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**Moanday, May 8, 1978
Vaisakha 18, 1900(Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourth Session)



सत्यमेव जयते

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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

LOK SABHA

Monday, May 8, 1978/Vaisakha 18, 1980
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MEMBER SWORN

SHRI KAIHO (Outer Manipur)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

उत्तर प्रदेश में गन्ने की निर्धारित मूल्य से
कम मूल्य पर बिक्री

* 1007. श्री धनन्त राम जायलबाल :
क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि उत्तर
प्रदेश में किसानों की गन्ने की अधिकांश
फसल 15 अप्रैल, 1978 तक खेतों में खड़ी
रही तथा मिल और क्रशर मालिक इस गन्ने
को पेरने में असमर्थ हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप
किसान गन्ने को निम्नतम निर्धारित मूल्य
से कम मूल्य पर बेचने के लिए विवश हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने
मिलों और क्रशरों द्वारा गन्ने की खपत के
लिए तथा किसानों की उचका निर्धारित
मूल्य बिलाने के लिए कोई उपाय किया है और
यदि हाँ, तो सरकार की धीरा क्या है ; और
1184—LS I

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(ग) चालू वर्ष में कितना गन्ना पैदा
हुआ तथा 30 अप्रैल, 1978 तक किसानों
के खेतों में कितना गन्ना खड़ा रहा ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU
PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). A
statement showing the position is
placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

All India second estimate of sugar-
cane acreage in Uttar Pradesh for
the season 1977-78 is placed at 1691.4
thousand hectares as against corres-
ponding estimate of 1494 thousand
hectares last season. No estimates are
available with the Central Govern-
ment regarding the extent of sugar-
cane crop still remaining unharvested
in U.P. as on 15th April, 1978. The
necessary information has been called
for from the Government of U.P. and
will be placed before the House when
received.

2. The range of minimum price
fixed for cane purchased by vacuum
pan sugar factories in the State of
U.P. is Rs. 8.50 to Rs. 11.00 per quin-
tal. The State Government have
advised prices of Rs. 13.50 and
Rs. 12.50 per quintal for Western and
Central and East U.P. respectively.
The State Government have informed
that all sugar factories are paying
this State advised price.

3. With the approval of the Central
Government, the Government of U.P.
have also fixed the following cane

prices for 1977-78 season for khand sari units:

Region	Minimum price fixed
Western Region (comprising of Muzzaffarnagar, Dehradun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahar and Ghaziabad Districts).	Rs. 9.30 per quintal
Aligarh District	Rs. 8.50 per quintal
Central Region (comprising of Nainital except Madehi factory area, Etah, Farukhabad, Moradabad, Bareilly except Bareilly Sugar Factory area, Pilibhut, Bijnor, Saharanpur, Rampur, Hardoi, Shahjahanpur, Sitapur, Lakhimpur Kheri and Farrukhabad districts.	Rs. 9.40 per quintal
Bareilly Sugar Factory area	Rs. 8.70 per quintal
M/s. Kisan Sahakari Chuni Mills Ltd., P.O. Nadehi, Distt. Nainital.	Rs. 8.50 per quintal
Eastern Region (Comprising of Barabanki, Faizabad, Jaunpur, Varanasi, Basti, Gonda, Baharaich, Deoria, Gorakhpur Distts.).	Rs. 8.70 per quintal
Districts other than those specified	Rs. 8.70 per quintal

4. The State Government have informed that they are determined to see that the above prices are paid to cane-growers and that all khand sari units are paying this fixed price except 465 units, out of a total of 3890 licensed units, which have challenged the State Government's notification fixing these prices in the Supreme Court. Where complaints are received regarding payment of cane price at rates less than those fixed by the State Government the offending units are prosecuted by the State Government. Besides this, checking squads have also been set up for detecting such cases and prosecuting the offenders.

5. The following measures taken by the Union Government are also mainly with a view to enabling maximising of cane consumption and payment of remunerative cane prices:

1. Levy price for levy sugar purchased from factories has been raised with effect from 1st March, 1978 by Rs. 18.03 per quintal.

2. Action is being taken to enable sugar factories to obtain adequate credit facilities in view of the high level of production.

3. A scheme has been notified on 28th April, 1978 for giving a rebate in excise duty to encourage and enable factories to crush beyond 30th April, 1978.

4. Restrictions on export of gur have been removed.

5. Excise duty on khand sari sugar was reduced by 50 and 75 per cent respectively on sulphur and deshi khand sari with effect from 4th February, 1978.

6. The Food Corporation of India and the National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation had purchased gur at a premium above the market price.

7. Stock limits of khand sari dealers have been enhanced.

8. Export of khandsari has been permitted.

6. As already stated, estimated of sugarcane acreage in U.P. during the current year is 1891.4 thousand hectares. The quantum of sugarcane that will remain in the fields of farmers is, however, difficult to be estimated as the bulk of the cane in this state is used by the decentralised sector of gur and khandsari. Despite a late start of crushing, sugar factories in U.P. alone are, however, estimated to have produced about 14.60 lakh tonnes of sugar as against corresponding production of 14.14 lakh tonnes last year. 80 sugar factories have been reported to be working in U.P. as on 30th April, 1978 (out of a total of 86) as against corresponding figure of 22 last season.

श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल : मान्यवर, सरकार ने ऐक्साइज ड्यूटी में छूट दे कर, लैबी मूल्य में बढ़ोतरी कर के और ऐक्सपोर्ट सन्डिडी दे कर करीब 1 अरब ६० का फायदा मिल मालिकों को पहुंचाया है। लेकिन नतीजा इसका यह है कि जहां तक उपभोक्ताओं का सवाल है वे भी रो रहे हैं क्योंकि उनका चीनी महंगी पड़ रही है। मिल मालिकों के अनुसार 80 प्रतिशत मिलों को भी घाटा हो रहा है, और जहां तक किसानों का सम्बन्ध है उन्हें निर्धारित मूल्य गन्ने का मिल ही नहीं रहा है और खड़ा गन्ना वह फूंक रहे हैं। तो मतलब यह है कि प्रापकी कोई लांग टर्म इंटेग्रेटेड पोलिसी नहीं है। तो क्या सरकार सुरस ऐसी पोलिसी बनाने पर विचार करेगी, और इसके लिये कोई कमेटी मुकर्रर करेगी ?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : मान्यवर, एक बात मैं बारबार स्पष्ट कर चुका हूँ, पुनः कर देता हूँ कि जहाँ तक प्रोपिन बैक्युप्रम पैम कैंट्रीज का सम्बन्ध है उनको जो निर्धारित मूल्य राज्य सरकारों ने निर्धारित किया है वह मिल रहा है, जहाँ कोई कमी नहीं है। इसके प्रतिस्तर में वह भी कहना चाहता

हूँ कि यह जो ऐक्साइज ड्यूटी रिलीफ़ वरीएट्ट वी गई है यह कैंट्रीज का कोई उपहार नहीं दिया गया है, बल्कि उन्हें इसलिये दिया गया है कि खुले बाजार में चीनी का मूल्य बहुत ज्यादा गिर जाने के बावजूब भी वह गन्ना उत्पादकों को उचित मूल्य दे सकें।

जहाँ तक नीति निर्धारण का प्रश्न है यह बात सही है कि जो नीतियां चलती रही है उन पर पुनः विचार की आवश्यकता है और वह विचार चल रहा है।

श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल : मिल-मालिक कह रहे हैं कि हमें नुकसान हो रहा है, दुनिया में सब से ज्यादा चीनी उत्पादन का खर्चा हमारा है और किसान को उचित मूल्य भी नहीं मिल रहा है। मंत्री महोदय गन्ने में दिलचस्पी भी रखते हैं और काश्चकार भी हैं। उन को मालूम है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की मिलें प्रायः जर्जर हो गई हैं जिन्हें "सिक" कहा जाता है। इस के भालावा किसी मिल का माडर्नाइजेशन नहीं हुआ है। क्या उनको माडर्नाइज करने के लिए सारी सिक मिलों को बिना मुभाबजा दिये सरकारी अधिकार में ले लिया जायेगा, उन्हें माडर्नाइज किया जायेगा और पब्लिक सेक्टर में नई माडर्न मिले खोल कर चीनी के उत्पादन खर्च को कम करने पर विचार किया जायेगा।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : माडर्नाइजेशन के बारे में हम सोच रहे हैं। लेकिन जो सिक मिलें हमने ले ली हैं, उन की क्या में कोई सुधार नहीं दिखाई दिया है। इस लिए उनको टेक-ओवर करना कोई इलाज नहीं है, बल्कि इसके लिए कोई और इलाज ढूँढना पड़ेगा और वे इलाज बूढ़े जा रहे हैं। अगर माननीय सख्त्य इस सम्बन्ध में कोई सुझाव देंगे, तो उन पर विचार किया जायेगा।

श्री ब्रजमूखन विशारी : क्या प्रश्न साल के लिए गन्ने के उत्पादन के सम्बन्ध में कोई योजना निर्धारित की गई है, क्योंकि इस

वर्ष ही गन्ना इतना अधिक है कि वह पेरा नहीं जायेगा ? अगर इसी प्रकार की अनियोजित योजना गन्ने के उत्पादन के सम्बन्ध में चलाई गई, तो अगले साल फिर फसल के खड़े रहने, और न पेरे जाने, की काफी सम्भावना है । इस बारे में सरकार की क्या नीति है ?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : यह बात सच है कि अगर गन्ने का रकबा न घटाया गया, तो जो स्थिति इस वर्ष है, वह अगले वर्ष भी जारी रहेगी, तकलीफ होगी, सरप्लस प्रोडक्शन होगा । इसलिए गन्ने की बुवाई के सम्बन्ध में रेडियो द्वारा और पत्रियों द्वारा किसानों को सावधान किया गया है कि वे गन्ने का रकबा घटा दें । मैंने इस सदन में और दूसरे सदन में भी कहा है कि अगर वे बो चुके हैं, तो वे उसे उखाड़ दें । गन्ना-उत्पादकों के हितैषियों को चाहिए कि वे उन्हें भ्रष्टाचार दें कि वे गन्ने का रकबा कम करें और अपनी खेती को डाइवर्सिफाई करें ।

Unidentified object in a Bottle of Milk of D.M.S.

+

*1008. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

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

(a) whether an unidentified object was found in the milk bottle of Delhi Milk Scheme as reported in *Indian Express* dated the 11th April, 1978;

(b) whether any inquiry has been conducted into this; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

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

(b) and (c). Yes Sir; on verification of the contents of the bottle it

was found that the unidentified object was a piece of wood.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Are you satisfied with the answer, Sir? The members are not satisfied with the answer. An investigation has been done and what looked like a cockroach or insect has been verified as wood. The entire milk scheme is automatic; no touch of human hand comes into it. Has the hon. Minister enquired into the fact as to how that piece of wood found its way into the bottle? That does not find a place in the answer.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: I have thoroughly enquired into the whole issue. It is positively a piece of wood that has entered the bottle.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is, how it got into the bottle.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: For that, there are many stages. The bottles go from the milk plant for distribution. They can be tampered with or pilfered on the way also. The small cap, the aluminium cap, that is placed on the top can be tampered with and again replaced without identifying whether it has been tampered with. That is one stage. Subsequently, when the bottles go to our houses, there also some children or boys in the houses place some things like this.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Sir, is it possible?

MR. SPEAKER: Please allow him to proceed.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: It happens so many times. So, a child playing with the bottle can place a small stick or a small piece of wood or any other object in that. Then the bottles are collected and got there for washing etc. In this case it was found that this piece of wood could not be detected even at the time of washing. And then it has to go

in a line to the filling area. There also it could not be detected. So we have come to the conclusion that it could remain undetected even at that place. So, we are taking measures so that such a thing does not happen in future.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Now, the Government has recently increased the prices. The hon. Minister himself has admitted that the milk is being adulterated. My survey showed, not only from my residential area, viz. the Canning Lane or Ferozeshah Road, but from various other distributing centres that wherever there are male staff a lot of adulteration and tampering takes place in the booth itself and behind it due to which constancy of the quality is not there and adulteration goes on. Just saying that it is adulterated or somebody has tampered with it does not satisfy. What steps are the Government going to take? Sir, the hon. Minister for Railways had also said that in order to stop corruption, he is going to employ female staff at the Reservation Counters. My survey has shown that wherever there is a female staff at the distribution centres such actions do not take place.

MR. SPEAKER: There is not even one female Member to appreciate this.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: There is tampering of bottles by males in an organised manner. Now that the prices have increased, there are more chances of such adulteration taking place. What steps has the Government planned to definitely plug up these loopholes where bottles are tampered with or seals are taken out.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The question is whether we are going to employ entirely the female staff. To that, my answer would be in the negative. It is not possible to employ for all the booths only female staff.

We cannot do that. We will definitely try to check any such incidents as the hon. Member has suggested and I hope that this aspect of the matter will be looked into very thoroughly.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : माननीय मंत्रीजी ने कहा कि वह लकड़ी इसलिए चली गई थी कि बाटल को ठीक तरह से वाश नहीं किया गया था। मेरा सवाल है कि यह पहला मौका नहीं है जब इस तरह की चीज हुई है, पहले भी इन्सपेक्ट, कीड़े-मकोड़े और यहां तक कि रेस भी बाटल में आये हैं और जो आप कह रहे हैं कि बाद में एडल्ट्रेशन हो गया या बच्चे ने कर दिया वह नहीं, जब बूथ से बोतल मिली है तब ऐसा पाया गया है। इस तरह की बहुत सारी घटनायें हुई हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि पिछले दो सालों में इस तरह की कितनी शिकायतें आपके पास आई हैं और उसका आपने कोई परमानेंट इलाज किया है, कोई उसके लिए ऐक्शन लिया है या नहीं और अगर लिया है तो वह क्या है?

दूसरी बात यह है कि अगर डी०एम० एस० का दूध एडल्ट्रेटेड हो तो उसके लिए क्या आप कार्पोरेशन या दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को पावर दगे कि उसके कर्मचारी उसका चालान कर सकें जैसे कि दूसरे दूध का चालान किया जाता है?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : जहां तक इस बात का ताल्लुक है कि दो साल में कितनी कम्प्लेंट्स आईं तो उसके लिए नोटिस चाहिए ताकि उसको कलेक्ट करके माननीय सदस्य को बता सकें।

जहां तक एडल्ट्रेशन की बात है, मैंने पहले भी अर्ज किया है कि हम इस बात की पूरी कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि एडल्ट्रेशन न हो

सके। जहाँ कहीं से भी शिकायत आती है हम उसको चेक कराते हैं, उसके लिए चेकिंग टीम भेजी जाती है। हमने स्ववादम रखे हैं जोकि सरप्राइज चेकिंग भी करते हैं। वह मिल्क बूधम पर पहुँच जाने है और मारी चेकिंग करते हैं। अगर एडल्टेडिड चीज मिलती है तो चालान ब्राडिनरी तरीके में ही हो सकता है—जैसा कि आप फरमा रहे हैं।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Under the rules, the Corporation and the Delhi Administration cannot challan the DMS, even if milk is found adulterated. I want to know whether he will empower or allow the Corporation and the Delhi Administration to challan the DMS authorities if it is found adulterated. That is my question.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: We can look into that matter.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: I am not interested in knowing whether he is going to prosecute anybody. What I am interested is in knowing whether the Minister is going to take proper steps, so that such things may not occur in future. If so, what are the steps that he proposes to take?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: As I have already said, there is a railing on which milk bottles come, for filling. That railing is about 1-1/2" in height and width. We came to the conclusion that probably this thing could not be detected because the railing was a little too high. So, we have instructed that this railing should be reduced in height, so that the entire bottle is visible to the checking staff, and proper checking can be made. That is one thing we have done. And the checking staff also has been instructed to have a stricter check, at the checking points.

Town and Country Planning Organisation

*1010. **SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question No. 2635 dated 13th March, 1978 regarding posts of Investigators in the Town and Country Planning Organisation and state:

(a) the nature of work contributed by the organisation (TCPO) for the preparation of various plans etc. and the duties of the organisation; and

(b) if the posts of Investigators which are being utilised on the administrative side are not required, why the same have not been surrendered?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम किशोर) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है।

विवरण

(क) नगर व ग्राम आयोजना संगठन ग्रामीण, नगरीय तथा क्षेत्रीय विकास संबंधी सभी मामलों के लिए देश में एक तकनीकी सलाहकार तथा परामर्शदाता संगठन है। यह संगठन बहु विषयक है जिसमें आयोजक, अर्थ-शास्त्री, समाज-शास्त्री, इंजीनियर वास्तुक तथा भूगोलज्ञ एक दल के रूप में कार्य करते हैं। नगर व ग्राम आयोजना संगठन के कार्य मोटे तौर पर चार वर्गों में विभाजित किये जा सकते हैं। यथा (i) ग्रामीण, क्षेत्रीय व नगरीय आयोजना के लिए नीति मार्ग निर्धारण, (ii) केन्द्रीय सरकार व राज्य सरकारों तथा स्थानीय निकायों को परामर्शदात्री सेवाएं, (iii) क्षेत्रीय व नगरीय विकास कार्यक्रमों का अनुसंधान तथा मूल्यांकन और (iv) परियोजनाओं के लिए तकनीकी सहायता करना।

(ख) वित्त मंत्रालय के स्टाफ निरीक्षण एकक द्वारा इस संगठन का परीक्षण किये जाने तक अन्वेषक के पदों का उपयोग हेड क्लर्क के ग्रेड में अस्थाई तौर पर किया जा रहा है।

श्री-एम० ए० हनान अलहाज : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ—आप के इस प्लानिंग आर्गनाइजेशन में कुछ पोस्ट्स ऐसी हैं—जैसे इन्वेस्टिगेटर्स की पोस्ट्स— जो टैक्नीकल हैं—आप ने इन टैक्नीकल हैण्ड्स को एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन साइड में क्यों लगाया है? इस तरह से एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का काम हैम्पर होता है या नहीं?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : टैक्नीकल हैण्ड्स को नहीं लगाया गया है, असल में हमारे कुछ लोग डेप्युटेशन पर चले गये हैं, और एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन साइड में काम का लोड बढ़ गया है, इसलिये उन पोस्ट्स के अग्रेस्ट चार आदमियों को एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन साइड में ले लिया गया है।

श्री एम० ए० हनान अलहाज : अगर इन्वेस्टिगेटर्स की पोस्ट्स की जरूरत नहीं है तो आप उन पोस्ट्स को सरेंडर क्यों नहीं कर देते हैं? मैंने पहले भी अपने अनस्टाईड क्वेश्चन 2635 ता० 13 मार्च में जानना चाहा था—

(a) Whether some UDCs have been officiating as Head Clerks in the Town and Country Planning Organization against the vacant posts of Investigators;

आप ने जवाब में बतलाया—
‘Yes, Sir.’

(b) whether the technical work of the Organization has not been suffering due to non-filling up of the posts of Investigators.

आप ने बतलाया—‘No, Sir.’

इसके बारे में आपका क्या ख्याल है?

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : सूरत यह है कि फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री का स्टाफ—इंस्पैक्शन—यूनिट इस बात की स्टडी करेगा कि हमारे यहां टैक्नीकल साइड में कितना लोड है और एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन साइड में कितना लोड है, उसके बाद तय करेंगे कि कितने इन्वेस्टिगेटर्स रखने हैं और कितने एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन साइड में लेने हैं।

Plan to save Himalayas from deforestation

*1015. DR. RAMJI SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of report of Hans Christoph Rieger regarding floods and droughts in the Himalayas and the Ganges plain;

(b) whether Government are also aware of the ecologic and social dangers due to deforestation of the Himalayas;

(c) if so, whether Government propose a long term plan to save the Himalayas and consequently the whole of India; and

(d) whether the local people including women have started ‘Chipko’ movement to save forests in order to save ecology, cultivation, etc. and if so, what is the reaction of the Government to it?

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

(d) Government are aware of the ‘Chipko’ movement and have already launched several programmes such as social forestry etc. and it is hoped that the public will come forward and will give a supporting hand to make these programmes a great success thereby helping to save the ecology.

