forest Department in the revenue villages is prohibited. Why is it not done in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands?

He says only one private individual was killed, but the mahouts are also human beings. My specific question is whether he is going to take any measures to stop the letting loose of the elephants owned by the Forest Department in the revenue villages. That he has not answered.

**SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:** There are standing instructions in this respect. The Department has obtained this information over the long distance during this short period. As you know, Andamans are situated in a far off place in the sea, I would not be able to give fuller details of the incidents, but I would only request

the hon. Member not to read too much into the number of incidents because even the smallest incident where an elephant entered somebody's private field has been included in this statement. Even the jungle area would be included in the revenue villages demarcated as such. Therefore, taking into consideration the particular conditions prevailing in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, I do not think this is matter for alarm.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Shri Rajda.

**SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:** I have not asked my second supplementary.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You have put two supplementaries.

**SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:** I have asked only one supplementary. The Chair has to protect the rights of the members.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I have allowed two supplementaries.

**SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:** I am coming from the union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands..

**MR. SPEAKER:** You have already taken 10 minutes on this Question. I have allowed two supplementaries. I am not going to allow more.

**SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:** I asked for only a clarification.

**MR. SPEAKER:** That is all right. The hon. members are required to cooperate with me, not to do like this.

**SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA:** The hon. Minister just now stated how the elephants are creating havoc. I would like to know from him how many of these elephants are white elephants.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Next Question.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Only a thousand rupees was offered as compensation for a pregnant woman who was killed. There seems to be something wrong. May I know whether the Government would see that a larger amount is offered?

MR. SPEAKER: I have already gone to the next Question. You cannot spend all the time on this Question. Mr. Horo.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: So much time was already wasted and you allowed it, I have a supplementary to put.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to allow.

#### Post of Chancellor for Jawaharlal Nehru University .

\*413. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for the past 9 months the Jawaharlal Nehru University has been without a Chancellor; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION  
AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WEL-  
FARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):  
(a) Yes, Sir.

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

#### Statement

(b) Shri Morarji Desai had resigned from the Office of the Chancellor of Jawaharlal Nehru University on July 27, 1979. The President, in his capacity as the Visitor of the University, accepted his resignation on October 6, 1979 and asked the Executive Council to recommend a panel of names for appointment of his successor. The Executive Council, after considering the matter at its meeting held on April 22, 1980, recommended a panel of names. The panel has been received in the Ministry and the matter is being processed further.

SHRI N. E. HORO: The statement says that the Chancellor of JNU, Shri Morarji Desai, resigned on July 27, 1979 and only after 2-3 months, the President accepted his resignation on October 6, 1979. It further states that the Executive Council at its meeting on April 22, 1980 prepared a panel of names. That means, a period of about 9 months had elapsed. I would like to know from the hon. Minister when did the recommendation of the Executive Council come to the Ministry, what are the names of the persons included in the recommendation and how early the Government are going to appoint the Chancellor for JNU.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The Executive Council of JNU considered the question of drawing up of a panel of names for the office of the Chancellor at its meetings held on 22-11-1979, 20-2-1980 and 22nd April, 1980. The Executive Council sent a panel of three names, Dr. D. S. Kothari, Prof. D. T. Lakdawala and Shri Satyajit Ray.

SHRI N. E. HORO: I would like to know from the hon. Minister how much time they are going to take to finalise the name of the Chancellor because already 11 months have passed and the University is without a Chancellor. I want to know by which date they are going to appoint the Chancellor of JNU.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: There is no delay of 9 months. As I have said, it is only on 22nd April, 1980 that the Executive Council has sent the names. It is about 2 months now. We will take action as early as possible.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware that Jawaharlal Nehru University has greatly suffered because of the fact that the Chancellor in the past, had

not been able to give adequate time to the fact that the Communist Party of India's card holding members, without academic qualifications, have gone there. In view of that, will he take care to see that such a Chancellor is appointed to maintain the academic independence of Jawaharlal Nehru University and see that this attempted take over of Jawaharlal Nehru University by the CPI is frustrated?

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:** I can only say it is a suggestion for action.

**PROF. K. K. TEWARY:** I do not know if the hon. Minister is aware that this premier University of India has been ailing for quite some time. As suggested by Mr. Swamy, not only the CPI people but a large number of CPM card holders are also smuggling themselves into the campus and in matters of appointment of University teachers, in matters of admission, in matters of scholarships—in all these things—only persons owing allegiance to CPI or CPM are admitted into different courses and scholarships are granted only on that basis. Will the Minister agree to order a probe into the working of Jawaharlal Nehru University?

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:** I thank the hon. Member for this information and I can only say, again, that it is a suggestion for action.

**SHRI NIREN GHOSH:** I would like to know from the hon. Minister...

(Interruptions) . . .

**MR. SPEAKER:** Not allowed; I have not allowed you.

(Interruptions) . . . .

**MR. SPEAKER:** Your question has answered. He has taken note. (Interruptions). Nothing more. Why do you persist? It is not allowed.

**SHRI NIREN GHOSH:** It is said that on account of difference of opinion in the Executive Council, they

took a long time to make a recommendation, and a premier University had to get along with the post of Chancellor remaining vacant for more than one year. In this connection, may I know in how many Universities of India the posts of Chancellor and Vice Chancellor are lying vacant?

**MR. SPEAKER:** Not allowed.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** The hon. Minister, in his statement, has already said that on October 6, 1979, actually, the resignation was accepted and he said that it took some time for the Executive Council to recommend a panel. I want to know how it is that this delay was caused. I do not want to induct any politics but the fact is that there was an agitation in Jawaharlal Nehru University on a number of academic issues and relative issues. In spite of that, when the Chancellor was not there, why it is that the Executive Council took so much time and, after they recommended a panel, why is Government sitting tight over the panel and not taking a final decision to choose one of the three or to reject all the three?

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:** I need not repeat that we have not taken any undue time over it and we have not delayed it. This Executive Council, which is the authority of an autonomous University, took some time in drawing up a panel of names. But since the names have now been received, we will take necessary action.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**Fishing Harbour at Niragarh, Orissa**

\*414. **SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which the decision on the setting up of a fishing harbour at Niragarh near Asrang in Orissa

was taken by the Central Government; and

(b) the reasons for not starting the construction of the proposed fishing harbour so far;

(c) when the construction work is likely to start and when it is likely to be completed; and

(d) the total amount likely to be incurred on the project?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) A project report for setting up a fishing harbour at Nuagar near Astrang in Orissa has been prepared and appraised.

(b) In August, 1978, Government decided that further sanctions for any new fishing harbour projects will be considered after an evaluation of the already completed harbours was carried out. The planning Commission has completed the evaluation study in June, 1980 and their report is expected shortly.

(c) The construction is likely to be completed within three years from the date of sanction of the project.

(d) Investment decision will be taken in the light of recommendations to be made in the above said report.

### हिन्दी टेलीप्रिटर का विकास

\* 415. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दी टेलीप्रिटर के विकास का कार्य राजभाषा विभाग से ले लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) सम्पूर्ण और दोष रहित हिन्दी टेलीप्रिटर का विकास करने के लिये गठित समिति में निरूक्त किये गये विशेषज्ञों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(घ) समिति के सदस्य के चयन के लिए क्या मानदण्ड प्रपनाया गया है ; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार को स्थायी और सम्पूर्ण की-बोर्ड वाले टेलीप्रिटर का विकास करने के बारे में कोई सुझाव भी प्राप्त हुए हैं ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री सी० एम० स्टीफन) : (क) जी नहीं। हिन्दी टेलीप्रिटरों के विकास का काम, हमेशा से संचार मंत्रालय के नियंत्रण में काम कर रहे सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रम, हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिंटेर्स लिमिटेड द्वारा ही होता रहा है ;

(ख) मवाल पैदा नहीं होता।

(ग) हिन्दी टेलीप्रिटर के लिए कुंजी पटल (की-बोर्ड) को अन्तिम रूप देने के बाद, ऐसी किसी समिति का गठन नहीं किया गया है जिसे सम्पूर्ण और दोषरहित हिन्दी टेलीप्रिटर का विकास कार्य सौंपा गया हो ;

(घ) मवाल पैदा नहीं होता।

(ङ) देवनागरी (हिन्दी) टेलीप्रिटर के मौजूदा कुंजी पटल में सुधार के सुझाव—विशेषकर समाचार एजेंसियों—सं समय समय पर मिलते रहे हैं। तकनीकी व आर्थिक दृष्टि से संतोषजनक हल निकालने के लिए हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिंटेर्स लिमिटेड इन सुझावों का गहराई के साथ अध्ययन कर रहा है।

### टैंकरों के जरिए पानी की सप्लाई

\* 416. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में, राज्य-वार और जिलावार, अकाल और पानी की कमी से प्रभावित ऐसे कितने गांव हैं जहां टैंकरों द्वारा पानी सप्लाई किया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को पता है कि अन्य गांवों की तुलना में उपरोक्त गांवों में पानी की कमी की समस्या अधिक गम्भीर है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या उपरोक्त गांवों में पेय जल की सप्लाई के काम को प्राथमिकता देने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को अनुदेश जारी करने का विचार है और क्या उन गांवों में पेय जल की व्यवस्था करने के लिए अलग से धनराशि आवंटित करके राज्य सरकार को वित्तीय सहायता दी जायेगी ताकि तीन वर्षों की अवधि के भीतर उन गांवों में पेय जल की व्यवस्था हेतु स्थायी समाधान निकाला जा सके ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री पी० सी० लठी) :

(क) 1980-81 के दौरान, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, गुजरात, हिमाचल प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सूखे से प्रभावित थे। उन ग्रामों के बारे में उपलब्ध सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है जहां इन राज्यों में पानी टैंकरों के जरिये सप्लाई किया जाता है।

(ख) और (ग). केन्द्रीय सरकार इस बात की जनाती है कि उन समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों को सहायता देने में अग्रता दी जानी चाहिये जहां स्थिति बहुत

शौचनीय है (जहां समीपस्थ जल स्रोतों या तो 1.6 कि० मी० से अधिक दूरी पर है या 15 मीटर की गहराई से नीचे है या जहां जल स्रोत स्थानीयमारी है या नहः-आ कृषि से प्रस्त है या जहां स्रोतों में अत्यधिक फ्लोराइड है या अन्य ऐसे जहरीले पदार्थ हैं जो स्वास्थ्य के लिये खतरनाक हैं) राज्य सरकारों को पहले ही निर्देश दिये जा चुके हैं कि व इन ग्रामों में पेय जल की सप्लाई को प्राथमिकता दें। केन्द्रीय सरकार भी केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित त्वरित ग्रामीण जल पूर्ति कार्यक्रम में से इन ग्रामों को पेय जल देने में राज्य सरकारों की सहायता कर रही है। फिलहाल लक्ष्य यह है कि 1980-85 की अवधि के भीतर सभी समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों में शुद्ध पेय जल दे दिया जाए और राज्य क्षेत्र में संशोधित न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत संसाधन जटाय जाएं और केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित त्वरित ग्रामीण जल पूर्ति कार्यक्रम में किये गये प्रावधानों द्वारा इसकी संपूर्ति की जाए।

### बिहार

#### ग्राम प्रवेश

श्री काकूलम, ईस्ट गोदावरी, वेस्ट गोदावरी, महबूब नगर, डक, नालगोंडा और करनूल जिलों के कुछ गावों में सूखा की स्थिति में अड़ोस-पड़ोस में कोई पेय जल नहीं है। अतः इन ग्रामों को टकरों द्वारा पानी पहुंचाना आवश्यक हो जाता है :—

### बिहार

क्रम सं० जिला का नाम उन गावों की संख्या जहां कैरियर प्रणाली प्रारम्भ करनी पड़ी है।

1	2	3
1.	रांजी	210
2.	पालामाओ	नगर क्षेत्रों में कैरियर
3.	धनबाद	100 स्थानों में कैरियर
4.	संथाल परगना	6 कैरियर प्रणाली
5.	मुंगेर	नगर में 4 टैकर यूनिट
6.	नवाडा	8 कैरियर प्रणाली
7.	समस्तीपुर	121
8.	औरंगाबाद	98
9.	रोहतास	52

### गुजरात

क्रम सं०	जिला का नाम	पेय जल पूर्ति का प्रबन्ध टैकरों द्वारा किया जाना है
1	2	3
1.	पंचमहल	3
2.	साबरकण्ठा	1
3.	वनसकण्ठा	27
4.		23
5.	प्रहमदाबाद	14
6.	राजकोट	4
7.	सुरेन्द्र नगर	17
8.	भावनगर	30
9.	जूनागढ़	4
10.	डांगा	10
कुल		133

### हिमाचल प्रदेश

क्रम सं०	जिला का नाम	टैको द्वारा जल पहुंचाना
1	2	3
1.	शिमला	एक मुश्त नतायि रूप्य की राशि
2.	किन्नौर	
3.	सिरमौर	
4.	सोलन	
5.	बिलासपुर	
6.	हमीरपुर	
7.	ऊना	
8.	कांगड़ा	
9.	मण्डी	
10.	चम्बा	
11.	कुल्लू	

### मध्य प्रदेश

क्रम सं०	जिला का नाम	वे ग्राम जहां चल पहुंचाने की योजना बनाई गई है।
1	2	3
1.	इन्दौर	5
2.	घर	4
3.	झबुआ	5
4.	खड़गौन	8
5.	खण्डवा	7

1	2	3
6.	उज्जैन	39
7.	रतलाम	21
8.	मन्दसौर	550
9.	देवास	44
10.	झाजापुर	307
11.	धोपास	-
12.	विदिशा	23
13.	होशंगाबाद	25
14.	बेतुल	-
15.	रमसेन	-
16.	झिहोर	212
17.	राजगढ़	337
18.	ग्वालियर	80
19.	दतिया	95
20.	मुरेना	287
21.	भिण्ड	शून्य
22.	गूना	218
23.	शिवपुरी	96
24.	सागर	270
25.	छतरपुर	135
26.	पन्ना	156
27.	दमोह	214
28.	टीकमगढ़	241
29.	रीवा	60
30.	सतना	40
31.	शाहदोल	55
32.	सिद्धी	50
33.	जबलपुर	40
34.	नरसिंहपुर	-
35.	बाजुघाट	116
36.	मण्डला	103
37.	सिम्रौनी	29
38.	छिन्दवाड़ा	188
39.	रायपुर	116
40.	राजनन्दगांव	121
41.	दुर्ग	96
42.	(क) जगदलपुर	15
	(ख) कोरबा	16
43.	(क) बिलासपुर	234
	(ख) कोरडा	
44.	सुरगुजा	308
45.	रावगढ़	4
	कुल	4970

## उड़ीसा

खरीफ सीजन 1980 में सूखे से प्रभावित जिलों के नाम

1.	बालासौर	लगभग 4,000 ग्रामों में जल की दुलाई की जाती है।
2.	कटक	
3.	बोलंगीर	
4.	बेकानेल	
5.	गंजम	
6.	केम्रौझर	
7.	कोरापुट	
8.	कालाहांडी	
9.	मयूरभंज	
10.	पुरी	
11.	फुलबनी	
12.	सुन्दरगढ़	
13.	सांखिलपुर	
	राजस्थान	

क्रम सं० जिले का नाम ग्रामों में टैंकों द्वारा जल सप्लाई किया जाना है

1	2	3
1.	वाड़मेर	57
2.	वीकानेर	152
3.	दूरू	161
4.	गंगा नगर	45
5.	जैमलमेर	172
6.	जालोर	26
7.	झुनझुनू	4
8.	जोधपुर	126
9.	नागौर	65
10.	पाली	34
	कुल	842

## उत्तर प्रदेश

क्रम सं० जिला का नाम टैंकों और झुलों द्वारा ग्रामों में पानी ले जाया जाना

1	2	3
1.	आगरा	46
2.	मथुरा	21
3.	झांसी	182
4.	हलितपुर	71



1	2	3
5.	हमीरपुर	89
6.	बांदा	323
7.	जालौन	65
8.	इटावा	--
9.	बिजनौर	--
10.	वाराणसी	21
11.	मिर्जापुर	216
12.	इलाहाबाद	437
13.	फतेहपुर	35
14.	जोनपुर	--
15.	आज़मगढ़	--
16.	फैजाबाद	--
17.	बल्लिया	--
18.	गाजीपुर	--

### Urban Land Ceiling Act

\*417. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:  
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE  
PATIL:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government propose to bring about major changes in the Urban Land Ceiling Act which are also expected to go a long way in releasing the hold of black money on urban property;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry has prepared a draft of the proposed amendments to the Urban Land Ceiling Act;

(c) if so, whether the Central Government propose to consult the State Governments before legislation is introduced;

(d) whether Union Government has received the comments on the proposed amendments from the various States; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). For some time past State Governments have been pointing out

difficulties experienced in the administration of the Act as also lacunae in its provisions. There were also suggestions for amendment of the Act. With a view to identifying the areas where amendments are essential, the Government of India set up a Working Group in November, 1979. The Group has submitted its report which is under consideration in consultation with the State Governments.

(d) Not yet, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

### Memorandum received from Employees of Central Fisheries Corporation

\*418. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the employees of Central Fisheries Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

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

(b) The Central Fisheries Corporation Employees Association in their Memoranda has been demanding mainly the revival of the Corporation on various grounds and suggesting measures to make the Corporation viable.

(c) The decision to wind up the Corporation is being considered by the Government in the light of the 49th Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings and the recommendations contained therein.

### डाकघरों में गबन

\*419. श्री राम लाल राही: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में विभिन्न डाकघरों में मनीग्रैबर्स के शूटेबुगान और लघु बचत खातों में

से धोखे से धन निकलवाने के कितने मामले प्रकाश में आए हैं और उनकी रोकथाम के लिए सरकार ने क्या प्रयास किए हैं ;

(ख) क्या वाराणसी जिले में डाकघरों से लाखों रुपये के गबन के बारे में कोई शिकायत मिली है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्रवाई की गई है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री सी० एम० स्टीफन) : (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान सभी किस्म के मनीआर्डर और बचत बैंक के हानि और गबन के मामलों की संख्या प्रदर्शित करने वाला विवरण पत्र सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

विभाग द्वारा गबन को रोकने के लिए निम्न प्रयास किए गए :-

जांच और निरीक्षण नियमित रूप से किए जाने और पर्यवेक्षकीय नियंत्रणों को मुदक कर दिया

गया है । दौरों और निरीक्षणों के दौरान निरीक्षण अधिकारियों द्वारा कुछ प्रतिशत मनीआर्डर भुगतानों और बचन बैंक निकासियों का सत्यापन किया जाता है ।

जाली भुगतानों एवं निकासियों के मामलों की विभागीय तौर पर पूरी तरह जांच की जाती है और उनकी रिपोर्ट पुलिस में की जाती है । दोषी कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध तुरन्त और कठोर कार्रवाई की जाती है ।

(ख) जी हां । तारीख 21-5-80 का एक पैम्फलेट जन, 80 में प्राप्त हुआ था जिसमें यह आरोप लगाए गए थे कि वाराणसी जिले में लाखों रुपये के जाली मनीआर्डर भ्रष्टा किए गए ।

(ग) विभागीय जांच करने पर वाराणसी जिले में 14 जाली मनीआर्डरों के भुगतान का पता चला है । नामने की रिपोर्ट पुलिस में कर दी गई और दो संदिग्ध व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया ।

#### विवरण तालिका

मनीआर्डर —

वर्ष	बुक किए गए मनीआर्डर		मनीआर्डर गबन के मामले	
	संख्या	राशि	संख्या	राशि
1976-77	106633,000	9686526,000	612	571298
1977-78	107870,000	10473224,000	608	266774
1978-79	108287,000	11000025,000	509	349734
1979-80	अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है		553	286840

बचत बैंक

वर्ष	लेन देनों की संख्या	राशि	बचत बैंक गबन के सं०	मामले राशि
1976-77	146839620	16221200000	541	1247384
1977-78	154176665	19737802000	512	1757309
1978-79	164622449	20326663000	693	2319148
1979-80	अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है ।		632	2169323

टिप्पणी: मनीआर्डर व बचत बैंक के गबन के मामलों की संख्या और राशि के आंकड़ों में जाली भुगतान निकासी और साथ ही साथ मनीआर्डर बचत बैंक लेन देनों में हानि और गबन के अन्य प्रकार के मामले भी शामिल हैं । •••••

### Houses for Harijans and Adivasis

\*420. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn some programme for providing Harijans and Adivasis with houses free of cost or at low cost; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Housing is a State subject and it is primarily the States' responsibility to cater for this basic need of the people. All the social housing schemes except Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers are in the State sector. The role of the Central Government is confined to financial assistance to the States in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants' and issue of general policy guidelines.

### Linking of District Headquarters of Orissa with National Dialling Grid

\*421. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTRY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the district headquarters of the State of Orissa which are provided with direct dialling facility and connected with national dialling grid;

(b) which of the district headquarters are proposed to be so connected during the years 1980 and 1981; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Puri which is a district headquarter and tourist centre has not been provided with dialling system although work to connect it has stated since years?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) The District Headquarters town, Cuttack, has been provided with Subscriber Trunk Dialling facility and is connected with the national dialling grid to a limited extent.

(b) No other district headquarters during 1980 and 1981.

(c) It is a fact that Puri has not been equipped with subscriber trunk dialling equipment, the reasons being that the manual telephone exchange at Puri has to be replaced by an auto exchange, as a first step, before its connection to other places by direct dialling. No work in this respect has been possible yet because of limited availability of suitable equipment.

### Retrenchment of Employees of Central Fisheries Corporation

\*422. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of employees of the Central Fisheries Corporation Ltd., a Government of India Undertaking have been facing retrenchment due to winding up of some units of the said Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how many of the employees have been retrenched, and how many of them are likely to be out of jobs after winding up of some other units of the Corporation in future;

(d) whether Government have been planning anything for them; and

(e) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) to (c). No, Sir. Only 23 employees have been retrenched, on the closure of the Central Fisheries Corporation unit at Madras. However, if it is decided to wind up the Corporation then the number of regular employees likely to face retrenchment is 209.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. The Government is trying to get the employees of the Central Fisheries Corporation absorbed in other public sector undertakings. So far, 73 employees have been absorbed in other undertakings. In case it is decided to wind up the Corporation, all efforts will be made to absorb them in other Corporations; otherwise they will be

entitled to the usual retrenchment benefits.

### University Centre for Colleges of Tripura

423. SHRI. AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Tripura has requested the University Grants Commission to construct the building of University Centre for M.B.B. College, Belonia College, Kailasher College, Ramthakur College etc. of Tripura;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the U.G.C. granted any amount for the purpose; and

(d) if so, what is the amount?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. At the request of the State Government, the Commission agreed to these colleges undertaking certain construction programmes which they were earlier advised to postpone. The Commission, however, advised the State Government that the building of the Calcutta University Centre at Agartala may be considered during the Sixth Plan.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha

#### Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the College	Name of the Bulding	Approved Cost	UGC share	Grant Paid
1.	M.B.B. College, Agartala	Non-Resident Students Centre	88,210	70,000	—
2.	Belonia College, Belonia	(i) Non-Resident Students Centre	83,322	35,000	—
		(ii) Construction of Class Rooms	1,78,793	1,19,192	—
3	Ramakrishna Mahavidyalaya, Kailsher	(i) Women's Hostel	74,324	55,743	—
		(ii) Staff Quarters	2,26,480	1,13,240	—
4.	Ram Thakur College, Agartala	Construction of Library Building	4,60,620	2,22,000	35,000

### Institute of Advanced Study, Simla

\*424. DR. KARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision has been taken regarding the future development of the Institute of Advanced Study, Simla; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) and (b). The Government have decided that the Institute should continue in a restructured form. An Ex-

pert Committee is being appointed to work out the details regarding reorganisation and restructuring of the Institute.

### Survey of Marine Resources

\*425. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have carried out any survey to assess the marine resources of the country; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO):** (a)

and (b). Surveys to assess the marine fishery resources are being conducted by the Exploratory Fisheries Project, Bombay and the Integrated Fisheries Project Cochin. Surveys of Pelagic (surface and mid-water) fishery were also carried out under the Pelagic Fishery Project which was operative between 1971 and 1979. The Exploratory Fisheries Project has 12 bases and 28 vessels, the Integrated Fisheries Project has 12 vessels and the Pelagic Fisheries Project has two vessels. The total area covered by survey is estimated at about 2.2 lakh sq. KM. On the basis of the survey on demersal (bottom) fisheries, it has been observed that the North West Coast of India with estimated potential of 4.4 tonnes per sq.KM. is the most productive area. The potential of the North East Coast, South West Coast, Lower East Coast is 4.3 tonnes, 3.8 tonnes and 3.4 tonnes per sq.KM. respectively. Surveys have also led to the discovery of deep sea lobsters and deep sea prawn resources all along the edge of continental shelf.

**Production of Energy from Crops**

\*426. **SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expert group of the Food and Agricultural Organisation had a meeting recently in Rome on production of energy from crops;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO):**

(a) Yes, Sir. The Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations organised an Experts Consultation on "Energy Cropping Versus Food Production" at its Headquarters in Rome from 2nd to 6th June, 1980.

(b) It is understood that the Experts made the following recommendations:—

(i) F.A.O. should monitor technological developments relating to Energy Cropping and disseminate appropriate information to the member countries and others, focussing attention on the conversion process and end-use technologies, which would be of particular relevance to the developing countries.

(ii) F.A.O. should develop a methodology or framework, which could be used by different countries in analysing the need for food and energy in their own countries and plan action relating to the production of the energy from food crops if need be, in a most appropriate way.

(iii) F.A.O., as an U.N. Organisation for planning food and agricultural programmes, was already monitoring the world food situation in the short-term and medium-term and as such, it would be desirable for the F.A.O. to carry out long-term studies, which could provide a fore-warning to the nations of the world in regard to the impact of energy cropping on food availability and prices of food commodities and other implications.

(c) No report from the F.A.O. to the Government of India, has been received as yet.

**कीटनाशी दवाओं पर शोध के लिए राष्ट्रीय स्तर की प्रयोगशाला**

\* 427. श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कृषि उपयोगी कीटनाशी दवाओं पर शोध कार्य तथा विकास के लिए राष्ट्रीय स्तर की कोई प्रयोगशाला है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त प्रयोगशाला में किन-किन कीटनाशी दवाओं पर शोध तथा विकास कार्य किया गया है अथवा किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) इस समय शोध तथा विकास कार्यों पर प्रतिवर्ष कितनी राशि खर्च की जा रही है ?

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री (श्री बिरेंद्र सिंह राव) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्, इस प्रकार की कोई राष्ट्रीय स्तर की प्रयोगशाला नहीं है जो सिर्फ कृषि कीटनाशियों पर अनुसंधान और विकास के कार्य को समर्पित हो। तथापि, फिलहाल ये गतिविधियाँ वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद्, भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद्, भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसंधान परिषद् तथा पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन मंत्रालय (हिन्दुस्तान इन्सेक्टिमाइड्स लिमिटेड) के अधीन कुछ राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशालाओं में चल रही हैं।

(ख) जिन प्रमुख कीटनाशियों का उत्पादन प्रक्रियाएँ राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशालाओं द्वारा विकसित की गई हैं ताँ जिन्हें उद्योगों तक पहुँचाया गया, वह हैं डलापान, टेट्राडीफोन, फेडन'पोएट, डिक्लोफॉल तथा एण्डोमल्फेन। अन्य कीटनाशियों जिनका उत्पादन प्रक्रिया या तो पूरी हो गई या होने वाली है, वे हैं : फाम्फेमिडन, क्वीनलफोम, मोनोक्रोटोफोम, डिक्लोरो, डिमेथाइल विनिल फाम्फेट (डी० डी० वी० पी०), डिमेथोएट, फेन'थार्थीग्रन, डियाजिनिन तथा इथीग्रन।

(ग) कृषि कीटनाशियों की अनुसंधान तथा विकास से सम्बन्धित गतिविधियाँ सम्बन्धित प्रयोगशालाओं के कई अन्य अनुसंधान कार्यक्रमों का अभिन्न अंग हैं। इसलिए, केवल कृषि कीटनाशियों पर किए गये व्यय को अलग करना संभव नहीं है।

### Workers in Sugar Industry

3115. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of workers engaged in the sugar industry during the years 1976-77 to 1979-80; and

(b) the total wage bills paid to workers in the industry for each of the above years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The relevant information is not readily available with the Government. It is being collected from the concerned State Governments.

### Deduction in wages of workers under Food for Work Programme in Maharashtra

3116. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that wheat is being supplied to Maharashtra Government free of charge for "Food for Work" under the Employment Guarantee Scheme;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the 30 paise per kilogram of wheat are deducted from the wages of the workers working in the Employment Guarantee Scheme;

(c) whether there is a demand that this deduction should be discontinued; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. Wheat and rice are being made available to Government of Maharashtra free of cost under Food for Work Programme. These are being distributed as part of wages in kind to workers engaged on works under Employment Guarantee Scheme which has been linked with the Food for Work Programme by the State Government.

(b) The minimum wages of the agriculture labourer in Maharashtra has been fixed at Rs. 4 per day from November, 1978. However, the schedule of rates applicable to Employment Guarantee Scheme pertains to the period prior to that. As per that schedule a worker is still to get Rs. 3 per day only. But with wage disbursement in wheat partly under Food for Work Programme, which has been linked by the State Government with their Employment Guarantee Scheme, the cash wages to be paid to the labourers have been fixed at Rs. 2.70

in addition to 1 Kg. of wheat, which costs Rs. 1.30. As such, while 30 paise is deducted from the cash wage, wheat worth Rs. 1.30 is given in addition which actually raises the total wage of a labourer to Rs. 4 per day instead of Rs. 3 per day.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Government of Maharashtra does not think it necessary to change its pattern

टिहरी-गढ़वाल जिले के गांवों में पेय जल की सप्लाई

3117. श्री दया राम शाह्य : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने टिहरी-गढ़वाल जिले के प्रत्येक गांव में पेय जल उपलब्ध बनाने की कोई योजना बनाई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ तो अब तक कितने गावों को पेय जल की सप्लाई की गई है और इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कितने गावों को पेय जल की सप्लाई की जा रही है, और

(ग) सरकार का इस योजना पर अनुमानित : कितना व्यय करने का विचार है और उस पर अब तक कितना धन व्यय किया गया है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री पी० शी० नेठी) : (क) और (ख). जिला टिहरी-गढ़वाल ग्रामों के लिए पेय जल पूर्ति की योजनाएँ बनाना और उन्हें कार्यान्वित करना उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार का जिम्मेदारी है। तथापि, केन्द्रीय सरकार त्वरित शामीण जलपूर्ति कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सभी राज्यों के समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों के लिए जल की व्यवस्था करने के लिए उद्देश्य प्रतियोगिता अनुदान महायत्ना दे रही है।

(ग) त्वरित शामीण जलपूर्ति कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को पिछले तीन वर्षों में निम्न-लिखित राशि दी गई है :--

वर्ष	1977-	1978-	1979-
	78	79	80
राशि	352 80	617 50	709 55
लाख रुपये में			

राजस्थान सरकार को अकाल राहत के लिए वित्तीय महायत्ना

3118. श्री भीखा भाई क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान राजस्थान सरकार को अकाल राहत के लिए कितनी धनराशि दी गई है और किस शर्तों से, तथा किन निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए धनराशि प्रदान की गई है, और

(ख) राजस्थान द्वारा अकाल राहत के लिए मांगी गई 100 करोड़ रुपए की धनराशि के बदले में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कितनी धनराशि प्रदान की ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकार ने अपने ज्ञापन में राहत के लिए मांग की सीमा 5946 लाख रुपये की वाधी है। केन्द्रीय दल की रिपोर्ट और राहत में सम्बन्धित उच्च-स्तरीय समिति की सिफारिशों के आधार पर सरकार ने केन्द्रीय महायत्ना के उद्देश्य के लिए 2010 75 लाख रुपये के व्यय की अधिकतम सीमा मंजूर की है। संलग्न विवरण में उन कार्यों का व्यौरा दिया गया है जिनके लिए उपरोक्त राशि स्वीकृत की गई है।

इसके प्रतिरिक्त, भारत सरकार ने खरीफ, 1980 के लिए कृषि आदानों की खरीद और वितरण हेतु 400 लाख रुपये का एक लघु अवधि ऋण भी स्वीकृत किया है। 1980-81 के लिए काम के बदले अनाज के विशेष कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत एक लाख मीटरी टन खाद्यान्नों का आबंटन किया गया है। काम के बदले अनाज के सामान्य कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 10,000 मीटरी टन और खाद्यान्न आबंटित किया गया है। इसके प्रतिरिक्त, स्कूल न जाने वाले छोटे बच्चों, गर्भवती व दूध पिलाने वाली माताओं, बूढ़ों और अशक्तों के आहार के लिए पोषण के लिए खाद्य कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 1979-80 के दौरान आबंटित 5900 मीटरी टन खाद्यान्न में से वर्तमान मात्रा के समन्वय, 1980 तक उपयोग करने की राज्य सरकार को अनुमति दी गई है।

## विवरण

(लाख रुपये)

व्यय की मद	गैर-योजना	योजना
1. तत्काल राहत के लिए पंचायतों के पास रखे जाने वाले गेहूं की लागत सहित बूढ़ों, अशक्तों, बच्चों, दूध पिलाने वाली / गर्भवती माताओं इत्यादि के लिए निःशुल्क राहत-अगद अनुदान ।	15.00	—
2. सबसे अधिक बुरी तरह से प्रभावित 9 जिलों में पशु कम्पों और पशु आहार केन्द्रों के लिए राज-सहायता	200.00	—
3. बुरी तरह से सूखे से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में चारे की अधिप्राप्ति और परिवहन के लिए राज-सहायता	50.00	—
4. बच्चों और दूध पिलाने वाली / गर्भवती माताओं के लिए मेडीकल तथा स्वास्थ्य उपाय जैसे हेजा, भिषादी बुखार और अन्य संक्रामक बीमारियों के विरुद्ध प्रतिरक्षण कार्यक्रम, पीने के पानी के स्रोतों को जीवाणुरहित करने और दवाओं का प्रावधान तथा विटामिनों की व्यवस्था करना ।	20.00	—
5. पीने के जल की व्यवस्था		
(क) 50 ट्रक टैकरों की खरीद	100.00	—
(ख) ट्रक टैकरों के लिए मरम्मत मरिनिंग केन्द्रों की स्थापना	2.75	—
(ग) ट्रक टैकरों और अन्य माधनों द्वारा जल का परिवहन	50.00	—
(घ) पिचवाई व्यवस्था के लिए राज-सहायता	40.00	—
6. सूखे से बुरी तरह से प्रभावित इलाकों के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में चालू योजना स्कीमों/ योजना प्रायमिलताओं में फिट होने वाली और योजना में शामिल हो सकने वाली स्कीमों में अनिश्चित लाभदायक रोजगार देने के कार्यों में तेजी लाना :—		
(क) सूखे से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में कुओं पम्पों को बिजली प्रदान करना		200.00
(ख) जल आपूर्ति के लिए हेण्ड पम्प लगाना, बिद्यमान कुओं को गहरा करना, गाद हटाना और विस्फोट करना तथा अन्य स्थाई व्यवस्था करना ।		300.00
(ग) सूखे से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में लघु मिच्राई कार्यों को तेज करना		300.00
(घ) सूखे से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में अधिक महत्व वाली सड़कों का निर्माण		300.00
(ङ) मृदा संरक्षण		75.00
(च) पुनः वनरोपण		75.00
7. सितम्बर, 1980 के अन्त तक सूखे से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में बच्चों को दूध पिलाने वाली गर्भवती माताओं और निराश्रितों, बूढ़ों और अशक्त लोगों के लिए अनिश्चित तथा आनुवंशिक खर्च अर्थात् विशेष पोषण कार्यक्रम के लिए धान्यों के अलावा खर्च ।		50.00
8. अभिजात साण्डों के रख-रखाव के लिए राज-सहायता		15.00
9. केवल चारा उगाने के लिए सीमान्त तथा छोटे किसानों को प्रोत्साहन देना		7.00
10. सान्द्रित पशु आहार की बिन्नी पर डेरी फेडरेशन को राज-सहायता		10.00
योग :	478.75	1532.00

कुल योग गैर-योजना और योजना = 2010.75 लाख रुपये ।



**Opening of Post Offices in Burdwan**

3119. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post offices proposed to be opened during 1980-81 and names of those places;

(b) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to open night post offices in the Burdwan district; and

(c) if so, when and the names of those post offices?

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

(a) Under the Annual Plan, 1980-81, earlier approved by the Planning Commission the proposal is to open about 5,000 rural post offices in the country as a whole. This figure is, however, subject to modification in the light of the new Five Year Plan 1980—85 under preparation. In so far as Burdwan District is concerned it is proposed to open 7 rural post offices during 1980-81, out of which one at Bhota has already been sanctioned. The other six are to be sanctioned from various proposals taken up for consideration.

(b) Night Post Office facilities are already available at Asansol, Burdwan and Durgapur Head Post Offices. There is no proposal at present to provide night post office facilities at any other post office in the District.

(c) Does not arise.

**Cane Price fixed and actually paid by Factories**

3120. SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what was Zone-wise and State-wise minimum cane price fixed by the Central Government and what was the average cane price per tonne actually paid by factories during 1978-79 and 1979-80 in various States; and

(b) the total sugarcane crushed by each factory each year?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) Two statements I & II showing the range of statutory minimum sugarcane prices notified for factories in different States and those actually paid as reported by sugar factories for the seasons 1978-79 and 1979-80 are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1038/80]

(b) Statement-III giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1038/80.]

**Under Developed Plot in Janakpuri, New Delhi**

3121. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a plot of land measuring 5 acres approximately earmarked for group housing in A2-D block in Janakpuri, New Delhi, has remained under-developed and unutilised so far although the colony has been in existence for the last one decade;

(b) whether it is also a fact that DDA has finalised a scheme for the construction of about 600 LIG houses on the said plot; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the inordinate delay in this regard and the time by which the group housing is likely to come up on the said plot?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) A2-D is not a block but a group housing pocket which measures about 5.2 acres and has been allotted to P&T Department for group housing. A small part falling within this pocket has, however, not yet been acquired and its formal possession has not been handed over to B&T Department. As the peripheral services in Janakpuri

were provided by the D.D.A., the colony is a developed one, but the pocket in question has remained undeveloped and unutilized because a part of it is yet to be acquired.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) As stated in answer to part (a), the possession of this pocket has not so far been formally handed over to the P&T Department. Necessary action to utilise this pocket would be taken after the entire land of this pocket has been acquired.

### Representation from Postal and R.M.S. Pensioners of Bombay

3122. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that postal and R.M.S. pensioners of Bombay G.P.O. and similar other offices in Bombay have addressed a representation dated 28th January, 1980 to him;

(b) if so, the details of demands made therein; and

(c) the action taken on this representation by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The demands are as under:—

1. Pensioners may continue to get dearness allowance equivalent to the regular staff in their pay scales.

2. Medical relief in toto may be continued to them.

3. L.T.C. (Leave Travel Concession) may be continued as pensioners are unable to proceed on pilgrimage due to meagre pension.

4. The present rate allotted to short duty staff employed is inadequate; it should be brought to the

level of Overtime per hour granted to the newly appointed staff.

5. Pensioners residing in cities may get city compensatory allowance as granted to others.

6. A special Pension Commission may be appointed to study the whole situation and may be requested to submit their recommendations within a year.

(c) The issues raised at 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6 are matters which relate to all Central Government pensioners.

The rate of short duty staff has already been raised from 1.50 to Rs. 2.1- per hour with effect from December, 1979 and the demand to step it up to the level of OTA per hour granted to newly appointed staff cannot be accepted.

राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम में अनुसूचित जातियों/ अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारी

3123. श्री त्रिलोक चन्दा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम में हम समय अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कितने कर्मचारी हैं और कुल कर्मचारियों की संख्या में उनका प्रतिशत कितना है; और

(ख) उनका गत तीन वर्षों का श्रमी-वार तथा वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम में कुल 1109 कर्मचारियों में से अनुसूचित जाति के 115 तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के 7 कर्मचारी हैं। राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम में कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या से अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारियों का अनुपात 1:9 (122 : 1109) है।

(ख) दिनांक 1-1-1978, 1-1-1979 तथा 1-1-1980 को अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

## विवरण

श्रेणी	वर्ष								
	1-1-1978 को			1-1-1979 को			1-1-1980 को		
	कुल	अनुसूचित जाति की संख्या	अनुसूचित जनजाति की संख्या	कुल	अनुसूचित जाति की संख्या	अनुसूचित जनजाति की संख्या	कुल	अनुसूचित जाति की संख्या	अनुसूचित जनजाति की संख्या
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
क.	90	5	1	85	5	1	88	5	1
ख.	319	20	1	314	20	—	292	17	—
ग.	520	51	—	519	52	—	514	41	1
घ.	217	60	6	218	59	6	215	52	5

टिप्पणा : विभिन्न श्रेणियों में पदों का वर्गीकरण निम्नलिखित आश्रम पर किया गया है ।

## पदों का ब्यौरा

## वर्गीकरण

—वह पद, जिसका अधिकतम वेतनमान 1300 रुपये से कम नहीं है	—	क
—वह पद जिसका अधिकतम वेतनमान 900 रुपये से कम नहीं है, परन्तु 1300 रुपये से कम है	—	ख
—वह पद जिसका अधिकतम वेतनमान 260 रुपये से अधिक है, परन्तु 900 रुपये से कम है	—	ग
—वह पद जिसका अधिकतम वेतनमान 260 रुपये अथवा उससे कम है	—	घ

### Opening of New Middle and Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi

the number of schools already opened/bifurcated/upgraded is as under:—

3124. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open new middle and higher secondary schools in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the number of middle and higher secondary schools to be opened during the current academic year?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the information given by the Delhi Administration,

	New	Bifurcated	Upgraded
Middle	6	—	—
Secondary	1	3	2
Senior Secondary	—	2	4
Total	7	5	6

The Delhi Administration propose to open/upgrade some more middle and secondary schools.

### Setting up of Hieun Tsang Memorial at Nalanda

3125. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up Hieun Tsang Memorial at Nalanda in Bihar;

(b) if so, the total cost of setting up the Memorial; and

(c) the pattern of management and a resume of the activities being carried on in the Memorial?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):**

(a) The work of constructing Hieun Tsang Memorial at Nalanda has been entrusted to C.P.W.D. The major work has been completed. Some minor works like outer covering of the roof remain.

(b) An administrative approval of Rs. 16.54 lakhs have so far been accorded.

(c) The Memorial will be handed over to the Government of Bihar after completion. At present no activity is being carried on at this Memorial since the building has yet to be completed.

### Foodgrains to Karnataka

**3126. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the criteria adopted by the Government for supplying foodgrains to States;

(b) the quantum of foodgrains supplied to Karnataka during the last two years and the quantum proposed to be supplied during the current year; and

(c) the reasons for the variations, if any?

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

(a) The allotments of foodgrains to various State Governments/Union Territories are made on month to month basis after taking into account the requirements intimated by the State Governments, the overall availability of foodgrains in the Central Pool, relative needs of various States, availability in the open market and other relevant factors.

(b) and (c) During 1978, 1979 and 1980, the Government of Karnataka were allotted and supplied foodgrains as follows:

(In thousand tones)

Year	Allotment			Total	Year	Supplies		
	Rice	Wheat	CG			Rice	Wheat	Total
1978	30.0	407.5	—	437.6	1978	—	256.2	256.2
1979	—	486.0	—	486.0	1979	0.4	260.8	261.2
1980	15.0	322.0	0.5	337.5 (upto July 1980)	1980	—	151.2	151.2 (upto May 1980)

Supplies of foodgrains against allotments would depend on various factors e.g. financial arrangements being made by nominees of the State Governments to lift the stocks etc.

**Government Servants Co-operative House Building Society Limited, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi**

**3127. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply

given to Unstarred Question No. 21 dated 9th June, 1980 regarding Government Servants Co-operative House Building Society Limited Vasant Vihar, New Delhi and state:

(a) the date on which the allottees of 82 extra plots carved by the Government Servants Co-operative House Building Society Limited, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi became members of the Society, the size of the plots allotted

in each case and the price per square metre charged;

(b) whether there still remain some members on the Waiting List and if so, the number thereof and the date of registration of these members;

(c) how long this Waiting List is likely to be retained and whether any more plots are likely to be carved out in the near future; and

(d) if so, when and where and the reasons for not scrapping this long-standing Waiting List?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Not 82 but 86 plots were actually carved out. List of 86 members and size of plots allotted to each is Annex.

'A'. The Society has informed the Registrar of Cooperative Societies that the enrolment was approved on 14-11-70. The Society has also informed that the rate charged from the members was Rs. 42 per sq. yard (approximately).

(b) List of 30 persons who are still to be allotted plots, is Annex. 'B'. However, according to Society these persons are yet to be enrolled as members.

(c) and (d) Eight plots became available due to surrender/cancellation and no decision has been taken in the matter. However, there is no proposal to carve out more plots in the near future.

#### ANNEXURE 'A'

##### List of Persons Allotted Additional Plots Carved out in Vasant Vihar

1	2	3	4
1.	Shri J.C. Agarwal . . . . .	E-7/10-B	400 sq. yds.
2.	Shri R.P. Aggarwal . . . . .	F-3/16	398 "
3.	Shri C.L. Anand . . . . .	86, Poorvi Marg	400 "
4.	Shri V.K. Bhatnagar . . . . .	F-3/13	398 "
5.	Shri S.M.H. Burney . . . . .	F-3/17	398 "
6.	Shri Dalip Khosla . . . . .	E-10/8	400 "
7.	Shri Daljit Singh . . . . .	B-7/1-B	279 "
9.	Shri V.R. Damle . . . . .	E-12/7	400 "
9.	Shri K.L. Dawar . . . . .	D-6/13-A	400 "
10.	Shri R.K. Dhawan . . . . .	A-16/1	400 "
11.	Shri Capt. R.K.S. Gandhi . . . . .	D-8/8	400 "
12.	Major P.C. Goel . . . . .	B-6/3	400 "
13.	Major S.P. Gulati . . . . .	A-9/A-6	400 "
14.	Dr. G.P. Gupta . . . . .	B-7/1-A	279 "
15.	Shri I.P. Gupta . . . . .	88, Poorvi Marg	400 "

1	2	3	4
16.	Shri R.D. Gupta . . . . .	A-8/4	250 Sq. Yds.
17.	Shri Harbans Singh . . . . .	E-6/13	360 "
18.	Shri Harish Chandra . . . . .	D-6/3	420 "
19.	Shri A.N. Joshi . . . . .	D-6/5	400 "
20.	Shri Kartar Singh . . . . .	F-3/15	398.5 "
21.	Shri B.N. Joshi . . . . .	A-16/9	400 "
22.	Shri Koshal Kumar . . . . .	D-6/15	400 "
23.	Shri R.K. Khandelwal . . . . .	D-6/9	400 "
24.	Shri Lalit Mohan . . . . .	D-2A/6	400 "
25.	Shri N.S. Maini . . . . .	A-16/63	400 "
26.	Shri S. Malhotra . . . . .	89, Poorvi Marg	400 "
27.	Shri I.P. Mathur . . . . .	A-8/12	250 "
28.	Shri N.P. Mathur . . . . .	D-2A/3	400 "
29.	Shri Manohar Keshav . . . . .	D-2A/8	400 "
30.	Shri Y.R. Mehta . . . . .	D-1/18	402 "
31.	Shri G.S. Minhas . . . . .	A-14/6	285 "
32.	Capt. S.P. Murgai . . . . .	D-8/1	400 "
33.	Sr. Maj. K.B. Parti . . . . .	D-8/10	400 "
34.	Lt. Parminder Singh . . . . .	A-8/29	337 "
35.	Shri A.P. Puri . . . . .	E-14/4-C	400 "
36.	Shri R.K. Puri . . . . .	B-7/2	250 "
37.	Dr. S.S. Sachdeva . . . . .	M-6/12	360 "
38.	Shri T.N. Saraf . . . . .	D-8/2	400 "
39.	Shri Saran Singh . . . . .	D-6/7	400 "
40.	Shri B. Sen . . . . .	D-8/10	400 "
41.	Shri R.P. N. Sinha . . . . .	A-8/D-2	267 "
42.	Shri V. Shanker . . . . .	D-6/31	400 "
43.	Dr. A.N. Sharma . . . . .	M-14/4-B	398 "
44.	Shri S. Sarup . . . . .	A/9/13-B	400 "
45.	Lt. Col. B.D. Tyagi . . . . .	E-7/10-A	400 "
46.	Maj. Gen. I.D. Verma . . . . .	D-2/A-2	400 "
47.	Shri S.C. Verma . . . . .	F-3/12	400 "
48.	Shri R.C. Sharma . . . . .	A-8/22B	265.5 "
49.	Shri S.P. Mukherji . . . . .	D-6/13-B	376.5 "
50.	Shri Subhash Dua . . . . .	A-16/2	400 "

2	3	4
51. Shri Ishwar Singh	E-12/6	400 Sq yads.
52. Shri S. Tandon	D-2/A 5	400 "
53. Shri O.P. Phafia	A-7/1D	280 "
54. Shri R.S. Gangal	A-8/10	267 "
55. Shri G.C.N. Chahal	C-1/24	355 "
56. Shri Pratap Singh Giani	A-10/10	400 "
57. Shri H.K.L. Kapur	F-3/20	400 "
58. Shri B.N. Swarup	C-1/25	355 "
59. Shri B.R. Patel	C-3/13	355 "
60. Shri G.L. Sethi	D-2/A 4	400 "
61. Shri A.L. Dias	D-6/34	400 "
62. Shri M.L. Widhani	E-4/6	410 "
63. Shri Y.P. Khanna	A-9/13 G	400 "
64. Shri Zila Singh	A.8/22C	262 '5 "
65. Shri Pyare Lal	D-5/17	400 "
66. Shri M.R. Sharma	A-9/A1	400 "
67. Shri V.N. Gullu	E-6/14	355 "
68. Lt. Genl. S.N. Chattarji	D-8/5	400 "
69. Shri S.S. Ahluwalia	A-16/7	400 "
70. Shri H.S. Kapur	D-6/8	400 "
71. Shri S.C. Kapur	D-6/17	410 "
72. Shri D.P. Bhahuguna	E-12/7	400 "
73. Shri T. Bakshi	D-6/18	395 "
74. Shri Justice V. Bhargave	A-16/3	400 "
75. Shri R.P. Capoor	F-3/8	390 "
76. Shri Chander Gupt	D-8/7	400 "
77. Shri B.S. Chauhan	D-6/27	422 "
78. Shri A.S. Cheema	D-6/13-C	376 '5 "
79. Lt. Col. T.R. Chopra	F-3/14	398 "
80. Shri M.S. Gaur	A-16/8	400 "
81. Shri K.P. Jain	F-3/18	400 "
82. Shri N.C. Jain	D-8/6	400 "
83. Shri R.C. Jaiswal	A-8/3	250 "
84. Shri H.G. Jarav	E-7/2	410 "
85. Shri R.K. Kochher	F-3/11	400 "
86. Shri Rajendra Nath	E-6/11	400 "

## ANNEXURE 'B'

1. Arora, K. L., Section Officer, Cash II Section, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.
  2. Baldev Ram, U.D.C., A.G.'s Branch, ASO, Cord. I, West Block III, R. K. Puram, New Delhi-110022.
  3. Bansal, R. N., Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Simla.
  4. Bhatia, R. K. Under Secretary, Delhi Administration, Delhi.
  5. Bedi, Sher Singh, Assistant, Embassy of India, The Hague (Holland).
  6. Bhupinder Singh, Assistant, 137, Kidwai Nagar, New Delhi.
  7. Bhatnagar, A. S., Joint Secretary, Deptt. of Communication, 84, Lodhi Estate, New Delhi.
  8. Bipin Chandra, IA • & AS, Senior Deputy Accountant General, West Bengal, Calcutta.
  9. Chatterjee, B. Inspector General, Indo-Tibetan Border Police, New Delhi.
  10. Garg, Chiranji • Lal, Naval Headquarters, D.P.S. (R&D), New Delhi.
  11. Govil, M. L., Asstt. Director of Estates, B-7/98, Lodhi Road, New Delhi.
  12. Gupta, G. D., Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs.
  13. Gupta, R. S., Joint Director (Receipt Audit), Office of Comptroller & Auditor General of India, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110001.
  14. Gupta, P. N., Architect, C.P. W.D., Delhi Administration,
- 5290, Bharat Nagar, Pahar Ganj, New Delhi.
  15. Gupta, N. P., Under Secretary, Deptt. of Supply.
  16. Singh, K. N., Director, Ministry of Finance.
  17. Lulla, L. S., Secretary, Govt. of Maharashtra, Bombay.
  18. Madan, M. S., Director, C.W. P.C., New Delhi.
  19. Markendey Singh, Superintendent of Police (Vig.), Delhi.
  20. Malhotra, B. K., Executive Officer, (JJ), D.D.A., New Delhi.
  21. Nayar, M. N., Section Officer, Ministry of Finance, 434, Double Storey Flats, New Rajinder Nagar, New Delhi-60.
  22. Paintal, D. S., Defence National College, 6, Tees January Marg, New Delhi-110011.
  23. Punhani, A. I., Technical Assistant, Ministry of Food & Agriculture, (Department of Agriculture).
  24. Puri, R. N., Section Officer, Deptt. of Iron & Steel.
  25. Rajinder Lal Secretary, Union Public Service Commission.
  26. Satya Prakash, Registrar (NA), Tibbia College, Boards, Delhi.
  27. Sharma, Sudarshan, Section Officer, Ministry of Home Affairs.
  28. Srinivasan, C. R., Under Secretary, Department of Food.
  29. Vohra, B. B., Joint Secretary, Department of Agriculture.
  30. Sqn. Ldr. M. S. Bhalla, Air Force Central Accounts Officer Dhaula Kuan, New Delhi.



**Post and Telegraph Offices in West Bengal**

3128. SHRI MOTILAL HASDA:  
SHRI ANANDA PATHAK:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in West Bengal which do not have post and telegraph offices till now, district-wise;

(b) the number of post and telegraph offices opened in West Bengal during the last three years, year-wise and district-wise; and

(c) the number of post and telegraph offices proposed to be opened during the next three years; year-wise and district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) The number of villages in West Bengal district-wise which do not have post offices till now is indicated in the statement annexed. Information in respect of telegraph offices is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

(b) The number of post offices and telegraphs offices opened in West

Bengal during the last three years is as follows:

Year	No. of post offices	No. of telegraph offices
1977-78 . . . . .	120	95
1978-79 . . . . .	400	53
1979-80 . . . . .	352	47

The number of Post offices shown above is for West Bengal Circle which includes Sikkim and A&N islands also.

District-wise figures are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Under the Annual Plan 1980-81 earlier approved by the Planning Commission the proposal is to open about 250 new rural post offices and 72 telegraph offices in West Bengal. District-wise break-up is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha. These figures are however, subject to modification in the light of the new Five Year Plan, 1980-85, under preparation. Targets for 1981-82 and 1982-83 will be fixed after the new Five Year Plan is finalised.

**Statement**

*Statement showing the number of villages in West Bengal which do not have post offices*

S. No.	Name of the District	No. of villages which do not have post offices.
1.	Burdwan . . . . .	2008
2.	Bankura . . . . .	3123
3.	Birbhum . . . . .	1842
4.	Cooch Bihar . . . . .	886
5.	Darjeeling . . . . .	385
6.	Hoogly . . . . .	1486
7.	Howrah . . . . .	508
8.	Jalpaiguri . . . . .	507
9.	Midnapore . . . . .	9164
10.	Malda . . . . .	1355
11.	Murshidabad . . . . .	1464
12.	Nadia . . . . .	924
13.	Purulia . . . . .	2081
14.	West Dinajpur . . . . .	2889
15.	24-Parganas . . . . .	2742
	Total . . . . .	31,364

**Government Control over Organisational Work of 1982 Asian Games**

3129. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in the preparations of the 1982 Asian Games proposed to be held in New Delhi; and

(b) in view of the importance of these games, what, if any, is the control of the Government of India in the Organisational work?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). The dates on which the games are to be held, the sports to be staged in the Asian Games, 1982 and the venues for holding them have been finalised. The plans and designs for the stadia to be constructed or renovated and estimates of expenditure involved are being finalised. A list of equipment required for the Games has been prepared and proposals for their procurement are under consideration. Preparation for training of sportsmen and women for the games are in hand. The Government of India have set up a Steering Committee to coordinate and to ensure that facilities for the Games are provided in time and of international standard.

**Reservation for Poor but Talented Students in Public Schools**

3130. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether University Grants Commission has recommended that some seats in public schools in the country be reserved for the poor but talented students; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Postal and Telecommunication Facilities in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas of Orissa**

3131. SHRI GIRIDHAR GONGALGO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether this Ministry issued the directions to Orissa circle to formulate the schemes of postal and telecommunication facilities in the tribal sub-plan areas of Orissa to bring the gap in development with other areas of that State;

(b) if so, the measures taken by that circle in this regard so far; and

(c) proposals pending for execution with the circle both postal and telecommunications in the Koraput District, if any?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Proposals for provision of postal and telecommunication facilities in tribal areas are examined according to a liberalised policy and the facilities are provided progressively depending upon the overall targets fixed in the Annual Plans and availability of stores/equipment in respect of telecommunications.

(c) Under the Annual Plan 1980-81 earlier approved by the Planning Commission, the proposal is to open 300 rural post offices in the State as a whole out of which more than 50 per cent are proposed to be opened in the tribal areas of the State. Proposals for opening of Post Offices in Pallur, Patkhalia, Indramati and Kurabeda in Koraput District are pending. More proposals will be considered in the course of the year. 13 proposals for provision of telephones

telegraph facilities in Koraput district stand approved and 28 proposals are under examination.

### Cotton Production

3132. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country has produced a record crop of cotton in spite of drought in major parts of the country; and

(b) if so, its break up, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The final official estimates of Cotton Production for 1979-80 have not yet become available from the States. However, according to the available

reports, the total cotton production in 1979-80 is expected to be only marginally lower than the level of 79.3 lakhs bales in 1978-79. The rainfall during 1979-80 monsoon season (June to September) was generally late, deficient and erratic. However, the deficient rain did not have any serious impact on the growth of cotton crop.

(b) Question does not arise.

### F.C.I. Godowns and Capacity

3133. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK:  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the State-wise number of Food Corporation of India godowns in the country and their capacity?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): A statement is attached

### Statement

*Statewise details of Food Corporation of India's storage capacity as on 31st March, 1980*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Owned storage accommodation		Hired Storage capacity in lakh tonnes
		Storage capacity in lakh tonnes	Number of godowns	
1	2	3	4	5
<b>EAST ZONE</b>				
1.	Assam	1.82	25	1.76
2.	Bihar	3.29	16	3.59
3.	North-East Frontier Region	0.21	5	0.68
4.	Orissa	1.67	18	0.58
5.	West Bengal	6.94	26	7.01
		13.93	90	13.62

1	2	3	4	5
<b>NORTH ZONE</b>				
6. Delhi	.	1.63	3	0.20
7. Haryana	.	3.60	28	6.67
8. Himachal Pradesh	.	..	..	0.15
9. Jammu & Kashmir	.	0.24	2	0.14
10. Punjab	.	13.55	98	17.30
11. Rajasthan	.	3.77	34	5.14
12. Uttar Pradesh	.	9.32	39	14.34
		<b>32.14</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>43.94</b>
<b>SOUTH ZONE</b>				
13. Andhra Pradesh	.	4.86	24	7.98
14. Karnataka	.	0.97	8	1.72
15. Kerala	.	3.33	17	0.60
16. Tamil Nadu	.	3.93	10	4.08
		<b>13.09</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>14.38</b>
<b>WEST ZONE</b>				
17. Gujarat	.	1.96	6	3.75
18. Madhya Pradesh	.	5.75	39	6.59
19. Maharashtra	.	9.00	8	3.65
		<b>16.71</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>13.93</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>75.87</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>84.99</b>

\*Powers for hiring/dehiring of godowns upto one year have been delegated by the Food Corporation of India to its Regional/Zonal Managers to augment the capacity according to the local needs and as such the upto-date figures relating to exact number of godowns taken on hire are not available in the Head Office of the Corporation. As on 1-1-1979, the Corporation had—1729 hired godowns under its control.

NOTE : CAP (Cover & Plinth), capacity is over and above the capacity noted in this statement.

### Rise in Exemption Limit for Paddy Procurement by Levy in Kerala

3134. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has recently raised the exemption limit for purposes of paddy procurement by levy from 2 acres to 10 acres;

(b) what is the estimated fall in procurement resulting therefrom;

(c) whether any request has been received from the State Government for assistance to make up the deficit; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) and (b). In Kerala, procurement is undertaken by the State

Government for their internal consumption. According to the information furnished by the State Government, the exemption limit for purposes of paddy procurement was increased from 2 to 10 acres by them in July, 1978 in view of the easy availability of rice. This exemption has been extended from year to year and is due to expire on 3rd July, 1981.

The State Government have estimated a shortfall of 22,380 tonnes in procurement of paddy.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय पर मकान किराया  
भत्ता सम्बन्धी नियमों का लागू  
किया जाना

3135. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा मकान किराये मने के जाने में बनाये गये नियम दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय पर भी लागू होते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा की गई व्याख्या/स्पष्टीकरण भी दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय पर लागू होते हैं ?

शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री श्री० शंकरानन्द ) (क) और (ख). विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग तथा दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, विश्वविद्यालय अपने कर्मचारियों के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार के मकान किराया भत्ता सम्बन्धी नियमों को अपनाता है। सरकार द्वारा जारी की गई व्याख्या/स्पष्टीकरणों को भी लागू किया जाता है ?

### Construction of Residential Houses by D.D.A.

3136. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the DDA had invited applications from public for building residential houses under the HUDCO pattern;

(b) what is the total number of applications under the categories MIG, LIG and Janata, separately;

(c) whether it is a fact that the DDA is reluctant to build these houses because of the rise in prices

(d) whether DDA is the only agency which is authorised for building activities in the Union territory; and

(e) whether Government will stress upon the DDA to keep up its promise to provide houses to the public?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Delhi Development Authority has intimated that the number of applications received category-wise is as under:—

MIG	47,489
LIG	67,347
Janata	56,295
Total.	1,71,131

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir. There are also other agencies like Municipal Corporation of Delhi, Central Public Works Department, New Delhi Municipal Committee, Delhi Administration, PWD.

(e) Question does not arise in view of the position stated against (c).

### Allotment of Government Accommodation

3137. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the year of appointment upto which allotment of Government residences in Delhi has been covered in each type of accommodation;

(b) what is the percentage of satisfaction in each type,

(c) whether Government would consider to allow allotment of one type below accommodation to the employees entitled for type III accommodation so as to mitigate the hardship to this category caused by the change of eligibility Rules with effect from 1st December, 1978; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI):** (a) and (b). Allotment of accommodation from the General Pool is made keeping in view the date of priority of officers eligible for different types. For allotment in types 'A' to 'D' the date of priority is reckoned from the date from which the officer is in continuous service under the Government. In the cases of employees entitled to type 'E' and higher types of accommodation, the date of priority is reckoned from the date they continuously draw emoluments according to the entitlement prescribed for these types. In their cases, the date of appointment is not relevant and therefore the information is not maintained. The date of priority covered and percentage of satisfaction in different types in the General Pool in Delhi/New Delhi as on 30-6-1980 is as under:—

Type	Date of priority	Percentage of satisfaction
A	4-3-64	64.3
B	5-7-57	35.8
C	24-3-55	37.1
D	10-4-56	54.1
E	1-1-73	47.7
E-II	1-1-73	39.7
E-I	24-4-78	41.3
	(for those drawing Rs. 3500/-	
	1-1-74	
	(for those drawing Rs. 3000/- and above)	
	12-11-72	
	(for those drawing Rs. 2750/- and above)	
E-III	16-12-76	32.5

(c) No, Sir.

(d) It will adversely affect the satisfaction of lower paid employees entitled to type 'B' accommodation.

**Sending of Fake Money orders and receiving amount from Chaubepur Post Office**

3138. **SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some people have been involved in sending fake-forged money orders and receiving the amount from Chaubepur P. O. (Varanasi. U.P.);

(b) if so, the details and the amount involved;

(c) whether it is a fact that Varanasi District Social Workers Federation has demanded an enquiry by CBI into these affairs;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the case has been reported to CBI?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. One Money Order No. 2976 dated 18-1-79 issued from Nanded Town for Rs. 400/- and payable to Shri Baldev Singh Sidhu, was received at Chaubepur with substituted entries. In the substituted M.O. the amount was altered from 400/- to Rs. 900/- and the Money Order was made payable to Shri Rajendra Prasad Jaiswal, Chaubepur. The Money Order was paid to Shri Rajendra Prasad Jaiswal on 30-1-1979 at Chaubepur P.O. Investigations are in progress.

(c) to (e). Yes, Sir. A printed letter dated 21-5-1980 sent by Distt. Social Workers Federation, Varanasi demanding enquiry by C.B.I. was received in June, 1980. The Postmaster-General, U.P. has been asked to enquire into the allegations contained in this letter. Earlier, a

Departmental enquiry was made on receipt of a public complaint and the Postmaster-General, U.P. was requested to report the case to CBI. The Postmaster-General, U.P. Circle is collecting evidence and necessary documents for reporting the case to the C.B.I.

### Construction of Room on the Second Floor in Government Quarter Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi

3139. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of allottees of First floor quarters in Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi have constructed wooden/pucca rooms on the second floor causing great inconvenience to the other allottees of Government quarters;

(b) whether any permission is given to raise such structures and if so, on what grounds/conditions; and

(c) what steps are being taken to remove such constructions which amount to misuse of Government premises and have been raised in an unauthorised manner if not, reasons therefor?

### THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI):

(a) Unauthorised temporary structures have been constructed by 14 allottees of first floor quarters in Sarojini Nagar.

(b) No permission has been granted for erection of these structures.

(c) CPWD have issued notices to all the 14 allottees who have constructed temporary structures unauthorisedly, to remove the unauthorised structures immediately. If the allottees do not remove the unauthorised structures within a reasonable time, their allotments are liable to be cancelled and thereafter if necessary action under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants)

Act will be taken to evict them physically from the quarters.

### Retired Employees in C.P.W.D. without Pension

3140. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of retired employees of the CPWD whose cases of pension and other dues are pending for more than one year in the country with State-wise break-up in details;

(b) the number of such cases from Dhanbad in Bihar;

(c) whether this delay is adding to the suffering of the retired employees; and

(d) if so, the steps taken thereon?

### THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI):

(a) to (d). 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.

### दिल्ली के यमुना-पार क्षेत्र में विकास कार्य

3141. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के यमुना-पार क्षेत्र विशेष कर पटपडगज में (मडावली विनोद नगर, कृष्ण कुज, शकरपुर आदि, पुरानी बस्तियाँ) मल निकासी, जल निकासी, ईंटों की पट्टी आदि की व्यवस्था करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या वर्षा काल आरम्भ होने से पहले कार्य आरम्भ होने की सम्भावना है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री पी० सी० सेठी) (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

### Imports of Fertilizers

3142. DR. VASANT KUMAR PAN-DIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the imports of Fertilizers have been on the higher side; and

(b) if so, the quantity and value of imports during 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** (a) No, Sir. The imports of fertilisers have not exceeded the country's requirements.

(b) The quantity of fertilisers in terms of nutrients imported during 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 and value thereof are given below:—

Year	Nutrients lakh tonnes (N+P+K)	Value in crores of rupees
1977-78	15.21	304.95
1978-79	19.98	438.66
1979-80	20.05	555.34

#### Notices served to Janpath Traders by N.D.M.C.

3143. **SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that five Janpath traders have been served notices by the New Delhi Municipal Committee asking them to vacate the shops in ten days; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI):** (a) and (b). The N D M C. have informed that cancellation notices have been served on 8 stall holders at Janpath on one or more of the following grounds—

(i) Entering into partnership without prior approval.

(ii) Running of additional trade unauthorisedly.

(iii) Constructing of wooden lofts against permissible height.

(iv) Additions/alterations.

(v) Encroachment upon municipal land by fixing permanent show cases, etc.

#### Idol Thefts

3144. **SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether our old idols 'are' being stolen and unlawfully exported to foreign countries; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):**

(a) Yes, Sir. Occurrence of such thefts are reported.