डा० रामजी सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्राथम्य है कि इतने महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न का उत्तर हमारे कृषि मंत्री जी ने इतने छिछले-रूप में दिया है। हिमालय के वनों की सुरक्षा पर भारतवर्ष की सुरक्षा निर्भर है, लेकिन पिछले 100 वर्षों से जब से अंग्रेज लोग आये, हिमालय के वन काटे जा रहे हैं। और यही कारण है कि हिमालय के संबंध में जो बड़े-बड़े हिमालयन एथारिटीज हैं जैसे डा० रीगर ने कहा है कि अगर हिमालय के वनों की इस प्रकार से असुरक्षा होगी तो न केवल यहाँ पानी कम पड़ेगा बल्कि समूचा हिन्दुस्तान कुछ वर्षों में नंगिस्तान हो जायेगा। केवल कुछ दम बीस करोड़ रुपये के लाभ के लिए हम हिमालय के वनों के साथ बलात्कार कर रहे हैं। इसीलिए मैं कृषि मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या उनकी जानकारी में जो ये हिमालय के ऊपर बड़े-बड़े एथारिटीज हैं, उनकी रिपोर्ट्स हैं, उनको ध्यान में रखते हुए हिमालय के वनों को कटने से रोकने के लिए कोई प्रबन्ध बह करेगा ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : जी हाँ, वह रिपोर्टें हमारे ध्यान में हैं और उसको ध्यान में रख कर यह जो कटाई हो रही है पहाड़ों पर दरख्तों की और जंगलात की उसका रोकने और वहाँ पर और ज्यादा जंगलात लगाने का हम यत्न कर रहे हैं।

डा० रामजी सिंह : कृषि मंत्री जी ने कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया जिससे कुछ मेरी जानकारी बढ़ सके। वस्तुतः हिमालय के वनों के कटने से गंगा में बाढ़ ज्यादा आती है। गंगा के मुख पर सिल्टिंग होती है और जहाँ वनों का क्षय होता है वहाँ के जंगलों में पानी के लिए वहाँ के लोगों को प्रांच-प्रांच भौल नीचे जाना पड़ता है। मैंने हिमालय की घाटी में जा कर खुद यह देखा है। सारी स्थिति देखते हुए भी आप सोचते हैं कि कुछ नये वन हम लगा रहे हैं, वह काफी हैं। वह वन भी ऐसे लगा रहे हैं ऊँचे-ऊँचे वन जो

पानी को ज्यादा खींच लेते हैं। केवल घाट कट एकोनामी के लिए एकोनॉमिक्स आफ परमानेंस को आप भूल रहे हैं। 88 वर्षीय वनविद वृक्ष मानव डा० रिचर्ड संत बर्बा बेकर ने कहा है कि हिमालय में धरती की चमड़ी उधड़ रही है, पहाड़ों के वनों की तबाही हो रही है। अगर इनको नहीं रोका जायगा तो समूचा हिन्दुस्तान मरुभूमि हो जायगा। इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए हिमालय के वनों को कटने से रोकने के लिए कोई आप हिमालयन पॉलिसी बनायेंगे ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला :
There is a Centrally-sponsored scheme called the Integrated Soil and Water Conservation Scheme in the Himalayan Region. For 1977-78 and 1978-79 we have made a provision of Rs. 4.90 crores.

उसके नीचे बहुत कोशिश हो रही है। जहाँ वन काटे जा चुके हैं वहाँ पर और वन लगाये जाये। मैं प्रसन्न ही उस पहाड़ी इलाके में होकर आया हूँ। वहाँ पर मैंने मीटिंग बुलायी, वीपको मूवमेंट वालों को इकट्ठा किया और जंगलात के अफसरों को इकट्ठा किया। उनको मैं प्रापर इन्स्ट्रक्शंस देकर आया हूँ। तो हमारी तो कोशिश है कि खासकर जहाँ जंगलात कटे हैं वहाँ पर ज्यादा कोशिश से नये जंगलात को दोबारा लगाया जाय और जहाँ कट रहे हैं वहाँ उनको बन्द किया जाय।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:
The deforestation of the Himalayan forests has brought havoc to the rivers that flow from there. In view of the fact that forest is a concurrent subject, does the hon. Minister propose to constitute a separate authority consisting all the various State Governments that are involved to go into this problem and ensure the preservation of the Himalayan forests so that there will be regular flow of water in the mighty Himalayan rivers?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: For the time being, it is not being contemplated.

PROF. R. K. AMIN: As you know, the problems of deforestation of pollution or soil erosion are all inter-related problems and none of them could be dealt with in a piece-meal manner. Is the Government thinking of evolving a regional planning for dealing with such problems for the whole country by establishing a research institute and an institute to deal with the problem of ecology?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: As I have already stated, integrated schemes have been prepared for this. The scheme for soil and water conservation in the Himalayan region is an integrated scheme for all purposes.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Having just come back home from Geneva and Vienna where I found a conscious effort on the part of those Governments not only with regard to planned urbanisation but even in general, to go in for afforestation programmes. There I learnt many good things about Himalayan region also. The Minister has referred to the social forestry programme. May I ask a specific question? Whether he is aware of the fact that the Government had organised an important all-India seminar on Social Forestry in Ahmedabad a little more than a year ago? Whether that seminar has led to any concrete action in regard to afforestation programme in the Himalayan region? Whether he is aware of the fact that the Stockholm Conference on Environment which was held in 1974, had now got its headquarters at Nairobi. Whether the Government of India are in close consultation and cooperation with that international agency which is now housed in Nairobi and whether they are having active collaboration with them to see that afforestation programme and other matters regarding social forestry are developed actively

with the financial assistance if any, of that agency?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: So far as the second part is concerned, I require a notice. Regarding the first part, I would submit that social forestry is taking a good shape. In many areas, social forestry is progressing very well. Even near Ahmedabad I saw an area with social forestry and good work has been done in some other places.

Allotment of plots to East Pakistan refugees in Delhi

*1016. **SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued a Press Note on 14th January, 1977 inviting applications for allotment of plots of sizes 160 and 233 sq. yards in Delhi to erstwhile East Pakistan refugees;

(b) whether contrary to Government policy and Press Note plots of 233 sq. yards have been earmarked exclusively for Gazetted Officers Class I and II; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

निर्माण और द्यावास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम किंकर) : (क) जी, हा ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the hon. Minister let us know as to how many applications have been received in response to this press note and how many of them have been given plots?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): 1606 applications were received as a result of this press note which was issued on 14th January 1977 and there were only 82 plots to be distributed.

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Whether the Government is considering to allot plots of land to the refugees who are still in camps and who are deserting from several camps of different provinces, and thus creating problems for the West Bengal Government. If so, what are the steps taken or are going to be taken?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: The eligibility for allotment of plots from this colony is that the displaced persons from former East Pakistan who were gainfully employed in the Union territory and had stayed for a specified period before 21st March 1966 after partition, are eligible. Those who come in this category of eligibility will be considered and have in fact, been considered.

Jeypore Sugar Co. Ltd.

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*1017. SHRI M. R. LAKSHMI-
- NARAYANAN;

SHRI A. V. P. ASAI-
THAMBI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Management of the Jeypore Sugar Company Ltd; filed false returns under Sugar Control Order, 1966 punishable under Essential Commodities Act; and

(b) if so, whether the Ministry has sent any formal complaint to Central Bureau of Investigation for launching prosecution against the management of the Company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

Complaints were received regarding alleged diversion of of 12,000—15,000 quintals of fair price sugar to free sale by the Jeypore Sugar Company Limited, Changallu, Andhra Pradesh for the period January, 1972 to June, 1972 when the scheme of voluntary distribution of sugar was in operation. Under this scheme, which was evolved by the Government and sugar industry, in both joint stock and co-operative sectors, 63.5 per cent of the monthly release of sugar from the factories, was to be supplied to the nominees of the State Governments at an agreed price of Rs. 150/- per quintal for D-30 grade, excluding excise duty. During the said period of voluntary distribution the entire share of the factories in the monthly releases was released to them under the free sale orders and it was in the covering letter with which these orders were posted that the quantity of fair price sugar to be supplied to the nominees of the State Governments at the agreed price of Rs. 150/- per quintal was specified. This was because there was no statutory control on prices of sugar. This was betrol on prices of sugar. The diversion would amount to violation of the understanding arrived at with the sugar industry and also violation of statutory provisions for furnishing false information under the Sugar Control Order issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

2. Since the allegations of diversion of fair price sugar into free sale implied an evasion of payment of excise duty at higher rate, it was

primarily for Central Excise authorities to investigate and establish such a diversion with consequent evasion of excise duty and the matter was accordingly investigated by the concerned Central Excise authorities. According to these investigations which commenced in 1972 and were completed in October, 1974, the charges levelled against the Company were found to be not sustainable and as such all further proceedings in the case were dropped by them.

3. Subsequently the matter was taken up for review by the Central Board of Excise and Customs. The Department of Food had also independently referred the case to the CBI for investigation. The inquiry by CBEC has since been completed and on 6th January 1978 they have passed an order imposing a penalty of Rs. 6 lakhs on the Company. The results of this investigation have also been communicated to the CBI with reference to their inquiry which has not yet been completed.

SHRI M. R. LAKSHMINARAYANAN: The hon. Minister in his statement said that the Jeypore Sugar Company had sold 12000 to 15000 quintals of fair price sugar in free sale in the open market. He has admitted in his statement that diversion of fair price sugar to free sale would amount to violation of the understanding arrived at with the sugar industry and also violation of statutory provisions for furnishing false information under the sugar Control Order issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. I would like to know: who are the complainants? Whether the State Government has also lodged any complaint in this behalf. Secondly when was the case referred to the CBI and why has there been delay in launching prosecution?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: The original complainant was from one Dr. D. Subbarao from Hyderabad. On the receipt of the complaint

from him, enquiries were made from the State Government and enquiries revealed the fact that the sugar which should have been allotted for distribution for fair price was diverted for free sale.

As regards the question why there was so much delay—now, of course, the matter has been referred to the CBI—the earlier regime took the view this diversion of sugar was mainly a question of evasion of excise duty and, therefore, they did not take any other measure. In the first inquiry, the Excise authorities also exonerated the factory. But later on there was a review by the Central Board of Excise and Customs and they have levied a penalty of Rs. 6 lakhs on the factory. But even before the review was done, looking at the file, I found that there was something seriously wrong besides there being a case of evasion of excise duty. This factory has also been submitting wrong returns to the Government which itself is an offence and, therefore, I have referred the matter to the CBI.

SHRI M. R. LAKSHMINARAYANAN: Since it is clearly admitted that there was a violation of the Sugar Control Order punishable under the Essential Commodities Act, will the hon. Minister give an assurance to the House that the management of the company will be prosecuted as it is a serious economic offence by which the poor public was deprived of a large quantity of sugar at a fair price?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: We are trying to bring out the facts. In fact, the matter has been referred to the CBI. On the basis of the investigation, further action will be taken.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: The statement says that the inquiry which was conducted earlier ended in 1974 and the company was found to be not guilty but, later on, a penalty of Rs.

6 lakhs was imposed on the company. May I know why this case has been referred to the CBI, whether it is for the same offence for which a penalty has been levied or there is any new offence which has come to light?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: As I have said earlier, formerly, the view was taken that this was merely a question relating to the evasion of excise duty. But when the matter came to my notice, I found that the company was also guilty of submitting false returns to the Government. Therefore, I have sent the case to the CBI.

Agitation by F.C.I. employees from May, 1978

SHRI BHAGAT RAM.

*1024. **SHRI RAJ KESHAR SINGH:**

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

(a) whether 64000 employees of the FCI have decided to launch a work to rule agitation from 1st May, 1978, to press their demands for restoration of trade union rights;

b) whether a memorandum in this behalf was submitted to the Government and what are the main demands mentioned therein; and

(c) action taken or proposed to be taken to redress the grievances of the employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) to (c). The Food Corporation of India Employees Union and its affiliate body Bhartiya Khadya Nigam Karamchari Sangh (North Zone) had

given a notice to launch work-to-rule agitation in the North Zone from 1st May 1978 and throughout the country from 8th May 1978. Their main demands relate to restoration of trade union rights, reinstatement of employees terminated during Emergency, review of service conditions, improvement in house rent allowance, provision of better promotional avenues for Category-IV staff, payment of bonus etc.

A comprehensive revision of pay scales and service conditions of the employees of the Food Corporation of India were affected two years ago. Whenever any demands for further improvement in pay scales and service conditions are made, they are considered by the management of the FCI which is an autonomous Corporation and also by the Government if necessary. In regard to demand of the employees for better promotional avenues for Category-IV staff, the management of the Corporation feel that promotion quota having already been raised from 10 per cent to 20 per cent, any further increase would not be desirable. The demand for ex-gratia payment in lieu of bonus for the year 1975-76 has not been found acceptable in view of the likely repercussions on other similarly situated public sector undertakings. The scales of house rent allowance sanctioned for FCI employees are already much better than those admissible to Government servants and employees of several other public sector undertakings. So far as the demand relating to restoration of trade union rights is concerned, Labour Ministry have already started the process of verification of membership which is necessary for according *de jure* recognition. Meanwhile, the management is already having *de facto* dealings with the Unions on an informal basis. The services of about 75 employees were terminated during the Emergency. These cases have been reviewed by the Corporation and

19 of these employees have been offered fresh employment. The remaining case involved misconduct/lapses of a more serious nature and therefore it was not considered appropriate to reappoint these persons. Some of these cases are pending in Courts of Law also.

श्री भगतराम : स्पीकर साहब, मैं आपके द्वारा मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या जो एमजॉर्सी के दौरान बर्कस को विक्टिमाइज किया गया था या रिट्रेच किया गया था, उनका अभी तक वापस क्यों नहीं लिया गया है जब कि दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट के वापस लिया जा चुका है या लिया जा रहा है ?

श्रीर दूसरा सवाल मेरा यह है कि क्या एफ० सी० आई० की एम्प्लॉइड यूनियन ने एफ०सी०आई० में जो भ्रष्टाचारी प्रफसर हैं या जो भ्रष्टाचार फैला हुआ है उसके बारे में किसी पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों के ग्रुप द्वारा इनक्वायरी की मांग की है ? यदि हाँ, तो मंत्री महोदय का उसके बारे में क्या विचार है ?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : पहला यह कि जो लोग इमरजेंसी पीरियड में निकाल दिये गये थे उनको पुनः क्यों नहीं लिया गया, इस विषय में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ लोग तो वह हैं जो पहली इमरजेंसी भी उस काल में निकाले गये थे, और बाबजूद इसके हमने केंद्र को रिज्यू किया है और 73 लोग जो निकाले गये थे उनमें से 19 लोगों को नौकरी वापस देने की बात कही गई है। कुछ केंद्र सच-मुचि हैं। बाकि केंद्र बाबलैस और ऐवोल्ड कर्नल के हैं उनके बारे में हमने

सब किया है कि इनको वापस लेना उचित नहीं है।

जहाँ तक दूसरा सवाल है कि क्या कोई पार्लियामेंटरी सब-कमेटी इस पर जांच करेगी तो मेरा निवेदन है कि एक कमेटी श्रीन पब्लिक अन्डरटैकिंग्स है उसने 1977 में एफ० सी० आई० की जांच की थी। और आवश्यकता हो तो वही कमेटी श्रीन पब्लिक अन्डरटैकिंग्स पुनः एफ० सी० आई० की कार्यवाही को देख सकती है। कोई विशेष प्रलय से सब कमेटी बनाने की आवश्यकता बार-बार नहीं होती।

श्री भगतराम स्पीकर साहब, मेरे सवाल का जबाब नहीं आया। पहलले साल में मैंने यह पूछा था कि जो इमरजेंसी में नौकरी से निकाले गये हैं उनमें से ट्रेड यूनियन के कितने बर्कस हैं जिनको वापस नहीं लिया गया है ? दूसरे सवाल में मैंने यह पूछा था कि एम्प्लॉइड यूनियन ने एफ० सी० आई० की बैटर फर्मानिंग के लिये पार्लियामेंट मेम्बर्स के ग्रुप से जांच की मांग की है। तो उसके बारे में मंत्री जी का क्या विचार है ?

MR SPEAKER. He has answered both the questions. Please come to your second supplementary question. Have you any more supplementary question to be asked? Both these questions have been answered. You may not be satisfied with the answer.

श्री भगतराम : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह आवश्यक समझते हैं कि जो भ्रष्टाचार एफ० सी० आई० में फैला हुआ है उसके प्रीवर्ली जांच करायी जाये पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों द्वारा ?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : मैंने बताया कि पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी बनाने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है क्योंकि कमेटी प्रोग पब्लिक ग्रन्डरटैकिंग्स है जो सारे ग्रन्डर-टैकिंग्स की देख रेख कर सकती है। एफ० सी० ग्राई० को भी देख सकती है, और मुझको कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी अगर पुनः वह कमेटी प्रोग पब्लिक ग्रन्डरटैकिंग्स एफ० सी० ग्राई० के कारनामों को देखे।

श्री भगत राम : जो इमरजेंसी के दौरान एफ० सी० ग्राई० के मुलाजिम टर्मिनेट किये गये हैं उनमें से ट्रेड यूनियन के वर्कर्स या लीडर्स कितने हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER: Out of the terminated persons, how many are trade union leaders?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : इसके लिये नोटिस चाहिये। लेकिन मैंने कहा कि 73 लोग निकाले गये थे उनमें से कुछ ले लिये गये हैं, और जो नहीं लिये गये हैं उन पर ऐसाल्ट या वायलेंस के चार्ज हैं, इसलिए नहीं लिये गये।

श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल : कर्म-चारियों की मुख्य शिकायत क्या है और उनको पूरा करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

MR. SPEAKER: That does not arise out of this question.

I shall go over the question list again.—

I have gone over the list now. The Question List is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Irrigation Projects in Chhotanagpur and Dhanbad

*1009. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the irrigation projects completed and continuing in the Chhotanagpur in general and Dhanbad district in particular and the acreage of land benefited and going to be benefited by that;

(b) whether it is a fact that the percentage of cultivable land under irrigation in the tribal areas of Chhotanagpur is much less than the average in Bihar and India; and

(c) if so, details thereof and steps taken by Centre to improve the position?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) A statement showing the irrigation projects completed and continuing in Chhotanagpur area including Dhanbad district, ultimate irrigation potential and potential achieved upto March, 1978 is attached.

(b) and (c). The irrigated area in Chhotanagpur south and north Division is 7.3 per cent of the gross cultivated area for major/medium projects. The figure for area under minor irrigation schemes is not readily available. The percentages for gross irrigated area to gross cultivated area are 28.1 per cent for Bihar and 25.5 per cent for all-India.

The potentialities of irrigation development in Chhotanagpur area are comparatively less as surface water available in this region is limited unlike that available in North Bihar. Further, ground water potential is

also limited because of hard rock terrain. Moreover, the terrain being undulating, most of the irrigation potential is expected to come from medium and minor irrigation schemes using surface water resources

The State Government have also accorded a very high priority to development of tribal areas and are finalising a master plan for irrigation development in the region.

Statement

Rs. lakhs/000 ha.

Sl No	Name of Scheme	District	Ultimate benefits	Anticipated potential to be created by the end of 1977-78
1	2	3	4	5
<i>I. completed Schemes</i>				
1	Kanchi Weir	Ranchi	18.22	18.22
2	Kokro	Ranchi	3.84	3.84
3	Chako	Hazaribag	2.33	2.33
4	Torlow	Singhbhum	2.22	2.22
5	Bijoy	Do.	2.03	2.03
6	Sona Weir	Do.	6.52	6.52
7	Roro	Do. 1	10.93	10.93
8	Jinjoy	Palamau	3.03	3.03
9	Banki lift	Palamau 1	5.87	5.87
10	Arraj	Palamau 1	5.40	5.40
11	Jensai	Singhbhum	2.00	2.00
12	Tajna	Ranchi	1.90	1.90
13	Chinda	Ranchi	2.00	2.00
14	Anjanwa	Hazaribagh	1.7	1.7
15	Baksa	Do.	3.00	3.00
<i>II Continuing Schemes</i>				
1	North Koel Reservoir	Palamau 1	131.00	..
	Butanduba	Do.	0.96	0.96
3	Batani Reservoir	Do. 1	16.19	..
4	Oria Danto Reservoir	Do.	3.60	..
5	Gabal Reservoir	Dhanbad	4.95	1.45

1	2	3	4	5
6	Molay Reservoir	Palamau	8.26	4.0
7	Left Banki Reservoir	Palamau	1.20	1.0
8	Chirka Reservoir	Palamau	1.60	..
9	Anraj Reservoir	Palamau	4.91	..
10	Nakati Reservoir	Singhbhum	3.64	..
11	Purnapani Reservoir	Do.	1.06	..
12	Palna Reservoir	Do.	1.78	..
13	Lalgata Reservoir	Do.	0.52	..
14	Jharjhara Reservoir	Do.	4.85	..
15	Tamakia Reservoir	Do.	0.90	..
16	Murahar Reservoir	Do.	2.10	..
17	Amanat Reservoir	Palamau	17.85	..
18	Auranga	Do.	75.40	..
19	Subarnarekha*	Singhbhum	219.40	..
20	Paras	Ranchi	3.47	..
21	Masaria Reservoir	Do.	0.73	..
22	Chirgaon	Do.	2.99	..
23	Jaipur Reservoir	Do.	0.90	..
24	Kans Reservoir	Do.	8.60	..
25	Galeshra Reservoir	Do.	1.58	..
26	Chittarpur Reservoir	Do.	0.47	..
27	Renovation of Buchapa Dam	Do.
28	Lotia Reservoir	Do.	1.4	..
29	Konar Diversion	Do.	70.00	..
30	Hiru Reservoir	Hazirabag	1.10	..

*The project is not yet approved. For Gridih Distt. full details are not available.

Coconut Board

*1011. SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala has requested the Central Government that the headquarters of the proposed Coconut Board should be located in Kerala and the representation for Kerala in the Board should bear some proportion to the State's share in the area under coconut production; and

(b) if so, have the requests been considered and the decisions thereon?

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

(b): The suggestion regarding the location of headquarters and representation of Kerala will be considered for appropriate action after the Bill for the establishment of the Coconut Development Board has been passed by the Parliament.

Request from Rajasthan and Haryana for release of more water from Punjab

*1012. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

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

(a) whether Rajasthan and Haryana State Governments have represented the Central Government for issuing directions to Punjab Government to release more water released from Pakistan and utilised under the Indus Water Treaty of 1960, of the rivers Ravi and Beas, for irrigation purposes to those States and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNAL): (a) and (b) In June 1976, Haryana Government requested the Government of India for issuing instructions to the Bhakra and Beas Management Board for making available Haryana's share in the surplus Ravi Beas waters in accordance with the Government of India's Notification dated 24-3-76. Again in October, 1977, on completion of the Beas Sutlej Link, the Government of Haryana requested the Government of India as well as Bhakra Management Board for issuing necessary instructions so that the supplies diverted through Beas Sutlej Link to the Bhakra Reservoir were made available exclusively to Haryana. Within the constraints of the present canal system, all efforts are being made to meet Haryana's share to the extent possible.

खाद्य तथा कृषि संगठन के साथ मात्सा नहर योजना पर विचार-विमर्श

* 1013. श्री किरवी प्रसाद : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताते की क्या करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खाद्य तथा कृषि संगठन के साथ मात्सा नहर योजना पर विचार-विमर्श करने के लिए श्री कस्तूर, डा० पंकिज और अन्य विशेषज्ञों के एक दल ने रोम का दौरा किया था ; और

(ख) उसका क्या परिणाम निकला और इस बारे में क्या निर्णय लिया गया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) खाद्य और कृषि संगठन के निर्माण पर निम्न-लिखित मिष्टमंडल 5 से 9 दिसम्बर, 1977 तक रोम गया :-

- (1) सचिव, सिवाई विभाग ।
- (2) सदस्य, जल संसाधन, केन्द्रीय जल आयोग
- (3) श्री विनयहृ जे० वस्तूर (गैर सरकारी सदस्य) ।

डा० पणिकर जी श्री वस्तूर क साथ गए और उन्होंने विचार-विमर्श में श्री वस्तूर की सहायता की ।

(ख) वस्तूर स्कीम और इसके अलावा भारत में जल विकास के दीर्घावधिक आयोजन के बारे में आद्य और कुटिल संगठन के अधिकारियों और उनके सलाहकारों के साथ विस्तृत विचार-विमर्श किये गए । इन विचार-विमर्शों की समप्ति पर, आद्य और संगठन का यह निष्कर्ष था कि हमारे देश की सभी बृहद नदी प्रणालियों पर आधारित एक व्यापक स्कीम बनाये जाने की जरूरत है, वस्तूर योजना से ऐसी व्यापक स्कीम को तैयार करने में बहुमूल्य योगदान प्राप्त होता है हालांकि इसके एक आद्य अर्थात् हिमालय और गंगा नहर प्रणाली के कई पहलुओं का और आगे गहन अध्ययन करने की जरूरत है और केन्द्रीय तथा अखिल भारत के पठारों के लिए पश्चिमी घाट से पूर्व और उत्तर को जल के अन्तर्ण की प्रणाली के प्रस्ताव से तत्काल कार्रवाई शुरू करने का आग्रह प्रकट होता है और ऐसी स्कीम के क्रियान्वयन में अन्तर्गत अंतला को निरन्तर रूप से शामिल किया जाना चाहिए तथा इसमें सहृदी नवसंघर्षों का सहयोग राष्ट्रीय सेवा के रूप में दिया जाना चाहिए ।

इस मामले में आगे कार्रवाई की जा रही है ।

National Urbanisation Policy

*1014. SHRI R. KOLANTHAI-VELU:

SHRI P. KANNAN:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of conferences held by Housing Ministers with regard to Urban Development during the last three years;

(b) the concrete recommendations regarding Urban Development made and the extent of implementation; and

(c) the present state of national urbanisation policy proposed at such conferences?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) There were two Conferences of the State Ministers of Housing and Development during the last three years.

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

(c) So far, National Urbanisation Policy has not been finalised.

Statement

(b) The recommendations regarding urban development made in the Conference of State Ministers of Housing and Urban Development held at Bhopal in October, 1975 were, *inter alia*, as follows:—

(1) The Central Scheme for Integrated Urban Development and metropolitan areas and other areas of national importance should be continued with emphasis on the development of the small and

medium sized towns in the country and also to cover cities and towns of less than 8 lakh population to bring about a better urbanisation pattern in the country and in lessening the pressures on the metropolitan/large cities.

(2) The national policy on urbanisation should be finalised taking into account specific measures in the administrative and fiscal matters relating to local government, resource mobilisation, employment generation, balanced landuses and greater co-ordination with environmental planning.

The recommendations regarding urban development made in the Conference of State Ministers of Housing and Urban Development held at Calcutta in December, 1976 were, *inter alia*, as follows:—

(1) The Central Scheme for Integrated Urban Development in metropolitan cities and areas of national importance should be extended to the cities with a population of 1 lakh and above. The developmental programmes should be executed in the total framework of a city development plan and the resources should be mobilised on a total basis mostly by the States, assisted with the Central loan assistance which should be used as revolving fund for generation of adequate resources for future programmes. Wherever possible, the vacant land available under the Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Act, 1976 should be utilised for city development.

(2) Slum Improvement Programme should be given more emphasis than slum clearance programme and more funds should be provided for it.

(3) In view of higher rate of urbanisation expected in the coming decades, comprehensive rural development should be emphasised in

order to reduce the migration from the rural areas.

(4) In the context of urban development and increased services to be rendered to the rural hinterland, adequate planning and administrative measures should be taken to meet the future growth pressures. To that end all necessary actions should be initiated and implemented by the State Governments.

The action taken on these recommendations is indicated below:—

(i) In the draft revised guidelines for the Central scheme mentioned above, no particular size of towns has been mentioned. On the other hand, it has been indicated that the larger urban areas and those which have experienced extraordinary growth in the intercensus period, and the smaller towns, the development of which can divert the influx of the rural people into the larger cities by employment generation, and which can operate as a market and service centres for the rural areas will come under this scheme.

(ii) The Government's present policy of emphasising rural development and increased employment have been taken into account in the revised scheme.

(iii) Emphasis has been given under the scheme to meet some of the basic needs like water supply sewerage, garbage disposal, slum improvement, preventive health facilities, sites and services, etc., for the urban poor.

(iv) Special emphasis has been given on planning, implementation and co-ordination aspects of the programme.

(v) Raising of resources, budgetary arrangements and the kind of Central assistance envisaged have been brought to the notice of the State Governments.

पशुओं के प्रति कूरता के विचारण संबंधी समिति

* 1018. श्री सुजोय सिन्हा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पशुओं के प्रति कूरता-निवारण अधिनियम के महत्वपूर्ण उपबंधों को लागू करने के लिए केंद्रीय सरकार ने वर्ष 1964 में एक समिति का गठन किया था और यदि हाँ, तो उसका विचरन कब किया गया तथा उनके क्या कारण थे ;

(ख) तत्सम्बन्धी अन्य व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यह समिति पुनः बनाने के लिए कब तक निर्णय लिये जाने की सम्भावना है ;

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) से (ग) : वर्ष 1964 में गठित की गई समिति 17-5-77 को मंग कर दी गई थी क्योंकि यह कारगर नहीं पाई गई थी। तथापि, स्थापना को समाप्त करने के लिए इसके सचिवालय ने 31 अगस्त, 1977 तक कार्य किया। सरकार के अनुरोध पर पशु कल्याण बोर्ड इस बात पर विचार कर रहा है कि अधिनियम के सम्बंधित प्रावधानों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए क्या वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था की जा सकती है। उनकी सिफारिशें प्राप्त होने पर सरकार निर्णय करेगी।

Pensionary benefits to N.F.C. Instructors under the Education Directorate, Delhi

* 1019. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many National Fitness Corps Instructors were taken over by the Directorate of Education, Delhi;

(b) how many of them have since retired;

(c) what pensionary benefits have been given to them; and

(d) how many are due for retirement during the next five years?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDUR): (a) The Directorate of Education, Delhi had absorbed 363 Instructors of the erstwhile National Discipline Scheme.

(b) One.

(c) He has been granted pensionary benefits as admissible under the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972.

(d) Four.

Report of Haryana Agricultural University on underground water

* 1020. SHRI DHAMA VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of report of experts of Haryana Agricultural University that only 87 per cent of underground water in Haryana was good for irrigation, 8 per cent normal and the rest unfit for irrigation;

(b) if so, the detailed position of the underground water in other States in relation to crop irrigation;

(c) whether sprinkle irrigation can solve the problem; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to find out cheap material and technique to provide sprinkle irrigation?

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

(b) The ground water quality in general in the country is suitable for crop irrigation except in patches as indicated below:

(i) Southwest parts of Haryana and Punjab.

(ii) In the western UP adjoining Rajasthan—Parts of Mathura, Agra, Etah and Mainpuri districts.

(iii) Part of Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Barmer, Jhalawar, Dungarpur and Sawai Madhopur districts.

(iv) Runn Kutch, Coastal tracts of Saurashtra and parts of Baroda, Broach, Banaskantha and Mehsana districts.

(v) South of Purna valley in Maharashtra.

(vi) Parts of the coastal areas of Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal.

(c) Sprinkler irrigation results in conserving irrigation water and would thus help in bringing more areas under irrigation from fresh available irrigation water. Sprinkler irrigation, however, is not likely to help in promoting the use of saline irrigation water for crop irrigation. Experiments carried out by Haryana Agricultural University have shown that, with the Sprinkler method, using poor quality of water, there was reduction in the yield of crop.

(d) Since sprinkler irrigation results in conserving irrigation water, experiments and demonstrations are

being taken up (letter particularly in Haryana) to introduce the use of suitable types of sprinkling methods.

राष्ट्रीय नेत्र हीन केन्द्र में कन्दूकसन विकास समिति

* 1022. श्री नवाच सिंह चौहान : क्या सिखा, सत्नाच कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय नेत्रहीन केन्द्र, देहरादून में कन्दूकसन विकास के लिए कोई समिति गठित की गई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं तथा उनकी शैक्षिक योग्यता क्या है; और

(ग) उसके सदस्यों की क्या योग्यता होनी आवश्यक है और क्या समिति बनाने समय इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखा गया था ?

सिखा, सत्नाच कल्याण और संस्कृति विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जना सिंह गुलशन) : (क) से (ग). राष्ट्रीय नेत्रहीनार्थ केन्द्र के भूतपूर्व निदेशक ने हिन्दी में कन्टेक्ट ब्रेल कोड तैयार करने की सम्भावनाओं का अध्ययन करने के लिए अपने स्टाफ मेम्बरों का एक भ्रमोपचारिक दल 1969 में नियुक्त किया था। स्टाफ के ऐसे सदस्यों को नियुक्त किया गया था जिन्हें ब्रेल का ज्ञान था तथा मुद्रण प्रक्रियाओं का विशेष ज्ञान था। नियुक्त किये गये व्यक्तियों के नाम और योग्यताएँ दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा के पटल पर रखा जाता है।

विचारण

क्रम संख्या	नाम	पद नाम	शैक्षिक योग्यताएँ
1	श्री री० के० सेन	प्रबन्धक, केन्द्रीय जेल प्रेस	1 एम० ए० बंगाली 2 बरखा राष्ट्रभाषा प्रचार समिति की हिन्दी प्रारम्भिक थीर प्रवेश परीक्षा 3 लन्दन इस्टीट्यूट आफ सिटी एंड गिल्ड्स से प्रिंटिंग ट्रेड योग्यताएँ
2	श्री प्र० गो० निरंजन दान	जेल शिक्षा सर्वेक्षक, प्रौढ नेत्रहीनों के लिए प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र	1 हाई स्कूल परीक्षा 2 थार्टर्डेड कोर्स पास किया 3. हिन्दी प्राज्ञ
3	श्री एल० एन० रोलबानी	प्रूफ रीडर, केन्द्रीय जेल प्रेस	1 बी० ए०
4	श्री एस० एच० काजमी	अध्यापक, नेत्रहीन बच्चों के लिए माडल स्कूल	1 बी० एस० सी० 2. बी० टी० 3. युनाइटेड स्टेट्स पार्किन्स स्कूल प्रशिक्षित
5	श्रीमती इला सरोदे	जेल प्रशिक्षक, प्रौढ नेत्रहीनों के लिए राष्ट्रीय केन्द्र	1 बी० ए०
6	श्री हसराम महाजन	-पथोपरी-	1. हाई स्कूल परीक्षा 2. हिन्दी भूषण
7	श्री बलराम पुरी	स्टीपेंडियाइंग ऑपरेटर, केन्द्रीय जेल प्रेस	1 हाई स्कूल परीक्षा (एक जेल पुस्तिका सचिव जेल वर्धमाना के लेखक)
8	श्री के० बी० नेगी	टाइपराइटिंग प्रशिक्षक, प्रौढ नेत्रहीनों के लिए प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र	1 बी० काम०

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की 'आपका अपना मकान' योजना

* 1022. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा घोषित 'आपका अपना मकान' योजना के लिए पर्याप्त आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार योजना में सुधार करने का है ताकि अधिक सख्या में आवेदक आवेदन दे सकें ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा सेना को दालों की सप्लाई

* 1023. श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा सेना क्रय संगठन को दालों आदि की सप्लाई की ठेका दरें इस बार ऊंची हैं और यदि हाँ, तो कितनी और इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो गत तीन वर्षों में ये वस्तुएं किन दरों पर सप्लाई की गई थीं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) 1977-78 के दौरान भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा सेना क्रय संगठन को दालें आदि सप्लाई करने के लिए ठेका दरों को अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

गुरुकुल कांगड़ी विश्वविद्यालय

* 1025. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुरुकुल कांगड़ी विश्वविद्यालय कार्य कर रहा है अथवा नहीं; और

(ख) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक है, तो उसे अनुदान न देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) और (ख) गुरुकुल कांगड़ी विश्वविद्यालय, हरिद्वार के प्रबन्धकों के दो दलों में इसके नियंत्रण और प्रशासन के सम्बन्ध में झगड़े हैं। प्रत्येक दल अपने कानूनी प्राधिकारी होने का दावा करता है तथा अपने पक्ष में अनुदान जारी करने की मांग कर रहा है। अतः सरकार ने झगड़ों का निपटारा होने तक कोई अनुदान न देने का निर्णय किया है।

Non-provision of question papers in Urdu for students of Higher Secondary Examination in Delhi

* 1026. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Secondary Education is unable to provide question papers in Urdu for Urdu medium students of Higher Secondary Examination in Delhi this year;

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

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to remove the difficulty of Urdu-medium students?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c): As in previous years the Central Board of Secondary Education supplied question papers in English and Hindi. Special arrangements were, however, made for assisting the Urdu medium students in understanding the question. The examination Centre Superintendents were asked by the Board this year to assist the students of Urdu medium in understanding the questions wherever necessary.

Under the 3 language formula, each student is required to study at least one of the languages out of English and Hindi up to class X. As such the papers are provided in English and Hindi and it should not be difficult for the students to comprehend the questions which are generally set in a simple language.

Students in Delhi are permitted to write the answers in any recognised Regional language including Urdu. Out of about 60,000 candidates only 69 candidates had this year offered Urdu medium in Mathematics, 272 in Sciences and 592 candidates in Social Sciences. In case the Board agrees to provide question papers in any of the Language in addition to English and Hindi, it may have to do so in all the regional languages. In such a situation, the translation of question papers in different languages will involve a serious risk relating to the maintenance of secrecy.

Pollution in Amaravathi River

9401. **SHRI K. A. RAJU:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India are aware of the most dangerous

water pollution prevailing in 'Amravati' river, in Coimbatore District, consequent on waste water diverted into river from Sri Venkateswara Paper Mills, Bleaching Factory and Kamala Sugar Glucose Factory in Udulnalpat Taluk, Coimbatore District of Tamilnadu;

(b) if so, whether, Government are aware that there was cholera Epidemic outbreak in the Amaravathi river side villages viz., Kaniyur, Cholamadevi and Darapuram; and

(c) if so, what are all the actions proposed to prevent water pollution in this river?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a): According to the Government of Tamil Nadu there are three major industries situated along the bank of the river Amaravati in Coimbatore district which are partially responsible for polluting the river water to some extent. These industries are: (1) Shri Venkatesa Paper Mills, (2) Venkatesa Bleaching Mills and (3) Kamala Sugar Glucose Factory.

(b): It has been reported by the State Government that the discharge of effluents from these factories did not cause any epidemic in Coimbatore district.

(c): It has been reported by the State Government that suitable instructions have been issued to the Industries for the treatment of effluents and their safe disposal in accordance with the prescribed ISI standards. The implementation of the conditions stipulating prevention of water pollution is also watched periodically by the officer of the State Government and stringent action is taken whenever the conditions are not implemented or violated by the industries.

राजस्थान में पंचायतों का विकास

9403. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान की 103 पंचायत समितियों के समग्र विकास के लिए कोई योजना बनाई गई है और यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त कार्य के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध कर रही है और यदि हां, तो एक वर्ष में कितनी मात्रा में वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध की जा रही है और समग्र विकास की परिभाषा क्या है और इस वित्तीय सहायता का किस प्रकार उपयोग किया जायेगा;

(ख) क्या जालावाड़ संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र का सम्पूर्ण पंचायत समिति क्षेत्र मध्य प्रदेश की सीमा से लगा हुआ है और वह एक आदिवासी वन्य एवं पर्वतीय क्षेत्र है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो समग्र विकास की उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत इस क्षेत्र की कितनी पंचायत समितियों को शामिल किया गया है और यदि उन्हें शामिल नहीं किया गया है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या इस योजना के अधीन उन्हें शामिल करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

PRIVATE TUITION WORK BY TEACHING STAFF OF DELHI UNIVERSITY

9404. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the police has submitted a report to the Chancellor of Delhi University bringing to light the fact

and the manner in which the teachers of Delhi University are engaging themselves in private tuition work in teaching shops, running private colleges, and running restaurants;

(b) whether these activities are against the service rules of the University and against the rules laid down by the University Grants Commission; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to stop these malpractices, and what action has been taken against the erring teachers?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) According to the information furnished by Delhi Administration, no such Police Report has been submitted to the Chancellor of Delhi University.

(b) According to the Rules of the University, no teacher can accept any remuneration from any source except the employer, without permission of the employer.

(c) Does not arise, in view of the reply given to part (a) above.

सेवाश्रम और आश्रम स्कूलों का विलय

9405. श्री गिरीधर गोमांगों : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने उड़ीसा सरकार से सेवाश्रम और आश्रम स्कूलों का शिक्षा विभाग के साथ विलय करने को कहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ग) क्या शिक्षा पर होने वाला पुरा व्यय राज्य सरकार वहन करेगी तथा केवल छात्रावासों के प्रबन्ध पर होने वाला व्यय आदिवासी विभाग वहन करेगा ।

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री
(डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) . प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Restoration of land auctioned during Emergency to Allottees

9406. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that during the Emergency a good number of Agricultural Holdings belonging to poor farmers were auctioned and a number of representations were made to restore the land to the farmers-if so, what action has been taken;

(b) what is the number of such auctions, names of villages and the claim against which auction was made; and

(c) whether Government now propose to restore such auctioned land to the original allottees?

THE MINISTER AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No, Sir. Auction of agricultural holdings is governed by laws on the subject and if a holding has been auctioned illegally, the law provides remedies to the person affected.

(b) and (c). In view of the answer under (a) above, these questions do not arise.

Seizure of 'Snake Skins at Mazagaon, Bombay

9407. SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether snake skins worth Rs. 91 lakhs were retrieved of Mazagaon in Bombay; and

(b) if so, whether the guilty have been brought to book and the action taken in the matter?

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

गुजरात में मेहसाना जिले में छोटे किसान विकास एजेंसी

9408. श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात में मेहसाना, जिले में 56.8 प्रतिशत किसानों के पास दो हेक्टर से कम भूमि है और यदि हां, तो क्या जिले में छोटे किसान विकास एजेंसी योजना आरम्भ की जायेगी ;

(ख) क्या जिले में किसानों की कुल संख्या 2,63,372 है और भूमिहीन कृषि श्रमिकों की कुल संख्या 1,38,692 है अथवा किसानों की संख्या का 50 प्रतिशत है !

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या उनकी संख्या को ध्यान में रखते हुए वहां सीमान्त किसान और कृषि श्रमिक एजेंसी योजना आरम्भ की जाएगी ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और किसी विशेष क्षेत्र को छोटे

किसान विकास एजेंसी और सीमान्त किसान और कृषि श्रमिक एजेंसी योजनाएं की कार्यान्वित के लिये चुने जाने की कसौटी क्या है?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) (क) से (घ).

1970-71 की कृषि गणना के अनुसार, मेहसाना जिले में सभी आकार वाली जोतों की कुल संख्या 2,37,065 है, जिनमें से, 2 हेक्टेयर से कम की जोतों की संख्या 1,22,571 अर्थात् 51.7 प्रतिशत है। जनगणना के अनुसार, कृषि श्रमिकों की संख्या 1,43,615 है।

राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग की सिफारिश के अनुसरण में, एक संख्या अर्थात् 160 परियोजनाएं पांचवी योजना में शुरू की गई थी और इनमें से यथानुपात आधार पर, गुजरात की 6 परियोजनाएं मंजूर की गई थीं। इनमें से पांच चौथी योजना से चल रही थीं और इस तरह पांचवी योजना में केवल एक नई परियोजना मंजूर की गई थी। पांचवी योजना के दौरान लघु किसान विकास एजेंसी कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए जिलों को चुने जाने हेतु मापदंड ये थे—लघु तथा सीमान्त किसानों की बाहुल्यता तथा डेरी, कुक्कुट पालन आदि जैसे पशुपालन कार्यक्रमों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए क्षेत्र की उपयुक्तता उपर्युक्त मापदंडों को ध्यान में रखते हुए पांचवी योजना में जिलों का चयन राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से किया गया था।

लघु किसान विकास एजेंसी को नये इलाकों में तत्काल बढ़ाये जाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। तथापि, यह प्रस्ताव है कि देश भर में लघु किसान विकास एजेंसी आदि जैसे विशेष कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत न लाये गये इलाकों में 1978-79 से आरम्भ हो रहे प्रत्येक वर्ष में 300 खंडों में खंड स्तरीय आयोजना तथा विकास शुरू किया जाए। गुजरात की राज्य सरकार इस बारे में भारत

सरकार द्वारा जारी किए गये मार्गदर्शक सिद्धान्तों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, इस कार्यक्रम के लिए मेहसाना में इन खंडों में से कुछेक पर विचार कर सकती है।

Post of Physical Education Teachers in Central Schools, Delhi

9409. SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the strength of the students both boys and girls in Central Schools from Class VI to X classwise as on 31st December, 1977;

(b) how many middle/Hr. Secondary Schools were in existence on that date and what was the strength of Sr./Jr. PETs in Central Schools in Delhi; and

(c) what was the position on 30th October 1972 in respect of the students, schools and the posts of Senior/Junior Physical Education Teachers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKA-TAKI): (a)

(a) Total No. students As on As on
(Boys & Girls) in 31.12.1977 30.10.1972
Kendriya Vidyalayas
in Delhi.