(b) The following steps have been taken:

1. Enforcement of the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972, which *inter-alia* provides for the following:

(i) Compulsory registration of certain types of antiquities with the Registering Officers;

(ii) Registering Officers to be informed regarding movements of such registered antiquities;

(iii) Dealing in antiquities to be restricted to licenced dealers;

(iv) Restriction on export of antiquities.

2. In the year 1977 India has ratified the Unesco Convention on the Means of Prohibiting Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Cultural Properties. The Convention *inter-alia* provides that the contracting parties would take steps for preventing illicit import into their territories of stolen cultural properties and in tracing and restoration of such stolen properties into the countries concerned. The rights of the contracting parties under this Convention are, however, prospective to the



signing of the Convention and not retrospective.

3. An Antique Cell has been opened in the Central Bureau of Investigation for investigation into cases of theft and loss of antiquities.

4. Steps have already been taken for documentation of loose sculptures, paintings, illustrated manuscripts, etc.

5. Archaeological Survey of India has posted its Officers at important Customs points to help the Customs authorities in preventing illegal export of antiquities by identifying objects which are antiquities. Further, Experts Advisory Committees have been set up in important towns in India to examine the objects meant for export in order to find if any of the objects is an antiquity in terms of Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972.

नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका द्वारा दुकानों का आबंटन

3145. श्री अश्विनी झाड़ारी धात्रपेयी : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका ने ऐसी कई सी दुकानों का आबंटन रद्द कर दिया था जिन्हें फरवरी, 1977 में पूर्ण निरर्थक आधार पर आबंटित किया गया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका ने अक्टूबर, 1977 से 3 अक्टूबर, 1979 की अवधि के लिए सभी ऐसी दुकानों को पुनः नियमित कर दिया था ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन दुकानों का आबंटन रद्द किए जाने के कारण क्या है ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि 1 अप्रैल, 1980 के बाद नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका ने दुकानों का आबंटन रद्द करने के लिए विभिन्न दुकानदारों को नोटिस दिया है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और आबंटन रद्द किये जाने का नोटिस कुल कितनी दुकानों को दिया गया ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री श्री० सी० सी० शैली) : (क) नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका ने सूचित किया है कि फरवरी, 1977 में स्टालों आदि सहित केवल 281 दुकानों का आबंटन रद्द किया गया था और यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि ये दुकानें निरर्थक आधार पर आबंटित की गई थी।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका के अनुसार, आबंटन रद्द करने के निम्नलिखित कारणों में से एक प्रयत्न अनेक कारण थे :—

(i) भुगतान न करना ;

(ii) उप-किरायेदारी ;

(iii) शोपचारिकताएं पूरी न करना ;

(iv) अनधिकृत परिवर्द्धन तथा परिवर्तन; और

(v) व्यवसाय आदि में अनधिकृत रूप से परिवर्तन ;

(घ) जी, हां।

(ङ) नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका ने 1-4-1980 के पश्चात् रद्द करने के 18 नोटिस जारी किए हैं जो सामान्यतया इस प्रश्न के (ग) भाग के उत्तर में उल्लिखित कारणों में से एक या अनेक के आधार पर थे।

विदेशों से आने वाले और विदेशों को जाने वाले पत्रों का वितरण

3146. श्री तारिक अमरुत : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि डाक-तार कर्मचारी, विशेषकर डाकिए कुछ व्यापारियों के साथ साठ-गाठ करके विदेशों से आने वाले और विदेशों को जाने वाले पत्र सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों को नहीं देते हैं, बल्कि वापस कर देते हैं या गलत व्यक्तियों को दे देते हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में मुरादाबाद जिले से कोई शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्रवाही की है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री सी० एम० स्टीफन) :

(क) और (ख) जी हां। मुरादाबाद के व्यापारियों से विदेशों से आने वाले पत्रों का गलत व्यक्तियों को वितरण करने के सम्बन्ध में कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं। जांच के दौरान आरोप सिद्ध नहीं हो सके।

(ग) (i) मुरादाबाद मुख्य डाकघर को भेजी जाने वाली आवक विदेशी डाक हेतु मार्ग और वितरण व्यवस्थाओं का पूर्णतया पुनरोक्षण किया गया और बहुविध संचालन से बचने के लिए दिल्ली प्वाइंट से मुरादाबाद मुख्य डाकघर के लिए डायरेक्ट बैग प्रारम्भ किये गये हैं।

(ii) मुरादाबाद मुख्य डाकघर पर कड़ी निगरानी रखी गई है जहां वितरण हेतु प्राप्त सभी सामान्य आवक विदेशी डाक विशेष रजिस्टर में दर्ज

होती है और रसीद लेकर बितरण करने हेतु पोस्टमैनों की सौंपी जाती है। पोस्टबाक्स के जरिए बितरण योग्य डाक की सम्बन्धित पोस्टबाक्स में डालने से पूर्व पहले विशेष रजिस्टर में दर्ज की जाती है।

(iii) इस प्रकार की डाक पर मराठाबाद रेल डाक सेवा में भी निगरानी रखी जाती है।

### Prevention of Water Pollution Board

3147. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States which have black listed industrial units in various parts for causing pollution of drinking water sources and failing to comply with the orders under the Prevention of Water Pollution Board;

(b) whether there has been increase in the cases of such types; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Industrial (Development and Regulations) Act, 1951 and the Rules issued thereunder, do not provide for black listing of industrial units for causing pollution of drinking water sources and for failing to comply with the orders of the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution Boards.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of (a) above.

### Fishing Harbour at Ponnani, Kerala

3148. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether Government are aware of the great potentiality and the need for a fishing harbour at Ponnani especially in view of the study conducted by a team of experts with the help of World Bank personnel revealing that abundant fish resources exist at a distance of about 100 kms. west of Ponnani at a place named "Wadge Bank"?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): Yes, Sir. Model studies are in progress at Peechi Research Institute of Public Works Department of Kerala State to determine the technical feasibility of constructing a fishing harbour at Ponnani.

### हिमाचल प्रदेश को कृषि उत्पादन के लिए आवंटित धनराशि

3149. श्री कृष्ण बल्ल : क्या कृषि मंत्रीगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान हिमाचल प्रदेश को कृषि उत्पादन के लिए आवंटित धनराशि का ब्यौरा देने वाला विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे ?

कृषि तथा सामीप्य पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव) : वर्ष 1978-79 से 1980-81 के दौरान विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत हिमाचल प्रदेश को आवंटित की गई धनराशि की दशानि वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

### विवरण

परियोजना/योजना	आवंटित की गई धनराशि (लाख रुपए)		
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
1	2	3	4
क. योजना क्षेत्र			
(1) राज्य क्षेत्र			
(क) कृषि उत्पादन	282.00	335.87	258.50
(ख) मृदा संरक्षण	61.00	89.25	85.00
(2) केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र			
(क) कृषि उत्पादन	30.17	4.17	3.25
(ख) मृदा संरक्षण	26.59	22.25	17.00

1

2

3

4

(3) आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के लिए विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता

(क) कृषि उत्पादन	13.00	15.00	15.00
(ख) मृदा संरक्षण	6.00	--	--
(ग) अत्यधिक वर्षा, बाढ़ तथा भू-स्खलन के कारण क्षतिग्रस्त प्रतिरिक्त व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए अतिम योजना सहायता	40.00	--	--
(घ) गंभीर बर्फानी तूफानों, हिमस्खलनों आदि के कारण क्षतिग्रस्त प्रतिरिक्त व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए अतिम-योजना केन्द्रीय सहायता	--	10.00	--
(च) सूखा राहत	--	83.00	57.00

#### Purchase of Helicopters for Plant Protection Directorate

3150. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:  
SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a plan to buy 13 helicopters for the Plant Protection Directorate was chalked out and a team was sent abroad to negotiate with various manufacturers;

(b) the expenditure incurred on foreign trip and other expenditure of this plan;

(c) whether the idea was dropped later on; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and steps now taken to meet such requirement?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH):

(a) A Technical Group constituted by the Ministry of Agriculture recommended in February, 1978, that there was a requirement of 30 helicopters over a period of 3 years for agricultural purposes. A team was sent abroad in July/August, 1978 for making technical evaluation of helicopters and to assess their suitability.

(b) Expenditure incurred on foreign trip of the team is Rs. 66,880.40.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Demolition of Colonies in Delhi

3151. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to demolish some 10 years old colonies of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and names of such unauthorised colonies?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, the structures that come in the way of roads, sites for community facilities, etc. as per approved layout plan are likely to be affected, irrespective of their age.

सैंडों की संकर नस्ल तैयार करना और उनका आयात

3152. श्री छोटू चाई गामित: क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में संकर नस्ल के पशु तैयार करने के कार्य की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान विदेशों से कितनी भेड़ों का आयात किया गया और उन्हें किन-किन राज्यों में रखा गया है; और

(ग) विभिन्न भेड़-नस्ल सुधार केन्द्रों में इन पशुओं की संख्या बढ़ाने में भारतीय वातावरण किस हद तक सहायक सिद्ध हुआ है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) विभिन्न राज्यों में भेड़ों के संकर प्रजनन की वर्तमान स्थिति निम्नलिखित है:—

(1) श्रेष्ठ ऊन के उत्पादन के लिए जम्मू तथा कश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय जिलों और झारखण्ड प्रदेश राज्यों तथा राजस्थान में चोकला तथा नाली नस्ल वाले क्षेत्रों में संकर प्रजनन कार्य किया जा रहा है। इस प्रयोजन के लिए देशी भेड़ों के साथ संकर प्रजनन के लिए रूसी मेरिनो व रैम बुल्लेट तथा आस्ट्रेलियाई मेरिनो भेड़ों का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

#### विवरण

(ख) गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान प्रत्येक देश से आयातित भेड़ों की संख्या तथा उन राज्यों के नाम जहां इन्हें रखा गया है।

क्रम संख्या	आयात करने का वर्ष	देश	राज्य जहां भेड़ रखे गए हैं	आयातित भेड़ों की संख्या	भेड़ की नस्ल
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	1975	रूस	उत्तर प्रदेश	300	रूसी मेरिनो
			राजस्थान	100	--तदैव--
			जम्मू तथा कश्मीर	220	--तदैव--
			हरियाणा	20	--तदैव--
2.	1977	अमरीका	उत्तर प्रदेश	160	रैमबुल्लेट
			राजस्थान	310	रूसी मेरिनो
			गुजरात	10	--तदैव--
3.	1978	आस्ट्रेलिया	हरियाणा (भारत सरकार के फार्म के लिए)	510 (उपहार)	कोरिडेल
			आस्ट्रेलिया	जम्मू तथा कश्मीर	180
4.	1980	रूस	राजस्थान	787	रूसी मेरिनो
			उत्तर प्रदेश	105	--तदैव--
			झरणाचल प्रदेश	53	--तदैव--
			गुजरात	15	--तदैव--
5.	1980	आस्ट्रेलिया	हरियाणा (भारत सरकार के फार्म के लिए)	49 (उपहार)	आस्ट्रेलियाई मेरिनो
			राजस्थान	481 (उपहार)	कोरिडेल
			जम्मू तथा कश्मीर	9 (उपहार)	आस्ट्रेलियाई मेरिनो
			अमरीका	39	--तदैव--
			जम्मू तथा कश्मीर	160	रैमबुल्लेट
			हिमाचल प्रदेश	146	--तदैव--
6.	1980	अमरीका	उत्तर प्रदेश	215	--तदैव--

(2) गलीचे में इस्तेमाल किए जाने वाले ऊन के उत्पादन के लिए निम्नलिखित राज्यों में संकर प्रजनन कार्य किया जा रहा है --(क) राजस्थान, (ख) पंजाब, (ग) हरियाणा, (घ) मध्य प्रदेश, (ङ) उत्तर प्रदेश, (च) गुजरात, (छ) महाराष्ट्र, (ज) आन्ध्र प्रदेश, (झ) कर्नाटक तथा (ट) बिहार। इस प्रयोजन के लिए स्थानीय देशी भेड़ों के साथ संकर प्रजनन के लिए रूसी मेरिनो तथा कोरिडेल भेड़ों का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

(ख) व्यौरा परिशिष्ट में दिया गया है।

(ग) मैदानी इलाकों के शुष्क क्षेत्रों में तथा पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में जहां अच्छे चरागाह होते हैं तथा जलवायु ठण्डी होती है, मेरिनो नस्ल (अर्थात् रूसी मेरिनो, रैमबुल्लेट और आस्ट्रेलियाई मेरिनो) हमारी परिस्थितियों के लिए अत्यन्त उपयुक्त होती हैं, जबकि कोरिडेल नस्ल का कार्य-निष्पादन मैदानी इलाकों की तुलना में पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में बेहतर रहा है।

**Allotment of Hostels Accommodation**

3153. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the officers have been allotted hostel accommodation on out of turn basis;

(b) the number of officers allotted hostel accommodation from 1978 to June, 1980;

(c) the number of officers who applied for hostel accommodation in 1978—80 pool (Gen.); and

(d) the particulars of the persons/officers/ or their dependents who requested for hostel accommodation on out of turn basis and the grounds on which their applications were rejected during 1978—80?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir 80 Hostel Suites on out of turn basis have been allotted during the period from 1-12-78 to 30-6-80.

(b) 2741 officers have been allotted hostel accommodation during the allotment year commencing from 1-12-78 to 30-6-80.

(c) Total number of officers who applied for hostel accommodation during the same period is 3694.

(d) No record of individual cases or statistics thereof; where requests for out of turn allotment of hostel accommodation were rejected, are maintained.

**Grants to Gujarat Agricultural University**

3154. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:  
SHRI AMARSINH V.  
RATHAWA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the grants paid since its inception to the Gujarat Agricultural University;

(b) the budget provision made for the years 1979-80 and 1980-81;

(c) the details of campuses functioning under it; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to develop these campuses?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) Rs. 624.35 lakhs has been paid to the Gujarat Agricultural University by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research since its inception in 1972 for various schemes of Research. Education and Development.

(b) Budget Provision for

1979-80	.. Rs. 1,61,75,398
1980-81	.. Rs. 1,53,02,752

(c) The University have 4 main campuses at (i) Dhantiwada, (ii) Anand (iii) Junagarh and (iv) Navsari with the Headquarters of the University at Dhantiwada.

(c) The Government of India through the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is providing assistance to develop these campuses through the following schemes:—

(1) Agricultural University Development Schemes:

Assistance is provided under the scheme for the development of campuses in terms of College building, laboratories, housing for the staff, farm and implement sheds, students hostel, development of instructional farms etc. The Council periodically sends Visiting Teams to the University to assess its financial requirement and the funds are released on the basis of the recommendations of these teams. The utilisation of the above assistance is periodically reviewed.

(2) National Agricultural Research Project: In order to strengthen the regional research capabilities of the

University assistance is being provided to develop research infrastructure in various campuses and research stations.

### 3. Krishi Vigyan Kendras:

Krishi Vigyan Kendra has already been established near Dhantiwada campus. The proposal for establishment of another Krishi Vigyan Kendra in Anand is also under consideration.

4. In addition there are a number of Coordinated Projects, Ad-hoc Research Schemes, National Demonstration programme, Operational Research Projects and Lab to Land programme which are in operation in different campuses of the University.

### भारत में जल प्रदूषण

3155. श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के 142 बड़े नगर 14 मुख्य नदियों के जल को प्रदूषित कर रहे हैं और यदि हाँ, तो ऐसी नदियों के नाम क्या हैं और इन नदियों के किनारों पर इन नगरों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि 700 करोड़ लिटर शंदा जल इन नदियों में फेंका जाता है और यदि हाँ, तो इस को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं; और

(ग) केन्द्रीय जल प्रदूषण निवारण तथा नियन्त्रण बोर्ड द्वारा 1974 में बनाए गए नियमों के आधार पर गंदे पानी के नदियों में गिरने को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जाने हैं और अब तक क्या कदम कार्यान्वित किए गए हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री पी० सी० सेठी) : (क) जी हाँ। नदियाँ और उनके किनारों पर बसे शहरों का विवरण सलगन है (अनुलग्नक-1)

(ख) जी, हाँ। जल प्रदूषण का निवारण तथा नियन्त्रण की दृष्टि से और जन की देख-रेख/शुद्धता को बनाये रखने के लिए जल (प्रदूषण निवारण तथा नियन्त्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 बनाया गया। उपर्युक्त उद्देश्यों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार और राज्य सरकारों ने इस अधिनियम के मूख्यधर्मों के अन्तर्गत क्रमशः जल प्रदूषण निवारण एवं नियन्त्रण का केन्द्रीय बोर्ड और जल प्रदूषण निवारण एवं नियन्त्रण के राज्य बोर्डों की स्थापना की है।

(ग) इस अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अधीन किसी भी व्यक्ति को प्रदूषित पदार्थ के निपटान के लिए नदी का कुएं का प्रयोग करना वर्जित है। राज्य बोर्डों के द्वारा स्थानीय निकायों को प्रदूषित जल को जलाशयों में विसर्जन करने से पूर्व शोध करने के लिए शोधन संयन्त्रों को शगाने के लिए राजी किया जा रहा है।

### विवरण

नदियों और उनकी सहायक नदियों के किनारों पर प्रथम श्रेणी के शहरों की सूची

#### 1. ब्रह्मपुत्र (1)

गोहाटी (असम)

#### 2. ब्रह्मणी (2)

राऊरकेला (उड़ीसा)

#### 3. कावेरी (8)

मैसूर (कर्नाटक)

कोयम्बतूर (तमिलनाडु)

त्रिचनापल्ली (तमिलनाडु)

थजावूर "

तीरुपुर "

कुम्बाकोनम "

मिगानाल्लुर "

इरांदे "

#### 4. गंगा (25)

अमनसोब (पश्चिमी बंगाल)

बदंवान "

कलकत्ता "

दुर्गापुर "

खड़गपुर "

आगरा (उत्तर प्रदेश)

इलाहाबाद "

कानपुर "

लखनऊ "

वाराणसी "

झांसी "

मथुरा "

फिरोजाबाद "

मिर्जापुर "

सहारनपुर "

गाज़िआबाद "

### बिहारी

कोटा (राजस्थान)

पटना (बिहार)  
 गया " "  
 भागलपुर " "  
 दरभंगा " "  
 मुधेर " "  
 इन्दौर (मध्य प्रदेश)  
 उज्जैन " "

## 5. गोदावरी (3)

नासिक (महाराष्ट्र)  
 नन्देद " "  
 निजामाबाद (आन्ध्र प्रदेश)

## 6. इंडस (3)

श्रीनगर (जम्मू व काश्मीर)  
 जम्मू " "  
 लुधियाना (पंजाब)

## 7. कृष्णा (9)

पुणे (महाराष्ट्र)  
 कोलाहपुर " "  
 सांगली " "  
 बेल्लारी (कर्नाटक)  
 हैदराबाद (आन्ध्र प्रदेश)  
 विजयवाड़ा " "  
 कुरनूल " "  
 मचलीपटनम " "  
 तेनाली " "

## 8. महानदी (2)

भुवनेश्वर (उड़ीसा)  
 कटक " "

## 9. महि (1)

बडोदा (गुजरात)

## 10. नर्मदा (1)

जवल्पुर (मध्य प्रदेश)

## 11. पन्नार (1)

नेल्लोर (आन्ध्र प्रदेश)

## 12. साबरमती (1)

अहमदाबाद (गुजरात)

## 13. सुबघ (2)

जमशेदपुर (बिहार)  
 रांची " "

## 14. तापती (3)

जलगांव (महाराष्ट्र)  
 सुरत (गुजरात)  
 बरहूपुर (मध्य प्रदेश)

### Allocation for rural reconstruction during 1979-80

3156. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:  
 SHRI GIRIDHAR  
 GOMANGO:

Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) allocations made for 1979-80 for rural reconstruction and the break-up of the figures, State-wise;

(b) the schemes which have been sponsored by the Government of Orissa and the allocations made for each; and

(c) how much of the allocation could be utilised and the reasons for non-utilisation?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) to (c). Information regarding the more important schemes of the Ministry is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1039/80]. This also indicates the position regarding Orissa. There is no particular scheme sponsored by the Orissa Government.

### Production and Price of Tobacco

3157. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the production of Tobacco upto 31st May, 1980; and

(b) the price of tobacco during the months of January, February, March and April this year as compared to that during the same months in the last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The estimates of production of tobacco

for 1979-80 have not yet become available from the States.

(b) Statements showing the index number of wholesale prices of tobacco during the months of January, February, March and April, 1980 as compared to the corresponding months of the last year is given below:

**Index Nos. of wholesale prices of Raw Tobacco**

(Base 1970-71 = 100)

Month	1979	1980
January . . .	166.3	164.7
February . . .	173.6	174.4
March . . .	176.0	164.6
April . . .	175.8	156.2

**Facilities to Hutment Dwellers under Integrated Rural Development in Kerala**

3158. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has formulated a scheme for providing facilities to the hutment dwellers under integrated rural development;

(b) whether the Kerala Government has asked for more allotment of funds from the Centre in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details of the scheme and the amount sanctioned or likely to be sanctioned by the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) No, Sir. The Government of Kerala does not have a separate scheme for providing facilities to hutment dwellers under the Integrated Rural Development Programme.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Drainage System in unapproved Colonies of Delhi**

3159. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute problem of outlet of dirty water due to absence of drainage system in most of the unapproved colonies in Delhi;

(b) whether this water-logging causes a number of diseases and personal animosity among the residents of these colonies; and

(c) if so, the time by which Government will solve this problem by constructing drains in such colonies particularly in Durgapuri, Jagjiwan Nagar, Loni Road and Shahdara, Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking of Municipal Corporation of Delhi has informed that such problems are bound to exist in unapproved colonies since these are built in an unauthorised and unplanned manner, without proper and adequate development of land services and civic amenities.

(c) For solving the storm water drainage problem of areas along Loni Road Shahdara like Durgapuri and Jagjiwan Nagar a tributary drain known as Jyoti Nagar Drain is under construction by the Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking and this work is expected to be completed in about one year.

The Delhi Development Authority has intimated that full development can take place only when the lay-out plan of the concerned colony has been approved and development charges collected.



### Subsidy for Small and Marginal Farmers for Minor Irrigation

3160. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the small farmers and marginal farmers are eligible for subsidy and other facilities for development of minor irrigation;

(b) whether there is any classification of farmers with land holdings for payment of such subsidy; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Subsidy for minor irrigation to small farmers and marginal farmers for individual and community minor irrigation works are available under the following Centrally sponsored schemes:—

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Rate of subsidy	Land holdings prescribed
1.	Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA)	(a) <i>For Individual Works</i> : Small farmers—25%	<p><i>Small Farmer</i> : A cultivator with a land holding of 2 hectares or below of dry land is considered a small farmer. In the case of Class I irrigated land, as defined in the State Land Ceiling Legislation, the ceiling will be 1 hectare. Where the land is irrigated but not of the Class I variety, a suitable conversion ratio may be adopted by the State Govts.</p> <p><i>Marginal Farmer</i> : A cultivator with a land holding of 1 hectare or below (dry land) is called a marginal farmer. In the case of Class I irrigated land, the ceiling will be 1/2 hect.</p>
2.	Integrated Rural Development Programme in blocks other than the DPAP areas.	Marginal Farmers—33-1/3%	
3.	Command Area Development.	(b) <i>For Community Works</i> : 50% of the cost applicable to small farmers and marginal farmers.	
4.	Subsidy to small farmers, marginal farmers outside the special programme areas.		
5.	Drought Prone Areas Programme and IRD Programme in DPAP blocks.	-do-	As the land in these areas is less endowed due to ecological reasons, a slightly more liberal definition, according to the area, is adopted. The land holding prescribed for a small farmer in terms of dry land varies between 2 to 10 hectares and 1 to 1.50 hectares in terms of irrigated land. For the marginal farmers, the land holding prescribed varies from 1 to 5 hectares in terms of dry land and from 0.50 hectares to 0.75 hectares in terms of irrigated land.

Apart from the above, the State Govts. are also providing subsidies for different minor irrigation works. The pattern as well as the amount of subsidy varies from State to State.

### Illiteracy in Adivasi Area of Gujarat

3161. SHRI AMARSINGH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great illiteracy in Adivasi area of Gujarat State; and

(b) if so, the measures taken by the Government to open more primary schools in that area to remove this evil from the country?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to Tribal area Sub-Plan (1974—79), the State Government has a plan to open new primary schools in Adivasi area of Gujarat State.

### Pollution of Ganga Water

3162. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ganga water has become polluted due to presence of dead bodies and half burnt bodies in the river; and

(b) if so, what remedial steps Government propose to take to avoid this pollution?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Although pollution load contributed by dead bodies and half burnt bodies in the river Ganga has not been measured yet the contribution by these two factors is insignificant.

(b) The Government of India have enacted the Water (Prevention, and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 with a view to preventing and Controlling Water Pollution and maintaining and restoring the wholesomeness of Water in the country. Under the provisions of the Act, the Central Government has established the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution to function as an apex body

at national level and the State Board in respect of Union Territories. Similarly various State Governments have also set up State Boards for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution.

### Hostel for S.T. and S.C. Students in Rural Areas

3163. SHRI KUNWAR RAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state what is the pattern of assistance in case any social organisation constructs Hostels for S.T. and S.C. students in Rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): There is no scheme of the Ministry of Education under which assistance is given for construction of Hostels for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students. However, there is a Centrally sponsored scheme for Hostels for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe girl students operated by the Ministry of Home Affairs. Under their scheme, in so far as voluntary organisations are concerned, financial assistance is given for the additional expansion of the existing hostels only. The organisations are required to contribute 10 per cent of the total approved cost of the scheme.

### Conversion of Manual Exchange at Sambalpur as Auto-Exchange

3164. DR KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal in his Ministry to convert the present Manual Telephone Exchange at Sambalpur to Auto-Exchange; and

(b) if so, the time schedule for completion of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) and (b). The establishment of an auto-exchange at Sambalpur has been approved in principle. It has however, not been possible so far to allot

the necessary equipment for this purpose due to limited availability of such equipment in the country. Various steps are in hand to augment the production capacity of auto-exchange equipment.

This process is likely to take some time. It is expected that Sambalpur Exchange can be converted to auto working by about 1984.

#### **Committee regarding supply of Uniforms to P. and T. Staff**

3165. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the P and T department has appointed a committee to go into the entire question of supply of uniforms to the P and T staff;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the staff unions have demanded inclusion of staff representative in the said Committee; and

(c) if so, the decision of Government in the matter?

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

(a) The P and T Board has appointed a Working Group of Departmental Officers to look into the question of change of the type and quality of cloth for uniforms, the colour of uniforms standardisation of half a dozen or more sizes, the periodicity for supply of such uniforms and other relevant details.

(b) and (c). The Staff Side in a recent meeting of the Committee on uniforms constituted by the Departmental Council of Joint Consultative Machinery (P & T) had desired that one of these representatives should be associated with the Working Group. They were informed that they could put their point of view before the working Group and this will be given due consideration by the Group.

#### **Drinking Water in Jammu and Kashmir State**

3166. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the drinking water in many villages in Jammu and Kashmir State has not been provided so far;

(b) if so, how many villages are still which have not been provided with drinking water upto now;

(c) whether the Union Government have not so far given any loan and assistance to the State Government in this regard;

(d) whether the State Government had prepared a Plan for this and had requested the Union Government to provide funds for the purpose; and

(e) if so, what are the provisions that are being made by the Union Government during the current financial year and also during the Sixth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 5175 as on 1-4-1980.

(c) No, Sir. Under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, grants-in-aid were given to the State Government as under:—

Year	Rs. in lakhs
1977-78	152.80
1978-79	200.00
1979-80	182.05

(d) and (e). The State Government has prepared a Plan. Provision of drinking water supply is the responsibility of the State Government and the funds are provided for this purpose in the State sector. Central assistance is provided to supplement

the resources of the State Government to accelerate the coverage of problem villages. The State-wise allocation of Central assistance under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme for the year 1980-81 is not yet finalised. The provision under the Sixth Five Year Plan is also not finalised.

#### Social Security Forestry Scheme

3167. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Social Security Forestry Scheme is introduced in the country; and

(b) if so, the States in which it is introduced?

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

(b) The question does not arise. However, a scheme called Social Security through Forest Plantations is being implemented in Gujarat State on a small scale on experimental basis.

#### Import of Chicken for breeding better Varieties

3168. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) why is it that every year Rs. 20 lakhs worth of so-called superior breed of chickens are being imported and for the same another sum of Rs. 10 lakhs are being remitted abroad for buying vaccines;

(b) whether the sexes of chicken supplied to this country by multi-nationals from abroad are invariably of different breeding lines making it impossible for us to take to breeding of better varieties of chicken; and

(c) other relevant details?

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

No, Sir. The import of poultry stock does not amount to Rs. 20 lakhs per year. During 1977-78 and 1978-79, poultry stock worth of Rs. 4 lakhs and 0.24 lakhs respectively, only were imported. During 1979-80 (upto June, 1979) stocks worth Rs. 11.09 lakhs were imported. It was necessary to allow import of the improved varieties of chicken for development of poultry industry in the country because exotic improved varieties of chicken lay about 220 to 260 eggs per year as against only 60 to 100 eggs per year laid by indigenous breeds of chicken. Only those poultry vaccines which are not manufactured in India are permitted to be imported. These vaccines are used not only to protect the imported stock but also the commercial stock produced within the country.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Initially, the poultry stock imported from abroad (grand parent/parent stock) for development of commercial poultry farming in the country was invariably the males of one particular line and the females of another particular line thus making it difficult to reproduce the line as such. The Indian farms thus had to remain dependent for replacement at regular intervals for supply of the breeding stock. Keeping in view the danger of dependence on foreign breeding farms, necessary steps were taken to develop infrastructures and technical knowhow both in the public and private sector for development of suitable breeding stock within the country. As a result of this effort, it has been possible to develop quality commercial stock indigenously. In order to attain self-reliance in the production of quality chicks within the country the Government have banned import of grand parent stock from 1980-81. However, import of pureline breeding stock where both sexes of the same line are supplied for reproduction within the country has been allowed by Government to genuine breeders with a view to remove dependence on foreign countries.

### Blue Print on Agricultural Development of Assam

3169. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study group led by Shri Bahaduri has submitted a blue print for the agricultural development of Assam; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Government is not aware of any study group led by Shri Bahaduri having submitted a blue print for the agricultural development of Assam. However, a Central Task Force was constituted by the Ministry of Agriculture in March this year to go into the problems of agricultural development in Assam, identify the constraints and suggest measures to overcome them. This Task Force which was headed by Shri P. R. Dubhashi, Additional Secretary in the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, has submitted its Report to the Government.

(b) The Task Force has developed an Action Plan as a part of its Report which covers the following aspects of agricultural development in the State:

(i) Gearing up administrative organisation;

(ii) Strategy for changing the cropping pattern and supporting network of extension and inputs;

(iii) Increasing fertilizer consumption;

(iv) Strengthening of plant protection machinery;

(v) Development of irrigation including exploitation of ground-water resources and Command Area Development;

(vi) Construction of multi-purpose storage projects on rivers like

Brahmaputra for effective utilisation of water;

(vii) Flood control;

(viii) Rural electrification in Assam;

(ix) Development of post-harvest technology like marketing, processing and storage of agricultural produce;

(x) Strengthening the agencies for supply of agricultural credit;

(xi) Development of livestock and fisheries;

(xii) Control of shifting (Jhum) cultivation;

(xiii) Horticultural development;

(xiv) Forestry development;

(xv) Rural development programmes;

(xvi) Improvement of transport facilities.

Action has already been initiated, both by the Centre and the State Government, to implement the recommendations made by the Central Task Force.

### Zone consideration for Promotion to T.E.S. Group 'B'

3170. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Zone of consideration in the DPC for promotion to TES Group 'B' held in 1978-79 was kept five to six times of the panel as prescribed by Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms;

(b) whether the required number of eligible Junior Engineers were available for this D.P.C.;

(c) whether the reduction in size of zone affected the promotional aspect of Scheduled Tribe candidates; and

(d) if so, what are the reasons for reducing the zone resulting in great loss to Scheduled Tribes and what remedial measures Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) The Zone of consideration is to be normally 5-6 times of the panel. This is, however, subject to other administrative considerations.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The rules provide that all the S/C and S/T candidates in the zone of consideration and upto the reserved percentage for them should be included in the Select List, if they are not considered unfit. All the S/T candidates were included in the Select List of the DPC in question.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Area under Cocoa and its production

3171. SHRI A. A. RAHIM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total area under cultivation and the annual yield of Cocoa in the various States during 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 State-wise;

(b) whether an increase in the Cocoa production is being contemplated, considering the rapid expansion in the cultivation in all fields;

(c) whether keeping in view the estimated increased production, any increase in price to the growers is the thought of; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Official estimates of area and production of Cocoa in different States are not being compiled. However, according to a very rough estimate, the total area and production of cocoa during 1979 were about 13,000 hectares and 1,000 tonnes of cocoa beans, respectively.

(b) There are no definite estimates of the likely expansion in area under cocoa in future; however, there is possibility of cocoa production increasing with the increase in age of the existing plantations.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### I.C.A.R. on Farm Research for Poor Farmers

3172. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the I.C.A.R. has done any farm research for the benefit of the poor and marginal farmers;

(b) whether by any research, the poor farmer can spend less and get more produce in food crops; and

(c) whether the scientists are doing the work as a team and whether they are encouraged by proper personal policies to work for the poor farmer?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. Most research done by I.C.A.R. is scale-neutral and benefits small and marginal farmers. A large number of improved high yielding varieties of different crops have been evolved. New production technologies and packages of practices have been evolved, some of them non-monetary in nature or involving very small investment e.g. the improved seeds, optimum time of sowing, adjustment of spacing, depth and moisture content, appropriate seed rate to establish crop stand; seed treatment with rhizobial culture in pulse crops; application of Azolla in rice cultivation; proper and timely application of fertilizers based on soil tests and intercropping of millets with pulses and oilseeds etc.

Research on Dryland Agriculture has clear focus on poor and marginal farmers. Very relevant Dry Farming Technology has been evolved which

can help increase production significantly under dry farming conditions. Experiments have shown that by appropriate water harvesting and using this water, for one life saving irrigation, to crops during stress periods increases the yields significantly.

National Agricultural Research Project, started recently with World Bank assistance has major emphasis on rain-fed crops particularly on cereals, pulses and oilseeds and backward/tribal areas. The Council is planning to enlarge the scope of this project to include mixed farming to generate employment and increase income of the small farmers.

The research findings generated from the Agricultural Universities/I.C.A.R. Research Institutes/Coordinated Research Projects etc. are tested in the farmers fields for their suitability economic soundness and acceptability for farmers, before they are released for adoption. National Demonstrations being implemented by the Council also aim at transfer of research findings/Technology. Operational Research Projects initiated by the Council is another example where I.C.A.R. undertakes research on Operational problems on farmers fields.

In order to increase animal production, improved cross breeds of cattle with high milk yield (3000 litres per lactation), high layers of poultry lines (240 eggs per year) and cross bred sheep have been developed which small farmers can benefit from. A number of economical rations have been developed for the livestock out of agricultural bye-products to economise on feeding costs.

Massive efforts are being made for the transfer of Technology from laboratory to farmers' field under the programme entitled "Lab to Land" initiated by the Council in the year 1979 especially for 50,000 families of small and marginal farmers, tribal farmers and farmers coming from the weaker sections of the society.

(b) Yes, Sir. Only the research technology found profitable on input-output ratio basis is given out for adoption by farmers so that the income from produce is more than the cost investment with a clear margin of profit.

The major research effort of I.C.A.R. during past 15 years has gone towards improvement of food crops such as wheat, rice, sorghum, maize and bajra. Many high yielding varieties have been developed. Several of these have been adopted by the small and marginal farmers. These varieties, besides better yielding ability have built in tolerance to diseases and pests. Hence they provide special advantage to small and marginal farmers to get higher yields with relatively low inputs.

(c) Yes, Sir. The research carried out at the I.C.A.R. Institutes and All India Coordinated Crop Improvement Projects are problem-oriented and have multi-disciplinary team approach where scientists from a number of disciplines work together to plan and carry out agreed research programme as a team. This helps to maximise utilization of available talent for best results.

With a view to ensure effective systems of career planning management and development, the I.C.A.R. has constituted an Agricultural Research Service. This has significant feature of five yearly assessment system for promotion of scientists, without dislocating them. They continue to work on the problem of their interest and in their speciality. Suitable incentives are also given to complement for working in remote, backward and tribal areas which are handicapped. The I.C.A.R. has also instituted two biennium awards of Rs. 10000 each in the name of Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed Award for outstanding research in tribal areas in the field of agricultural sciences and animal sciences.

### उर्वरकों के मूल्य में कमी

3173. श्री नरसिंह मकानना: क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार उर्वरकों के मूल्य में वृद्धि के बारे में अपने निर्णय पर पुनर्विचार करने का है ;

(ख) किसानों को सरकार द्वारा किस प्रकार की राहत देने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) इस बारे में कब तक निर्णय लिया जायेगा ?

कृषि मंत्रालय/श्री राज्य मंत्री (श्री धार० श्री० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) 8 जून, 1980 से उर्वरकों के बढ़ाए गए मूल्यों के बारे में सरकार द्वारा लिए गए निर्णय पर पुनर्विचार करने के सम्बन्ध में इस समय कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग). कृषि मूल्य आयोग से खरीफ, 1980 से आरम्भ होने वाली फसलों के समर्थन। अधिप्राप्त मूल्यों में समुचित वृद्धि की सिफारिश करने का अनुरोध किया गया है ताकि कृषकों को उर्वरकों के बर्धित मूल्यों की प्रतिपूर्ति की जा सके । सूख से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के छोटे एवं सीमांत कृषकों को इस समय उर्वरकों उपलब्ध राज सहायता चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान भी जारी रखी जाएगी । उर्वरकों के मूल्य में वृद्धि तथा कृषकों को ऋण की कमी को देखते हुए भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से कृषकों के लिए पर्याप्त ऋण उपलब्ध कराने का अनुरोध किया गया है ।

### Central Housing Assistance to Karnataka

3174. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts given for house building purposes in Karnataka State by the Central Government to (i) Karnataka State Housing Board, (ii) Bangalore Development Authority, (iii) Cooperative House-building Corporation, (iv) other agencies during years 1978-79 and 1979-80; and

(b) the amounts drawn and utilised by the above institutions during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). No direct Central financial assistance is given to the individual executing housing agencies of the State Governments. However, the

Housing and Urban Development Corporation sanctioned loans to the various agencies in Karnataka as indicated below:—

	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	1978-79	1979-80
(i) Karnataka State Housing Board . . . . .	58	559
(ii) Bangalore Development Authority . . . . .	38	..
(iii) Cooperative House Building Corporation. . . . .	..	..
(iv) Other agencies . . . . .	389	86
	485	645

The amount of HUDCO loan drawn by the above agencies is as follows:—

Years	(Rs. in lakhs)
1978-79 . . . . .	780
1979-80 . . . . .	420
	1200

### Quota of S.C./S.T. in Ad-hoc promotion in Delhi Telephones

3175. SHRI NATHU RAM SHAKYAWAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether ad-hoc promotions have been made from TES Group 'B' to Group 'A' in Delhi Telephones during the last financial year;

(b) if so, the number thereof;

(c) the number of candidates among them belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(d) whether due regard has been given to complete the reserved quota as per 40 point Roster in the above promotions and if not, the reasons therefor?



**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN):** (a) No, Sir. Some posts however, been filled up in local arrangement on ad-hoc basis.

(b) Five (5).

(c) Nil.

(d) No, Sir. There is no formal reservation in ad-hoc arrangement. The matter is, however, under further consideration.

### Indoor Stadium Project

3176. **SHRI ARVIND NETAM:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Development Authority has decided to hand over the Indoor Stadium project to a team of architects against the wishes of senior faculty members of the School of Planning and Architecture;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Development Authority was bound to accept the verdict of the jury of experts regarding the appointment of the architect?

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI):** (a) to (c). The D.D.A. has intimated that it has not so far taken any final decision in the matter.

### Rural Housing

3177. **SHRI GADADHAR SAHA:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the Housing shortage in rural areas of the country;

(b) whether is it a fact that village housing project scheme has been discontinued in a number of States;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and what are the States wherein this scheme has been continued and the States in which this scheme operates;

(d) what is the progress of the scheme;

(e) the amount of loan sanctioned under the scheme so far and what are its terms and conditions; and

(f) the total number of houses that have been completed so far, State-wise?

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI):** (a) 15.1 million units as on 31-3-1980.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Housing is a State subject. This scheme is in State sector from the beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan. The States are free to determine their priorities and requirements. The decision to discontinue the Scheme has been taken by the States on their own.

The Scheme is continued to be in operation in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Tripura.

(d) to (f). A statement showing the number of houses sanctioned/completed and amount sanctioned/dischursed State-wise as reported by the State Governments as on 31-3-1980 is given in the Annexure. The terms and conditions are prescribed by the respective State Governments.

## Statement

Name of the scheme : *Village Housing Projects Scheme**Progress since inception of the Scheme*

As on 31-3-1980.

S. No.	Name of the State	No. of Houses		Amount	
		Sanctioned	Completed	Sanctioned	Disbursed/ Spent
(Rs. in lakhs)					
1.	Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	6657	4735	109.21	75.86
2.	Assam . . . . .	8	1	0.21	0.21
3.	Bihar . . . . .	404	131	5.01	4.82
4.	Haryana . . . . .	757	629	14.34	14.34
5.	Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	511	428	10.46	9.27
6.	Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	..	..	..	..
7.	Gujarat . . . . .	1930	1786	37.29	35.82
8.	Karnataka . . . . .	11481	7827	175.05	151.99
9.	Kerala . . . . .	9668	7863	270.95	252.99
10.	Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	5104	2539	148.45	76.67
11.	Maharashtra . . . . .	18435	10341	337.91	254.66
12.	Manipur . . . . .	180	74	..	1.50
13.	Orissa . . . . .	10001	6736	423.51	271.70
14.	Punjab . . . . .	3958	2556	104.34	103.27
15.	Rajasthan . . . . .	6585	3125	97.03	70.74
16.	Tamil Nadu . . . . .	10484	8161	396.08	351.58
17.	Tripura . . . . .	636	519	13.73	12.16
18.	Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	5603	3273	161.66	57.92
19.	West Bengal . . . . .	3652	3652	20.51	17.27
TOTAL:		96054	64396	2325.74	1762.77
<i>Union Territory</i>					
1.	Delhi . . . . .	4412	3016	176.62	142.41
2.	Goa, Daman & Diu . . . . .	611	489	20.61	18.61
3.	Lakshadweep . . . . .	51	39	0.88	0.69
4.	Pondicherry . . . . .	789	582	32.22	29.65
TOTAL:		5863	4126	230.33	191.36
Grand Total of States and Union Territories.		101917	68522	2556.07	1954.13

**Central Schools in A.P.**

3178. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Central Schools in Andhra Pradesh city/town-wise; and

(b) the number of new schools to be opened during the current year with name of places?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) There are 12 Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) in Andhra Pradesh. City/town-wise break-up is as under:

Hyderabad	..	5
Secunderabad	..	2
Visakhapatnam	..	3
Ramagundam	..	1
Tirupati	..	1

(b) During the current year 4 Kendriya Vidyalayas are proposed to be opened in Andhra Pradesh at the following places:—

- (1) Ramagundam
- (2) Waltair
- (3) Guntur
- (4) Bolaram, Secunderabad.

**Unearthing of Brick Tank below Red Fort, Delhi**

3179. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the archaeologists have unearthed a fine brick tank below the grounds of the Red Fort in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) and (b). The tank existing in front of Rang Mahal which in the past had been partially buried under the debris, accumulated since the British period, has been scientifically exposed by the

Archaeological Survey of India through clearance of the deposit. The excavation has brought to light original Mughal pathways with ornamental flight of steps on the north, a feeder channel on the east and the remains of a sandstone water-channel on the south. Further careful study of the original plan is being conducted.

Further scientific clearance of the present pathway leading to the rear-side of the Dewan-i-Am is being taken up in the next phase.

**Slum Clearance in Metropolitan Cities**

3180. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether more Central assistance would be given for the slum clearance and provision of alternate cheap accommodation to slum-dwellers in metropolitan cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras etc.; and

(b) if so, whether any time limit is fixed for this task?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme is in the State sector and is financed out of block loan and block grant given by the Central Government for State Plan Schemes. The block loan and block grant is not tied to any specific scheme or any head of development

**Telex Facilities to Shrirampur Taluka (Maharashtra)**

3181. SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL:

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a demand for providing Telex facilities to Shrirampur Taluka (Maharashtra) on

account of its having grown a big commercial town and having a large number of industries; and

(b) whether Government have agreed to the said demand and what is their reaction to the demand?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The installation of telex exchange at Shrirampur would be taken up when sufficient demands are forthcoming.

#### Opening of Post Office in Kansai Section of Ambarnath

3182. SHRI R. K. MHALTI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a public demand for a new post office in Kansai section of Ambarnath was acceded to by the District Postal Officials of Thana District, Maharashtra;

(b) whether it is a fact that a suitable site was shown to the officials but because of delay of decision on the part of Administration, the chance of getting the same is lost, and

(c) what progress was made in opening the said post office?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN):** (a) A proposal for opening of a post office in Kansai area of Ambarnath is under consideration of the Senior Superintendent of Post Offices, Thane Central Division.

(b) No, Sir. The accommodation offered by one Smt. Sundarabai Kalyanji Haria for the said post office could not be accepted as the rent recommended by the Departmental fair Rent Committee was not acceptable to the owner.

(c) The possibility of securing some other suitable accommodation is being explored.

#### P & T Offices in Tripura

3183. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post/telegraph offices opened in Tripura during the last three years, year-wise and district-wise; and

(b) the number of post/telegraph offices proposed to be opened during the 1980-81 in Tripura, District-wise and location-wise?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN):** (a) and (b). The information is given in the statement annexed.

#### Statement

##### PART-I.

*No. of Post Offices/Telegraph Offices opened in Tripura during the last three years, year-wise and district-wise.*

District	No. of post offices opened			No. of telegraph offices opened.		
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
West Tripura	35	37	12	Nil	Nil	..
South Tripura	15	31	16	..	5	252
North Tripura	23	21	11	11	2	1

## PART-II

Telegraph Offices proposed to be opened in 1980-81 in Tripura

District	No. of telegraph offices proposed to be opened	Location
West Tripura	4	Engineering College, Nutan Nagar Bazar. Sheram Bazar. Bamutia.
South Tripura	2	Taidu Gandecherra.
North Tripura	3	Balar Pasha. Akhiram Bazar. Esri Bazar.

## PART-III

Rural Post Offices proposed to be opened in 1980-81 in Tripura

District	Number of post offices proposed to be opened	Location
West Tripura	5	The villages are not decided in advance.
South Tripura	8	Proposals are considered on a continuous basis and those justified under the prescribed norms are sanctioned upto the target fixed.
North Tripura	5	

### Residential Accommodation to P & T Employees of N.W. Circle

3184. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of P & T employees who have been provided residential accommodation of the divisional

level for each one of the postal/telegraph divisions or telephone districts of N.W. Circle separately as on 31st March, 1980;

(b) whether any steps would be taken to accord priority to the employees working in such divisions where a low percentage enjoy this benefit; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) The information is given in the statement enclosed.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. In so far as Telecommunications side is concerned, additional staff quarters are under construction at Ambala, Patiala, Yamunanagar, Bhatinda and Gurdaspur. Action to procure land at Hoshiarpur, Hissar, Sirsa, Fatehbad, Simla, Jullundur, Rohtak etc. for construction of additional staff quarters is under process. As regards Postal side additional staff quarters are under construction at Rohtak, Patiala, Bhatinda, Hamirpur and Gurdaspur. Since postal staff of any division is posted at a large number of stations within its territorial jurisdiction, the priority for construction of Departmental quarters is accorded having regard to the size of the town and the availability of residential accommodation there. Postmasters are usually provided with departmental or rented quarters as the case may be.

#### Statement

I. Telecom. side:

Telegraph Division.

Name of Division	Percentage of employees provided with Govt. accommodation
1	2
Ambala	4.7
Ferozepore	4.8

1	2
Patiala	1.8
Bhatinda	9.2
Rohtak	3.7
Amritsar	4.48
Hissar	25.8
Jullundur	2.9
Dharamshala	4.3
Karnal	7
Simla	17
<i>Telephone Division</i>	
Ambala	8.2
<i>Telegraph Traffic Division</i>	
Ambala	14.2
Jullundur	6.4
Dharamshala	27.7
Ludhiana	10
<i>Telephone Distt.</i>	
Chandigarh	21.32
Amritsar	4.5
Ludhiana	8.83
Jullundur	13.9
II. <i>Postal Side</i> (Postal Divisions)	
Ambala	12.5
Amritsar	18.5
Bhatinda	14.1
Chandigarh	19.7
Chamba	13.2
Dharamshala	20.0
Ferozepore	18.1
Girgaon	15.7
Gurdaspur	17.6
Hammirpur	18.7

1	2
Hissar	13.8
Hoshiarpur	18.6
Jullundur	13.7
Kapurthala	12.7
Karnal	14.2
Ludhiana	16.7
M. n'li	11.3
Patiala	10.5
Rohtak	15.8
Simla	30.2
Solan	10.6
General P.O. Ambala	5.0
<i>Railway Mail Service</i>	
RMS 'D' Division	12.00
RMS-I Division	5.0
RMS Hissar Divn.	4.0
RMS Ludhiana Divn.	10.0
Mail Motor Service	6.0
Postal Store Depot Ambala	11.3
Postal Store Depot Ludhiana at Ambala	11.8
Stamp Depot, Ludhiana	12.0

**Disparity on Expenditure per student in humanities, Medical, Engineering, Commerce and Vocational Education**

3185. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the disparity on expenditure per student in the field of humanities, medical, engineering, commercial and vocational education in Central and State Universities respectively;

(b) if so, the expenditure per student in each one of the Universities of

India, for each one of the above category; and

(c) whether any steps would be taken to remove/reduce this disparity by allotting more funds to the State Universities?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):**

(a) to (c). The operational costs in Universities vary from course to course, department to department, university to university and also from year to year as they depend on several variable factors like the level of courses of study, inputs required in men and material, and student enrolment. It is not practicable to work out and compare the per student cost in different disciplines in Central and State Universities or to ensure uniformity therein. However Central grants are not normally given by the University Grants Commission for maintenance expenditure of State Universities.

#### **Switch over to Electronic System in Telecommunication**

3186. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state.

(a) whether there is any proposal to switch over from the present electro-mechanical system to a totally electronic system in the field of telecommunications;

(b) if so, whether the respective merits and demerits of both the systems *vis-a-vis* their suitability for the Indian conditions as also the relative impact on employment potential have been carefully examined; and

(c) if so, the likely date by which a decision would be taken in this regard?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Implementation of Gundu Rao Committee Report**

3187. **SHRI HARINATH MISRA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to get the recommendations of Gundu Rao Committee's Report on Rehabilitation and modernisation of sugar factories in India fully implemented in the various States even now; and

(b) if so, how and by what time?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** (a) and (b). The report pertains to 1965. and (b). The report pertains to 1965. tions are likely to be qualitatively valid even today, considering the efflux of time and growth of the sugar industry during this period, the question of implementation of the recommendation *per se* at this stage does not arise.

#### **Release of Grant for Development of Saura Script and Language**

3188. **SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry received recommendation letter from Government of Orissa regarding the grant for the development of the Saura Script and language under the scheme of Financial Assistance to the voluntary organisations of his Ministry;

(b) if so, the recommendations therefor; and

(c) the action taken by his Ministry to release the grant to that voluntary organisation for the promotion of the Saura Script and language?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):**

(a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

### Post Offices in Villages, State-wise

3189. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in the country which do not have post offices till now, State-wise;

(b) the number of post offices opened in the villages during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise; and

(c) the number of post offices proposed to be opened during 1980-81, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) According to information available so far, the total number of villages in the country not having a post office is 4,57,324. A Circle-wise break-up is indicated in the Statement attached.

(b) The total number of rural post offices opened during 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 was 14,713. Circle-wise and year-wise break up is indicated in the Statement attached.

(c) In the Annual Plan 1980-81 earlier approved by the Planning Commission it was proposed to open 5,000 rural post offices in the country. This figure may be modified in the light of the new Five Year Plan period 1980-85 under preparation.

### Statement—1

#### State-wise break up of Villages not having post offices

Name of Postal Circle	State/Union Territory covered in the Circle	No. of villages which do not have post-offices.
1. Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	12,951
2. Bihar	Bihar	58,955
3. Delhi	Delhi	125
4. Gujarat	Gujarat, Diu, Daman, Dadra, Nagar Haveli.	1,03,26
5. J & K	J & K.	5,403
6. Kerala	Kerala, Lakshadweep, Mahe	..
7. Karnataka	Karnataka	13,786
8. Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	62,065
9. Maharashtra	Maharashtra, Goa	26,187
10. North Eastern	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura	32,654
11. North Western	Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh	28,372
12. Orissa	Orissa	40,368
13. Rajasthan	Rajasthan	25,347
14. Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry	7,389
15. Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	97,002
West Bengal	West Bengal, Sikkim, Andaman Nicobar Island.	31,794
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,57,324</b>



## Statement—II

Break up of Rural Post Offices opened Statewise / Yearwise

Name of Postal Circle	State/ Union Territory covered in the list.	No. of rural post offices opened		
		1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
1. Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	155	305	500
2. Bihar	Bihar	100	370	429
3. Delhi	Delhi	9	14	10
4. Gujarat	Gujarat, Diu, Daman, Dadra Nagar Haveli.	94	553	306
5. J & K	J & K	30	48	26
6. Kerala	Kerala, Lakshadweep Mahe	100	125	150
7. Karnataka	Karnataka	113	168	146
8. Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	861	863	862
9. Maharashtra	Maharashtra, Goa	263	535	550
10. North Eastern	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, & Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura.	494	458	342
11. North Western	Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh	105	204	261
12. Orissa	Orissa	163	361	251
13. Rajasthan	Rajasthan	262	400	562
14. Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry	124	156	150
15. Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	304	773	766
16. West Bengal	West Bengal, Sikkim, Andaman Nicobar Islands	120	400	352
<b>TOTAL:</b>		<b>3,297</b>	<b>5,753</b>	<b>5,063</b>

**Work done by Social Welfare Department of Delhi Administration**

done in these centres during the past two years;

3190. SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(c) whether the department has no rules for recruitment, promotion and pension of its employees; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(a) the work done by the Social Welfare Department of the Delhi Administration during the last two years;

(d) the amount spent by the Department in the past two years and whether the Government propose to evaluate its work and streamline its working and what are the details?

(b) the number of work-cum-production centres set up by the Department and details of the work

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

- (a) A₃ per statement attached;
- (b) 43 centres have been set up. Work relating to Tailoring, Embroidery, Knitting, Soap making, Handwoven Textiles. Masala grinding, Cane work, Carpentry, Printing Press and Book binding is being done in these centres.

(c) There are recruitment rules in respect of most of the categories of posts existing under the Directorate of Social Welfare, Delhi Administration. For newly created posts, Re-

cruitment Rules are under consideration/finalisation. Promotions are made on the basis of seniority-cum-merit. Pension is governed by Central Civil Service (Pension) Rules, 1965.

(d) The following amount was spent by the Directorate:—

1978-79	1979-80
Rs. 3,24,10,025.00	Rs. 3,71,31,447.00

A committee has since been set up by the Delhi Administration to evaluate the work of the Directorate of Social Welfare Delhi and to streamline its working.

#### Statement

*Work done by the Social Welfare Department of Delhi Administration*

#### I. Residential Institutions

Type of Institutions	1978-79		1979-80	
	Number of Institutions	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Institutions	No. of Beneficiaries
1. Children's Institutions				
(a) Statutory	10	1325	10	1198
(b) Non-Statutory	8	716	8	717
2. Beggar's Institutions	9	1641	9	1262
3. Institutions for Women	3	429	4	490
4. Institutions for the aged and infirm	1	39	1	39
5. Institution for the handicapped	4	655	4	780

#### II. Services under the Directorate

Type of service	1978-79		1979-80	
	No. of Units/Centres	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Units/Centres	No. of Beneficiaries
I	2	3	4	5
1. Day Care Centres	11	190	11	237
2. Foster Care Centres	1	183	1	147

	1	2	3	4	5
3. Counselling and Guidance Bureau . . . . .		2	302	2	280
4. Travellers Aid Bureau . . . . .		1	74	1	103
5. Integrated Child Development Scheme . . . . .		2	253 <sup>9</sup> 9	7	33178
6. Family and Child Welfare Project . . . . .		1	789	1	75 <sup>3</sup>
7. Welfare Centres for Denotified Tribes . . . . .		6	310	6	491
8. Special Nutrition Programme . . . . .		675	135000	727	145380
9. Training-cum-Production Centres for Women . . . . .		19	1354	19	1263
10. Work Centres for Women . . . . .		20	809	20	1499
11. Sheltered Workshop for physically handicapped . . . . .		1	100	1	54
12. TGPC for Physically Handicapped . . . . .		3	142	3	127
13. Probation Services . . . . .		6	2762	6	3198
14. Prison Welfare Services . . . . .		1	678	1	523
15. Anti Dowry Scheme . . . . .		..	..	1	50

III. *Grant-in-aid and Financial Assistance Homes*

<i>Name of the Scheme</i>	1978-79		1979-80	
	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount disbursed	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount disbursed
		Rs.		Rs.
1. Grant-in-aid to voluntary Institutions . . . . .	23	24,95,311	27	24,84,122
2. Old Age Assistance . . . . .	1085	3,70,950	1800	7,87,263
3. Stipend and Prosthetic aid to the physically handicapped . . . . .	350	1,38,900	288	1,10,526
4. Financial Assistance to deserving widows, their children, old and infirm T.B. Patients etc. . . . .	1425	2,77,916	1791	4,96,438

IV. *Harijan Welfare*

Name of the scheme	1978-79		1979-80	
	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount disbursed	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount disbursed
1. Housing subsidy . . . . .	457	3.00	529	
2. Vocational and Technical Scholarships to S.C. . . . .	314	1.65	550	1.8

	1	2	3	4	5
3. Meritorious Scholarships to S.C. and Backward class . . . . .		6730	18.89	7899	22.58
4. Improvement of Harijan Bastics . . . . .		90	35.19	13	9.00
5. Improvement of living condition of sweepers and scavengers . . . . .		3200	8.00	Nil	Nil
6. Grant-in-aid to non-official organisations . . . . .		15	0.96	19	1.27
7. Subsidy for small scale and cottage industries . . . . .		731	7.66	1874	7.22
8. Welfare of Denotified Tribes . . . . .		..	6.35	..	..
9. Financial assistance to S. C. for purchase of buses . . . . .		37	8.88	..	..
10. Construction Programme . . . . .		..	1.96	..	..
11. Hostels for S.C. boys/girls . . . . .		100	2.69	82	2.60
12. Pre-examination coaching Centres. . . . .		..	1.20	..	1.16

#### Progress of Central Tuber Crops Research Institute, Trivandrum

3191. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether progress of the Central Tuber Crops Research Institute, Trivandrum has been hampered in recent years as a result of in-fighting and mutual recrimination among members of the senior staff;

(b) whether there is any proposal to have these properly inquired into; and

(c) if not, what action is being taken to enable the institute to play its intended role ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) to (c). The relations between the Director of the Central Tuber Crops Research Institute, Trivandrum, and the staff of the Institute have not been cordial and smooth for the last about three years. A number of complaints and grievances against the present Director were received from the staff, which

have been enquired into by two of the Deputy Directors General of the I.C.A.R. in October, 1979. While these investigations were under way, some of the scientists made an issue of two of the transfers and along with other staff of the Institute organised an agitation in the Institute from 28th November, 1979 to 1st January, 1980 to secure redressal of their grievances against the present Director of the Institute. This resulted in some dislocation in the work of the Institute.

About 35 Scientists of the Institute met the Secretary and Director-General, ICAR, at New Delhi on 26-12-1979 when they were advised to call-off the agitation and help in restoring normalcy in the working of the Institute. Although most of the employees, who had taken part in the agitation resumed duty on 2-1-1980, they did not actually attend to their duties properly and continued the agitation against the Director indirectly. The Director was advised in writing by the Director-General on the basis of the main complaints made by the Scientists.

To make an on-the-spot assessment of the entire situation, D. G., ICAR,

accompanied by Secretary of the Council, visited the Institute from 28th to 30th April, 1980. This visit had a good effect on the agitating scientists and helped considerably in clearing some misunderstandings and doubts in their minds. As a result of the confidence created in the minds of the scientists of the Institute by the visit of Secretary and D. G., ICAR, normalcy has been restored by and large in the working of the Institute. Further, action as may be necessary, to improve the working of the Institute is being taken in the light of the findings of the Deputy Directors General, Secretary and D. G., ICAR.

### Sub-letting of Government Accommodation

3192. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of Government servants have partly/wholly sublet their quarters;

(b) what are the circumstances in which an allottee is allowed to sublet the premises wholly or partly and what action is taken for subletting the premises without permission; and

(c) whether any periodical survey is conducted to check such like misuse of Government accommodation and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Reports are received from time to time about partial/full subletting of Government quarters in different Government colonies.

(b) (i) Full subletting of Government quarter is not permissible under the allotment rules. However, the accommodation allotted to a Government servant can be shared with another eligible Govt. employee under intimation to the Directorate of Estates.

(ii) In the case of *prima facie* unauthorised subletting of Government accommodation, an enquiry is conducted according to the prescribed procedure and action is taken against the allottee who is found guilty of unauthorised subletting. According to the rules, where it is established that the allottee has unauthorisedly sublet or has been sharing accommodation with ineligible person, the allotment may be cancelled and the allottee may be declared ineligible for Govt. accommodation for a period not exceeding three years and, or may be debarred from sharing for a period upto three years. The allottee may also be charged enhanced licence fee not exceeding four times the standard licence fee under FR-45-A.

(c) Yes, Sir. Periodical/surprise inspection of the Government accommodation in different colonies is carried out to check misuse of the accommodation and action, as per the rules, is taken against the allottee who have contravened the provisions of the allotment rules.

### Charter of Demands by the Resident Associations, Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi

3193. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a deputation of various resident associations of Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi, met the Director General of Works recently and presented a memorandum;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the demands which have been agreed to and the time by which they will be implemented; and

(d) the demands which have not been agreed to and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The first handed over by the Association contained 41 items.

(c) and (d). The demands of the Residents' Association may be broadly classified into two categories:

- (i) Special repairs;
- (ii) Additions and alterations:

Special repair works are executed every year according to the relative urgency and availability of funds.

A comprehensive survey of items of additions and alterations demanded by the Residents' Association has also been carried out and will be implemented in the light of the available resources.

#### **Blocking of Verandahs in Sarojini Nagar Market, New Delhi**

3194. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that shopkeepers of the markets in Sarojini Nagar and other adjoining colonies in Delhi have blocked the front verandahs meant for passage of customers, etc. by raising partitions and other structures or by storing their goods as well as the bye-lanes in the back side of the shops;

(b) whether this misuse of public premises is causing a great deal of inconvenience to the public who have made several complaints to the local authorities;

(c) if so, whether any action is being taken to remove the illegal encroachment from the said verandahs and also against the shopkeepers for raising such unauthorised structures; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if no action is contemplated, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The verandahs of the Sarojini Nagar Market were declared as public Streets by the New Delhi Municipal Committee on 19-1-79 after observing the prescribed procedure. On 18-4-79 the said verandahs were either cleared of obstructions by the shopkeepers themselves or the obstructions were removed by the enforcement agency of the Committee; but on an appeal filed by the Sarojini Nagar Market Shopkeepers Association, the District Magistrate in his orders dated 20-4-79 restrained the Committee from taking any further action in the matter till the disposal of the appeal. The appeal is still *sub-judice*.

As regards temporary encroachment in the form of stacking of the goods unauthorisedly in the bye-lanes or outside the verandahs such encroachments are removed by the enforcement agency of the New Delhi Municipal Committee from time to time during periodical inspections.

#### **Production of Tapioca**

3195. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the production of Tapioca in the country during past three years;

(b) the quantities used for different purposes such as food, manufacture, export;

(c) whether any process has been developed for manufacturing power alcohol from it;

(d) whether Government propose to arrange for commercial production of power alcohol; and

(e) if not, the reason thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Production of Tapioca in the country

during past three years ending 1978-79 is given below:

Year	Production in lakh tonnes
1976-77	63.75
1977-78	56.88
1978-79	60.53

(b) Quantities used for food and manufacture are not available. As regards exports, these are in the form of tapioca chips, tapioca flour, tapioca starches and tapioca and sago and substitutes. Tapioca is mainly exported in the form of tapioca chips. And in terms of tuber production, it roughly accounts for 4 per cent of all-India production.

(c) to (e). Central Tuber Crop Research Institute, Trivandrum has been developing a process for manufacturing power alcohol from Tapioca and the commercial aspects have not yet been examined.

#### Establishment of Institute of Agriculture at Banaras Hindu University

3106. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a proposal has been submitted by the Banaras Hindu University to the University Grants Commission and the Ministry of Education for the establishment of Institute of Agriculture there;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the University Grants Commission and ICAR have cleared the proposal; and

(c) if so, what action Government are taking in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The proposal has been examined by Government. As it involves amendment of relevant Statutes of the Banaras Hindu University, action is being taken to obtain the approval of the President, in his capacity as the Visitor of the University, to the required amendments.

#### Anganwadies

3197. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Anganwadies in the country, the children and nursing mothers attended to therein and the number of employees, State-wise;

(b) the pay scales applicable to the employees;

(c) whether there is any proposal to raise their scales;

(d) if so, on what lines;

(e) whether these institutions are prepared to be placed on a permanent footing as an item of our social welfare programme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) A Statement indicating State-wise the number of Anganwadis functioning in the country, the children and nursing mothers being attended to and the number of employees therein, is attached.

(b) The Anganwadi Workers and the Helpers, who manage the anganwadis, are honorary workers. Matriculate Anganwadi workers get an honorarium of Rs. 175 Per Month and Non-Matriculates get an honorarium of Rs. 125 Per Month. Helpers get an honorarium of Rs. 50 Per Month.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f). The Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission have undertaken an evaluation of Integrated Child Development Services Scheme under

which these Anganwadis function. The question of permanence of the programme will be looked into after receipt of the final report of the Programme Evaluation Organisation.

**Statement**

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	No. of Anganwadi centres	No. of Anganwadi Workers	No. of Helpers	Number of beneficiaries	
					Children (0-6 years)	Nursing mothers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	521	521	521	59629	4635
2	Assam . . . . .	457	457	457	31448	6826
3	Bihar . . . . .	610	610	610	63092	4099
4	Gujrat . . . . .	202	202	202	33803	3795
5	Haryana . . . . .	340	340	340	49735	7551
6	Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	149	149	149	4066	1063
7	Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	200	200	200	12942	3370
8	Karnataka . . . . .	468	468	468	50600	2801
9	Kerala . . . . .	322	322	322	53533	7266
10	Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	336	336	336	31232	4379
11	Maharashtra . . . . .	498	498	498	60419	2186
12	Manipur . . . . .	50	50	50	Not reported	
13	Meghalaya . . . . .	97	97	97	7859	1075
14	Nagaland . . . . .	105	105	105	11365	1091
15	Orissa . . . . .	359	359	359	39743	5276
16	Punjab . . . . .	267	267	267	12231	5424
17	Rajasthan . . . . .	261	261	261	23007	3063
18	Sikkim . . . . .	144	144	144	15777	1724
19	Tripura . . . . .	146	146	146	15532	1109
20	Tamil Nadu . . . . .	298	298	298	29634	4031
21	Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	798	798	798	128549	15742
22	West Bengal . . . . .	775	775	775	81837	9018
23	Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . . .	88	88	88	4223	1055
24	Delhi . . . . .	200	200	200	30453	5039
25	Goa, Daman & Diu . . . . .	55	55	55	2633	256
26	Lakshadweep . . . . .	50	50	50	5176	1282



1	2	3	4	5	6
27	Mizoram	50	50	50	4818
28	Pondicherry	100	100	100	10042

Source : Monthly Progress Reports received from 33 projects sanctioned in 1975-76 and 54 out of 67 projects sanctioned in 1978-79, which have become operational.

Note : 1167 anganwadis in 33 projects out of 50 sanctioned in 1979-80 have also been started, but detailed Monthly Progress Reports in respect of these projects have not yet started coming and therefore number of actual beneficiaries can not be provided.

सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम और रेगिस्तान विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था

लिए उचित उपाय करती है। कभी कभी पशु शिविरों का आयोजन भी किया जाता है।

3198. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन क्या ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम और रेगिस्तान विकास कार्यक्रम में पीने के पानी की सप्लाई के कार्यक्रम को सम्मिलित नहीं किया है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उस के क्या कारण है और इस से सम्बन्धित व्यौरा क्या है,

(ग) क्या डप रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र को, जहाँ कश्चित कार्यक्रम चलाया जा रहा है, पानी की भारी किल्लत का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, और उन क्षेत्रों का मुख्य और मजबूत प्राथमिक आधार पशुधन निर्धन पड़ता जा रहा है और पानी की सप्लाई के अभाव में पशुधन के सक्रियत पहुँच गए हैं, और

(घ) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों के व्यक्तियों और पशुओं के लिए पानी की सप्लाई को सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से उपरोक्त कार्यक्रमों में पीने के पानी की सप्लाई का कार्यक्रम भी सम्मिलित करेगी ?

दृष्टि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री (श्री बंकिम सिंह राय) (क) और (ख) : सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत पेय-जल कार्यक्रम को ग्रामीण जल आपूर्ति के विद्यमान कार्यक्रमों में सकटकालीन अन्तरालों को पूरा करने के लिए चयनात्मक आधार पर शामिल किया गया है। तथापि, इस कार्यक्रम को मरुभूमि विकास कार्यक्रम में शामिल नहीं किया गया है क्योंकि उस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य मरुस्थल को नियंत्रण में करना है। सामान्य राज्य योजनाओं के अलावा, पेय जल पूर्ति के लिए प्रावधान अन्य विशिष्ट कार्यक्रमों जैसे न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम तथा त्वरित ग्रामीण जल आपूर्ति कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत किए जाते हैं।

(ग) रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों में पीने के पानी की कमी है लेकिन राज्य सरकार स्थिति का सामना करके

(घ) सरकार की नीति यह है कि रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों के लोगों तथा पशुओं के लिए पानी की सप्लाई सुनिश्चित की जाए। इसे विद्यमान कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से किया जा सकता है। यदि अन्य पेय जल आपूर्ति कार्यक्रम आवश्यकता से कम हों तो मरुभूमि विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत चयनात्मक आधार पर पेय जल आपूर्ति को वित्त देने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा सकता है।

### Wheat and Rice Production

3199. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister OF AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the total quantity of wheat and rice production during 1973-75, 1975-77 and 1977-79 in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V SWAMINATHAN): Estimates of production of wheat and rice during the years 1973-75, 1975-77 and 1977-79 are given below.—

Year	Production Million Tonnes	
	Wheat	Rice
1973-75	45.48	83.63
1975-77	57.86	90.66
1977-79	65.73	100.50

### Research in Cultivation of Lokena for Fodder and Timber

3200. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a letter appearing in the Marathi "Loksatte" dated the 12th January, 1980 regarding cultivation of "Lokena" trees which grow over 60 feet in height in a short period of five years and which are considered to be ideal for providing cattle fodder and timber; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to make further research in the matter and start plantation of this tree on an experimental basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) *Leucaena leucocephala* commonly known as Koo-babul tree has mainly 3 types of plants. Short bushy growing upto 5 metres height is known as 'Hawaiian types', which are low yielders. The second type is known as "Peru types" which are tall growing upto 15 metres height with extensive branches and provide high quality and quantity of forage. The third type is known as "Salvador types" which are tall trees growing upto height of 20 metres with large leaves and thick trunk, they are the high yielders.

*Leucaena* tree provides nutritious leaves for animal fodders, twigs for fuel and full grown trunks as timber. The seed of *leucaena* contain gum (15 to 20 per cent) and the leaves contain 26 to 30 per cent protein. This tree is reported to fix nitrogen symbiotically from air benefiting the succeeding crop taken in rotation. However, it has toxic substance known as *mimosine* which becomes toxic to animals if fed in large quantities for longer period of 6 to 8 months. If the *leucaena* leaves fed to the cattle form

only about 30 to 40 per cent of the total daily feed to the cattle the problem of toxic threshold of *mimosine* would be eliminated.

(b) The research programme on *Leucaena leucocephala* is already in progress at the Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute, Jhansi (U.P.) and at some of the Agricultural Universities and other Institutions such as Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Koslibad Hills, Bombay, Bharatiya Agro-Industries URULIKANCHAN, Poona etc. It is also proposed to intensify research on all aspects of this tree for social forestry, soil amelioration, fodder production as well as for fuel. Efforts are also being put for plantation of this tree for fodder-cum-fuel system in both drought-prone and irrigated areas and also introduce in waste lands, Saline and Alkaline areas, ravines lands etc. To meet this requirement, large scale seed production and procurement programmes are being planned.

सहकारी किसान चीनी मिल महमूदाबाद,  
सीतापुर के पुनर्गठन के लिए लाइसेंस

3201. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्य सरकार ने सहकारी किसान चीनी मिल, महमूदाबाद, सीतापुर के पुनर्गठन के लिए लाइसेंस का नवीकरण करने के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार को लिखा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो लाइसेंस का नवीकरण कब तक किया जायेगा ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) इस लाइसेंस का 26-3-1981 तक नवीकरण कर दिया गया है ।

गांव स्तर के कार्यकर्ता

3202. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचारग्रामीण प्रशासनिक मशीनरी का पुनर्गठन करने सम्बन्धी मेहता आयोग द्वारा प्रस्तुत प्रतिवेदन के आधार पर विभिन्न राज्यों में ग्राम विकास यूनिटों में ग्राम स्तर के कार्यकर्ता नियुक्त करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार का विचार इस सम्बन्ध में विस्तृत जानकारी सभा पटल पर रखने का है ?

शुद्धि और प्राचीन पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव) : (क) अशोक मेहता पंचायती राज संस्था समिति ने ग्राम स्तर के कार्यकर्ताओं की नियुक्ति के सम्बन्ध में कोई सिफारिश नहीं की थी। तथापि समिति ने यह सिफारिश की थी कि जिला स्तरीय विकास प्रशासन को पंचायती राज के उपर्युक्त स्तर के साथ समन्वित किया जाना चाहिए और निम्न स्तर के कर्मचारी वर्ग को पंचायती राज संस्थाओं को स्थानान्तरित किया जाना चाहिए। समिति के विचार में स्थानान्तरण के परिणामस्वरूप तकनीकी पर्यवेक्षण हटना नहीं चाहिए।

(ख) चूंकि राज्य सरकारों का विकास कर्मचारी-वर्ग उन के नियंत्रणाधीन है, इसलिए समन्वय की निश्चय मात्रा तथा उस की सीमा पर राज्य सरकारों द्वारा विचार करना होगा।

### Life Saving Drugs from Buffaloes Pancreas

3203. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research sponsored a project in 1974 which resulted in success in claiming life-saving Insulin and Heparin from Buffaloes Pancreas lungs;

(b) if so, the total cost of this project during the last 6-7 years;

(c) whether Government propose to exploit manufacture of Life Saving Insulin and Heparin available in large quantities from the Deonar Abattoir in Bombay where a number of buffaloes are killed every day; and

(d) when the Indian Council of Agricultural Research plan to market a standard product as a result of this bio-chemistry research?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE: (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research sponsored an All India Coordinated Research Programme on Utilisation of Slaughter

House by-products at Bombay Veterinary College, Bombay, and Vallabhbai Patel Chest Institute, University of Delhi, Delhi. Based on laboratory results, techniques have/ been developed for the preparation of Insulin from buffalo pancreas and heparin from buffalo lungs. The insulin and heparin prepared in the laboratory have to be examined from the immunological aspects and compatibility of the properties for therapeutic purposes.

(b) The total cost of the Project is Rs. 16.81 lakhs.

(c) The manufacture of insulin and heparin can be taken over only after the studies indicated at (a) above are completed and economics of production etc. through pilot trials have been made.

(d) The marketing of insulin and heparin when developed will be done by a suitable Organisation. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research does not normally market any product developed under research schemes.

### भारत और विदेशों में चीनी के मूल्य

3204. श्री रामाद्यनार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में चीनी के मूल्य अन्य देशों में चीनी के मूल्यों की तुलना में कम हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अर० बी० स्वा० नारायण) (क) और (ख) : विभिन्न देशों में 1979 और 1980 के वर्षों में चीनी के आन्तरिक मूल्यों के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। तथापि, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय चीनी संगठन की वार्षिक पुस्तक (जोकि अद्यतन उपलब्ध प्रकाशन है) में उल्लिखित 1978 के मूल्यों के प्राकड़ों के अनुसार अन्य अधिकांश देशों की चीनी की दरों की तुलना में भारत में सफेद बढ़िया चीनी के थोक मूल्य सामान्यतया सस्ते हैं। अन्य देशों में चीनी के ऊंचे मूल्य होने के कारणों की हमें जानकारी नहीं है, लेकिन भारत में चीनी के सस्ते मूल्य होने के कारण दोहरी मूल्य निर्धारण प्रणाली के साथ-साथ आंशिक नियंत्रण

की नीति हो सकती है, जिसे फ़ैक्ट्रियों के उत्पादन का 65 प्रतिशत उत्पादन को लेवी के रूप में लेकर चीनी को सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से नियंत्रित मूल्यों पर वितरित करना संभव हुआ है और शेष 35 प्रतिशत मात्रा को विना मूल्य नियंत्रण के खुले बाजार में बेचने के लिए छोड़ दिया गया है।

**बिहार में पेय जल की कमी**

3205 श्री रामाचनार शास्त्री: क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार में पटना, दानापुर, खगोल, जमशेदपुर, धनबाद, मुंगेर, मुजफ्फरपुर और अनेक अन्य नगरों को पेयजल की कमी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है;

(ख) क्या गमियों के महीनों में यह कमी और भी गम्भीर रूप ले लेती है;

(ग) यदि हा, तो राज्य सरकार ने राज्य में पेय जल की व्यवस्था करने के लिए केन्द्र से सहायता मांगी है,

(घ) यदि हा, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है,

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री पी० सी० लेठी): (क) और (ख) बिहार सरकार ने बताया है कि 16 जिलों के शारणात्मक तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पेयजल का भारी अभाव का सामना कर रहे हैं। राज्य सरकार ने अग्र गुणिता दिए हैं कि जयपक वर्षा में इस समस्या की गम्भीरता कम हो गई है।

(ग) और (ङ) राज्य सरकार ने प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में पेय जल सप्लाई करने के लिए 925.66 लाख रुपये की लागत की एक आपात योजना बनाई है। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेयजल की पूर्ति के लिए अग्रिम योजना सहायता के रूप में राज्य सरकार को 7.04 करोड़ रुपये नियतन किए हैं। इस राशि में से 3.34 करोड़ रुपये राज्य सरकार तथा केन्द्रीय भूमिगत जल बोर्ड द्वारा वरम द्वारा निर्मित कुओं और नगर जलपूर्ति (चालू योजनाओं पर) के लिए अर्पित है।

**Assistance for Publishing Works in Regional Language**

3206. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister

of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government give assistance for publishing works of celebrated authors in regional languages;

(b) if so, for what works and of which authors such assistance was given in 1978-79 and 1979-80;

(c) whether Government have received a request for such assistance from the Government of West Bengal for publication of Tagore's works; and

(d) if so, the Government's reaction thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). Under the scheme of assistance to voluntary organisations for promotion of Indian languages, grants are given to voluntary organisations/educational institutions/registered societies in all languages other than Hindi and Sanskrit as set out in the 8th Schedule to the Constitution of India and other recognised languages, including tribal languages used in India. Requests for financial assistance from individuals are also considered in very special circumstances. There is however, no scheme as such in the Ministry for publishing works of celebrated authors. However a voluntary organisation/educational institution/registered society intending to publish such works would qualify for assistance.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Establishment of College of Petroleum Technology**

3207. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received by his Ministry and the University Grants Commission from Alligarh Muslim University to establish a

college of petroleum technology there; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken in the matter so far?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Yes Sir, the proposal was received in the year 1975.

(b) The proposal was examined by the Central Government but could not be agreed to due to financial constraints.

#### **Scheme to provide Water Drainage and Lane Pavement Facility in Villages**

3208. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme of the Government to provide water drainage and lane pavement facility in the villages;

(b) if so, whether this scheme has been introduced in the district of Ghazipur in U. P. where more than 90 per cent people live in the villages; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) There is no such Central scheme to provide water drainage and lane pavement facility in the villages.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

#### **Development of Ravi Nagar, Delhi**

3209. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3617 on 19th March, 1979 regarding regularisation of Ravi Nagar and state:

(a) whether development of roads and drains in the regularised portion of Ravi Nagar, Delhi has been undertaken in accordance with the lay-out plan prepared by the Delhi Development Authority; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that some basic amenities are being provided in the regularised portion of Ravi Nagar within the limited financial resources, as part of overall development as per regularised plan. Complete development will be undertaken after the development charges are recovered from the plot holders.

During 1979-80, the Municipal Corporation of Delhi undertook the following works:—

- (i) Re-construction of drains in Ravi Nagar.
- (ii) Remetalling and pre-mixing of roads in Ravi Nagar.

#### **Subsidy for Rice, Wheat and Coarse Grains**

3210. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of subsidy per quintal being given for rice, wheat and coarse grains which are made available for public distribution;

(b) whether there is any disparity in the amounts of subsidy given for rice and other foodgrains; and

(c) if so, whether it is proposed to increase the amount of subsidy in the case of rice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The subsidy on rice, wheat and coarse grains made available for distribution as provided in the budget Estimates for 1980-81 is as given below:—

	Rupces per (Qu'ntal)
Wheat	33.49
Rice	26.60
Coarse grains	32.84

(b) and (c) The subsidy represents the difference between the economic cost and its issue price. The economic cost consists of procurement price, procurement incidentals and distribution charges of the Corporation. The procurement prices are fixed by the Government on the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission and in consultation with the State Governments. The issue prices are also determined by the Government after taking into account the ability of the consumers to pay, the impact on the overall price level as well as the prevailing open market prices. The variation in the quantum of subsidy is thus explained by the difference in the procurement and issue prices of rice and other food-grains. The amount of subsidy thus depends upon the level of total Economic Cost of a cereal and its issue price.

### टेलीफोन-तारों की चोरी

3211. श्री दुष्ण चन्द्र पांडेय : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के विभिन्न भागों के गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान (राज्यवार) कुल कितनी मात्रा में टेलीफोन के तारों की चोरी के समाचार मिले ;

(ख) टेलीफोन विभागों को इसके फलस्वरूप कितनी हानि हुई है; और

(ग) टेलीफोन के तारों की चोरी को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने अब तक क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

संचार मंत्री : (श्री सी० एम० स्टीफन) :

(क) और (ख). ब्यौरे संलग्न विवरण-पत्र में दिए गए हैं ।

(ग) टेलीफोन तारों की चोरी पर नियंत्रण रखने के लिए निम्न कार्रवाई की गई है :—

(i) टेलीग्राफ तार (अवैध कब्जा) कानून 1950 में संशोधित किया गया है जिससे कि अपराधियों को कड़ी सजा दी जा सके ।

(ii) लाइनों में लगे तांबे के तारों के स्थान पर क्रमिक रूप से अल्यूमिनियम अथवा तांबा वेजिट स्टील तार लगाए जा रहे हैं ।

(iii) ऐसे क्षेत्रों में जहां कि तार की चोरी अधिक होती है चोरी की घटनाओं में कमी लाने हेतु फील्ड यूनिटें पुलिस अधिकारियों के साथ आवधिक बैठकें की जाती हैं ।

(iv) कुछ क्षेत्रों में प्रयोग के तौर पर मार्ग पर रात्रि-गश्त लगाने तथा केबुल में संकेतक लगाने की व्यवस्था की गई है । ]

## विवरण

अनुबंध

गत तीन वर्षों (1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80) के दौरान चोरी की रिपोर्ट किए गए टेलीफोन तारों की मात्रा और विभाग द्वारा उठाई गई हानि की मात्रा को प्रदर्शित करने वाला विवरण पत्र

क्रम सं०	राज्य	यूनिट	चोरी किए गए तारों की मात्रा कि० मी० अथवा कि० पाम में	उठाई गई हानि की मात्रा रुपयों में
1	2	3	4	5
1.	आंध्र	(i) दूरसंचार सर्किल और हैदराबाद जिला	1,69,845 कि०ग्रा०	27,65,576
		(ii) अनुरक्षण क्षेत्र	73.04 कि० मी०	67,031
2.	बिहार	दूरसंचार सर्किल	2,110 कि०ग्रा० 1,246.46 कि० मी०	9,63,845
3.	गुजरात	(i) दूरसंचार सर्किल	42,016 कि०ग्रा०	10,55,674
		(ii) अनुरक्षण क्षेत्र	42.32 कि० मी०	72,370
4.	जम्मू व कश्मीर	(i) दूरसंचार सर्किल	16,457 कि०ग्रा०	3,96,861
		(ii) अनुरक्षण क्षेत्र	28.21 कि० मी०	49,264
5.	कर्नाटक	(i) दूरसंचार सर्किल	30,224 कि०ग्रा०	6,94,413
		(ii) बगलौर टेलीफोन जिला	3.9 कि० मी०	78,510
6.	केरल	(i) दूरसंचार सर्किल और त्रिवेन्द्रम जिला	15.507 कि०ग्रा० 2.4 कि० मी०	4,48,750 8,426
7.	महाराष्ट्र	(i) दूरसंचार सर्किल, बम्बई और और पुणे टेलीफोन जिले	1,935.24 कि० मी०	22,08,653
		(ii) नागपुर टेलीफोन जिला	104 कि०ग्रा०	2,248
8.	मध्य प्रदेश	(i) दूरसंचार सर्किल	1,03,237 कि०ग्रा०*	23,65,196*
		(ii) अनुरक्षण क्षेत्र	228.31 कि० मी०	4,10,503
9.	पंजाब	दूरसंचार सर्किल, अनुरक्षण क्षेत्र और जालंधर, लुधियाना अमृतसर जिले	1,806.35 कि० मी०	14,01,382
10.	ओडिशा	दूरसंचार सर्किल	581.32 कि० मी०	6,50,759
11.	राजस्थान	(i) दूरसंचार सर्किल और अनुरक्षण क्षेत्र	2,055.41 कि० मी०	36,84,607
		(ii) जयपुर टेलीफोन जिला	50 कि०ग्रा०	175

\*1976-77 अवधि के लिए

1	2	3	4	5
12.	तमिलनाडु	दूरसंचार सर्किल और मद्रास टेली-फोन जिला	30,838 कि०ग्रा० 6.07 कि०मी०	8,75,195
13.	उ र प्रदेश	(i) दूरसंचार सर्किल (i') अनुरक्षण क्षेत्र	1,86,000 कि०ग्रा० 45.38 कि०मी०	16,00,000 33,618
14.	पश्चिम बंगाल	दूरसंचार सर्किल और कलकत्ता टेली-फोन जिला	1,307 कि०मी०	8,73,396
15.	हरियाणा	दूरसंचार सर्किल और अनुरक्षण क्षेत्र	213.23 कि०मी०	1,94,391
= 1976-79 अवधि के लिए				
16.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	दूर संचार सर्किल	22.64 कि०मी०	38,889
17.	असम	(i) दूरसंचार सर्किल (ii) टेलीफोन जिला, गोहाटी	72,800 कि०ग्रा० 4.67 कि०मी०	14,84,421 31,480
18.	मेघालय	दूरसंचार सर्किल	4,120 कि०ग्रा०	98,512
19.	मणिपुर	दूरसंचार सर्किल	34,970 कि०ग्रा०	5,95,553
20.	नागालैंड	दूरसंचार सर्किल	660 कि०ग्रा०	13,316
21.	त्रिपुरा	दूरसंचार सर्किल	4,240 कि०ग्रा०	85,279
22.	दक्षिणी अनुरक्षण क्षेत्र के अधीन लाइनें जिनके अन्तर्गत तमिलनाडु, केरल, कर्नाटक और आन्ध्र प्रदेश आते हैं		3,45.65 कि०मी०	8,50,630

## टिप्पणी .

(i) चोरी हुए टेलीफोन तारों की मात्रा आंशिक रूप से किलोमीटरों और आंशिक रूप से किलोग्राम में दिखाई गई है।

(ii) उठाई गई हानि की मात्रा रूपों में है।

### Purchase of Foreign Vessels for Deep Sea Fishing

3212. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are encouraging the use of foreign vessels on charter to undertake deep sea fishing;

(b) if so, whether the intention of the Government is that once the

operations are found to be economically viable the vessel could be purchased at the end of the charter period;

(c) the steps which are under consideration to purchase deep sea fishing vessels during the current financial year; and

(d) from which countries and how these fishing vessels are being distributed to the users?



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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government issued a public notice in June, 1977 for import of 20 vessels. A total number of 126 vessels are authorised for import anticipating 50 per cent fall out. Loans were sanctioned by Shipping Development Fund Committee (SDFC) for 75 vessels. However SDFC has stopped disbursing loans for fishing vessels after 31-12-1978. The Government are negotiating with ARDC for handling loans relating to the remaining cases.

(d) Proven designs suitable for our fishing needs are selected from various foreign builders from U.S.A., Japan, Holland, Poland, Korea, Singapore, Spain, France, Australia etc. The broad principles followed for permitting imports of trawlers are as follows:

(i) experience in the field of fisheries including processing at marketing;

(ii) managerial capability of the applicant; and

(iii) financial soundness and reputation of the firm.

The following priorities were followed while considering the applications.

(1) Public Sector Corporations;

(2) Cooperative Societies;

(3) Small and medium size fishermen's organisations and individuals; and

(4) Large size industrial units including big houses.

#### **Manufacture of Telecommunication Equipment**

3213. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the public sector was not able to meet the

demand of telecommunication equipment which are being currently imported; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and action taken thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN):** (a) and (b). The Public Sector Undertakings engaged in the manufacture of telecommunication equipment have not been able to meet the full requirements of such equipment. The reasons for resorting to imports of telecommunication equipment are:—

(i) The demands have outstripped the indigenous production capacity; and

(ii) Some of the modern equipment using the latest technology are not manufactured in the country.

Action has already been taken to augment the indigenous manufacturing capacity and to develop advanced technologies in the country through expanded Research and Development efforts.

#### **Examination in different College Centres of Delhi University**

3214. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to appoint a special inspection team for examination surveillance in different college centres of Delhi University;

(b) if so, whether the administrative functioning of the examination branch will also be bifurcated;

(c) whether the South Campus will have a separate examination section for its colleges;

(d) whether these were the recommendations by the Academic Council of Delhi University; and

(e) what were the other recommendations and what steps are being taken to implement the Council's

approved guidelines for punishing students caught cheating?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):**

(a) No, Sir. Senior teacher of the University of Delhi, however, visit the Examination Centres of the University from time to time to help the Superintendents of the Centres in ensuring smooth and efficient conduct of the examinations.

(b) to (d). On the recommendation of the Academic Council, the Vice-Chancellor has appointed a Committee to examine the proposal to entrust the conduct of examinations in South Delhi Colleges to the University's South Campus.

(e) The Academic Council had also recommended the adoption of certain guidelines for award of punishment to students for using unfair means. The recommendations have yet to be considered by the Executive Council of the University.

**Production Cost and Sale Price of Sugar in different Zones**

3215. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE

be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) what has been the fair selling price of sugar in each of the 16 sugar Zones during 1978-79 and 1979-80, under broad items viz. cost of cane, purchase tax/cane cess, conversion cost and return per quintal; and

(b) zone-wise cost of production of sugar (per quintal) during 1978-79 and 1979-80?

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

(a) and (b). The economic cost of production (including return on capital employed) is calculated under the following heads:

Cane Cost

Purchase tax/cane cess and driage.

Conversion Cost including depreciation; and

Return including interest on long term borrowings.

The cost so worked out being the economic cost, can also be construed as the fair selling price for the totality of production in a zone.

Two statements showing the details of such cost of production zone wise for the years 1978-79 and 1979-80 are attached (Statement I & II).

**Statement--I**

Sl. No	Zone	Cane Cost *	Purchase Tax/ccss Driage	Conversion cost	Return (including interest on long term borrowings)	Economic cost/cost of production for totality of production
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Punjab	117.37	3.10	62.12	25.15	207.72
2	Haryana	117.63	18.54	62.23	25.13	223.53
3	Rajasthan	119.94	0.20	90.23	25.13	235.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	West UP.	118.61	15.80	57.15	25.13	216.69
5	Central U.P.	126.91	16.83	54.47	25.13	223.34
6	East U.P.	125.05	16.80	71.60	25.13	238.58
7	North Bihar	124.58	13.51	78.50	25.13	241.37
8	South Bihar	120.01	13.87	118.86	25.13	277.87
9	Gujarat	123.98	10.60	54.19	25.13	213.19
10	Madhya Pradesh	120.97	5.90	80.42	25.13	232.42
11	Maharashtra	119.35	15.16	49.22	25.13	208.86
12	Karnataka	121.61	17.71	59.74	25.13	224.19
13	Andhra Pradesh	119.57	11.03	68.64	25.13	221.37
14	T.N. & Pondicherry	127.53	21.91	54.39	25.13	228.96
15	Assam, Orissa, West Bengal and Nagaland	121.65	1.95	87.29	25.13	236.02
16	Kerala & Goa	122.67	5.60	76.39	25.13	229.79
	All India Average					219.63

\*Cost of cane has been calculated on the basis of the minimum statutory cane price fixed by the Government.

### Statement II

Statement showing the details of cost of production and ex-factory selling price of sugar for the year 1979-80.

Sl. No.	Zone	Cane Cost*	Purchase Tax/cess Driage	Conversion cost	Return (including interest on long term borrowings)	Economic cost/cost of production for totality of production
1	Punjab	156.25	3.17	73.50	23.18	256.10
2	Haryana	148.17	18.57	69.82	23.18	259.74
3	Rajasthan	150.28	0.26	106.86	23.18	280.58
4	West U.P.	147.53	15.90	75.11	23.18	261.72
5	Central U.P.	146.33	16.33	76.26	23.18	262.05
6	East U.P.	147.35	16.35	100.59	23.18	287.47
7	North Bihar	146.36	13.30	95.30	23.18	278.14
8	South Bihar	144.84	13.50	124.67	23.18	306.19
9	Gujarat	147.72	12.99	60.80	23.18	244.06
10	Madhya Pradesh	147.18	6.98	97.11	23.18	274.45
11	Maharashtra	148.33	14.96	37.95	23.18	244.42
12	Karnataka	150.30	18.57	66.44	23.18	258.49
13	Andhra Pradesh	147.45	10.91	70.69	23.18	252.23
14	T.N. & Pondicherry	152.27	24.94	64.31	23.18	264.70
15	Assam, Orissa, West Bengal & Nagaland	147.93	0.42	93.88	23.18	265.41
16	Kerala & Goa	156.01	7.03	75.62	23.18	261.84
	All India Average					255.94

\*Cost of cane has been calculated on the basis of the minimum statutory cane price fixed by the Government.

**Urban Land Ceiling and regulation Act, 1976**

3216. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:**

**SHRI C. B. ATHARE PATIL:**

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

(a) whether certain expert Committees and Working Groups set up by Government including a group of Ministers from 1970 onwards have already examined the Urban Land Ceiling law; and

(b) if so, what have been the recommendations of each of the expert Committees and working/Study groups set up for the purpose?

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI):** (a) The Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, was enacted in 1976. The first formal review of the working of this Act was made by a Working Group appointed by the Government of India in November, 1979.

(b) It will not be in public interest to reveal the recommendations made by the Working Group until the Government have taken a view on them.

**Scheme for Jute Growers**

3217. **SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:** Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have adopted any ways and means to save the jute growers of the country; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and action taken in regard thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** (a) and (b). The Government of India have adopted the following ways and means to save the jute growers of the country:—

(i) Fixation of statutory minimum Support Price of Raw Jute.

(ii) Providing market support by entrusting Jute Corporation of India with purchases of raw jute.

(iii) Implementation of Centrally Sponsored Intensive Jute District Programme in six major jute/mesta growing States for increasing the productivity of raw jute through intensive cultivation. Under this scheme, the Government of India is providing certified jute seed to growers at a subsidised rate.

**Expenditure incurred on Tiger Projects**

3218. **SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:** Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state the details of expenditure so far incurred on each Tiger project?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** The information is being collected from the State Governments concerned and the same will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

**Opening of Central School at Leh**

3219. **DR. KARAN SINGH:** Will the Minister of **EDUCATION** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken to open a Central School in Leh; and

(b) if so, when the School is likely to be opened?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):** (a) and (b). The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has agreed in principle to start a Kendriya Vidyalaya (Central School) in Leh. Issues relating to availability of lands and buildings are being negotiated with the State Government. The Vidyalaya can be started after these issues are settled.

### Auroville Project

3220. DR. KARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Auroville project has got into serious difficulties as a result of internecine squabbles and financial irregularities; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to salvage this great project as a national memorial to Sri Aurobindo and the Mother?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government is seized of the problems and considering various courses of action.

### Opening of P. & T. Offices in Kerala

3221. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new post/telegraph offices opened in the country during 1977, 1978 and 1979, (year-wise);

(b) the number of such new post/telegraph offices opened in each district of Kerala during the above period, year-wise;

(c) the number of new post/telegraph offices proposed to be opened in the country in 1980 and 1981; and

(d) the number of such new post/telegraph offices proposed to be opened in district of Kerala in 1980 and 1981?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) The number of new post offices/telegraph offices opened in the country under the Plan during 1977-78, 1978-79, and 1979-80 is as follows:—

Year	Number of post offices opened	Number of Telegraph offices opened
1977-78	3,297	2,614
1978-79	5,753	3,851
1979-80	5,663	2,746

(b) The number of new post offices/telegraph offices opened under the Plan in each district of Kerala year-wise is indicated in the Statement annexed.

(c) and (d). Under the Annual Plan 1980-81 earlier approved by the Planning Commission, the proposal is to open about 5,000 new rural post offices including 150 in Kerala and 3,500 telegraph offices including 59 in Kerala. These figures are subject to modification in the light of the new Five Year Plan for the period 1980—85 under preparation. The target for 1981-82 will be determined after the new Five Year Plan is finalised.

### Statement

Statement showing the number of new post offices/ telegraph offices opened in Kerala, district-wise and year-wise to be enclosed in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3221 for 7-7-80.

#### I. Post Offices

Name of district	Years		
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
1	2	3	4
1. Trivandrum . . . . .	16	11	18
2. Quilon . . . . .	15	8	17
3. Alleppey . . . . .	19	7	8

1	2	3	4
4. Kottayam . . . . .	5	7	7
5. Idikki . . . . .	12	24	10
6. Ernakulam . . . . .	4	12	8
7. Malappuram . . . . .	10	6	13
8. Palghat . . . . .	6	5	18
9. Trichur . . . . .	6	6	8
10. Calicut . . . . .	11	20	18
11. Cannanore. . . . .	9	28	33

## II. Telegraph Offices :

## Telegraph offices opened

Name of District	Telegraph offices opened		
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
1. Trivandrum . . . . .	17	3	17
2. Quilon . . . . .	7	5	2
3. Alleppey . . . . .	9	31	3
4. Kottayam . . . . .	2	7	1
5. Idikki . . . . .	3	2	1
6. Ernakulam. . . . .	7	15	9
7. Malappuram . . . . .	2	21	4
8. Palghat . . . . .	2	41	16
9. Trichur . . . . .	3	29	7
10. Calicut . . . . .	6	6	5
11. Cannanore . . . . .	34	44	15

## रोजगारोन्मुख शिक्षा प्रणाली

3222. श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा :

श्री मूल चन्द डागा :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली में बुनियादी परिवर्तन करके इसे रोजगारोन्मुख बनाने से संबंधित प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक इस बारे में कितना काम हुआ है ; और

(ग) ठोस और प्रभावी राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति के कब तक उभार कर आने की आशा है ?

शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी० शंकरानन्द) (क) से (ग). 1979 में एक राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति प्रारूप तैयार किया गया था और सभा पटल पर रखा गया था। इस नीति पर यथाशीघ्र, गम्भीरता से विचार-विमर्श करने तथा विस्तृत परामर्श के बाद, समीक्षा करने का प्रस्ताव है।

1968 में तैयार की गई नीति और नीति प्रारूप में शिक्षा को कार्यात्मक एवं संगत बनाने के उपाय दर्शाए गए हैं। विद्यार्थियों को यथार्थ जीवन के लिए तैयार करने हेतु कार्य अनुभव, को निवेश के रूप में सुझाया गया है। स्वतः रोजगार सहित रोजगार के लिए छात्रों को तैयार करना, सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उच्चतर माध्यमिक शिक्षा का व्यावसायीकरण करने का प्रस्ताव किया गया है। छठी योजना प्रारूप में

उच्च शिक्षा में पाठ्यक्रमों को रोजगार उन्मुख बनाने के लिए भी एक सुझाव दिया हुआ है। विद्यार्थियों को सार्थक जीवन के लिए तैयार करने की दृष्टि से अधिकांश राज्यों में स्कूली पद्धति में कार्य अनुभव को लागू करने के सुझाव स्वीकार कर लिए हैं। अनेक राज्यों में उच्चतर माध्यमिक शिक्षा के व्यावसायीकरण के कार्यक्रमों को स्वीकार कर लिया है तथा आरम्भ भी कर दिया है। तथापि, नीति प्रारूप को अंतिम रूप देने के पश्चात् इन प्रस्तावों पर अधिक उत्साह से कार्रवाई करने की आवश्यकता होगी।

### मध्य प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना

3223. श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा: क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में एक केन्द्रीय विश्व-विद्यालय स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव स्वीकृति हेतु केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकृति कब तक दी जाएगी; और

(ग) इस विश्वविद्यालय के लिये राज्य के किस जिले का चयन किया गया है?

शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी० शंकरानन्द) : (क) जी, नहीं।  
(ख) और (ग) . प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

### आवास समस्या

3224. श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा: क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान मध्यम तथा कम आय वर्ग के लोगों की आवास समस्या को हल करने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा क्रियान्वित की जाने वाली योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) इन योजनाओं के लिए आगामी पांच वर्षों में कितनी राशि का नियतन किया गया है;

(ग) क्या सरकार राज्य स्तर के आवास निगमों अथवा प्राधिकरणों की स्थापना के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ताकि इन योजनाओं को प्रभावी ढंग से क्रियान्वित किया जा सके; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस दिशा में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है?

है और नई पंचवर्षीय योजना (1980-85) इस समय बनाई जा रही है। इसके उद्देश्य, नीति, परिष्कृत आदि पर अभी निर्णय लिया जाना है।

(ग) और (घ) . इन योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के लिए राज्य-स्तरीय आवास निगमों की स्थापना के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

### Lay out Plans of Mandawali Fazalpur Delhi

3225. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the DDA have released the layout plan of Mandawali Fazalpur, its complex and have also invited objections/suggestions from the Registered Welfare Associations;

(b) if so, whether the objections/suggestions so far received by the prescribed date have been given due consideration and disputed items, if any, discussed with the representatives of the Registered Welfare Associations;

(c) whether the land earmarked for Registered Associations Community Centres, etc. have been protected by the DDA;

(d) whether it is a fact that the land owners have been served with notices to deposit development charges; and

(e) if so, how many persons have deposited the development charges and the time by which the Delhi Development Authority would develop the area?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) These drafts layout plans have been published by the Delhi Development Authority inviting objections/suggestions from the public.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Notices have been issued for unauthorised construction in Mandawali Fazalpur.

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री पी० सी० सेठी) :  
(क) और (ख) . पंचवर्षीय योजना (1978-83) का कार्य 1-4-1980 से बन्द हो गया

(d) Public notices were issued requesting residents/owners of the properties in various unauthorised colonies including Mandawali Fazalpur Complex, to deposit the first instalment of development charges along with necessary documents. Individual notices were issued to those who did not deposit the required development charges, requesting them to deposit the same.

(e) 99 persons have deposited the first instalment of development charge. After at least 50 per cent of the total development charges are collected, development of the area would be undertaken by the Delhi Development Authority.

#### Unauthorised Colonies in New Delhi

3226. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide drinking water to all authorised and unauthorised colonies which are more than 10 years old on humanitarian considerations;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the number of such colonies which have not been provided with drinking water facilities?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The New Delhi Municipal Committee has informed that there are no unauthorised colonies in the N.D.M.C. area. In the authorised colonies there is no problem of providing drinking water.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Survey Regarding Increase in Incidence of Dowry Case

3227. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey regarding the increasing incidence of dowry cases in the country;

(b) whether Government have studied the social evils and causes for the increase;

(c) whether Government are making efforts for mobilising public opinion against the evil by enlisting the support of social workers for the work; and

(d) if so, what other steps Government propose to take to curb this social evil?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) and (b). No, Sir, but a research project "Study of Practice and problems of dowry" has been sponsored.

(c) The Government have already written to the Central Social Welfare Board and Voluntary Organisations for having awareness campaigns every-where and tackling the evil through education.

(d) The Government is reviewing the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, with a view to make it more effective.

#### Protection Belt in Cyclone Prone Areas

3228. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have framed any scheme for creating a protection belt in the cyclone-prone areas of Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Considering the devastation caused by the cyclone in Andhra Pradesh in 1977, it was felt that some action was necessary to lessen the fury of cyclones. The experience in Andhra Pradesh had shown that where there were reasonably wide belts of



casuarina plantations, the trees had withstood and moderated the fury of the cyclone to a large extent and saved some valuable land and property. Considering this, a decision to raise shelter belts along coastal areas in Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu was taken and a scheme was formulated in 1978 and was included in the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Reforestation of Degraded Forests and raising of Shelter Belts" which was a part of Social Forestry Scheme.

The scheme was to be financed to the extent of Rs. 1000 per ha. by way of Central Grant. Under this scheme priority was to be given to planting up coastal lands with casuarina backed by coconut and cashew, wherever possible, on available government land along the coast. The total width was to be 100 metres to about 1 Km. depending on the availability of land.

The scheme was framed and implemented in Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Tamil Nadu in 1978-79 and an amount of Rs. 73.50 lakhs was released as Central grant for these States.

This scheme was transferred with effect from 1-4-79 from the Centrally Sponsored Sector to the State Sector as per the decision of the National Development Council.

#### **Rented Buildings for Offices in Delhi**

3229. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are paying rent for accommodating some offices in the capital;

(b) if so, the total amount on account of rent which is being paid annually by the C.P.W.D. for office accommodation in the capital;

(c) whether Government propose to construct buildings for accommodating offices in Delhi in the near future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total amount on account of rent/compensation which is being paid annually by the Directorate of Estates (not the CPWD) for the private buildings taken on hire and requisitioned for office accommodation in the capital is Rs. 1.70 crores approximately.

(c) and (d). The undermentioned office buildings are at different stages of construction in Delhi.

	Carpet area (Sq. Mtr.)
1. Multi-storeyed office building in Sector XI, R.K.Puram	28,606
2. Office building in Mehrauli Badarpur Road area.	18,660
3. Blocks B & C of Sena Bhavan in Plot No. 35, New Delhi.	18,236
4. Additional Office building for the Department of Publications in Civil Lines, Delhi.	1,761
5. Multi-storeyed office building in Lodhi Rd., New Delhi, Phase-I	61,000

Construction of another office building in Lodhi Road area with a carpet area of 33.860 sq. Mtrs. has been sanctioned. However, construction of this building has not yet been taken up due to financial constraints.

#### **Theft of Idols**

3230. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ancient idols stolen during last three years;

(b) the number of cases in which police have got success in getting the stolen idols back; and

(c) what steps Government are taking to check thefts of national treasures of historical importance?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):** (a) 102 old images have been reported stolen during the years 1977, 1978 and 1979.

(b) In four cases, 11 old images have been recovered.

(c) The following steps have been taken:—

1. Enforcement of the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972, which *inter-alia* provides for the following:

(i) compulsory registration of certain types of antiquities with the Registering Officers;

(ii) Registering officers to be informed regarding movements of such registered antiquities;

(iii) Dealing in antiquities to be restricted to licenced dealers;

(iv) Restriction on Export of antiquities.

2. In the year 1977 India ratified the Unesco Convention on the Means of Prohibiting Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Cultural Properties. The Convention *inter-alia* provides that the contracting parties would take steps for preventing illicit import, into their territories, of stolen cultural properties and in tracing and restoration of such stolen properties into the countries concerned. The rights of the contracting parties under this Convention are, however, prospective to the signing of the Convention and not retrospective.

3. An Antique Cell has been opened in the Central Bureau of Investigation for investigation into cases of theft and loss of antiquities.

4. Steps have already been taken for documentation of loose sculptures, paintings, illustrated manuscripts, etc.

5. Archaeological Survey of India has posted its Officers at important Customs points and international sea ports to help the Customs authorities in preventing illegal export of antiquities by identifying objects which

are antiquities. Further, Experts Advisory Committees have been set up in important towns in India to examine the objects meant for export in order to find if any of the objects is an antiquity in terms of Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972.

#### Working of N.B.C.C.

3231. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 754 on the 17th March, 1980 regarding working of N.B.C.C. and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI):** (a) and (b). Collection of the detailed information work-wise, since inception of the Corporation, asked for in the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 754 dated 17-3-80 has not been found practicable, as it would involve enormous work of scrutinising very old records some of which were not meant to be preserved for so long. However, year-wise position with regard to the over all value of work done, profitability, overheads incurred and the salary bill of the regular employees since the inception of the Corporation is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-1040/80]. Another statement (Anne. II) showing the profitability position in respect of some of the completed major works (Inland) is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-1040/80].

The position of outstanding dues to be recovered from the clients as on 31st Dec., 79 is indicated below:—

#### Inland works

- |                       |                 |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| (i) Works in progress | Rs. 2.92 crores |
| (ii) Closed works     | Rs. 1.68 crores |

Foreign Work :	Rs. 14.70 crores
Total	Rs. 19.30 crores

### सरकारी आवास

3232. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं और उनमें से कितने कर्मचारियों को आवास सुविधा प्रदान की जा चुकी है ;

(ख) केन्द्र सरकार के ऐसे कितने कर्मचारी हैं जो 5-15 वर्ष से सेवारत हैं लेकिन जिन्हें अभी सरकारी आवास नहीं मिला है ;

(ग) 1977-79 के दौरान सरकार ने कितने सरकारी क्वार्टरों का निर्माण करवाया ; और

(घ) आवास समस्या सुलझाने के लिए सरकार का क्या उपाय करने का विचार है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री पी० सी० सेठी) : (क) जो कर्मचारी दिल्ली में सामान्य पूल वास के पात्र हैं और जिन्होंने उसके लिए आवेदन किया है, उनकी सं० 100384 है, इनमें से 44393 कर्मचारियों को दिल्ली में सामान्य पूल वास दे दिए गए हैं ।

(ख) 30-6-80 को इनकी संख्या 22831 है ।

(ग) बनाए गए और सम्पदा निदेशालय को सौंपे गए सामान्य पूल के क्वार्टरों की संख्या 3190 है ।

(घ) सरकार ने दिल्ली में उन सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए अधिकांशतः निम्नतर टाइपों के 15300 फ्लैट बनाने का एक त्वरित कार्यक्रम आरम्भ किया है जो 1000/- २० तक वेतन ले रहे हैं । इस कार्यक्रम के पूर्ण होने से, इन टाइपों का परितुष्टि का स्तर 43.1 प्रतिशत से बढ़कर 60.7 प्रतिशत तक हो जाने की आशा है ।

### शिक्षा को राष्ट्रीय दर्जा तथा समरूपता प्रदान करना

3233. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार शिक्षा को राष्ट्रीय दर्जा तथा समरूपता प्रदान करके केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों की समस्याओं को हल करने का है ;

(ख) क्या शिक्षा का प्रशासन राज्यों के हाथों में होने के कारण क्षेत्रीयवाद तथा भेदभाव की समस्या बढ़ती जा रही है ; और

(ग) क्या सभी राज्यों के अध्यापकों ने एक 'राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति' बनाए जाने हेतु दिल्ली में कई बार प्रदर्शन तथा धरने दिए हैं ?

शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी० शंकरानन्द) : (क) और (ख) स्थानान्तरणीय केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों के बच्चों की शिक्षा की समस्याओं का केन्द्रीय विद्यालय, स्कूल संगठन तथा केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड से संबद्ध स्कूलों द्वारा बहुत ध्यान रखा जाता है ।

तथापि, राष्ट्रीय एकता और शैक्षिक भ्रवसरों में समानता को प्रोत्साहित करने तथा क्षेत्रीयवाद और भेदभाव दूर करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति, 1968 में यह सुझाव दिया गया था कि 10+2+3 पद्धति को अपनाने के मूल उद्देश्य को लेकर देश के सभी भागों में मोटे तौर पर एक समान शैक्षिक पद्धति को अपनाना लाभदायक होगा । राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद् समूचे देश में आदर्श पाठ्यचर्या और पाठ्य विवरण तथा पाठ्य पुस्तकें अपनाने के लिए सुझाव देती रही है । इन दृष्टिकोणों को उन राज्य सरकारों का समर्थन प्राप्त है जो इन मामलों में राष्ट्रीय मतेक्य का अनुपालन करने के लिए प्रयास कर रही हैं ।

(ग) विभिन्न संस्थाओं के शिक्षक देश में शैक्षिक प्रणाली की एक व्यापक एकरूपता लाने की आवश्यकता पर बल देते रहे हैं ।

### Setting up of new University in Gujarat

3234. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Gujarat have asked for setting up of a new University in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the site selected;

(c) whether there was any proposal for a residential University at Bhavnagar; and

(d) if so, the progress achieved?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a), and (b). In July, 1979,

the University Grants Commission received a letter from the Education Minister of Gujarat proposing the establishment of a new University to serve the needs of the North Gujarat area. The Commission had asked the State Government for complete details of their proposal including the location of the proposed University. These have not so far been received.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The University has started functioning from May, 1979.

### पाली, राजस्थान के गांवों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन

3235. श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चानोद, लुणवा गांव (जिला पाली) राजस्थान में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन कब तक स्थापित किये जायेंगे और वहां पर अब तक सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन स्थापित न करने के क्या कारण हैं ,

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इन गांवों में तत्काल सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन स्थापित करने के लिए आश्रामन दिया था और यदि हा, तो इस आश्रामन को अब तक पूरा न करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री सी० एम० सेठी) : (क) चानोद और लुणवा में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनघरों के खोलने के प्रस्तावों से घाटा है । जिसको विभाग की मौजूदा नीति के अनुसार नजरअन्दाज नहीं किया जा सकता । फिर भी, यदि कोई इच्छुक पार्टी प्रत्येक मामले में पक्के रूप से विभाग को होने वाली हानि की क्षतिपूर्ति करने को तैयार हो तो किराये और गारन्टी के आधार पर यह सुविधा उपलब्ध कराई जा सकती है ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

### Exploratory fishing Project

3236. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

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

strengthen the exploratory fishing project for properly assessing the country's marine resources; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) There are proposals under various stages of consideration to acquire new larger vessels for Exploratory Fisheries Project, Bombay. Five new vessels have recently been constructed and added to the fleet of the Exploratory Fisheries Project with assistance from Denmark, Netherlands, and Norway under bilateral aid programme. One vessel is under construction in Japan. Three more vessels are under construction with Norwegian aid at Goa Shipyard for the Project. Hence this organisation is being strengthened to undertake extensive survey in Exclusive Economic Zone of India.

### Accommodation Problem

3237. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government employees are facing acute shortage of accommodation and particularly employees of the middle and low income group, cannot afford to pay rents of private owned houses which are extraordinarily high; and

(b) if so, the year upto which houses could be given to all the Government servants?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Due to acute shortage of accommodation in the General Pool, a large number of Government employees have not been allotted Government accommodation. The private arrangements made by such employees and rents being paid by them are not known.

(b) Owing to the constraints of financial and material resources, it is not possible to indicate the year by which all Government servants would be provided with Government accommodation.

**Automatic Exchange and S.T.D. Facility in Angol and Dhenkanal, Orissa**

3238. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Angol and Dhenkanal towns in Dhenkanal District of Orissa are without automatic exchange and S.T.D. facilities;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) when the work on these two exchanges will commence?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As on 30-9-1979 there were 1,266 manually operated exchanges in the country with a capacity of 3.26 lakh lines. Due to limited availability of automatic exchange equipment, it has not been possible to arrange for automatization of these exchanges.

The production of automatic exchange equipment is being augmented. It is hoped to automatize all manual exchanges in a phased manner by 1990.

(c) In view of (b) above, it is not yet possible to indicate any definite target for installation of automatic exchanges at these two stations.

**E.D.S.O. in Orissa**

3239. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the criterion for opening rural post offices with P.C.O. facilities E.D.S.O.;

(b) the number of such offices opened in Orissa during January—June, 1980;

(c) the number of villages qualifying for such E.D.S.O. in Dhenkanal District of Orissa; and

(d) the period by which these villages will be covered by such facilities?

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

(a) The criteria prescribed for opening of—

(i) rural post offices and (ii) rural PCOs are indicated in the statement annexed. Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices which have a workload of 4 to 5 hours per day and those in which public telephone is provided are upgraded to the level of extra departmental sub post office.

(b) Eight Extra Departmental branch post offices with PCO facilities were upgraded to the level of extra departmental sub post offices during January—June, 1980.

(c) The number of EDBOs eligible for upgradation to the level of the EDSOs in Dhenkanal District is 9.

(d) Upgradation of ADBOs as EDSOs is not a Plan programme. Therefore, no targets/time limits are prescribed. The upgradation will be sanctioned on completion of the required formalities.

**Statement**

**PART I**

Norms for opening of post offices in rural areas:

Post Offices to be opened in rural areas have been classified into two main categories:

1. Post Offices in normal rural areas; and

2. Post Offices in hilly, tribal backward areas.

(A) Post Offices in normal rural areas:

1. Post Offices in gram-panchayat villages are 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 at least 25 per cent of its estimated cost.

2. Post Offices in non gram-panchayat villages are 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 at least 25 per cent of its estimated cost.

(B) Post Offices in hilly, tribal and backward areas:

1. Post Offices in gram-panchayat villages are 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 at least 10 per cent of its estimated cost.

2. 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 at least 10 per cent of the estimated cost.

Notwithstanding the above, the Postmasters General are empowered to relax any of the above cited norms in 10 per cent of the cases in opening of post offices every year.

## PART II

### *Policy for provision of PCOs on loss*

Sl. No.	Category of stations	Condition for provision of PCOs
1	2	3
1	District Headquarters.	Will be provided progressively irrespective of loss and without any conditions of minimum revenue.
2	Sub Divisional Headquarters.	
3	Tehsil Headquarters.	
4	Sub Tehsil Headquarters	
5	Block Headquarters.	
6	Places with a population of 5000 or more in ordinary areas & 2,500 or more in backward or hilly areas.	
7	Places with Police Stations under the charge of an Officer of the rank of Sub Inspector of Police or above.	The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of the ARE (Annual Recurring Expenditure) in ordinary areas, and 15% of ARE in backward areas, 10% of the ARE in hilly areas.
8	Out of the way places .	(a) Should be beyond 40 Kms. (radial distance) from an existing exchange.

1	2	3
9 Tourist/pilgrimage centres/agricultural/power project/sites/townships.		(b) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% of ARE in hilly areas. The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.
10 All other stations.		On the basis of financial viability or on rent and guarantee in case of loss.

NOTE : For considering the population figures, the population of the town or village along should be taken into account and not that of a group of towns or villages, except in the case of tribal areas where a group of villages within a radius of 10 Kms. from a central village can be considered.

**Direct link between Bhuban Town with Sub Divisional Headquarter and Distt. Head Quarter Dhenkanal**

3240. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bhuban town in Dhenkanal District, Orissa is without a direct telephone links with Sub-Divisional Head Quarter Kamakhyanagar and District Head quarter—Dhenkanal; and

(b) if so, when the link is likely to be connected?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. However, the trunk calls to Kamakhyanagar and Dhenkanal are put through via Joypur Road Exchange. The trunk traffic from Bhuban town to Kamakhyanagar and Dhenkanal is at present very small. The direct circuit will be provided when the traffic increases sufficiently.

**Allotment of Government Accommodation to persons owing Houses**

3241. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Govt. accommodation is only allotted to those Government employees who have got no plot/houses either in

• their names or in the name of their family members;

(b) the total number of such Government employees in Type 'A' 'B' and 'C' who are having their own houses and Government accommodation as well;

(c) what are the reasons for providing them Government accommodation and at what rate they are charged rent;

(d) what action Government propose to take to get these quarters vacated from the above employees;

(e) whether Government are aware that certain employees are having their own houses but have not declared so officially; if so, what action Government propose to take against them; and

(f) whether Government propose to issue instructions to all the employees that they should make declarations by certain date to this effect otherwise severe action will be taken against them?

•THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir, House owning officers are eligible for allotment of accommodation from the General Pool but their date if priority is reckoned from 1-1-77 or any subsequent date, as the case may be.

(b) The number of house owning employees occupying General Pool

accommodation in Delhi/New Delhi is:

Type 'A' 74, Type 'B' 315; Type 'C' 253.

(c) As mentioned against part (a), they are eligible for Government accommodation. The house-owning officers are, however, required to pay licence fee at the following rates:—

(i) Normal licence fee if the income from the house does not exceed Rs. 1,000/- p.m.

(ii) 50 per cent of the licence fee at market rate in case the monthly rental income exceeds Rs. 1,000/- but does not exceed Rs. 2,000/- p.m.; and

(iii) Licence fee at full market rate in case the monthly rental income exceeds Rs. 2,000/- p.m.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No such case has come to notice.

(d) Adequate instructions have already been issued in this regard.

#### Government Accommodation

3242. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of the Central Government employees entitled for type 'B' accommodation and whose priority date is upto December, 1960 month/year-wise from 1st June, 1957;

(b) the total number of quarters under this category under construction area-wise and their periodical date of completion upto December, 1981;

(c) the total number of quarters in this category likely to be completed and handed over to the Directorate of Estate for allotment by December, 1980;

(d) what priority date will be covered after allotting the quarters referred to in part (c) above; and

(e) the steps which Government propose to take to provide Govt. accommodation to the employees referred to in part (a) above and by what date the priority date of 31st December, 1960 will be covered?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. HETHI): (a) A statement giving the information in respect of the General Pool accommodation at Delhi is attached.

(b) and (c). Information in respect of General Pool at Delhi is as under:—

Mohamadpur . . . . .	344
M.B. Road . . . . .	1553
Aram Bagh . . . . .	372
DIZ area . . . . .	395
Timarpur . . . . .	135
Sadiq Nagar . . . . .	320
Total	<u>3119</u>

Out of the above quarters, 255 are likely to be completed by August, 1980, 8 by Oct. 1980, 1663 by Dec., 1980, 750 by March, 1981 and 443 by December, 1981. By December, 1980, 1926 quarters are likely to be handed over the Directorate of the Estates.

(d) and (e). With 1926 newly constructed quarters expected to become available and taking into account normal vacancies arising during the period, it may be possible to cover priority date upto the 31st Dec., 1960, by the end of this year.



## Statement

Statement showing the numbers of the Central Government Employees entitled for Special General Pool accommodation in Delhi/New Delhi whose priority date is upto December 1960 month/year-wise from 1st June, 1957.

Month	1957	1958	1959	1960
January . . . . .	..	66	55	33
February . . . . .	..	51	40	52
March . . . . .	..	43	43	23
April . . . . .	..	65	45	42
May . . . . .	..	51	51	33
June . . . . .	12	48	48	30
July . . . . .	59	70	52	67
August . . . . .	39	49	46	65
September . . . . .	61	43	73	58
October . . . . .	43	17	76	86
November . . . . .	64	30	49	89
December . . . . .	67	61	35	63
	335	624	618	646

#### Retention of Govt. Accommodation by Retired Government Employees

3243 SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA. Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government servants are retaining the Government Accommodation even after their retirement;

(b) if so, what is their numbers in Category 'A', 'B' and 'C';

(c) the total number of quarters in the categories referred to in part (b) above which are being retained by the retired Government servants even after 6 months or more of their retirement;

(d) the time for which a retired Government servant can retain Government accommodation according to the rules and what action is taken after crossing this time limit; and

(e) the action Government propose to take for vacation of the quarters referred to in part (c) above?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir. •

(b) The number in so far as General Pool accommodation at Delhi is concerned is as under:—

Type 'A' 79; Type 'B' 82. Type 'C' 156.

(c) 210.

(d) A Government servant on retirement can retain the accommodation for a period of two months on payment of normal licence fee. Thereafter, the Director of Estates, in special circumstances may allow him to retain the accommodation for a further period not exceeding six months on payment of twice the Standard licence fee or twice the pool standard licence fee under F.R. 45.A or twice the licence

F.R. 45-A or twice the licence fee he was paying whichever is highest. After the expiry of this period, if the accommodation is not vacated, market rate of licence fee is charged and action for evicting the unauthorised occupants is taken under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971.

(d) Eviction proceedings have been initiated under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 against the unauthorised occupants. However, many of the retired Government employees having their sons/daughters employed in Government service have requested for regularisation of their quarter in the names of the sons/daughters in terms of the concession allowed to such employees prior to May, 1978. Until a final decision is taken by the Government on this issue which is under review, it has been decided to stay physical eviction in such cases. In other cases, the quarters will be got vacated under due process of law.

#### Facilities for Circus Units

3244. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide any facilities to Circus units;

(b) if so, the nature of such facilities; and

(c) whether Government would also like to encourage this industry by giving awards also?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) and (b). Circus is a State subject. However, Central Government have been encouraging Circus by granting to bonafide circus companies railway concession for movement of circus troupes and their luggage etc. for their performance. The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have also been requested to encourage Circus by granting exemption from pay-

ment of Entertainment Tax to the extent possible, allotment of open grounds for Circus shows at nominal rent, extension of help in maintenance of law and order and temporary allotment of quota of food-grains and other essential commodities etc.

(c) A suggestion that there should be awards for circus artistes similar to other National Awards has been made by the Indian Circus Federation to the Government.

#### बेघरों के लिए घर

3245. श्री विजय कुमार दाजु . क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश भर में बेघर लोगों को मकान प्रदान करने के आशय की कार्य योजना बनाई है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका राज्यवार व्यौरा क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री पी० सी० सेठी) (क) केन्द्रिय सरकार के पास इस प्रकार से देश भर के बेघर लोगों का मकान देने की कोई योजना नहीं है। "आवास" राज्य का विषय है और राज्य सरकारों की यह प्रथम जिम्मेदारी है कि वे लोगों की इस आधारभूत आवश्यकता पर ध्यान दें।

यद्यपि, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भूमिहीन मजदूरों के लिए आवास स्थलों की व्यवस्था करने की एक योजना 1971 में केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना के रूप में आरम्भ की गई थी। इसका हस्तान्तरण 1974 में राज्य क्षेत्र में कर दिया गया था और इसका विस्तार क्षेत्र ग्रामीण भूमिहीन मजदूरों, कारीगरों आदि तक बढ़ा दिया गया था। यह योजना जुलाई, 1975 में घोषित प्रधान मंत्री के 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम का अंग हो गयी। वर्ष 1978 से, इस योजना के क्षेत्र का विस्तार मकान झोपड़ी बनाने के लिए सहायता देना शामिल करने के लिए किया गया था। यह योजना राज्य क्षेत्र में जारी है और इसे परिष्कृत न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम में शामिल किया गया है।

(ख) इस योजना में 500 रु० प्रति परिवार की दर पर उन परिवारों के लिये जिन्हें पहले ही आवास स्थल दे दिये गये हैं और 750 रु० उनके लिए जिन्हें आवास स्थल अभी दिये जाने हैं, की सहायता की व्यवस्था है।

घन राशि विकसित प्लाट की लागत, 30-40 परिवारों के समूह के लिए एक कुएं की व्यवस्था करना, सम्पर्क माग बनाने और भवन निर्माण सामग्रियों के लिए सहायता के बतोर है। इस कार्यक्रम से यह सभी श्रम निवेश की व्यवस्था लाभ भोगियों द्वारा की जाने की अपेक्षा है।

### जिला मुख्यालय और बिहार राज्य की राजधानी के बीच सीधा टेलीफोन सम्पर्क

3246. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के ऐसे जिला मुख्यालय, जहां राज्य की राजधानी के साथ सीधा टेलीफोन सम्पर्क नहीं है, भारतीय अमुविधा और कठिनाइयों का अनुभव कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे जिला मुख्यालयों और राज्य की राजधानी के बीच सीधा टेलीफोन सम्पर्क उपलब्ध कराने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

### संचार मंत्री (श्री सी० एम० स्टीवन) :

(क) बिहार के सभी मुख्यालयों को राज्य की राजधानी से सीधा टेलीफोन लाइन सेवा प्राप्त है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

### बिहार में डाक घर

3247. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में कुल कितनी ग्राम पंचायतें हैं और उन में से कितने पंचायत मुख्यालयों में अब तक डाक घर खोले जा चुके हैं ;

(ख) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान सरकार का बिहार में कितने नए डाक घर खोलने का विचार है ; और

(ग) बिहार में ऐसे कुल कितने ग्राम डाक घर हैं, जिन्हें उप डाक-घरों में परिवर्तित कर दिया जाएगा और ऐसे कितने उप-डाक-घर हैं, जिन्हें पूर्ण डाकघरों में बदल दिया जाएगा ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री सी० एम० स्टीवन) (क) बिहार में ग्राम पंचायतों की संख्या 10,916 है।

7628 ग्राम पंचायतों के मुख्यालयों में डाकघर खोल दिए गए हैं।

(ख) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान बिहार में खोले जाने वाले प्रस्तावित नए डाक-घरों की संख्या लगभग 400 है। 1980-85 की अवधि के लिए तैयार की जा रही नयी पंचवर्षीय योजना के आधार पर इस संख्या में संशोधन किया जा सकता है।

(ग) शाखा डाक घरों का दर्जा बढ़ाकर उप-डाकघर बनाने और उप-डाकघरों का दर्जा बढ़ाकर मुख्य डाकघर बनाने का कार्यक्रम इस योजना के अंतर्गत नहीं लिया गया है। ऐसे मामलों में समय समय पर परिवार वित्तीय कार्यक्रम आदि जैसे घटकों के संदर्भ में विचार किया जाता है और जिन मामलों का औचित्य पाया जाता है उनका दर्जा बढ़ा दिया जाता है।

### Change in Name of Institute for Physically Handicapped, New Delhi

3248. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is great resentment among the staff of the Institute for the Physically Handicapped, 4, Rouse Avenue Lane, New Delhi-1, after it has been taken over by Government;

(b) why the name of the Institute has been changed from Jawaharlal Nehru Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation to Institute for the Physically Handicapped;

(c) whether the students of Physio Therapy and Occupational Therapy of the Institute have demanded that the name should be changed and if so, what action has been taken; and

(d) whether the Institute is working as a subordinate office or autonomous body?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) No, Sir. Recently, the students of the Institute had staged some agitation in support of their demands mainly for the reinstatement of one of the employees who had been discharged from service. The employees

has since been reinstated and other demands are being looked into.

(b) The association of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru's name with the Institute was considered inappropriate and hence the name of the Institute was changed.

(c) Yes, Sir. No change in the present name has been considered necessary.

(d) The Institute is fully financed by the Government and is working as a body registered under the Societies Act of 1860.

#### Demolition of Unauthorised Houses in Delhi

3249. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 6947 on the 17th April, 1978 regarding demolition of unauthorised houses in Delhi and state:

(a) whether any final decision has since been taken in the matter; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken or being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). No, Sir, as the temporary stay has been confirmed for the duration of the case and the matter is sub-judice.

#### Area of Surplus Land

3250. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made an estimate of the total area of surplus land available in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b) No precise estimates of the

total area of surplus land are available. The tentative estimates furnished by the State Governments which were derived from land records are given in the appended statement. However, the actual extent of surplus would be a consequence of orders passed under the appropriate ceiling laws. The ceiling under these laws will be determined after taking into account factors like quality of land, the size of the family, etc. The ceiling would be higher where the quality of land is inferior or where the size of family is larger and, in such cases, the extent of surplus will be less than that indicated in the land records.

#### Statement

Statement showing State-wise break-up of the Surplus land estimated to be available.

State / Union Territories	Area estimated to be surplus (Acres)
1. Andhra Pradesh	10,81,590
2. Assam	5,74,022
3. Bihar	3,00,000
4. Gujarat	65,000
5. Haryana	30,380
6. Himachal Pradesh	2,02,454
7. Jammu & Kashmir	N.A.
8. Karnataka	4,00,000
9. Kerala	1,50,000
10. Madhya Pradesh	2,52,843
11. Maharashtra	4,00,000
12. Manipur	2,316
13. Orissa	2,00,000
14. Punjab	30,336
15. Rajasthan	7,94,000
16. Tamil Nadu	1,85,213
17. Tripura	4,637
18. Uttar Pradesh	2,80,193
19. West Bengal	1,72,399
20. Dadra & Nagar N.H.	9,390
21. Delhi	1,500
22. Pondicherry	3,012
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>51,42,285</b>

N. A. Not available

### Community Tube-well for small and Marginal Farmer in Orissa

3251. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently framed any scheme to instal small size community tube-wells for the benefit of small and marginal farmers in backward areas, particularly in Orissa State;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme; and

(c) the area to be covered in the State of Orissa under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### Foodgrains supplied to Orissa

3252. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of foodgrains supplied to the State of Orissa during the last two years and the quantum proposed to be supplied during the current year; and

(b) the details regarding the quantity of foodgrains supplied to the drought affected areas, district-wise during last one year?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) During 1978-79 and 1979-80 financial years 2.08 and 3.89 lakh tonnes of foodgrains respectively were supplied to Orissa. Supply during the current year will depend on the requirements intimated by the State Government, the over-all availability of foodgrains in the Central Pool, relative needs of various States market availability and other relevant factors.

(b) The district-wise supplies of foodgrains in the drought affected

districts of the State during 1979-80 are not available.

### Cuttack Milk Shed Project under Operation Flood-II in Orissa

3253. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa approached the Union Government to treat Cuttack Milk Shed Project under Operation Flood-II Programme in which funding pattern would be Indian Dairy Corporation to finance entire the project cost 70 per cent as loan and 30 per cent (as) in the form of grant; and

(b) whether the Government have instructed Indian Dairy Corporation to treat so and if not, why?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO):

(a) and (b). No specific proposal was received from the Government of Orissa for inclusion of Cuttack Milk Shed under Operation Flood II programme. However, Cuttack Milk Shed has been included in the perspective plan prepared for Orissa by the State Government in consultation with the National Dairy Development Board for Operation Flood II. Under this programme, the funds required would be made available by the Indian Dairy Corporation broadly on 70 per cent loan and 30 per cent grant basis. The perspective plan has since also been appraised by the Indian Dairy Corporation.

### Subsidy to States for Milk Production and Distribution

3254 SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are subsidising the milk producing and milk distributing schemes of State Governments where the consumption of milk is lower than the average per capita consumption of milk in India;

(b) whether Government have given any financial aid to the MILMA of Kerala; and

(c) if so, the amount of aid?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** (a) The Government of India are not providing any subsidy as such for milk producing and distributing schemes of the State Governments. However, Government's main emphasis is on the provision of facilities required for increasing milk production throughout the country. Milk producers are being increasingly provided with services and inputs for better breeding, better health cover and feed cover for their animals. In some individual schemes, there is provision for subsidy on specific items e.g. prophylactic vaccination against common cattle diseases is carried out free of cost except in the case of Food and Mouth disease where 50 per cent of the cost of the Vaccine is subsidised by the Government of India and State Governments. Small and marginal farmers and landless agricultural labourers are also given subsidy for concentrate feed from 4 months of age to 28 months of age in respect of cross-bred calves under the special livestock Production Programme.

(b) and (c). A Centrally sponsored dairy project estimated to cost Rs. 474.68 lakhs has been sanctioned for Kerala. Fifty per cent of the cost of the scheme is to be provided by Government of India. A sum of Rs. 401 lakhs has already been released as 30 per cent grant and 70 per cent loan to the State Government for implementation of the Project. The project is being implemented by the Kerala Livestock Development and Milk Marketing Board Ltd. (MILMA).

### Rural Post Office in Backward and Tribal Districts of M. P.

**3255. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have planned to intensify rural postal services and facilities during 1980-81;

(b) if so, how many new post offices and postal service facilities would be started in rural areas in 1980-81.