Class VI	1493	1221
Class VII	1605	1088
Class VIII	1632	781
Class IX	1588	690
Class X	1343	634

(b) On 31-12-1977, there were twelve Kendriya Vidyalayas in Delhi, including Vishesh Kendriya Vidyalaya, out of which one was upto Class VII only. There were 26 Physical Education Teachers.

(c) On 30-10-1972, there were nine Kendriya Vidyalayas in Delhi out of which one was upto Class VII and another was upto Class VIII. There were 14 Physical Education Teachers.

गेहूँ का उत्पादन और वसूली

9410. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1978-79 के लिये किन्-किन राज्यों ने गेहूँ के समर्थन मूल्य की मांग की है और प्रत्येक ने कितने समर्थन मूल्य की मांग की है, प्रत्येक राज्य द्वारा की गई मांग का स्वरूप क्या है और उक्त मांगे कब की गई थीं ;

(ख) वर्ष 1978-79 में देश में कितने टन गेहूँ का उत्पादन होने की सम्भावना है और इसके राज्यवार आंकड़े क्या है ;

(ग) वर्ष 1978-79 में देश में कितने टन गेहूँ की वसूली करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(घ) गेहूँ का उत्पादन करने वाले किसानों को प्रोत्साहन देने और उन्हें हानि न होने देने को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यक्रम है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) ऐसी कोई विशिष्ट मांग प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। 1968 से सरकार बिक्री के लिए पेश किए गये उचित औसत किस्म के गेहूँ की सारी मात्रा वसूली मूल्य पर खरीदती रही है। अतः वसूली मूल्य गेहूँ के लिए न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य के रूप में कार्य करता रहा है।

(ख) 1978-79 के दौरान गेहूँ की कितनी पैदावार होने की सम्भावना है, इसकी मात्रा के बारे में बताना जल्दबाजी होगी।

(ग) 1978-79 के दौरान सरकारी खाते में गेहूँ की खरीदारी केवल मूल्य समर्थन के रूप में करनी है। ऐसी खरीदारी 60 लाख मीटरी टन के आस-पास हो सकती है।

(घ) सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए इच्छुक है कि किसानों के हितों की पूरी सुरक्षा की जाती है और उत्पादक को किसी भी हालत में 1978-79 के लिए उचित औसत किस्म के गेहूँ के लिए निर्धारित वसूली मूल्य अर्थात् 112.50 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल से कम मूल्य नहीं मिलता है। देश में गेहूँ के अब अधिक संचलन की भी अनुमति दी गई है ताकि किसान को उसकी पैदावार का ऊंचा मूल्य मिल सके।

Type II and Type IV Quarters under Construction in D.I.Z. Area

9411. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 4358 on 27th March, 1978 regarding construction programme in D.I.Z. Area and state:

(a) the number of type III and type IV quarters separately which are under construction in each locality of D.I.Z. Area; and

(b) by when these quarters will be completed for allotment?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) 140 Type III quarters in Baba Kharak Singh Marg, 98 type III quarters near Mandir Marg and 62 type IV quarters near Mandir Marg, in D.I. Z. area are under construction.

(b) Out of 140 type III quarters in Baba Kharak Singh Marg, 84 quarters have been completed recently and the balance will be completed in

May, 1978. Out of 98 type III quarters near Mandir Marg, 42 quarters will be completed in December, 1978 and 56 quarters in March, 1979. 62 type IV quarters near Mandir Marg will be completed in July, 1979.

Tenders for High Frequency Transmitters

9412. SHRI R. P. DASS: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the Director General, Supplies and Disposals has decided to place an order on a British company for supply of 2 sets of High Frequency Transmitters of 250 KW capacity, against a global tender invited by DGS&D in November 1976 for All India Radio, at a price of about Rs. 2 crores and 19 lakhs while USSR organisation's offer in the same tender through Electronic Technical and Trade Development Corporation Ltd; for the similar set is only about Rs. 1 crore and 40 lakhs;

(b) if so, the reasons for paying as much as Rs. 70 lakhs more for British company;

(c) whether the British Company has not supplied so far any high frequency sets to India, thus their technology remains untested, while USSR organisation has already supplied earlier 2 sets of still bigger capacity of 1000 KW which is functioning with out troubles, thus their technology remains tested; and

(d) if so, the reasons to take risk on new sets that too paying very high price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKER): (a) to (d): No decision has so far been taken on the purchase of two sets of High Frequency Transmitters for All India Radio, for which tenders were invited in November, 1976.

Sources of Constructional Financing

9413. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the sources of financing of house construction like L.I.C., Commercial Boards, etc. and the relative contribution by each;

(b) the terms of financing (interest rates, period of repayment etc.); and

(c) the eligibility requirements under different schemes, terms of purchase or/and mortgage (down payment, interest rate, period of loan etc.)?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). The major sources of housing finance in India are:—

(i) Budgetary resources of Government, including market borrowing.

(ii) L.I.C. loans to State Governments for housing;

(iii) Funds made available with the help of L.I.C. by State Apex Cooperative Housing Finance Societies;

(iv) Loans made available by HUDCO to State Governments, Housing Boards, local bodies, cooperative housing societies etc. in the field of housing;

(v) Bank loans; and

(vi) The newly established Housing Development Finance Corporation.

Financial assistance from the Central Government to the State Governments for all State Sector schemes.

including housing, is given by way of block loans' and 'block grants' without their being tied to any particular scheme, project or head of development. The State Governments are free to utilise the block assistance for various State Sector programmes according to their requirements and priorities.

The total L.I.C. loans allocated to State Governments upto 1977-78 amounted to about Rs. 256.81 crores. Besides, the loan advanced to the Apex Cooperative Housing Finance Societies by the L.I.C. was about Rs. 311.02 crores upto 1977-78. The rate of interest on L.I.C. loans is determined every year. In 1977-78 it was 8 per cent per annum in respect of loans to State Governments and 8½ per cent in respect of loans advanced to the Apex Cooperative Finance Societies.

The amount of loan sanctioned by HUDCO upto the end of March, 1978 for housing schemes was about Rs. 310.15 crores. The rate of interest on HUDCO's loan varies from 5 per cent to 14 per cent per annum according to the nature of the scheme. The repayment period also varies from 8 years to 20 years.

The bank loans sanctioned for housing schemes for economically weaker sections by the scheduled commercial banks amounted to about Rs. 23.28 crores upto the end of December, 1977. The rate of interest on bank loans for promotion of housing schemes and hostels specifically intended for benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes does not exceed the rate prescribed under the differential interest rate scheme, namely 4 per cent. In respect of other categories of housing schemes the rate of interest on bank loans is moderate. The bank loans are repayable within a period of ten years.

Eligibility conditions for loans from L.I.C., H.U.D.C.O., banks etc. vary

from source to source and scheme to scheme.

Promotion of Junior P. E. Teachers

9414. SHRI MADAN TIWARY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6313 on 10th April, 1978 regarding Promotion of Junior P.E. Teachers and state:

(a) whether the decision to transfer instructors belonging to National Fitness Corps to Delhi Administration was taken in October, 1972;

(b) whether it was decided that instructors of N.F.C. were to be absorbed as Junior P.E.Ts; and

(c) if so, the reason why vacant posts of Senior P.E.Ts. have not been filled especially when the eligibility list of Junior P.E. Teachers for promotion to the Senior P.E. Teachers was released in May, 1974, that is, after a lapse of two years of taking the decision to absorb instructors of N.F.C. as Junior P.E. Teachers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKA-TAKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c): According to information furnished by Delhi Administration, the eligibility list of Junior Physical Education Teachers for promotion as Senior physical Education Teachers was maintained till 1974, and promotions of eligible teachers was also allowed. However, after 1974, it was not possible to make promotions in this cadre because of the fact that it was decided to first absorb the N.F.C. staff against regular strength of Junior Physical Education teachers as permissible under staffing pattern.

Termination of Sub-lease of Plots in Vasant-Vihar

9415. SHRI M. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to reply to Unstarred Question 3689 dated 9th December, 1974 regarding Termination of sub-lease of plots in Vasant Vihar, New Delhi and state:

- (a) whether the damages have since been recovered from the tenant;
- (b) if not, the reasons thereof;
- (c) the total amount involved; and
- (d) what steps have been taken to ensure recovery of the amount?

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

(b). The case is subjudice.

(c). Rs. 8,000/-.

(d). The case is subjudice. Action will be taken after the case is decided by the Estate Office, Delhi Development Authority.

Work of Agricultural Universities on Sugar Beet

9416. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Agricultural Universities which are doing work on sugar beet; and

(b) the prospects of sugar beet cultivation in Southern States?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The following Agricultural Universities are doing research on sugarbeet under the All

India Coordinated Sugarbeet Improvement Project sponsored and financed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research:—

- (1) G. B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology Pantnagar, Distt. Nainital, U.P.
- (2) Punjab Agricultural University, Sugarcane Research Station, Jullundur.
- (3) Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar.
- (4) Himachal Pradesh University, Agricultural Complex, Solan.
- (5) Udaipur University—Regional Research Station, Sriganganagar.
- (6) Lucknow University, Lucknow.

(b) Since it was generally believed that sugarbeet may be suitable for the sub-tropical sugarcane belt as an additional sugar crop, research was taken up in the Northern States under the Project. However, exploratory trials have been laid out in the the Southern States of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra and the data are being collected to assess whether sugarbeet has any scope in the Southern States as an economically viable sugar crop.

Milk Booth in Lawrence Road Area, New Delhi

9417. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that in recent months D.D.A. made allotments in their M.I.G. colonies in Lawrence Road area of Delhi and hundreds of families have come there but no booths have been provided for supply of milk in that area either by Delhi Milk Scheme or by Mother Dairy;

(b) that the Residents Association of the area also made representations to the authorities about the difficulties

of the people in obtaining milk and requesting for the opening of milk booths for their convenience; and

(c) the action proposed by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a). Yes Sir; to meet the milk requirements of the residents in the M.I.G. colonies in Lawrence Road, the following booths have been set up by the D.M.S. and the Mother Dairy:—

Delhi Milk Scheme Mother Dairy

Booth Nos. 1237, Booth Nos. 506
1238, 1291 & 1292 & 504

(b) and (c). Additional, the D.M.S. proposes to set up another booth in the area. A site for this purpose has been selected and construction work will be taken up after the site is approved by the D.D.A.

The Mother Dairy is constructing another booth in Block C-7 & C-8, Lawrence Road.

Central Housing Loan for Jammu and Kashmir State

9418. SHRI ABDUL AHAD VAKIL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state whether Jammu and Kashmir Government had approached for funds for construction of tenements for low paid employees of weak sections of society and the Central Government have declined to give finances and if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): No proposal has been received from Jammu and Kashmir Government for funds for construction of tenements for low paid employees of weak sections of society.

Gram Vikas Vahini on Rural Development

9419. SHRI MOHINDAR SINGH SAYIANWALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the newly registered Gram Vikas Vahini a youth body to augment rural development, has been duly formed;

(b) if so, its formation and names of the office-bearers;

(c) what financial help Centre propose to extend to this Vahini; and

(d) the major framework in which it is to function and also the criteria of enrolment?

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

(b) The Gram Vikas Vahini is registered at Delhi under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. The Vahini shall be a non-political, non-sectarian, non-profit association primarily for the economic uplift of the rural people including those engaged in non-agricultural pursuits.

2. The National Council of the Vahini has at present 12 members. The names of the office-bearers of the National Council are:—

(i) Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh—Chairman

(ii) Shri A. P. Rastogi—Vice-Chairman

(iii) Shri J. Dayanand—Secretary-General

(c) No decision has so far been taken in the matter.

(d) With the National Council at the Headquarters, the Vahini will have units at village, Block, District, State

(including Union Territory) and National levels. Members of the Vahini including office-bearers will be required to undergo training courses as may be prescribed by the National Council of the Vahini from time to time. The training of the Vahini members shall be categorised in three sections:—

- (i) Agriculture and Rural Development.
- (ii) Cottage and Small Industries.
- (iii) Social Welfare.

मुल्तानपुरी, दिल्ली में दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के अग्रिमिथित दूध की बिक्री

9420. श्री के० लक्ष्मण : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ऐसी शिकायत मिली है कि मुल्तानपुरी पुनर्वास कालोनी, दिल्ली में दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना का दूध पानी के अग्रमिश्रण सहित बेचा जा रहा है ;

(ख) यह गैर-कानूनी कार्य कब तक बन्द किया जायेगा और दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना का "मिल्क दूध" जो गत 8 महीने से बन्द पड़ा हुआ है, वहां पर कब से कार्य करना शुरू कर देगा ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके मुख्य कारण क्या हैं ;

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) मुल्तानपुरी पुनर्वास बस्ती में दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना का कोई दूध नहीं है । लेकिन मदर डेरी ने वहां दूध बचने के एक दूध का निर्माण किया है, जिसके इस वर्ष जून के अन्त तक कार्य शुरू करने की संभावना है ।

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना इस बस्ती को स्थानीय निवासियों की समिति के जरिए दूध की

सप्लाई करती है । दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा सप्लाई किए गए दूध में मिलावट को रोकने के लिए दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के कर्मचारियों द्वारा समय-समय पर अचानक सावधिक छ.पे मारे जाते हैं, नमूनों का संग्रह किया जाता है और केन्द्रीय डेरी की गुण नियंत्रण प्रयोगशाला में उनकी जांच की जाती है और मिलावट के मामलों में दोषी कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ अनुशासनात्मक कार्यवाही की जाती है । जिन मामलों में निवासी समिति के सदस्यों को मिलावट के लिए उत्तरदायी पाया जाता है, दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना बस्ती के निवासियों की सहायता से उपयुक्त वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था करती है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

Development of Triloki Colony (Bapu Park) New Delhi

9421. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the area of Triloki Colony (Bapu Park), Kotla Mubarak Pur, New Delhi consists of two parts— one part as acquired area for community purposes and the other part as released area for residential purposes;

(b) whether the vacant acquired area of the colony has been lying undeveloped and unused for the last several years, especially when the colony is situated in the midst of thick population;

(c) whether an urgency has been felt to develop the vacant acquired area of the colony especially when the said area has been constantly misused by the public in creating extreme insanitary conditions;

(d) when the said area is likely to be made use of for the purposes it had been acquired; and

(e) when the released area of the colony will be developed where plot/house owners are experiencing great inconvenience on account of lack of civic amenities and due to unhygienic conditions prevailing in the colony?

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

(b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Delhi Development Authority is conscious of the situation and would take necessary action as early as possible.

(e). Water supply and roads already exist. Further development will be attempted as soon as possible depending upon the availability of funds.

डा० अम्बेडकर की कृतियों का प्रकाशन

9:42. श्री केशवराव धोंडने : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बनाने की ठान करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को 14 अप्रैल, 1978 को कोई अभ्यावदन प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें डा० बाबासाहेब अम्बेडकर, छत्रपति शिवाजी, महाराणा प्रताप और जंगलराज फूले को जयंतियों को राष्ट्रीय छुट्टी घोषित करने के लिए कहा गया है ;

(ख) क्या इनमें इन महापुरुषों की जीवितियों को सभी भाषाओं में प्रकाशित करने के लिए भी मांग की गई है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने श्री जे० फूले और डा० बाबासाहेब अम्बेडकर की ममत्र

साहित्यिक कृतियों का प्रकाशन करने के लिए भी अनुरोध किया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका बड़कटकी) : * * (क) से (ग) . जी, हाँ,

(घ) : जहाँ तक (क) का सम्बन्ध स्थिति यह है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों में पूरा वर्ष में 16 छुट्टियों की अनुमति दी गई है। इनमें से तीन राष्ट्रीय छुट्टियाँ अर्थात् गणतंत्र दिवस, स्वतंत्रता दिवस और महात्मा गांधी जन्म दिवस तथा अन्य सहायक वर्गों के त्योहारों में सम्बन्धित 8 अन्य छुट्टियाँ सभी कार्यालयों में मनायी अर्पक्षत है। छुट्टियों की कुल संख्या अब भी अधिक है तथा कुल संख्या 16 में वृद्धि किए बिना छुट्टियों की सूची में किसी अन्य त्योहार को शामिल करना संभव नहीं है। इसके अतिरिक्त, केन्द्रीय सरकार की छुट्टियों की सूची में केवल महात्मा गांधी जन्म दिवस को ही शामिल किया गया है। प्रसंग यह भी उल्लेखनीय है कि भारत के मुकाबले में विषय के बहुत से अन्य देशों में छुट्टियों की संख्या बहुत सीमित है।

जहाँ तक (ख) और (ग) : का सम्बन्ध है राष्ट्रीय पुस्तक न्यास ने पहले ही महाराणा प्रताप की जीवनी प्रकाशित कर दी है। न्यास ने डेप्टी सिक्रेटरी केड कृत 'दि ग्रेड रिजल' (शिवाजी) के अनुवाद बहुत सी भारतीय भाषाओं में प्रकाशित कर दिए हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त राष्ट्रीय पुस्तक न्यास का शिवाजी और डा० बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर की एक

**The original reply by the Minister reads as follows:—

(क) जी, नहीं

(ख) से (घ) : प्रश्न नहीं उठने

The reply as printed above was sent by the Minister afterwards in substitution of the original reply.

एक जीवनी प्रकाशित करने का प्रस्ताव है। सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के प्रकाशन प्रभाग का भी डा० बी० आर० अम्बेडकर को जीवनी शीघ्र प्रकाशित करने का प्रस्ताव है। जहाँ तक महात्मा फूले और डा० बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर की साहित्यिक कृतियाँ तथा श्री ज्ञातिराव फूले को जीवनी के प्रकाशन का सम्बन्ध है मामले की जाच की जायेगी।

Visit Abroad by Members and Officers of I.C.S.S.R.

9423. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to furnish a statement showing the names and designations of members and officers of the Indian Council of Social Science Research who visited foreign countries during 1975-76, 1976-77, 1977-78 giving the countries visited, dates, duration and purpose of visit and the expenditure on each visit?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): A statement giving the information furnished by the I.C.S.S.R. on the subject is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. I.T-2269/78)

Representation from Chairman, Social Welfare Board, Orissa

9424. SHRI PADAMCHARANA SAMANTASINHERA:

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

(a) whether Government have received recently a representation from Chairman, Social Welfare Board Orissa; and

(b) if so, what is the nature of representation, when was it received and what action has been taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATA-KI): (a) and (b). A representation has been received from the Chairman, State Social Welfare Advisory Board, Orissa through the Central Social Welfare Board on the 5th May 1978, which is in the nature of a Memorandum. The Government is already seized of the points raised in the representation.

Bye-laws of the Delhi School Teachers Co-operative House Building Society, Delhi

9425. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amendments proposed to the Prospectus, Memorandum of Association, Bye-laws and Rules and Regulations of the Delhi School Teachers' Co-operative House Building Society, alongwith their dates, in the General Body Meetings of the Society so far;

(b) the amendments passed in the General Body Meetings of the Society alongwith their dates; and

(c) the amendments approved by the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Delhi alongwith their dates of approval?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). The Hon. Member presumably desires to know the amendments to the bye-laws placed before the General Body meeting of the Delhi School Teachers' Co-operative House Building Society Ltd. till now. If so, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies has reported that amendments were proposed on two occasions on 13th March, 1966 and 7th January,

1968. The details are furnished in statements 'A' and 'B' laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-2270/78)

(c). The Registrar Cooperative Societies registered the amendment in the bye-law 5(1)(a) of the Society passed in the General Body meeting dated 7th January, 1968 on 20th March, 1968, which was as under:—

5(1)(a) "He/She is resident in Delhi, New Delhi including Cantt. and must be a paid member of D.S.T.A. and employee of recognized school. His or her membership shall however be continued after his or her retirement and 20 per cent of the total membership be reserved for non-school employees."

Propose to increase Centre's Contribution for construction of Irrigation Schemes

9426. SHRI RAJARAM SHANKAR-RAO MANE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to increase Central Government's contribution in financing construction of major and medium irrigation schemes; and

(b) whether the increase will be restricted to those schemes which will benefit weaker sections of population and drought-prone areas?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Irrigation is a State subject and irrigation projects are planned, formulated and implemented by the State Governments. Funding of major/medium irrigation work is done under the State plans. However, with a view to accelerate the pace of execution of selected major and medium irrigation projects, additional outlays in the form of advance

plan assistance were given during the years 1975-76 to 1977-78, as under:—

	(Rs. crores)
1975-76	55.80
1976-77	39.90
1977-78	102.37

Emphasis is laid on the States to complete as many on-going schemes as possible and to take up new schemes particularly in the drought prone, tribal and backward areas to benefit the weaker sections of the Society. Allocation of Rs. 11 crore has been made for 1977-78 for special medium irrigation projects under Drought prone Area Programme.

Delhi School Teachers Cooperative House Building Society, Delhi

9427. SHRI KACHARULAL HEMRAJ JAIN:

SHRI MANOHAR LAL:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3549 on the 20th March, 1978, regarding working of the Cooperative House Building Society Delhi and state:

(a) full text of all the findings/conclusions drawn and observations/recommendations made in regard to the membership of DSTCHB Society by the Enquiry Officer in the Enquiry Report made available to Government in November, 1974 relating to the enquiry ordered in 1972 into the affairs of the said Society;

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken, separately, to implement those recommendations;

(c) whether the membership issue of the Society is yet to be decided;

(d) if so, the legal provisions under which holding elections to the Manag-

ing Committee of the said Society was decided;

(e) whether keeping in view the long standing dispute Government propose to appoint Administrator, to look into the affairs of the Society; and

(f) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Under Section 55(4) of the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972, only a gist of the Report is to be communicated to the Society. The main conclusions, findings, observations and recommendations of the Enquiry Officer relating to the enquiry ordered in 1972 have been furnished in reply to Question No. 3549.

(b) (i) The election of the Managing Committee was held on 17-8-75 by forming an electoral college.

(ii) Membership list prepared by the Managing Committee was treated as provisional and objections were invited. These were gone into by a three member Committee appointed by the Lt. Governor and a final list of 784 members was released by the Society. This list formed the basis for holding afresh election of the Managing Committee of the Society on 13-9-1977. This Court in CW 659/77. The writ High Court in CW 659/77. The writ has since been dismissed on 26-4-1978.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. However, an administrative arrangement was made to ensure the early election of a new Managing Committee so that it may take charge of office.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) The Department would proceed in accordance with the Cooperative Law.

Plots for Group Housing in Chittaranjan Park, Delhi

9428. SHRI NATWARLAL B. PARMAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some plots have been earmarked for group housing in Chittaranjan Park, New Delhi for the benefit of the refugees coming from the erstwhile East Pakistan and are resident in Delhi over a prescribed length of time;

(b) if so, the details of the project if worked out already;

(c) whether the project would be sufficient to cover all the persons who were found eligible for allotment of land but could not be accommodated because the number of plots were only eighty; and

(d) whether a Co-operative Housing Society comprising of such refugees have been urging upon the Government to expedite the project and if so, by what time it will be given shape?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 55 plots have been earmarked for construction of flats under the group housing scheme, by the Delhi Development Authority, to whom these plots have been transferred under a policy decision already taken.

(c) Since the number of flats to be constructed will not be more than 330, it would not be possible to accommodate all eligible displaced persons.

(d) Yes, Sir. The matter is being pursued with the Delhi Development Authority, with a view to expedite the project.

Financial burden of N.D.S. Instructors

9429. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are committed to bear the financial burden of all the N.D.S. Instructors till their retirement and that States have only the administrative control over them;

(b) if so, what prevented Ministry of Education to give appropriate scales to each category of these instructors in light of the III Pay Commission recommendations before handling them over to States;

(c) whether the Supervisors (posted in Delhi) who were taken over by the Delhi Administration on 1st November, 1976 are being humiliated by not giving them the pay scales according to their status and by treating them as juniors or equivalent to their erstwhile subordinate instructors who were taken over by the Administration on 1st November, 1972; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken by the Government to give proper status to these Supervisors?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The Central Government had offered to reimburse to the State Governments expenditure on pay and allowances of such NDS Instructors as were absorbed in the State Government services for so long as they remain in the cadre in which they had been absorbed by the State Governments. After absorption in the State cadre they became State Government employees.

(b) The III Pay Commission did not recommend any revised Pay Scales for NDS Instructors. The Government of India accepted this position.

(c) No person holding the post and designation of "Supervisor" was taken over by the Delhi Administration, on 1-11-1976.

(d) Does not arise.

Report on Tehri Dam Project

9430. SHRI T. S. NEGI:

DR. VASANT KUMAR
PANDIT:

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the project report of Tehri High dam was printed in the year 1969 and reprinted in the year 1974;

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that Tehri dam project officials do not allow the public to inspect the said report;

(c) whether it is not in public interest that the project report shall be open for public inspection; and

(d) will the Government make the said report available for Public inspection?

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

(b) to (d). Technical and hydrological data in respect of Ganga Basin are treated as classified information in view of their international implications. All the volumes of Tehri Dam Project cannot, therefore, be made available for public inspection. In a meeting taken by Uttar Pradesh Irrigation Minister on 21st April, 1978 with the representatives of Tehri Band Virodh Sangharasha Samiti it has already been decided that the volume of the project Report containing Geology, Seismology and Siltation aspects will be made available to them. The Government of Uttar Pradesh have

reported that arrangements are being made to make this volume available to them after bringing it upto date.

Rotational transfers in C.P.W.D.

9431. SHRI RAJSHEKHAR KOLUR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rules relating to rotational transfers of class III employees of CPWD are being followed in respect of different CPWD units in Delhi; and

(b) if not, whether there are any variations or exceptions being resorted to without proper sanction from competent authorities?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHAT): (a) and (b). Rules relating to rotational transfers of Class III employees are normally being followed in respect of different C.P.W.D. Units in Delhi. In some cases, the provisions of the rules are relaxed for administrative reasons with the sanction of the competent authority.

मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रकाशित प्रकाशन

9432. श्री मनोहर लाल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मंत्रालय तथा इससे संबद्ध कार्यालयों द्वारा हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी में कितने प्रकाशन प्रकाशित किये गये और प्रत्येक प्रकाशन के लिए कर्मचारियों, मुद्रण एवं अन्य सुविधाओं के लिए क्या प्रावधान किया गया ;

(ख) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी के सम्पादकीय कर्मचारियों एवं उनके यात्रा भत्तों पर किये गये खर्च का तुलनात्मक अर्थ क्या है ;

(ग) हिन्दी, जो कि राजभाषा है, की पत्र-पत्रिकाओं पर किये गये खर्च तथा उनके लिए जुटाई गई सुविधाओं की तुलना में अंग्रेजी की पत्र-पत्रिकाओं पर अधिक खर्च करने एवं उनके लिए अधिक सुविधाएँ जुटाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) हिन्दी पत्र-पत्रिकाओं के सम्पादकीय कर्मचारियों के प्रति इतनी उपेक्षा दिखाने को रोकने तथा अपने समकक्ष कर्मचारियों के समान ही सुविधाएँ तथा मान्यता देने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) से (घ). जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही मन्त्रालय पर रख दी जाएगी ।

खेल-कूद के लिए पृथक मंत्रालय

9433. श्री युवराज : क्या शिक्षा सभाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डम वर्प विदेशों में भारतीय क्रिकेट टीम के लगातार पराजय में भारत की प्रतिष्ठा को धक्का लगा है ; और

(ख) क्या खेलों का स्तर सुधारने के लिए एक पृथक क्रीडा मंत्रालय बनाने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, सभाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धन्ना सिंह गुलशन) : (क) जी, नहीं, यद्यपि भारतीय क्रिकेट टीम पिछली शीत ऋतु में आस्ट्रेलिया के विरुद्ध टेस्ट श्रृंखला 3 के मुकाबले 2 में हारी, फिर भी इसका खेल प्रदर्शन पर्याप्त रूप से प्रशंसनीय रहा ।

(ख) जी, नहीं, खेलों के क्षेत्र में केन्द्रीय सरकार की सांविधानिक, कानूनी और

वितीय सीमा बंधनों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, देश में खेल कूद के स्तर को सुधारने के लिए केन्द्र में एक अलग खेल मंत्रालय स्थापित करना अनिवार्य नहीं समझा गया है।

Development of Sindhi Language

9434. SHRI LAXMAN RAO MANKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an amount of one crore has been set apart by the Government for the development of Sindhi language; and

(b) if so, when and what is the progress?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise

Allotment of land for religious, cultural and social activities

9435. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Societies/Associations who have been allotted land in Delhi by D.D.A. during the last 5 years for religious and Cultural/Social activities and also for running schools; and

(b) the criteria for allotment of land to such societies/associations?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The relevant information is furnished in lists I and II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2271/73.]

(b) The following criteria should be satisfied:—

(i) It should be a society registered under Societies Registration Act 1860.

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

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

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

Representations from persons whose Houses were Demolished in Delhi

9436. SHRI KIRIT BIKPAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from the persons whose houses were demolished in Delhi in connection with the clearance drive during emergency and who are in possession of power of Attorney and other documents in support of their claims, for allotment of alternative plots or flats in Delhi, through Members of Parliament and Metropolitan Councillors and otherwise;

(b) if so, the number of such representations; and

(c) whether Government have taken any decision to settle each representation on merits and how many such representations have been cleared and alternatives allotted?

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

(b) Delhi Administration have reported that 100 representations have

been received through the Members of Parliament, Metropolitan Councillors and individuals, 5296 applications have also been received for allotment of alternative plots in pursuance of the press note issued by the D.D.A.

(c) Delhi Administration have reported that the representationists have been requested to apply for allotment of alternative plots in the prescribed forms after they received compensation for the acquired land. As regards the applications, the Administration is awaiting announcement of awards by the Land Acquisition Collectors in which the title of land will be decided. Alternative plots will be allotted to those persons whose titles will be recognised by the Land Acquisition Collectors. The Lt. Governor has since constituted a Committee to recommend the sale of alternative plots to be allotted.

De-notification of Notified areas in Delhi

9437. SHRI R. L. KUREEL. Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to de-notify the areas of Delhi which are presently notified as slum areas under the Slum Areas Act;

(b) if so the details of areas which are going to be de-notified; and

(c) the reasons for delay in issuing the necessary Notification in this regard?

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

(b) Walled city of Delhi.

(c) The competent authority under the Act is processing the matter.

Residential schemes in Delhi where allottees have not taken possession of the Plots

9438. SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL. Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any such plots in Pitampura, Shalimar Bagh and other residential schemes in respect of which the allottees have not so far taken possession thereof;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and the reasons for their not taking possession of the allotted plots; and

(c) whether it is proposed to give such persons final notices and then dispose of such plots by sale to other needy and interested persons; if so, when and if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) A list giving the details is enclosed.

(c) Persons/legal heirs who have not taken possession of plots are again being requested to take possession.

List of cases in which parties have not taken over the possession of the plot though possession has been offered

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme.	Block/Plot No.	Reason
1	2	3	4
1	Shalimar Bagh	B-K-1/79	Party did not turn up at site to take possession.
2	"	B-P/12	Do.
3	"	B-Q/129	Do.

1	2	3	4
4	Shalimar Bagh . . .	B-P/159	Party did not turn up at site to take possession.
5	" . . .	B-K-1/70	Do.
6	Masjid Moth . . .	D/17	Do.
7	Pankha Road . . .	BF/46	Letter could not be served upon the party.
8	East of Kailash . . .	E/188	Unauthorised encroachment is there on the plot.
9	" . . .	C/43	Do.
1	Vikas Puri . . .	F-85	Party did not turn up at site.
2	" . . .	H-421	Do.
3	" . . .	G-192	Do.
4	" . . .	H-389	Do.
5	" . . .	H-430	Do.
6	" . . .	D-52	Do.
7	" . . .	G-176	Do.
8	" . . .	A-244	Do.
9	" . . .	F-472	Do.
10	" . . .	C-702	Do.
11	" . . .	H-57	Do.
12	" . . .	H-329	Do.
13	" . . .	H-146	Do.
14	" . . .	G-36	Do.
15	" . . .	H-326	Do.
16	" . . .	F-110	Do.
17	" . . .	G-389	Do.
1	Paschimuri . . .	300 Extn.	Do.
2	" . . .	58 Extn.	Do.
3	" . . .	41 Extn.	Do.
4	" . . .	B-3/270	Do.
5	" . . .	A-6/67	Allottee expired.
1	Shalimar Bagh . . .	B-E/45	Plot not developed at site.
2	" . . .	B-Q/156	Party did not turn up.
3	" . . .	B/S-10	Do.
4	" . . .	B/J (Poorvi) 4	Do.

1	2	3	4
5	Shalimar Bagh . . .	B/J (Poorvi) 63	Party did not turn up.
6	„ . . .	B/J (Poorvi) 65	Do.
1	Bharolla . . .	A-1	Area increased at site, letter has been issued to Dev. Divn. to carve out new plot.
2	„ . . .	A-2	Allottee expired.
3	„ . . .	A-3	Do.
4	„ . . .	A-4	Do.
5	„ . . .	A-13	Do.
6	„ . . .	A-19	Do.
7	„ . . .	B-1	Do.
8	„ . . .	B-3	Do.
9	„ . . .	B-54	Do.
10	„ . . .	B-9	Do.
11	„ . . .	B-15	Do.
12	„ . . .	B-19	Do.
13	„ . . .	B-32	Do.
14	„ . . .	B-34	Do.
15	„ . . .	A-5	Payment not received.
16	„ . . .	A-7	Do.
17	„ . . .	B-29	Do.
1	Glionda . . .	B-1/215	Party did not turn up.
2	„ . . .	B-5/111	Do.
3	„ . . .	B-5/286	Do.
4	„ . . .	C-8/235	Do.
5	„ . . .	C-3/99	Do.
6	„ . . .	C-7/46	Do.
7	„ . . .	C-11/102	Do.
8	„ . . .	B-2/374	Do.
9	„ . . .	C1/159	Do.
10	„ . . .	C-5/92	Do.
11	„ . . .	B-5/30	Do.
12	„ . . .	B-5/33	Do.

13	"	.	.	.	B-5/21	Party did not turn up.
14	"	.	.	.	B-5/102	Do.
15	"	.	.	.	B-5/28	Do.
16	"	.	.	.	C-1/300	Do.
17	"	.	.	.	C-2/65	Do.
18	"	.	.	.	B-2/253	Do.
19	"	.	.	.	C-6/360	Do.
20	"	.	.	.	C-6/351	Do.
1	Pitampura	.	.	.	S/P/11	Due to incomplete levelling and dressing
2	"	.	.	.	S/P/14	Do.
3	"	.	.	.	S/P/16	Do.
4	"	.	.	.	S/P/20	Do.
5	"	.	.	.	S/P/21	Do.
6	"	.	.	.	S/P/24	Do.
7	"	.	.	.	S/P/26	Do.
8	"	.	.	.	S/P/29	Do.
9	"	.	.	.	S/P/30	Do.
10	Pitampura	.	.	.	S/P/33	Due to incomplete levelling and dressing.
11	"	.	.	.	S/P/36	Do.
12	"	.	.	.	S/P/36	Do.
13	"	.	.	.	S/P/39	Do.
14	"	.	.	.	S/P/40	Do.
15	"	.	.	.	S/P/41	Do.
16	"	.	.	.	S/P/42	Do.
17	"	.	.	.	S/P/45	Do.
18	"	.	.	.	S/P/46	Do.
19	"	.	.	.	S/P/47	Do.
20	"	.	.	.	S/P/49	Do.
21	"	.	.	.	S/P/50	Do.
22	"	.	.	.	S/P/51	Do.
23	"	.	.	.	S/P/53	Do.
24	"	.	.	.	S/P/57	Do.

1	2	3	4
25	Pitampura . . . S/P/60		Due to incomplete levelling and dressing
26	„ . . . S/P/61		Do.
27	„ . . . S/P/62		Do.
28	„ . . . S/P/63		Do.
29	„ . . . S/P/64		Do.
30	„ . . . S/P/65		Do.
31	„ . . . S/P/66		Do.
32	„ . . . S/P/67		Do.
33	„ . . . S/P/68		Do.

D.D.A. Officers posted at Pitampura Residential Scheme, Delhi

9439. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number and designation of officers posted at the site office of the D.D.A. at the Pitampura residential scheme; Delhi;

(b) the work allotted to them and the work being done by them;

(c) whether the time schedule for various works there is being adhered to and if not, the reasons for delay and whether anybody has been held responsible for the same; and

(d) if so, the action taken against the persons held responsible for delay?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a). One Executive Engineer, one Assistant Engineer and four Junior Engineers are posted at the site office.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) There has been delay in the execution of some works due to paucity of funds and critical materials like cement. No individual officer could be held responsible for this delay.

(d). Does not arise.

Statement

Works allotted/being done by the Engineering Staff at Pitampura Residential Scheme.

Sewerage (newly acquired area) roads and paths; water supply; levelling and dressing (already acquired area).

Roads and Paths (newly acquired area).

Sewerage (Pt. I). grill fencing; tubewells; levelling and dressing (Pocket D Poorvi) (Already acquired areas). H4 H5 (Pt) Pitampura.

Sewerage (Pt II); District Park, fencing pump house (already acquired area).

ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में बड़े गांवों को जोड़ने के लिए विधि

9440. श्री रावबखी :

श्री छबिराम शर्मा :

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बड़े-बड़े गांवों को परस्पर सड़कों द्वारा जोड़ने के लिये वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न राज्यों को कितनी राशि के अनुदान दिये गये ;

(ख) इस योजना के अधीन सड़कों में जोड़े गये गांवों की राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 1978-79 में डम उद्देश्य के लिये अनुदानों की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है ; और

(घ) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने वर्ष 1978-79 में भी डम अनुदान को जारी रखने का अनुरोध किया है और उस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) गांवों या 1500 लोगों की जनसंख्या वाले गांवों के एक समूह को 5 किलोमीटर तक लम्बाई वाली सड़क द्वारा बाजार/मण्डी/मध्य सड़क। रेल शीप के साथ जोड़ने के लिए विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को दिए गए कुल 20 करोड़ रुपये के अनुदानों की दक्षिण दिशा विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) 1977-78 के दौरान इस योजना के अन्तर्गत सड़कों के साथ जोड़े गए

गांवों की राज्यवार संख्या से सम्बन्धित सूचना अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ग) केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है परन्तु 1977-78 के दौरान 85 करोड़ रुपये के मुकाबले में ग्रामीण सड़कों के लिए 1978-79 के दौरान राज्य योजना क्षेत्र में 115 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है ।

(घ) गुजरात, झारखाल प्रदेश, मिजोरम, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा मध्य प्रदेश की राज्य सरकारों ने योजना के अन्तर्गत 1978-79 के लिए अनुदानों हेतु विीय रूप में अनुरोध किया है तथा अब उन्हें मूचित किया गया है कि 1978-79 के दौरान योजना बंद कर दी गई है और राज्यों को इस प्रयोजन के लिए ग्रामीण सड़क कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत किए गए प्रावधान का उपयोग में लाने का सलाह दी गई है ।

विवरण

ग्रामीण सम्पर्क सड़कों के निर्माण का विवरण (केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना)

	1977-78 के दौरान राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के नाम	बंटित की गई राशि (लाख रुपये में)
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	120.00
2.	असम	65.00
3.	बिहार	180.00
4.	गुजरात	75.00
5.	हरियाणा	33.00
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	38.00
7.	जम्मू तथा कश्मीर	54.00

**Accommodation occupied by
Ministers**

1	2	3
8	कर्नाटक .	82.00
9.	केरल .	49.00
10	मध्य प्रदेश .	180.00
11	महाराष्ट्र .	130.00
12	मणिपुर .	22.00
13.	मेघालय .	28.00
14.	नागालैंड .	38.00
15.	उड़ीसा .	87.00
16.	पंजाब .	49.00
17.	राजस्थान .	147.00
18.	मिज़ोरम .	23.00
19.	तमिलनाडु .	71.00
20.	त्रिपुरा .	15.00
21.	उत्तर प्रदेश .	288.00
22.	पश्चिम बंगाल	98.00
23.	अण्डमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह .	10.00
24.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश.	44.00
25.	अण्डोरा .	5.00
26.	दादरा तथा नगर हवेली	—
27.	जिम्बाब्वे .	10.00
28.	गोवा, दमन तथा दीव .	10.00
29	लक्षद्वीप .	—
30.	मिनेरप .	44.00
31.	पाकिस्तान .	5.00
		₹1000.00

9441. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Ministers continued to hold their earlier flats allotted as Member of Parliament even after occupying Ministerial Bungalows for a period of few months;

(b) if so, furnish names of such Ministers and the period for which double accommodation was occupied and allotted with reasons therefor and the rent collected for extra accommodation;

(c) whether total entitlement of the area for Member of Parliament is much lower in Vithalbhai Patel House as compared to South and North Avenues and Bungalows elsewhere and the extent of variation alongwith the steps taken/proposed for rationalisation of norms and scale of furniture and rent etc.;

(d) whether, while no rent is charged for the chick curtain in Western Court in Vithal Bhai Patel House the rent of the chick curtain charged is as much as 1/3 of the standard rent of the flat; and

(e) would Government appoint a committee to look into the matter?

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

(b) A statement giving the information is enclosed.

(c) Vithalbhai Patel House is hostel accommodation whereas North and South Avenues flats were constructed specifically for the residence of Members of Parliament. In addition, there are some old bungalows in the M.P.'s Pool and some bungalows from the

general pool have also been allotted to the Members of Parliament. There can, therefore, be no question of rationalisation of area in different types of accommodation. Rents for furniture, etc., have already been rationalised.