(c) how many new rural post offices would be started in the backward and Tribal Districts of Madhya Pradesh;

(d) how much new employment potential would be created in Post and Telegraph Department in covering rural areas of Madhya Pradesh; and

(e) how many fibre-glass post boxes are installed in 1979-80 and how many more are proposed during 1980-81 in Madhya Pradesh?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN):** (a) Development of rural postal services/facilities will be continued during 1980-81.

(b) Under the Annual Plan 1980-81 earlier approved by the Planning Commission the proposal is to open about 5,000 rural post offices in the country as a whole. The figure is subject to modification in the light of the new Five Year Plan for the period 1980-85.

(c) The general directive is that in each postal circle about 60 per cent of the new rural post offices opened should be in backward/hilly/tribal areas. In so far as Madhya Pradesh is concerned, the proposal is to open 20 per cent of the new rural post offices in the tribal districts of the State.

(d) and (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

### Development of New Telephone Exchange 'Ruva Phone'

3256. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Telephone Industries have developed an automatic telephone exchange called 'Ruva Phone' useful for rural communications; and

(b) if so, where and how many 'Ruva Phones' will be set up by Government?

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

(a) Indian Telephone Industries has developed the 'Ruva Phone' which is suitable for rural communications. This equipment connects a telephone in rural areas to the nearest automatic telephone exchange through a Very High Frequency (VHF) radio link.

(b) The equipment is undergoing field trials. A decision on the induction of such equipment in the Posts and Telegraphs network will be taken after the field-trials are completed.

### Preservable Milk in Metropolitan Cities

3257. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Dairy Development Board has developed preservable milk which could last for a fortnight;

(b) whether the Board has planned production of "Preservable Milk" in Metropolitan Cities like Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta; and

(c) if so, the estimated cost per litre of such milk?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) and (b). The process for production of preservable milk has been a part of Dairy Science for some

time. However, the National Dairy Development Board and the Indian Dairy Corporation have plans to introduce for sale sterilised milk in aseptic packaging, which could last for a fortnight, in the Metropolitan cities of Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. The processing of the milk will, however, be done in feeder balancing dairies outside the above metropolitan cities.

(c) While the cost would depend upon the composition of the milk decided to be marketed, the estimated cost per litre of milk with 4.5 per cent fat and 8.5 per cent solid non fat is likely to be about Rs. 3/- per litre.

### Prevention and Control of Water Pollution in Delhi

3258. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA SHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a detailed survey of the quality of drinking water in Delhi undertaken by the Central Board for the prevention and control of water pollution points to the urgent need to enhance the water treating capacity in the capital;

(b) if so, what are the main details of the proposed survey;

(c) whether any recommendations have been made by them; and

(d) what are the details of the recommendations and the steps taken to improve them?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution has not undertaken any detailed survey of the quality of drinking water in Delhi.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

### Telecommunication link with U.S.S.R.

3259. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister

of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether communication link for providing high quality telecommunication service with USSR is being proposed;

(b) if so, when the same is likely to start functioning;

(c) what will be the main purpose of this telecommunication link;

(d) the total cost for the Indian terminal of the link;

(e) how much assistance USSR will be providing for the project; and

(f) the assistance which India is providing to the USSR?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) Yes, Sir. A project for the installation of a Troposcatter Telecommunication Link between India and USSR is under implementation.

(b) By early 1981.

(c) Provision of reliable telecommunication facilities between the two countries.

(d) Rs. 3.90 crores (estimated).

(e) and (f) Each side will meet the cost of the terminal facilities in its country.

#### Admission in St. Stephen's College

3260. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:  
SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen Press reports in respect of admission in St. Stephen's College;

(b) whether the Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University has received representations from All India Students Federation and Students Federation of India in this behalf and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action Government propose to take so that brilliant students, irrespective of their status in society, can get admission?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Secretary, All India Students Federation and the Secretary, Students Federation of India have represented to the vice-Chancellor against the arbitrary decision of the St. Stephen's College, Delhi fixing 20th June, 1980 as the last date for submission of applications for admission as against the 30th June, 1980 prescribed by the University of Delhi for the purpose. They have demanded that the University should bring out uniform guidelines for a cohesive admission policy and see to it that they are not violated.

As the Principal, St. Stephen's College was out of station, the Vice-Chancellor has written to the Chairman of the Governing Body of the College advising that the college should conform to the date prescribed by the University for receipt of applications for admission. The College authorities accordingly decided to receive applications even after 20th June, 1980, the last date stipulated by them earlier.

(c) Admissions to Colleges are made on merit in accordance with the rules of admission. Status in Society is not the Criteria for admission.

#### Construction of Boundary Wall on Malviya Nagar Road, New Delhi

3261. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 844 on the 26th February, 1979 regarding construction of boundary wall on Malviya Nagar Road, New Delhi and state:

(a) whether the D.D.A. has initiated any action for dismantling the boundary wall on Malviya Nagar Road;



(b) if so, what is the present stage; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has since been removed.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Post Offices in J & K

**3262. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK.** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are number of villages in J & K State which have yet to be provided with post offices;

(b) what are the branch post offices which have been sanctioned, division-wise, in Jammu and Kashmir State;

(c) the names of villages which are still without post offices, and what steps are being taken to see that every village is at least provided one post office during the current year or during the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(d) what other communication facilities are being provided in the villages in the J & K State?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total number of branch post offices in Jammu and Kashmir is 1005, Division-wise break up is as follows:

Kashmir division	244
Jammu division	206
Udhampur division	296
Leh division	62
Baramulla division	197
	<hr/>
	1005

(c) The total number of villages in the State without a post office is 5,403. There is no policy to open rural post offices on the basis of one post office per village. The number

of rural post offices proposed to be opened in the State during 1980-81 is 28. This figure is subject to modification in the light of the new Five Year Plan for the period 1980-85 under preparation.

(d) Postal counter facilities are being provided to some of the villages through rural mobile post offices. Letter boxes are also being installed in rural areas. There is also a programme of provision of public telephone/telegraph facilities in rural areas.

#### Capacity of Telephone Exchanges in J & K

**3263. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are considering to increase telephone exchange capacity in various telephone exchanges in Jammu and Kashmir State to minimise the waiting list;

(b) how many new telephone exchanges are likely to be set up in the Jammu and Kashmir State during the current financial year; and

(c) whether any detailed programme has been prepared in this regard for implementation during the period of Sixth Five Year Plan?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The Srinagar, Jammu and Anantnag, exchange are expected to be expanded by 600, 300 and 100 lines respectively. Other exchanges have adequate capacities.

(b) 12.

(c) A revised sixth Five Year Plan for the country as a whole is now under preparation.

### Visit of Central Team to H.P.

3264. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Central Team visited Himachal Pradesh to assess the loss due to drought in May, 1980;

(b) if so, the names alongwith designations of the members of the team;

(c) the names of the places visited by this team alongwith the persons/institutions contacted and consulted by them for this purpose;

(d) the assessment of loss prepared by the team; and

(e) the quantum of relief recommended by them and the amount sanctioned for various measures to provide relief?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. A Central Team visited Himachal Pradesh from 27th to 30th May, 1980.

(b) The Central Team consisted of Shri S. P. Mukherji, Additional Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Shri R. K. Kaul, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure), Dr. B. P. Bose, Director (Civil Defence), Ministry of Health and Dr. S. R. Shukla, Assistant Adviser, Public Health Engineering Organisation, Ministry of Works and Housing.

(c) The Central Team visited the severely drought affected areas in Bilaspur, Simla and Solan districts. After the field visits, the Team had discussions with the Chief Secretary, Financial Commissioner and other Senior Officers of the State Government. The names and particulars of places and people visited/consulted are indicated in the attached Statement.

(d) The damage to crops varies from 50 per cent in Una, Kinnaur and Kangra districts to 70 per cent in Bilaspur, Sirmour and Solan districts. In Hamirpur, Kulu and Simla, the damage is to the extent of 60 per cent.

(e) (i) The Central team's recommendations are as follows:—

Agriculture [Plan Expenditure	(Rs. in lakhs)
(a) Subsidy on supply of pulses, oilseeds and wheat seed to small and marginal farmers for Rabi 1980.	40.00
(b) Subsidy on supply of seeds like maize and paddy for kharif.	0.60
(c) Construction of water storage structures/check dams.	20.00
<i>Horticulture</i>	
(a) Subsidy to small and marginal orchardists on fertilisers and plant material	13.00
(b) Development of farm ponds, construction of tanks on collective/cooperative/individual basis	25.00
<i>Animal Husbandry</i>	
Supply of fodder, compounded feed, medicines and cattle camps on a subsidised basis	100.00
<i>Drinking Water</i>	
(a) Acceleration of on-going rural water supply schemes	200.00
(b) New rural water supply schemes	50.00
(c) Urban water supply in municipal areas	50.00
<i>Minor Irrigation</i>	100.00
<i>Completion of Flood Control Works already in hand</i>	10.00
<i>Roads</i>	175.00
<i>Forestry</i>	
Introduction of plantation of fast growing species farm forestry, soil conservation by protective afforestation and demonstration	100.00

<i>Agriculture Plan Expenditure</i>	(Rs. in lakhs)
<i>Agricultural Credit</i> . . . . .	35.00
<i>Public health Measures</i> . . . . .	46.50
<i>Nutrition</i>	
(a) Nutrition for children, lactating mothers etc. . . . .	6.00
(b) Special Nutrition Programme . . . . .	25.00
<i>Non-Plan Expenditure</i>	
<i>Water Supply</i>	
Transporting water for distribution . . . . .	5.00
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>1001.10</b>

The recommendations of the Central Team have been considered by the High Level Committee on Relief

and, on its recommendations, Government of India approved in full the ceilings of additional expenditure of Rs. 1001.10 lakhs for the purpose of Central assistance to the Government of Himachal Pradesh as per the details mentioned above.

Besides, the Government of India have allocated 8,000 MTs. of foodgrains under the normal and Special Food for Work Programme, during 1980-81. The entire allocation of foodgrains has also been released.

The Government of India have also sanctioned Rs. 10 lakhs as short term loans for purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs during kharif 1980.

**Statement**

*Names of places visited and persons, etc. contacted by the Central Team to Himachal Pradesh during 27th-30th May, 1980.*

Name of the district	Places visited	Persons, etc. contacted/consulted
1. BILASPUR	Bassi, Ganguwal, Tomba, Mandiali and Junali.	(i) Local people, Pradhan and Sarpanches of Bassi, Nillan, Bhakra, Tollan, Galva, Nakra a, Tarsuli, Khariyan, Swahah an Pehal. (ii) Deputy Commissioner, Sub. Divisional Magistrate, Deputy Director (Agriculture), Superintending Engineer (Buildings & Roads), District Forest Officer (Territorial) and District Forest Officer (Soil Conservation) Executive Engineer (Buildings & Roads), Executive Engineer (Irrigation), District Agricultural Officer, District Animal Husbandry Officer, District Horticulture Officer, Assistant Soil Conservation Officer (Agriculture), Sub Divisional Officer (Irrigation), Tehsildars and Block Development Officers concerned, district Inspectors, Food & Supplies and other revenue staff.
2. SOLAN	Barotiwal, Manpura & Bassi Panchayats of Nalagarh Tehshil, Nalagarh.	i) Local Pradhans and Sarpanches and other members of Panchayats and local farmers of Barotiwal. (ii) Sarpanch and members of Panchayat, of Bhatian, M. Jholi, Nungal and Rewa. (iii) Municipal Commissioner, Nalagarh.
3. SIMLA	Areas near Simla, Mashobra, Basantpur, Badgaon, Kumarsain, Narkanda, Baghi, Kotkhai, Khatrala, Samarkot, Rohru, Jubbal and Theog.	(i) Local people, Pradhans and Sarpanches. (ii) Block Development Officers and other Development Staff and Chairman of Block Samitis. (iii) M L As. concerned.

### ग्रामीण आवास परियोजना के अधीन मकान

3265. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 31 दिसम्बर, 1978 तक ग्रामीण आवास परियोजना के अधीन मंजूर किए गए 1,00,271 मकानों का निर्माण इस बीच पूरा हो चुका है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो राज्यवार कितने मकान बनाए गए उन पर कितनी राशि खर्च हुई और उन मकानों का कैसे उपयोग किया जाएगा ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो परियोजना को पूरा न होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री पी० सी० सेठी) :

(क) और (ख) . राज्य सरकारों ने सूचित किया है कि 100271 मकानों में से मार्च 1980 के अंत तक 68522 मकान बनाये जा चुके हैं। यह राज्य सरकारों द्वारा कार्यान्वयन की जा रही सतत चलने वाली योजना है। निर्मित मकानों की संख्या और उस पर किया गया व्यय का एक राज्यवार विवरण अनुलग्नक में दिया गया है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

#### विवरण

योजना का नाम : ग्रामीण आवास परियोजना स्कीम

योजना के आरम्भ से हुई प्रगति

(31-3-80 को जैसी स्थिति थी)

क्रम सं०	राज्य का नाम	मकानों की सं०	राशि
		पूर्ण	दी गई/ खर्च की गई
1	2	3	4
(लाख रुपये में)			
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	4735	75.86
2.	असम	1	0.21
3.	बिहार	131	4.82
4.	हरियाणा	629	14.34
5.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	428	9.27

1	2	3	4
6.	जम्मू और काश्मीर	-	-
7.	गुजरात	1786	35.82
8.	कर्नाटक	7827	151.99
9.	केरल	7863	252.99
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	2539	76.67
11.	महाराष्ट्र	10341	254.66
12.	मणिपुर	74	1.50
13.	उड़ीसा	6736	271.70
14.	पंजाब	2556	103.27
15.	राजस्थान	3125	70.74
16.	तमिलनाडु	8161	351.58
17.	त्रिपुरा	519	12.16
18.	उत्तर प्रदेश	3273	57.92
19.	पश्चिम बंगाल	3652	17.27

योग 64396 1762.77

क्रम सं०	संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	मकानों की सं०	राशि
		पूर्ण	दी गई/ खर्च की गई
1.	दिल्ली	3016	142.41
2.	गोवा दमन और दीव	489	18.61
3.	लक्षद्वीप	39	0.69
4.	पाण्डिचेरी	582	29.65
योग		4126	191.36
राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का कुल योग		68522	1954.13

(लाख रुपये में)

राष्ट्रीय चीनी संस्था, कल्याणपुर, कानपुर  
द्वारा जारी की गई जमीन

3266. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय चीनी संस्था, कल्याणपुर, कानपुर द्वारा कितनी और कितने मूल्य की जमीन खरीदी गई ;

(ख) क्या सारी जमीन का उपयोग किया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो कितनी जमीन उपयोग में नहीं लाई जा रही तथा सारी जमीन को उपयोग में लाने के लिये क्या प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ?

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री (श्री मोरेन्द्र सिंह राव) : (क) 1957-59 में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने 2.94 लाख रुपये पर 524 एकड़ भूमि अभिव्यहण की थी और राष्ट्रीय शर्करा संस्था, कानपुर को सौंप दी थी। संबंधित पार्टियों ने अतिरिक्त मुआवजे की मांग की थी। न्यायालय के आदेश के अधीन अतिरिक्त मुआवजे के रूप में 13.48 लाख रुपये की राशि जमा करानी थी। अतिरिक्त मुआवजे के विरुद्ध संस्था द्वारा दायर की गई अपील को उच्च न्यायालय ने हाल ही में अस्वीकार कर दिया है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) 190 एकड़ भूमि पर संस्था की बिल्डिंग, सड़कों और मौजूदा तथा भावी जरूरतों के लिए अन्य संरचना आधार तैयार कराने का इरादा है जिनका योजना अर्द्धिक के दौरान सोपानवार उपयोग किया जाना है। 53 एकड़ भूमि ऊबड़-खाबड़ और बन वृक्षों से भरपूर है। शेष 281 एकड़ में से लगभग 150 एकड़ भूमि का मुख्यतया प्रयोगात्मक चीनी फैक्ट्री की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए गन्ने की खेती करने के लिए उपयोग किया जा रहा है। सिंचाई सुविधाओं में सुधार होने और प्रयोगात्मक चीनी फैक्ट्री की बड़ी हुई जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए सोपानवार गन्ने की खेती के अन्तर्गत अधिक से अधिक क्षेत्रफल लाया जाएगा। बन वृक्षों से भरपूर भूमि का माधन उपलब्ध होने पर और उसके लिए जरूरत पैदा होने पर विकास करने के बाद उपयोग किया जा सकता है।

केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग में  
सफाई कर्मचारी

3267. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग में कितने सफाई कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं तथा उनमें से कितने कर्मचारियों को चयन ग्रेड दिया गया है

और उन्हें चयन ग्रेड कितने साल की सेवा पूरी करने के बाद दिया गया है तथा चयन ग्रेड देते समय किन बातों को विचार में लिया गया है ; और

(ख) क्या इन व्यक्तियों को उसी प्रकार चयन ग्रेड दिया गया है जिस प्रकार अन्य श्रेणी-4 कर्मचारियों को दिया जाता है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री पी० सी० लठी) : (क) केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग में इस समय 708 स्वीपर हैं जिन्हें अब सफाई बाला कहा जाता है। संवर्ग "डी" के विभिन्न बंदों के लिए प्रवर ग्रेड के सुजन के लिए सरकार द्वारा जारी किए गए मार्गदर्शन के आधार पर, 106 पदों का सुजन किया गया था। इस समय 103 सफाई वाले प्रवर ग्रेड पर कार्य कर रहे हैं। उन्होंने 14 से लेकर 35 वर्ष का सेवाकाल पूरा कर लिया है। सेलेक्शन ग्रेड के लिए उनकी पात्रता पर विचार किए जाने के लिए, कर्मचारी को इतना सेवाकाल पूरा करना होता है जो उसे सामान्य ग्रेड के संशोधित वेतनमान के तीन चौथाई चरण में ले आए। इसमें उस ग्रेड के पूर्व संशोधित वेतनमान में की गई सेवा शामिल है बशर्ते कि सेवा की कम से कम अवधि 14 वर्ष हो। इस ग्रेड में चयन दरिष्ठता तथा योग्यता के आधार पर चयन समिति के जरिये किया जाता है।

(ख) उत्तर सकारात्मक है।

#### Loss due to Poaching of Fish

3268. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been estimated that India is incurring a loss of Rs. 14 to 20 crores every year due to poaching of fish in Indian waters; and

(b) if so, the measures which are proposed to be taken to prevent such poaching?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) Stray cases of poaching beyond our territorial waters but in the Exclusive Economic Zone are detected by the concerned authorities. However, it will be difficult to quantify the value of the catch by such poachers.

(b) Whenever Coast Guard ships encounter any unauthorised foreign fishing vessels poaching in our waters, they are apprehended and escorted to the nearest port and handed over to the local police for further legal action.

#### Loss due to Drought and Compensation to Victims

3269. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any estimates have been worked out about the losses due to drought during this year, State-wise;

(b) the quantum and nature of relief measures provided so far;

(c) whether any compensation have been paid to the affected persons;

(d) if so, how much; and

(e) if not, why not?

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

A Statement showing the population and cropped area affected during 1979-80 and 1980-81 is attached.

(b) Details of the relief measures provided so far are given in Statement II.

(c) Central assistance is never intended to cover compensation for the loss suffered due to natural calamities. The Government only assist those affected to the extent possible so that they may be able to resume their normal economic activities. The assistance provided is, therefore, in the form of gratuitous relief for old, infirm, destitutes etc., work for able-bodied persons under the Food for Work Programme, cattle relief camps, special concessions for small and marginal farmers regarding interest liability, subsidy on agricultural inputs to the small and marginal farmers and feeding programmes to cover the most vulnerable sections of the society like the pre-school children, expectant and nursing mothers and physically handicapped persons.

(d) and (c) Does not arise.

#### Statement I

Statement showing the Population affected and Cropped area affected during 1979-80 and 1980-81.

State	During 1979-80		During 1980-81	
	Population affected	Cropped area affected	Population affected	Cropped area affected-Kharif
(1)	(lakhs) (2)	(lakh ha.) (3)	(Lakhs) (4)	(lakh ha.) (5)
1. Andhra Pradesh	125.00	40.00	125.00	40.00
2. Bihar	473.00	30.00	433.00	30.00
3. Gujarat	..	..	60.00	11.24
4. Haryana	30.00	17.00	(No Central Assistance sought)	
5. Himachal Pradesh	27.00	4.90	34.00	4.90
6. Jammu & Kashmir	2.69	2.13	(No Central Assistance sought)	
7. Madhya Pradesh	279.00	88.00	267.00	90.00

1	2	3	4	5
8. Maharashtra . . . . .	53.14	10.25	(No Central Assistance sought)	
9. Orissa . . . . .	115.00	43.18	134.00	35.22
10. Rajasthan . . . . .	240.00	30.00	240.00	30.00
11. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	773.00	105.00	773.00	105.00
12. West Bengal . . . . .	87.00	15.55	(No Central Assistance was sought)	
Total . . . . .	2204.83	385.99	2066.00	346.44

### Statement II

#### STATEMENT SHOWING THE DETAILS OF THE QUANTUM AND NATURE OF RELIEF MEASURES PROVIDED SO FAR.

The following measures have been taken to provide relief in the drought affected States during 1979-80 and 1980-81:—

*During 1979-80:—*

On the basis of the reports of the Central Team which visited the drought affected States for an on the spot assessment and the recommendations of the High Level Committee of Relief, the Government of India had approved ceilings of additional expenditure of Rs. 156.95 crores for purposes of Central assistance to the eleven drought affected States. This includes provision for grant of gratuitous relief to the tune of Rs. 12.50 crores to the destitutes and Rs. 99.91 crores for employment generation schemes to benefit able-bodied persons among the rural poor.

A total quantity of about 25 lakhs metric tonnes of foodgrains under Normal and Special Food for Work Programmes had been allocated. Besides, one lakh tonnes of foodgrains had been made available to the States for launching the Food for

Nutrition Programme to cover the most vulnerable sections of the population such as nursing and expectant mothers, pre-school children, old and infirm persons and physically handicapped individuals.

Short-term loans of Rs. 136 crores for both Kharif and Rabi season of 1979-80 were sanctioned for providing agricultural inputs.

*Special Concessions:* The Government of India allowed subsidy for seeds, pesticides and fertilisers including nitrogenous fertilizers for small and marginal farmers not only in areas covered by the special programmes of SFDA, DPAP and IRD but even in other areas where damage to crops has been more than 50 per cent. The subsidy on nitrogenous fertilizers for small farmers etc. was allowed for the first time.

In order to give relief to small and marginal farmers who are saddled with sizeable burden of debt, the interest liability on kharif loans in areas where the crops loss was more than 50 per cent had been waived provided the loans were repaid by the rescheduled dates, expenditure on this is shared equally by the State Government and the Government of India.

Exports of cattle-feed had been completely banned. Export of expeller cakes of oil seeds and de-oiled ricebran as well as compounded cattle and poultry feed had been stopped.

**Electricity and Power Supplies:** When the present Government took over the State Governments were advised that at least 50 per cent of the diesel should be earmarked and actually made available to the farmers for providing one or two critical irrigations during the rabi season. Since diesel is an essential inputs for farmers during the Rabi season, the Ministry of Petroleum against heavy odds, made additional allocations over and above the earlier quotas and a substantial part of the additional allocation had gone to the drought affected States.

The State Governments have been advised by the Centre that at least 50 per cent to 60 per cent of the electric power should be made available to rural areas, if necessary, by curtailing consumption of power-intensive consumers like arc-furnaces, rolling mills, etc. The Ministry of Railways and the Department of Coal took steps to increase coal supplies to the thermal power stations particularly in the northern region.

State Governments issued orders staying the recovery of land revenue and also for suspension of land revenue/remission of arrears of land revenue.

*During 1980-81:*

On the request of the Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh Government of India deputed Central Teams during the April-May, 1980 for on-the-spot assessment of the drought situation. On the basis of the reports of the Central Teams and the recommendations of the High Level Committee of Relief thereon,

the Government of India have approved a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 193.501 crores for purpose of Central assistance to these States.

Besides a total quantity of 6.90 lakh metric tonnes of foodgrains have been made available to all the drought affected States as well as for the Union Territories of Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, A & N Islands during 1980-81 under the Special Food for Work Programme. This is in addition to the normal Food for Work Programme of 3.10 lakh metric tonnes of foodgrains. The Food for Nutrition Programme launched during 1979-80 is being continued till the end of September, 1980. As an incentive to the effective implementation of the programme, the State Government have been allowed to utilise margin money for counter-part expenditure. The Ministry of Social Welfare have also relaxed the conditions of providing cooked food in exceptional circumstances by allowing distribution of uncooked food where the organisational infrastructure is lacking.

The Central Government has made available 2500 MT of edible oil and 1500 MT skimmed milk powder to the drought affected States for feeding women, children, etc.

The Government of India have sanctioned short-term loans totalling Rs. 51.15 crores for Kharif 1980 for providing agricultural inputs.

The existing subsidy on agricultural inputs, (including nitrogenous fertilisers) to small and marginal farmers in the monocropped drought affected areas where no Rabi crop could be grown has been extended during the current financial year.

*Drinking Water:*

The drinking water problem is being tackled on a war footing in the drought affected States. Central assistance sanctioned during 1980-81 included provision of Rs. 41.40 crores for the States of Andhra Pradesh,



Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh.

Besides, Rs. 11 crores have been placed at the disposal of Ministry of Works & Housing for procurement of indigenous rigs for supply to State Governments for boring wells in the drought affected areas, augmenting the normal provision under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.

Further Rs. 4 crores have been placed at the disposal of the Ministry of Works & Housing as counter part funds for accepting to 10 rigs from Sweden on gift basis.

The Railways have made arrangements for transport of water to the drought affected areas in U.P. and Rajasthan.

The Ministry of Defence is extending all possible assistance to the drought affected States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh for transporting drinking water to the affected villages by supply of tankers, drums, barrels, canvas tanks, etc.

The Prime Minister's 12-Point Programme for drought management provides the basic frame work and a plan of action to fight on a war footing the unprecedented drought conditions prevailing in the country. It provides for appointment of full-time relief officers in the most seriously affected districts, setting up monitoring cells at the State and district levels, strengthening of the public distribution system for supply of foodgrains, edible oil and kerosene, deterrent action against anti-social elements who try to exploit the scarcity situation, smooth implementation of Food for Work Programme by ensuring a shelf of schemes at the Panchayat circle level and mounting a massive afforestation programme by tying it up with the Food for Work Programme. The Programme also emphasises

preparation and implementation of contingency plans for supply of water to the affected villages and initiating advance action for arranging tankers, trucks, drums, barrels, etc. Apart from relieving the distress to human population, the programme provides for the setting up of cattle camps. The Twelve-Point Programme is being implemented in right earnest and has galvanised the State machinery at all levels.

#### *Monitoring:*

A Task Force in the Department of Agriculture as well as a Monitoring Group in the Department of Food have been regularly monitoring the movement of foodgrains, the allocation of diesel, drinking water arrangements, etc. A Control Room has been set up in the Ministry of Agriculture to monitor the drought relief operations and assist the State Governments in getting the problem regarding drought relief operations looked into expeditiously.

#### **Target of opening Post Offices in West Bengal**

3270. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the target of opening of Post Offices in West Bengal during 1978-79, 1979-80;

(b) whether the target was fully achieved; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) The targets fixed for West Bengal, Postal Circle for opening of rural post offices during 1978-79 and 1979-80 were 400 and 350 respectively. No targets are prescribed in respect of urban post offices as these are required to be self-supporting.

(b) Yes, Sir, 400 rural post offices were opened in 1978-79 and 352 in 1979-80.

(c) Does not arise.

### Post Offices and Telephone Exchanges in West Bengal

3271. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the plans, projects and estimates for opening of more post and telegraph offices and telephone exchanges in West Bengal during 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(b) how many projects had been finalised and how much amount sanctioned on various projects for posts and telegraph and telephones in West Bengal;

(c) how many new telephones will be provided to subscribers in each town/cities and districts of West Bengal; and

(d) how many telephone connections were given to subscribers in West Bengal during 1977-80, year-wise and town-wise?

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

(a) Under the Annual Plan 1980-81 earlier approved by the Planning Commission the proposal is to open about 250 rural post offices and 73 telegraph offices. This figure is subject to modification in the light of the new Five Year Plan for the period 1980-85 under preparation. Targets for 1981-82 will be fixed after the new Five Year Plan is finalised. The information regarding telephone exchanges is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) A provision of Rs. 58.49 lakhs has been made for construction of postal buildings and staff quarters and 90 lakhs for new public call offices/telegraph offices in West Bengal during 1980-81. The expenditure on opening of new post offices not of a capital nature and is met from the working expenses grant.

The information regarding telephones is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### Cost of Billing through Computers

3272. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the minimum and maximum costs of billing through computers;

(b) the number of court cases pending against telephone authorities for sending inflated bills to subscribers; and

(c) the action taken to remedy this night-mare for subscribers?

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

(a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House as soon as possible.

(c) Action taken to remedy the situation:

(1) Meters are kept locked and access to the meter room is restricted.

(2) Vigilance squads have been set up to detect unauthorised connection, diversion etc. by surprise checks.

(3) Orders have been placed for supply of charge analysers. These can give separately the details of S. T. D. Calls made by subscribers who complain of excess billing.

(4) New metering circuits have been introduced to eliminate metering faults.

(5) Locking of distribution points, pillars and cabinets.

(6) Testing of meters and STD barring facility.

(7) Creation of awareness among the subscribers about the proper use of STD facility by publishing suitable captions in the Telephone Directory.

खाद्य निगम डिपो उदयपुर के बारे में  
शिकायतें

3273. श्री सीखा पाई : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह  
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खाद्य निगम डिपो, उदयपुर के संबंध  
में बहुत सी शिकायतें समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित  
हुई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस संबंध में कोई  
जांच की गई है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं तो, उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और प्राचीन पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री (श्री  
बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव) : (क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम  
के उदयपुर में स्थित डिपो के बारे में किसी राष्ट्रीय  
दैनिक में प्रकाशित शिकायतों से सम्बन्धित कोई  
समाचार सरकार के नोटिस में नहीं आया है।  
तथापि, उदयपुर से प्रकाशित हिन्दी के स्थानीय  
समाचार पत्र (जयपुर राजस्थान) के 4 और  
6 जून, 1980 के अंकों में समाचार प्रकाशित  
हुए थे जिनमें ये आरोप लगाए गए थे कि  
उदयपुर की अधिकांश राशन की दुकानों को  
माल और घटिया गेहूं आवंटित की जाती है,  
निगम के डिपो पर कार्यरत गेहूं तोलने वाले  
तथा हैडल करने वाले मजदूरों को 1/- रुपये  
प्रति बोरे के हिस्सा से चोरी-छिपे भुगतान करने  
पर ही अच्छे किस्म के गेहूं आवंटित किया जाता  
है, फटी वोरियों में गेहूं सप्लाई किया जाता है,  
ट्रकों में माल भरने के बाद भी माल कम निकलता  
है, उदयपुर के राशन के दुकानदारों द्वारा अच्छे  
किस्म का गेहूं काले बाजार में बेचा जाता है,  
कुछेक उचित दर की दुकानों को दो-दो लाइसेंस  
दिए गए हैं, कुछेक राशन के दुकानदारों को गेहूं  
का आवंटन दर से किया जाता है और बाईं  
विशेष की उचितदर की दुकानों को गेहूं आवंटित  
नहीं किया जाता है, आदि।

(ख) और (ग). राशन उचित दर की  
दुकानों को लाइसेंस देने, उन दुकानों को खाद्यान्नों  
आवंटित और सप्लाई करने तथा खाद्यान्नों का  
सार्वजनिक वितरण करने के कार्य की देख-रेख  
करने की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकार की होती  
है। भारतीय खाद्य निगम राज्य सरकार के  
एजेंट के रूप में खाद्यान्नों को हैडल करता है  
और उन्हें उचित दर की दुकानों को सप्लाई  
करता है। समाचार में उल्लिखित आरोप अस्पष्ट  
हैं और निश्चित नहीं हैं। फिर भी भारतीय  
खाद्य निगम उनके संगठन से सम्बन्धित आरोपों  
की जांच कर रहा है। शेष आरोपों की जांच  
करने की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकार की है। यदि  
भारतीय खाद्य निगम के विरुद्ध कोई निश्चित  
शिकायत राज्य सरकार से अथवा किन्हीं अन्य  
स्रोतों से प्राप्त होती है, तो उनकी जांच की  
जाएगी।

अकाल-राहत तथा पेय-जल प्रदान करने  
के लिए नियतन

3274. श्री सीखा पाई : क्या कृषि मंत्री  
राज्यों में सूखे के बारे में 9 जून, 1978 के  
तारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 10 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध  
में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ राज्यों की वहां प्रभावित  
जनसंख्या के अनुपात से अकाल राहत नहीं प्रदान  
की गई है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण  
हैं ;

(ख) क्या गेहूं की सप्लाई न होने के कारण  
राजस्थान में कई महीने तक मजदूरी की प्रदायगी  
नहीं की जा सकी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके लिए कौन उतर-  
दायी रहा ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर०  
बी० स्वाामीनाथन) :

(क) राहत कार्यों के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता  
राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तुत किए गए शायन,  
केन्द्रीय दल द्वारा मौके पर किए गए मूल्यांकन  
तथा राहत सम्बन्धी उच्च स्तरीय समिति की  
सिफारिशों के आधार पर दी जाती है। वित्त  
आयोग द्वारा स्वीकृत की गई माजिन धन-राशि  
को भी ध्यान में रखा जाता है। सरकार सूखे  
से प्रभावित व्यक्तियों की संख्या सहित सभी  
सम्बन्धित मुद्दों को ध्यान में रखती है। स्पष्ट  
है कि केवल इसी कारण से व्यय की अधिकतम  
सीमा निर्धारित नहीं की जा सकती है।

(ख) और (ग). राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त  
सूचना के अनुसार 26 जिलों में से 20 जिलों  
में राहत कार्यों में लगे हुए श्रमिकों की 31 मई,  
1980 तक की मजदूरी का भुगतान कर दिया  
गया है। अन्य जिलों में 30 अप्रैल तक भुगतान  
कर दिया गया है तथा कुछ मामलों में 15 मई,  
1980 के मध्य तक का भुगतान कर दिया गया  
है। राज्य सरकार ने बकाया मजदूरी के भुगतान  
के लिए युद्ध स्तर पर अभियान आरम्भ किया  
है। निम्नलिखित कारणों से भुगतान में देरी  
हुई :—

(1) वहां सीधी भर्ती करने में पर्यवेक्षी  
तकनीकी कर्मचारियों के न मिलने के  
कारण कम कर्मचारी नियुक्त किए गए,  
जिसके कारण 'मस्टर रोल' तथा  
'मेजरमेंट बुक' आदि तैयार करने में  
कुछ देरी हुई।

(2) कुछ क्षेत्रों में मजदूरों की संख्या में  
अचानक वृद्धि हो जाना।

- (3) श्रमिकों के अधिक संख्या वाले कुछ क्षेत्रों में भारतीय खाद्य निगम के डीपुओं में अपर्याप्त स्टॉक का होना ।
- (4) सड़क मार्ग द्वारा खाद्यान्नों को लाने-ले जाने में कठिनाई तथा रेलवे जंगनों के आवंटन में विलम्ब ।

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा तिलक नगर में निर्माणों का गिराया जाना

3275. श्री भीखा भाई : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा वर्ष 1975 में तिलक नगर क्षेत्र में गिराई गई दुकानों/स्टालों के वास्तविक मालिकों को दुकानों/स्टालों का आवंटन किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने एक योजना तैयार की थी जिसके अधीन उन दुकानदारों को किस्ती के आधार पर दुकानों/स्टाल आवंटित करने की व्यवस्था थी जो पैसे की कमी के कारण जनकपुरी में सब्जी मंडी में दुकान नहीं खरीद सके थे ;

(ग) इस योजना के अधीन दुकानों/स्टालों के आवंटन के लिए अलग अलग कितने लोगों ने आवेदन किया था और कितने लोगों को उनकी पसन्द के अनुसार दुकान अथवा स्टाल आवंटित कर दिए ;

(घ) शेष लोगों को स्टाल कब तक आवंटित कर दिए जाएंगे ; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार तिलक नगर स्थित सब्जी मंडी में दुकानों/स्टालों का आवंटन करने के प्रश्न पर विचार करने का है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री पी० सी० सेठी) : (क) जो, हां ।

(ख) और (ग). दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने बताया है कि यह एक सामान्य योजना थी और यह केवल उन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं थी जो छोटी सब्जी मंडी में दुकान नहीं खरीद पाए थे । इस योजना के अन्तर्गत दुकानों/स्टालों के आवंटन के लिए सफाई अभियान के दौरान दिल्ली के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों से हुआ गए विस्थापितों से 591 आवेदन पत्र (520 दुकानों और 71 स्टालों के आवंटन के लिए) प्राप्त हुए थे । इनमें से आवंटन के लिए पात्र पाए गए 101 व्यक्तियों को विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में प्लाट की लाठरी के द्वारा दुकान स्टाल आवंटित किए गए । ये जनकपुरी में दुकान के प्लाट आवंटित किए गए 377 व्यक्तियों के अतिरिक्त थे ।

(घ) उपर्युक्त (ख) तथा (ग) में बताई गई स्थिति को देखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(४) जी, हां ।

ट्रैक्टरों का आयात

3276. श्री भीखा भाई : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेशों से ट्रैक्टरों का आयात किया जाएगा क्योंकि देश में उनका उत्पादन बहुत कम है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन किन देशों से ट्रैक्टरों का आयात किया जाएगा, और

(ग) विभिन्न राज्यों को ट्रैक्टरों का वितरण किन आधारों पर किया जाएगा और वितरण का अनुपात क्या होगा ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) जी नहीं । ट्रैक्टरों की मांग की पूरा करने के लिए देशी उत्पादन पर्याप्त है ?

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

#### Edible oil and support price of oilseeds

3277. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total production and consumption of edible oils in the country. State-wise, and what are the reasons for the shortage of edible oils in the country; and

(b) the steps which Government propose to take in order to give support price to oilseeds for giving encouragement to their production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Extraction of edible oils from oilseeds is in the organised and unorganised industrial sectors. The total production of edible oils in the country State-wise is, therefore, not available. However from the figures of total production of edible oilseeds it is estimated that production of edible oils during 1979-80 is about 27 lakh tonnes and the consumption requirement is estimated at about 37 lakh tonnes. The reason for the shortage of edible oils

in the country is the shortfall of oilseeds production in 1979-80 due to drought and the resultant widening gap between demand and supply.

(b) For encouraging the production of oilseeds the Government have been announcing support prices for groundnut, rapeseed and mustard, soyabean and sunflower seeds. The support prices have been generally revised upwards every year to giving encouragement to oilseeds production. For the same purpose, State Governments and the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India are required to undertake purchase operations at support price levels.

#### U.G.C. grants to colleges in backward and rural areas

3278. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure adopted by the University Grants Commission for giving grants to colleges situated in the backward areas and rural areas;

(b) whether Government propose to give more concessions and grants to colleges located in the remote areas; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANK-RANAND): (a) The Commission had relaxed the conditions of eligibility for development grants in favour of colleges located in backward and rural areas, during the Fifth Plan. According to the relaxed conditions, colleges in backward and rural areas offering three-year degree courses will be eligible for development grants if they have 300 students and 15 teachers against the normal requirement of 400 and 20 respectively. In the case of colleges offering two-year degree courses, the normal requirement of 270 students and 15 teachers is relaxed to 200 and 10 respectively.

(b) and (c). The criteria for providing general development assistance to colleges during the Sixth Plan have not so far been finalised by the Commission.

#### Opening of new branch Post Offices during Sixth Five Year Plan

3279. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many rural branch post offices are proposed to be opened in the 6th Five Year Plan and its State-wise break-up, if any;

(b) the proposed expenditure to be incurred by the Union Government on this score; and

(c) the number of branch post offices to be upgraded to the rank of Sub-Post offices alongwith State-wise break-up, if any?

#### THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN).

(a) and (b). The Five Year Plan for the period 1980-85 is under preparation. The number of rural post offices to be opened during this Plan period in the country and the expenditure to be incurred on this score will be known when the Plan is finalised with the approval of the Planning Commission. Circle-wise targets are assigned on a year to year basis and not for the 5 year period as a whole.

(c) Upgradation of extra departmental branch post offices to the level of sub post office is not a Plan Programme and, therefore, no targets are fixed. Such cases are decided from time to time on the basis of workload, financial results and other relevant considerations.

प्रोटेक्टिव कोऑपरेटिव थ्रिफ्ट एन्ड क्रेडिट सोसाइटी, दिल्ली

3280. श्री त्रिलोक चन्द्र . क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रोटेक्टिव कोऑपरेटिव थ्रिफ्ट क्रेडिट सोसाइटी दिल्ली प्रशासन के सहकारी समितियों के रजिस्ट्रार के यहां मंजीकृत सोसाइटी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त सोसाइटी के इस समय कितने सदस्य हैं ;

(ग) क्या उक्त सोसाइटी के अनेक सदस्यों ने सेक्रेटरी तथा दिल्ली प्रशासन, दिल्ली के सहकारी समितियों के रजिस्ट्रार के पास अपने त्याग-पत्र भेजे हैं ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो किन-किन सदस्यों के त्यागपत्र अब तक स्वीकृत किये जा चुके हैं और उनके त्याग-पत्र किन-किन तिथियों से स्वीकृत किये गये हैं ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उनके त्याग-पत्र स्वीकार करने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राण) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) 52

(ग) कुछ सदस्यो ने अपना त्याग-पत्र सोसाइटी के सचिव को और दूसरो ने दिल्ली के सहकारी समितियों के रजिस्ट्रार को भेजे हैं।

(घ) जानकारी अनुबन्ध मे दी गई है।

(ङ) इस मामले के संबंध में निर्णय सोसाइटी की प्रबन्ध समिति ने लेना है।

#### विवरण

क्रम सं०	त्याग-पत्र देने वाले सदस्य का नाम	त्याग-पत्र स्वीकार करने की तारीख
1	2	3
1.	श्री राज कुमार	10-4-1977
2.	श्री अशोक कुमार	12-8-1977
3.	श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण	13-11-1978
4.	श्री राजेन्द्र पाल	26-6-1975
5.	श्री भोम प्रकाश	28-5-1978
6.	श्री रमेश चन्द	10-4-1974
7.	श्री किशन लाल	13-6-1976
8.	श्री हर फूल	25-4-1977
9.	श्री मंगल राम	12-11-1978
10.	श्री वसु देव	13-7-1975
11.	श्रीमती शांती देवी	28-11-1976
12.	श्री राधे श्याम	25-4-1977
13.	श्री राम नारायण शर्मा	29-11-1976
14.	श्री किशन स्वरूप	11-11-1979

1	2	3
15.	श्रीमती उमा रानी गुप्त	12-7-1978
16.	श्री भोम प्रकाश गुप्त	10-8-1973
17.	श्री गिरधारी लाल	4-10-1978
18.	श्री रमेश चन्द	12-7-1978
19.	श्रीमती कृष्णा देवी	10-9-1976
20.	श्री रतन लाल	5-8-1977
21.	श्री अनवर खा	3-6-1976

#### Promotion to the Grade of Assistant Engineer (Civil and Electrical) in C.P.W.D.

3281. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the current policy of Government for the promotion to the grade of Assistant Engineer (Civil and Electrical) in C.P.W.D.;

(b) what policy Government have adopted for direct recruitment of the Assistant Engineer (Civil and Electrical) Class II in C.P.W.D. from the Engineering Service Examination of U.P.S.C; and

(c) whether Government have any plan to enlarge the promotional scope to the grade of Assistant Engineer (Civil and Electrical) in C.P.W.D. and reducing the present wide stagnation in Junior Engg. (Civil and Elect.) who have been struggling for promotion for the last 15 to 20 years or more?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Currently, the post of Assistant Engineer (Civil and Electrical) in the C.P.W.D. are filled up by promotion as under:—

(1) 50 per cent by selection through Departmental Promotion Committee;

(2) 50 per cent by a Limited Departmental Competitive Examination.

(b) There has been no direct recruitment to the grade of Assistant Engineer (Civil and Electrical) Class II in the CPWD through UPSC since 1972.

(c) Since all the posts of Assistant Engineers (Civil and Electrical) are at present filled up by promotion only the question of enlarging the promotional scope further does not arise.

**उर्दू साहित्य और साहित्यकारों को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाना**

3282. श्री श्रीकराम जैन : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

उर्दू साहित्य और अन्य साहित्य तथा साहित्यकारों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए वर्तमान योजनाओं का व्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री श्री० शंकरानन्द) : सरकार की नीति उर्दू सहित सभी भारतीय भाषाओं की प्रोन्नति करने तथा उनके विकास के लिए सुविधाएँ प्रदान करने की है। जहाँ तक शिक्षा तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय का सम्बन्ध है, उर्दू की तरक्की से सम्बन्धित एक ब्यूरो का गठन किया गया है, जो शैक्षिक साहित्य तथा विज्ञान और आधुनिक ज्ञान के अन्य विषयों पर उर्दू में विभिन्न प्रकार की पुस्तकें प्रकाशित करता है। साहित्य अकादमी उर्दू साहित्य के लिए वार्षिक पुरस्कार देता है तथा उर्दू में सृजनात्मक साहित्य के प्रकाशन तथा उर्दू से और उर्दू में अनुवाद के कार्यक्रम को सहायता देता है। राष्ट्रीय पुस्तक न्यास, राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण परिषद जैसी अन्य एजेंसियाँ भी उर्दू सहित सभी भारतीय भाषाओं में आलोचनात्मक साहित्य का प्रकाशन करती हैं तथा इसके लिए सहायता देती हैं।

#### News Item "Scientists feel choked in I.C.A.R."

3283. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the report titled "Scientists feel choked in ICAR" in Times of India, dated June 16, that describes stifling atmosphere far from conducive to creative research;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to enliven the morale and spirit of Scientists;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Committee headed by the Director General, ICAR has not met even once a year after 1978; and

(d) if so, the measures taken against those responsible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government is aware of the report. However, the report is not correct. The ICAR has most congenial atmosphere for the growth and development of creative research. It is evident from the output of various research and education programmes, growth of existing research institutes, establishment of new institutes and research centres, initiation of new research projects during 1979 and those planned for Sixth Five Year Plan. The personnel policies are quite conducive for the scientists to do creative research. The newly introduced Agricultural Research Service (ARS) and Technical Service provide opportunities for professional growth and career advancement to the scientific and technical personnel working in the ICAR system which is next to none amongst the sister scientific organisations in the country. In order to promote staff welfare and service conditions, Joint Consultative Machinery has been functioning at Institutes and Headquarters level. The morale of the scientists is as high as ever before. They are not only doing relevant and high quality research, they are also developing appropriate methodologies for speedy transfer of technologies through a number of programmes such as National Demonstrations, Operational Research Projects, Krishi Vigyan Kendras and Lab-to-Land programme.

(b) Question does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) No Sir, eight meetings of the Regional Committee were held in 1978-79 and 3 meetings were held from April to June, 1980.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

**Assistance from World Bank for providing Drinking Water in Gujarat**

3284. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has agreed to offer finance for providing drinking water to about 3000 waterless villages of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether the Government has moved to get such help and on what terms?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No project for coverage of 3000 waterless villages in Gujarat for World Bank assistance has been received from the State Government. However, the State Government has prepared a project for World Bank assistance for coverage of 31 towns and 396 villages with water supply and 22 towns and 36 villages with sewerage and sanitation services. The project details have been forwarded to the World Bank.

**Drinking Water within a radius of a mile in village of Maharashtra**

3285. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in Maharashtra and the number in which there is no supply of drinking water within a radius of one mile; and

(b) whether the Government propose to take the assistance of World Bank for a project to supply water to every village in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The number of villages in Maharashtra is 35778 as per the 1971 census. According to the State Government,

the total number of problem villages (i.e. villages with no source of water within a distance of 1.6 KM or a depth of 15 metres or villages where source of water is contaminated with disease/germs or where source of water contains excessive minerals hazardous to health) still to be covered with drinking water supply is 14025. No break-up showing the villages in which there is no water within a radius of one mile is available.

(b) It is contemplated to cover all the remaining problem villages within the period 1980—85 with the resources of the State and Central Governments. There is no proposal for obtaining World Bank Assistance to supply water in every village in Maharashtra.

**Excavation at Kalna, Bihar**

3286. SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have information that very often very old articles of historical value are recovered from diggings by peasants at Kalna (Kalyaneshwar) under Uma-gaon block in Madhubani district of Bihar which is known as the first gate of entrance to the ancient capital of Mithila;

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to undertake excavation of the site without further delay; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No excavation are proposed at present at this site as it does not fall in a problem oriented Scheme.



### Promotion and Development of Urdu Language and Culture

3287. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state what positive measures, if any, have been or are being taken by Government to promote and develop Urdu language and culture?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): The Government Policy is to promote all Indian languages including Urdu and to provide facilities for their development. In so far as the Ministry of Education and Culture is concerned, several steps have been taken to promote Urdu. A Bureau for Promotion of Urdu has been set up which brings out academic literature and other types of books in Urdu on science and other branches of modern knowledge. Since Calligraphy is an integral part of Urdu book Production, three Calligraphy Centres have been set up and two more are proposed to be set up. The Government are also assisting the National Book Trust, Sahitya Academy, N.C.E.R.T. as well as various Voluntary Organisations which are engaged in Language development and literature etc. in Indian languages including Urdu. Besides, the Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore has established an Urdu teaching and Research Centre at Solan where teachers are trained to teach Urdu as a second language in the Three—Language Formula. Facilities for training of Urdu teachers also exist at Northern Regional Language Centre, Patiala

### Production, Release and Buffer Stock of Foodgrains

3288. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the actual production of foodgrains-cereals and pulses separately during 1978-79, estimated production during 1979-80 and production target for 1980-81;

(b) the actual release of cereals from the Central stock, year-wise, from 1976-77 to 1979-80;

(c) total buffer stock of cereals as at the end of 1976-77, 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80;

(d) whether Government are considering to release cereals from the Central stock during 1980-81;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) The production of cereals, pulses and foodgrains during 1978-79 was 119.20 million tonnes, 12.17 million tonnes and 131.37 million tonnes respectively. Estimates of foodgrains production for 1979-80 have not yet become available from all States. The foodgrains production target for 1980-81 has been fixed at 135.0 million tonnes.

(b) The actual release of foodgrains from Central Stocks during 1976-77 to 1979-80 (financial years) was as under:

	(In Million Tonnes)	
1976-77	..	7.59
1977-78	..	9.87
1978-79	.	8.58
1979-80	..	11.45

(c) The total buffer stock of foodgrains at the end of the financial years 1976-77 to 1979-80 was as under:

	(In Million Tonnes)	
31-3-77	..	18.27
31-3-78	..	15.44
31-3-79	..	16.17
31-3-80	..	14.02

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Supplies of foodgrains from Central stocks during 1980-81 will depend on the requirements intimated by the States, the overall availability in Central Pool, relative needs of various States/Union Territories, availability in the open market and other relevant factors.

(f) Does not arise.

### Reservation of Jobs for SCs/STs in the Ministry of Works and Housing

3289. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the percentage of reservation of jobs in departments and public undertakings under his Ministry at present or persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the percentage of such reservations; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to make such reservations uniform under his Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Percentage of reservation of jobs in the departments and public undertakings under the Ministry of Works and Housing is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) The percentage of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes fixed by the Government are based on census figures of 1971. The Government have not undertaken any review of the existing percentage.

(c) No. Sir. The percentage fixed for local/regional recruitment have to be different as they are based on population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the regions.

#### Statement

#### Percentages of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
(i) Direct recruitment on an All India basis :—		
(a) By open competition (i. e. through the UPSC or by means of open competitive test held by any other authority).	15%	7½%
(b) Otherwise than at (a) above.	16-2/3%	7½%
(ii) Direct recruitment to Group C and Group D ( Class III and Class IV) posts normally attracting candidates from a locality or a region.	As shown in the statement I attached.	
(iii) Posts filled by promotion :—		
(a) Through limited departmental competitive examination, in Group B, C and D (Class II, III and IV) in grades or services in which the element of direct recruitment, if any, does not exceed 66⅔ percent.	15%	7½%
(b) By Selection from Group B (Class II) to the lowest rung or category in Group A (Class I) and in Groups B, C and D (Class II, III and IV) posts, in grades or services in which the element of direct recruitment, if any, does not exceed 66⅔ percent	15%	7½%
(c) On the basis of seniority subject to fitness in Groups A, B, C and D (Class I, II, III and IV) posts, in grades or services in which the element of direct recruitment, if any, does not exceed 66⅔%	15%	7½%

Percentage of reservations being followed for recruitment of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes in different regions of Central P.W.D. determined in consultation with the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms is shown in the Statement-II enclosed.

**Statement—1**

*Statement showing the percentages reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in a roster where recruitment is made on a Local or Regional Basis.*

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	Percentage of reservation for Scheduled Castes	Percentage of reservation for Scheduled Tribe
1	2	3	4
<i>States</i>			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	-
2.	Assam	6	1
3.	Bihar	14	11
4.	Gujarat	7	14
5.	Haryana	19	5
6.	Himachal Pradesh	22	5
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	8	5
8.	Kerala	9	5
9.	Madhya Pradesh	13	20
10.	Maharashtra	6	6
11.	Manipur	2	31
12.	Meghalaya	1	44
13.	Karnataka	13	7
14.	Nagaland	..	45
15.	Orissa	15	23
16.	Punjab	25	5
17.	Rajasthan	16	12
18.	Tamil Nadu	18	5
19.	Tripura	13	29
20.	Uttar Pradesh	21	5
21.	West Bengal	20	6
22.	Sikkim	5	25
<i>Union Territories</i>			
1.	A. & N. Islands	..	..
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	..	45
3.	Chandigarh	12	5

1	2	3	4
4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . . .	2	43
5	Delhi . . . . .	Rosters prescribed for recruitment on All India basis to be followed.	
6	Goa, Daman & Diu . . . . .	2	5
7	Lakshdweep Islands . . . . .	..	45
8	Mizoram . . . . .	..	45
9	Pondicherry . . . . .	16	15

### Statement—II

*Percentage of reservations being followed for Recruitment of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Different regions of Central Public Works Department.*

Region	States	Percentage of Scheduled Castes	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes
A	Uttar Pradesh Madhya Pradesh Rajasthan . . . . . Punjab Haryana J & K Himachal Pradesh Delhi Chandigarh	19	6
B	West Bengal Bihar Orissa . . . . . Assam . . . . . Manipur Meghalaya Arunachal Pradesh Andaman & Nicobar Islands Nagaland Tripura Mizoram	15	12
C	Maharashtra Gujarat Madhya Pradesh Andhra Pradesh Tamil Nadu . . . . . Kerala Karnataka Pondicherry Lakshadweep Dadra & Nagar Haveli Goa, Daman & Diu.	12	7

**Reservation of Jobs for SC/ST in the Ministerial and Public Sector Units**

3290. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of reservation of jobs for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the ministerial departments and public sector units under his Ministry; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to make such reservation uniform in all places under overall charge of his Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Ministry of Agriculture and the Public Sector Undertakings under it are following the general instructions of Government of India as laid down by the Ministry of Home Affairs in respect of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, as per details given in the attached statement.

(b) No, Sir.

**Statement**

Reservation for Scheduled Castes| Scheduled Tribes is invariably made in manner indicated below in all posts filled by direct recruitment and in posts filled by promotion unless any posts are exempted by special or general orders of the Government of India.

	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
(i) Direct recruitment on an All-India basis :—		
(a) By open competition (through the UPSC or by means of open competitive test held by any other authority).	15%	7½%
(b) Otherwise than at (a) above.	16-2/3%	7½%
(ii) Direct recruitment to Group C and Group D (Class III and Class IV) posts normally attracting candidates from a locality or a region.	Generally in proportion to the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the respective States/Territories.	
(iii) Posts filled by promotion :		
(a) Through limited departmental competitive examinations in Group B, C & D (Class II, III & IV) in grades or services in which the element of direct recruitment, if any, does not exceed 66-2/3 per cent.	15%	7½%
(b) By selection from Group B (Class II) to the lowest rung or category in the Group A (Class I) and in Group B, C & D (Class II, III & IV) posts, in grades or services in which the element of direct recruitment, if any, does not exceed 66-2/3 per cent.	15%	7½%
(c) On the basis of seniority subject to fitness, in Group A, B, C & D (Class I, II, III and IV) posts, in grades or services in which the element of direct recruitment, if any, does not exceed 66-2/3 per cent.	15%	7½%

**Assistance to Social Service Institutions**

of grants or assistance to social service institutions;

3291. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the schemes under his Ministry at present for distribution

(b) the details for each category of eligible institutions and funds available for current year for each category and applications pending at present; and

(c) grants allotted in years 1977 to 1980 to such institutions and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha.

#### Scheme for Opening New Telephone Centres etc. in Gujarat

3292. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the new schemes for Gujarat regarding opening of new telephone centres, new post offices, new branches etc., for 1980-81.

(b) the centres proposed for such new schemes, district-wise; and

(c) the towns in Gujarat beyond population of 10,000 without telephone connections and when Government propose to cover these towns?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) *Telecommunications*: It is proposed to open 150 public telephones in Gujarat State during the year 1980-81. So far 85 schemes have been finalised.

*Postal*:—It is proposed to open 250 new rural post offices and also to provide postal counter facilities to about 350 villages through rural mobile post offices. These targets are, however, subject to modification in the light of the new Five Year Plan for the period 1980—85, now under preparation.

(b) *Telecommunication*: As per attached statement.

*Postal*:—The actual villages where the new rural post offices are to be opened are not fixed in advance. Proposals are considered on a continuous basis throughout the year and those fulfilling the prescribed norms are sanctioned up to the limit fixed for each postal circle/division under the Annual Plan.

(c) No such town.

#### Statement

#### NEW TELEPHONE CENTRE PROPOSED FOR 1980-81 IN GUJARAT STATE

Sl.No.	District	Public Telephone at
1	2	3
1.	PANCHMAHAL	Bhuyali, Panwad, Ghogamba, Sanjali, Pawegadh, Fatchpur, Morva, Bhima.
2.	BROACH	Dediapada, Sammi, Selmaba, Rajpardi, Borimor, Sandasal.
3.	BARODA	Dormar, Sandasal.
4.	KHEDA	Imba Namuvada, Khanihli, Bhaloda, Vahsol, Chhapadi, Vatodara, Chunel.
5.	MEHSANA	Shankeswar, Jamla, Jangral, Dasaj, Datusia.
6.	SURAT	Earthen, Vav, Paria.
7.	BALSAR	Jankav, Supa, Satem, Fensa, Aat, Degam, Digendra-nagar.
8.	DANG	Saputara.

1	2	3
9.	SABARKANTHA . . . .	Kewa, Kauka, Bamna, Limbadia, Choriwad Chandrani, Pural, Ked, Munia, Taka-Tunka, Navanagri.
10.	BANASKAN GHA . . . .	Gola, Moria, Lakhani, Paladi, Khimat.
11.	GANDHINAGAR . . . .	NIL
12.	AHMEDABAD . . . .	NIL
13.	JAMNAGAR . . . .	Banugar, Gabhaka.
14.	JUNAGADH . . . .	Mahivari, Khimasa (GHED), Bagxu, Dedan.
15.	AMRELI . . . .	Velan, Paravadi, Dolsa.
16.	BHAVNAGAR . . . .	Rangola, Dahoi, Pithalapur.
17.	RAJKOT . . . .	Khimasa (Bhayavadar), Chitravad, Sath-Vadala, Satapar, Makansar, Devki-Galol, Balva, Vadodai, Sarapdad, Vasavad.
18.	BHUJ . . . .	Mota Asambia, Nirona, Ramnia, Manfara, Darsadi, Mangawana.
19.	SURENDRANAGAR . . . .	Sedla, Porda, Adriana.

**Reservation of Job for SC/ST in the Ministry and Public Sector Units**

3293. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of reservation of jobs for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in departments and public units falling under his Ministry; and

(b) whether there is proposal to

raise this quota and make it uniform under his Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) The general instructions of the Ministry of Home Affairs in respect of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as per details given in the attached statement are being followed.

(b) Question does not arise.

**Statement**

*Percentages of Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes*

Reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes is made in manner indicated below in all posts filled by direct recruitment and in posts filled by promotion unless any posts are exempted by special or general orders of the Government of India.

(i) Direct recruitment on all-India basis :	Scheduled castes	Scheduled Tribes
(a) By open competition ( <i>i.e.</i> through the UPSC or by means of open competitive test held by any other authority) . . . . .	15%	7½%
(b) Otherwise than at (a) above . . . . .	16-2/3%	7½%
(ii) Direct recruitment to Group C and Group D (Class III and Class IV) posts normally attracting candidates from a locality or a region.	Generally in proportion to the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the respective States/Territories.	

(iii) Posts filled by promotion :

(a) Through limited departmental competitive examination, in Groups B, C and D (Class II, III and IV) in grades or services in which the element of direct recruitment, if any, does not exceed 66-2/3 per cent . . . . .	15%	7½%
(b) By Selection from Group B (Class II) to the lowest rung or category in Group A (Class I) and in Groups B, C and D (Class II, III and IV) posts, in grades or services in which the element of direct recruitment, if any, does not exceed 66-2/3 per cent . . . . .	15%	7½%
(c) On the basis of seniority subject to fitness in Groups A, B, C and D (Class I, II, III and IV) posts, in grades or services in which the element of direct recruitment, if any, does not exceed 66-2/3 per cent. . . . .	15%	7½%

### Visitors to U.S.S.R: during Olympics

3294. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have fixed any criteria in regard to visitors from India wishing to visit U.S.S.R. during the Olympics next month; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) and (b). No Sir. The Ministry is concerned only with the clearance of competitors and officials who are to take part or attend the Olympic Games.

It is learnt that the U.S.S.R. Olympic Committee in consultation with the Indian Olympic Association has identified a private organisation named International Travel Consortium, Bombay which caters for the visit of the visitors to U.S.S.R. in connection with the Olympics.

### Protection of ancient Monuments in Orissa

3295. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any provision had been made in 1979-80 and 1980-81 for protection of ancient monuments in Orissa;

(b) if so, the amount provided for respectively; and

(c) whether any new monuments have been added?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Provisions of Rs. 3,43,700 and Rs. 3,69,850 had been made in 1979-80 and 1980-81 respectively for special preservation works at ancient monuments of national importance in Orissa State. Besides for upkeep and annual maintenance, an amount of Rs. 45,427 was spent in 1979-80 whereas for the year 1980-81, a provision of Rs. 58,000 has been made.

(c) No new monument has been added to the existing list of monuments of national importance in Orissa during the period mentioned above.

### Amount to Orissa for Library Movement

3296. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been given to Orissa in 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 for helping the library movement in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the help given respectively and to whom?



**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):** (a) and (b). Under the 'Scheme of financial assistance to voluntary edu-

**1977-78**

ational organisations conducting public libraries|manuscript libraries the following grants have been paid to the libraries in Orissa during 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81:-

<i>Name of the institution/Library</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Purpose</i>
1. Urdu Library of Orissa, Cuttack.	6,000/-	Books & furniture
2. Banchinidhi Pathagar, Vill.; Udaypur P.O. Nuagaon, District. : Puri.	16,000/-	Construction of Library, books & furniture.
3. Bidyut Club, P.O. : Haldiapara, Via. : Bajpur Distt Puri.	2,700/-	Books And furniture.
<b>1978-79</b>		
1. Urdu Library of Orissa, Cuttack.	2,000/-	Books & furniture.
2. Kedar Gauri Club, Kedar Gauri Road, Bhubneshwar.	2,000/-	Books
3. Club Nabo Jyoti, Kapleshwar.	1,000/-	Books.
4. Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Puri.	15,000/-	Books and furniture.
<b>1979-80</b>		
1. Bhaktabandhu Pathagar, Santinagar, Dhusari, Balasore.	20,000/-	Construction of building & Books & furniture.
2. Sarba Mangla Yubak Singha, A.I./P.O. Hajipore, Via : Anankhla, Orissa.	7,000/-	Books & furniture.
3. United Artists Association, Ganjam. Orissa.	20,000/-	Building & Books.

**1980-81**

'NIL' so far.

**Biological Research Programme on Langurs**

3297. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards a row blowing up over a biological research programme on langurs in Rajasthan where under the American Scientists are trapping and collecting blood from the langurs in Ranthambore, Sariska, Ranakpur and other places not chosen for the purpose;

(b) whether it is a fact that the unauthorised entry of the Americans in these plans has endangered ecolo-

gical balance and danger to the wild life; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereto and the steps proposed in the matter?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):** (a) to (c) Government approved in May, 1979 a Research Project "Behavioural Ecology of All Male Bands in the Hanuman Langur (*Presbytis entellus*)" of a ph. D. student from Harvard University by the name of Mr. James J. Moore in September, 1979 another research project "Integrated Field Study of the Behaviour and Biology of the

Hanuman Langur' by two Harvard researchers, Dr. Daniel 'Bruce Hrdy and Dr. (Mrs) Sarah B. Hrdy. to be assisted by a research student Miss Sylvia Howe, was also approved. Both projects are affiliated to Zoology Department of Jodhpur University of which Prof. S. D. Misra is the Head. The first project aimed at a study of behaviour and demography of male langurs and involved observation study of langur troops at Mt. Abu. Mr. Moore came to India in September, 1979 and has been working on his project till recently. The researchers on the second project have yet to start their work. Dr. (Mrs.) Hrdy accompanied by Research Assistant Miss Sylvia Howe, it is learnt came to India in February, 1980. Dr. (Mrs.) Hrdy left about three weeks later after preliminary consultations in Jodhpur, etc. in connection with the proposed research project. Miss Howe, however, stayed back in India for observation of langurs.

Recently there were press reports about two American researchers having entered the Ranthambore Tiger Reserve in Rajasthan for their field study against wild-life regulations. The Ministry of Agriculture had on a proposal from Prof. S. D. Misra conveyed its no objection to observational studies of the Hanuman langurs and collection of blood samples by the American researchers and their Indian counterparts in the forests of Rajasthan subject to conditions and discipline that may be imposed by the Wild Life authorities of Rajasthan.

In view of the complaint about the alleged breach of wild-life rules by the researchers, the approval for conducting the research studies has been withheld pending a detailed enquiry into the matter.

जवाहर लाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय में  
दाखिला

3194. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बनाने की कोशिश करेंगे कि

(क) चालू वर्ष के दौरान जवाहर लाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय में दाखिले के लिए कितने आवेदन

प्राप्त हुए और उनमें से कितने छात्रों को दाखिला दिया गया ;

(ख) दाखिला देने के लिए निर्धारित मानदण्ड क्या है और क्या उन्हें दाखिला देते समय इन मानदण्ड का पालन किया गया है, और

(ग) जिन छात्रों को दाखिला नहीं मिला है उनके बारे में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करना चाहती है ?

शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी० शंकरानन्द) : (क) से (ग), जवाहर लाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा अध्ययन के विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों में दाखिला के लिए आवेदन पत्रों की प्राप्ति हेतु निर्धारित अन्तिम तिथि 30 जन, 1980 थी और डाक द्वारा प्राप्त पर्याप्त सख्या में आवेदन पत्रों को अभी भी पंजीकृत किया जा रहा है। विश्वविद्यालय ने 30 जून, 1980 को या उससे पहले डाक द्वारा भेजे गए आवेदन पत्रों पर भी विचार करने का निर्णय किया गया है ताकि डाक में देरी के कारण किसी इच्छुक उम्मीदवार को कोई कठिनाई न हो। अतः इस समय न तो आवेदन पत्रों की सही सख्या ही दी जा सकती है और न ही दाखिल किए गए उम्मीदवारों की सख्या ही बताई जा सकती है क्योंकि दाखिले की प्रक्रिया अभी हाल ही में आरम्भ की गई है और इसको अन्तिम रूप देने में कुछ समय लगेगा।

विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा दाखिले के सम्बन्ध में अपनाई गई मार्गदर्शी रूपरेखाएँ दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण मलग्न है।

#### विवरण

1. विश्वविद्यालय की प्रवेश नीति को निम्नलिखित नियमों द्वारा नियंत्रित किया जाता है।

(i) शैक्षणिक योग्यता तथा उच्च क्रांति का क्षमताओं वाले छात्रों के दाखिले को सुनिश्चित करना, ताकि इसके छात्र राष्ट्रीय निर्माण तथा सामाजिक परिवर्तन संबंधी कार्य में सार्थक ढंग से अपनी भूमिका निभा सके।

(ii) इस बात का सुनिश्चित करना कि इस विश्वविद्यालय में हमारे समाज के कमजोर तथा पीड़ित वर्गों के छात्र पर्याप्त सख्या में दाखिले किये जाएँ; और

(iii) देश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों, विशेषकर पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के छात्रों को पर्याप्त सख्या में दाखिला देकर, विश्वविद्यालय के अखिल भारतीय स्तर को बनाये रखना,

2. शैक्षणिक योग्यता एवं अन्तर्निहित क्षमताओं में संबंधित मूल्यान्कन के तरीके भिन्न-भिन्न विषय के लिये भिन्न-भिन्न हो सकते हैं और इन्हे संबंधित केन्द्रों के निर्णय पर ही छोड़ देना चाहिए।

3. समाज के शोषित वर्गों के छात्रों को पर्याप्त संख्या में दाखिल करने की बात को सुनिश्चित करने हेतु सामाजिक बंचन की एक सूची तैयार की जानी चाहिए और प्रवेश प्रक्रिया के दो स्तरों अर्थात् आवेदन पत्रों की जांच से तथा वास्तविक प्रवेश में इसे उचित महत्व दिया जाना चाहिए।

4. निम्नलिखित सूचकों पर, प्रत्येक के सामने दिये गये महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए सामाजिक बंचन की एक सूची तैयार की जानी चाहिए :

(क) आर्थिक बंचन	7
(i) 400 रु० प्र० मा० से कम	7
(ii) 400 से 500 रु० प्र० मा० तक	6
(iii) 500 - से 600 रु० प्र० मा० तक	5
(iv) 600 - से 700 रु० प्रति-मास तक	4
(v) 700 - से 800 रु० प्रति-मास तक	3
(vi) 800 से 900 रु० प्रति-मास तक	2
(vii) 900,- से 1000 रु० प्रति-मास तक	1
(ख) सामाजिक बंचन	9
(i) अनुसूचित जनजाति	9
(ii) अनुसूचित जाति	9
(iii) पिछड़ा वर्ग	6
(iv) शैक्षिक तौर पर पिछड़े तथा वंचित अन्य वर्गों दल	3
(ग) क्षेत्रीय बंचन	4
(i) चौथे चतुर्थक के जिले	4

(ii) तीसरे चतुर्थक के जिले  
बशर्ते कि मूल जिला साधारणतया वही जिला हो जहां कि आवेदक हाई स्कूल के लिए अध्ययन करता है।

5. मौखिक लिखित प्रवेश परीक्षा हेतु बुलाये जाने वाले छात्रों की एक सूची तैयार करने के लिए, निम्नलिखित आधार पर एक योग्यता सूची तैयार की जानी चाहिए :

(.) पिछली परीक्षा परीक्षाओं में प्राप्त अंक	80%
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संबंधित विषय में स्नातक अथवा स्नातक (ग्रानर्स) को अधिक महत्व दिया जाए; सहायक अथवा अन्य विषयों में स्नातक अथवा स्नातक (ग्रानर्स) अन्य स्नातकोत्तर

डिग्रियों/डिप्लोमा शिक्षण तथा अनुसंधान अभि-विन्यास तथा अनुभव और प्रकाशनों पर संबंधित केन्द्र द्वारा केन्द्र की छात्र संकाय समिति के परामर्श से निर्णय लिया जायेगा, बशर्ते कि उन विश्वविद्यालयों की स्नातक डिग्री को, जिनमें ग्रानर्स कार्यक्रम नहीं हैं, स्नातक (ग्रानर्स) के बराबर समझा जाए।

(ii) सामाजिक बंचन का अभिसूचक 20%

बशर्ते कि अनुसूचित जातियों तथा जनजातियों के उन सभी आवेदकों को, जो अध्ययनों के संदर्भ में पात्रता की शर्तें पूरी करते हैं, प्रवेश परीक्षा के लिए आमंत्रित किया जाए।

6. निम्नलिखित आधार पर तैयार की जाने वाली योग्यता सूची के अनुसार दाखिला दिया जाना चाहिए ;

(क) शैक्षणिक योग्यता (80)

एम० लि० एम०ए०  
पी०एच०डी०

(i) पिछली परीक्षा परीक्षाओं में प्राप्त अंक	20	30
(ii) मौखिक परीक्षा	40	30
(iii) लिखित परीक्षा	20	20
(ख) सामाजिक बंचन का अभिसूचक	20	20

बशर्ते कि उपरोक्त क (i) की जांच 5 (i) के अन्तर्गत दिये गये स्पष्टीकरण के संदर्भ में की जाए।

7. यद्यपि, देश के विभिन्न भागों से आने वाले छात्रों के दाखिले, को सुनिश्चित करने हेतु कोई महत्व देने संबंधी योजना नहीं सुझायी जा रही है, फिर भी यह आशा की जाती है कि विश्वविद्यालयों में दाखिला देते समय केन्द्र तथा स्कूल इस पहलू को ध्यान में रखेंगे।

8. अन्य बातें समान होने पर उन छात्रों को बरीयता दी जानी चाहिए जो खेलों तथा अन्य प्रतिरिक्त पाठ्यचर्या संबंधी कार्यक्रमों में प्रमाणित रुचि रखते हैं।

9. विश्वविद्यालय के उद्देश्यों को ध्यान में रखते हुए जैसा कि प्रथम अनुसूची में उल्लेख किया गया है, यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कदम उठाये जाने चाहिए कि भारत से बाहर के, विशेषकर विकासशील देशों के छात्र विश्वविद्यालय में, पर्याप्त संख्या में दाखिला लें।

10. यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए कि एम० फिल०पी० एच०डी० स्तर पर दाखिला केवल जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्व-विद्यालय को स्नातकोत्तर डिग्री धारकों तक ही सीमित न रखा जाए। छात्रों के इस वर्ग को जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय के वातावरण में शिक्षित किया गया है, अतः इस पर्यावरण में अनुसंधान करने के लिए उपयुक्तता का जांच करने में, इन छात्रों का सामान्यतः अन्य छात्रों से, स्थान ऊपर ही रहेगा। तथापि, इससे विश्व-विद्यालय के अखिल भारतीय स्वरूप का प्रतिवाद नहीं होगा। विशेषकर इस तथ्य को देखते हुए कि इस स्तर पर दाखिले का क्षेत्र स्नातकोत्तर स्तर पर दाखिले के क्षेत्र की तुलना में कहीं अधिक व्यापक होता है।

11 छात्र सहाय समितियों को दाखिले की प्रक्रियाओं से, जांच विद्वान्तों को लागू करने और (6) में दिए गए स्वीकृत सूत्र के अनुसार योग्यता सूची तैयार करने के स्तर पर, संबद्ध किया जाना चाहिए।

#### Prices of Levy and Free Sale Sugar

3299. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any latest estimates of cost of sugar production (per kg.);

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

(c) retail prices of levy and free sale sugar separately, month-wise from January to May, 1980?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The latest estimates of cost of production of sugar were made for fixing the prices of levy sugar for 1979-80, which were notified on 17th December, 1979. According to these estimates, the weighted average of the all-India ex-factory cost of sugar is Rs. 2.56 per kg. as per break-up given below:

	Rs. per kg.
(i) Cost of cane . . . . .	1.64
(ii) Conversion cost . . . . .	0.69
(iii) Return . . . . .	0.23
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>2.56</b>

(e) Since the re-introduction of partial control on sugar with effect from 17-12-79, the retail price of levy sugar has been fixed at Rs. 2.85 per kg. throughout the country. The retail prices of free sale sugar in principal markets during the period January to May, 1980 are indicated in the statement attached.

#### Statement

#### RETAIL PRICES OF SUGAR IN PRINCIPAL MARKETS

(Rupees/Kg.)

As on 1980	Delhi		Calcutta	Bombay		Madras
	G-30	D-30	D-30	G-30	D-30	E-30
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
January	4.60	4.50 (9th)	4.50	4.80	4.70	4.70
7th						
15th	4.55	4.60 (14th)	4.50	4.60	4.50	4.20 (14th)
22nd	4.50	4.40	4.60 (21st)	4.60	4.50	4.25
30th	4.50	4.45	4.80	5.10	5.00	4.75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>FEBRUARY फरवरी</b>						
7th . . . . .	5.10	4.90	5.20	5.60	5.30	5.00 (6th)
15th . . . . .	5.50	5.00	5.60 (12th)	6.10	6.00	5.60
22th : . . . . .	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.60	6.50	6.80
29th . . . . .	6.00	5.80	6.20	6.80	6.70	6.50
<b>MARCH मार्च</b>						
7th . . . . .	6.00	5.70 (10th)	6.20	6.10	6.00	6.30 (6th)
15th . . . . .	5.80	5.60	5.80	5.90	5.80	5.60
22nd . . . . .	5.75	5.60	5.80	5.90 (21st)	5.80 (21st)	5.90
31st . . . . .	5.70	5.45	5.60	6.00 (29th)	5.90 (28th)	5.80
<b>APRIL अप्रैल</b>						
7th . . . . .	5.75	5.50	5.70 (5th)	6.00	6.00	5.70
15th . . . . .	5.70	5.65	5.70 (9th)	6.10	6.00	5.50
22nd . . . . .	5.75	5.90	5.80	5.90	5.80	5.50
29th . . . . .	6.20	6.10	6.00	6.50	6.40	6.00
<b>MAY मई</b>						
7th . . . . .	6.80	6.35	7.00	6.70	6.60	5.90 (5th)
15th . . . . .	6.60	6.40	7.00	6.00	5.90	5.70
22nd . . . . .	5.70	5.50	7.00 (15th)	5.50	5.40	4.80
31st . . . . .	6.50	5.60 (24th)	6.00 (30th)	6.20 (30th)	6.10 (30th)	5.60 (27th)

### Opening of Women College at Janakpuri, New Delhi

3300. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is no Women College in the biggest colony Janakpuri, New Delhi resulting in great hardship to the parents and girls of the area; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to open a college in the area?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) (a) and (b). Although there is no Women's College at Janakpuri itself, there are three colleges (one Women's College and two Co-educational Colleges, namely S. P. Mukehrji College, Tagore Garden, Rajdhani College and Shivaji College in Raja Garden, New Delhi) in the vicinity of Janakpuri.

There is no proposal under consideration of the University of Delhi for opening a Women's College in Janakpuri.

### Admission in Commerce Course in Senior Secondary Schools

3301. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether students are required to get 40 per cent marks in the aggregate in X Class for getting admission in Commerce and Mathematics in XI Class in Senior Secondary Schools in Delhi;

(b) whether they are also required to get 40 per cent marks each in Mathematics and Social Studies;

(c) whether Social Studies include History, Civics and Geography, if so, the reasons why marks in Social Studies are taken into consideration for getting admission in Commerce when these two subjects viz. Social Studies and Commerce are not inter-connected;

(d) how Government will remove this anomaly and what criteria Government will adopt for getting admission in Commerce and Mathematics in Class XI; and

(e) whether any weightage is given to a player for admission in Class XI who represented his school in various tournaments and zonal matches and what are the other relaxations for admission in the said Class?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B SHANKARANAND) (a) No, Sir.

(b) 40 per cent marks are required in Mathematics but not in Social Studies.

(c) Social Studies includes Civics and Geography in which subjects elements of Economics and Commerce are also covered.

(d) There is no anomaly.

(e) No, Sir.

सीतापुर जिले में डायल व्यवस्था

3302. श्री राम लाल राही: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सीतापुर

जिले में वर्तमान टेलीफोन सेवाओं के अकुशल प्रबंध को ध्यान में रखते हुए, सरकार का विचार इस उपयोगिता सेवा के लिए प्रयोक्ताओं की आवश्यकताएं पूरी करने हेतु उस जिले के प्रत्येक शहर, कस्बे और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में डायल व्यवस्था आरम्भ करने का है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री सी० ए० स्टीफनसे): पहले से ही सीतापुर जिले के सभी टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज स्वचल हैं। जिले की टेलीफोन सेवा, सामान्यतः सतोपजनक है। तथापि सेवा की विषमता और बटामे के लिए यह प्रस्ताव किया गया है कि जिले के प्रत्येक छोटे एक्सचेंज से सीतापुर के लिए कम से कम दो जकशतों की व्यवस्था की जाय। ट्रंक डायरिंग के लिए सीतापुर एडमिशन को वैरिबल ट्रंक स्वचल एक्सचेंज में 1983-84 में जोड़ जाने की संभावना है।

### Charges of Corruption in Department of Agriculture, Andaman & Nicobar

3303. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a copy of resolution passed on the 10th February, 1980 by Andaman Sarkar Krishak Karamchhari Sangh Port Blair containing certain charges of corruption allegedly prevailing in the Department of Agriculture, Andaman & Nicobar Administration; and

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

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

(b) Since the charges listed in the Resolution related to matters concerning the Andaman and Nicobar Administration, a copy thereof was forwarded to that Administration for necessary action and for communicating the action taken thereon to the Ministry of Agriculture in due course.

The Andaman and Nicobar Administration have informed that the charges of corruption brought out in the Resolution are of general nature. However, the charges are being enquired

into and a detailed report in the matter will be sent to the Ministry of Agriculture soon after the completion of the enquiry.

### Construction of F.C.I. Godowns in Ettumanoor

3304. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Food Corporation of India had taken the preliminary steps to construct a godown in Ettumanoor in Kottayam District of Kerala;

(b) whether it is a fact that the F.C.I. has subsequently changed its mind which has resulted in heavy loss to the small land owners from whom land was acquired initially;

(c) the reasons for the change in respect of the construction of the godown; and

(d) the steps taken to construct the godown in Ettumanoor itself?

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

(b) and (c). The land proposed to be acquired was found to be undulating and requiring heavy filling at huge cost besides being valuable plantation area. In view of this and also in order to avoid likely delay in execution of the Second Foodgrain Storage Project, it was decided to drop this centre from the World Bank Scheme. Though the land acquisition proceedings had been initiated earlier, actually land was never acquired or taken possession of. Therefore, the question of heavy loss to the small land owners does not arise

(d) The Food Corporation of India has no plan at present to construct godowns in Ettumanoor.

### Grades of Draughtsman in P & T Department

3305. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the prescribed qualification for recruitment as Draughtsman in the P & T Department;

(b) how many grades are there and what is the scale of pay in each grade;

(c) whether the Government are aware that the Draughtsmen in the P & T Department are denied all the promotional chances except from the lower grade to higher grade whereas all other cadres are having promotional chances; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take to rectify this anomaly?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) In the Telecommunication Wing of the Department:

*Lower Grade Draughtsman:* Matriculation with either two years' experience in the Line in Government Department or a firm of repute or a Diploma or Draughtsman's Course recognised by the Government of India.

*Higher Grade Draughtsman:* Matriculation or equivalent examination plus a Certificate or Diploma in Draughtsmanship of Civil Engineering or Surveying or an Overseer's Certificate recognised by the Government of India.

(b) There are two grades in the scale of Rs. 260-8-300-EB-8-340-10-380-EB-10-430 for Lower Grade, and Rs. 330-10-380-EB-12-500-EB-15-560 for Higher Grade.

(c) No, Sir. The lower grade Draughtsman, in addition on their normal line of promotion to Higher Grade Draughtsman, are eligible like other cadres for 'off the normal line promotion to compete or 15 per cent quota reserved in the cadre of Junior Engineer (Pay Scale Rs. 425-700) and 100 per cent vacancies in the cadre of Repeater Station Assistants, Phone Inspectors, Auto Exchange Assistants and Wireless Operators (Pay Scale Rs. 380-560) for departmental candidates.

(d) Does not arise; however a proposal to introduce Selection Grade in the cadre of Higher Grade Draughtsman was considered by the P&T Department in the recent past in consultation with Ministry of Finance. Since the creation of Selection Grade was only to remove stagnation in a cadre the proposal could not be accepted due to the fact that there is no stagnation in the cadre of Higher Grade Draughtsman at present.

### Gundu Rao Committee Report

3306. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the year in which report of the Committee on Rehabilitation and Modernisation of Sugar Factories in India, popularly known as 'Gundu Rao Committee Report' was published,

(b) the terms of reference of the Committee; and

(c) how far the recommendations of the Committee have been implemented in various States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Committee on Rehabilitation and Modernisation of Sugar Factories in India popularly known as 'Gundu Rao Committee' submitted its report to the Government on 30th June, 1965. The

said report was however, published in 1968.

(b) The terms of reference of the Committee were as follows:—

(a) To investigate into the position and problems of uneconomic units in the sugar industry.

(b) To recommend whether the problems could be tackled on the basis of individual units or combination of units or of areas in which such units predominate.

(c) To suggest measures whereby the uneconomic units can be made economic, such as:

(i) by expansion of existing units;

(ii) by rehabilitation and modernisation of plants;

(iii) by increasing production of sugarcane in the area;

(iv) by schemes of merger and solution of consequential problems of surplus labour;

(v) by effecting economy in the consumption of fuel and utilisation of by-products; and

(vi) such other measures as the Committee may consider reasonable and feasible.

(d) To assess the financial costs involved in the measures recommended and to suggest ways and means of assisting the industry in raising necessary funds either out of its own resources or of borrowing from banks or from loans and other measures of financial assistance from the Central and State Governments.

(e) Since the report is 15 years old, due to efflux of time and non-availability of concerned records it will not be possible to give at this late date details of implementation of the recommendation in the State.



12.00 hrs.

RE. NOTICES OF ADJOURNMENT MOTION

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I have given a notice... (Interruptions) A 83 year old Oriya tribal woman was stripped naked and was compelled to have sex with a child of the police... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: You are all shouting! Look here, gentlemen, without my permission you are doing this. It is very wrong. You do not take my permission. I will allow you and I will let you know what is happening. This is not the way to do. You are trying, unnecessarily, to waste the time of the House. Everything can be discussed...

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभा के, हर राज जी लोग के मामले हों रहे हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ramavatar Shastri, I have allowed everything. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, you are all speaking without my permission. Whatever is said without my permission should not be recorded.

(Interruptions)\*\*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I seek your permission. I have given two notices.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

Shri Harikesh Bahadur and Shri Ram Vilas Paswan have given notices of Adjournment Motion regarding failure of the Government in protecting the Harijans and raid by men of CRP and Bihar Military Police in a village in Darbhanga District. According to newspaper report appearing in a newspaper today, this incident took place on 7th June, 1980. I have referred this matter to the Minister for facts. I have also received Call Attention Notice on this subject. The matter is

receiving my consideration... (Interruptions) Why can't you wait patiently? I am making some announcements.

I have received notices of Adjournment Motions from the following Members regarding disruption of means of communication between Assam and the rest of the country: Shri Baju Ban Riyan, Shri Krishna Chandra Halder, Shri Dinen Bhattacharya, Shrimati Susheela Gopalan and Shri Niren Ghosh. (Interruptions) The Assam situation has been discussed on several occasions during the Session, namely, the Resolution for the continuance of the President's Proclamation, the Assam Budget, the Essential Services Maintenance Bill, 1980, and the Assam State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1980. This is a continuing matter. I have withheld my consent to the notices of Adjournment Motion.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): Sir, may I make a submission? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let the time come. I will discuss this thing also.

About Durg, I have allowed the matter to be raised under 377 today. Shri Parulekar is to raise the matter regarding Durg. Shrimati Pramila Dandavate has given notice; She is to raise the matter under 377, regarding the reported news of rape of fourteen tribal women in Gonda District.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We want Adjournment Motion. 377 cannot be equated with Adjournment Motion.

MR. SPEAKER: There are certain State subjects which cannot be allowed here as adjournment motions... (Interruptions) Whatever it is, a man is a man.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed that. Please try to co-operate.

... सब की सुरक्षा की जिम्मेवारी है, सब का काम चलेगा। इस तरीके से नहीं हो सकता है। साथ ही हिमाब से, कानन के हिनाब से, हथकड़े हम व से चलेगा। (व्यवधान)।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Kindly read the adjournment motion, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I have read that...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given notice... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Not allowed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am on a point of order. Sir... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed him on a point of order. Let me hear his point of order... (Interruptions) Order, please. Under which rule you are raising it?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Under rule 376. I have given you a written notice under para 14(vi)—page 31 of the Handbook for Members. Sir, as a Member I have a right to request you to be good enough to mention the receipt of the motion from the Chair. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed it... (Interruptions) It is for me to decide. I have disallowed it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You have not given me a hearing. I only want to say this—that this incident will make us hang our heads in shame in the world...

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed it. Mr. Bosu, you were not here when we discussed it.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur): This is the first time that the Opposition is supporting the tribal people.

MR. SPEAKER: I am doing everything which can be done for fairplay and justice. We allowed a three-hour discussion on Baghpat incidents only day before yesterday—when Mr. Bosu, you were not here... (Interruptions) After all, man is a man.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I am rising on a point of order. My point of order is this. Some observations were made. Because that will decide the future procedure, I am raising this. You said when a reference was made to atrocities on tribals and Harijans, that this is a matter which falls under the purview of the State government...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is wrong.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That is true as far as the general cases are concerned. But, as far as the tribals and the scheduled castes are concerned, not only according to the Constitution they have got protection but it has been the convention of this House that atrocities on Harijans and Tribals are allowed to be discussed in this House. Any number of instances are there. Therefore, that adjournment motion should be taken up and not treated as on par with the rest of the adjournment motions.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Rao Birendra Singh... (Interruptions) I have allowed a call attention motion for tomorrow... (Interruptions) I will take care of everything, you just try to cooperate.

12.09 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

A REVIEW OF THE WORKING OF INDIAN FARMERS FERTILIZERS COOPERATIVE LTD. NEW DELHI FOR 1978-79. REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF STATE FARMS CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD., NEW

DELHI FOR 1978-79, A STATEMENT FOR DELAY-AND A COPY OF FERTILIZER (CONTROL) AMENDMENT ORDER, 1980

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH BAO): I beg to lay on the Table.

(1) A copy of the Review\* (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1009180]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the State Farms Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) Annual Report of the State Farms Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1010/80.]

(4) A copy of the Fertiliser (Control) Amendment Order, 1980 (Hindi & English version) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 31(E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th February, 1980, together with corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. GSR

377(E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd June, 1980, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1011/80.]

AUDIT REPORT OF NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING, NEW DELHI FOR 1978-79, REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF REGIONAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, DURGAPUR FOR 1978-79, A STATEMENT FOR NOT LAYING SIMULTANEOUSLY THE HINDI VERSION OF THE REPORT, REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH, NEW DELHI FOR 1978-79 AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY, ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF NORTH EASTERN HILL UNIVERSITY, SHILLONG FOR 1977-78 AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY FOR 1977-78 ETC.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Audit Report (Hindi\*\* version) on the Accounts of the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1012/80.]

(2) (i). A copy of the Annual Report of the Regional Engineering College, Durgapur, for the year 1978-79. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1013/80].

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the College for the year 1978-79.

(iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying simultaneously

\*Annual Report and accounts were laid on the Table on 27th March, 1980.

£ English version of the Notification was laid on the Table on 28th March, 1980.

\*\*English version of the Audit Report was laid on the Table on 27th March, 1980.

the Hindi version of the Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1013/80].

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79 along with Accounts and the Audit Report thereon.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Council for the year 1978-79.

(iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the report. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1014/80].

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the North Eastern Hill University, Shillong, for the year 1978-79 together with Audit Report thereon.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above document. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1015/80].

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by Government on the working of the University, for the year 1977-78. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1016/80].

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the University of Delhi, Delhi, for the year 1978. (3 Vols.)

(ii) A copy of the Review by Government on the working of the University for the year 1978.

(iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the Report and reasons for delay in laying the Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1017/80].

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the School for the year 1978-79.

(iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Annual Report and not laying the accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1018/80].

(8) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology, Ranchi, for the year 1978-79 together with Audit Report thereon.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above document. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1019/80].

(9) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute, Calcutta, for the year 1977-78 together with Audit Report thereon.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the document. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1020/80].

(10) (i) A copy of the Audit Report (Hindi and English versions) on the accounts of National

Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering, Bombay, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Audit Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1021/80].

(11) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, for the year 1978-79 together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Institutes of Technology, Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1022/80].

(12) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi\* version) of the Regional Engineering College, Srinagar, for the year 1978-79.

(13) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Srinagar for the year 1978-79 together with Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1023/80].

(14) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur, for the year 1978-79 along with Accounts and Audit Report thereon.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Institute, for the year 1978-79. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1024/80].

(15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute, Western Region, Bhopal, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Institute for the year 1978-79.

(iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Audited Accounts of the Institute for the year 1978-79. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1025/80].

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF  
MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND COAL  
FOR 1980-81.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Steel, Mines and Coal for 1980-81. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1026/80].

- REVIEW AN AND ANNUAL PAPER OF THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONSULTANTS INDIA LTD. NEW DELHI FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31-3-1979 AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Telecommunications Consultants India Limited, New Delhi for the year ended 31st March, 1979.

(ii) Annual Report of the Telecommunications Consultants India Limited, New Delhi, for the year ended 31st March, 1979 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1027/80].

\*English version of the Report and Review both in Hindi and English thereon were laid on the Table on 27th March, 1980.

12.10 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER  
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

FLOODS IN GUJARAT

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Call Attention Motion. Mr. Paswan.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should be recorded without my permission. That is all. You try to cooperate with me. Mr. Bosu, this is not the way. I am trying to do everything possible to accommodate every point. You are not allowed to do that. Otherwise, I am not going to cooperate with you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I want to make my submission.

MR. SPEAKER: You have many submissions to make.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, Prof. Dandavate has clearly pointed out that atrocities on harijans and tribals...

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, you come to me. We will call a meeting and discuss that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Don't try to see the rules.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Call Attention. Mr. Paswan.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. Mr. Paswan's Call Attention motion now. This is an important thing which will go on. I must tell this House that each and every subject is fairly treated and I allow every Member to give vent to his feelings in every possible way. But, this is not the way. (Interruptions) Please sit down. When I am on my legs, please be seated. I am telling you that there must be certain decorum in this House. I

have seen it. We must see that this House has decorum and it should have decorum. Go out and find out how people talk about us. Come to my Chamber and discuss anything and I shall cooperate with you. This Chamber is meant for you. This is your Chamber. (Interruptions) We cannot discuss this matter.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN: rose.

MR. SPEAKER: How is it you do not know the decorum? I am standing and you are also standing. Don't try to over rule the rules. This is not the way. We have to deal with every subject and I will try to accommodate every section of the House. I am not going to make any wrong observation. I am going according to rules and law laid down in this Book by you and by this House. That is all I want to say.

Now, Mr. Paswan.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, the hon. lady Member wants to make her submission. (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: rose.

MR. SPEAKER: Madam, you are also trying to do the same thing. You are speaking along with others. I have already admitted a Calling Attention Motion, on this. (Interruptions)

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Allow me a minute. I want a clarification on item No. 11. It is written here 'Discussion and Voting on the Demand for Grant under the control of the Ministry of Energy'. It is written here under item 12 'Discussion and Voting on the demand for Grant under the control of the Department of Coal (Ministry of Steel, Mines and Coal)'. I want a clarification on whether these two items—11 and 12—will be taken up

\*\*Not recorded.

Department of Coal (Steel and Mines) will be taken up separately.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Only the Department of Coal will be taken up. The other Ministry will be taken up separately.

**श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिसार) :** डाक्टरों बगैरह के सवाल को ले कर काम रोक प्रस्ताव दिए गए हैं। झगड़ा सिर्फ इतना है कि आपने कुछ नामों की तो चर्चा कर दी है और कुछ नामों की नहीं की है। अगर सब के नाम आप बता देते तो सब को बसतली हो जाती --

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** बता तो दिया है कि सुशीला जी का नाम रखा है।

वह सब आपने कहा, बता देंगे। (व्यवधान) सब की चर्चा है, सुशीला गोपालन का नाम भी है। (व्यवधान)।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक मामले पर मुझे आपकी सलाह प्राप्त करनी है। जब एडजानमेंट मोशन हम लाते हैं, तो हम सरकार की निन्दा करना चाहते हैं किसी विफलता के लिए। दिल्ली में असेम्बली नहीं है, दिल्ली का सारा कामकाज केंद्रीय सरकार देख रही है। पार्लियामेंट के अलावा कोई दूसरा फोरम नहीं है। मैं कहूंगा कि एडजानमेंट की जगह जो कालिग अटेंशन मंजूर कर लिया गया है, इससे उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं होता। मरीज मर रहे हैं। (व्यवधान)

**MR. SPEAKER:** I have allowed Calling Attention for tomorrow. This question can be discussed by Calling Attention. This is not a subject for adjournment motion.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** आप यह बताइये कि एडजानमेंट मोशन क्यों नहीं? कालिग अटेंशन ही क्यों? मैं दिल्ली का प्रतिनिधि हूँ, माफ कीजिए।

**MR. SPEAKER:** This is my idea that this question can be discussed by Calling Attention. You convince me.

(Interruptions)

**SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani):** Sir, my adjournment motion on doctors' strike wants to censor the Government. There is calous indifference.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I have allowed Calling Attention.

**SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:** Calling Attention will not do. (Interruptions)

**SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur):** Sir, I am rising on a point of order under Rule 376 proviso (ii). There is flood in Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Manipur, Bihar U. P. and Assam. We had given a general Calling Attention on the overall situation of floods in the country. If you had allowed it then the entire situation would have been discussed. Therefore, please suspend this Call Attention and another Call Attention should be accepted in order to discuss the entire flood situation in the country.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह तो हम लोग बाद में मोचेंगे, यह तो होने दें, बाद में करेंगे।

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Why don't you allow adjournment motion?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** काम की बात होगी तो एडजानमेंट मोशन भी करेंगे, क्यों नहीं करेंगे?

**श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, गुजरात में हाल ही में आई भारी बाढ़ से उत्पन्न स्थिति तथा बाढ़ पीड़ित लोगों की सहायता करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही की ओर मैं कृषि मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO):** During the period from the 1st June, 1980 to the 2nd July, 1980, Saurashtra and Kutch region had 362 per cent of the normal rainfall. As against 9 cm. of rainfall, it received 33 cm. Rainfall was concentrated particularly after the 24th June, 1980 and from that date till the 5th July, 1980 rainfall in places like Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Veraval, Porbander, Bhuj, Bulsar and Amreli ranged from 26 cm. to as high as 76 cm. Certain areas of Rajkot district received 9" to 14" of rainfall within six hours. Heavy rainfall caused widespread overflowing of dams, tanks and rivers, with extensive damages to public and private properties.

[Shri Birendra Singh Rao]

The worst affected districts are Kutch, Jamanagar, Junagarh, Amreli and Rajkot. The State Government has estimated that 10 lakh persons...

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, are you satisfied that we have spent 20 minutes usefully on this, all this time? All this talk they could have done in your chamber itself.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): My point or order is this:

There is a Minister for Irrigation. This is to be replied by him. I have seen during my four Lok Sabhas,—never the Agriculture Minister comes to reply to this. This is to be replied to by the Irrigation Minister. What is all this?? Sir, you are the custodian of the rights of the House. This is not the way.

MR. SPEAKER: It is joint responsibility.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, Sir. It is the Irrigation Minister who should reply. We cannot be treated like this.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): There is an Allocation of Business

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) अध्यक्ष महोदय, बाढ़ के सम्बन्ध में सिंचाई मंत्री ही जवाब देते हैं। श्री केदार पाठ को जवाब देना चाहिए। अगर सिंचाई मंत्री की जगह कृषि मंत्री जवाब दें, तो यह एक गलत परम्परा होगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय आप किसी को भी पकड़ सकते हैं। कोई भी जवाब दे सकता है। झ्या जायंट रेसर्पासिविलिटो नही है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: मग मन्त्रियों का काम बंटा हुआ है।

MR. SPEAKER: Let him explain

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order. There is the Allocation of Business Rules for sharing the

responsibility in the Cabinet. This specifically comes under Irrigation. This is to be replied by the Irrigation Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him explain.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Please don't denigrate the House like this.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: It is a Calling Attention Motion to find out the assistance given by the Government to the flood-affected people. That is a question of relief. The subject of 'relief in natural disaster' comes under the Ministry of Agriculture.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: यह परम्परा ठीक नहीं है। इरिगेशन मिनिस्टर का काम क्या है?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: It is exactly a question of relief for drought and flood. That is 'assistance'—that comes under the Ministry of Agriculture.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: It is a question of permanent solution. It is a question of flood also. How can you reply?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. If you read the Calling Attention it reads: 'To call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture .'

श्री राम बिलास पासवान: हम लोगो ने "सिंचाई मन्त्री" लिखा था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय इसमें एपीकल्चर मिनिस्टर लिखा हुआ है।

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: You have asked for assistance given.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You have also asked for—

'steps taken by the Government to assist the flood-affected people'.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री आप कालिग एटन्शन नोटिस को देखिए कि उसमें झ्या लिखा हुआ है। उसमें "इरिगेशन मिनिस्टर" लिखा है, "एपीकल्चर मिनिस्टर" नहीं। एपीकल्चर मिनिस्टर व चीनी के बारे में जवाब दिया, और चीनी नहीं मिल रही है।



**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Mr. Vasant Sathe is Minister for Rehabilitation; he cannot reply for Mr. Birendra Singh Rao. Mr. Birendra Singh Rao does not represent the Irrigation Minister at all. He does not come into the picture at all. (*Interruptions*). Don't interrupt. Let reply to this (*Interruptions*)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी नोटिस में क्या चीज लिखी है ?

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Sir, I have to make a submission. If I go to the Home Minister for this, do you think that the Home Minister will reply to this? (*Interruptions*).

**MR. SPEAKER:** You have addressed this Department in your Calling Attention Notice. This Department deals with provision of relief. (*Interruptions*).

**SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:** Not only relief. (*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय यह बात गहन गन्त है अगर ऐसा करेगे आप लोग ।

**SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:** You are not listening to my point. (*Interruptions*).

**MR. SPEAKER:** As per the list of business mentioned under item 6, that is, Calling Attention, we have directed the Minister of Agriculture to reply to this.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** What is the function of the Agriculture Ministry?

**MR. SPEAKER:** Providing relief and assistance to the people. (*Interruptions*).

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Sir, kindly don't try to teach us this thing. (*Interruptions*).

**MR. SPEAKER:** Shastriji I have received your signed copy.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** The mistake should be accepted and this item should be referred to the Irrigation Ministry. (*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** Relief and assistance for the flood-affected people are provided by this Ministry.

**SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:** For the information of the hon. Members I would submit that the question relates to the provision of relief and assistance to the flood affected people. (*Interruptions*).

Under the Rules of Business, relief comes under the Ministry of Agriculture. It is a question of providing relief and I would submit that Mr. Bosu is not concerned with this question. If Mr. Shastri is not satisfied with my reply to his Calling Attention Motion, he might not put a question and he might give another Calling Attention Notice. (*Interruptions*).

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु हमारा निबंदन यह है

अध्यक्ष महोदय आप का निबंदन तो बेने मुन लिया । आप का निबंदन यह है कि हाउस न चले ।

**SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:** Why do you put a question, Mr. Bosu? You are not rectified to raise any question because your name is not under Item No. 6 of the list of Business. My attention has been called for by Mr. Paswan and others and I will reply to them. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** This does not concern your Ministry.

**SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:** You are not concerned with this. They have raised this question. I am replying to them. Others cannot raise any question on this. (*Interruptions*).

During the peirod from the 1st June, 1980 to the 2nd July, 1980, Saurashtra and Kutch region has 36.2 per cent of the normal rainfall. As against 9 c.m. of rainfall, it received 33 cm. Rainfall was concentrated

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particularly after the 24th June, 1980 and from that date till the 5th July, 1980 rainfall in places like Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Veraval, Porbander, Bhuj, Bulsar and Amreli ranged from 26 cm. to as high as 76 cm. Certain areas of Rajkot district received 9" to 14" of rainfall within six hours. Heavy rainfall caused widespread over-flowing of dams, tanks and rivers with extensive damages to public and private properties.

2. The worst affected districts are Kutch, Jamnagar, Junagarh, Amreli and Rajkot. The State Government has estimated that 10 lakh persons have been affected one way or the other. More than 25400 persons have been evacuated to safer places and about 5000 persons have been kept in 10 relief centres organised by the State. Ten thousand animals have been rescued and 200 are feared to be dead or to have been washed away. 1500 hutments and 500 houses have been damaged or destroyed in Kutch and Rajkot districts. Damage in Junagarh district is yet to be assessed. For talukas, *viz.*, Kalawad, Dwarka Maliahatina and Mungarole which remained unapproachable, have now become accessible. Thirty-eight medium or minor irrigation dams or tanks had been overflowing. Three medium irrigation dams and four irrigation tanks besides 227 minor irrigation tanks, have been damaged in varying degrees, but all major dams are safe. One railway bridge in Junagarh has also been washed away. Roads including one national highway have also been damaged.

3. The State Government have so far confirmed 18 deaths. On behalf of the Government I extend our heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved and suffering families. The State Government is in the process of assessing loss of animals, crops and damages to private and public properties.

4. Mitti Dam under construction in Kutch district had a water level of

18.70 metres against its wastewear crest at 18.50 metres due to torrential rainfall of 418 mm in the catchment areas in six days. Danger of breach of dam was feared, as in 250 metres of partially completed length of the dam its height was only 20 metres as against the designed height of about 24 metres. However, timely precautionary measures were taken with the help of the Army and the Air Force jawans for the safety of the dam. The water has now receded to a level of 16.4 metres.

5. The people from Sukhpur, Vadsar, Chhasra, Carvandh and Kosha had been evacuated to safer sites. Hamisar lake near Bhuj also overflowed by 4 ft. and about 170 persons were moved to safety. Now that the water level has gone down, these persons have gone back.

6. Very heavy rains in Saurashtra region resulted in overflow of several medium/minor irrigation dams like Kalindri, Hasanapur, Mujiassar, Bhadra, etc., and several rivers were also in spate. Rail and road communications were dislocated at several places.

7. There was heavy downpour of rains in Malia Hatina and surrounding areas of Junagadh district. About 125 villages in this Ghed area and also areas in and surrounding Mongrol village in this district were marooned by flood waters. Assistance of the Army and the Air Force was sought for rescue and relief operations. Food packets were dropped from helicopters.

8. There was heavy downpour ranging between 150 mm. to 350 mm. in one day during the period in Rajkot, Amreli, Jamnagar, Surendranagar and Bhavnagar districts in the Saurashtra region. The population was warned through radio bulletins for shifting. Those living in low lying villages were evacuated to safer places and provided with food and shelter. All precautionary and timely measures for evacuation and

rescue operations and providing immediate relief were taken by the Government. Valsad district in South Gujarat also experienced heavy downpour of rain ranging between 250 mm. to 405 mm. in 24 hours. People living in low lying areas were evacuated to safer places.

9. The Chief Minister, the State Minister of Irrigation along with senior officers made an aerial survey of Mitti dam and Bhuj areas on the evening of the 5th July, 1980.

10. According to the State Government, Major rivers like Tapti, Narbada, Daman Ganga, Mahi, Banas, Sabarmati are not in appreciable floods. Further, water levels in major reservoirs like Ukai, Kardana, Panam, Sabarmati, Dantiwada are much below full supply level. Water levels all over are now receding.

11. Standing instructions had been issued to all concerned by the State Government for flood control and vigilance. Flood warnings were issued to the Superintending Engineers, Executive Engineers, Collectors, District Police Officers etc.

12. Providing relief to the victims of natural calamities fall within the purview of the State Government. If the resources of the State Government are not adequate and the calamity is of considerable dimension, the State Government seeks Central assistance which is given on the basis of the report of the Seventh Finance Commission. The margin money allowed annually for Gujarat on the basis of the Report of the Seventh Finance Commission was increased from Rs 455 crores to Rs. 9.56 crores on 1-4-1979 for meeting immediate relief expenditure.

13. The Central Government has been laying great emphasis on disaster preparedness and disaster prevention so that avoidable loss of property and human distress is eliminated. In the beginning of June when normal or above normal rainfall during the current monsoon was expected, a letter was sent

inter alia to the Chief Secretary, Gujarat enclosing a copy of a Model Action Plan for Disaster Preparedness for floods. It was requested that necessary instructions might be issued to the headquarters and field level officers to take all preparatory action to meet any contingency due to floods.

14. The D. O. letter of the 10th June, 1980 was followed up by a telex message on the 2nd July, 1980 to the Chief Secretary, Gujarat and others reminding them of the actions suggested earlier and requesting them to intimate the steps taken by the State Government on these points with particular reference to liaison with the Armed Forces and giving timely warning for evacuation of people and live-stock from areas prone to floods, to safer places.

15. No Central assistance apart from assistance from the Armed Forces which the State Government is authorised to obtain from the local commanders, has been sought by the State Government, so far. The Army, the Air Force and the Navy are ready to render all possible assistance as asked for by the State Government. An expert team is being sent to the affected areas by the Ministry of Irrigation which is the nodal agency for flood control measures. Sending of a Central Team for assessing the requirement of the State Government for Central assistance will be considered as soon as such a request is received from the State Government. The situation is being continuously watched.

श्री राम विलास वासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, चकि अग फलड का समय है, और पूरे देश के विभिन्न भागों में बाढ़ की विभीषिकी आगयी, इमलिए मेरा आपहर कि इस विषय पर थोडा और गंभीर रूप से विचार करें ।

अध्यक्ष जी, सूखा और बाढ़ हम देश के लिए अभिशाप है । एक तरह जहाँ प्रतिवर्ष बाढ़ के नुकसान और सरकार का जो बाढ़ सहायता में खर्च होता है, दोनों मिल कर घरबों खपरा तक खर्च हो जाता है, वहीं दूसरी ओर यहाँ सूख की चपेट भी कम नहीं है । हैस की 115 भाग जमीन हमेशा सूख की चपेट में चली जाती है ।

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

सर्वप्रथम हमें यह पता लगाने की जरूरत है कि बाढ़ की उत्पत्ति कहाँ से होती है, क्योंकि बाढ़ के लिए बहुत सारी योजनाएँ बनाई गई हैं और इस पर 1978 में जब इस सदन में बहस हो रही थी तो बताया गया था कि उस समय तक 633 करोड़ रुपये का फ्लड-कंट्रोल के लिए खर्च किया गया है। इस लिए हमें देखना होगा कि बाढ़ कहाँ से आती है? हमारे वहाँ जो प्रमुख नदियाँ हैं, उन में कोसी, कर्नाली, गण्डक, ब्रह्मपुत्र, कृष्णा, कावेरी—ये सारी नदियाँ आती हैं। मंत्री महोदय कोसी को देखेंगे तो कोसी का जो जल-समेत क्षेत्र है वह सब से अधिक है। वह है—23990 वर्ग मील तथा यह हिमालय से निकलती है। कर्नाली जो आगे चल कर बाधरा हो जाती है, इस का जल-समेत क्षेत्र 20600 वर्ग मील है। गण्डक का 14600 वर्ग मील है, काली का 6300 वर्ग मील है, यमुना का 4500 वर्ग मील है, राम गंगा का 2600 वर्ग मील है और ब्रह्मपुत्र का जो मानसरोवर से निकलती है, जो इस समय चाइना के अधीन है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बहुत दूर चले गये।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : जहाँ से निकलती हैं, वह बतल रहा हूँ। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहूँगा—नदियों, जो प्रति वर्ष पानी बहाती है, वह 1.68 मिलियन क्यूबिक मीटर है। प्रतिवर्ष जो वर्षा होती है वह 400 मिलियन हेक्टेयर मीटर है और मैं सरकार से उपयोग के लिये पानी खर्च हो पाता है वह है—60 मिलियन हेक्टेयर पानी। इसका क्या कारण है? इसके दो कारण हैं—एक तो यह कि आपकी जो नदियाँ हैं, उन नदियों में पानी रखने की कैपैसिटी नहीं रहनी है और दूसरे—जो आपका ड्रेनेज सिस्टम है, वह मही नहीं है—ये दो मुख्य कारण हैं।

अब मैं वे आकड़े देना चाहूँगा कि बाढ़ से प्रति वर्ष कितना नुकसान होता है। आपकी रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक बाढ़ से प्रति वर्ष 1452 करोड़ रुपये की फसल का नुकसान होता है। 7.4 मिलियन हेक्टेयर जमीन बाढ़ से प्रभावित होती है, जिसमें 50 प्रतिशत कृषि योग्य भूमि होती है। 1954 से मार्च, 1978 तक 633 करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा बाढ़ नियंत्रण पर खर्च हुआ है। 1978 में बाढ़ और चक्रमात से 1091 करोड़ रुपये की क्षति हुई, जिसमें से 67 प्रतिशत क्षति केवल बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में हुई।

12.43 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker in the chair]

अभी आप गुजरात की चर्चा कर रहे हैं। मैंने मंत्री महोदय की रिपोर्ट को पढ़ा है। उसमें मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि वहाँ 18 आदमी मरे हैं, जबकि आज ही सवेरे रेडियो सुन रहा था, उसमें बताया गया कि 20 आदमी मरे हैं। अखबारों में भी 20 आदमियों के मरने की बात

कही गई है। यह संख्या कम भी हो सकती है, ज्यादा भी हो सकती है। लेकिन जो आपका रिडियो है, जो सरकारी मशीनरी है, वह कहता है कि 20 आदमी मरे हैं, तो आप 18 कैसे कहते हैं। जो गवर्नमेंट का मास-मीडिया है, उस पर से लोगों का विश्वास उठता जा रहा है। जब सरकार कहती है कि इतने आदमी मरे हैं, तो लोग यह समझते हैं कि इससे कहीं ज्यादा मरे होंगे।

हमारे यहाँ बिहार में कोसी का भयंकर प्रकोप होता है, गंगा का भयंकर प्रकोप होता है, पांडे जी यदि इस समय आपके स्थान पर होते तो वे हम संबंध में ज्यादा एनलाइटन कर सकते थे। लेकिन हमारे मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि वे सारी चीजों को जानते हैं और जब जवाब देना शुरू करेंगे तो बतलायेंगे। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि बाढ़ का मामला गुजरात तक ही सीमित रहनेवाला नहीं है, बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश और असम में सबसे भयंकर बाढ़ आने वाली है। आज सरकारी रेडियो में कहा गया है कि 68000 करोड़ की कोई व्यापक योजना सरकार बनाने जा रही है। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि बाढ़ की समस्या किसी एक राज्य की समस्या नहीं है, यह राष्ट्रीय समस्या है। जब मैं सरकार की रिपोर्ट पढ़ रहा था, तो उसमें सरकार ने कहा है—

“Flood control forms part of the State sector and therefore the initiation, formation and implementation of flood control has been the responsibility of the State Government

मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बिलकुल गलत चीज है। जब तक आप इसको राज्य की सूची में रखते रहेंगे तब तक कोई व्यापक नीति नहीं बना सकेगा। जब भी किसी राज्य में बाढ़ आती है, कहीं चना बाट देने है, कहीं गुड़ बाट देने हैं, कहीं नाव चला देते हैं, और कहते हैं कि बाढ़ की समस्या का समाधान हो गया यहीं लगाना होता आया है। हम लोगों ने जब नास्ट टाइम जो डीस्कशन मेभाग लिया था, तो उस समय एक सुझाव दिया था लेकिन वह तो भारत सरकार के लिए एक दिवास्वप्न है। मेरा सुझाव यह था कि

girdling canal all over the country

हिमालय के बगल से एक नाला बना लें। मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि एक बहुत विस्तृत प्लान दस्तूर और डा० के०एल० राव ने गंगा और कावेरी को मिलाने के बारे में दिया था।

एक मानवीय सदस्य : गारलैड कैनल का प्लान था।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस तरीके से काम चल रहा है, यह सरकार के लिए दिवा-स्वप्न की बात है। सरकार के लिए कोई चीज बड़ी नहीं होती है लेकिन सब से बड़ी बात नीयत की होती है। अगर काम करने की नीयत नहीं होगी, तो कोई काम नहीं होगा। मैं अभी एक रिपोर्ट देख रहा था और उस में यह था कि चीन में दो बड़ी नदियाँ हैं बांगसिबांग और हवांगहो। यह सब से दुखदायी मानी जाती थी लेकिन उस नदी को वहाँ की सरकार ने सब से ज्यादा सुखदायी नदी बना दिया। भारत सरकार यदि चाहे तो गंगा, ब्रह्मपुत्र, कृष्णा और कावेरी आदि जो बड़ी नदियाँ हैं, इन को जोड़ कर सुखदायी बना सकती है। गंगा आप की बड़ी पवित्र नदी है लेकिन उस नदी में भी बाढ़ आती है। गंगा के जिस पानी को लोग कोसों दूर ले जाकर महादेव जी के माथे पर चढ़ाते हैं, उसी गंगा में बाढ़ आती है, तो लोग वहाँ से भागना शुरू कर देते हैं और वह दुखदायी हो जाती है। गंगा की पवित्रता कायम रहे, ब्रह्मपुत्र की पवित्रता कायम रहे, इस के लिए सरकार को कोई ठोस योजना बनानी पड़ेगी और मैं तो कहूँगा कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर ही नहीं, मंत्री महोदय को इस समस्या को सुलझाने के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर बात चलानी पड़ेगी।

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** This is about Gujarat. You have not yet said anything about Gujarat.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : हम ने पहले ही स्पीकर साहब से अनुमति ले ली थी कि मैं इन बातों को उठाऊँगा। तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि यह अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर का भी मामला है। बहुत सी ऐसी नदियाँ हैं जिन का सम्बन्ध भारत के साथ-साथ चीन से भी है, जहाँ से नदी निकलती है, भारत और बंगला देश से भी नदियों का सम्बन्ध है भारत और पाकिस्तान के साथ भी सम्बन्ध है और भारत और नेपाल के साथ भी सम्बन्ध है। इस तरह से हिमालय के आस पास जितने सारे देश हैं, उन के साथ मिल कर आप को बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिए प्रभावशाली कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे।

होता क्या है कि यहाँ के जो इन्जिनियर हैं, वे प्रति वर्ष यू० के० चले जाएंगे प्रति वर्ष यू० एस० ए० चले जाएंगे और एक मोर्टल सी रिपोर्ट 700, 700 पेजों की लिख कर दे देंगे लेकिन मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूँगा कि यहाँ की जो इतनी सारी नदियाँ हैं, उन के बारे में वे क्या कर रहे हैं। हजारों करोड़ों रुपया बहा दिया गया है और बाढ़ें रुकती नहीं हैं। यहाँ पर ब्रह्मपुत्र है, गंगा है, यमुना है, पुनपुन है, कोसी है, भागरीभी है, बड़ी गंडक है, घाघरा है, राप्ती, सरही, शारदा, बलान, छोटी गंडक और बागमती आदि नदियाँ हैं, ये जितनी नदियाँ हैं, आज इन

के पानी से जो बाढ़ आती रहती है, वे कभी रुकी नहीं हैं। रिपोर्टें आती रहती हैं लेकिन कुछ हुआ नहीं है। आज हिमालय में पेड़ काटे जा रहे हैं और रिपोर्टें में यह बात आती है कि पेड़ कटने से लैंड स्लाइड होता है, लेकिन सरकार कुछ नहीं करती है। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को कारेस्ट पालिसी के सम्बन्ध में भी अपनी पालिसी को रिवाइज करने की आवश्यकता है। अभी हमारे श्री ज्योतिर्बब बसु ने कहा कि श्री के० एल० राव आयोग बना और दस्तूर आयोग के बारे में भी उन्होंने कहा। मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने ब्रह्मपुत्र फ्लड बोर्ड बनाया। हमारे यहाँ कोसी सब से भयंकर नदी है, गंगा सब से भयंकर है।

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Please allow something for Mr. Ramavatar Shastri; you are exhausting everything.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : मैं प्रश्न पूछ रहा हूँ। सरकार सहायता का काम करती है लेकिन एक तरफ तो सरकार सहायता देती है, छोटी-मोटी महाबता, कही जा कर बना दे दिया, कही शक्कर दे दी और इस तरह से सारा मामला खत्म हो जाता है लेकिन दूसरी तरफ बाढ़ों की रोक थाम के लिए कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाती। श्री केदार पाडे जी यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं। वे जानते हैं कि बिहार में गंगा के कटाव से करोड़ों रुपयों का घपला हो जाता है। एक तरफ सरकार रुपया खर्च करती है लेकिन दूसरी तरफ उस का एक चौथाई भी ठीक तरह से खर्च नहीं होता है। 60 परसेंट रुपया अफसरों की जेबों में चला जाता है। और 40 परसेंट ठेकेदार की जेब में चला जाता है। एक लाख बोल्टर गिराने का एस्टीमेट बनता है लेकिन गिरता है सौ बोरा ही। बाढ़ पीड़ितों के लिए इसमें क्या पुनर्वास की, बाढ़ग्रस्त गाँवों को उंचा करने की भी योजनाएँ हैं। यह भी बतायें।

अब मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ। मेरा प्रश्न है कि क्या सरकार यह जो प्रत्येक वर्ष बाढ़ की विभीषिका आती है उस विभीषिका को रोकने के लिए अलग से मंत्रालय बनायेगी? क्या इस विषय को केन्द्रीय सूची में रखेगी? क्या सरकार बाढ़ की रोकथाम के लिए चीन, पाकिस्तान बंगलादेश और नेपाल से बातचीत करेगी? क्या सरकार यह भी बनायेगी कि प्रत्येक डैम का राज्यवार क्या व्यौरा है? इस डैम का निर्माण कार्य कब से शुरू हुआ, कितनी इमकी भायू है? कितना इमका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन हुआ और कितना इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं हुआ? आज सबेरे मैं हमने आकाशवाणी पर सुना है कि सरकार राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर कोई योजना शुरू करने जा रही है जिससे कि हिमालय के पानी को डाइवर्ट करके दूसरी नदियों में भेजा जा सके? यह योजना या क्या है? क्या सरकार बाढ़ के नाम पर जो ल' हो रही है

उसको रोकेगी ? गुजरात के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने जो गन्त बयान दिया है कि वहाँ 18 आदमी मरे हैं, जबकि वहाँ 21 आदमी मरे हैं, यह कहाँ तक सही है ? क्या सरकार इसकी सफाई करेगी ?

**श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव :** यह काल अटेशन गुजरात के मृतलिक है और माननीय सदस्य ने चीन, पाकिस्तान की बात कह बाली है। पहले तो माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा कि बाढ़ कहाँ से आती है, इसका पता लगाया जाए। गुजरात के मामले में पता कर रखा है। यह बाढ़ आसमान से आती है। समुद्र से उठ कर सीधे पानी बरसा और बाढ़ आ गयी। जिन जिलों में बाढ़ आयी उनमें इतना भारी पानी बरसा कि उनमें बाढ़ आना स्वभाविक था।

कच्छ के अन्दर सालाना एवरेज 340 किलि-मीटर बारिश होती है और दस दिन में वहाँ 800 मिलिमीटर बारिश हुई। जूनागढ़ में एक माल में एवरेज 843 मिलिमीटर बारिश होती है वहाँ दस दिन के अन्दर 1341 मिलिमीटर बारिश हुई। इसी तरह से जामनगर में एवरेज सालाना 466 मिलिमीटर होती है वहाँ दस दिन के अन्दर 1079 मिलिमीटर बारिश हुई। (व्यङ्ग्य) दस मिलिमीटर का एक सैन्टीमीटर और करोड़ बाई सैन्टीमीटर का एक इंच होता है। आप कौन से स्कूल में पढ़े हैं ? आप किसी पब्लिक स्कूल में पढ़े मालूम होते हैं ? इसी तरह से अमरेली में सालाना रेनफाल 515 मिलिमीटर है वहाँ इसके मुकाबले में 472 मिलिमीटर वर्षा दस दिन में हो गई। राजकोट में तो बहुत ज्यादा पानी पड़ गया। वहाँ का सालाना एवरेज रेनफाल 599 या 600 मिलिमीटर है लेकिन वहाँ पानी पड़ गया 1150 मिलिमीटर। इस तरीके से सीधे बाढ़ आयी है, इसमें किसी हेराफेरी से नहीं आयी है।

यह तो मैंने जिलों का व्यूरा दिया है। बहुत-सी जगहों पर पानी बरस पड़ा "वोल्ट्स फोम द ब्ल्यू" का आदमी कहाँ तक इंतजाम कर सकता है। उसके लिए प्लड कन्ट्रोल मेजर्स हमारे हैं। आपने पूछा कि इस के लिए क्या-क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं, यह सवाल अगर आपको पूछना है तो मेरे माननीय दोस्त से पूछिए जो कि इरीगेशन और प्लड कन्ट्रोल के महकमों के इंचार्ज हैं। उन से सवाल करने के लिए एटेंशन उनकी आर्गनिस कोट्रि, वह मारा जवाब दे देंगे। मैं मूखतमिर में इतना ही बताना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार प्लड कन्ट्रोल पर बहुत ज्यादा ध्यान दे रही है। महबूबनगर अगर आप करें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि जहाँ 1969-74 के लिए प्लड कन्ट्रोल के लिए 162 करोड़ रुपया पांच साल में रखा गया था वहाँ 1980-81 में यानी इसी साल के अन्दर हम 168 करोड़ का प्रोविजन कर रहे हैं। इससे आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि किना ध्यान हम और दिया जा रहा है। सरकार की योजना है कि 1985 तक प्लड कन्ट्रोल के लिए सैन्टर और स्टेट्स के प्लान में तीन सौ करोड़ रुपया सालाना तक प्रोवाइड किया जाये। इस तरह से यह सब काम जो आपने

बताये हैं देखे जा रहे हैं। स्टेट प्लान्ज बनते हैं, यहाँ उनको मंजूरी मिलती है और जितनी ज्यादा से ज्यादा राशि इस सिलसिले में खर्च की जा सकती है उसके मुताबिक इंतजाम किया जाता है।

**श्री राम बिलास पासवान :** केन्द्रीय सूची में इस विषय को रखने और बाढ़ मंत्रालय बनाने के बारे में भी तो कहें।

**श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव :** बाढ़ मंत्रालय तो बना हुआ है केन्द्र में। यह पाठे जी बैठे हैं आपके बिहार के और आपको दिखाई नहीं दे रहे हैं। और कौन सा अलग बनवाएंगे आप ?

अठारह आदमियों की मैंने बताया है जाने गई हैं इस बाढ़ में। जो कल शाम तक हम इनफॉर्मेशन ले सके हैं और फोन से कल शाम छः बजे तक हमें जो इतिला गुजरात सरकार से मिली, उसके मुताबिक अठारह आदमियों की जाने गई थीं। आपने रेडियो और अखबारों का जिक्र किया है। अगर सरकार की निसबत माननीय सदस्य अखबारों पर ज्यादा एतबार करते हैं तो मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना, वह एतबार कर लें। मुझ से पूछें तो मैं वही बता सकता हूँ जिस की तसदीक हो चुकी है। बगैर तसदीक के कोई बात मैं इस हाउस में नहीं कहता।

जहाँ तक डैमेज के एसेसमेंट का सवाल है, कुछ इलाकों में अभी एसेसमेंट हो रहा है। जामनगर के अन्दर पूरे नुकसान का पता नहीं लगा है। हो सकता है और जहाँ जहाँ ज्यादा नुकसान हुआ है उसका व्यौरा हमारे पास बाद में पहुँचे। मैं यकीन दिलाता हूँ कि हम इस मामले में पूरी तरह से सतर्क हैं और जितना हम इंतजाम कर सकते हैं कर रहे हैं। जहाँ तक फूड की बात है हैलीकाप्टर से फूड पैकेट्स भी गिराए गए हैं। आर्मी, नेवी आदि मदद कर रहे हैं। लोगों को बचाया भी गया है। मवेशियों को बचाया गया है। बाढ़ में से लोगों को निकाला भी गया है। सरकार इस मामले में पूरा इंतजाम करने के लिए तनदही से काम कर रही है।

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :** सबसे पहले तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव को बहुत ही शिथिली के साथ गुजरात तक सीमित कर दिया गया है। मेरे ध्यानाकर्षण के प्रस्ताव का आप देखें जिन का नोटिस मैंने दिया था तो आपको पता चलेगा कि उनमें असम भी जुड़ा हुआ था और अन्य करके और राज्यों की चर्चा भी थी। ऐसा आपको नहीं करना चाहिए था क्योंकि गुजरात के अलावा तीन आदमी मरे हैं जो अभी तक अखबार में निकला है असम में और बाढ़ कर्नाटक में भी है, केरल में भी है, तो आपने इसको गुजरात तक सीमित कर दिया और एक लक्ष्मण रेखा आपने खींच दी। यह नहीं होना चाहिए था।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ

सरकार की अजीब माया कहीं धूप कहीं छाया।

इसका अर्थ यह हुआ कि पिछले 33 वर्ष में सरकार की गजब नीतियों की वजह से, जन विरोधी नीतियों की वजह से हर साल हमारे देश में कुछ राज्यों में भयंकर बाढ़ आती है।

13.00 hrs.

कुछ राज्यों में सुखाड़ रहता है और सरकार को सहायता कार्य में अरबों रूपया खर्च करना पड़ता है।

मैं भी ऐसे सबे से आता हूँ जहाँ हर साल बाढ़ आती है और खतरा है कि इस साल भी बाढ़ आयेगी और कुछ इलाकों में अभी सुखाड़ भी है जिसमें हमारे क्षेत्र का भी कुछ हिस्सा शामिल है। स्थिति ऐसी है, लेकिन इन्होंने इसको गुजरात तक ही सीमित कर दिया।

गुजरात के 7 जिलों की चर्चा इन्होंने की है अपने वक्तव्य में जहाँ भारी वर्षा हुई है और 5 जिले सबसे ज्यादा प्रभावित हैं। वह हैं जामनगर, जामनागढ़, अमरेली, कच्छ और राजकोट। ये जिले सबसे ज्यादा बाढ़ से पीड़ित हैं, 10 लाख लोग प्रभावित हैं। इनके मृत्यु 18 मरे और रेडियों के मृत्यु 20 मरे। असम में 3 मरे जैसा कि मैं पहले ही कह चुका हूँ। 200 मवेशियों के मरने की खबर है। गुजरात सरकार से जो सहायता कार्य की सूचना मिली, इन्होंने उसका भी विवरण दिया है और इन्होंने यह भी बताया है कि 38 बाघ बड़े-बड़े वृष्टे, 227 छोटे जलाशय नष्ट हो गये इस तरह से बड़े पैमाने पर गुजरात का संहार हुआ। अरबों की क्षति हुई होगी। सरकार की जवाबदेही के मुताबिक यह कहते हैं कि हम सहायता के लिये तैयार हैं, लेकिन राज्य सरकार ने सहायता मांगी नहीं।

राज्य सरकार क्या सहायता कर रही है? इस पर इन्होंने कहा कि हेलिकॉप्टर से भोजन गिरा रही है, क्या गिरा रही है सहायता का विवरण क्या है? किन्ती राशि दी जा रही है, किरासित कितना दिया जा रहा है, नमक, दिगामिनाई और रोटी का क्या हाल है, ऐसी विगत्ती में सरकार की तरफ से क्या सहायता दी जा रही है इन बातों का कोई जिन डम वक्तव्य में नहीं है। वैसे वक्तव्य लम्बा बरत है, लेकिन इन बातों में बारे में हम जानना चाहते थे ताकि हिन्दुस्तान की जनता, हमारे राज्यों की जनता यह जान सके कि अगर कहीं ऐसी मूसीबत दमरी जगह आयेगी तो इस प्रकार की सहायता उन्हें भी मिल सकेगी। इसका जिक्र कहीं नहीं है।

बाढ़ आई है 1 जुलाई को और मुख्य मंत्री कहा जाते हैं 5 जुलाई को। यह हाल आप देख लीजिये कि वहाँ की सरकार कितनी सजग है। बाढ़ पीड़ितों को सहायता देने के लिये कितनी तैयार है, इसका प्रमाण इससे मिलता है। 5 तादीख को मुख्यमंत्री जाते हैं ऐसा स्टेटमेंट में लिखा हुआ है।

दूसरे राज्यों जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में भी बाढ़ आने का खतरा है। इन तमाम बातों को दिमाग में रखते हुए मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने जो एक माडल योजना तमाम राज्यों का भेजी, जो कि बाढ़ से बचाव के सिलसिले में है, तो उस माडल योजना के मुताबिक गुजरात सरकार ने कौन सी कार्यवाही बाढ़ पीड़ितों की मदद के लिये और बाढ़ को रोकने के लिये की है? सरकार ने जो सहायता दी है, उसका धीरा क्या है?

जहाँ तक इस समस्या की स्थायी हल का संबंध है, आयुध मंत्री महोदय उसके बारे में नहीं बता सकेंगे, लेकिन किसी न किसी रूप में यह बात सदन के सामने आनी चाहिए कि सरकार बाढ़ की समस्या का स्थायी हल कैसे निकालना चाहती है, और किस रूप में निकालना चाहती है, मैं दस साल से यहाँ हूँ। हर साल बाढ़ आती है और इस सदन में उसपर बहस भी होती है, ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव भी आते हैं लेकिन बाढ़ की विभीषिका बढ़ती ही जाती है। अगर कहीं कुछ किया जाता है कोई योजना लागू की जाती है तो उसने बाढ़ और बढ़ जाती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बाढ़ का स्थायी हल क्या है।

सरकार ने सुखाड़ और बाढ़ के समय सहायता करने के लिए प्राकृतिक विपत्ति कानून नेचुरल कैलेमिटीज एक्ट बना रखा है। यह एक्ट अर्धजो के जमाने का बना हुआ है। इसी एक्ट के मुताबिक गुजरात सरकार ने काम किया है। सभी राज्यों सरकारें इसी एक्ट के अनुसार कार्यवाही करती हैं। यह एक्ट बहुत पुराना है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कि क्या सरकार ने इस कानून को बदलने के सिलसिले में कोई विचार किया है, अगर किया है, तो वह किस नतीजे पर पहुँची है। मैंने यह सवाल इस लिये उठाया है कि बिहार में सब जगह यह आवाज उठ रही है कि इस कानून में परिवर्तन किया जाये।

मैंने बड़े पार्लियामेंट क्वेश्चन किये हैं, जो कि ज्यादातर गुजरात की बाढ़ के संबंध में हैं। अन्य राज्यों को हम फिलहाल छोड़ देते हैं। बाद में देखेंगे कि वहाँ क्या स्थिति बनती है।

श्री बरेन्द्र सिंह राव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय बाढ़ तो गुजरात में आई और यह कार्लिंग एटेंशन नोटिस उमके बारे में था, लेकिन शास्त्री जी ने भी आग्राम और बिहार की बातें दीन में कर डाली उन्होंने कहा कि वही धूप पड़ी छाया। उन्होंने भी कही का गीत कही गाया।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you should not forget that he is 'Ram Avtar' belonging to the whole of India.

श्री बरेन्द्र सिंह राव : Sir, will remember!