(d) Chicks in the Western Court Hostel are put in the corridors meant for common use of all the occupants and are not issued to individual Members of Parliament. Rent in respect thereof is, therefore, included in the rent of the scale-furniture and is

charged along with the rent of the suites. In Vithalbhai Patel House, however, there is no common corridor and verandah is attached to each suite. Chicks are, therefore, issued on payment of hire-charges to the resident M.P.'s to cover the individual verandah. Rent is accordingly charged at the rates approved by the House Committees of the two Houses of Parliament.

(e) Not considered necessary. The House Committee of Parliament looks into these matters.

Statement

Names of Ministers, the periods of their over-stay and rental liability for accommodation allotted to them as M.P.s.

Sl. No.	Name]	Period		Rent liability at Market Rates upto April, 1978.
		From	To	
1	Shri S. S. Barnala]	18-7-77	17-4-78	Rs. 4,439 53
2	Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh	22-8-77 A.N.	To date	Rs. 11,767 35
3	Dr. Ram Kripal Sinha	25-8-77	To date	Rs. 6,093 51

झागरा-बम्बई राजमार्ग पर चम्बल नदी का पुल

9442. श्री शरद यादव : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा झागरा-बम्बई-राजमार्ग पर धौलपुर के निकट चम्बल नदी पर वर्ष 1960 में निर्मित पुल मार्च, 1973 में, निर्माण के केवल 12 वर्ष बाद, बह गया था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त पुल के निर्माण पर कितना व्यय हुआ था ;

(ग) क्या लोहे, पत्थर, सीमेंट आदि का प्रयोग ठीक उसी मात्रा में किया गया था जो सरकार ने निर्धारित की थी ;

(घ) क्या किसी जूनियर इंजीनियर ने सरकार को वर्ष 1959 में सूचित किया था कि पुल अधिक समय तक नहीं चलेगा ; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो इंजीनियर का नाम क्या है और उनकी रिपोर्ट का अन्य व्यौरा क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिन्हावर बल्ल) : (क) जी, हाँ। इस पुल के चार पाट अप्रैल 1973 में गिर पड़े थे।

(ब) 42,88,500 रुपये (लगभग) ।

(ग) जी, हाँ । विभाग द्वारा यथा निदिष्ट इस्पात तथा सीमेंट का प्रयोग किया गया था कार्य के लिए वास्तविक आवश्यकता के अनुसार पत्थर का प्रयोग किया गया था ।

(घ) और (ङ). जी, नहीं । किन्तु श्री जी० डी० उपाध्याय व निष्ठ इर्ज नियर ने 1959 में यह शिकायत की थी कि :

(i) चम्बल पुल पर और विशेष रूप से पाया न० 14, 15, 16 तथा 17 पर घटिया किस्म का तथा त्रुटिपूर्ण कार्य किया जा रहा है ।

(ii) सड़क को पक्की करने के काम तथा इस्पात कार्य का उचित ढंग से नपाई नहीं हो रही है ।

(iii) ठेकेदार सीमेंट का दुरुपयोग कर रहा है । तथा

(iv) सहायक इंजीनियर तथा कार्यपालक इंजीनियर उपचारात्मक उपाय नहीं कर रहे हैं तथा वे ठेकेदार के इंजीनियर के साथ बहुत ही घले मिले हैं तथा उन्हें कई प्रकार की सुविधाएं दे रहे हैं ।

इस कार्य की जांच की गई तथा शिकायतों पर ध्यान दिया गया । त्रुटिपूर्ण कार्य के आरोपों का कोई आधार पता नहीं चला । पुल के गिरने के कारणों पर एक उच्च स्तर समिति ने विचार किया । श्री उपाध्याय ने जो त्रुटियां आरोपित की वे पुल के गिरने के कारण नहीं पाई गईं ।

Causes of variation in the rent of M.Ps. flats at Vithal Bhai Patel House

9443. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that total normal and market rent of Double

and Single suites in Vithal Bhai Patel House is much higher than the much bigger M.P. flats in North, South Avenues and other localities;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the criteria and factors that are taken into account for fixation of rent of Government accommodation meant for Members of Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). Licence fee for accommodation occupied by Members of Parliament was calculated under F.R 45-A and frozen at the rates chargeable immediately before the commencement of the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament Act, 1954 and the Rules made thereunder.

Market rent is charged only after a Member becomes in-eligible for the accommodation in which case the above concession is not available. Market rents are worked out on the cost of construction (which varies depending upon the type of construction, specifications adopted, facilities provided and period of construction), cost of land, etc. This explains the variation in Market rents in respect of Vithalbhai Patel House, North Avenue and South Avenue flats.

Area under tea cultivation and land acquired and its distribution

9444. SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of land used for Tea cultivation in the States of Assam, West Bengal, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamilnadu and total land revenue and local rates earned by the respective State Governments for all the lands allotted for Tea cultivation;

(b) how much area in hectares is left uncultivated in each of those States and how much hectares has been acquired or resumed by these Governments under their Land Ceiling Acts till now;

(c) how much of the land thus acquired by the State Governments of each State has been actually distributed to the permanent working and non-working resident labourers till today; and

(d) what amounts have been paid by these States towards compensation to the managements of the Tea Estates from which land was acquired under the land Ceiling Acts in the respective States mentioned above?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (d) A statement giving the available information is appended.

STATEMENT

Name of the State	Total area of land used for tea cultivation (in hectares)	Total local revenue collected (in Rs. lakhs)	Area left uncultivated and how much of it has been acquired and resumed	Area distributed to permanent working and non-working labour	Compensation paid for Management tea estates from which land was acquired under land ceiling Acts.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. U.P.	1,817	N.A.	(2)	(2)	(2)
2. West Bengal	82,660	104.43 (for 1976-77)	39,374 hectares of which 29,090 Hectares resumed	Distribution of land is made according to the provisions of the West Bengal Land Reforms Act	N.A.
3. Assam	1,81,792 ⁽¹⁾	N.A.	1,62,820 hectares acquired under ceiling Act.	N.A.	Rs. 11.00 lakhs have been paid in 16 cases. Other cases are yet to be finalised. (2)
4. Tamil Nadu	96,850 (1)	N.A.	(2)	(2)	(2)
5. Tripura	5,467	0.96	About 1697 hectares resumed.	N.A.	Assessment of compensation is in progress.
6. Punjab	Nil
7. Kerala	96,412 (1)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
8. Karnataka	1,777 (1)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

NOTE: N.A. means not readily available.

(1) Information furnished by the Ministry of Commerce for 1975.

(2) Tea Plantations are exempt from ceiling limitations under the Land Reforms Laws. Figures are accordingly based on resumption.

Fertilizers rendered useless in Orissa

9445. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether over 33,000 tons of fertilizers valued at Rs. 3.5 crores have been rendered useless in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the action proposed by the Government so that in future such incidents do not happen?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The information regarding deterioration of 33,000 tons of fertilizers in Orissa has been called for from the State Government. Their reply is still awaited. On receipt of the reply, the information would be placed on the Table of the House.

Supply of Sona Fertilizers to West Bengal

9446. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sona Fertilizer is not supplied to West Bengal by the Rourkela Steel Plant; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and steps Government propose to supply Sona Fertilizer to West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) "Sona" (CAN) Fertilizer is supplied to West Bengal also by the Rourkela Steel Plant. During Kharif 1978, West Bengal has been allotted 12,000 tonnes of Sona (CAN) Fertiliser from this Plant. During the months of February and March, 1978, 4156 tonnes of "Sona" was supplied to West Bengal from this Plant.

(b) The question does not arise.

Report from Planning Forums set up in Colleges and Universities

9447. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any of the Planning Forums set up in various Colleges and Universities have still been functioning;

(b) if so, broad details of the nature of their work and concrete contribution;

(c) whether the Planning Commission receives any periodic or regular reports from the said Planning Forums; and

(d) if so, what kind of consideration is given to them by the Planning Commission?

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

(b) With a view to creating an awareness for the need for planned development of the country among the student community, Planning Forums organise talks/discussions on popular planning topics, celebrate plan weeks, conduct socio-economic surveys in development projects and conduct research studies on economic and planning matters. Some Planning Forums also hold seminars/conferences on matters relating to planning and economic development.

(c) and (d). The Planning Commission does not receive any periodic or regular reports from the Planning Forums. However, reports on the activities of Planning Forums are sent to the State Governments who take such action as is necessary.

Expansion of capacity of Cadbury India Limited

9448. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether multi-national company, Cadbury India Limited, manufacturing malted foods have applied to Government for regularisation of their capacities and are still awaiting approval;

(b) if so, the main reasons for delay;

(c) when the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken;

(d) whether some of the companies manufacturing the same have been found to manufacture more than the licenced capacity and if so, what action has been taken against them?

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

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

(d) No other company is manufacturing malted foods more than its licenced capacity.

पौधों के जीवन के लिए आवश्यक तत्वों का पता लगाने का उपकरण

9449. श्री कन्हलाल चौधरी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मिट्टी के परीक्षण के दौरान छोटे से छोटे तत्वों का पता लगाने के एक उपकरण की खोज की गई है जिससे मिट्टी में उपलब्ध नाइट्रोजन, फास्फेट तथा पोटेशम अंशों के अतिरिक्त पौधों के जीवन के लिये अर्पणित अन्य तत्वों का पता लगाया जा सके; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह कम से कम प्रत्येक जिला मुख्यालय को कब तक उपलब्ध किया जायेगा ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) जी हां। रासायनिक विधियों से तथा "एटोमिक एबजापंसन स्पेक्ट्रोफोटो मीटर नामक यंत्र की सहायता से मिट्टी में सूक्ष्म पोषक तत्वों का पता लगाया जा सकता है। रासायनिक विधियों में अधिक समय लगता है, जबकि यन्त्रीय विधियों से तेजी से कार्य किया जाता है।

(ख) इस समय देश में भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् के चुने हुए अनुसंधान केंद्रों में सूक्ष्म तत्वों के परीक्षण की सुविधा उपलब्ध है। तथापि, मृदा परीक्षण प्रयोगशालाओं के लिए एटोमिक एबजापंसन स्पेक्ट्रोफोटो मीटर का आयात करके अतिरिक्त सुविधायें पैदा की जा रही हैं। इस व्यवस्था से सभी प्रमुख राज्यों में चुने हुए जिलों में सूक्ष्म तत्वों के परीक्षण सम्बन्धी सुविधा को उपलब्ध सुनिश्चित हो सकेगी। ऐसा समझा जाता है कि इस समय देश के सभी जिलों में इस आधुनिकतम यंत्र की व्यवस्था करने के लिए अभी उपयुक्त समय नहीं है।

ग्रामीण उत्थान कार्यक्रम में लगी 25 कर्म

9450. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 22 मार्च, 1978 के अंग्रेजी दैनिक 'इन्डियन एक्सप्रेस' में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि ग्रामीण उत्थान कार्यक्रम में 25 औद्योगिक कर्मों सरकार को सहयोग प्रदान करना चाहती है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इन फर्मों के नाम और पते क्या हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी हा ।

(ख) 25 औद्योगिक फर्मों के प्रस्ताव पूर्ण भ्रम वा भाषिक रूप में अनुमोदित किए गये हैं । इन कम्पनियों के नाम और पते मकान सूची में दिए गए हैं ।

उन कम्पनियों की सूची जिनके मामलों में ग्राम विकास के कुछ अवकाश सभी कार्यक्रम निर्धारित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्राथमिक अधिनियम 1961 की धारा 35(1) के अन्तर्गत अनुमोदित किये गये—मार्च 1978 की स्थिति

क्रम कम्पनियों के नाम
संख्या

- 1 मेमर्स ग्रीवस काटन एण्ड कम्पनी लिमिटेड, 1-डा० बी० बी० गांधी मार्ग, बम्बई ।
- 2 मेमर्स ईस्ट इन्डियन प्रोड्यूस लिमिटेड, 49, स्टीफन हाउस, कलकत्ता ।
- 3 मेमर्स मोदीपन लिमिटेड, मोदीनगर (उ० प्र०) ।
- 4 मेमर्स मोदी स्पिनिंग एण्ड वीविंग मिल्स कम्पनी लिमिटेड, मोदीनगर (उ० प्र०) ।
- 5 मेमर्स कैमिकल्स एण्ड फाइबर्स प्राफ इन्डिया लिमिटेड, पोन्ट बाक्स न० 87, थाना (महाराष्ट्र) ।
- 6 मेमर्स जिन्यल एल्मुनियम लिमिटेड, 16-३०, एम० टुमफुर रोड, बंगलौर ।

क्रम कम्पनियों के नाम
संख्या

- 7 मेमर्स इन्डियन पेट्रोकेमिकल्स कारपोरेशन, लिमिटेड, पो० भो० जवाहरनगर, जिला बडोदा (गुजरात) ।
- 8 मेमर्स भगतपुर टी कम्पनी लिमिटेड, 5, पद्मालाल बैनर्जी नेन, कलकत्ता ।
- 9 मेमर्स ब्लूमफील्ड टी कम्पनी लिमिटेड, 49, स्टीफन हाउस, कलकत्ता ।
- 10 मेमर्स मफतलाल फाइन स्पिनिंग एण्ड मैन्यूफैचरिंग कम्पनी लिमिटेड, नरीमन प्वाइंट, बम्बई ।
- 11 मेमर्स होबेस्ट डाइम एण्ड कैमिकल्स लिमिटेड, नरीमन प्वाइंट, बम्बई ।
- 12 मफतलाल इन्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड, अमरवा रोड, अहमदाबाद ।
- 13 मेमर्स इन्डियन डायस्टफ इन्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड नरीमन प्वाइंट बम्बई ।
- 14 मेमर्स मिहिर टैक्सटाइल्स लिमिटेड, अहमदाबाद ।
- 15 मेमर्स इन्डो बर्मा पेट्रोलेियम कम्पनी लिमिटेड, 18-20, वरतुंबा गांधी मार्ग, नई दिल्ली ।
- 16 मेमर्स स्टेन्डर्ड मिल्स कम्पनी लिमिटेड, नरीमन प्वाइंट, बम्बई ।
- 17 मेमर्स फेरो एलायंस कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, श्रीरामनगर, जिला श्रीकाकुलम, आंध्र प्रदेश ।
- 18 मेमर्स आई०सी०एल० कैमिकल्स लिमिटेड पो० बा० न० 1, सनातनगर (आई० ई०) पो० भा०, हैदराबाद (आंध्र प्रदेश) ।

क्रम संख्या	कम्पनियों के नाम
19.	मेसर्स नैशनल प्रायमरि कॅम्पिबल इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड, नरीमन प्वाइन्ट, बम्बई ।
20.	मेसर्स सीता लक्ष्मी मिल्स लिमिटेड, मिला क्षेत्र, मद्रुरई ।
21.	मेसर्स पोर्बेना प्रोग्रेनो कॅम्पिबल लिमिटेड, बम्बई ।
22.	मेसर्स टाटा इंजीनियरिंग एण्ड लोकोमोटिव कार्गो लिमिटेड, बम्बई हाउस, होमी मोदी स्ट्रीट, फोर्ट बम्बई ।
23.	मेसर्स बजीर मुल्तान टोबैको कम्पनी लिमिटेड, पो० बा० नं० 1804, हैदराबाद ।
24.	मेसर्स पोर्बेना प्रोग्रेनो इन्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड, मफलाज सेन्टर, नरीमन प्वाइन्ट, बम्बई ।
25.	हिन्दुस्तान प्रॉबैक कॅम्पिबल लिमिटेड, पो० प्रॉ० रामायनी, जिला कुर्नावा, महाराष्ट्र ।

the local authorities to solve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). It is true that slums and squatter settlements, which are often without adequate water and drainage services, have come up in the big cities and have contributed to the deterioration of environmental conditions in these areas.

(c) and (d). Within the constraints imposed by limited resources, efforts are being made by the State Governments to provide basic amenities in the slum areas under the Scheme for Environmental Improvement in Slum Areas, which is in the State Sector. Under the Scheme for Integrated Urban Development, the Central Government has also been providing financial assistance to some of the State Governments in sectors like water supply and sewerage. It is the State Governments, and not the Central Government, which give direct financial assistance to the local authorities under them.

Shortage of accommodation

9451. SHRI AHSAN JAFRI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that due to over population, shortage of accommodation and ever increasing slums in the big cities of India the problem of health is becoming acute;

(b) whether absence of the facilities of drainage and water are adding to the acuteness of the problem;

(c) whether shortage of funds is the cause of it; and

(d) if so, whether Central Government is thinking to provide grant to

Yoga Assessment Committee

9452. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4458 on 19th December, 1977 regarding Yoga Assessment Committee and state.

(a) whether the main Committee has met in compliance with the direction of the S.N.I.P.E.S. Board of Governors;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to wind up the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Second Meet-

ing of the Committee was held on 2nd January, 1978. Some of the important recommendations made by the Committee, are as under:—

(1) After a review of the recommendations made by the previous Yoga Syllabus Sub-Committee, the Committee decided to set up a fresh Yoga Syllabus Sub-Committee, to review the 'Syllabus for Yoga Education for Schools and Colleges' prepared by the Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homeopathy and to draft, if it considered necessary, a fresh Syllabus of its own. (The Yoga Syllabus Sub-Committee held its first meeting on the 14th March, 1978 and its second meeting is scheduled to be held on the 8th May, 1978).

(2) The Committee decided to defer on-the-spot assessment of the working of the two present grantee Yoga institutions, till the requisite information desired by the Committee from both the institutions had become available.

(3) The Committee decided to prepare a select list of Yoga institution for an on-the-spot assessment of their working with a view to considering whether financial assistance from the Central Government could be extended to them, and if so, what should be the pattern of assistance.

(c) Does not arise.

Import of Fertilizers

9453. SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

SHRI D. AMAT:

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

(a) the amount of fertilizer proposed to be imported during the current financial year;

(b) the countries from which it is likely to be imported; and

(c) what is the gap between the demand and production of fertilizer at present?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). It is not in public interest to disclose this information. However, the gap between the demand and production of fertilisers is constantly being reviewed and steps to cover the gap are taken wherever necessary.

Allotment of funds to States for roads under Community Development Rural Scheme

9454 SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that only Rs. 75/- lacs were allotted to the Gujarat State for Roads under 314-Community Development Rural Scheme;

(b) how much funds were allotted under the same scheme to the other States, State-wise allocation;

(c) what norms have been fixed for allotment of funds to the States; and

(d) whether norms are covered with the length of the Roads, population backwardness?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. During 1977-78, a total sum of Rs. 75 lakhs was released to the Government of Gujarat for construction of Rural Link Roads under the scheme of Rural Infrastructure—Construction of Rural Link Roads.

(b) The amounts allocated to various State Governments/U.Ts. are indicated in the enclosed statement.

(c) The norms adopted or criteria taken into consideration for the release of this amount are as follows:—

(i) Surface roads per 100 Sq. Km. in a State/U.T.

(ii) Surface roads per lakh of population in a State/U.T.

(iii) Backwardness of the State/U.T. in terms of roads, their physical features, terrain etc.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Statement

Central sponsored Schemes infrastructure Development Contribution of Rurallink Roads

Release of Funds to States/Union Territories for construction of Rural Link Roads for 1977-78:

S. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	Allocation proposed (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	120
2.	Assam	65
3.	Bihar	180
4.	Gujarat	75
5.	Haryana	33
6.	Himachal Pradesh	38
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	54
8.	Karnataka	82
9.	Kerala	49
10.	Madhya Pradesh	180
11.	Maharashtra	130
12.	Manipur	22
14.	Meghalaya	28
15.	Nagaland	38
15.	Orissa	87
16.	Punjab	49
17.	Rajasthan	147

1	2	3
18.	Sikkim	23
19.	Tamil Nadu	71
20.	Tripura	15
21.	Uttar Pradesh	288
22.	West Bengal	98
23.	Andaman Nicobar Island	10
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	44
25.	Chandigarh	25
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—@
27.	Delhi	10
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	10
29.	Lakshadweep	—@
30.	Mizoram	44
31.	Pondicherry	5
		1997.5

@Not implementing the schemes during 1977-78.

Contract with USSR for supply of fertilizers to India

9455. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any contract with Soviet Union for supply of fertilizers to India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the price settlement that took place between the two countries in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. Under long-term Trade Agreement between the Governments of India and U.S.S.R. for 5 years since 1976, contracts were finalised by Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation for the purchase of fertilisers from USSR during 1976-78.

(b) Details of purchases made under the Annual Trade Plan are as under:

Year	Fertiliser	Quantity contracted in M.T.	Price for M.T. in Rupees on C&F&O basis
1976	Urea	2,15,000 (bagged)	1240 00 for 1,72,056 M.T. and 1111 00 for 55,000 M.T.
1977	Urea	1,60,000 (bagged)	1244 75
	M.O.P.	30,000 (bulk)	725 95
1978	Urea	1,74,000 (bagged)	} It is not considered desirable in the public interest at this stage to disclose prices.
	Ammonium Sulphate	50,000 (bulk)	

चुक्रन्दर से चीनी बनाने वाली मिले

Selection Scales to Officiating School Inspectors

9456. श्री भारत भूषण : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बनाने की योजना करेंगे कि :

9457. DR. HENRY AUSTIN:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

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

(क) इस समय देश में चुक्रन्दर में चीनी बनाने की मिले किन-किन स्थानों पर कार्य कर रही है . और

(a) the number of the senior most Heads of Middle Schools and Trained Graduate Teachers of Higher Secondary Schools, who, before 1970, were promoted to the posts of School Inspectors by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and who are still unconfirmed on their posts;

(ख) वर्ष 1978-79 में किन-किन स्थानों पर चुक्रन्दर से चीनी बनाने की मिले स्थापित करने का विचार है ?