शाही जी ने जो पहला एतराज किया, उसके मुताबिक मुझे कुछ कहना है। उन्होंने कहा कि बड़ी होखियारी से कालिग एटेन्शन को सिर्फ गुजरात के लिए सीमित कर दिया गया है। यह एक धाजप है चेर पर और लोक सभा सेक्रेटरीयट पर। मुझे इसका जबाब नहीं देना है। लेकिन मैं इतना जरूर कहूंगा कि ऐसा नहीं कहना चाहिए। चेर तो सब इलाकों के इन्टेस्ट को बाध करती है।

**श्री रामचतार शास्त्री :** मैं ने चेर को कुछ नहीं कहा है। मैं ने कालिग एटेन्शन नोटिस में जो कुछ लिखा था, वही मैं ने बताया है।

**श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव :** अगर आपके कहने के मुताबिक आपके मोहन बदल दिया गया है, तो उसका इजाम चेर पर ही आता है। मुझे जो मोहन जिस हालत में मिला, मैं उसीका जवाब ही दे सकता हूँ। शाही जी ने हेलीकोप्टर से क्या गिराया गया, यह पूछा तो मैं जवाब दूंगा कि उस से फूड गिराया गया, 6-6 सौ किलो ग्राम के फूड के पैकेट गिराये गए। यह आप की इन्फार्मेशन के लिए मैं बता दूँ। ... (व्यवधान) माडल ऐक्शन प्लान भारत सरकार की तरफ से पहले भी गए हुए थे और 10 जून को हम ने वहाँ से चिट्ठी लिखी, उस के मुताबिक स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को सजेस्ट किया गया कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को क्या ऐक्शन लेना है उम के लिए तैयार हो जायें। कंट्रोल रूम अपना बनाएं, हर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में कंट्रोल रूम अपना बनाएं और फलड कंट्रोल के मुहकमे को वानिंग दे। हर जगह डिस्ट्रिक्ट में ब्लाक लेवेल पर यह पता कर कि कौन कौन से इलाकों में बाढ़ से ज्यादा नुकसान होने का अन्देशा है अगर बाढ़ आए तो, उस का पता करें, आइंडिफाई करें और उन में दवाइयां, राशन, खेमे तथा दूसरी चीजों का इजाम करें जिन की बाढ़ में जरूरत पड़ती है। आदमियों का निकालने के लिए बोटस का बन्दोबस्त करें। इन सब चीजों का बन्दोबस्त पहले से किया जाय और इस के मुताबिक ऐक्शन प्लान लम्बा चौड़ा स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को क्या करना है, डिस्ट्रिक्ट में आफिसर्स को क्या करना है और ब्लाक लेवेल पर उम से नीचे के अधिकांशों को क्या करना है, यह सारी हिदायतें भेजी गई। उस के ऊपर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने अमल भी किया। गांधी नगर के अंदर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का फलड कंट्रोल रूम काम कर रहा है। ... (व्यवधान) ... सारी चीजे आप को पहले बता दूँ तो आप को पूछने का मौका कैसे मिले? गांधी नगर में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का फलड कंट्रोल रूम एक सुपरटेन्डिंग इंजीनियर के नीचे काम कर रहा है। डिस्ट्रिक्ट हेड क्वार्टर के ऊपर भी फलड कंट्रोल रूम बने हुए है, वक्त वे वक्त खबर देने के लिए सारा इजाम टेलीफोन वगैरह का किया गया है। जैसी हिदायत सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने भेजी उस के मुताबिक सहायता देने के लिए जो करना चाहिए था वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने पूरा किया।

... (व्यवधान) ... बसु जी, करना तो हमें है, आप के बस का तो करना है नहीं कुछ।

माजिन मनी 10 करोड़ के करीब स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को साल में मिलती है। उस में से इन्मीडीएट जिस चीज की आवश्यकता है उस के लिए स्टेट गवर्नमेंट खर्च कर सकती है। इसलिए यह जरूरी नहीं है कि जहाँ कहीं नुकसान हो तो एकदम सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से सहायता मांगी जाय और उस के बगैर काम न चले। जब दस करोड़ रुपये से काम नहीं चलता तो बाढ़ के लिए या दूमरी किसी मुसीबत के लिए स्टेट गवर्नमेंट सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से सहायता मांगती है और फलड के लिए काफी सहायता सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट देती है। अगर उन को आगे सहायता की जरूरत पड़ेगी, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से पैसा मांगने की आवश्यकता होगी तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट जो सहायता के लिए पैसा खर्च करेगी 75 प्रतिशत उस का खर्च भारत सरकार बर्दाश्त करेगी। 25 प्रतिशत सिर्फ स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का देना पड़ता है। उस के लिए हम देख रहे हैं कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट अपने आप काम चला लेगी, इस मुसीबत का मुकाबला कर लेगी या भारत सरकार से मदद मांगेगी। अगर भारत सरकार से मदद मांगेगी तो हम जरूर मदद देंगे।

**श्री छीतुभाई गामित (माण्डवी) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गुजरात एक ऐसा राज्य है जहाँ बार बार कुदरती आफतें आती रहती है। गुजरात का करीब एक तिहाई भाग दायमी सूखा-ग्रस्त है। गुजरात में कई बार ऐसे इलाकों में अकाल पड़ता है तो कई बार भारी वर्षा के कारण गुजरात की छोटी मोटी नदियों में भयंकर बाढ़ आती है। कई बार भयंकर सामुद्रिक तूफान और साइक्लोन आते हैं। ऐसा लगता है कि गुजरात के साथ प्रकृति भी कूठी हुई है। इस से गुजरात के लोगों को करीब करीब हर साल प्राकृतिक मुसीबतों का सामना करना पड़ता है।

अभी जो गुजरात में बाढ़ आई है उस की चर्चा करने से पहले गुजरात में पिछले दस बारह बरसों से जो कई बार ऐसी कुदरती मुसीबत आई है, गुजरात का करोड़ों रुपये का नुकसान जिस से हुआ है और गुजरात में जो विकास होना चाहिए उस विकास को इन मुसीबतों से जो रूकावट आई है उम की कुछ चर्चा मैं करना चाहूंगा। 1968 में गुजरात में ताप्ती, नर्मदा, पूर्णा और अक्का आदि कई छोटी मोटी नदियों में भारी वर्षा के कारण भयंकर बाढ़ आई थी इससे सूरत, भड़ोच, बलसाह, जो साउथ गुजरात का एरिया है, वहाँ पर घरबों हुए का बाढ़ से नुकसान हुआ 1970 में फिर से इसी नदी में भारी वर्षा के कारण बाढ़ आई जिससे और भी ज्यादा नुकसान हुआ।

1972 में करीब सारे गुजरात में ऐसा सूखा पड़ा जो गुजरात के इतिहास में कभी नहीं पड़ा था। साथ ही कई जगहों पर भारी वर्षा के कारण बाढ़ भी आई। 1975 में फिर से भारी वर्षा के कारण गुजरात के 9 जिलों (सुरेन्द्र-



नगर, सूरत, राजकोट भड़ोच, बड़ोदा, मेहसाना, साबरकाण्ठा, अमरेली, गांधीनगर आदि) में भारी बाढ़ आई जिससे करीब 50 लाख लोगों की नुकसान पहुंचा तथा 50 हजार घर एवं औपचारिक नष्ट हो गई। प्राप्त आंकड़ों के अनुसार करीब 60 करोड़ का नुकसान हुआ।

1976 में फिर से बाढ़ आई। महमदाबाद गांधीनगर, बड़ोदा, पंचमहाल, जूनागढ़, सूरत आदि जिलों में भारी वर्षा से आई बाढ़ के कारण घरों रूपए का नुकसान हुआ। लगभग 6 हजार गांव बाढ़ से प्रभावित हुए।

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Put your question to the Minister and follow it up with your speech.

**श्री छीतूबाई नावित :** 1979 में सौराष्ट्र, राजकोट एरिया में भारी वर्षा के कारण मच्छू बांध नं० 1 और 2 टूटने के कारण मानव संहार एवं करोड़ों रूपए का नुकसान हुआ।

इस साल वर्षा के दिन आने से गुजरात के लोग जब अच्छे दिनों के स्वप्न देख रहे थे तब भारी वर्षा से भरकर बाढ़ आने के कारण जो मानव संहार तथा भारी नुकसान हुआ है वह कभी भूला नहीं जा सकेगा। इस बार भारी वर्षा होने से सौराष्ट्र के राजकोट, कच्छ में कई छोटी मोटी नदियों में भारी बाढ़ आई है और कई सिंचाई के बांध पानी भरने से टूट गए हैं तथा पानी ऊपर से बह रहा है। सारे सौराष्ट्र एरिया में हजारों लोगों पर इस बाढ़ का असर पड़ा है तथा बहुत बड़ा नुकसान हुआ है।

इस बैकपाउन्ड में मुझे कहना है कि गुजरात में बराबर ऐसी प्राकृतिक मुसीबतें आती रही हैं जिसमें घरों रूपए का नुकसान हर साल होता रहा है तथा उससे गुजरात के विकास में भी रुकावट पड़ी है। इस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार की ओर से जो सहायता दी गई है वह बहुत कम है। श्री मंत्री जी ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में जो 9 करोड़ 56 लाख की सहायता की बात कही है, मैं समझता हूँ वह बहुत कम है, इसको ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि किसानों को जो नुकसान हुआ है, उनकी जो फसल नष्ट हो गई है, क्या भारत सरकार की ओर से उनके लिए बीज, खाद आदि की व्यवस्था की जायेगी ?

तीसरे—मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ गुजरात में इस प्रकार की जो मुसीबतें आती रहती हैं उनका हल करने के लिए क्या भारत सरकार की ओर से कोई मास्टर-प्लान तैयार किया गया है या नहीं ? यदि हाँ, तो उस पर कब तक कार्यवाही की जायेगी —मंत्रीजी यह बताने की कृपा करें।

इसके अतिरिक्त क्या गुजरात में बाढ़ से प्रभावित लोगों के लिए जो जरूरी दवाइयों की

आवश्यकता पड़ेगी उनकी आपूर्ति भारत सरकार की ओर से की जायेगी या नहीं ? साथ ही मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार के जो अलग अलग मंत्रालय हैं वे आपस में कोऑर्डेट, कोऑर्डिनेट करके जितनी भी साहायता की जरूरत पड़ेगी वह सहायता गुजरात को देंगे या नहीं ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन सारी परिस्थितियों को अध्ययन करने के लिए भारत सरकार की ओर से विशेषज्ञों की कोई टीम भेजी जाएगी या नहीं जो वहाँ पर तुरन्त आवश्यक चीजों को दे सके ? गुजरात में हर बार बाढ़ से भयंकर नुकसान होता आया है, क्या भारत सरकार इस ओर भी ध्यान दे रही है या नहीं ? यदि भारत सरकार द्वारा कोई टीम भेजी जा रही है, तो क्या वह, वहाँ पर जो बांध बने हैं उन की क्षमता का फिर से अध्ययन कर उन बांधों की ओर भारत सरकार का ध्यान दिलाएगी या नहीं ?

**श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव :** माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने मौजूदा दिनों में जो बाढ़ आई, उसके साथ पिछले पांच वर्षों में जो नुकसान हुआ है, उसकी इनफार्मेशन हाउस को दी। इसमें कोई शक नहीं गुजरात में बहुत से इलाके ऐसे हैं, जहाँ पर हर साल बाढ़ आती है और भारी नुकसान होता है।

जहाँ तक भारत सरकार का तात्लुक है, गुजरात राज्य को सहायता पूरे तौर पर दी जाती है। स्टेट के ग्रन्डर 9 करोड़ 56 लाख रु० माजिन एलोकेशन है, जिसके तहत यदि कोई मुसीबत आए तो गुजरात सरकार फौरन उम काम के लिए रुपया खर्च कर सकती है, और इससे फालतू खर्च होता है, तो गुजरात सरकार उसके बाद भारत सरकार को सहायता के लिए लिख सकती है। गुजरात सरकार की ओर सहायता के लिए, जितनी उसकी मांग होगी उसके उतर गौर किया जायेगा पिछले साल में भी गुजरात सरकार को और दूसरे प्रान्तों की बनिस्पत सबसे ज्यादा बाढ़ की सहायता के काम के लिए सहायता दी गई थी। सन 1979-80 में 50 करोड़ 60 लाख रु० गुजरात प्रान्त को बाढ़ की सहायता के लिए स्वीकृत किया गया जो कि एक बहुत बड़ी रकम होती है। माननीय सदस्य का यह कहना ठीक है कि गुजरात में काफी सहायता नहीं दी जाती है।

जहाँ तक स्थायी फ्लड कंट्रोल के कामों का तात्लुक है, मैंने पहले भी अर्ज किया है कि स्टेट का मास्टर-प्लान होता ही है और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट भी प्लानिंग कमीशन द्वारा उसके उपर विचार करती है और इरिगेशन मिनिस्ट्री, जिसके चार्ज में फ्लड कंट्रोल का काम है, उन सारी स्कीमों की देखती है तथा उसके मुताबिक जितना एलोकेशन प्लान में हो सकता है वह किया जाता है इस गजब नुकसान को देखते हुए कि कहीं-कहीं एक दम

सहायता देने की जरूरत है, इस संबंध में इरिगेशन निनिस्ट्री की एक एक्सपर्ट टीम आज ही गुजरात के लिए रवाना हो रही है जो वहां जाकर देखेगी कि कहां कहां एक दम रूपया खर्च करने की जरूरत है और कहां-कहां पर बांध वगैरह बनाने के लिए सहायता चाहिए।

माननीय सदस्य ने गुजरात की बहुत सी नदियों का जिक्र किया। जहां तक में समझता हूँ कच्छ के इलाके में व सौराष्ट्र के इलाके में बाढ़ वहां आती है, जहां से नदियों का पानी बहुत पास स समुद्र में गिरता है। नदियों रेत लेकर समुद्र में जाती है, तो टाइडल बेज के साथ बहुत सा रेत वापिस नदी में आ जाता है और नदियों के बैड्स में जय जाता है और नदियों के पानी के बहाव में रुकावट पैदा होती है। इसलिए जब उन नदियों का रेत बार-बार मानसून आने के पहले, साफ नहीं किया जाएगा तो उससे खतरा यह होता है कि नदियों का गहाव रुक जाने से बहुत से इलाकों के अन्दर बाढ़ का पानी फैल जाता है और उससे बहुत नुकसान होना है तथा इस और ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। गुजरात सरकार का भी इस और ध्यान है तथा भारत सरकार का जो मिनिस्ट्री इस बात के लिए जिम्मेदार है, उसका भी इस और ध्यान है।

कोई और खास बात आनरेबिल मेम्बर ने नहीं पूछी है। मैं उनको यही यकीन दिलाता हूँ कि जिन चीजों की तरफ उन्होंने सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया है उन की तरफ भारत सरकार पूरी तरह से ध्यान देगी।

**श्री खीतुमाई गामित** - आप ने डेम्ज और रिजवायर्स के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा।

**श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राय** : डेम्ज और रिजवायर्स और दूसरी तमाम चीजों को देखने के लिये हमारी एक्सपर्ट टीम आज जा रही है।

**SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat)**: In the statement of the hon. Minister many important issues have been raised and I would only draw the attention of the House to the facts that have been stated there.

Sir, quite a large number of minor and major dams in the Saurashtra region were overflowing and a quite a number of dams have burst also. Now, generally an apprehension is raised as to whether those reservoirs or dams were properly designed or properly constructed or were there any defects in the construction or design. • Therefore, May I know

from the hon. Minister whether in view of these apprehensions the Government propose to have an inquiry into the condition and construction of the dam, the present position of the dam and the design of the dam and make new plans so that there may not be any recrudescence of this type of catastrophe in future.

It is also necessary to know whether there was any human failure and if there was any human failure, I want to know whether there will be an inquiry to go into it and fix the responsibility.

There has been enough indication in the statement that there were lapses on the part of the State Government. I refer to paras 13 and 14 of the statement where in it has been stated that sufficient warning was given and the official alerted even in the early part of June when there was an indication of heavy rains. There was also a DO letter sent to the Chief Secretary of the Gujarat Government alerting them about the arrangements to be made to meet the situation but there was no reply and it appears that no precautionary measures or preventive steps were taken by the Government of Gujarat in pursuance of the communication made by the government officials.

Again there were incessant rains right from 27th June and there were overflowings. There was a serious damage to the crops and there was a loss of lives both of human beings and also of cattle. But the Army was called, as far as the newspaper reports go, only on the 3rd July. Why was the Army not called earlier? Why were not sufficient precautionary measures taken? Had the Army been called earlier, most likely many of the lives both of men and cattle could have been saved. Therefore, I want to know why there was delay to call for the Army's help.

My third point is this. About 20 persons have died. Do the government propose to give any compensation to those who have died due to no fault of their own but because of the lapses either of the government of Gujarat or the government of India.

Lastly, I want to know whether there is any proposal of the government of India and the government of Gujarat to see that compensation is paid to the cultivators for the loss of their crop.

I would like to know whether there is a proposal to cancel the debts, the agricultural debts of the farmers and advance them new loans or other financial assistance so that they can start recultivation of the damaged land when the water recedes and see that agriculture does not suffer.

Lastly, what precautionary measures have the government taken or propose to take to check the epidemics which normally break out after this kind of floods? What steps do the government of India and the government of Gujarat propose to take to see that epidemics do not spread after the floods?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Sir, I shall try to reply to all of them. You have flooded us with questions. The first question that the hon. Member put to us was in respect of his doubts about proper designs and planning of dams. He suggested that enquiries should be held.

According to my information, no major dam in spite of this very heavy downpour has burst so far. There has been some leakage, some damage to minor dams which are put up by the State Government. In case of failure I expect that enquiries are normally made and responsibility is fixed if it is found that it could have been avoided if the design had been proper; but the hon. Member would appreciate that a calamity of this

nature can never be foreseen. The rainfall has been to the extent of about three times, in ten days, of the actual average rainfall in particular areas. Now, all precautions are taken to undertake a study of the calamities and various stages of action to be taken. A forecast is first made about the expected rainfall in the coming monsoon. The meteorological Department warns the State Governments and the Central Government. And then there is always a system of preparedness for any disaster. There is also a standing machinery, and standing instructions in every State on this. After the preparedness is the stage of warning immediately before the disaster, since that could be foreseen, people are warned; the local officers are warned; all possible steps to meet the situation are taken. Then comes after the disaster, disaster management. This is the stage before which the previous stages whatever advance action that could be taken to prepare themselves was taken by the State Government on the Central Government's instructions. I do not see any basis for the hon. Member's thinking on reading my statement that there was any failure on the part of the State Government to take proper action in time. The State Government took action to the best of its ability and it was prepared for any eventuality. If the emergency is of such a big proportion, then you would certainly give some consideration to the human limitations. Human limitations come up against the fury of floods. He has given some suggestions about more relief and more loans to be given.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Why then there was delay in calling the army?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: As soon as the State Government thought that it could not cope with the situation, they immediately contacted the army. Promptly whatever army assistance was called that was given. There was no delay on the part of

[Shri Birendra Singh Rao]

the army. It is very difficult to say that here was a delay on the part of the State Government to ask for army assistance. I cannot go into that question because I do not know the full details as to when the State Government came to know that the situation in a particular place was very serious. You would certainly agree that the State Government firstly depends on their local officers, on their own local resources, to provide for immediate relief. If the rain fall had been very heavy, during the night, it is not possible to know whether the next night or during the day the rain will stop. While it goes on pouring the people are also busy making preparations. Information is sent to the State headquarters, to the Flood Control room and then a decision is taken at the various levels of the State Government. I know that as soon as the army was contacted, they immediately rushed to provide the relief.

As regards the suggestion of the hon. Member, it will certainly be taken into consideration. Providing relief under certain rules and regulations and the pattern of assistance that is adopted in such disasters is mainly the responsibility of the States. Therefore, they formulate their schemes for relief and then they ask for the Central assistance and whatever assistance the State Governments ask for from the Central Government, I can assure you that we shall do our maximum to meet their requirements.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Pon-nani): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir the hon'ble Minister has told us that the worst affected areas on account of the floods are Kutch, Jamnagar, Junagarh, Amreli and Rajkot. There is an extensive damage also and the hon'ble Minister has pointed out that the State Government has estimated that 10 lakh persons have been affected one way or the other. More than 25,400 persons have been evacuated to safer places and about

5,000 persons kept in tented relief centres. This shows the intensity of the calamity. And what is the attitude of the Central Government? The Central Government, I must say, has been rather indifferent. During the whole period from 1st June to 2nd July, 1980 we are told Saurashtra and Kutch had 362 per cent of normal rainfall but then what was the Central Government doing! A letter was sent to the Chief Secretary of Gujarat on 10th June. Then after sending the letter despite the fact that the fury was increasing; despite the fact that the fury was very great from 24th June to nearly 5th July; despite the fact that there was heavy rainfall and so no over-flowing all dams, rivers and tanks, the Government kept on snoring. Then it was on the 2nd July that a telex message was sent requesting an intimation of the follow-up action on the first letter.

We are also further told that now the situation is being watched and an expert team of the Irrigation Department concerned with the flood control measures is being sent and we are being told that it is being sent today. The team with respect to Central assistance will be sent when assistance is called for.

Sir, I submit that this is rather a very indifferent attitude that is being taken. This is a human tragedy and more initiative and more dynamism is wanted from the Government. Even with respect to the question of provision of relief with which the hon'ble Minister is primarily concerned the attitude of the Government is to sit crossed fingers, viz., if the State Government wants we will consider. Now, the failure of the State Government in these respects gets reflected and gets imported into the functioning of the Central Government. As I was submitting this is a human tragedy. It expects dynamism and initiative even from the Central Government. Will, therefore, the hon'ble Minister consider seriously the necessity to so re-organise his department

concerning the provision of relief that initiative is taken and that dynamism is brought into the Department? Let the department come into touch; let the Minister come into touch with the human tragedy that is being enacted there. If there is failure of the State Government, let the Central Government, draw the attention of the State Government rather than wait and watch and get the failure of the State Government reflected into the functioning of the Central Government also. There is another important point.

Sir, again and again the hon. Minister has been saying that one could not expect such a calamity and so on. I submit, with all respect, that Government's reliance on old statistics is outmoded. There is need to realise this. The current projections to provide 'safety margins' in designing and in estimating the heights, the strength and the configurations of our new dams and bridges, need revision. I would like to point out some instances. During last year, after the Morvi disaster it was discovered that the deluge of 24" on the day of disaster had been more than the average seasonal total for the past 100 years. Now, between 1st June to 3rd July, the regions of Saurashtra and Kutch had 362 per cent of normal rainfall. If so, the old statistics have become deceptive...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER...and out-moded.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: and therefore there is need for a revision of all these things. Even the National Commission on Flood has pointed out this important aspect. The National Commission on Flood has suggested a special 'Flood-prone area programme' similar to the 'drought-prone area-programme'. They have said that such a 'Flood-prone area programme' should be launched. There are the three important questions which I want to put to the hon. Minister...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All these questions you have put already...

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Yes, now let me get a reply...

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: The hon. Member stated that there was some failure on the part of the State Government. It is very clear from what I have stated that the State Government has taken all possible action, as speedily as possible, to meet the situation. I have stated also that the Chief Minister himself and the Minister of Irrigation have visited the place. Army was called. The defence forces are helping the marooned people. Food is being dropped. Urgent action as per the Model-action Plan of the Central Government was taken. Medicines were arranged for. Everything possible is being done to see that there is no spread of epidemics. Cholera vaccine is being provided for. Anti-malaria measures are being taken. All these steps are taken to save the marooned people and to save the human lives and cattle; they have to take them to safer places and then to put them in camps and so on. All that is being done. Therefore, where comes the question of State Government's indifference or of the Central Government? There is on such question at all.

There is no dearth of money. As I said, Rs. 9.56 crores is at the disposal of the State Government of Gujarat for meeting such natural calamities. Out of that, according to my information, the Gujarat Government has indicated that they would only need about Rs. 1 crore for relief measures. In this situation, even after spending Rs. 1 crore they have got more than Rs. 8 crores, at their disposal, if they need more money from the Central Government, it is only at that stage that the Central Government can provide further relief. Otherwise, relief has already been provided. All the assistance stands provided to the Government of Gujarat.

[Shri Birendra Singh Rao]

Therefore, I think, the hon. Member would appreciate what I wanted to say and convey to the honourable House. They should not misunderstand my statement at all. This is my submission. The Government of India is fully aware of the situation. As I said, flood-control measures are to be undertaken on a permanent basis. A Central Team of the Ministry of Irrigation is going to visit the State today.

The National Commission on floods had submitted its report sometime back. A very prominent person from Gujarat was its Chairman—Mr. Jaisukhlaj Hathi. He is the present Governor of Punjab. The Report of that Commission is being studied by the Government of India. I believe the Irrigation Ministry has set up a separate Cell to process the recommendations of the National Commission on Floods.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: How long will it take?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: I think, my hon. colleague Mr. Kedar Pandey is able to say this. But I have stated what I knew. The Ministry of Irrigation is actively pursuing the recommendations of the National Commission on Floods. It has set up a separate Cell to look into all those recommendations and necessary steps will be taken in various States according to the plan, of course, with the resources that can be commanded by the Government of India. As I said earlier, that has been provided for. Now, about this letter of 10th June, probably there is some confusion. The Hon'ble Member knows that the letter was written on 10th June. In fact, it was not necessary to write to any State Government...

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: You can sleep.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: We are always awake. Therefore, there is no need to remind the State Govern-

ments again that they should be prepared for floods. They are expected to be prepared always, every year, every time before the monsoon starts. These instructions were sent even last year. But the Government of India was extra-cautious, extra-vigilant and as a measure of abundant caution, we wrote again before the monsoon started. These instructions were again issued not because the State Government was not taking any action before a heavy rainfall started but it was a matter of routine exercise. We wrote again in July as a matter of support to the State Government as if to say "we are also waiting for a report and we hope you are vigilant; you must be able to assess the situation and let us know what help is required from the Central Government, what additional measures you want us to take". It was only for that matter that the telex message was given. But the State Government was itself very active and vigilant and there is no cause for any complaint.

SHRI RATANSINGH RAJDA: (Bombay South): Please permit me to mention a few points. Sir, I want to raise a point relevant to present discussion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You pass them on to the Minister and he will look into them. I will not permit you to raise any question because your name is not in the list. If you are interested in getting some clarifications, you can pass those points to the Minister and he will reply to you. I am not permitting you to raise any point.

13.49 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: REPORT OF THE GODAVARI WATER DISPUTES TRIBUNAL

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): The Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal has today forwarded to the Central Government its Further Report. With the submission of this Report, the

long outstanding dispute relating to the Godavari waters has been settled. Shri Justice R. S. Bachawat, a former Judge of the Supreme Court is the Chairman of this Tribunal. Shri Justice D. M. Bhandari, retired Chief Justice of Rajasthan High Court and Shri Justice D. M. Sen, retired Judge of Gauhati High Court are the other Members.

2. It may be recalled that as the dispute amongst the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa could not be settled by negotiations, the Government of India had constituted the Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal on the 10th April, 1969 for adjudication, under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956. Another Tribunal namely the Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal was also set up the same day. As the water disputes were inter-linked and some of the parties to the disputes were common, membership of both the Tribunals was kept the same. The parties to both the Krishna and Godavari water disputes agreed that the Krishna case be heard first. The Krishna case was accordingly taken up first and the Krishna Tribunal gave its final report in May, 1976 which was thereafter published and became effective. The Godavari case was heard later.

3. In November, 1979, the Godavari Tribunal submitted its report setting out the facts as found by it and giving its decisions on matters referred to it. As per the Act, further clarifications or guidance could be sought from the Tribunal on points not originally referred to it, within a period of three months from the date of decision. The further Report submitted today gives its directions on references made to the Tribunal by the Centre and some of the party States. The main features of the award of the Godavari Tribunal are as under:

(1) From time to time, the five States had entered into various agreements for the distribution of

waters of the Godavari River. The Tribunal has ordered that the agreements should all be observed and carried out by the party States.

(2) Maharashtra has been allowed the use of all the waters of the river Godavari upto Paithan dam site including the Pravara Sub-basin and the waters upto certain specified dam sites in the other river systems flowing in Maharashtra area. In addition, Maharashtra has also been allotted about 215 TMC in the various Sub-basins for other projects and minor irrigation schemes.

Karnataka has been allotted 17.77 TMO.

Madhya Pradesh has been allowed the use of all the waters in the Pranhita sub-basin upto Nandana, Amla, Dokdoh, Mohgaon Integrated Projects and Sovania Nalla Project in Pranhita sub-basin, all the waters in the Wain-ganga sub-valley upto specific project sites and waters of other tributaries upto certain specific sites. In addition, Madhya Pradesh has been allotted 412 TMC for its various major and minor schemes in the various sub-basins in which it is interested.

Orissa has been allowed the use of all the waters of the river Indravati upto the Upper Indravati Project site, diversion of about 90 TMC from the Indravati sub-basin to Mahanadi Basin, use of the balance waters after ensuring a quantum of 45 TMC at the Orissa-Madhya Pradesh border. In addition, it has also been allowed the use of waters of the river Sabari upto the boundary between Orissa and Madhya Pradesh and on other specified tributaries. In additions, Orissa has been allocated a quantity of 77 TMC for major and minor schemes in the Sabari sub-basin.

Andhra Pradesh has been allowed the use of balance water in the Godavari sub-basin downstream of Pochampad and other rivers and specified project sites. Certain specific quantities of waters to be used on specific projects have been indicated. Andhra Pra-

[Shri Kedar Nath Pandey]

desh has also been permitted to divert 85 TMC directly from Inchampalli Project.

(3) The decision of the Tribunal provides for construction of a number of projects as joint projects between the States. It also provides for diversion of water from the Polavaram Barrage to the Krishna Basin and a share of the Upper States as a result of such diversion.

(4) The Tribunal has directed that the Polavaram Project shall be cleared by the Central Water Commission for FRL/MWL+150 feet as expeditiously as possible, that the matter of the design of the dam and its operation schedule shall be left to the Central Water Commission which they shall decide keeping in view the Agreements between the parties, including the Agreement of the 2nd April, 1980 and that if there is to be any change in the operation schedule as indicated in the Agreement of the 2nd April, 1980 it shall be made only after consultation with the Parties concerned.

With this direction by the Tribunal, the long standing dispute relating to the diversion of the Godavari waters into the river Krishna from the Polavaram Project of Andhra Pradesh has also been amicably settled. The States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Karnataka have also agreed to their respective shares as a result of this diversion. The States of Maharashtra and Karnataka will be entitled to utilise their shares in the Krishna from the date of clearance of the Polavaram Project by the Central Water Commission irrespective of the actual diversion taking place.

(5) The decision of the Tribunal also gives liberty to each of the party-States to divert any part of the share of the Godavari waters allocated to it from the Godavari basin to any other basin. It also provides that nothing

contained in the decision shall prevent its alteration, amendment or modification by agreement between the Parties or by legislation by Parliament.

(6) The States will bear their own cost of appearing before the Tribunal. The expenses of the Tribunal will be apportioned and paid by the States in equal shares.

4. Under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, the Central Government is required to publish the decision of the Tribunal in the official gazette and the decision shall thereupon become final and binding on the parties to the dispute and shall be given effect to by them. Action to publish the decision is being initiated accordingly.

5. The Godavari is the largest Peninsular river and ranks second in the country, covering in its basin an area of 1,20,800 sq. miles which is nearly 10 per cent of the total geographical area of the country. The Tribunal's decision will now pave the way for early execution of several projects.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): May I ask for a clarification? It is said in the statement that if the Governments concerned so wish, they can get into negotiations with each other, and then reach some other allocation of their respective shares of water.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You will get this information afterwards.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Is there any time limit for such negotiations as between themselves, and for their reaching an agreement? Otherwise, it will again be kept pending, as it has been kept pending for 20 years.

SHRI KEDAR PANDEY: It is not kept pending. It is final.



11.50 hrs.

**STATEMENT BY MEMBER RE:  
TOKEN STRIKE OF RESIDENT  
DOCTORS IN MAJOR HOSPITALS  
OF DELHI**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Now Mr. Paswan Statement under Direction 115.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE** (New Delhi): I am on a point of order. You have allowed Mr. Paswan, under Direction 115, to make a statement and thus given an opportunity to the hon. Minister to correct his reply, in regard to the receipt of a memorandum submitted by the Association of Junior Doctors in Delhi I had given notice of a motion of a breach of privilege against the hon. Minister on the same subject.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU** (Diamond Harbour): We are the 3 persons concerned—Paswan, Vajpayee and myself.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** I do not know why the notice to raise the question of breach of privilege was not allowed by the Speaker.  
14.00hrs.

The question is whether the Minister misled the House deliberately or he committed a mistake inadvertently. The point is that the same matter is being allowed under direction 115 while the motion of breach of privilege should have received precedence over this statement under direction 115.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** What is that rule that permits you to state that when a motion of privilege is there, this should not be discussed under rule 115?

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** A direction can under no circumstances.....

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Another point is that the Speaker has not permitted the privilege motion it has not been permitted. Therefore, this is not correct.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** What is not correct?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** You are raising a point of order. This is not correct because the Speaker has not permitted that privilege motion.....

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** You try to understand me, Sir.....

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** ....therefore, that question has been solved.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** The Speaker did not explain why the privilege motion was rejected.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** He has not permitted the privilege motion.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** On what grounds?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I rule your point of order out of order.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** On a point of order.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Under what rule?

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Under rules 222 and 223. (*Interruptions*)

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Are you raising a point of order? Under what rule?

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Under rule 376. My submission is that in the House of Commons, the Speaker never speaks. In this House, the Speaker always speaks. This is the trouble...

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** But the Deputy-Speaker never speaks.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** My submission is.....

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Therefore, you are not raising a point of order? You are making a submission?

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** You put it anyway you like; you put it anyway it satisfies your mind. My submission is that a direction cannot supersede the provision of the rule unless a direction rectifies the rule in the

Rules Committee. The force that remains in a direction is subordinate to the force that is in the rule. Unnecessarily, we are curtailing the power of Parliament and the rules made by the Rules Committee of this House. Kindly do not lose sight of the fact that three of us gave notice of a motion of breach of privilege under rules 222 and 223 and that has been watered down, scuttled and reduced into a statement under direction 115. A deliberate attempt to mislead the House has been converted into a mistake. The House is also denigrated. I am very happy because we do not believe....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I hope the hon. Member is not casting any aspersion on the Chair.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am casting aspersion on the whole House. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then nobody can save you. (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Never; nothing more can be done to us. Let it be placed on record that this way the Minister should not be protected by the Chair.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Am I not entitled to know on what grounds my motion of privilege has been rejected?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The privilege motion has already not been allowed by the Speaker.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: On what grounds?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not fair, Mr. Vajpayee....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: What is not fair?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Speaker has taken a decision. You should not ask the same day...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The same matter is being raised under direction 115. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Speaker has given a decision. To ask him the...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are the Chair...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would suggest that you go to the Speaker in his Chamber and discuss it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: There is another thing. I had also given notice under direction 115. Now, I am told that I will not be allowed to make a statement because only one Member is allowed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is also the prerogative of the rule and also of the Speaker. (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Vajpayee should understand that the Ruling Party cannot afford to have his political influence increased in the Capital of Delhi.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: What will happen if two Members give the notice at the same time? Will they not be allowed? In case of the privilege motion also, more than one Member is allowed, why not in this case also?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: One Member has been allowed. How can another Member be allowed on the same subject?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Shall I give you a precedent? When question of privilege is sought to be raised by Members in this House, on a number of occasions more than three Members had given the privilege motions. For instance, there is the famous case of privilege in which the Prime Minister was sentenced to imprisonment. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu had raised the issue; Shri

Madhu Limaye had raised the issue, and a number of others were there; each one of them was allowed to make a statement in this House and it was the most important issue of privilege in the history of this parliamentary democracy. If that can happen in relation to that privilege motion, why should it not be permitted in the case of direction 115? I think on that ruling should be given.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You cannot expect a ruling now on a decision taken by the Speaker; therefore, all the views expressed here shall be communicated to the Speaker.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Under what rule you are shirking responsibility? Under what rules?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Under your protection...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is outside... (Interruptions) You are the Chair, and we know only one.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: A point of order was raised by Mr. Vajpayee and I have already ruled it out of order. On the privilege issue, when the Speaker has given a decision, I do not want to comment on it and give any ruling on that. I will not allow anybody to raise an issue on which the Speaker has already given a decision.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am not saying...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is in continuation of that privilege motion?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am not requesting you to give a ruling on the ruling of the Speaker. All that I am saying is that when you are in the Chair, you have all the responsibilities of the Speaker...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But not on an issue on which the Speaker has already given his decision. You must be fair to me, Mr. Dandavate, and a

democrat also. I should not give any decision when the Speaker has already given a decision.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He has not given.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In relation to that, you cannot even open that subject. It is contempt of the House...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He has not given any ruling. Will you permit us? Now, the Speaker has not given any decision... (Interruptions). All that I say is, kindly do not make any observations by which we will not be able to get any ruling from the Speaker. That is all that I am saying. We will raise the issue with the Speaker.

AN HON. MEMBER: You are speaking one inch above the Chair... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Any discussion on the privilege motion which has been disallowed by the Speaker..

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): I am one of those who had given a privilege motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It has already been decided.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: On that day, a letter was received signed by a joint secretary on a certain issue, and the Members of the house took objection to the procedure, and it was raised in the House...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no. Now, Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan to make a statement under Direction 115.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजोपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं लोक सभा अध्यक्ष के निर्देश 115 के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित वक्तव्य देने की अनुमति चाहता हूँ—

दिनांक 18 जून, 1980 को दिल्ली के प्रमुख अस्पतालों के रेजीडेंट डाक्टरों की सांकेतिक हड़ताल के सम्बंध में एक ध्यानाकर्षक

श्री रामविलास पासवान

प्रस्ताव के दौरान मैंने स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी से यह प्रश्न पूछा था :-

“5 तारीख को स्वास्थ्य मंत्री के नाते आप को मेमोरेण्डम दिया गया या नहीं।” मेरे इस प्रश्न के बारे में आप ने भी स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी से उत्तर देने के लिये कहा। इस पर मंत्री जी ने पूछा—whose memorandum मैंने प्रश्न पूछा—5 तारीख को फेडरेशन आफ जूनियर डॉक्टर्स आफ़ देहली की तरफ से आप को मेमोरेण्डम दिया गया है या नहीं?

इस पर मंत्री जी ने उत्तर दिया—

“I have not received it... Sir, the Federation of Resident Doctors have never given any notice or demands. So the question of settlement on that does not arise here.”

मैंने बाद में पता किया तो मालूम हुआ कि यह मेमोरेण्डम मंत्री महोदय के कार्यालय में 5 जून 1980 को प्राप्त हुआ और इसकी रसीद ली गई।

अतः इस से स्पष्ट है कि स्वास्थ्य मंत्री ने सदन के समक्ष गलत बयान दिया है। अतः आप से अनुरोध है कि आप मंत्री महोदय को निर्देश दें कि वे इस बारे में वकनव्य दें तथा सदन से क्षमा मांगें।

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): It may kindly be recalled that the Calling Attention Notice was “to call the attention of the Minister of Health to the reported token strike by the Resident Doctors in major Hospitals in Delhi on 16-6-1980” and I made a statement about the token strike by the Resident Doctors on 18th June, 1980. In the course of the questions by the Hon'ble Members of Parliament and my replies to them, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, M.P. while expressing concern about the demands of the Resident Doctors, asked whether I had received any memorandum of the Junior Doctors Federation of Delhi on 5th June, 1980. Since the Calling Attention and my statement and the questions of all the previous members who asked the questions were concerned mainly on the token strike of the Resident Doctors, on 16th June, 1980, I believed that the Hon'ble Member's question was about some memorandum of the Resident Doctors relating to token strike and quite innocently

replied in the negative of the receipt of such a memorandum.

Since the point was raised by Members, I had a thorough search made and found that a memorandum by the Junior Doctors Federation had been received in my office. In the circumstances I express my sincere regrets for the incorrect reply to a supplementary which was inadvertently given.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Now a clarification.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. I am not permitting you.

I am not permitting anybody for clarification.

14.14 hrs.

#### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: SHRI Chandradeo Prasad Verma. The hon. Member is not present.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: He is in hospital.

(i) NEED FOR EARLY COMPLETION OF KARAMCHAT DAM PROJECT IN BIHAR.

श्रीगोतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कांडगमा) केन्द्र सरकार और बिहार सरकार ने रोहतास जिले के दक्षिण भाग को विशेषतः चेनारी, शिवनागर, भगवानपुर, चैनपुर, भुभुवा, चांद दुर्गावती, मन्दाकिन्या कूदरा, रामगढ़ एवं मामाराम आदि प्रखण्डों के कृषि क्षेत्र की पूर्ण सिंचाई हेतु 45 50 करोड़ की लागत में बनने वाले कर्मचट बांध परियोजना को स्वीकृत किया। करीब तीन लाख एक्ड़ की सिंचाई होने के लिये यह परियोजना सक्षम सिद्ध होने वाली थी।

कर्मचट बांध परियोजना का शिलान्यास भू० पू० प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री श्री जगजीवन राम ने जून, 1976 में वर्तमान एवं तत्कालीन मुख्य मंत्री डा० जगन्नाथ मिश्र जी की उपस्थिति में किया था। तत्पश्चात् करीब 12 करोड़ रुपये का निर्माण कार्य सम्पन्न हो चुका है। कई नहरों की खुदाई भी माथ-2 चल रही थी। अधिकारियों एवं कर्मचारियों के लिये बड़े पैमाने पर कालोनियां बन चुकी हैं। अभी भी कर्मचारियों पर लाखों रुपये मासिक वेतन-भत्ता उन्हें बैकार बैठाकर अपव्यय किया जा रहा है

शु० पु० सिचाई मंत्री बिहार के कुछ सम्बंधी के हटने की बात थी। जिन के पुनर्वास के लिये सरकार की धोर से व्यवस्था की जा चुकी है। इस परियोजना में मात्र 3-4 छोटे-छोटे गांव डूबने वाले हैं। यहां लाभ के दृष्टिकोण से बहुत ही कम क्षति होने की गुंजाइश है। यह दुर्गावती नदी जो कैमूर की पहाड़ियों से निकलती है जिसे बांध कर किसानों को गारन्टी के साथ सिचाई की व्यवस्था करना था।

इस संदर्भ में भारतीय किसान संघ रोहतास जिला के तत्वाधान में संसद के समक्ष 1 जुलाई से धरना देने आये हैं। अतः सिचाई मंत्री सदन में वक्तव्य देकर बतायें कि इस महत्वपूर्ण सिचाई एंव पन बिजली परियोजना को कब से पुनः कार्यान्वयन हेतु प्रारम्भ कर रहे है। क्योंकि ग्राम जनता की यह मांग है कि इस परियोजना का निर्माण जल्द ही में अनिवार्य है।

(ii) REPORTED RAPE OF FOURTEEN TRIBAL WOMEN IN GONDA DISTRICT OF UTTAR PRADESH.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDA-VATE (Bombay North Central): Under rule 377, I raise the following matter of urgent public importance.

It has been reported that 14 young tribal women were raped near Village Gonda in Uttar Pradesh by gangsters who raided the village at midnight on 28th June, 1980. Similarly, nine Harijan women were also raped near village Banda in U.P.

The tribal women who were engaged in a stone crushing mill at Bharat Kup had reported the agonising tale to their employers, who promised to lodge a complaint with the police, but the employer failed to do so.

Though the local daily Dainik Kar-yug Prakash has published details of the mass rape, no attempt was made to apprehend the culprits.

The Home Minister should make a detailed statement on the rape of the tribal and Harijan women.

(iii) NEED FOR AN INQUIRY INTO THE SUICIDE COMMITTED BY A WOMEN EMPLOYEE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्रीमती मनमोहिनी सहगल नाम की एक

26 वर्षीय महिला ने गृह मंत्रालय के लोकनायक भवन की नवीं मंजिल से कूद कर आत्म-हत्या कर ली। यह एक अत्यन्त गंभीर घटना है। इस के रहस्य को जानने के लिए इस घटना की जांच कराना अतिआवश्यक है क्योंकि उक्त महिला की मृत्यु अत्यन्त रहस्यात्मक परिस्थिति में हुई है।

(iv) NEED FOR EXEMPTION FROM AIR FREIGHT CHARGES FOR CARRYING RELIEF MATERIAL TO TRIPURA REFUGEE CAMP.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Sir, under rule 377, I would like to mention the following very important matter of urgent public importance:

The Tripura State Government which is facing an uphill task of manning 145 relief camps with over 1.98 refugees of the recent communal riot has sought the help of Centre, State Governments, voluntary organisations and individuals to contribute generously to the relief fund either in cash or in kind.

A number of State Governments and leading organisations have offered their help for the victims. But the goods donated by the various State Governments and organisations could not reach Tripura due to transport bottleneck. Only through air service those materials could be sent. Hence I request the Minister concerned to exempt air freight charges for the relief materials which are being sent to Tripura as well as to arrange their timely despatch to Agartala airport.

I request you personally to take up the matter with the Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have made the statement. Shri Paralekar.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are making a speech. You have given something in writing under rule 377. Please read that one. Other than that, whatever you speak shall not go on record.

**SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR** (Ratnagiri): I would like to rise on a point of order, because this is something which is being repeatedly told to us by the Chair and once for all let us decide this matter. I would invite your attention to rule 377 which says:

"A member who wishes to bring to the notice of the House any matter which is not a point of order shall give notice to the Secretary General in writing stating briefly the point which he wishes to raise in the House together with reasons for wishing to raise it, and he shall be permitted to raise it only after the Speaker has given his consent."

So, what is to be given in writing is the point that is to be raised. Rule 377 does not restrict the right of the member and does not restrict the statement that is to be made.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The rules are very clear.

**SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:** The rules are very clear and there is no need of interpretation. We cannot say that the Member who has been permitted to raise the matter under 377, has to restrict himself the statement, a copy of which has already been furnished.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** It is given here that he shall be permitted to raise it only after the Speaker has given his consent. The Speaker has given his consent only to read this statement. You cannot raise any other point. That is not approved by the Speaker. Therefore, 377 is in order and your point of order is out of order. Therefore, please read what you have given.

(V) REPORTED ASSAULT ON A WOMAN AT POLICE STATION IN DURG DISTRICT MADHYA PRADESH.

**SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR** (Ratnagiri): A pregnant woman labourer summoned to police station in Durg district in connection with a

petty offence was stripped naked in the lock up by the police. The woman was severely beaten up by the police. The woman was admitted in a hospital in a critical state and the doctors who attended on her feared an abortion. The Home Minister of M.P. has declared the act as barbarous. The more alarming fact is that the woman has complained that the police threatened to force her to sleep with her son, who too had been called up to the police station. This complaint has not been investigated nor this fact has been denied by the authorities.

The culprits have not been properly charge-sheeted. They are only prosecuted for offence under section 342 of IPC i.e. of wrongful confinement in which authorities would be acquitted as police had authority to detain for 24 hours under law. The action should have been taken for offence of grievous hurt and molestation, insult and indecent assault. I appeal to hon. Home Minister to look into the matter and take proper steps in the matter.

(vi) REPORTED SUSPENSION OF FOOD FOR WORK PROGRAMME IN WEST BENGAL BECAUSE OF NON-SUPPLY OF FOOD-GRAIN BY THE CENTRE.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU** (Diamond Harbour): Under rule 377 I wish to raise the following:

According to an urgent message from the West Bengal Government, Works under Food for Works Programme remain completely suspended due to non-supply of foodgrains by the Centre. Twenty thousand tonnes allotted to the State by the Centre has not been lifted by the FCI. The Government of West Bengal has also stated that it had received 149,597 tonnes of foodgrains from the Centre during 1979-80 for execution of three rural works projects. The State Government has already submitted detailed utilisation account of more than 92 per cent of foodgrains received from the Centre during 1979-80.

West Bengal is the only State which has maintained statutory rationing system in some parts of the State.

Everything will be in jeopardy unless foodgrains are made available to the State on a war footing.

This is a matter which is of urgent public importance warranting a statement by the Minister concerned.

14.25 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1980-81—contd.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE—contd.

SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL (Muvattupuzha): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, before Independence, the Maharaja of Travancore wanted to declare independence for his State. We fought against him and we forced him to join the Indian Union. Now, people are very much disappointed. Delhi is treating Kerala as a colony. Now there is an economic blockade against Kerala. Whatever goods we are producing you are taxing heavily and you are imposing heavy duties. Whatever things we want, are very costly in Kerala. Cement, sugar, cloth, fertiliser and everything is very rare and dear in Kerala.

Our people are working in the Middle East and earning so much of foreign exchange and with that amount we are building big factories in the North. We do not mind it. But we are worried that the foreign exchange is utilised for importing rubber, coco etc. This is very painful to the poor cultivators of Kerala.

Sir, I am a rubber cultivator. If rubber is stocked for more than six months it will be spoiled. Now, the STC has imported rubber worth more than Rs. 10 crores and it is idling in the STC godowns, and it is in a deteriorating condition now. Unfortunately, the Government is again trying to import rubber against the interests of the cultivators. International and multinational companies like Cadbury and Dunlop have got more

influence in Delhi than the poor cultivators here. They can also manipulate things. First they will say that they want 2 lakhs tonnes of rubber for their consumption, but afterwards they will say that there is current cut in Calcutta, there is a lock-out in Bombay, and there is a 'go-slow' in Madras, and all the stock will be remaining idle in the godowns. Like this, they want to destroy the interests of the cultivators.

See the fate of coco. For the last 4 or 5 years the State Government and the Central Government asked us to plant more coco, but now actually there is nobody to purchase coco. I am not blaming this Government alone. Even when Mr. Morarji Desai was the Prime Minister, from 75 per cent import duty he has reduced to 45 per cent. Then, Mr. Charan Singh came. He is supposed to be the friend of the cultivators. But he exempted all the import duty and allowed free import, thereby caused heavy damage to the interests of the cultivators. The State Government is also guilty. They can purchase and fix a minimum price for coco and ginger. But they are not doing that. They are spending lot of money for the welfare of cashew and coir industries. After procuring these products, if they cannot sell it, they can throw it to the Arabian Sea.

Sir, for the unity of our country I am requesting Mr. Pranab Babu, to please show some leniency and mercy to the poor cultivators of Kerala. Our cultivations are long-term cultivations. The cultivations of rubber, coco, coconut will take 8 to 10 years for getting economical yield. We cannot immediately shift to another cultivation. So, after taking much risk, we are producing all these things. The Government is changing its policy frequently. That is hurting the poor cultivators. The Janata Government encouraged the cultivators to plant banana. But immediately they banned the export of bananas, vegetables and fruits. The poor people suffered on account of

[Shri George Joseph Mundackal]

that. Anyway, you have to safeguard the interests of the poor cultivators. Please do not create another Assam in the South. I humbly request you, Pranab Babu, to please show some mercy to the poor cultivators of Kerala and give a minimum price for ginger, coco and all these things.

We are in good relations with Russia. They are consuming nearly one-and-a-half lakhs of coco beans. We can construct a factory or a processing unit of coco with their technical know-how and collaboration in public sector or Cooperative Sector. In the meantime we may try to export this coco to Russia also. Don't be under the influence of international Companies like Dunlop and Cadbury. They have got more influence in Delhi. Please ban immediately the import of rubber, nutmeg and cloves, and fix the minimum prices for ginger, turmeric and cocoa, and also try to export them to the maximum.

The price of turmeric is Rs. 2 per kilo, but the duty on it is Rs. 2. How can it bear it?

I once more request the hon. Minister to help and show some mercy to the cultivators. I am also withdrawing my cut motions.

**SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV** (Silchar): I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry of Commerce. As I come from northeastern India, I would like to concentrate mainly on tea, which is our main product and on some other items.

Tea is a leading item among the traditional export of our country and it has played an important role in earning foreign exchange for our country. But, unfortunately, the tea industry suffered a serious setback during the Janata rule as a result of the imposition of excise duty on tea in the first year of Janata Rule. There was a shortfall in exports. In 1978-79 we exported only 177.33 million kg. of tea earning Rs. 335.9 crores against an export of 221.52 million

kg. earning Rs. 563.71 crores the previous year. The then Commerce Minister, Shri Mohan Dharma, was playing with the fate of tea industry and to wing with a wrong idea that India which is the largest producer and exporter of tea is holding a monopoly in the international market. But India lost its position as a result of the wrong policy of the Janata Government, and now China and Kenya have entered the market. The then Commerce Minister could not realise that it is very difficult to re-enter the international market once it is lost. Traditionally Indian tea was welcome in foreign countries, especially in Russia and the U.K., but because of a wrong policy, we had to suffer a lot.

In order to regain our former position, I urge that Indian participation in international bodies be strengthened. India should also play its rightful role in the formulation of international agreements on tea. Now that the common front has come into existence, it should receive greater impetus. I think the hon. Commerce Minister will take care of that.

At the same time, we must also not neglect our internal market. We find that while there has been a six per cent compound increase in the internal consumption of tea, the increase in production has been only three per cent. The Commerce Ministry has an important role to play in rectifying this defect. It has got the Tea Board and the ITCI, as also some allied organisations. The domestic production must be increased to ensure more exports also. The internal consumption of tea is growing more and more, day by day. The time will come when our export surplus may be eaten up by internal consumption. So, the production of tea should also be increased.

I am also constrained to see in the Report published by the Commerce Ministry that in the internal market the price of tea, say, in Calcutta, is



Rs. 16.11 per kg; in Cochin, it is Rs. 12.04 per kg. whereas in the auction market, where tea is sold, an average price is about Rs. 10. The middleman in between is making money at the expense of the consumer. So, I would request the hon. Minister to explore the possibility of opening fair price shops. The State Trading Corporation or the Tea Board can evolve a method by which the consumer can get tea in the internal market at a lesser rate.

As I said, I come from the north-eastern region. I would also like to draw the attention of our Minister to the pitiable condition of the tea industry in Darjeeling. Darjeeling tea fetches a good amount of money in foreign exchange. Specially, the Russians are good buyers of Darjeeling tea. About 80 per cent of tea from Darjeeling goes to Russia. Recently, a wage agreement has been signed between the tea labourers' union and the Indian Tea Association and the Bharatiya Cha Parishad. I think, the labourers rightly deserve an increase in their wage of 90 paise per day. But this will adversely affect the Darjeeling tea because the tea bushes are 50 years old and the hailstorm in the month of April has very badly affected tea production in that area.

The tea industry, as you will see from the record, contributes to the tune of Rs. 65 crores by way of excise duty to the Government Exchequer. As against that, the Government gets only Rs. 1.5 crores from the Darjeeling tea. I would urge upon the hon. Minister to consider the possibility of including the Darjeeling zone into zone I for excise purposes. I would request him to give some incentive so that the Darjeeling tea industry can survive.

The Government of India has in the past appointed the Tandon Committee which has made different recommendations to the Government. Our market strategy should be such

as to ensure that we are able to give remunerative prices to growers and achieve the highest export earnings. I would request the hon. Minister to explore the possibility of implementing the various recommendations of the Tandon Committee. In the past, we have seen our policy in regard to export and distribution of tea has been in the primary form. This should also be changed. The emphasis should be put on the export of tea in the value-added form. I am sure our able Commerce Minister will look into it and do the needful.

It is essential to go in for research both in production and in consumer preferences. Research in production is very necessary if we have to achieve the target of production which we have accepted so that there is an adequate growth to take care of domestic consumption requirements and surpluses for export. Similarly, research on consumer preferences is no less important to achieve stability in our exports.

As I have said the previous policy of the Janata Government has also affected the international market of our Indian tea. India used to contribute about 45 per cent of the world tea trade. Today, unfortunately, we are contributing only 28 per cent. Most of the downfall from 45 per cent to 28 per cent has been due to the policy which was followed by the Janata Government. I am sure the Government will try to revive the international market and will take care of that. Sir, in my district of Cachar in Assam and in certain parts of Bengal there are certain sick Tea industries. Those industries are either closed or are run in such a way that the labourers in the gardens are not getting their daily wages and they are suffering very much. I would request the Hon. Minister to look into this. These industries should be brought within the purview of Government organisations so that this problem could be solved.

[Shri Santosh Mohan Dev]

There is also a demand from the north-eastern States, especially from Assam, for opening a regional Tea Board Office in Gauhati because, out of the total production of tea, Assam contributes 60 per cent. I am sure the Hon. Minister of Commerce, who had already assured us that he is sympathetic and, when the present situation in Assam changes, will consider it, will do so. I do not insist he must do it immediately but I would request that when the situation in Assam is normal, he may kindly take up this matter.

I would also make a request to the Commerce Minister in regard to another aspect, namely the opening of a godown for newsprint in Gauhati. This is also under the Commerce Ministry and this may be looked into. Otherwise, it would be very difficult for the small newspapers in Assam to go and get newsprint.

We in Assam are facing a turmoil and a hue and cry about foreign nationals. From 1947 up to 1971, by the legal process, many East Bengal refugees came to West Bengal, to Assam and Tripura. According to the policy of the Government of India, we have also submitted claims for compensation to the Custodian of Enemy Property. But unfortunately, most of the claims are still pending before the Custodian of Enemy Property. I understand that the main reason is that quantum of property surrendered by the East Pakistanis in India when they were citizens of India, in Assam and in West Bengal, did not tally with the property which the people who came to India had surrendered property in East Pakistan or West Pakistan. But something must be done to give compensation to these people who came without anything to India, and I am sure the Minister will look into it.

I would also like to draw the attention of the Minister to a certain product—cotton product of Assam, and Tripura. It is being produced in Assam, mainly in Kachar, and also in Tripura. Previously, they were guld-

ed by an ad hoc Order of the Textile Commissioner of Bombay. Recently, the Government of India issued a notice—Press Notification dated 14th May 1980 by the Textile Commissioner Bombay—according to which they are supposed to take orders from Bombay. This is a time-consuming process because, for Tripura and Comella cotton, the hydraulic press is being done in Calcutta. So, I would request the Hon. Minister to look into it and redress the grievances of the growers and exporters. This particular cotton has a very good market in Japan and our competitors, as suppliers, are from Bangladesh. Unless this is looked into, the market may again be captured by the Bangladesh people. So I would request the Hon. Minister to look into it.

With these words I support the Demands for Grants for Commerce.

श्री एन० ई० होरो (खुटी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार ने जो काममें मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट दी है उसमें मैंने देखा। काममें मिनिस्ट्री के अन्दर उन्होंने पांच बोर्ड्स बनाए हैं— टी बोर्ड, काफी बोर्ड, रबर बोर्ड, कांडिमम बोर्ड वगैरह। इसमें के माध्यम से इन चीजों का प्रोडक्शन, डेवलपमेंट और एक्सपोर्ट होता है। मुझे हैगनी इमजिन है कि इस रिपोर्ट में शैलाक या सीडलैक जो कि एक्सपोर्ट कमोडिटी है और इधर गत वर्ष उन्होंने 21 करोड़ का इग का निर्यात किया है।

इस शैलाक को गवर्नमेंट ने विल्कन नेग्लेक्ट किया है। इसी सदन में कुछ साल पहले मैंने क्वेश्चन रज किया था कि शैलाक इण्डस्ट्री जो है, इसमें सीडलैक पैदा करने वाले विशेषकर आदिवासी और गरीब किसान हैं जोकि जंगलों और पहाड़ों में रहते हैं। दस लाख से ज्यादा लोग इसको पैदा करते हैं। गवर्नमेंट ने चाहा था कि जो लोग सीडलैक प्रोड्यूस करते हैं उनकी राहत के लिए कुछ काम किया जाए। पहली बात तो यह है कि सीडलैक का जो वाम प्रोड्यूसर को मिलना चाहिए वह नहीं मिलता है। उनके लिए मिनिमम रेम्युनेरेटिव प्राइस गवर्नमेंट ने जो फिक्स की है वह केवल 3 रुपए के० जी० है जबकि आज वह 15 रुपये के० जी० से कम नहीं होनी चाहिए।

मेरी दूसरी डिमाण्ड यह है कि जैसे सरकार ने टोवैको, कांडिमम, टी, काफी और रबर बोर्ड बनाए हैं उसी प्रकार से शैलाक बोर्ड का गठन किया जाए। उसके माध्यम से ही शैलाक का बढ़िया प्रोडक्शन हो सकता है और उससे लाखों लोगों को, विशेषकर ट्राइब्स को फायदा पहुंचेगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे बिहार में माइका प्रोड्यूस होती है, यानी अमरख पैदा होती है। इसके लिए गवर्नमेंट ने माइका ट्रेडिंग कार्पोरेशन (मिटको) बनाया हुआ है। इस कार्पोरेशन की गतिविधि पर सरकार को विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए क्योंकि जिनको यह काम दिया गया है वे खुद इसको करते नहीं हैं इसलिए आज इसमें बहुत नुकसान हो रहा है। जो प्राइवेट ब्यापारी हैं, जो माइका प्रोड्यूस करते हैं वे बाज़ से देखकर, वह किस कैटेगरी और किस बचास का है, यह बता सकते हैं लेकिन ये लोग बाहर के हैं, जिनका भारका से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है, उसके प्रोडक्शन से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। इसलिए ऐसे अपसरों को हटाया जाए तथा उनके एकाउन्ट्स और फर्गानिंग की जांच की जाए। उन्होंने बहुत ज्यादा उनको नुकसान पहुंचाया है। जिस मतलब से कार्पोरेशन बनाया गया था वह मकमद पूरा नहीं हो रहा है। इसमें बड़ा भ्रष्टाचार फैला हुआ है इसलिए सरकार को तुरन्त ही कोई डिपार्टमेंटल या अन्य किसी किसम की उच्च-स्तरीय जांच की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए क्योंकि इसमें करोड़ों का नुकसान हो रहा है और जिस लक्ष की आशा थी वह आशा पूरी नहीं हो रही है। सांख्यिकीक ढंग से माइका के एक्सप्लान्टेशन की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। बिहार में अच्छी क्वालिटी का माइका प्रोड्यूस किया जाता है जिसको विदेशों में भेजकर फारेन एक्सचेंज अर्न करते हैं लेकिन उसमें हमको नुकसान हो रहा है। जो मिटको के अफसर हैं वे नुकसान पहुंचा रहे हैं। वे केवल अपनी नौकरी और आमदनी से ताल्लुक रखते हैं।

मैंने दो बानों की ओर आपका ध्यान आकृष्ट किया है—एक तो शैनाक बोर्ड बनाया जाए और दूसरे, मिटको की मार्केजिनिक इक्वायरी कराई जाए।

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchendur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir I rise to support the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Commerce and while doing so, I want to say a few words about these Demands.

I wish to say that our Commerce Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, has earned a very good name for dynamism and he made a mark in his earlier portfolios of finance, Shipping and Transport and Industry. And I have every hope that, as Commerce Minister, he will see to it that the adverse trade balance becomes an advantageous trade balance.

The adverse trade balance of Rs. 2,230 crores is due to the Janata Government's free-for all policy in the matter of imports. The Open

General Licence became 'Overflowing General Licence' for imports. My friend, Pranab Babu should review this and ensure that only essential requirements are imported. While the imports were liberalised by the Janata Government, the successor Lokdal Government stopped the export of many items. I will give you the example of cotton seed oilcake. The General Secretary of the Lokdal hailed from Gujarat and he persuaded the Charan Singh, government to ban the export of cottonseed oilcake and that too with retrospective effect. I can understand a ban but that ban was imposed with retrospective effect. Consequently, oilcakes worth Rs. 15 lakhs which were brought to Morgugao from Virudhunagar, Kovilpatti and from my constituency in the southernmost part of Tamil Nadu were prevented from being exported. They brought the goods in September 1979 while this ban was imposed on 4-12-79. Today the goods are lying in the Mormugoa port and the port authorities have asked the parties to remove the goods immediately. But there are no wagons and the weather condition is so bad and monsoon has started and I am afraid the entire Rs. 15 lakhs worth of oilcakes will be washed away. So I request my friend, Mr. Mukherjee to look into it and do something. The vested interests and the Gujarati Lobby in the former Janata government had done all this havoc. I hope he will do something about this.

Another wrong decision taken by the former Janata government was the ban on the export of sandalwood. This has led to chaotic conditions in Tamil Nadu. Sandalwood of the value of not several lakhs but several crores of rupees have accumulated in Tamil Nadu. How long can it be kept stored? There is no safe storing place. I demand immediate lifting of the ban on the exports of sandalwood. The government of Tamil Nadu has

[Shri K. T. Kosalram]  
written so many times to the centre.  
So something should be done.

Another peculiar thing I want to bring to your kind notice. The Janata Government in 1977 on the basis of wrong figures of production furnished by the Central Salt Commissioner banned the export of salt. I took up the issue with the then Janata Government and Morarji Desai and produced the correct figures of salt production. After a long agitation launched by me, in 1978 the government lifted the ban. By that time, our traditional buyers like Bangladesh, Malaysia, Singapore, Iraq, Japan and the Middle-East countries have gone away from us, buying salt from elsewhere. Our former Commerce Secretary, Shri Krishnaswamy Raosaheb tried his best to locate foreign markets for our salt but his efforts did not meet with success. We were exporting annually 5 lakhs tonnes of salt. So, Sir, I would urge that serious efforts should be made to revive the export of salt.

My friend Mr. Mukherjee is well aware that we are exporting prawns and earning every year a lot of foreign exchange. Recently, Taiwanese fishing trawlers have been found fishing in our waters and one of them was captured near Tutuorin with Rs. 70000 worth of prawns. The Captain of the trawler stated that Taiwan has about 3500 trawlers and it takes them about 15 days to reach Indian waters where they remain for two to three months at a stretch.

The mother ship is kept off from our territorial waters and the daily catch of the prawns is transferred to it. Recently, Sri Lanka Navy had seized 64 of our fishing boats from our territorial waters. If these things are not stopped forthwith, 1,00,000 fishermen in Tiruchendur coast up to Kanyakumari and Kolo-chal alone will lose their livelihood.

I have referred to this to highlight how much of our export of fish

is affected by this foreign poaching in our waters.

Our Commerce Minister should take it up with his colleague in the Defence Ministry and ensure that naval protection is offered. Otherwise every year you will be losing more than Rs. 20 crores worth of foreign exchange.

Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Rasheed Masood. You will please take 10 minutes. And then the Minister, Shri Ansari will reply. As regards Shri Niren Ghosh, he will get only five minutes. Mr. Rasheed Masood.

श्री रशीद मसूद (महाराजपुर) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, जहाँ तक एक्सपोर्ट और इम्पोर्ट का ताल्लुक है, हम देखने हैं कि 1979-80 में हमारा एक्सपोर्ट 5999 करोड़ रुपये का और इम्पोर्ट 8271 करोड़ रुपये का हुआ है, जिस का माफ मतलब है कि हम एक्सपोर्ट इम्पोर्ट के मुकाबले कम कर रहे हैं। 1980-81 की हालत भी बहुत बेहतर नजर नहीं आ रही है। गवर्नमेंट ने इम निगलिसि में बहुत से इन्वेस्टिग्स दिए हैं, लेकिन कोई प्रोग्राम या प्लान ऐसा नहीं है जिस से यह यकीन हो सके कि इम मात में हमारा इम्पोर्ट और एक्सपोर्ट बैलेंस हो सकेगा।

अभी परमों ही हमारे फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब ने इण्डस्ट्रीज के लोगों के सामने एक स्पीच दी थी, जिसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि आप लोग खुदा के लिए हम ने जो कन्सेशनज दिये हैं, उनका ब्याल रखिये, उब मे फायदा उठाइये ताकि हमारा एक्सपोर्ट बढ सके। मैं समझता हूँ कि इम तरह की दरखास्तों से एक्सपोर्ट बढने वाला नहीं है, जब तक आप उन सब चीजों की तरफ नहीं देखेंगे जिन से हम वर्ल्ड मार्केट में कम्पीट कर सकते हैं। हमारी पार्टी ने कई दफा सुझाव दिया है और हमारे मेनिफेस्टों में भी दिया है कि जब तक आप मुल्ककी एग््रीकल्चर प्रोड्यूस को बढ़ावा नहीं देंगे, तब तक आप इस मुश्किल से नहीं निकल सकते हैं।

आप शुगर को लीजिए—हमारे यहाँ शुगर की प्राबलम आई हुई है, हम शुगर को इम्पोर्ट करने जा रहे हैं, साथ ही पिछले कमिटेमेंट्स की वजह से हमें एक्सपोर्ट भी करनी पड़ रही है। लेकिन जो शुगर हम इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं, उस के सिक्सिले में मिनिस्टर साहब ने राज्य सभा में एक काल-एटेंशन के सिक्सिले में बताया

था कि हम इस मर्तवा 2 लाख टन शुगर इम्पोर्ट करेंगे जो हम को पोर्ट में आकर 560 रुपये पर-क्विंटल पड़ेगी। मेरा कहना यह है कि जिस वकत वह कांटेक्ट किया गया था, उस वकत बल्टे मार्केट में शुगर की इतनी ज्यादा प्राइम नहीं थी कि वह 560 रुपये फी क्विंटल पड़े। इस की वजह यह है कि हम को मुख्तलिफ एजेन्सीज को काफी कमीशन देनी पड़ती है। हम बहुत ज्यादा एजेन्सीज को कान्टेक्ट करके उनकी मारफत खरीदते हैं जिस की वजह से चीनी हम को बहुत मंहगी पड़ती है। मेरी दरखास्त यह है कि हमें जहां तक हो सके इन एजेन्सीज को कम करना चाहिए ताकि जो कमीशन हमें उन को देनी पड़ती है, उस से बच सकें।

दूसरी तरफ हम ने शुगर एक्सपोर्ट सबमिडी के तौर पर 15 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावीजन किया है। 15 करोड़ रुपये की सबमिडी की क्या जरूरत थी? यह उस वकत दी जाती थी, जब बल्टे मार्केट में कम प्राइम थी, लेकिन आज तो यह हम को 560 रुपये क्विंटल पड़ रही है। मतलब यह है कि अब बल्टे मार्केट में ऐसी कमी नहीं है। जो लेवी हम लगाते हैं, वह 230 रुपये क्विंटल के हिमाव से लगाने हैं, इस तरह से 330 रुपये फी-क्विंटल हमारे पाम फाजिन बचने हैं। ऐसी मूरत में एम० टी० सी० या जिम जिम के थू हम एक्सपोर्ट करना चाहें, कम्पीट कर सकते हैं। मेरा खयाल है कि 15 करोड़ रुपये की जो यह सबमिडी आप ने बजट में रखी है, यह बिल्कुल गनत है, यह नहीं होनी चाहिए थी। मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि आप अनड्यूली फेवर मिल-भोनर्न को कर रहे हैं जबकि शुरू से हम यह कहते आ रहे हैं कि छोटी इंडस्ट्री को फेवर करना चाहिए, एग्रीकल्चर वालों को फेवर करना चाहिए। आप बहुत कन्सेशन पहले ही इन इंडस्ट्री वालों को दे चुके हैं और फिर 15 करोड़ रुपये और सबमिडी के तौर पर दे रहे हैं, यह मैं समझ नहीं पाया। यही नहीं बल्कि आप के यहां यह भी होता है कि पहले एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री का डिपार्टमेंट आफ फूड परचेज किया करता था मुख्तलिफ चीजे और गवर्नमेंट एक्सपोर्ट करती थी और खाम तौर पर शुगर एक्सपोर्ट करती थी लेकिन 1974 से यह स्थिति खत्म कर दी गई है और एम० टी० सी० शुगर परचेज कर के बाहर भेजनी है। इस के अलावा आई० एम० आई० ई० सी० शुगर खरीदा है जो मिल-भोनर्न का एक आर्गनाइजेशन है यानी मिल-भोनर्न को डाइरेक्ट सबमिडी के तौर पर 15 करोड़ रुपये देते हैं और आई० एम० आई० ई० सी० भी कमीशन लेता और वह भी इन्हीं इंडस्ट्री वालों को चला जाएगा। तो मैं नहीं समझता कि आप लोग रोज-ज-रोज ज्यादा से ज्यादा एजेन्सियां क्यों बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं, जिन से ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को कमीशन

देना पड़े। आप डाइरेक्ट एम० टी० सी० से परचेज कपाइए और डाइरेक्ट बाहर बेजिए इसलिए मेरी दरखास्त है कि आप इस एजेन्सी सिस्टम को खत्म करें।

मैंने जनवरी में प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब को खत लिखा था, जिसमें मैंने दरखास्त की थी कि डिपार्टमेंट आफ फूड के लोगों को क्यों बाहर भेजा जाता है इन्टरनेशनल शुगर कौंसिल की मीटिंग एटेंड करने के लिए लन्दन में जबकि इस की कोई वजह समझ में नहीं आती है क्योंकि आप की जो कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री है, वह इन कामों से डील करती है और चीजों की खरीद-फरोकत करती है। आप का डिपार्टमेंट आफ फूड 1974 से पहले इस से डील करता था। तो कोई वजह नहीं रह जाती कि आप उस के नुमायन्दों को बाहर भेजें। मुहतरमा प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने मुझे जवाब दिया कि हम इस को देखेंगे और जो पैसा जाया होता है, वह जाया न जाए लेकिन मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक आप अनप्लान्ड एक्सपेंडीचर को कम नहीं करेंगे और यह जो गैप है, इस गैप को खत्म नहीं करेंगे, तब तक आप की एकोनामी दिन-ब-दिन खराब होती चली जाएगी। मुझे मालूम है कि एक कान्फेन्स में नही बल्कि दो कान्फेन्सेज में फूड डिपार्टमेंट के मुख्तलिफ लोगों को जाने दिया गया। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इस तरह का जो पैसा खर्च होता है, उस पर काबू पाना चाहिए। या तो एम० टी० सी० डाइरेक्ट परचेज करे या फिर डिपार्टमेंट आफ फूड, जो एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर के अन्डर में है, वह जिस तरह से पहले खरीदता था, वह खरीदे या फिर आप अपनी मिनिस्ट्री में कोई डिपार्टमेंट कायम करें ताकि डाइरेक्ट परचेज हो सके और डाइरेक्ट आप माल बेच सकें। यह करना बहुत ही जरूरी है।

अब मैं टैक्सटाइल्स के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। आप ने अपने यहां कुछ सबमिडी रखी है कपड़ों पर और मुझे अफसोस और ताज्जुब इस बात का है कि ये लोग जो महात्मा गांधी के मुल्क में रहते हैं, महात्मा गांधी के नाम पर कमम खाते हैं, महात्मा गांधी के ख्यालान पर अमन करने की बात करते हैं। हैन्डलूम में काम करने वाले लोगों को न फायदा पहुंचा कर, उन लोगों को फायदा पहुंचाते हैं जो महात्मा गांधी के ख्यालान के विरुद्ध हैं, उन के ख्यालान के खिलाफ हैं और वे हैं बड़े बड़े मिल वाले। उन को सबमिडी के तौर पर 48 करोड़ रुपये की सबमिडी मिलों के कपड़ों पर दी गई है और जो कपड़ा हैन्डलूम पर तैयार होगा और जो हैन्डलूम वालों से खरीदा जाएगा, उस पर 22 करोड़ रुपये की सबमिडी दी जाएगी। यह आप कह सकते हैं कि मिल वालों से ज्यादा कपड़ा खरीदा जाएगा, इसलिए उन का ज्यादा सबमिडी दी जाएगी और हैन्डलूम वालों से कम

कपड़ा खरीदा जाएगा, इसलिए उन को कम सब्सिडी दी जाएगी, लेकिन ताजुब की बात तो यह है कि मिल वालों से जो कपड़ा खरीदा जाएगा, उस पर स्क्वायर मीटर 1 रुपये 30 पैसे सब्सिडी दी जाएगी और जो कपड़ा हेन्डलूम वालों से खरीदा जाएगा, उस पर 50 पैसे से लेकर 70 पैसे और 1 रुपये तक पर स्क्वायर मीटर सब्सिडी दी जाएगी। यानी मिल-प्रोनर्स को 1 रुपये 30 पैसे पर स्क्वायर मीटर सब्सिडी मिलेगी, जो कपड़ा आप उन से लेंगे। और जो कपड़ा हेन्डलूम वाले बनायेंगे उनको आप 50 पैसे से 1 रुपये तक की सब्सिडी देंगे। क्या आप महात्मा गांधी के स्वाम को चकनाचूर नहीं कर रहे हैं? मैं तो कहूंगा कि मिल प्रोनर्स को सब्सिडी नहीं दी जानी चाहिए। गरीब लोगों को, हेन्डलूम वालों को ही सब्सिडी दी जानी चाहिए। अगर आप बड़े लोगों को, मिल वालों को भी सब्सिडी देंगे तो छोटे छोटे हेन्डलूम वाले, छोटी छोटी इन्डस्ट्रीज वाले बड़ी इन्डस्ट्रीज वालों से कैसे कम्पीट कर पायेंगे? इसके लिए आपने कोई पालिसी या प्लान नहीं बनाया है।

15.06 hrs.

[SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL in the chair]

पिछले तीस सालों में गरीब गरीब से गरीब होता चला गया, सँकड़ों हेन्डलूम इन्डस्ट्रीज बंद हो गयीं और आपकी मिलें बढ़ती चली गयी। क्योंकि आप बड़ी मिल वालों को सपोर्ट करते हैं जबकि हम लोग इसकी मुखालिफत करते हैं। आपकी पालिसी छोटी इन्डस्ट्री वालों को खत्म करने की, क्रश करने की है। आप इस पालिसी को बदलिए और छोटे छोटे उद्योगधंधों को लगवाइए। उन से माल परचेज करके एक्सपोर्ट कीजिए ताकि आपके पैने का डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन हो। बजाय इसके कि आप 1 रुपये 30 पैसे की सब्सिडी बड़ी मिल वालों को दें और 50 पैसे की सब्सिडी हेन्डलूम वालों को दें, आपको छोटे छोटे उद्योगधंधों को ज्यादा सब्सिडी देकर बढ़ावा देना चाहिए। आप ऐसी पालिसी बनाइये जिससे उनको फायदा हो।

आप उन्हें यह भी बताइये कि वे कौन-सी चीजें बनाएं जिससे कि कम्पीट कर सकें। आपको भी ऐसी प्रोड्यूस को छांटना चाहिए जिसमें कि आप बड़ी मार्केट में कम्पीट कर सकें। हम बार बार यह कहते आये हैं कि आप ऐसी प्रोड्यूस का एक्सपोर्ट कीजिए जिससे कि आप वर्ल्ड मार्केट में कम्पीट कर सकें। अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो आपको कोई फायदा होने वाला नहीं है। इसके लिए आपको लॉग टर्म पालिसी बनानी चाहिये।

इसी तरह से शहर के बारे में है। कभी आप इसको एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं, कभी इसको

इम्पोर्ट करते हैं। कभी आप दोनों करते हैं। आप अपने कमिटमेंट को पुरा करने के लिए इसको एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं और अपने लुक में इसकी कमी को दूर करने के लिए इम्पोर्ट करते हैं। आप इसके लिए भी एक लॉग टर्म पालिसी बनाइये। मैं समझता हूँ कि आप इस मुल्क के किसानों की अगर पूरी तरह से मदद करें तो आपको शहर का इम्पोर्ट नहीं करना पड़ेगा। अगर आप ऐसी पालिसी बनाएं जिससे कि इस मुल्क के किसानों की मदद हो सके तो इस मुल्क के किसान न तो लोगों को भूखा मरने देंगे और न इस मुल्क के अन्दर शहर की इम्पोर्ट की जरूरत पड़ेगी। वे आपके कमिटमेंट भी पूरे कर देंगे। इसलिए मैं आप से दरखास्त करता हूँ कि आप अपनी पालिसी में चेंज कीजिए और स्माल स्केल इन्डस्ट्रीज और एग्रीकल्चर को बढ़ावा दीजिए तभी आप इस मुल्क से ज्यादा से ज्यादा एक्सपोर्ट कर सकेंगे। इन अलफाज के साथ मैं बैठता हूँ।

شہری رشید، مسعود (سہارنپور) :

قپتی اسپیکر صاحب - جہاں تک ایکسپورٹ اور امپورٹ کا تعلق ہے ہم دیکھتے ہو کہ ۱۹۷۹-۸۰ میں ہمارا ایکسپورٹ ۵۹۹۹ کروڑ روپے کا اور امپورٹ ۸۰۷۱ کروڑ روپے کا ہوا ہے - جس کا صاف صاف مطلب ہے کہ ہم ایکسپورٹ اور امپورٹ کے مقابلے کم کر رہے ہیں - ۱۹۸۰-۸۱ کی حالت بھی بہت بہتر نظر نہیں آ رہی ہے - گورنمنٹ نے اس سلسلہ میں بہت سے انسٹیٹوز دیئے ہیں لیکن کوئی پروگرام یا پلان ایسا نہیں ہے جس سے یہ بقدن ہو سکے کہ اس سال میں ہمارا امپورٹ اور ایکسپورٹ جو بالکل ہو سکے گا -

ابھی پرسوں ہی ہمارے فنڈامینٹل ماسٹر صاحب نے اقدامات پرزے لوگوں کے سامنے ایک ایڈیج دی تھی -

جس میں انہوں نے کہا تھا کہ آپ لوگ خدا کے لئے ہم نے جو کنسولیشن دیئے ہیں ان کا خیال رکھئے۔ ان سے فائدہ اٹھائیے تاکہ ہمارا ایکسپورت بڑھ سکے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس طرح کی درخواستوں سے ایکسپورت بڑھنے والا نہیں ہے۔ جب تک آپ ان سب چیزوں کی طرف نہیں دیکھیں گے جن سے ہم ورلڈ مارکیٹ میں کمپیت کر سکتے ہوں۔ ہماری پارٹی نے کئی دفعہ سنجھاؤ دیا ہے اور ہمارے مینڈیٹس میں بھی دیا ہے کہ جب تک آپ ملکی ایگریکلچر پروڈیوس کو بڑھاوا نہیں دیں گے۔ تب تک آپ اس مشکل سے نہیں نکل سکتے ہیں۔

آپ شوگر کو لیجئے۔ ہمارے یہاں شوگر کی پروڈام آئی ہوئی ہے۔ ہم شوگر کو اسپورٹ کرنے جا رہے ہیں۔ ساتھ ہی پچھلے کمپٹیشن کی وجہ سے ہمیں ایکسپورت بھی کرنی پڑ رہی ہے۔ لیکن جو شوگر ہم اسپورٹ کر رہے ہیں۔ اس کے سلسلے میں مینسٹر صاحب نے راجیہ سبھا میں ایک کال - اڈیشن کے سلسلے میں بتایا تھا کہ ہم اس مرتبہ دو لاکھ ٹن شوگر اسپورٹ کریں گے جو ہم کو پورٹ میں آکر ۵۶۰ روپے پر کوئینٹل پڑے گا۔ مہرا کہتا ہے کہ جس وقت یہ کانٹریکٹ کیا گیا تھا اس وقت ورلڈ مارکیٹ میں شوگر کی

انٹی زیادہ پرائس نہیں تھی کہ وہ ۵۶۰ روپے فی کوئینٹل پڑے۔ اس کی وجہ یہ ہے کہ ہم کو مختلف ایجنسیوں کو کافی کمیشن دیلی پڑتی ہے۔ ہم بہت زیادہ ایجنسیوں کو کانٹریکٹ کر کے ان کی معرفت خریدتے ہیں جس کی وجہ سے چھٹی ہم کو بہت زیادہ ملتی پڑتی ہے۔ مہری درخواست یہ ہے کہ ہمیں جہاں تک ہو سکے ان ایجنسیوں کو کم کرنا چاہئے تاکہ جو کمیشن ہمیں ان کو دینا پڑتا ہے اس سے بچ سکیں۔

دوسری طرف ہم نے شوگر ایکسپورت سبسڈی کے طور پر ۱۵ کروڑ روپے کا پروڈیون کیا ہے۔ ۱۵ کروڑ روپے کی سبسڈی کی کہا ضرورت تھی۔ یہ اس وقت دی جاتی ہے جب ورلڈ مارکیٹ میں کم پرائس تھی لیکن آج تو یہ ہم کو ۵۶۰ روپے کوئینٹل پڑ رہی ہے۔ مطلب یہ ہے کہ اب ورلڈ مارکیٹ میں ایسی کمی نہیں ہے۔ جو لہوی ہم لگاتے ہیں وہ ۲۳۰ روپے کوئینٹل کے حساب سے لگاتے ہیں اس طرح سے ۳۳۰ روپے فی کوئینٹل ہمارے پاس فاضل بچتے ہیں۔ ایسی صورت میں ایس۔ ٹی۔ سی۔ یا جس کے تھرو م ایکسپورت کرنا چاہیں کمپیت کر سکتے ہوں۔ مہرا خیال یہ ہے کہ ۱۵ کروڑ روپے کی جو یہ سبسڈی آپ نے بھرت میں رکھی ہے یہ بالکل فراط ہے۔ یہ

[شری وشہد مسعود]

نہیں ہونی چاہئے تھی - میں تو یہ کہوں گا کہ آپ انڈیولی فیور مل - اونرس کو کر رہے ہیں جب کہ شروع سے ہم یہ کہتے آ رہے ہیں کہ چھوٹی انڈسٹری کو فیور کرنا چاہئے ایگریکلچر والوں کو فیور کرنا چاہئے - آپ بہت کمیشن پہلے ہی ان انڈسٹری والوں کو دے چکے ہیں اور پھر 10 کروڑ روپے اور سبسڈی کے طور پر دے رہے ہیں - یہ میں سمجھ نہیں پایا - یہی نہیں بلکہ آپ کے یہاں یہ بھی ہوتا ہے کہ پہلے ایگریکلچر ماسٹری کا ڈپارٹمنٹ آف فورڈ پرچیز کیا کرنا تھا - مختلف چیزیں اور گورنمنٹ ایکسپورٹ کری تھی اور خاص طور پر شوگر ایکسپورٹ کرتی تھی لیکن 1973ء سے یہ اسکیم ختم کر دی گئی ہے اور ایس - ٹی - سی - شوگر پرچیز کر کے باہر بھجوا رہے ہیں - اس کے علاوہ آئی - ایس - آئی - سی - شوگر خریدتا ہے جو مل آنرز کا ایک آرگنائزیشن ہے یعنی مل - آنرز کو ڈائریکٹ سبسڈی کے طور پر 10 کروڑ روپے دیتے ہیں اور آئی - ایس - آئی - سی - ای - سی - یہی کمیشن لے گا اور وہ بھی انہیں انڈسٹری والوں کو چلا جائے گا - تو میں نہیں سمجھتا کہ آپ لوگ روز بروز زیادہ سے زیادہ ایجنسیوں کیوں بڑھاتے جا رہے ہیں جن سے زیادہ سے زیادہ لوگوں کو کمیشن

دینا پڑے - آپ ڈائریکٹ ایس - ٹی - سی - سے پرچیز کرانے اور ڈائریکٹ باہر بھجوانے - اس لئے میری درخواست ہے کہ آپ اس ایجنسی سسٹم کو ختم کریں -

میں نے جنوری میں پرائم منسٹر صاحب کو خط لکھا تھا جس میں میں نے درخواست کی تھی کہ ڈپارٹمنٹ آف فورڈ کے لوگوں کو باہر بھجوا جاتا ہے انٹرنیشنل شوگر کونسل کی میٹنگ اتھارٹی کرنے کے لئے لندن میں جب کہ اس کی وجہ سمجھ میں نہیں آتی ہے کیونکہ آپ کی جو کامرس ماسٹری ہے وہ ان کاموں سے تیل کرتی ہے اور چھوڑ کر خرید و فروخت کرتی ہے - آپ کا ڈپارٹمنٹ آف فورڈ 1973ء سے پہلے اس سے تیل کرتا تھا - تو کوئی وجہ نہیں رہ جاتی کہ آپ اس کے نہ لاندے کو باہر بھجویں - مکتوم پرائم منسٹر نے مجھے جواب دیا کہ ہم اس کو دیکھیں گے اور جو پیسہ ضائع ہوتا ہے وہ ضائع نہ جائے لیکن میں یہ بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ جب تک آپ اور پلانڈ ایکسپورٹ ایگریکلچر کو کم نہیں کریں گے اور یہ جو گھپ ہے اس گھپ کو ختم نہیں کریں گے تب تک آپ کی ایکونومی دن بدن خراب ہوتی چلی جائیگی -



مجھے معلوم ہے کہ ایک کانفرنس میں نہیں بلکہ دو کانفرنسوں میں فوٹو ڈیپارٹمنٹ کے مختلف لوگوں کو جانے دیا گیا۔ میں یہ کہنا چاہوں گا کہ اس طرح کا جو پیسہ خرچ ہوتا ہے اس پر قابو پانا چاہئے۔ یا تو ایس۔ ٹی۔ سی۔ ڈائریکٹ پرچیز کرے یا پھر ڈیپارٹمنٹ آف فوٹو جو ایگریکلچرل ڈسٹریکٹ کے اندر میں ہے وہ جس طرح سے پہلے خریدتا تھا وہ خریدے یا پھر آپ اپنی ماسٹری میں کوئی ڈیپارٹمنٹ قائم کریں تاکہ ڈائریکٹ پرچیز ہو سکے اور ڈائریکٹ آپ مال بھیج سکیں۔ یہ کرنا بہت ہی ضروری ہے۔

اب میں ٹھیکسٹائل کے بارے میں کچھ کہنا چاہنا ہوں۔ آپ اپنے یہاں کچھ سبسڈی رکھی ہوں گورنر پر اور مجھے ایسوس اور تعجب اس بات کا ہے کہ یہ لوگ جو مہاتما گاندھی کے ملک میں رہتے ہیں۔ مہاتما گاندھی کے نام پر قسم کھاتے ہیں۔ مہاتما گاندھی کے خیالات پر عمل کرنے کی بات کرتے ہیں ہیلڈ لوم میں کام کرنے والے لوگوں کو نہ فائدہ پہنچا کر ان لوگوں کو فائدہ پہنچاتے ہیں جو مہاتما گاندھی کے خیالات کے رورودھ ہیں۔ ان کے خیالات کے خلاف ہیں اور وہ ہیں بڑے بڑے مل والے۔ ان کو سبسڈی کے طور پر ۳۸ کروڑ روپے کی سبسڈی ملوں کے گھروں پر دی گئی

ہے اور جو کھڑا ہیلڈ لوم پر تیار ہوتا ہے اور جو ہیلڈ لوم والوں سے خریدا جائے گا اس پر ۲۲ کروڑ روپے کی سبسڈی دی جائیگی۔ یہ آپ کہہ سکتے ہیں کہ مل والوں سے زیادہ کھڑا خریدا جائے گا۔ اس لئے ان کو زیادہ سبسڈی دی جائیگی اور ہیلڈ لوم والوں سے کم کھڑا خریدا جائیگا اس لئے ان کو کم سبسڈی دی جائیگی لیکن تعجب کی بات تو یہ ہے کہ مل والوں سے جو کھڑا خریدا جائیگا ان پر سو اڈر میٹر ایک روپیہ ۳۰ پیسے سبسڈی دی جائیگی اور جو کھڑا ہیلڈ لوم والوں سے خریدا جائیگا ان پر ۵۰ روپے سے لے کر ۷۰ پیسے اور ایک روپیہ تک پر سوائے میٹر سبسڈی دی جائیگی۔ یہ ملی مل اونرس کو ایک روپیہ ۳۰ پونے پتے سوائے میٹر سبسڈی ملانگا جو کھڑا آپ ان سے لہنگے۔ اور جو کھڑا ہیلڈ لوم والے بنائیں گے ان کو آپ ۵۰ پیسے سے لے کر روپے تک کی سبسڈی دیں گے۔ یہاں آپ مہاتما گاندھی کے خواب کو چکنا چور نہیں کر رہے ہیں۔ میں تو کہوں گا کہ مل اونرس کو سبسڈی نہیں دی جانی چاہئے۔ غریب لوگوں کو ہیلڈ لوم والوں کو ہی سبسڈی دی جانی چاہئے۔ اگر آپ بڑے لوگوں کو مل والوں کو بھی سبسڈی دینگے تو چھوٹے ہیلڈ لوم والے چھوٹی چھوٹی

انڈسٹریز والے بڑی انڈسٹریز والے سے  
 کیسے کمپنیاں کر پانہلگے - اس کے  
 لئے آپ نے کوئی پالیسی یا پلان  
 نہیں بنایا ہے -

( شری شوراچ پاتل پوٹھا سین ہوئے )

پچھلے تیس سالوں میں فریب  
 فریب سے فریب ہوتا چلا گیا سیٹیکڑوں  
 میٹل لوم انڈسٹریز باند ہو گئیں اور  
 آہنی مین بڑھتی چلی گئیں - کیونکہ  
 آپ بڑی مل والوں کو سپورٹ کرتے  
 ہیں جب کہ ہم لوگ اس کی  
 مخالفت کرتے ہیں - آپ کی پالیسی  
 چھوٹی انڈسٹری والوں کو ختم کرنے  
 کی کوشش کرنے کی ہے - آپ اس  
 پالیسی کو بدلتے اور چھوٹے چھوٹے  
 ادھوگوں کو لگوائیں - اس سے مال  
 پرچہز کر کے ایکسپورٹ کیجئے تاکہ  
 آپ کے پیسے کا دستریبوشن ہو -  
 بجائے اس کے کہ آپ ایک روپیئے  
 ۳۰ پیسے کی سبسڈی بڑی مل والوں  
 کو دیں اور ۵۰ پیسے کی سبسڈی  
 میٹل لوم والوں کو دیں آپ کو چھوٹے  
 چھوٹے ادھوگوں کو زیادہ سبسڈی دیکر  
 بڑھاوا دینا چاہئے - آپ ایسی پالیسی  
 بنائیے جس سے ان کا فائدہ ہو -

آپ انہیں یہ بھی بتائیے کہ وہ  
 کونسی چیزیں جن سے کہ کمپنیاں کر  
 سکیں - آپ کو بھی ٹیسی پروویوس کو  
 چھاننا چاہئے جن سے کی آپ بڑی

مارکیٹس میں کمپنیاں کر سکیں -  
 ہم بار بار یہ کہتے آئے ہیں کہ آپ  
 ایسی پروویوس کا ایکسپورٹ کیجئے  
 جن سے کہ آپ ورلڈ مارکیٹ میں  
 کمپنیاں کر سکیں - اگر آپ ایسا نہیں  
 کریں گے تو آپ کو کوئی فائدہ ہونے  
 والا نہیں ہے - اس کے لئے آپ کو  
 لونگ ٹرم پالیسی بنانی چاہئے -

اس طرح سے شوگر کے بارے میں  
 ہیں - کبھی آپ اس کو ایکسپورٹ  
 کرتے ہیں کبھی اس کو امپورٹ کرتے  
 ہیں - کبھی آپ دونوں کرتے ہیں - آپ  
 اپنے کمپنیاں کو پورا کرنے کے لئے اس  
 کو ایکسپورٹ کرتے ہیں اور اپنے ملک  
 میں اس کی کمی کو دور کرنے کے لئے  
 امپورٹ کرتے ہیں - آپ اس کے لئے  
 بھی ایک لونگ ٹرم پالیسی بنائیے -  
 میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ آپ اس ملک کے  
 کسانوں کی اگر پوری طرح سے مدد  
 کریں تو آپ کو شوگر کا امپورٹ نہیں  
 کرنا پڑے گا - اگر آپ ایسی پالیسی  
 بنائیں جس سے کہ اس ملک کے  
 کسانوں کی مدد ہو سکے تو اس ملک  
 کے کسان نہ تو لوگوں کو بھدکا مرنے  
 دیں گے اور نہ اس ملک کے انڈر شوگر  
 کی امپورٹ کی ضرورت پڑے گی - وہ  
 آپ کے کمپنیاں بھی پورے کر دیں گے -  
 اسلئے میں آپ سے درخواست کرتا  
 ہوں کہ آپ اپنی پالیسی میں چینج  
 کیجئے اور اس سال اسکھل انڈسٹریز اور

ایگزیکٹو کو بڑھاوا دیکھنے نہیں آپ  
اس ماگ سے زیادہ سے زیادہ ایک سہولت  
کر سکیں گے - ان الفاظ کے ساتھ میں  
بیٹھتا ہوں -

समापति नहोवय : अब सम्मानिय मंत्री जी कुछ कहेंगे ।

बाणिज्य और नागरिक पूति मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री जिवाउरहमान अंसारी) : मिस्टर चेरमैन, कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री की डिमाण्ड्स पर बहुत तफसीली बहस में मैं नहीं पड़ना चाहता। हमारे दोस्त श्री प्रणवकुमार मुखर्जी जिस वक्त फाइन्स रिप्लाइ इन डिमाण्ड्स पर देगे उस वक्त वे तफसीलात में जायेंगे। मैं तो सिर्फ कामर्स मिनिस्ट्र की उन डिमाण्ड्स के मुतल्लिक जो हैण्डलूम और हैन्डीक्राफ्ट्स के मुतल्लिक हैं उनके बारे में कुछ अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ और बहुत थोड़े वक्त में उन डवलपमेन्ट स्कीमों का तफसरा करना चाहता हूँ जो कि हैण्डलूम और हैन्डीक्राफ्ट्स के लिए चल रही है। मैं उन स्कीमों के बारे में भी बताना चाहता हूँ जिनको कि मौजूदा हकूमत हैण्डलूम और हैन्डीक्राफ्ट्स सैक्टर को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए, मजबूत करने के लिए, आगे बढ़ाना चाहती चाहती हैं।

चेयरमैन साहब, पांच घंटे के करीब कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री की डिमाण्ड्स पर बहस हो गयी लेकिन बहुत कम लोगों ने हैण्डलूम और हैन्डीक्राफ्ट्स सैक्टर के बारे में अपने खयालात का इजहार किया। यह सही है कि कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री के बड़े समुद्र को देखते हुए हैण्डलूम और हैन्डीक्राफ्ट्स सैक्टर एक बहुत छोटा सा समुद्र है। लेकिन यह मुल्क की आबादी के बहुत बड़े हिस्से को रोजगार फरहाम करना है। एग्रीकल्चर के बाद यह मुल्क का सबसे बड़ा उद्योग है। मुझे दुख है कि इसके ऊपर जितनी दिलचस्पी आन्दरेवल मन्त्रजों को लेनी चाहिए थी नहीं ली। इलैक्शन के दौरान जब मासिस को एट्रैक्ट करने के लिए फील्ड में जाते हैं तो सारी दिलचस्पी उनकी इन इन्डस्ट्रीज के ऊपर होती है जो मास बेस्ड हैं, जिन में अक्वाम लगे हुए हैं और जिन से अक्वाम को रोजगार फराहम होता है। लेकिन यहां इस हाउस में उस सैक्टर की तरफ ऐसी चरमपौथी और ऐसी अनदेखी कर देना, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है।

बारअर्जा चूं जलवा बर महाराद व मम्बरमी कुर्नन्द चो बैरिवलक्त मी रवयं आन वारे दीगरी भीकु नन्द

बाज लोग जब बाहर तकरीर फरमाने जाते हैं तो उसमें बड़े बड़े लम्बे लम्बे दावे, अक्वाम को रोजगार फराहम करने के, गरीबों की तरफ तवज्जह देने के, किए जाते हैं और हैण्डलूम इन्डस्ट्री जो कि रूरल बेस्ड इन्डस्ट्री है इसके ऊपर सारी

तवज्जह दी जाती है लेकिन जब तनहाई में पालिमेंट के गोथे में बैठ कर बहस करते हैं तो उस वक्त न गरीब अक्वाम उनको याद आते हैं जो इन छोटे छोटे पेशों में लग कर रोजी कमा रहे हैं और न खारिर ज्वाह जो दिलचस्पी इसके बारे में दिखाई जानी चाहिए, वह ही दिखाई जाती है।

बहरहाल इस में मैं बहुत ज्यादा जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ। मैं हैण्डलूम के सिलसिले में पहले कुछ अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ और उसके बाद हैडीक्राफ्ट्स के सिलसिले में अर्ज करना चाहूंगा। हैण्डलूम की इन्डस्ट्री हमारी प्राचीन काल से चली आ रही है बहुत सदियों पुरानी यह इन्डस्ट्री है और डीसेंटलाइज्ड सैक्टर में हैं, इस में कोई आर्गनाइज्ड सैक्टर नहीं है, यह डिसआर्गनाइज्ड है। इस में जो लेबर लगी हुई है वह भी बेजुबान है। उसकी लेकर यूनिपयज नहीं हैं। इसीविलए असे तक एकस्प्लायटेशन की यह शिकार रही है। मैं नहीं कहता हूँ कि आज नहीं है, आज भी एकस्प्लायटेशन की यह शिकार है। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के अक्वलीन दिनों के बाद जब से हमारी नैशनल गवर्नमेन्ट आई, उस दिन से हमारी पूरी तवज्जह हैण्डलूम सैक्टर, विल्लेज इन्डस्ट्रीज की तरफ गई। उस सिलसिले में मर्कजी हकूमत ने भी और सूबाई हकूमतों ने भी इस बात की कोशिश की कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा फौसिलिटीज इन इन्डस्ट्रीज को फराहम की जायें। मैंने अर्ज किया है कि यह एक अनआर्गनाइज्ड सैक्टर है। इस लिए एक कोशिश उस सिलसिले में यह रही है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा कोओप्रेटिव सैक्टर में हैण्डलूम इन्डस्ट्री को ला कर उस में इसको आर्गनाइज कर दिया जाये। एक आर्गनाइजेशन इस तरह से बिल्ड अप हो जाये जिस के जरिए से वे अपनी इन्डस्ट्री को ठीक तौर पर चला सकें। सारी कोशिशों के बावजूद हम अभी तक बहुत ज्यादा वीवर्ज को कोओप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज में आर्गनाइज नहीं कर सकते हैं। लेकिन अब हमारा इरादा यह है कि साठ फीसदी हैण्डलूम इन्डस्ट्री को हम कोओप्रेटिव सैक्टर में लाएं। साठ फीसदी कोओप्रेटिव सैक्टर में लाने के बाद भी बहुत से ऐसे वीवर्ज रह जायेंगे जो कोओप्रेटिव सैक्टर में कवर नहीं हो सकेंगे—

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : कितने सालों में लायेंगे ?

श्री जिवाउरहमान अंसारी : छठे फाइव यीअर प्लान में हम साठ फीसदी को कोओप्रेटिव सैक्टर में लाना चाहते हैं।

मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि इसके बावजूद भी काफी सैक्टर बह रह जायेंगे, काफ़ी हिस्सा बह रह जायेंगे जो कोओप्रेटिव सैक्टर के बाहर होगा। कोओप्रेटिव को आर्गनाइज करने के

सितसिले में जो रिपॉयमेंट हम ने दी हैं, मैं उन में जाकर वक्त जाया नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। जो रिपॉयमेंट दी गई हैं वे आपको मालूम ही हैं और वे अमें से चली आ रही हैं।

जो नयी को-ऑपरेटिवज के सितसिले में हमारे प्लान हैं, स्कीम हैं उनका मैं तस्कारा आपको करना चाहता हूँ। जैसा आनरेबल मॅम्बरस जानते हैं कि को-ऑपरेटिव सेक्टर में जो गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को मॅचिंग ग्रांट देती हैं को-ऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज के मेम्बर बनने के लिये एक तो वह पहले से चली आ रही है और दूसरे एक एसिस्टेंट गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया देती है शेयर कैपिटल को एक्जिट को-ऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज और रीजनल एग्जिट को-ऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज को स्टेथन करने के लिये। यह भी पहले से चली आ रही है।

इसमें 2, 3 नई स्कीमें हम 80-81 में और बढ़ाने जा रहे हैं। एक तो यह है कि अधिकतम 2500 रुपये पर-लूम तक के हिनाब रू, जिनमें एक-तिहाई सक्सीडी होगी और 2-तिहाई लोन होगा, हमने लूम के माइनाइजेशन के लिये एक स्कीम चलाई है। यह ईजी इन्टरनलमैट्स में दिया जायेगा।

दूसरी जो नई स्कीम हम को-ऑपरेटिव सेक्टर में ला रहे हैं, वह हैडलूम को डेवलप करने के लिये है। को-ऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज में एक्सपर्ट मैनेजमेंट की बहुत सख्त जरूरत है और कभी-कभी यह महसूस किया जाता है कि को-ऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज अच्छी होते हुए भी जितना अच्छी तरह से उनको फंक्शन करना चाहिये, नहीं कर पाती हैं। इसलिये हमने 80-81 में मैनेजीरियल सक्सीडी स्कीम प्राइमरी को-ऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज को मैनेजमेंट इम्प्रूव करने के लिये देने के लिये निहाली है।

इसके अलावा वीवर को-ऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज केवल नाम की थीं और विस्कुल अन-आर्गेनाइज्ड थीं। वीवर अपनी बीपड़ी, जहाँ रहता था, वहीं एक कोने में करघा लगा लेता था। वहीं उसका चूल्हा होता था और वहीं वह सो भी जाता था। यह सब आर्गेनाइज्ड नहीं था। अब इसमें बहुत बड़ा फायदा यह होगा कि हम इंडस्ट्रियल टाइप को सोसाइटीज को आर्गेनाइज कर के उन वीवर्स को, जिनके महान छोटे-छोटे हैं, परिवार बढ़ता जाता है, वॉकिंग शेयर कैपिटल देकर, उन्हें सहूलियत देंगे ताकि वह अपने लूम लगा सकें। इसके लिये 1980-81 में हम प्राजीजन कर रहे हैं।

को-ऑपरेटिव सेक्टर के बाहर जो वीवर्स हैं, वीवर्स का तबका बहुत बड़ा है और जैसा हमने कहा कि अपनी सारी कोशिशों के बावजूद भी जितना अच्छा आर्गेनाइज इनको किया जाना

चाहिये था, हम नहीं कर सके, इसलिये उनके लि 25 इन्ट्रिब हैडलूम डेवलपमेंट प्रोजेक्ट्स आलरेडी काम कर रहे हैं और एक-एक हैडलूम प्रोजेक्ट में 10, 10 हजार लूम कवर होते हैं। 21 प्रोजेक्ट इस मूलक में एक्सपोर्ट प्रोडक्शन प्रोजेक्ट हैं जो 1,000 लूम को कवर करते हैं और 40 लाख पर-प्रोजेक्ट इसका आउट-ले है।

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Are they under the cooperatives?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: No, they are separate from cooperatives. They are not covered by cooperatives.

इस प्रोजेक्ट्स के अलावा हमारा इरादा है कि 1980-81 में हम कुछ और प्रोजेक्ट्स टेक करें ताकि और बिखरा हुआ विवर्स का तरीका है, जो किसी बजह से को-ऑपरेटिव सेक्टर में आर्गेनाइज्ड नहीं हो पाता है, हम उसको भी कवर कर सकें।

जहाँ तक क्रेडिट के फैसिलिटीज का तात्पर्य है, हैडलूम को-ऑपरेटिव के लिए जो क्रेडिट सेवकन हुआ है, उसमें काफी बढ़ावा हुआ है।

1976-77 में 26.43 करोड़ रुपये सेवकन हुए थे और 1979-80 के लिए 80 करोड़ रुपये की क्रेडिट लिमिट सेवकन हुई है। जो वीवर्स को-ऑपरेटिव सेक्टर के बाहर हैं, उनकी क्रेडिट की प्राबलमज को राटेंडी करने के लिए एक रटेंडी ग्रुप बनाया गया था। उसकी रीकमेन्डेशन्स ग्रंडर एग्जांमिनेशन हैं और जल्दी हम उन पर कोई फैसला लेने जा रहे हैं।

जहाँ तक हैडलूम सेक्टर की प्राबलमज का सवाल है, उसका एवयुवल प्राबलमज 2,900 मिलियन मीटर है। लेकिन हमारा टारगेट है कि तिवस फाइव ह्यर प्लान के आखिर तक 4,100 मिलियन मीटर कपड़ा हैडलूम में बनने लगे। हैडलूम का टोटल आउटले 1976-77 में 40 करोड़ रुपये था। 1980-81 में उसको बढ़ाकर 20.25 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया गया है।

PROF. N. G. RANGA: What about yarn supply?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: I am just coming to it. Because that is the most sensitive area, I shall deal with it last.

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर (खंडवा) : मैं मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि वह हैडलूम सेक्टर को काफी मदद दे रहे हैं। लेकिन चिन्वी, मालेगांव, एचलकरजी, वृहस्पुत्र, जदलपुर, हेधर आदि जगहों में जहाँ बिजली आ गई है

लोगों ने पावरलूम लगा लिए हैं। सरकार जो सुविधायें हैंडलूम को दे रही है, क्या वह सुविधायें पावरलूम को भी देंगी? वे भी वीकर के संकल्पन हैं और हिन्दुस्तान में हजारों की तादाद में हैं। उन्होंने टैक्स मार्क के लिए सप्लाई किया है मगर वे उन्हें नहीं मिल रही हैं और उन पर लैबी लग रही है। क्या मंडो मत्तोद्य उन्हीं टैक्स मार्क और अन्य सारी सुविधायें देंगे?

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Powerloom is already organized, and is making plenty of Profits.

श्री जियारहमान अन्सारी: मैं इस वक्त हैंडलूम के मुताल्लिक बहुत कर रहा हूँ। पावरलूम, हैंडलूम और आर्गनाइज्ड मिलें, इन तीनों सैक्टरों को मिला कर पुरा टैक्सटाइल सैक्टर बनता है। इस टैक्सटाइल सैक्टर के बारे में श्री मेखर्जी स्पेलाई देते हुए कहेंगे। मैं सिर्फ जो हैंडलूम के मुताल्लिक चीजे हैं उस के मुताल्लिक आपसे अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। मार्केटिंग में भी दो तीन चीजें हमने की है हैंडलूम के काड़े को प्रोटेक्शन देने के लिए और इस लिए कि वह ओपन मार्केट में दूसरे सैक्टर से कम्पीटिशन कर सकें। इस के लिए एक रीवेट की स्कीम है जिस के जरिए से हम यह कर रहे हैं।

एक्सपोर्ट में बड़ी हद तक बढ़ावा मिला है और मुताल्लिक फेयस और मुताल्लिक एक्सपोस (Expos) जो हमने आर्गनाइज किए हैं उस से हमारे एक्सपोर्ट काफी बड़े हैं, खास तौर से हैंडलूम के गार्मेंट्स का एक्सपोर्ट काफी बड़ा है।

अब मैं और चीजों को छोड़कर क्यों कि मैं देख रहा हूँ कि वक्त निकल रहा है, उस सैसिस्टव एरिया के मुताल्लिक कुछ अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ जिस के मुताल्लिक लोग ज्यादा सुनना चाहते हैं और वह भी बहुत अहम, इस तौर कि किसी भी दस्तकारी में और खास तौर से हैंडलूम में जो वीकर सैक्टर है, उस में रीमिटरिजल की फराहमी जो है उस से ज्यादा अहम कोई चीज नहीं है। रा मैटिरियल मिले और मुनासिब दामों पर मिले, उस में उस को कोई दिक्कत न आये ताकि वर्कमैन पूरी दिलचस्पी के साथ उस में काम कर सकें, यह निहायत जरूरी है। मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि यार्न की सप्लाई और उसकी प्राइसजि के सिलसिले में इधर कुछ अरसे से दिक्कतें आई और यार्न की प्राइसि बड़े। अप्रैल सन् 80 तक उराबर प्रइसेंट बढ़ती रही। उस के बाद से कुछ थोड़ी सी स्टेविलाइज हुई है हालांकि बहुत उस के ऊपर एतबार नहीं किया जा सकता। बह में नहीं कहता कि कोई बहुत बड़ा फर्क आया है लेकिन लोअर काउन्ट्स में कुछ थोड़ा बहुत डानवर्ड ट्रेन्ड है और अभी हायर

काउन्ट में प्रइसेज ने ढीक तरह से बिच करना शुरू नहीं किया है। यार्न की स्पलाई का इलाज ये निहायत अदब के साथ इस एबान के सामने अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ, इस का मुश्किल इलाज सिर्फ यार्न के प्रोडक्शन को ज्यादा बढ़ा देना ... (व्यवधान) ... यार्न की सप्लाई को ठीक करने के लिए उसके प्रोडक्शन लेवल को बढ़ाना बहुत जरूरी है। जब तक उस का प्रोडक्शन लेवल न लगभग जाय तब तक सप्लाई की पीजीशन दुस्त नहीं हो सकती। उस के प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाने की तरफ हमारी तवज्जह है और दो तीन स्ट्रेटज उस के लिए हम ने किए हैं। उस में कुछ तो स्पिन्डरस हम बढ़ाना चाहते हैं और जो टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री है उस का माडर्नाइजेशन कर के उसकी वकिंग को हम और एफेक्टिव और ज्यादा एफिशेंट बनाना चाहते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ... कहे को बकवास कर रहे हैं? बड़ी आदत हो गई है बकवास करने की।

तीसरी बात जिसकी तरफ हमारे दोस्तों ने तवज्जह दिलायी और वह सही बात है, नेशनल टैक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन जो हमारा एक पब्लिक सैक्टर अंडर टेकिंग है, दर हकीकत इस को एक रोल अदा करना है यार्न की सप्लाई में। यार्न की सप्लाई हैंडलूम सैक्टर को, जोकि रबीकार सैक्शन है, को जाए इसके लिए इंस्ट्रक्शंस भी नेशनल टैक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन को दिए गए हैं कि वे इस बात को देखें कि क्या तरीके अख्तियार किए जाए जिससे कि हैंडलूम सैक्टर को मुनासिब दामों पर यार्न मिलने लगे।

जहाँ तक यार्न के कन्ट्रोल का ताल्लुक है, इस सिलसिले में हमको, आपको और इस सदन के ज्यादातर मॅम्बरान को बड़ा तल्ल तजुर्बा है। 1973 में हमने इसका तजुर्बा किया था कि यार्न को कन्ट्रोल करके उसका डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन किया जाए। नतीजा यह हुआ कि जहाँ मोटे सूत की जरूरत थी वहाँ बारीक पहुंच गया और जहाँ पर बारीक सूत की जरूरत थी वहाँ पर मोटा पहुंच गया। साथ ही प्रापर डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन नहीं होता था। असल में यार्न का मसला ऐसा है कि एरिया टु एरिया इसकी डमान्ड डिफर करती है, काउन्ट टु काउन्ट डिफर करती है। एक मील का आदमी एक काउन्ट का सूत चाहता है लेकिन दूसरे मील के आदमी को वह काउन्ट दे दिया जाए तो वह उसको पसन्द नहीं करेगा। 1973 में जिस वक्त कन्ट्रोल नफिज किया गया था उसके थोड़े ही अरसे के बाद शिकायतें आने लगी थीं कि जो यार्न सप्लाई किया जा रहा है वह मुनासिब नहीं है, वह क्वालिटी वार्न नहीं है। उसके बाद ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग और क्या क्या होने लगा। हमारी प्रपोजल यह है कि नयानल हैंडलूम डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन, जिसका शलान फाइनैन्स मिनिस्टर साहब ने किया है, इसकी होलसेल ट्रेड की नार्मल फंशनिंग में कन्ट्रोल

के जरिए से एन्टर कर जाए। फर्जी कन्ट्रोल से तो कोई फायदा नहीं होगा लेकिन अगर पब्लिक सेक्टर का कोई ऐसा आर्गनाइजेशन होलसेल ट्रेड में एन्टर कर जाए तो विवर्स के सामने एक अल्टिमाटम हो जाए और मैं समझता हूँ उससे फर्क पड़ेगा। हमने अवेक्स कोअपरेटिव सोसायटीज को, स्टेट लेवल को कांफिडेंस को कहा है कि वे देखें किस तरह से प्राइसेज को ठीक तौर पर लाया जा सकता है और किस तरीके से लाया जा सकता है। हम यह भी चाहते हैं कि जो प्राइवेट ट्रेड है, उसमें वालंटरी तौर पर, इस तरह का कोई सिस्टम इवाल्व किया जाए ताकि कम से कम एक पीरियड आफटाइम के लिए, चाहे वह छोटा ही हो, प्राइसेज में स्टैबिलिटी लाई जाये। मेरा ख्याल है कि इन बातों से प्राइसेज पर कुछ अच्छा असर पड़ेगा और प्रोडक्शन के सिलसिले में, जैसा मैंने अर्ज किया है, प्रोडक्शन तो जरूरी है ही। हम कुछ और मिल लगाने जा रहे हैं और उसके लिए प्रावजन भी किया है। साथ ही साथ जो एग्जिस्टिंग मिलें हैं उनके लिए कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि स्पिंडलिंग बढ़ जाए और जो मोटा सूत बना रहे हैं उनको और काउन्ट्स का सूत बनाने की परमिशन दे दी जाए। इस तरह से जो इसकी कमी है उसको जल्दी से जल्दी कैसे पूरा किया जाए उसकी तरफ हमारी तवज्जह है। साथ ही लांग टर्म मैजर्स भी लेने का हमारा इरादा है।

अभी आखिर में जो हमारे दोस्त बोले हैं, मैं उनकी बात समझ नहीं पाया कि सब्सिडी से उनका क्या मकसद है। यदि सब्सिडी का तसकिया एक्सपोर्ट के सिलसिले में किया है, तो एक्सपोर्ट की सब्सिडी कोई अनग-अनग नहीं है, एक ही है। अगर उन्होंने जो जनता-क्लोय की स्कीम सन् 1976 से चली है, उसको हैडलूम सेक्टर में और कन्ट्रोल क्लोय में मिल-सेक्टर में जो एसिस्टेंस दिया गया है, उसकी तरफ इशारा किया है, तो वे फिगर्स जो उन्होंने दी हैं, वे मेरे ख्याल में सही नहीं हैं। सन् 1976 में हैडलूम सेक्टर में जनता क्लोय का बनाने की स्कीम कांग्रेस सरकार की थी, लेकिन उसका पैट्रन आफ एसिस्टेंस जनता पार्टी के जमाने में कायम हुआ और उसको देखकर थोड़ी मायूसी जरूर होती है, इस बात को मैं छिपाना नहीं चाहता हूँ कि उनके पैट्रन आफ एसिस्टेंस और हमारे पैट्रन आफ एसिस्टेंस में काफी भेद है।

अब मैं हैडलूम से हटकर एक-दो बातें हैन्डीक्राफ्ट्स के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि हैन्डीक्राफ्ट्स, जैसे कार्पेट और जैम-एण्ड-ज्वैलरी, में काफी अच्छा परफार्मेंस रहा है। कार्पेट के सिलसिले में जो स्कीम हैड निटेड विवर्स को ट्रेन्ड करने की थी और जिसके बारे में अनफार्चुनिटली प्रीवियस गवर्नमेंट ने यह फैसला किया था कि इसकी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को ट्रांसफर

कर दिया जाए और चूँकि इस स्कीम के तहत काफी लोगों को फायदा पहुँच रहा था, उसको इस हुकूमत ने रिटैन कर लिया है। हमारी सरकार का इस स्कीम के तहत कार्पेट विवर्स को बड़े पैमाने पर ट्रेन्ड करने का इरादा है। कार्पेट के अलावा और दूसरे हैन्डीक्राफ्ट्स जो रूल बेस्ड हैन्डीक्राफ्ट्स हैं, उनको काफी तादाद में आगे बढ़ाने का हमारा इरादा है।

मैं एक-दो बातें और अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। हमने एक नेशनल इन्स्टीट्यूट जयपुर में हैड प्रिंटेड फॅब्रिकस का कायम किया है, ताकि इस हैन्डीक्राफ्ट में जो टैक्नालजी है वह डब्लेप हो सके, और लोगों को उसमें ठीक तरह से ट्रेन्ड किया जा सके। उसी तरह से दूसरा नेशनल लेवल पर एक इन्स्टीट्यूट जैम-एण्ड-ज्वैलरी के लिए कायम करने का इरादा है। यह मूळतः हमारी अर्ज-दायत है और मैं समझता हूँ कि जो हमारी हैन्डी-क्राफ्ट्स सेक्टर में कारकर्मगी हैं, उसको देखकर यह आनरेबल हाउस एप्रिसियेट करेगा और इसकी तारीफ करेगा।

SHRI NIRON GHOSH (Dum Dum):  
I will touch upon a few points. I hope the Minister will take them up in his reply.

The first thing which I want to say is that the dangerous slogan 'export or perish' is an absurd one. To me, it appears to be a dangerous slogan, because your export subsidies are just going up by leaps and bounds, but your exports are declining. The ratio of export to subsidy is 1:5. Whom are you subsidising? The foreign bigwigs or the big business houses in this country—to whom are you giving succour? There are 500 export houses and all of them are also entitled to import entitlements. They do a lot of shady business. All these are cornered by a few big houses. So, you are very much in the service of the big houses. That is as it should be because they are the masters who call the tune.

The peculiar position of India is that we have now become an importer of raw materials and primary commodities like sugar, steel, rubber, cement, coking coal and what not. This is where the 33 years of Congress regime has brought us to; we are in a complete morass. Your export policy is designed to mortgage

the future of the economy of the country to the external bigwigs and the multinationals. That is what you are doing. You are suffocating the internal market. You are not developing the vast potential of the internal market that can be developed. With each passing year more and more people go down below the poverty line and the entire domestic market is oriented to the affluent sections of the society. You are neglecting the domestic market. The people are starving. All that you get from the sweat and toil of the farmer in the field and the labourer in the factories, you are exporting to them at throw-away prices. We export everything very cheap, but whatever we purchase from them, we purchase at far far higher prices than even the international market price. These exchanges have been thrust upon us. If we take the developed world as a whole and the under-developed countries as a whole, the under-developed countries are in debt to the extent of more than 650 billions. Each year they pay about 60 millions by way of royalties, technical know-how, debt payments and what not. We have gratefully served the foreign masters in India. Now you are gratefully serving the big business here also. Under this policy, India would very soon sink and sink in such a way that even if all the 65 crores of people put their shoulder to the wheel, they will not be able to make it float!

All the progressive sections and democratic sections of the country demanded and are still demanding that 10 or 12 essential commodities of mass consumption have to be distributed through the country at the same price through the public distribution system. For that, you may require a subsidy of Rs. 500 crores. It may appear to be a big sum because of the escalation in prices, but you are giving each year not less than Rs. 3000 crores to the big business but in the form of export

subsidies, tax holiday, this and that. You can give Rs. 3000 crores from the public money to the big business and for the 650 million people, you cannot spare Rs. 600 crores to make available to them essential commodities at subsidised rates. Essentially, there is black-marketing in these commodities. They are minting at least Rs. 1000 crores annually. He piloted a Bill for prevention of hoarding and detention of black-marketeers in essential commodities. May I know how many bigwigs have been detained and how many big hoarders have been detained by you? Who are they? Why are you not doing this? I demand that this system be instituted here and now.

I demand equalisation of raw cotton prices. We have heard so much of the handloom weavers. If you equalise the prices of raw cotton, at least 30 lakhs of handloom weavers would be benefited. The prices would go down. If you give them yarn at subsidised rates, then they can with their sweat, toil and moil, get a pittance to subsist upon somehow. Will you do that? You will say that you will require energy and petrol. This is not the time to dilate on this subject. But I will only say, go in a massive way for coal and tap hydro-electric potential and drastically cut import of petrol and petroleum products.

Nationalise the big houses in tea industry and take over foreign trade in tea. Will you do that?

The Janata Government had decided to have monopoly procurement in jute from this year. But you have thrown it overboard... Seven or eight big houses greased your palm and you have thrown it overboard. Nobody knows what is your policy. I plead for monopoly procurement in raw jute from the growers.

SHRI K. OBUL REDDY (Cuddapah): Mr. Chairman, Sir, when the Janata Party was in power from

[Shri Obul Reddy]

1977-79, there was sharp increase in the deficit of India's foreign trade. As against a modest surplus of Rs. 68 crores in 1976-77, the deficit of trade mounted from Rs. 621 crores in 1977-78 to Rs. 1088 crores in 1978-79 and to as high as Rs. 2300 crores (estimated) in 1979-80. One of the major factors for this deficit in trade was a slow rate of growth of exports between 1977-78 and 1979-80. The rate of growth during these three years averaged around 6 to 7 per cent per annum as against a yearly growth rate of about 27 per cent achieved during the three year period from 1974-75 to 1976-77.

The mounting deficit, besides other factors, mainly on account of lack of a coherent and coordinated export policy by the previous Government resulting in their failure to give adequate priority to the export sector.

The policy of Janata Government was unstable and unrealistic. I would like to give one instance.

MR. CHAIRMAN: May I request you to please make the points because it will not be possible for you to read the entire thing.

SHRI K. OBUL REDDY: I am only telling that during the Janata rule the export trade went down, and their policy was unrealistic.

I would like to give one instance that Janata Government in the year 1978-79 decanalised the export of bangles and the next year, in 1979-80 again canalised the export of bangles. As a result exporters including MMTC could not enter into long-term contracts with foreign buyers and thus lost some markets to China and Thailand.

Now, Sir, the policy of this Government is export-oriented. Since the time of his assumption of office, our Commerce Minister has been taking realistic steps to encourage the export trade of our country. I

thank the Commerce Minister for the prompt and suitable steps he has taken to boost exports of minerals and other commodities. But still a lot has to be done. There are some restrictions which have to be removed and some rigid rules to be relaxed in regard to boosting export trade. Red-tapism and unnecessary restrictions should not become hurdles in the export trade.

At present the public sector undertakings are handling big and small export trade in minerals agricultural products, engineering goods and other export items. The volume of trade they handle is so big that they are not able to concentrate on small export trade which requires personalised efforts, such as packing, booking of ships for small quantities and timely deliveries. Minerals like Baryte powder, Bentonite, Asbestos and Mica scrap and such other items which are highly prone to moisture and damage require special varieties of packing and timely deliveries. These mineral powders are required for oil drilling purposes. Especially, buyers from Gulf countries where there are no proper storing facilities, want to buy these items in small quantities and they want timely deliveries. Different countries want the materials to be supplied in different kinds of packings. Therefore, MMTC, STC and other public sector undertakings and big export houses cannot handle or are reluctant to handle this small export trade. As a result, we may lose some foreign markets in the Middle-East and other nearby countries. As you know, foreign markets once lost, will be difficult to enter again.

Therefore, Sir this fact was brought to the notice of the Commerce Minister in the month of April by some M.Ps. and he immediately got the matter examined and took prompt action to allow the small producers of Barytes to export to the extent they produce and MMTC to



handle exports of big contracts and foreign government requirements. Similarly, there are certain items of agricultural products, handloom fabrics, and engineering goods, which are of small volume but earn added value of foreign exchange by personalised efforts. In the case of these items also, small producers may be allowed to export to the extent they produce since the public sector undertakings and big export houses are not able to concentrate on the small items of export. They may be asked to concentrate on business with huge turnover where personalised efforts are not necessary. I even suggest delinking small items of export from public sector undertakings and export houses and allotting certain items of exports for small scale industries and small producers where personalised efforts are necessary. If this is done, big and small export trade can be boosted, and some new markets can also be found. If Government feels that by doing so there will be fraudulent practices and underhand dealings, they can always keep a watch on their performance and book such exporters and black-list them.

Minerals other than iron ore should not be allowed to be exported in crude form. We have enough crushing, refining and processing capacity in our country, which is mostly labour-oriented. We have to provide work for such industries. Therefore, only processed or semi-processed items should be allowed for export. There are restrictions on the export of manganese. These may be removed and exports allowed in this to the extent possible, keeping in view the requirements of the country.

An export duty of Rs. 2000 has been levied on turmeric. This item is mainly produced in the backward areas of Andhra Pradesh. As a result of the imposition of this duty, the commodity could not be exported. Huge stocks have piled up and the

agriculturists are hard hit. They are reluctant to grow any more. Therefore, I would request abolition or at least reduction of the duty to the extent possible. In the case of sandal wood oil also, there is a lot of restriction. Government should give some encouragement to the rural areas for the production of handicrafts and buy them for export.

Export of salt, chillies and cotton seed oil cake should be allowed. All these items were banned by the Janata Party Government. These are produced all over the country and we are surplus in them. The ban should be removed and export allowed by the producers.

In the case of imports also, the Commerce Minister should take some realistic steps to minimise them. We are now importing sugar, cocoa, cement, fertilisers and other items which we can very well avoid by producing them in our own country. He can suggest to the concerned Ministries that they should encourage the production of export-oriented products by fixing remunerative prices and by announcing some incentives. Only imports of machinery, technical know-how and raw materials which we can use for boosting our exports should be allowed.

I hope our able and efficient Commerce Minister will take the necessary steps to boost exports and minimise imports.

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) : जहाँ तक विकसित देशों के विकास का प्रश्न है वे आयात और निर्यात के द्वारा जो कमाई होती है उस पर बहुत ज्यादा निर्भर करते हैं। हमारा भी आयात-निर्यात व्यापार चल रहा है। 1979-80 में जो विदेश व्यापार हुआ है उसकी रोशनी में देखने से पता चलता है कि हमें बहुत घाटा हुआ है। लाभ होने के बजाय हमारी आय क्षीण हो रही है और विदेशी मुद्रा की भी कठिनाई का हमें सामना करना पड़ रहा है। जहाँ तक वाणिज्य मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट का संबंध है उसको देखने से पता चलता है तथा जो अथवात आंकड़े प्रस्तुत हुए उनको देखने से साबित हो जाता है कि 1980 में प्रति-कूल व्यापार शेष जो है वह 2233 करोड़ रुपये

[श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा]

का है। भविष्य में यह घाटा और भी बढ़ने वाला है। इसलिए हमें अपनी विदेश व्यापार नीति को अधिक गतिशील बनावा होगा और उसको नया स्वरूप प्रदान करना होगा ताकि निर्यात और आयात दोनों में हमारे देश को अधिक मुनाफा हो सके और जो निर्यातक हैं तथा जो आयातक हैं उन लोगों को भी एक निश्चित दिशा मिल सके। आज हमारी विदेश व्यापार की जो नीति है उसको लेकर जितने हमारे देश के निर्यातक हैं और जो आयात करने वाले भी हैं, इन दोनों में एक अनिश्चय का वातावरण बना हुआ है। कोई भी व्यापार निश्चित रूप से नहीं कर पाते। इसलिये कि सरकार की नीति ऐसी है कि कभी-कभी अगर कोई चीज निर्यात कर देते हैं तो कोटा संबंधी पाबन्दी लगाकर उसको प्रतिबंधित कर दिया जाता है। कई बार क्वालिटी कंट्रोल में कठिनाई होती है, बन्दरगाहों में भी कठिनाई होती है और वहाँ बहुत अव्यवस्था है। इसलिये निर्यात व्यवसाय को जितना तेजी से बढ़ना चाहिए, वह नहीं बढ़ रहा है। इस सम्बन्ध में मंत्री महोदय को कोई ठोस कदम उठाना चाहिए ताकि हमारा निर्यात ज्यादा बढ़ सके और निर्यातकों पर जो पाबन्दी है, उन्हें दूर किया जा सके।

अब मैं अपने क्षेत्र कोडरमा के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। यह माइका के लिए संसार में प्रसिद्ध है। अभ्रक का निर्यात 80 प्रतिशत सारे संसार में केवल भारत से होता है। यह बिहार, आन्ध्रप्रदेश और राजस्थान में पाया जाता है। 20 प्रतिशत ब्राजील में पाया जाता है। 80 प्रतिशत अभ्रक का निर्यात कर के हमारा देश अब तक 400, 500 करोड़ रुपये विदेशी मुद्रा में अर्जित कर पाया होता, लेकिन लगता है कि सरकार एक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी से अब तक 100 करोड़ की आय कर पायी है। अन्य प्रकार के टैक्सों से भी सरकार की काफी आय होती है लेकिन अभ्रक से लगता है कि सरकार इसे नजरअंदाज किये हुए है।

मिटको जो हमारे यहाँ बना हुआ है, उसकी जो रूप रेखा है, जिसके लिए इसका निर्माण किया गया है, उसके तीन पहलू हैं। एक तो उत्पादन को बढ़ाये, जिससे निर्यात बढ़ाया जा सके, दूसरे बीकर संकशन को सहायता दी जा सके। लेकिन जहाँ तक प्रोडक्शन है अगर देखा जाये तो यह 1958 में 31,942 टन है, 1960 में 29,226 टन है, 1970 में 16,589 टन है, 1975 में 11,501 टन है, 1979 में 8,745 टन और 1980 में 649 टन है। इससे देखा जाये तो इसके उत्पादन में काफी गिरावट आई है। यह एक-चौथाई से भी कम होने जा रहा है। इसी प्रकार निर्यात में भी 74-75 में 7 हजार टन निर्यात हुआ है वहाँ अब तक 17 टन मात्र निर्यात हुआ है। इससे करोड़ों रुपये की क्षति हुई है। इसका एक महत्वपूर्ण कारण यह है कि गवर्नमेंट की कोटा पालिसी में कठिनाई है और दूरदृष्टिता का अभाव है। माइका ट्रेडिंग में हमारे जो निर्यातक विदेशों से आर्डर लेते हैं उसमें

से 40 प्रतिशत मिटको ले लेता है, उसमें भी 2 प्रतिशत सर्विस चार्ज देना पड़ता है। व्यापारी लोग पैसा लगा कर विदेश जाते हैं और वहाँ से आर्डर लाते हैं और उसमें से 40 प्रतिशत मिटको ले लेता है, इससे व्यापारियों को बहुत निराशा होती है क्योंकि जो मुश्किल से वह आर्डर लाते हैं, उसमें से उनका हिस्सा चला जाता है। मिटको के लोग 40, 50 की संख्या में विदेश जा कर लौट चुके हैं, लेकिन उसको अभी तक कोई आर्डर नहीं मिला है। रूस माइका का सबसे बड़ा खरीददार है, लेकिन उससे एक भी आर्डर मिटको को नहीं मिला है। वह समाजवादी, साम्यवादी देश कहलाता है, लेकिन वह भी आर्डर बिजनेस मैन को देता है। सिर्फ जर्मनी एक देश है जिससे मिटको को आर्डर मिलता है, बाकी दूसरे देश जिसमें अमरीका, यू० के०, पोलैण्ड, हंगरी आदि देशों के साथ जो व्यापार होता है वह सब व्यापारियों के द्वारा होता है।

1979-80 में 1700 टन माइका का निर्यात हुआ है। माइका के दामों में 1972 की तुलना में 300 प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है। इसी कारण 24, 25 करोड़ रुपये के पुराने स्तर को मेनटेन किया जा रहा है। 1972 के मूल्य के आधार पर केवल 8 करोड़ रुपये का व्यवसाय हुआ है। जहाँ तक क्वालिटी, मात्रा, का सम्बन्ध है, पहले की तुलना से एक-निहाई मात्रा का निर्यात हो रहा है। यदि वर्तमान मूल्य पर उसी मात्रा में निर्यात होता, तो 72 से 80 करोड़ रुपये का निर्यात होता। मात्रा के हिसाब से भी निर्यात में गिरावट आई है।

इस स्थिति में मिटको के कार्य-कलापों पर विचार करना आवश्यक हो जाता है। वह दाम बढ़ा कर घाटे का व्यवसाय कर रहा है। मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि गिरि-डिह में माइका के गोदाम में एक अग्नि-कांड से 45 लाख रुपये का माइका जल गया। माइका संसार में सब से बड़ा प्राकृतिक अवरोधक है और 850 सैटीग्रेड पर ही उसके ताप में परिवर्तन आ सकता है। अभी तक कोई भी मिन्थेटिक ऐसा पैदा नहीं हो सका है। लेकिन बताया जाता है कि गोदाम में आग लगने से माइका जल गया। यह नहीं हो सकता है। पीछे पता चला है कि जला हुआ माइका 5, 6 लाख रुपये में किमी को बेच दिया गया। इससे मिटको के अधिकारियों ने 20 लाख रुपये का अनुचित लाभ कमाया है।

आज माइका पर नाना प्रकार के टैक्स हैं, जैसे एक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी, लेबर वेलफेयर सैम, सेल्ज टैक्स, मिटको सर्विस चार्ज, प्री-शिपमेंट क्वालिटी कंट्रोल चार्ज, रायन्टी आन माइनिंग और सैस आन माइनिंग। अगर सरकार माइका की स्थिति को सुधारना चाहती है, तो उसे इस बारे में फिर से विचार कर के इन टैक्सों को समाप्त करना चाहिए। मिटको को एक बिजनेसमैन की तरह व्यापार करना चाहिए।

मिटको का हेडक्वार्टर पटना में रखा गया है— जहाँ माइका पैदा होता है, वहाँ से 150 मील दूर। अक्सर हवाई जहाज पर आते जाते हैं और लाखों रुपये व्यय करते हैं। गिरिडिह में टेलिक्स, रेल-हेड, रोड है, सब व्यवस्था है। वह कलकत्ता और दिल्ली दोनों के बीच में स्थित है। उसको हेडक्वार्टर बनाना चाहिए।

मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर भी आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि मिटको में जो अधिकारी बहाल हुए हैं, उन्हें माइका की कोई जानकारी नहीं है। माइका दो रुपये से छः हजार रुपये प्रति किलो बिकता है। उसको आख से ही जाना जाता है। उसके लिए कोई और उपाय नहीं है, कोई मशीन नहीं है। माइका वैल्य के कई ऐसे जानकार हैं, जो अभिक्षित होते हुए भी दो तीन हजार रुपये मासिक वेतन पामे वाले बड़े बड़े अधिकारियों से ज्यादा नालेज रखते हैं। इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि हम माइका वैल्य के जानकार लोगों को भर्ती कर के इस ब्यापार को सुधारे और गलत काम करने वालों पर कड़ी नजर रखे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Oscar Fernandes. You will speak only for five minutes. Please bear in mind that there are three others who are to speak and then the hon. Minister has to reply. I will be very strict as far as the time is concerned. Make only those points which are very important.

\*SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Udipi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak in support of the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Commerce. Since the time allotted to me is very short, I would like merely to refer to a few important points.

The most important thing I would like to refer to is the cardamum trade. Of course, there is a Cardamum Board which looks after the cardamum trade, but the personnel of this Board are not marketing it properly. Cardamum trade has, unfortunately, become the monopoly of a few individuals. On account of this the cardamum growers have to incur heavy losses. I would request the hon. Minister to do something to rectify the situation.

Secondly, I would like to comment upon the production of cocoa in our

country. Many hon. Members from Kerala and Karnataka have already referred to this. Being a Member from the Karnataka State where cocoa is grown I would request that encouragement should be offered to the growers of cocoa. I would request you to kindly give attention to the Cocoa Board and use your influence with the Board to see that the growers are given encouragement.