(b) whether the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare vide its Circular No. 48-27/72 U.P.I. dated 26th Nov., 1971 sanctioned Selection Scales of lower grades in which teachers had been confirmed though they were officiating on higher posts, w.e.f. 5th September, 1971;

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानू प्रताप सिंह) : (क) गंगानगर शहर मिल्ट लिमिटेड, श्रीगंगानगर, जिला श्रीगंगानगर, राजस्थान ।

(c) whether the officiating School Inspectors have been placed in the Selection Scales of their substantive respective lower posts of Teachers against which they stand confirmed; and

(ख) जी० बी० पंत श्रुवर फौकरी, किकछा, जिला नैनीताल, उत्तर प्रदेश को गन्ना तथा चुक्रन्दर डिफ्यूजर प्लांट लगाने के लिए एक प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है ।

(d) if not, whether their cases will be settled by 30th June, 1978?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKA-TAKI): (a) Headmasters Middle schools—19, Trained Graduate Teacher—1.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). According to information furnished by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, the posts of Headmasters of Middle schools and Trained Graduate Teachers were transferred to the Directorate of Education, Delhi Administration, with effect from 1st July, 1970, which was much before the date, namely, 5th September, 1971, from which Selection Grades were sanctioned by Government for various categories of teachers. As there are no posts in the concerned lower categories in the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, the question of grant of Selection Grade to the concerned School Inspectors does not arise.

Calamities Fund

9458. **SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to create "Calamities Fund" to relieve people from natural and man-made calamities which can strike any part of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to create 'Calamities Fund' at the moment to relieve people from natural and man-made calamities. However, on the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission, State Governments have been provided with enhanced annual margin money for carrying out relief operations in the areas affected by natural calamities.

Benefits of leave, pension etc. to N.F.C. Instructors Transferred to Delhi Administration

9459. **SHRI S. S. DAS:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the services of National Fitness Corps (NFC) instructors were transferred from Centre to Delhi Administration *vide* letter No. A-22020/30/73 nfc dated the 29th October, 1974;

(b) if so, whether they are entitled to enjoy the benefits of leave, pension, gratuity etc. on the services rendered under the Central Government; and

(c) whether they can seek voluntary retirement after completing 20 years of consolidated service in both the Departments?

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

(a) to (c). The erstwhile National Discipline Scheme instructors were absorbed by Delhi Administration as also by other States and Union Territories, as a result of introduction of the National Fitness Corps Programme as a part of Physical Education activities in schools. The letter referred to in Question has no bearing on the question of absorption of these instructors. These instructors have been allowed to carry benefits of leave etc. for the service rendered under the Central Government prior to their absorption in Delhi Administration. They will have all the benefits under the Central Civil Service Rules regarding leave, pension, gratuity etc.

Strike by F.C.I. Employees in Delhi

9460. **SHRI FAQUIR ALI ANSARI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of the Food Corporation of India in Delhi had gone on strike in godowns;

(b) if so, the number of employees of the Corporation godowns who went on strike and the number of days they remained on strike;

(c) what were their demands;

(d) the extent to which the supply of food articles to fair price shops in Delhi was disrupted due to the above strike; and

(e) the reaction of the Government towards their demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Food Corporation of India have reported that two hundred Category III employees of the Delhi Region observed work-to-rule for 29 days from 16-11-77 including one day of total stoppage of work on 19-12-77 and refused to work overtime on Sundays and holidays.

(c) Their demands related to payment of overtime allowance and cancellation of transfer orders of Assistant Grade I (Depot) and Assistant Manager (Depot) from Delhi.

(d) There was no disruption in the working of public distribution system.

(e) The FCI have reported that they have now decided to pay overtime allowance for working on Sundays and holidays in exceptional circumstances only where the competent authority is satisfied that it is not possible to grant compensatory leave to the employee concerned. The management have also decided to regulate transfers of staff from Delhi to other depots within the Northern Zone on the basis of *inter se* seniority, i.e. seniors to be retained and juniors to move out.

Admission to Higher Education

9461. SHRI RAMDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up new schemes regulating

admissions to higher education on the basis of social needs and employment opportunities;

(b) what special measures are proposed to be taken for giving higher education to the backward classes including the tribals and the scheduled castes; and

(c) the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c). The policy frame for the development of higher education during the next 10—15 years adopted by the University Grants Commission envisages, among others, a policy of selective admissions to full-time institutions of higher education at first-degree and post-graduate levels on the basis of merit with reservation of at least half the seats for all weaker sections. It also visualises provision for talented but economically weaker students to pursue their studies on a whole-time basis by ensuring to them the full cost of their education through appropriate bursaries, for which funds may be raised from public and private bodies. The detailed programmes for this purpose have yet to be drawn up.

शरणागियों में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्ति

9462. श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या वर्ष 1971 में भारत पाकिस्तान युद्ध के दौरान भारत में आए अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के शरणागियों को प्राथमिकता प्रदान करने हेतु भूमि आवंटित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचारधीन है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम किशोर) : भारत-पाक संघर्ष 1971 का

भारत आए सभी शरणार्थियों जिनमें अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्ति भी शामिल हैं, के स्थाई पुनर्वास के लिए राजस्थान और गुजरात की राज्य सरकारें योजनाएं तैयार कर रही हैं।

नेहरू कम्यलेक्स के निष्कासित व्यक्तियों को मुद्रावजा

9463. श्री मोहम्मद शमसूल हसन खां :

श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम :

क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री नेहरू कम्यलेक्स के लिए भूमि के बारे में 12 दिसम्बर 1977 के अतारहित प्रश्न संख्या 3552 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जब निर्माण कार्य पूरा हो चुका है और ऊपर टैक तथा कार पार्क शेड पहले ही तैयार हो चुके हैं, तब अधिसूचना जारी न करने और मुद्रावजा न दिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह बात संवैधानिक उपबन्धों के विरुद्ध नहीं है ;

(ग) क्या वह अधिसूचना जारी करने और मुद्रावजे का भुगतान करने की कोई अन्तिम तिथि निर्धारित करेंगे यदि हाँ तो कब तक ; और

(घ) भूमि के मालिकों को हुई परेशानी, उनके अधिकारों से वंचित किए जाने और उनको हुई वित्तीय हानि का किस प्रकार मुद्रावजा दिया जाएगा ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर अहल) : (क) भूमि का सीमांकन तथा कुछ अन्य तत्व शामिल हैं।

(ख) यह भू-अर्जन अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के विरुद्ध है।

(ग) भू-अर्जन की आवश्यक कार्रवाई आरम्भ कर दी गई है। इस प्रक्रिया को शीघ्र करने के लिए सभी प्रयत्न किए जायेंगे लेकिन अधिसूचना जारी करने के लिए निश्चित तारीख नहीं दी जा सकती।

(घ) भ्रवांड की घोषणा के बाद अधिकृत मालिकों को मुद्रावजा मिलेगा। यदि वे सम्बन्धित शर्तें पूरी कर देंगे तो उन्हें वैकल्पिक प्लॉट भी दिए जायेंगे।

अध्यापकों को राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार

9464. श्री कंलाश प्रकाश : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : (क) क्या सरकार की कोई ऐसी योजना है जिसके अधीन अध्यापकों को राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार दिए जाते हैं, और यदि हाँ, तो यह योजना कब आरंभ की गई थी ;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष कितने अध्यापकों को राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार दिए गए और उनमें महिला अध्यापकों और हैड-मास्टर्स की संख्या क्या है ; और

(ग) पुरस्कार प्राप्त करने वालों को क्या विशेष सुविधाएँ दी जाती हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जीमती रेणुका देवी बडकटकी) : (क) जी हाँ। योजना 1958-59 में शुरू की गई थी।

(ख) विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) पुरस्कार प्राप्त अध्यापकों को केवल इस आधार पर कि उन्होंने राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार प्राप्त किया है अब कोई विशेष सुविधाएँ नहीं दी जाती। तथापि यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार प्राप्त

अध्यापकों के अनुभव और ज्ञान का उपयोग उन्हें विशेषज्ञ समितियों इत्यादि का सदस्य नियुक्त करके किया जाए जो राज्य सरकारों द्वारा शैक्षणिक मामलों अर्थात् पाठ्यचर्या का पुनर्गठन, पाठ्यपुस्तकें तथा अनुपूरक पठन सामग्री का निर्माण, निरीक्षण कार्य, परीक्षा

सुधार इत्यादि पर विचार करने के लिए स्थापित की जाती है। राज्य सरकारों द्वारा आयोजित सभी सार्वजनिक समारोहों में उन्हें भी आमंत्रित किया जाए। इन सुझावों का कार्यान्वयन राज्य सरकारों/संघ भाषित क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनो पर छोड़ा गया है।

बिबरण

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान पुरस्कार प्राप्त अध्यापकों की कुल संख्या	अध्यापिकाओं की संख्या (मुख्याध्य पिकाओं सहित)	मूल्य अध्यापको/ प्रिंसिपलों की संख्या
1975	97	17
1976	98	20
1977	110	29
	305	66
		193

Inadequate Central Assistance to Madhya Pradesh

9485. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) details of the Central assistance given to the State of Madhya Pradesh during the Fifth Plan period for the Social Welfare programmes;

(b) whether it is a fact that the assistance provided to the State so far was found to be inadequate and

(c) if so, what steps are being proposed to provide more funds to the State for next plan period?

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

(b). The Department of Social Welfare have some Centrally Sponsored Schemes under which finances are made available to States to implement these programmes. The Centrally Sponsored Schemes are:—

(i) Integrated Child Development Services Scheme.

(ii) Functional Literacy for Adult Women Scheme.

(iii) Special Employment Exchanges for the Handicapped.

(iv) Scheme for the Services for Children in Need of Care and Protection.

The amount made available to Madhya Pradesh for these Schemes is Rs. 30,65,639 during the Fifth Plan.

(c) Some additional Centrally Sponsored Schemes are being considered and a final decision will be taken by the National Development Council.

गोदावरी नदी जल विवाद न्यायाधिकरण के सदस्य

9466. श्री आर० डी० गड्दामी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गोदावरी नदी जल विवाद न्यायाधिकरण कब गठित किया गया था ;

(ख) उन सेवारत न्यायाधीशों के नाम क्या हैं जो इसमें अब भी सदस्य हैं और उनमें प्रत्येक न्यायाधीश न्यायाधिकरण में कब आया था ;

(ग) यदि वे सदस्य न्यायाधिकरण में नियुक्त न किए जाते तो वे कब सेवा-निवृत्त हो जाते ;

(घ) क्या उभ न्यायाधिकरण का निर्णय शीघ्र होने की कोई आशा है ; और

(ङ) क्या वर्तमान सरकार निकट भविष्य में सेवानिवृत्त होने वाले सेवारत

न्यायाधीशों को इस प्रकार के काम सौंपने की नीति में संशोधन करेगी या उसी को जारी रखेगी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) गोदावरी जल-विवाद न्यायाधिकरण 10 अप्रैल 1969 को गठित किया गया था ।

(ख) और (ग) इस न्यायाधिकरण के अध्यक्ष न्यायमूर्ति श्री आर० एस० बजावत हैं और न्यायमूर्ति श्री डी० एम० भण्डारी एवं श्री डी० एम० सेन सदस्य हैं । अन्तर्राज्यीय जल-विवाद अधिनियम, 1956 के उपबन्धों के अनुसार न्यायाधिकरण में प्रारंभिक नियुक्ति के लिए भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश द्वारा मनोनीत किए जाने के समय वे कार्यरत न्यायाधीश थे । न्यायाधिकरण में इनकी प्रारम्भिक नियुक्ति की तारीखें और न्यायाधीशों के रूप में इनकी सेवा-निवृत्ति की तारीखें नीचे दी गई हैं :—

नाम	न्यायाधिकरण में प्रारम्भिक नियुक्ति की तारीख	न्यायाधीश के रूप में सेवा-निवृत्ति की तारीख
1. न्यायमूर्ति श्री आर० एम० बजावत (अध्यक्ष)	10-4-69	1-8-1969 (पूर्वाह्न)
2. न्यायमूर्ति श्री डी० एम० भण्डारी (सदस्य)	4-12-69	16-12-1969 (पूर्वाह्न)
3. न्यायमूर्ति श्री डी० एम० सेन (सदस्य)	30-9-75	6-2-1976 (पूर्वाह्न)

(ब) न्यायाधिकरण को आशा है कि इन वर्ष अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर देगा ।

(ङ) न्यायाधिकरण के अध्यक्ष और सदस्यों की नियुक्ति अन्तर्राज्यीय जल-विवाद अधिनियम 1956 के उपबन्धों के अनुसार की गई है जिन्हें अनुसार न्यायाधिकरण के

अध्यक्ष और सदस्यों के पदों को उन व्यक्तियों द्वारा भरा जाना होता है, जिनका मनोनयन भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश द्वारा उन व्यक्तियों में से किया जाता है जो ऐसे मनोनयन के समय उच्चतम न्यायालय या उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीश हों । इस समय इन उपबन्धों में परिवर्तन करने का कोई विचार नहीं है ।

Crop Seeds Developed at Atomic Research Centre

9467. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Atomic Research Centre has attracted world wide attention for its crop seeds developed by application of nuclear techniques—radioisotopes and radiations;

(b) if so, whether the centre has received over 3000 requests, in the month of March, 1978 for seeds from all over the country and from other countries;

(c) if so, to what extent this will help the Indian farmers; and

(d) whether Government have started giving training to the farmers in this regard and if so, the results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes; Sir, the Atomic Research Centre had developed crop seeds by application of nuclear techniques like radioisotopes and radiation.

(b) With the application of radiation, improved varieties have been obtained in groundnut, rice, arhar, sugarcane, jute and others. When the activities of the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) were displayed at the D.A.E. pavilion in Agri-Expo-77, a large number of farmers visited the pavilion and indicated their requirements. Further requests came from farmers in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu when All India Radio broadcast the activities of D.A.E. The total number of requests received seed-wise are as follows:—

Groundnut	1869
Mustard	1186
Linseed	400
Tur.	830
Rice	1264
Sugarcane	3
Others	12

(c) The new varieties are likely to give a better yield to the farmer, thereby increasing his net return from a unit of land.

(d) Farmers wishing to cultivate these varieties are being given the appropriate extension advice.

Terms and Condition for taking over of NFC Staff

9468. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry constituted a five member board to settle the terms and conditions of taking over of M.F.C. Staff (327 NFC Instructors) by the Directorate of Education, Delhi vide letter No. A-12034/B/77-NFC dated 21st November, 1977; and

(b) the progress made so far in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Sometime back Delhi Administration was advised to appoint an "Evaluation Committee" *inter-alia* to make a study of working of Physical Education Training Programme and Sports in Delhi Schools and to assess the requirement of Sports Coaches and teachers in Physical Education. In the Ministry's letter of 21st November, 1977 names of experts in the field and the matters such a Committee could look into, were suggested.

(b) Delhi Administration has not taken a decision in the matter so far.

Waste and Loss of Foodgrains

9469. SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the fact that 4947 tonnes of foodgrains have

been found unfit for human consumption in West Bengal Godowns alone as stated in reply to Question No. 4319 on 27th March, 1978, Government have set up a machinery to find out how much total quantity of foodgrains is unfit for human consumption in all the States of India and whether the Vigilance and Security Division of the Corporation of India has submitted any report after their surprise checks in both storage and transit;

(b) whether any action has been taken against the concerned officials and contractors for the loss of huge quantity of foodgrains during transit; and

(c) whether Government are considering to construct godowns in safer areas for proper storage of foodgrains and making adequate arrangement for their safeguard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) A quantity of 0.52 lakh tonnes (including 49.7 tonnes in West Bengal) was lying in the godowns of Food Corporation of India as damaged and unfit for human consumption as on 1st April, 1978. These stocks were mainly damaged due to heavy rains, floods cyclones etc., in CAP storage besides transit. Regular inspection by Senior Quality Control Officers and Vigilance & Security Divisions of the Corporation is conducted. A Special Squad conducted surprise checks at Brooklyn and Jinjrapool Depots of F.C.I. at Calcutta in 1975 and 1977. Action against the delinquent officials has been taken.

(b) Action is taken against the defaulting officials and contractors whenever the loss of foodgrains is attributed to their negligence.

(c) Additional covered storage accommodation is being established for the proper storage of foodgrains. While doing so, locations are selected carefully to ensure that as far as possible

the sites are such which are not liable to be affected by floods due to rain or cyclone.

Horticulture Research Centre at., Vejalpur, Gujarat

9470. **SHRI HITENDRA DESAI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken a decision for the establishment of the Indian Horticulture Research Centre for Tribal Area at Vejalpur, District Panchmahals in Gujarat;

(b) are Government having second thoughts about it; and

(c) will Government establish the proposed centre at an early date?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research New Delhi had tentatively decided to establish a Regional Station for Horticulture at a site in Vejalpur near Godhra in district Panchmahal of Gujarat State.

(b) and (c). Before starting the work of the Station a Technical Committee was appointed to examine the various details of the proposed project. The Committee brought out two main points, namely, the absence of adequate groundwater resources and the occurrence of hard pan in the soil profile below 3 ft. depth. Since these two points had to be examined in detail and the various alternatives considered, an expert team consisting of the Director National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning, Project Director, Water Technology Centre, Indian Agricultural Research Institute New Delhi and the Director of Research, Gujarat Agricultural University was appointed

by the Council. This Committee visited the site on April 30, 1978 along with the Vice Chancellor, Gujarat Agricultural University and the representatives of the State Government. Prior to the visit of the above team a special team was deputed to carry out the soil survey of the proposed farm area. Information on the possibility of developing surface water resources was also obtained. The Committee was of the view that with careful soil and water management and by providing lift irrigation facilities it would be possible to establish the farm at Vejalpur, Godhra. On the receipt of the detailed report of the Committee the Council would take suitable steps on the establishment of the Station.

Price of Russian Combine Harvester

9471. DR. BALDEV PRAKASH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 160 on 14th November, 1977 regarding Russian Combine Harvester SKP-4A and state:

(a) whether the Russian Combines sold to the unemployed engineers were of old model;

(b) were the combines vested, as per agreement and preconditions;

(c) is it a fact that price of combine has not been fixed so far; and

(d) is there any arrangement to look after the service, repairs and spare parts of these combines?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The SKP-4A Russian combines imported into the country were new machines. It is learnt that this model has not been manufactured since 1974.

(b) The import of these combines was allowed by the Ministry on the clear indication from the importing Agro-Industries Corporations that they were fully satisfied about their technical specifications, quality and performance and their readiness to import them even without a test at the Government Testing Station, Budni. However by way of caution but not as a pre-condition a clause was incorporated in the contract between the parties to the transaction providing for a test at Budni. It has not so far been possible to carry out this test.

(c) The price at which the combines were sold to the agro-service entrepreneurs was tentative. Efforts are under way to fix the final price.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Criteria for Advance of Loan to Small Farmers

9472. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria Government have laid down for the definition of 'small farmers' in drought prone areas for the purpose of eligibility for loans; and

(b) whether Government propose to revise its decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The definition of small and marginal farmers in drought prone areas has been worked out on the basis of the nature of irrigation and the productivity levels of important crops in these areas. The definition is for the purpose of eligibility for subsidy.

(b) There is no proposal to revise the definition.

Statement

Definition of Small and Marginal Farmers under the D.P.A.P.

(In Hecta.)

State	District (DPAP areas)	Small Farmer		Marginal Farmer	
		Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh .	Anantapur, Chittoor, Kurnool, Mehboobnagar, Nalgonda & Prakasham, Cuddapah	1.50	3.00	0.75	1.50
Bihar	Palamau, Monghyr, Nawadah & Rohtas	1.00	2.00	0.50	1.00
Gujarat					
(a) Arid areas	Kutch, Banaskantha and Mehsana	1.50	7.00	0.75	3.50
(b) Semi-arid areas	Surendranagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar, Amreli, Panchmahals, Bhavnagar and Ahmedabad	1.50	3.00	0.75	1.50
Haryana	Mohindergarh, Bhiwani and Rohtak	1.50	7.00	0.75	3.50
Jammu & Kashmir	Doda and Parts of Udhampur	1.50	3.00	0.75	1.50
Karnataka	Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, Chitradurga, Raichur, Bellary, Tumkur, Chickmagalur, Kolar and Gulbarga	1.50	3.00	0.75	1.50
Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua, Dhar, Sidhi, Betul, Khargone, Shahdol	1.00	2.00	0.50	1.00
Maharashtra	Nasik, Ahmednagar, Pune, Satara, Sangli and Sholapur	1.50	3.00	0.75	1.50
Orissa	Phulbani and Kalahandi	1.00	2.00	0.50	1.00
Rajasthan					
(a) Arid Areas	Jaisalmer	1.50	10.00	0.75	5.00
	Bikaner, Barmer, Nagaur, Jalore, Pali, Chhara and Jodhpur.	1.50	7.00	0.75	3.50
(b) Semi-arid areas.	Jhunjhunu, Ajmer, Dungarpur, Udaipur and Banwara	1.50	3.00	0.75	1.50
Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram and Dharampuri	1.00	2.00	0.50	1.00
Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur, Varanasi, Allahabad, Jalaun, Banda and Hamirpur	1.00	2.00	0.50	1.00
West Bengal	Purulia, Bankura and Midnapur	1.00	2.00	0.50	1.00

Anomaly in Pay of Headmasters and T. G. Teachers

9473. SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the Headmasters in Middle Schools of Delhi have been for the last over six years getting much less pay than their subordinate Trained Graduate Teachers working under them;

(b) whether this anomaly has arisen due to erroneous structure of Selection Grades viz., both the minimum and maximum of the Selection Grade attached to the lower post of Trained Graduate Teachers exceeds the higher post of Headmasters;

(c) whether serious grievance has been brought to the notice of the Government in the matter by various Teachers Associations and also by many Members of the Parliament; and

(d) if so, what steps Government have taken to remove their over six years old anomaly and how much time it will take still to do justice with the Heads of the Institutions?