Cocoa is being purchased by the Cadbury's India. But we need not solely depend upon them for buying our produce of cocoa. There are other chocolate manufacturing units who should be encouraged to come forward to buy our indigenous production.

Cement is in short supply these days. Once upon a time we produced enough to meet our domestic requirements but things have now changed and we import cement from abroad. We must increase our production to meet our increasing domestic demand. If the present cement factories fail to meet this demand, new factories must come up so that the required quantities of this vital raw material are available in the country.

I would like to mention another important matter and that is the functioning of the State Trading Corporation which imports and exports our commodities and manufactured goods. It has, unfortunately, become like the Eravatha of Amarvathi. It is not only a white elephant, but also a wild one. The inefficient functioning of the STC puts our small scale sector and the trade to untold difficulties. A Committee comprising members of Parliament and representatives of the concerned interests should be set up to inquire into the working of the STC. The Committee should be asked to complete its task quickly and submit the report.

With regard to the coastal areas of Karnataka, one of which I represent

\*The original speech was delivered in Kannada.

[Shri Oscar Fernandes]

I would like to say a few words. The most important industry is fishing. Our coastal waters abound in shrimp but some consignments of the fish sent to the USA were rejected on the ground of being substandard. The hon. Minister should see to it that the Fisheries Department of the State keeps a strict quality control to avoid a repetition of such mishaps.

About the handloom industry which the Minister mentioned, I would like to make one suggestion and that is that the rebate given on handloom fabrics should be given on the yarn used in the industry. I would have like to go into details but hesitate to do so because of the shortness of the time at my disposal. The rebate should be given on the yarn as that would help the handloom industry more.

\*SHRI K. KUNHAMBUR (Cannanore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the House certain urgent problems of my State of Kerala. I am sorry to say that in regard to many problems the Centre is meting out a step motherly treatment to Kerala.

It is a fact that the Central Government often times takes a very unhelpful attitude towards Kerala, in regard to the commercial crops like rubber, cocoa, cashew etc. Take the case of cocoa for example. Cocoa has become very popular as an intercrop among the farmers of Kerala. It is cultivated in hundreds of acres of land. Cadburys Company was the principal purchaser of this produce. But a few months ago this company suddenly stopped purchasing cocoa and this has resulted in huge stocks of cocoa piling up with the farmers. They had no means to sell their stocks and this situation has led to the cocoa beans rotting in the godowns. Cocoa was selling at Rs. 20/- per k.g. last year and this year it has come down to Rs. 5/- . At the same time the

Central Government sticks to its earlier decision of importing cocoa from abroad.

At this juncture the Kerala Government stepped into the field and with a view to helping the farmers who are in distress they made some arrangement to purchase cocoa directly from the growers at a fixed price. However, the Central Government went ahead with import of cocoa. On the one hand, the farmers produce are getting rotten as there is no body to purchase it, on the other hand the Government is importing the same thing from abroad. This is a very curious spectacle.

Same is the case of rubber and cashew nut. 71 per cent of the natural rubber required in the country is presently being produced in Kerala. Most of the rubber growers own less than 5 hectares of land. When these small growers begin to get a little more price for their rubber the tyre manufacturers from Bombay come on the scene and pressurise the Government to import rubber. This has become a regular feature. As a result of this the price of rubber produced by the growers in Kerala falls considerably and they do not get even the cost-price.

The case of cashew is also not in any way different from other commercial produce. Recently, there has been some change in the policy in regard to the import of raw nuts and this has caused a great deal of apprehension in Kerala. The Government has allowed some private parties to import raw nuts from certain non traditional sources. It is the poor cashew workers in Kerala whose number runs into lakhs who suffer on account of this ill-advised step of the Government. Today many factories in Kerala are lying closed on account of shortage of raw nuts. If the private parties are allowed to import raw

\*The original speech was delivered in Malayalam.

nuts they will take it to the neighbouring States of Karnataka and Tamilnadu and get it processed there. The reason is that labour is very cheap in these States. The result would be that the cashew factories in Kerala would remain closed and lakhs of workers will be thrown into the streets.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister a simple question. When the Cashew Corporation of India is dealing with import of cashew why has the Government allowed the private agencies to import it? I must say that it is a very wrong step which will ruin the economy of Kerala. Therefore, I request the Government that in future cashew nut should be imported only through the official agency i.e. the Cashew Corporation of India and no private parties should ever be allowed to operate in this field. I conclude.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति जी, मैं दो सवाल उठाना चाहता हूँ। पहला सवाल है बुनकरों की स्थिति के बारे में, जिसकी चर्चा कुछ समय पहले अन्सारी साहब जो कि मंत्री है, उन्होंने की है। बुनकरों को कही कही इनके साहित्य में जुलाहे के नाम से पुकारा जाता है लेकिन यह उचित नहीं है। बुनकर कहना ज्यादा उचित होगा। जुलाहा शब्द को जलावतन कर देना चाहिए। एक बात आप यह भी समझ लीजिए कि बुनकरों में केवल मुसलमान ही नहीं हैं, बहुत सारे हिन्दू भी हैं। मेरे सूबे खास तौर से भागलपुर और दूसरे जिलों में बहुत हैं और इन बुनकरों की संख्या दो लाख है और उनके ऊपर भी कई लाख लोग निर्भर होंगे। इसी तरह से तमिलनाडु में दो लाख परिवार बुनकरों के घन्घे को करते हैं और उसी से अपनी रोजी कमाते हैं।

आज बुनकरों के बारे में योजना तो आपने बहुत बनाई, लेकिन क्या कभी इस बात की जानकारी हासिल की कि कोई जांच समिति बैठाई जाय जिससे यह पता लग सके कि आप जो सहूलियतें दे रहे हैं, वह सही मायनों में बुनकरों के पास जा रही है या नहीं। आज बुनकरों को बैंकों से पैसा नहीं मिलता है और यदि मिलता भी है तो उनको बहुत परेशानी उठानी पड़ती है तथा घूस भी देनी पड़ती है। जो आप की सहयोग समितियाँ हैं, वे भ्रष्टाचार के झूठे हैं, वे सूत भी उकार जाते हैं और पैसा भी उकार जाते हैं। इसके बारे में इन्कवायरी कराने के लिए बिहार सरकार ने एक अहमद आयोग बनाया था। श्री सम्यद अली अहमद, जो हाईकोर्ट के जज थे,

उनकी अध्यक्षता में। उसको स्क्रैम कर दिया गया, समाप्त कर दिया गया। उस आयोग का काम यही था कि जो गड़बड़ हो रही है, वह इसकी जांच करें। बुनकर जो कपड़ा बनाते थे, उसका खरीद आप की सरकार नहीं करती है, उनके ऊपर छोड़ देती है कि तुम जहाँ चाहो बेचो और वे बेच नहीं पाते हैं। इससे उनका आर्थिक नुकसान होता है। उन्हें सूत सही दाम पर नहीं मिलता है, निर्यातित दाम पर नहीं मिलता है और ठीक से नहीं मिलता है। स्टेपल और दूसरे सूत का कामत भी बढ़ गई है, इससे हमारे देश के बुनकर संकटमय स्थिति में सुपार रहे हैं।

3 फरवरी, 1980 को माल-इण्डिया-वीवर्स-फैडरेशन के जनरल सैक्रेटरी, श्री पी० सत्य नारायण, ने मंत्री जी को एक तार भेजा था, जो कि मद्रास के सिलसिले में था —

"TWO LAKHS HANDLOOM FAMILIES IMPLORE ARRANGE REAL MADRAS HANDKERCHIEFS EXPORTS PRAY NEGOTIATE WITH NIGERIAN MINISTER ATTENDING UNIDO BARTER AGAINST OUR IMPORTS OF THEIR OIL".

उन्होंने यह लिखा था, पता नहीं इसके बारे में क्या किया, क्या नहीं किया और इस सिलसिले में मैमो-रेंडम भी दिया गया था—एक रीयल मद्रास हैण्डकर-चीफ एक्सपोर्ट एसोसिएशन की तरफ से और दूसरा आन्ध्र प्रदेश हैण्डलूम विवर्स की ओर से, जिसमें विवर्स के तमाम सवाल रमाल वगैरह के उठाए गए थे। मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री जी ने इस सिलसिले में बहुत सारी बातें कीं, लेकिन सचमुच में उनको क्या तकलीफ है, उसको रफा-दफा करने के लिए आप कुछ कर रहे हैं या नहीं, इस बारे में कुछ नहीं बनाया।

दूसरा सवाल ये यह उठाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे बिहार सूबे में प्याज की उपज बहुत हुई है, पिछले कई सालों को तुलना में। लेकिन उनको 20 रु० प्रति मन से कम दाम मिल रहा है, जो घन उन्होंने खेत में लगाया है, वह भी उनको नहीं मिल रहा है। कोई सपोर्ट प्राइस प्याज के लिए वहाँ नहीं है। आपने महाराष्ट्र में तो कुछ किया, सालूम नहीं वह चालू है या नहीं, लेकिन बिहार में आपने कुछ नहीं किया। इस लिए हमारी मांग है कि वहाँ के किसान बड़ी संकटमय स्थिति में हैं, वे बर्बाद हो जायेंगे, वे नष्ट हो जायेंगे, उनकी कमरटूट जायेगी, इसलिए उनको आप "नाफेड" के जरिए जो आपका संगठन है, जो कई तरह की चीजें खरीदता है, तो बिहार में भी प्याज आप उनसे खरीदवाये और कम से कम 60 रु० बबीटल का दाम उनको दीजिए, ताकि उन को घाटा न होने पाये और उनको अपने घर से भी देना न पड़े। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से चाहता हूँ कि इन सवालों पर कुछ रोशनी गले

[श्री रामावतार मास्की]

कि वे इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ कर रहे हैं या नहीं कर रहे हैं या बिहार के किसान भगवान के भरोसे जिन्दा रहेंगे या वे अपने भाग्य को कोत्ते रहें कि हम ऐसे राज्य में पैदा हो गए। इसलिए मेरा मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध है कि वे मेरे इन दोनों सवालो पर रोज़नी डालने की कोशिश करें।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I have been paying a little bit of attention to this Ministry of Commerce and I find that the colonial pattern of trade between India and the rest of the capitalist world, western and eastern countries like Japan also has remained more or less unaltered. If a minute examination is made, you will see balance is tilted ore towards them rather than towards us.

Sir, take for example tobacco. Tobacco in five districts of Andhra Pradesh—the coastal districts—is produced out of the sweat and blood of the kisans there. What do they get! One kilo of tobacco—Virginia flue-cured—produces one thousand cigarettes. You forget, for a moment, the excise. The Central Government year before last got Rs. 485 crores central excise out of tobacco alone and that too mostly from Andhra Pradesh. What have they done for the tobacco growers? They have allowed India Tobacco Company to loot. And this company which was involved in serious invoice manipulation gets a reward. Its Chairman, Mr. Haksar, comes to the Board of Air India and Indian Airlines. Wonderful government you have Mr. Pranab Mukherjee! This India Tobacco Company were caught red-handed and punished for invoice manipulation. They should have been behind the bars. Check at your documents. If you cannot find it, tell me, I will get you.

Now, how do they do invoice manipulation n tobacco? Kindly hear me because I have been on the Tobacco Board on two occasions. When they export tobacco to their sister concerns abroad—the British companies, the Anglo-American Tobacco Company.

Raleigh Investment and so many interlocking of capital I cannot describe—they send the best available quality and invoice for the next inferior quality and when they send tobacco to their sister concern, Indian Tobacco Company they invoice for the best while giving second inferior quality. It is the criss-cross under-invoicing and we are losing billions of rupees through that. But you cannot touch them because they give their quota. Mr. Mukherjee may I modestly ask you what is\*... (Interruptions). His Ministry's quota. (Interruptions) I know how it operates. I will tell you later on off the record. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute. Please take your seat. If any Member wants to allege anything against any Member in the House he has to give notice. As you have not given notice so I expunge what you said.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given notice. I am sorry to say you have not seen my notice.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Have you given notice for the Minister or the Ministry?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have said Ministry's quota and I have given written notice about the officer and I shall come to it right now. I have given them written notice.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is that notice given to the hon'ble Minister?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given notice to the Speaker and copy to the hon'ble Minister. (Interruptions).

I am saying that India Tobacco Company is one of the highest contributors of the ruling party. That is why a man who was charged with in voice manipulation has been rewarded as a member of the Board of Directors of Air India and Indian Airlines. It is shame for this country. Public

\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

Undertaking ITDC Chairman has not been put as Member on the Board of Directors of the Indian Airlines and Air India. You have taken Oberai; you have taken Haksar and you have taken Coca-Cola.

Sir, I will come to the point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bosu, I have got your notice with me. It does not say anything. It is not...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am coming.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, it will not form part of the record.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You read out the notice.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not necessary to deal with this matter in this fashion. I am saying this...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given notice against Shri N. K. Singh.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not against the Minister.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have said what is the quota of the Ministry. If I wanted to say against the Minister I will give notice.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Anyway you deal with your points.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Public Undertakings Committee had repeatedly asked that the STC should open wholesale sale centres in foreign countries for items like leather, tea, coffee, tobacco, etc. But they did not do it. They deliberately did not do it. If they do it, then the grower here will get more money. And their western capitalists, their godfathers, cannot get more money than what they actually want. Sir, I am coming to it. I am saying it, Sir, that this establishment is a cesspool of corruption. I can give this; I can cite the STC's case. What happened to the case of Shetty—who was involved in import of machinery for leather industry? How that case has been hushed up? Don't we know all these things, Sir?

Sir, I am asking this: Take Stainless Steel. The present import policy is causing serious revenue loss, owing to higher pool price. I have received an allegation from very very reliable and well-informed quarters—he is Special Assistant, Shri N. K. Singh—it was alleged, he said, if you want me to plug the loophole of that Stainless Steel import rules. I require Rs. 5 lakhs. I would ask the Minister to enquire about the correctness of the allegation...

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): I am on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let me hear the point of order. Please resume your seat, Mr. Bosu—let me hear the point of order.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: As you have just now said: No aspersion, allegation or accusation can be made against anybody who cannot defend himself in this House, without previous notice to you. Has this notice been given? It is not—that is what I understand.

Let this not only be expunged by you, but, let the Member be reprimanded. Again and again, he is bringing it here. He is doing it every day.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He is misleading the Chair. I am told his profession is a Lawyer. Let him read the rule. Rule 353 lays down the procedure. I have complied with the procedure; I am asking the Minister to accept it or deny it, or institute an inquiry and apprise this House. This is the allegation, which I have made. It is my duty. I bring it before the House.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I appreciate it, if notice had been given. Just now I am on a point of order. It is not enough to give notice to you of any accusation. This notice must go to the Minister concerned. He should keep himself ready...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Yes, it has gone to the Minister—ignorant

gentleman! I thought you are a little more knowledgeable than this...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, please be seated.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu,—previously you had said something which was directed against the hon. Minister...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Ministry. You ask Prof. Dandavate what I said... What is the quota for the Ministry?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Well, and that allegation would not go into the record. It would not form part of the record.

And as far as your accusation against the Ministry and against the concerned person is concerned, you have given a notice.

But, I would like to remind you this, that you have to take the full responsibility about it. After all those enquiries having been made by you, if you are making that kind of allegation, that can be allowed to be made here, but you have to take the full responsibility...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What I say, my language goes on record, unless\*\* it is nothing very new in this House I know what I say.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Here I ask the Member not to cast aspersions on the proceedings in the House. I will ask him to withdraw those words.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Minister is here to refute. Let him enquire into the allegation and find the truth...

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: He is making an allegation. Let him withdraw it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I made an allegation against an officer.

As required under Rule 353 I gave notice to the Speaker...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What the Members are objecting to is, your aspersions about\*\* in the House. That also will not form part of the record. I will ask Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu not to repeat it in future.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will bear your request in mind; may I go on?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, please go on.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, may I go on record? May I request that this tape be preserved?

Now, about import of cement and sugar, I would like to ask the Minister one simple question. Is it so that the import of cement and sugar is being done through Swaraj Pal of Thomas Monge and Company? Is he being asked to handle import of cement and sugar? I am asking this question. Who is going to handle the procurement of sugar and cement? Tell me if I am wrong. My information is that you are wholly dependent on Swaraj Pal, the Director of Thomas Monge & Company. I am charging this. Kindly tell us what is the position.

Then, Sir, about edible oil import, during the previous regime, before the end of March, 1977, they gave import licences for edible oil amounting to Rs. 630.12 crores and that most of that oil was sold in high seas at an enormous profit and a huge money was collected. We would like to know whether an enquiry has been instituted. What has happened to those firms—Godrej, Aminchand Piyarelal, A.P.J., Hindustan Lever, etc. who are the prime culprits in the matter of importation? What is the outcome?

Now, the Public Undertakings Committee report was published regarding economic offence committed in the deal of Jute by Bharat Hari and JK Singhania and it was found that

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.



under-invoicing was done to the tune of Rs. 49.59 lakhs. Why is it that this man has not been prosecuted? Why is it that the Enforcement Director at that time had not been prosecuted? Under what consideration prosecution was not done?

My last submission is about the export of protein. Sir, India is a country where man is protein-starved. For 1977-78, the value of the export of fish was Rs. 174.3 crores. In 1978-79, it goes up to Rs. 228.3 crores and as a result we starve of protein.

Now, Brooke Bond procure buffalo meat in Aurangabad at a cost of Rs. 3 per Kg. and it is being sold abroad at Rs. 60 or so per kilo. What do we get? Has an enquiry been done as to how much of landed value and how much of the last sale prices are being repatriated in the country? It is only a fraction, Mr. Mukherjee. Please do not take it otherwise.

About garment export, you are now going to enter into a collaboration with the Britishers. They will take everything out of you. Now, the USA is asking for a collaboration for starting a Gillette Blade production factory. This will kill the entire small scale industry. I would only like to say that you have an enormous market in the neighbouring country, that is, China, where one thousand million people are living. If you want to find an outlet, if you want to normalise your relations with them—the Foreign Minister is sitting here and have trade with them of your products and they will be able to absorb your products. I thank you.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Sir, may I get your guidance on one point? The hon. Member for Diamond Harbour has mentioned names of some persons. I would like to get your guidance on this. Is it sufficient if one wants to make an allegation, otherwise be defamated, he can give notice of that? Or is it necessary that a *prima facie* case should be made before you before

you allow the allegations to be made? I want to know whether he has the right to make such allegations. If you guide us how we should go into this, it will help us in future.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The points of order are decided as and when they arise. Now that a point of order has arisen, it would require a lot of dilution in which I would not indulge at this time and I am asking the Minister for Commerce to reply.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the debate on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Commerce, which is practically the beginning of the second phase of budget discussions, was almost on a very low key and without much excitement except the speech made by the last speaker, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

I am grateful to the hon. Members who have made their contributions on various aspects and I will try to cover as many points as possible. Of course, I will try to answer the questions which Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has raised. I would only like to request him to formulate his language in a better way because if I remember correctly, he pointed out: "What is your\*\*"

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: \*\*is the word I used.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: After all, Mr. Mukherjee is not identified with the Ministry of Commerce. If you would have stopped at "What is your\*\*?", at least I could have interpreted it, "I" mean the Ministry of Commerce. He is a good friend of mine. I would request him just to formulate his language in a better way, otherwise anybody who has listened it, What is your\*\* will take it to mean, Mr. Mukherjee personally has\*\*

Now, let me come to the more serious part of the debate. In regard to the position of foreign trade, the hon. Members are well aware that

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

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we are placed in a situation in which the deficit is more than Rs. 2250 crores so far as the current year is concerned. As I have already mentioned on earlier occasions, I do not think whatever efforts we may make, it would be possible to bridge the gap in a big way in the coming years. Upto 1976-77, particularly from the year 1974-75 to 1976-77, these three years record will show that we were having a reasonable growth rate in the order of 25 to 27 per cent so far as export is concerned and in the year 1976-77 we had a net surplus in the foreign trade perhaps for the first time in the history of this country. Thereafter for the last three years so far as growth rate on the export front is concerned, it is in the order of 6-7 per cent. Now we have to recover the lost ground. In what manner we can recover the lost ground is the moot question. In this connection, two factors particularly have to be taken into account, one factor is national and the other is international. So far as the international factor is concerned, it is known to the hon. Members that sometimes there is a recessionist trend in the developed countries which places ourselves in disadvantageous position. Similarly, protectionism is being resorted to by certain developed countries, more so by the western countries, also stand in the way of our expanding the export trade in those countries. I am not referring to this problem merely to find an alibi that why we are not expanding it or why we are not in a position to do it. I am emphasising on the point that these difficulties are there. At the same time, we shall have to try to see that we overcome these difficulties and we live; not only we live, but we also prosper in an atmosphere which is not so favourable and not so friendly. In this connection I would like to draw the attention of the House particularly to one point which Dr. Subramaniam Swamy raised the other day while participating in the

debate that our performance in the international forum is daily-dallying and we are practically committed to none. It is far from truth. The hon. Member is a knowledgeable man and perhaps he knows it. Even Shri Goel, who was earlier the Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce recognised the very fact while participating in the debate that the acceptance of the concept of second window in the common fund is, by and large, due to the initiative of the Indian delegates in various international forums and it will help, and it will provide the necessary assistance to the developing countries to diversify their production base, to resort to research and development. The success in obtaining the voluntary contribution, the compulsory contribution to the second window of the common fund is an example of our initiative which was taken by India in the UNCTAD IV in 1976. And it was followed up by the subsequent Government. And I would like to recognize that the Janata Government also did their best to see that this concept went through.

But another Member of the Janata Party—I do not know to which fraction he belongs—is saying that we have not done anything. In the matter of the whole concept of the second window and the acceptance of the Common Fund on the eve of the global negotiations, which are going to take place from the last week of August, to create a new social and economic order for the coming decade, India took an initiative; and the acceptance of the Common Fund is an indication of our success in that direction.

In regard to the domestic problems there are problems of infrastructure and of low production. And the concept has been tried to be built in, viz, that we must have an exportable surplus. In a country like ours where we are having more than 650 million people, whatever we produce will be consumed; and if we have to meet the full requirements

of the Indian people. I am afraid we cannot reach a stage of exportable surplus for many more years to come. Even if we produce 25 million, 40 million or even 100 million tonnes of steel, perhaps the 650 million people can absorb that amount of steel, as also 100 million tonnes of cement. Therefore, if we want to just inject the concept of exportable surplus—i.e. meeting the entire domestic requirements and having something surplus to export—I am afraid we cannot accept that concept; and, on the basis of that concept; we cannot foster our foreign trade. (Interruptions) Therefore, we must have a conscious effort to have production for it; and in order to have a conscious effort, as indicated by me—and the Finance Minister has agreed to look into the whole aspect of this new concept—we must produce for export, because we shall have to keep in mind that we have to meet the requirements of the market in the West. We have to change our production base. We have to tie up with the market processes there. We must have our credibility and saleability in the western markets. One type of products which may be saleable in the Western market, may not necessarily be saleable in the eastern market. Therefore, keeping the market in view, keeping the possibilities in view and keeping the over-all priority of export in view, we must re-design our production base, so that we always have something to export, and we are not landed with the problem which we are nowadays—and which you may call *ad hocism*. If we have something, we try to find out a market for it in our desire to export it; and the moment we find certain constraints in the domestic market, immediately we put a ban on it and we try to overcome the crisis. By this process you cannot have a regular international market, and you cannot have a sustained export effort. Therefore, we must change our production base. In order to do it, if

it is necessary. we should look into the various regulations, various rules and various laws which stand in the way.

I am happy to announce—perhaps hon. Members are aware of it—that I give credit to the Janata Party for having appointed the Tandon Committee to look into the whole export possibilities and to come forward with recommendations as to what should be the Government's strategy. We did not disturb the Tandon Committee after coming to power. We allowed them to function. They have come forward with their recommendations; and some of these recommendations have already been implemented, and others are going to be implemented.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): Why don't you circulate them?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: That is a different issue. There is no bar, but we circulate so many documents. I do not know how many you need and how much you look into them. I would clarify one aspect in a little detail. It is the concept of cash assistance which has been pointed out by Dr. Subramaniam Swamy, Mr. Niren Ghosh and indirectly, by Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu. It has a very serious implication. If, for the time being, the concept of the subsidy which we give to our export sector, as interpreted by Dr. Subramaniam Swamy or as has been interpreted by Shri Niren Ghosh is accepted by the importing community, we do stand nowhere. In fact, this is the same argument which some of the western countries are putting forward to put countervailing duty against our commodities; and if their interpretation of the present subsidy scheme is accepted. I am afraid it will be more difficult to have export of the Indian commodities in the world market. Therefore, I would like to clarify the position. With your permission, I would like to read a para because

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every word will be quoted in the international negotiation. Sir according to me: "The scheme of grant of the cash compensatory support is primarily designed to compensate for indirect taxes borne by the exported product including those levied on goods and services used in its product." I would like to mention here that the reimbursement of indirect tax borne by the export product is a practice universally prevalent and it is not treated as a subsidy at all. In fact, we are much more restrictive than most of our competitors. As for the bulk of our export, there is no CCS and thus we do not reimburse even the indirect taxes. In a number of cases in which cash compensatory support is given, the rate is given below the amount of indirect taxes borne by the product. Our policy is that cash compensatory support should be given on a highly selective basis and it should be subject to a periodical review. An important consideration in the selection of product is that they should be able to sustain themselves in the export market after an initial period of assistance. Although the desirability of stability and continuance of cash compensatory support system is an important consideration, it has been the policy of the government that the element of subsidy in individual cases should be reduced or even eliminated when it is no longer necessary for our developmental or competitive needs. This is borne out by the fact that the total budget estimate for 1980-81 on account of market development assistance is Rs. 355 crores as compared to Rs. 358 crores for the years 1979-80, Rs. 375 crores in 1978-79. I may assure the House that government will continue to implement this policy with care and cash compensatory support, particularly in cases where the level exceeds. The incidence of indirect taxes will be given only when fully justified." This is the line on which we are arguing; we are arguing against the imposition of counter-vailing duty by some of

the western developed countries. We are trying to show them that our subsidy is actually coming down. The entire market development assistance does not contain only the cash compensatory supporting element, there are certain other aspects like market development. Therefore, if you from the Indian Parliament just go on saying that we are highly subsidising our exportable items, I am afraid, somebody may try to utilise these arguments against us. This is the gestions for the information of the point I wanted to clarify.

In regard to certain points suggested, certain suggestions have come forward particularly in the form of cut motions also that why we are not going to nationalise the entire import-export trade. Some members have also made their suggestions for the information of the hon. members, I would like to point out that our public sector units are coming in a big way, so far as export-import trade is concerned; and presently, 60 per cent of the import trade is canalised through the public sector organisations like STC MMTTC. Apart from that, there are certain other organisations like Indian Oil, Nafed and certain other organisations. (Interruptions) 16 per cent of our total export... (Interruptions) Mr. Basu. I request you to listen because I listened to you very patiently. I know you have an endless energy. After all, we have to conclude. 16 per cent of our total export trade is being canalised through the public sector organisations. Therefore, the public sector organisation is actually having a commanding height, so far as foreign trade is concerned, both in the form of export and import.

In regard to textile policy. I should like to share the thinking of government with the hon. Members. While making his observations, it has been pointed out by Shri Mool Chand Daga that we must have a review of the textile policy declared in 1978 and see whether that policy is too closed. No

body in the House will have a second opinion that in our textile sector, handloom has to play a very predominant role as it is having more than ten million people employed and it is one of the most traditional industries where perhaps after agriculture the largest number of people are being employed. But at the same time there are two other sectors. What are we to do with them? The question is whether they should be allowed to continue in this state of affairs or they should be allowed to play their due role. Therefore, you will have to evolve a policy in which each sector of the textile industry—mill sector, powerloom sector and handloom sector—has to play an effective role. Otherwise, whatever measures we may take, they will be lopsided and will not ultimately lead us to the goal where we want to reach. Therefore, this is a matter which I feel we must take into account. I should like to inform the hon. Members that some of these things should be looked into. When a comprehensive policy is framed, I will come before the Members of Parliament with that policy.

One of the important components is: what would be our approach so far as multi-fibre policy is concerned? No doubt cotton would continue to be the most important element in our textile policy. But at the same time, to what extent we should permit blendings? To what extent we should take advantage of properties and qualities of man-made fibre and what should be its role? Unless we clearly determine these policies, it will go against almost all sectors of the textile industry. Therefore, this is the time when we must take the decision. In another area a decision is urgently needed to create additional capacity so far as spindleage is concerned, particularly in those areas where there is acute scarcity of the yarn. Therefore, we must take a policy decision where we can allow

more capacity to be created in spinning mills.

In regard to jute, mainly Members from West Bengal and Orissa have made their observations. On an earlier occasion replying to a question I made that point quite clear: so far as JCI is concerned, they will not allow the prices to go below the minimum support price.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Every year they say so but it is never implemented.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Even for cotton and wheat they say this.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I am not going to have a comparison with cotton or wheat. So far as the role of JCI is concerned we have outlined their area of operation. So far as their current operations are concerned....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: May I ask a clarification? What is the support price? Is it the Agricultural Price Commission support price? Or Costing done by some Marwari lobby?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: What clarification do you seek? I have not yet spelt out what I have to. We have asked the JCI to operate. What is their problem? Their problem is: they have a stock of 16 lakh bales. They are in a position to dispose of only four lakh bales. I have asked them to dispose of the rest 12 lakh bales. I have accepted the liability to meet their losses in disposing of the old stocks to the tune of Rs. 13 crores. Rs. 13 crores is to be paid to JCI.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: May I ask..

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I am not going to yield; you ought to take your place.... (Interruptions) You are moving from place to place you cannot make a running commentary. Hon. Member thinks himself over smart; but it is his Government which has landed us in this problem.. (Interruptions) Mr. Ghosh, may I remind you that it is your union. You know it. Members from West

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Bengal know very well when the Jute Corporation starts work in the afternoon; you will be surprised to know that their members demand overtime if they work from 4 to 7. You have landed us in this difficulty.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will request the Members to intervene only when the hon. Minister gives in, otherwise you will not be allowed to stand up and speak. I am sure that the Members are interested in knowing what is the stand of the Government on certain points you yourself have raised. So, it is in your interest to hear the speech of the hon. Minister patiently.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I will request the hon. Member.....  
(Interruptions)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I will request the hon. Members to listen to me, because, after all, I sought their Co-operation. I talked to the Chief Minister of West Bengal. I even talked to him. But if he thinks he will play to the gallery by shouting at me, neither his problem is going to be solved, nor my problem is going to be solved, nor the problem of the jute growers is going to be solved. We shall have to solve the problem.

I made it quite clear, monopoly purchases no. It is not possible for the JCI. JCI is not in a position to have the monopoly purchase. They do not have the infrastructure. They do not have the purchase centre; even when it has been our experiences, you may call it right or wrong, you may abuse JCI, but the hard fact is when I asked JCI to purchase more, simply they purchase from the traders instead of purchasing from the growers. For the first time I had to give a directive that you must purchase 50 per cent of the total procurement from the growers directly instead of purchasing it from the traders.

I would not like to pass on the benefit to the traders. If the J.C.I. is in a position to purchase more and

more from the growers, I am prepared to help them in all possible manner. Therefore, this is the problem which we shall have to solve. You cannot shout it out. You cannot shout at me looking at the gallery and try to be the hero. I am not going to accept that position. JCI has also been permitted without any condition to export the jute so that they can have a bush stock in the go-down. But where is the go-down? Can you tell me where is the go-down to store 30 lakh bales? This is the problem which we shall have to solve.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will ask hon. Member Shri Ghosh to desist from interrupting him.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Therefore, my point is, I have ensured, and I can assure the hon. Member, whatever is possible, JCI will do. But so far as monopoly purchase is concerned, it is not possible. We will try to see that the prices do not crash. At least the minimum price is made available to the growers. I have sought the co-operation of the West Bengal Government, I had a discussion with them. (Interruptions).

Let me complete atleast the jute aspect and then you interrupt, I have to say something more on jute.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I ask you one question. He has yielded. Thank you. He has yielded. (Interruptions) He has yielded. I thank him for yielding.

Will you kindly tell us whether it is a fact or not, that one of your predecessors, late Shri Lalit Narain Mishra made a categorical statement that in the course of three years the entire jute business, raw jute trade, will be nationalised? He made a public speech in Patna. That is on record in the Public Undertakings Committee Report. Have you gone

through that? Why is it that you are now running away?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** I am thankful to the hon. member for the information I am talking of the present state of affairs and the instruments which are available with us to take action.

As I mentioned on an earlier occasion, so far as jute is concerned, we are in a peculiar position. The jute mill-owners have made huge profits but they have not ploughed back the profits into the industry. It is not at all a happy situation. We have nationalised one of the biggest jute mills, the National Jute Mill and certain other jute mills have also been taken over. Those are under the administrative control of either the State Government or the authorised agencies appointed by the Government of India. I have discussed it with the Chief Minister of West Bengal. He has written to me saying that we should have a comprehensive policy with regard to taking over jute mills. We are in agreement with him and we are trying to formulate a policy about it.

With regard to development of jute, I do feel the time has come when we must have a comprehensive jute policy. Certain countries have also started jute mills. We should see whether we can avail ourselves of the opportunity of providing raw jute to those countries. There should be diversification. Otherwise, sometimes when the synthetic prices go high, we find a good market for export. All these years we have tried only in the United States market and some West European markets. But through the process of diversification, through research and developemnt, it is possible to utilise these commodities for more useful purposes. Keeping that in view I am going to appoint a task force which will make recommendations to the Government in what manner we can tackle the problem of jute. (Interruptions).

All the hon. members from Kerala have pointed out particularly about three items—rubber, cashew and cocoa. But I fail to understand what practically agitated them. On a number of occasions to the Chief Minister of Kerala and to the deputationists who met me I made it quite clear that the Cashew Corporation is the canalising agency and they should import the raw cashew. What else can I say? If the Cashew Corporation cannot bring cashew, definitely I would not go and bring cashew. Shrimati Suseela Gopalan said, why don't you allow the State Corporation to import cashew. Who prevents it from importing cashew? They are entitled to import cashew.

**SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN** (Alleppey): When the private people are operating, how can the State Corporation compete with them?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** I would not allow the private people. The Central Cashew Corporation should be there. The State Cashew Corporation should be there. If you can bring cashew, I welcome it. This is the policy we are pursuing. If you cannot bring it, what is the use of simply condemning me? Only 5000 tonnes of cashew were imported. Who got the benefit? 50 per cent of it was processed in Kerala. At least for a few days, those people got jobs. What is wrong? The Cashew Corporation which used to bring 100,000 tonnes today are not in a position to import more than 8,000 tonnes because of the simple fact that those countries which are producing cashew have also started their processing units. Therefore, the raw cashew which is to be processed is not simply available. Therefore, if the Cashew Corporation is in a position to import cashew, they are welcome to do so. All necessary incentives will be given to Kerala. Making some fiery speech on the floor of Lok Sabha is not going to bring cashew from Tanzania or Mozambique. If the hon. Member has any suggestion, I am prepare to consider it as to in what manner we can import more cashew.

[Shri Pronab Mukherjee]

In regard to cocoa, there is a dispute between the Agriculture Ministry in Kerala and the Agriculture Ministry in the Government of India. I told them, please give me your assessment of the total production. Kerala Agriculture Ministry is saying that the total production is 3000 tonnes. Central Agriculture Ministry is saying, 1000 tonnes. On that basis we shall have to take a decision as to whether we shall permit import or not. Why is cocoa imported? Because Indian cocoa has more acidity content. Therefore, no unit is there to process it. Somebody may jump and ask: Why don't you start a processing unit? This is the very point I took up with the Kerala Minister that you start some processing units where by chemical treatment you can reduce the acidity content and we can use our own indigenous cocoa in a bigger way. Cocoa is not in short supply. I understand the difficulties of the growers, but it is not the fault of the Commerce Ministry. It is not the fault of mine. Cadbury which is the biggest consumer of cocoa went on a strike for a long time and that is why, they did not purchase.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** They are using synthetic cocoa.

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** Apart from that, we have to reduce the acidity content. Whatever little amount of cocoa was permitted to import, it was to be blended with the Indian cocoa so that it could reduce the acidity content and then it could be used. (*Interruptions*)

So far as rubber is concerned, it is true that some rubber was imported. But it was not at the instance of Dunlop or any multinational company. Some rubber was imported to have a buffer stock.

What is the total production and what is the total consumption? In 1980-81 the estimated production of rubber is 155,000 tonnes and the estimated consumption is

180,000 tonnes. How are you going to meet the gap? Is there any other option but to import? This figure has been accepted by the Kerala Government. You have to meet the gap by imports. And what does STC do? They import and keep a little part of it as a buffer stock. What is the quantum?—7500 tonnes which is lying with the STC as a buffer stock. We have not imported any quantity this year. Certain import was permitted last year and you know, in one particular year, the total import may not materialise and it may be a spill-over. Therefore, the last year's import was spilled over in 1980-81. So far as the current year is concerned, we have asked them to review the situation and after that, we will take a decision. Therefore, so far as rubber is concerned, it is neither a question of giving any step-motherly treatment nor the question of taking certain measures which will put the economy of Kerala in a great difficulty. If the cashew processing units are shifting to certain other States the Commerce Ministry is not to be blamed for that. It is because of your labour law; it is because of certain of your decisions which you have taken where processing units find that it is more costly to get it processed in Kerala. If they go to Tamil Nadu, it is for you to take up with your counterparts in that State and evolve a formula by which you can save your own units, I do not come into the picture. I told about it to the Minister concerned quite clearly.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** It is a very good thing that you have raised the point of raw cashew that is imported from outside. Unfortunately, what is happening is that there is a demand from Konkan area of Maharashtra, Kerala and other areas. But there is an imbalance between the distribution of this raw cashew to these processing factories. Will you at least see to it—



it falls within the jurisdiction of the Commerce Ministry— that the balance is maintained and some areas and regions are not completely starved?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** This balance is maintained. And for the information of the hon. Member we imported 5000 tonnes through a private party. We gave 50 per cent of it to be processed by the Kerala units because it depends on the number of people employed in the processing units and the number of processing units in various States and on the basis of that, a formula is prepared and the distribution is arranged.

In regard to Indian share in the world trade, Dr. Swamy has suggested that in the 50s it was 2 per cent and it has come down today to 0.5 per cent. If it is 0.5 per cent today, Dr. Swamy, please do not hold me responsible for that. From 1974 to 1977, the day when they assumed the responsibility, it was a little more than that i.e. 0.62 per cent and from that it has come down to 0.5 per cent. Again, I am trying to improve it.

The other point which the hon. Members mentioned, particularly Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, is as to why we are not trying to expand our trade in the non-traditional areas, non-conventional areas....

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** I said, value added items.

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** I entirely agree with him so far as that item is concerned. I am coming to that later on. I entirely agree with you. If you look at the figures, you will find that our share of exports to West Europe went down from 34.4 per cent in 1961-62 to 31.1 per cent in 1978-79. So far as the United States are concerned, it went down from 22.1 per cent to 14.6 per cent. On the other hand, our share of exports to East Europe increased from 9.4

per cent to 10.7 per cent and in respect of Australia and New Zealand, it has gone up from 26 per cent to 37.4 per cent. Therefore, to Asean countries, to Australia and New Zealand, to our neighbouring countries our exports are going up. It is our non-traditional market. With the western countries relatively it is going down, and there has been a qualitative change. Mr. Bosu is talking of the value added items. If you just simply look at the value added items, you will find that India is the first among the developing countries whose value added items are more so far as export items are concerned.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** We can have a dialogue on that and you must be prepared for that.

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** I am prepared to have a debate on it with Mr. Bosu *in camera* or with camera. But this is a hard fact though it is far from satisfactory where we wanted to be. Today India has undertaken Rs. 2800 crores worth of projects. Mr. Bosu, can you tell me a single developing country which has undertaken such projects which requires sophisticated technology?

**AN HON. MEMBER:** China

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** China is a developed country. Therefore, China is treated as a separate part. I am talking of the developing group of nations. Even in the international world they are treated separately.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** What about Brooke Bond buying buffalo meat in Aurangabad at Rs. 3 a kilo and exporting it at Rs. 60 a kilo? Kindly see how much money they are bringing home.

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** Mr. Bosu, I understand your obsession with the multinationals and I, would be happy to do away with their influence as much as we can. But

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]  
that is a different issue. I am talking on a completely different aspect. (Interruptions). Therefore, my point is that we are trying to emphasise on value added items. In one of the areas there are certain problems also. Take the case of leather. In order to encourage the value added items so far as leather export is concerned, we are providing cash assistance to the finished products and we are imposing export duty on the semi-finished items. Therefore, this is a constant exercise which we are making. And today, we are not merely exporting raw materials, we are not merely exporting traditional items. Today, one of the major components of our export trade is finished, products, manufactures, machinery, equipments and machine tools. Therefore Sir, I do hope it would be possible for us to go in the right direction. I seek the support of the House to attain the targets which we have fixed for the current year, i.e., Rs. 7100 crores in absolute terms having a modest growth rate of 16 per cent.

With these words, I once again express my thanks to the hon. Members.

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकूर (खंडवा) : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि अनध्यापितोराइज्ड पावरलूम्स को टैक्स-मार्क दे कर रेगुलर किया जाए। इसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय बताएं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may discuss with him. We have to take up another Ministry's Demands now.

I shall now put all the cut motions relating to the Ministry of Commerce to the vote together unless any hon. Member desires that any of these cut motions may be put separately. I hope nobody wants that.

Cut motions Nos. 1, 2, 4 to 7, 10, 11, 14, 31 to 43, 86 to 95, 108 to 130, 139, 146, 154, 155, 159 to 164 and 188 to 204 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1981, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 11 to 13 relating to the Ministry of Commerce."

The motion was adopted.

*Demands for grants 1980-81 in respect of the Ministry of Commerce Voted by Lok Sabha.*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 14-3-1980	
		Revenue	Capital
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
<b>MINISTRY OF COMMERCE</b>			
11	Ministry of Commerce	72,81,000*	99,70,000
12	Foreign Trade and Export Production	136,52,12,000	272,88,01,000
13	Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts	37,05,20,000	76,21,29,000

17.31 hrs.

## DEMANDS\* FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1980-81—contd.

## MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand No. 31 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs for which eight hours have been allotted.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Ac-

count and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1981, in respect of the head of demand entered in the second column thereof against Demands No. 31 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs".

*Demand for Grant 1980-81 in respect of the Ministry of External Affairs submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account Voted by the House on 14-3-1980		Amount of Demand for Grant Submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.

## MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

31	Ministry of External Affairs	45,88,82,000	6,45,72,000	91,77,65,000	12,91,45,000
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\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister may make a statement on the Demands.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): Mr. Chairman, I am grateful to you for the few minutes allowed to me for making a very short statement. At this stage I do not propose to take much time or to make a long speech. It would not be proper to anticipate the views of the hon. Members which I am sure are going to be extremely useful and illuminating, and to which I propose to respond at the end of the debate. However, there is one point on which I want to take the House into confidence and say a few words. What I wish to state is as follows.

I should like to take a few minutes of the House to refer to Kampuchea. India's relations with Kampuchea go back to several centuries. The Temples of Angkor Vat are a vivid testimony of the interaction between the cultures of our two countries. Indeed, no other country in the Indo-China peninsula is linked to India as Kampuchea is. It is a cherished relationship. The gentle people of that highly cultured country have unfortunately suffered very greatly for no fault of their own. Our hearts have gone out in sympathy to the people of Kampuchea, and India has done whatever it could to alleviate their suffering. We shall continue to do so.

It is clear that the situation in Southeast Asia requires a reduction

[Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao]

of tensions and the enhancement of regional stability, so that the individual States of the area can concentrate on the development of their societies and economies. In our view, which we believe is shared by many governments in the region, these problems can best be tackled by peaceful discussions between the countries concerned, and by avoiding the entry into the region of outside Great Power influences and rivalries with all their undesirable consequences. This is a policy whose validity has also been demonstrated in other areas around us.

We value our relations with ASEAN, and we believe that we should intensify our dialogue with them. We anticipate that the development of our relations with all our neighbours in Southeast Asia may enable us, in our own humble way, to assist in the resolution of the problems that exist there.

Our Government is committed to recognising the new Government in Kampuchea, a stand which is shared by an overwhelming majority of political opinion in India. Kampuchea, after all the terrible ordeals which it has had to face, needs all the possible assistance from the international community if it is to develop its economy, restore its internal infrastructure and re-establish its status as a sovereign, independent, non-aligned nation. In furtherance of these objectives, we propose to immediately establish diplomatic relations with the Government of the Peoples Republic of Kampuchea in Phnom Penh, headed by President Heng Samrin.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Members whose cut motions to the demands for grants have been circulated may, if they desire, to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial nos. of the cut motions they would like to move. Those cut motions only will be treated as moved.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to start my speech with extending a hearty welcome to the External Affairs Minister for his announcement that the Government of India has recognised Kampuchea. He has very rightly said that it is the overwhelming political opinion in the country that the present regime in Kampuchea under the leadership of President Heng Samarin should have been recognised. Though it was overdue, all the same he has come out with a very categorical statement on the floor of the House and, I say, he has fulfilled his assurance. Only last time he said, "It is under very active consideration or rather under very very active consideration." Therefore, I congratulate him for taking a right decision.

Today, when we are discussing the demand of the External Affairs Ministry, we find that mankind is at the cross-road. Many human values are being challenged. The world peace is in danger; the arms race is accelerating and this leads to opening the way to Third World War. The people all over the world feel greatly concerned with the situation, the tensions are developing all around our country, the tensions developing in various parts of Asia, the tensions developing or rather aggravating the situation all over the world and, therefore, one feels highly concerned. India being a peaceful country and our people having a great tradition of being peace-loving, we feel highly concerned with the present situation. I think, if one looks around the situation today, one feels that it is developing in such a dangerous way that sometimes one feels that perhaps the planet earth may be under a great danger, not only one danger, not only ten dangers, but a hundred dangers and more than that.

What is happening today in Asia? Asia is becoming the hot-bed of imperialist intrigues. Whether it is the Indian Ocean, or it is the Persian

Gulf or it is West Asia or it is South-East Asia, everywhere, whether it is Afghanistan or Indo-China, we see all around the mounting tension the war situation and, therefore, our sovereignty, our integrity and those values which we cherish as a nation seem to be in great danger. Therefore, it is a matter of great concern for us when we see that on both our borders, a new military axis is coming up, an axis where we see the United States of America, China and Pakistan joining hands, collaborating with one another, sending arms to various parts of the world. We feel highly concerned about it.

In the Report of the Ministry of External Affairs, it has been mentioned that we are trying to improve our relationship with Pakistan. But only the other day we saw that Pakistan has increased its military spending, 48 per cent of the total budget, almost half the budget of Pakistan, is going to be on war spending, on purchasing armaments. Unfortunately, Pakistan today is becoming a military base for the imperialist powers. The United States of America, in spite of our several protests, has not stopped the supply of arms to Pakistan. Even today's newspapers reported, in our country, that Pakistan received 28 per cent of the entire arms which had been sent to South East Asia. Pakistan is receiving arms not only from the United States of America but, as we know, from West Germany, from France, from the United Kingdom and from China. So many countries now have their eyes on Pakistan. It is a matter of great regret for us. We have been trying to normalise our relationship with Pakistan. When the Simla Agreement was reached, it was given great applause in the entire country and our friendly nations also hailed our sincere efforts. But today we see that that policy is being reversed by Pakistan. Today the military leadership of Pakistan has no consideration for peace gestures. Today the military leadership of Pakistan is, at the cost of its own people,

creating a serious situation, and therefore we must take note of it.

India had suffered earlier on many occasions from both sides—from the western side and from the eastern side—and, therefore, when we talk of our relationship being normalised with China and Pakistan, I would like the Government to keep these things in mind. The Report of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs says that we are making all possible efforts because we want to strengthen our friendship with China. They have said that both India and China have expressed a desire to improve relations between the two countries on the basis of 'five principles'. I would like only to warn this Government that, so far as the Chinese expression of desire is concerned, you have to be not only extra cautious, but you have to see the entire past and you have to see how the Chinese have behaved with this country.

When we were attacked by China, on 14th November 1962 this House passed a solemn resolutions—a 'standing resolution'. The entire House stood and passed the Resolution that our country had been betrayed by the Chinese. The Resolution, moved by the Chair himself—by the Speaker of this House—said:

"This House notes with deep regret that, in spite of the uniform gestures of goodwill and friendship by India, towards the People's Government of China on the basis of recognition of each other's independence, non-aggression and non-interference, and peaceful co-existence, China has betrayed this goodwill and friendship and the principles of Panchsheel which had been agreed to between the two countries and has committed aggression and initiated a massive invasion of India by her armed forces".

I am not going to read the entire Resolution, but it ends by saying:

"With hope and faith, this House affirms the firm resolve of the Indian

people to drive out the aggressor from the sacred soil of India, however long and hard the struggle may be".

Therefore, I would like to say that the Chinese' faith in the Panchsheel, the Chinese' faith in the five principles has proved to be anything but sincere faith. They have betrayed our country, they betrayed our friendship, they betrayed our faith. Therefore, while dealing with China Government, has to be cautious. I would say that the Minister and the Government should not depend only on the officials' reports. It is a major political question which has to be properly and politically evaluated and assessed, while taking steps. If the Chinese are sincere, then I would say they must vacate our land which is still under their occupation. On both sides of our country—on the eastern border and on the western border—thousands of kilometres of land is still under the occupation of China. Therefore, if China is sincere in its desire to strengthen its friendship with India, then I would like and I would demand that the Chinese must demilitarise the Karakoram road area, which they have deliberately built on our western border, and we feel that this road can be used for military purposes at any time. If they are sincere about their friendship, then I would demand this. Does the House not know, do we not know in this country, that the Chinese have set up certain training camp on our eastern border? Certain rebels from certain parts of our country still manage to go to those camps, and our information is that the Chinese continue to train the Indian rebels who are indulging in anti-national activities in this country. If they are sincere, they must stop training these rebels, they must abolish those camps and they must tell the Government of India that they will, in future, not indulge in this kind of activities. If the Chinese are really sincere, they must stop arming Pakistan. We have always said that America must stop arming

Pakistan. Our experience is that, whenever Pakistan has received arms, those arms have been mainly used against India. Therefore, if the Chinese also indulge in the same kind of activities as the United States imperialists have been indulging in, then the Government of India will be justified in demanding of the Chinese that they must stop arms aid to Pakistan.

I would also say that the Government of India must take note of the utterances of the Chinese leaders; some of the top leaders of China have travelled to certain parts of the world and met the most reactionary Heads of States; they have supported the reactionary regimes; they have opposed the liberation movements—you can see their policy towards Ethiopia, their policy towards Angola, their policies towards the new liberation movements in South Africa. What are they for? They are today in open collaboration with the United States of America. And everybody in this House knows that the United States of America is basically responsible today for creating tensions in different parts of the world. Therefore, I will say that, unless the Chinese leadership joins the people who are fighting for peace and give a clear understanding that they will stand by those principles in which India believes, we should not fall into the trap of China. Once we have been cheated, and this country will not tolerate being cheated for the second time. We know that our great leader, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who used to speak with great emotions for Chinese friendship, used to remind the people of the world of our historical relationship with China, human values in which the peoples of both the countries believed. But in spite of the peace-loving people of China, the leadership of China had betrayed the friendship and those sincere emotions. Therefore, I would like that the Government must take these factors into consideration.

Another thing I would like to say is that India today occupies a very unique position in the community of the world. We are strategically placed; geographically our position is such that we can play a very important role. We have a rich heritage; we have a rich culture. Our people are peace-loving people. Our people have always supported the world peace movement and solidarity movement, and they have made valuable contributions in creating a better international understanding. Therefore, our people have played a very important role in the world. We have played a meaningful role. But I am sorry to say that I get the impression that India is losing that prestigious position which India had acquired when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was steering the affairs of this country. At that time, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru played a very major role. He took many initiatives to strengthen the global movement of non-alignment. He was able to meet many challenges of the cold war era. He became, really speaking, the symbol of the emerging Asia and Africa. He symbolised the new freedom movement all over the world. But to-day where are we? I think that to-day India's image is not the same which was there during the time of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

We express our lip sympathy many times to liberation movements. Many times we play the role of an arbitrator. Many times we play the role of a compromiser. Sometimes it is necessary to save a movement that one should play the role of a unifier—instead of the movement getting destroyed or disrupted. But to make it a permanent role of compromiser and to compromise on basic issues, I think, is against the basic objectives in which our country believes. I think that India must restore that image. India should take initiative on certain issues which we feel, are threatening the world peace or are to-day creating problems for our country. For exam-

ple, I would like to say—what is happening to-day in the Indian Ocean? Is it enough to make speeches and become a party to certain resolutions that the Indian Ocean should become a zone of peace? I think it is not enough.

I am sorry to say that the Government of India has failed to express the anguish of the Indian people. The Government of India has failed to see the dangers to our sovereignty and independence. What is happening in the Indian Ocean to-day? To-day the United States of America is going with full-fledged schemes of a nuclear base and are expanding their nuclear base in the Indian Ocean area. They are trying to bring the latest missiles and nuclear weapons. Their budget has been 10 times increased to establish a firm nuclear base in the Indian Ocean, but the Government of India except making certain pronouncements is keeping quiet.

I would like to say that it is ten years now and Diego Garcia base is really a great danger not only to our country but to all the littoral States. I would like to say that it is a grand design by the imperialists and it is one of the major reasons for tension in this part of the world.

It was ten years ago that the heads of States and of governments of Non-aligned countries, meeting in Lusaka in September 1970, passed a unanimous resolution recommending to the United Nations General Assembly that the Indian Ocean be made a zone of peace. The UN General Assembly itself passed a resolution. It is a decade since they passed the resolution. Resolution after resolution is being passed but nothing is being done. I would like to say that it is high time that the Government of India must take an initiative and give a notice to the Americans that they must quit the Indian Ocean. They must mobilise public opinion. It is not a matter for

government alone. The Indian public opinion must be mobilised and the Indian people taken into confidence and told, No, till the Americans pack up from Diego Garcia and they quit the Indian Ocean, the Indian people are going to make it a major issue" I would like to ask: what prevents the Foreign Minister or the government of India to do that when the Indian Ocean situated is so much explosive all around and in the neighbouring countries of Asia military preparations are going on and aggressive designs are being worked out?

Sir, there is a danger to our independence and sovereignty and to our neighbours also. Why not the Government of India take the initiative and call a Helsinki type of Conference? I would like that the Government of India should take the initiative and offer and say that Delhi will be the venue and in Delhi they should call a conference of all the peace-loving countries and forces and say that peace and security in Asia is the supreme concern of the Indian people and other peoples of this part of the world. Therefore, government must take the initiative in this regard.

Sir I would like to say... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Are you suggesting that for the Indian Ocean zone?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Including Indian Ocean zone. I am suggesting a conference on the situation that is developing in the entire Asia.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: There is going to be a Conference. I think you know that.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: That Conference is only on the Indian Ocean zone. That I know. In 1981, the U.N.O. is going to call a Conference on the Indian Ocean. What I am saying is that peace and security in Asia should be the supreme concern of the Government of India and the Indian people. The Government of

India should take the initiative to call a Helsinki type of a Conference as was done in Europe for peace and security. So far as defence and peace and security of Asia are concerned, Government should take the initiative and call a Conference.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): This is not the Collective Security, I think.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: You know the difference between the two. He is very allergic because he is upset. The recognition to Kampuchea must have upset him. I know that. (*Interruptions*). Because you represent the isolated world public opinion.

Now, coming to the question of Afghanistan, this one question has been agitating the minds of the people all over the world. But, I must say that the Government of India has played a very responsible role in making an effort in finding a solution and the Government of India has naturally taken a principled stand.

We have committed ourselves that no country has the right to commit aggression. We have committed ourselves that no country should, in any situation, unless there is a danger for the independence and sovereignty of a country and that country decides to seek the assistance from a friendly country, send its army to any other country.

I would like to say that in Afghanistan, the people there have gone for a new socio-economic and political revolution. The people of that country would not like to lose the gains of their revolution. But, I think the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan did create a situation which, in my opinion, was not to the liking of the Soviet Union also. I am glad that time and gain the Soviet Union reiterated their position that as soon as the danger to the sovereignty and independence of Afghanistan is over and as soon as the Imperialist design to commit aggression and to undo the revolution of



Afghanistan is over, they would be happy to withdraw their forces. They have shown a gesture by partial withdrawal of their forces. And I hope it has been welcomed in our country and that we like to welcome it here.

I think that there are other areas which cause a serious concern to people in this country, for example, the situation we see to-day in South Africa. The South African racist minority regime is a great challenge to the conscience of the world humanity. This regime, against the wishes of the overwhelming people of South Africa is persisting in its racist designs and, fortunately, when the entire Africa to-day is free, and colonial preserve is no more there, South Africa still remains a slave country and ruled by a minority racist regime. The Government of India has always given full support and I hope that the Government of India will play a more effective role in mobilising public opinion so that this regime should go as soon as possible.

Sir, I would like to support the Government of India's stand in improving our relationship with the Arab countries. I think, by and large, the Government of India did get the support of our people and it was a matter of great satisfaction to us when the PLO was also given the recognition by the Government and we feel that we must more effectively express our solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian people till they attain the right of self-determination, which is a very well recognised right for the people all over the world.

At this stage, I would also like to point out that there is a serious conspiracy going on. There are many moves to disrupt the non-alignment movement. We saw that in Havana, before that the forces were working to disrupt the non-aligned movement and, I think, it will be a sad day for the world if the non-aligned movement is weakened or divided and Government of India should play

more effective role in consolidating the non-aligned movement and also giving its support to the people who are struggling for their freedom.

At this stage, I would like to say a word about what is very often said that two super-powers—I think they are great powers no doubt in the world—but to bracket Soviet Union with United States of America by calling two super-powers rivalry is a very wrong and misleading conception. I think that, from our own experience we know, Soviet Union has stood as a most reliable friend for India since our Independence. This is our experience of last more than three decades that whenever Indian freedom and Indian sovereignty was in any way in danger, the Soviet Union as a good, reliable and dependable friend stood by our side, whether it was a question of Kashmir or liberation of Goa or it was a question of Bangladesh or even Chinese aggression committed on our country and on many other world issues for world peace, for strengthening the non-alignment movement, for helping struggling forces for their liberation, for helping developing countries in bringing about a self-reliant economy.

Therefore, Sir, I think it has been rightly said that we will maintain and strengthen our friendship and I am glad the visits of the Foreign Ministers—earlier the visit of the Soviet Foreign Minister and later on our Foreign Minister—has further strengthened our friendship.

Here I would like to say that inspite of our best efforts to improve our relations with the United States of America, unfortunately we have not succeeded. Why is it so? It is only because the United States of America still believes in the policy of imperialism. USA is the main leader of the colonial forces and the imperialist forces and USA today is the major manufacturer of arms. The United States monopolist manufacturers of arms have got a vested interest in

war while we have got a vested interest in world peace. Therefore, our perceptions conflict with each other. We look at the world problems differently. While they want to enslave people economically and politically, we have been the champion of the freedom fighters all over the world. Therefore I say that we should continue our efforts, no doubt but we must understand that Soviet Union and United States of America cannot be bracketed and it will be a major mistake if we go on bracketing both these powers.

Sir, no country can pursue a foreign policy independently if it is not economically strong. The main thing today is that our relationships with other countries are basically on our material strength and on our economic strength. If we continue to be economically weak, if we continue to be dependant on other countries, we cannot pursue a foreign policy with fearlessness. Sir, after three decades of independence—more than that—where are we! This year, we are importing 1.5 million tonnes of steel; we are importing coal, cement, oil and even edible oils. We are importing sugar this year. If this is the situation of Indian economy I am sorry to say, the Government of India is landing this country in a dangerous position. I see certain signs in our economic policy of more and more dependence on the capitalist world. World experience has shown this: Those countries which depended upon the western imperialist powers endangered their freedom. This country should not be taken to that dangerous position. For all our major military hardware, we are still dependent upon other countries. This is a very dangerous and very serious situation. This is the situation after 33 years of our independence. For our major military hardware we are dependent upon these countries. This is not a good situation. India must go all out to work out a proper development strategy towards ultimate self-reliance. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

gave this slogan long back. But unfortunately instead of becoming self-reliant, we are becoming more and more dependent upon these countries. And this is a very serious situation. Majority of our people, more than forty-eight percent, are living under the poverty-line. Millions of youth are unemployed in this country; many backward regions are there in different parts of the country which have to be developed. What we see in the border States today is a warning to us: It is not any exhibition of a minor discontent. It is a warning to us that the people of these border States are serious that their economic issues must be solved. When I visited Tripura, they said, 'We have got only 12 miles of railway line. Do you want that we should be satisfied? If we have to go from Agartala to Gauhati, it takes 3 days by the metre gauge railway line'. Our youth our students there are saying to us, 'we don't want to stand in your way.' But those tribal people, youth and students, ask us: 'You only want us to drink and dance and live in mountains; you only want us to live on vegetables, fruits and grass?' This is their attitude; they are revolting against the economic backwardness, against the social backwardness. This is a major pointer to all of us.

Fortunately today, India is the Chairman of the Group of 77. This is a major opportunity for us. Also, it has been decided that the developing countries, the backward countries, must fight for the establishment of a new international social and economic order. I think that the Government of India and this Ministry should take the initiative. I know the Minister's difficulties also. I know how much difficulties he had to face in the last UNCTAD conference. I know that. But, inspite of those difficulties, we have made certain achievements, but those are very negligible achievements.

The developing countries trade among themselves is only six per cent of the entire world trade. If we leave

out the oil trade, this figure comes only to 2.5 per cent. This is a very pathetic situation. Therefore I feel that the Government of India must make full use of the opportunity which has come now. This opportunity has been provided for us and fortunately India is Chairman of this Group of 77. So, all these countries combined, should take the initiative. All these countries basically are raw-material exporting countries. They should not do it singly. They should do it collectively. There should be collective bargaining. They should enter into trade with other countries on the basis of collective responsibility and also collective bargaining. I think that they should develop more trade amongst themselves. India has a great role to play in bringing these countries together and developing more common understanding.

In the end I would like to say that the Foreign Affairs of any country is very intimately and closely linked with the internal situation of that country. Our country and our people today have put certain objectives before themselves. If we want to achieve those objectives, then under any circumstances, we should not deviate from our pronounced ideals. Sir, we will continue to work for world peace, we will continue to work for better international understanding, we will continue to give our support to those people who are still fighting for their freedom. We will continue to stand by those principles which will create a situation for a better world and, Sir, with a word to our people . . .

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY** (Bombay North East): He must say a few words about the policy of Mr. Charan Singh also.

**SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV:** You should not worry about that. I am not speaking on behalf of individuals. I am speaking on behalf of party. There is a party besides individuals and I am sorry to say that. You must understand this.

Sir, I would like to say a few words about our people. Sir, Indian people have great genius. They have always given their powerful support to those movements which are working for peace and freedom. Our people, by and large, have stood by Vietnam when it was attacked and when they were fighting for their liberation. They had also given their full support against the racial policy followed in South Africa by racist regime. Our people have always raised their powerful voice against war-mongers. They have given their full support for a great understanding and therefore, the Government of India should recognise and also take note of the non-official movements/organisations which are working for this noble cause. Even the UNO has taken note of world peace movement. They have sent their delegations to take part in the world peace conferences, they have invited us on many occasions for participating in the major events, when they held their meetings. I think Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was one leader who used to encourage Afro-Asian Solidarity movement and peace movement. He was one of the persons who was working for world peace and many outstanding personalities in this country and many organisations have made their noble contributions to these ideals. Therefore, I would like that the Foreign Minister should also see to it that besides the Government, our people who are working for peace, are encouraged, so that they give a powerful support to the Government in this cause. With these words, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants in respect of External Affairs Ministry.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** There is an announcement. A list showing the numbers of Cut Motions to the Demand for Grants in respect of the Ministry of External Affairs treated as moved on the basis of the slips received from Members concerned, has been put up on the Notice Board for the information of Members.

[Mr Chairman]

In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list, he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table immediately.

SHRI E. K. IMBICHIBAVA (Calicut): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1"

[Policy in improving India-China relations and to settle existing border dispute amicably (2)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1"

[Need to ensure Indian Ocean to be a zone of peace (3)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure of the Indian Embassies in looking after the welfare of Indian workers abroad especially in Libya (45)]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Continuous indecision and hesitation on the part of the U.S. Government to supply enriched uranium for tarapore atomic power plant, on the basis of the contract signed by both countries (10)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to curb heavy expenditure in running Indian embassies abroad and the need for austerity (11)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to make India's stand clear on the peace proposal of present Afghanistan Government(19)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to improve the image of India which received a set-back consequent upon the secret diplomatic talks that took place between the former Prime Minister Shri Morarji Desai with a South African Minister (20)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to improve the image of India which received a set-back consequent upon the secret visit of former Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan to India and about his talks with the representatives of the then Government(21)].

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to avoid hardships to those going abroad for jobs (12)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to form without further delay a cadre of the Foreign Languages Interpreters immediately (13)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to set up a permanent Expert Advisory Committee for continuous critical evaluation of foreign policies and formulation of policy alternatives (14)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to invoke total and effective economic and political sanctions against the Zionist State of Israel acknowledged by the U.N.O. as a racist entity like South Africa (15)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to order closure of Israeli Consulate in Bombay (16)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1"

[Week and unsatisfactory policy regarding Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan (17)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to vote in favour of the United Nations resolution condemning Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and seeking immediate withdrawal of all troops (18)]

SHRI KHWAJA MUBARAK SHAH (Baramulla): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1"

[Non-implementation of the requisities of non-alignment and external publicity (24)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to recognise Kampuchea (25)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to give full support to the Government of Afghanistan (26)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1"

[Need to give all kinds of help to the Government of Afghanistan (27)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1"

[Need to fight strongly against the imperialist power (28)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1"

[Need to increase the work relating to Hindi in the Indian Missions abroad in Hindi (29)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1"

[Need to give support to the anti-imperialist movement of Arab countries (30)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1"

[Need to give support to the Palestine movement (31)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to oppose the imperialist policy of the Government of Israel (32)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1"

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

[Failure in getting the military bases of America removed from Diego Garcia (83)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to end the imperialist interference in other countries (34)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1"

[Need to help the anti-imperialist struggle going on in various countries (35)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1"

[Need to support the independence struggle of African people (36)]

SHRI R. P. YADAV (Madhepura):  
I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Ineffective functioning of most of our foreign offices abroad (37)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to project the image of our country abroad (38)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to protect the interests of Indian workers abroad, particularly in Gulf countries (39)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to provide proper leadership among Asian countries (40)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to play effective role in international affairs (41)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to explore more avenues for economic cooperation among developing countries (42)]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to establish full fledged diplomatic relations with the Government of Kampuchea (43)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to mobilise littoral states of the Indian Ocean and other peace loving countries of the world for dismantling of military bases at Diego-Garcia and return of the islands to Mauritius (44)]

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to have a clear cut policy regarding Soviet intervention in Afghanistan (55)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1"

[Need to have rational policy towards Arab countries (56)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Indiscriminate rush of Indian youths to Middle East countries for jobs (57)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to check the nuisance of hippies in India (58)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to collect claims due to India from Pakistan and Bangladesh after Indo-Pak conflict of 1971 (59)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to take effective steps to get the release of prisoners who are in the jails of China for a long time (60)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to check brain drain (61)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Rs. 100"

[Failure to penalise students educated at Government cost if they fail to return to India after higher studies abroad (62)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to take effective action against students who have lowered the prestige of India in foreign countries (63)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to give proper training and discipline to Indian youth who will be participating in International sports and games (64)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to send students for higher studies abroad on merits (65)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to take action against foreign agents working against the interests of India (66)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to take action against Foreign Consulates of India which ill-treat Indians visiting the consulates for obtaining visa (67)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to check the reported flow of foreign assistance to the extremists in Assam and other North Eastern States (68)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to take diplomatic action to prevent the raids in border areas (69)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to give proper publicity in foreign countries regarding Indian culture, greatness

etc. and other information that enhances public opinion in foreign countries (70)]

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain): I beg to move:—

“That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Need to have additional arrangement for expeditious disposal of work regarding issue of passport (71)]

“That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Need to promote Hindi in the Indian Missions abroad (72)]

“That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Need to safeguard the honour and self respect of Indians living in foreign countries (73)]

“That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100”

(Need to strengthen friendship with neighbouring countries (74)]

18.04 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, July 8, 1980/Asadha 17, 1902 (Saka)*