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

(b) The anomaly has substantially arisen because of the fact that Selection Grade of Trained Graduate Teachers is better than the ordinary scale of the post of Headmaster, Middle school, although the maximum of the former scale is lower than the maximum of the latter scale.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) Similar anomaly exists in the case of other categories of teachers in Delhi Administration. Various administrative, legal and financial implications are involved in removing the anomaly. The matter is under consideration of the Delhi Administration.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा अधिवृहीत भूमि का खरीद मूल्य

9474. श्री इयाराम शाक्य : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा त्रिलोकपुरी, कल्याणपुरी, नन्दनगरी, नांगलोई, शकूरपुर, मदनगीर, ब्राहि मे भूमि किस दर पर अधिवृहीत की गई थी तथा उनके विकास के लिए प्रति वर्ग मीटर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई तथा उसकी डम समय प्रति वर्ग मीटर क्या दर है ; और

(ख) इस भूमि पर बनाए गए व्यक्तियों से सरकार द्वारा प्रति वर्ग कितनी राशि वसूल की जाएगी ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल) : (क) भू-अर्जन की दर 0.64 रुपए से लेकर 4.64 रुपए तक प्रति वर्गमीटर भिन्न-भिन्न है। विकास का व्यय लगभग 56 रुपए प्रति वर्गमीटर है।

(ख) इस समय प्लाट मासिक लाइसेंस फीस के आधार पर लिए गए हैं। 'अपाक' तथा 'पाक' अनधिकारियों के लिए मासिक लाइसेंस फीस क्रमशः 7 रुपए तथा 3.5⁰ रुपए है। इसके अवाला उन्हें एक रुपए प्रतिमास के हिसाब से सफाई-प्रभार देने होते हैं।

Request from Punjab Rice Millers Association to help disposal of Rice Bran

9475. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Rice Millers Association has urged the

Centre to help disposal of rice bran accumulated last year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). A representation has been received from the Punjab Rice Millers Association for assistance in the disposal of large stocks of rice bran. A report has been called for from the Government of Punjab which is awaited.

वित्त वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान खाद्य राज-सहायता क्या जाना

9476. श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह : क्या कुचि धौर सिन्धाई मंत्री यह बताते हैं कि कृषि करों के बारे में क्या

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार वित्त वर्ष 1978-79 में 450 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य की खाद्य राजसहायता देने का है और क्या इसके फलस्वरूप सरकार के विकास कार्यों के लिये विधियों की कमी पड़ जायेगी ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन सार्वजनिक एजेंसियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें खाद्य-राजसहायता दी गई तथा कितनी राजसहायता दी गई और वर्ष 1978-79 में उस पर कितनी राशि खर्च होने का अनुमान है; और

(ग) वर्ष 1977-78 में गेहूँ, पाचण, तथा अन्य खाद्यान्नों पर चलन-अचल खाद्य राजसहायता के लिये कितनी राशि दी गई और वर्ष 1978-79 में इसके लिये कितनी राशि देने जाने का अनुमान है ?

कुचि धौर सिन्धाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) 1978-79 के बजट में भारतीय खाद्य निगम को राज-सहायता का भुगतान करने और (क) खरीदे गए खाद्यान्नों की इकनामिक लागत और सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित निर्गम मूल्य के बीच अन्तर, (ख) बफर स्टॉक को रखने की लागत और (ग) सोवियत रूस के साथ करार के अधीन प्राप्त गेहूँ के बारे में सब चल रहे निर्गम मूल्यों पर भारतीय निगम से पहले की गई वस्तुओं और सोवियत रूस को वापस की जाने वाली उधार की गेहूँ की मात्रा के चालू निर्गम मूल्य पर देय राशि के बीच अन्तर की राशि की प्रतिपूर्ति करने के लिए 459.0146 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है ।

किसानों और उपभोक्ताओं दोनों के हितों की सुरक्षा करने के लिए खाद्य राज-सहायता को महत्वपूर्ण समझा जाता है । सरकार के विभिन्न योजना और गैर-योजना कार्यक्रमों और गतिविधियों के लिए उपलब्ध साधनों के प्रावदन का निश्चय करते समय ऐसी राजसहायता और विकास संबंधी कार्यक्रमों की धोर यथोचित ध्यान दिया जाता है ।

(ख) केवल भारतीय खाद्य निगम को खाद्य राजसहायता दी जाती है और 1978-79 के बजट में की गई व्यवस्था की राशि उत्तर के भाग (क) में दी गई है ।

(ग) भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा गेहूँ, पाचण और मोटे धानजों, जिन्हें निगम ने खरीदा था, के लिए मांगी गई राजसहायता

घौर 1977-78 में बफर स्टॉक को रखने की लागत का झीरा नीचे दिया जाता है :—

	रुपयों/करोड़ में 1977-78 (भा० खा० नि० का संशोधित अनुमान) राशि
गेहूँ	163.65
चावल (-)	5.87
मोटे अनाज	25.96
वितरण कार्यों पर राजसहायता	183.74
बफर स्टॉक रखने की लागत	309.25
	492.99

उपर्युक्त राशि में से भारतीय खाद्य निगम को वर्ष 1977-78 में 480 करोड़ रुपये का भुगतान कर दिया गया है जिसमें पिछले वर्ष की बकाया राशि शामिल है।

1978-79 के बजट प्रावधान में खाद्य राजसहायता के लिए 456.0146 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है। इस प्रावधान के खर्च का अनुमानित झीरा नीचे दिया जाता है :—

	₹०/करोड़
1. बफर स्टॉक को रखने की लागत	220.5708
2. गेहूँ	130.3920
3. चावल	0.1280
4. मोटे अनाज	0.2300

5. सोवियत रूस के साथ करार के अधीन प्राप्त गेहूँ के बारे में तब चल रहे निर्गम मूल्य पर भारतीय खाद्य निगम से पहले की गई वसूलियां घौर सोवियत रूस को वापस की जाने वाली उधार गेहूँ की मात्रा के चालू निर्गम मूल्य पर देय राशि के बीच अंतर 41.0146

6. बकाया	63.6800
	जोड़ 456.0146

Promotions in Central Water Commission

9477. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Central Water Commission ad hoc promotions to the non-selection posts of Deputy Directors/Executive Engineers have recently been ordered violating seniority;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that in the same Organisation diploma holders are being promoted to the Senior Class I posts ignoring the claims of qualified officials; and

(d) if so, is the Government contemplating to hold an enquiry?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). In accordance with the provisions of Central Water Engineering (Group A) Service Rules, 75 per cent of the posts in the grade of Deputy Director/Executive Engineer in the Central Water Commission are required to be filled by promotion of departmental officers and remaining 25 per cent by appointment, on deputation basis of

officers of various State Governments. The Service Rules lay down that departmental officers, who possess not less than 4½ years service in the grade of Assistant Director/Assistant Executive Engineer/Research Officer would be eligible for consideration for promotion to the above grade. Further, as per the Recruitment Rules service in the Class II grade of Extra Assistant Director/Assistant Engineer/Assistant Research Officer to the extent of half of each completed year, subject to a maximum of 2½ years, is treated as service in the grade of Assistant Director/Assistant Executive Engineer/Research Officer for computing the prescribed length of service for the purpose of determining the eligibility of officers for promotion as Deputy Director/Executive Engineer. It has also been laid down that all the Assistant Directors/Assistant Executive Engineers/Research Officers will be required to pass a departmental examination to become eligible for promotion to the next higher grade of Deputy Director/Executive Engineer. All Assistant Directors, who fulfill the above prescribed criteria are eligible for promotion as Deputy Director/Executive Engineer irrespective of the position whether they possess a degree or diploma in engineering. In order to fill up promotion quota vacancies in the above grade, Departmental Promotion Committee (Group A) met recently and prepared a panel of officers, who fulfilled/would fulfill the prescribed criteria during the currency of the panel and were found fit for promotion.

(d) Does not arise.

मन्त्रियों के वैयक्तिक कर्मचारियों को सरकारी आवास प्रदान किया जाना

9478. श्री रामधारी शास्त्री : क्या निर्वाचन और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय मन्त्रियों और राज्य मन्त्रियों के वैयक्तिक कर्मचारियों को आवास प्रदान करने के क्या नियम हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ मन्त्रियों के वैयक्तिक कर्मचारियों को स्वीकृत कोटा से अधिक आवास उपलब्ध किया गया है, जबकि कुछ मन्त्रियों के कर्मचारियों को कोई आवास नहीं दिया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो हम बारे में पूर्ण व्याख्या क्या है ?

निर्वाचन और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिन्हावर बल्ल) :
(क) मंत्री के सिफारिश पर, उन के साथ सम्बन्धित वैयक्तिक कर्मचारियों के दो सदस्यों (ग्रुप 'ए' के अलावा) की तदर्थ आवंटन दिया जा सकता है। इनके प्रतिरिक्त, तदर्थ आवंटन ऐसे किसी अधिकारी को भी दिया जा सकता है जिसे मन्त्री द्वारा या तो राज्य सरकार से या बाहरी सेवा से विशेष रूप से चुना गया हो। ग्रुप 'ब' के कर्मचारियों के किसी सदस्य को भी तदर्थ आवंटन दिया जा सकता है। जहाँ एक मन्त्री किसी एक मन्त्रालय/विभाग से अधिक का प्रभारी है तो मन्त्री के वैयक्तिक कर्मचारियों के लिए तदर्थ आवंटन की पात्रता की गणना प्रत्येक मन्त्रालय/विभाग के लिए अलग अलग की जानी होती है।

(ख) और (ग) . मौजूदा मन्त्रियों के बारे में ऐसा कोई मामला नहीं है जहाँ निर्धारित कोटे से अधिक आवास की व्यवस्था की गई हो।

नर्मदा परियोजना पर काम

9479. श्री अमर सिंह बी० राठवा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नर्मदा परियोजना संबंधी काम कुछ विभागों में प्रारम्भ हो गया है और उन विभागों के नाम क्या हैं और तत्संबंधी व्याख्या क्या है ;

(ख) नर्मदा परियोजना के अन्तर्गत कितनी योजनाएं हैं, तत्संबंधी पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है और उनके लिये कितने व्यय की मंजूरी दी गई है ;

(ग) नर्मदा परियोजना के अन्तर्गत कितनी नहरें बनाई जा रही हैं और उनपर कितना व्यय होने की समावना है ; और

(घ) क्या नर्मदा परियोजना के अन्तर्गत लालपुर बांध बनाये जाने की योजना का अनुमोदन कर दिया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और क्या लालपुर बांध बनाने की बजाये नहरें बनाने की कोई योजना है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ग) : गुजरात की नर्मदा परियोजना का, जिसे नवगाम परियोजना भी कहा जाता है, निर्माण-कार्य अभी हाथ में लिया जा सकता है जब नर्मदा

जल-विवाद न्यायाधिकरण अपना फैसला दे देगा। लेकिन लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा परियोजना के लिए बुनियादी सुविधाओं के निर्माण-कार्य को प्रारम्भ करने के लिए गुजरात की 1978-79 को वार्षिक योजना में 3.12 करोड़ रुपए की राशि निकाल व्यवस्था की गयी है।

(ख) नर्मदा बेसिन की उन स्कीमों की सूची सलग्न है, जिनके लिए 1978-79 के लिए परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गयी है।

(घ) हेरन जलाशय परियोजना, जिसमें लालपुर गांध के निकट हेरन नदी पर एक जलाशय बांध के निर्माण और गुजरात के बड़ौदा जिले के छेता उदयपुर तालुक में दोनों किनारों पर नहर प्रणाली के निर्माण की परिकल्पना है, मंजूर की जा चुकी है। इस परियोजना पर 25.26 करोड़ रुपए की लागत आने का अनुमान है और इससे 36 420 हेक्टेयर की वार्षिक सिंचाई की व्यवस्था होगी।

जिबरण

क्रम संख्या	स्कीम का नाम	अनुमानित लागत (लाख रुपए)	लाभ (हेक्टर हेक्टेयर)	1978-79 के लिए अनुमानित परिव्यय (लाख रुपए)
1	2	3	4	5
गुजरात				
नहर				
1.	सुबी]	2311.00	21.25	275.00
2.	कर्मन]	3720.00	61.97	275.00
3.	हेरन]	2526.00	36.42	175.00
कवचन				
4.	रानी	65.00	1.34	29.56

1	2	3	4	5
मध्य प्रदेश				
मृह्य				
5. सुवता		870.88	18.58	200.00*
6. कोलार**		725.00	36.70	60.00* (इसमें 4 अन्य स्कीमों का प्रावधान शामिल है)
7. बारगी**		20000.00	518.00	1000.00*
8. नर्मदा सागर**		22260.00	250.00	67.00*
9. तथा		9142.00	332.00	876.00*
मजदग				
10. बिछुआ साल		124.86	2.32	2.00*
11. बिछुआ लखिया काम्प्लेक्स		244.20	4.86	कोई प्रावधान नहीं
12. बंजार		208.79	2.43	47.00*
13. माह्यांव तोला साल		138.09	2.83	37.00*

*टिप्पणी: मध्य प्रदेश के भागले में 1978-79 के लिए निबिष्ट परिव्यय योजना भायोग के कार्यकारी बल की लिकारिजों के अनुसार है।

**ये स्कीमें अनुमोचित नहीं हैं।

भागीरथ

9480. श्री रान नरेस कुलवाहा: क्या कुचि और लिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(अ) उनके मंत्रालय के अधीन केन्द्रीय बल भायोग द्वारा प्रकाशित 'भागीरथ' पत्रिका के उद्देश्यों क्या हैं और वत तीन वर्षों में अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में सेब लिखने वाले लेखकों की संख्या कितनी थी और उनको कितना पारिजमिक बिबा गया ;

(ब) सम्पादकीय बोर्ड के कबलों के नाम तथा उनकी अर्हताएं क्या हैं और उनकी

मत बँटक कब हुई थी और उसके निर्णयों पर अब तक क्या कार्यबाही की गई है ;

(ग) क्या हिन्दी 'भागीरथ' जो मुख्यतः लिचाई और बिधुत की पत्रिका है अब केवल लिचाई की पत्रिका बन गई है और इसके बिसेषक में प्रकाशित लेखों पर पुरस्कार नहीं विद्ये जाते हैं और सम्पादकीय बोर्ड की बैठकें नियमित रूप से नहीं की जाती ; और

(घ) ऐसी अनियमितताओं को दूर करके और कर्मचारियों को व्यवस्था करके तथा अंग्रेजी पत्रिका को उपलब्ध अन्य सभी सुविधाओं को हिन्दी 'भागीरथ' को उपलब्ध करा कर स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिये क्या कार्यबाही की जा रही है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) भारतीय (अंग्रेजी) अंग्रेजी भागीरथ पत्रिका सिंचाई विद्युत बाढ़ नियंत्रण और इनसे सम्बद्ध विषयों से संबंधित सूचना का प्रसार करने के लिए जून 1954 में शुरू की गई थी। इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य संसद सदस्यों, राज्य विधान मंडलों के सदस्यों, परियोजना-इंजीनियरों, इंजीनियरी के विद्यार्थियों तथा ग्राम शिक्षित जनता को देश के समग्र आर्थिक विकास के लिए हाथ में ली गई बड़ी बड़ी योजनाओं और जल और विद्युत के संरक्षण तथा समुपयोगन की परियोजनाओं में हुई प्रगति की जानकारी देना है।

भागीरथ (अंग्रेजी) में प्रकाशित लेखों के लेखकों की संख्या 1975, 1976 तथा 1977 में क्रमशः 15, 25 और 23 थी। शेष लेख फीचर और समाचार सम्पादक द्वारा स्वयं तैयार किए गए थे।

अंग्रेजी भागीरथ के लेखकों को उनके लेखों के लिए कोई मानदेय नहीं दिया जाता।

भागीरथ (हिन्दी)

भागीरथ (हिन्दी) पत्रिका अप्रैल 1974 से शुरू की गई थी और इसका उद्देश्य वही है जो अंग्रेजी भागीरथ का है परन्तु यह हिन्दी पाठकों के लाभ के लिए है और इसमें अधिक ध्यान ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को और दिया जाता है।

भागीरथ (हिन्दी) के लेखकों के लेखकों की संख्या 1975, 1976 और 1977 में क्रमशः 34, 31 और 28 थी।

1975, 1976 और 1977 के दौरान लेखों के लेखकों को क्रमशः 483 रुपये, 80 रुपये और 175 रुपये मानदेय दिया गया।

(ख) भागीरथ (अंग्रेजी)

भागीरथ (अंग्रेजी) के लिए कोई सम्पादकीय बोर्ड नहीं है। तथापि सम्पादक द्वारा

जो सामग्री तैयार की जाती है और जिसे उसके द्वारा अन्तिम रूप दिया जाता है वह केन्द्रीय जल प्रायोग के निदेशक (प्रायोजन और प्रगति) तथा सदस्य (प्रायोजन और प्रगति) के अनुमान के पश्चात् प्रकाशित की जाती है।

भागीरथ (हिन्दी)

सम्पादकीय बोर्ड के सदस्यों के नाम और शैक्षणिक योग्यताएं इस प्रकार हैं —

(1) श्री ए० एन हरकली बी० ई०, सदस्य (अभिकल्प और अनुसन्धान), केन्द्रीय जल प्रायोग।

(2) श्री सुरेन्द्र बहादुर खरे, बी० ई०, आयुक्त, गंगा बेनिन एवं पब्लिक सचिव, भारत सरकार, सिंचाई विभाग।

(3) डा० बी० डी० शर्मा, एम० ए०, पी० एच० डी, आई० ए० एम०, संयुक्त सचिव भारत सरकार, गृह मन्त्रालय।

(4) श्री बी० एल० जटाना, बी० एल० सी०, बी० ई०, निदेशक, केन्द्रीय जल प्रायोग।

(5) डा० शची रानी गुर्दा, एम० ए०, पी० एच० डी०, सहायक, महा निदेशक, हिन्दी, डाका-तार महा निदेशालय।

(6) डा० श्याम सिंह शनि, एम० ए०, पी० एच० डी०, उप निदेशक (हिन्दी), प्रकाशन प्रभाग, सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय।

(7) श्री विजय मोहन शर्मा, बी० ई०, उप निदेशक, केन्द्रीय मुद्रा और सामग्री अनुसन्धान केन्द्र, केन्द्रीय जल प्रायोग।

(8) सहायक सम्पादक, भागीरथ (हिन्दी) (पहले श्री बी० पी० शर्मा, एम० ए० और अब श्री आर० के० भारती, एम० ए०, जे० डी०, एल० एल० बी०) सदस्य सचिव।

सम्पादकीय बोर्ड के सभी सदस्य हिन्दी में निष्णात हैं। उसमें से कई सदस्यों को हिन्दी लेखन में विशेष रुचि है और वे विभिन्न पत्र-पत्रिकाओं में लेख लिखते रहते हैं।

सम्पादकीय बोर्ड की पिछली बैठक 30 दिसम्बर, 1976 को हुई थी। इस बैठक में लिए गए निर्णयों को प्रोसेस किया गया है।

(ग) भागीरथ (हिन्दी) में हालांकि अधिक जोर। मचाई के विषय पर दिया जाता है, लेकिन उसके बादजुद इमें विद्युत, बाढ़-नियंत्रण और इनसे संबद्ध विषयों पर पूर्ववत् ध्यान दिया जाता है। वास्तव में पत्रिका का जनवरी, 1978 का अंक व्यास परियोजना से संबंधित विशेषांक था, जो मुख्य रूप से एक विद्युत परियोजना है।

केन्द्रीय जल आयोग/मंत्रालय के कर्मचारियों और परियोजनाओं आदि से प्रत्यक्ष रूप से सम्बद्ध अन्य अधिकारियों द्वारा लिखे गए लेखों को छोड़ कर भागीरथ पत्रिका में लेखों के लिए पारिभ्रमिक दिया जाता है।

सम्पादकीय बोर्ड के सदस्यों के अल्पन्त व्यस्त रहने के कारण 30-12-76 के बाद इसकी बैठक नहीं की जा सकी। परन्तु पत्रिका में प्रकाशित सामग्री केन्द्रीय जल आयोग के निदेशक (आयोजन और प्रगति) और सदस्य (अधिकृत्य और अनुसंधान) द्वारा, जो क्रमशः सम्पादकीय बोर्ड के सदस्य और अध्यक्ष हैं, अनुमोदित की जाती है।

(घ) जिस प्रकार कि भागीरथ (अंग्रेजी) में व्यवस्था है वास्तविक आवश्यकताओं और आंके गये कार्यभार के आधार पर भागीरथ (हिन्दी) में पर्याप्त स्टाफ और सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं। भागीरथ पत्रिका (हिन्दी) के सम्पादकीय बोर्ड की बैठक आयोजित करने के लिए और यह व्यवस्था करने के लिए कि बोर्ड की बैठकें नियतकालिक रूप से होती रहें, अब कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं।

यमुनापार कालोनियों में नागरिक सुविधाएं उपलब्ध करना।

9481. श्री गोविन्द मुल्हा : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आपात स्थिति के पश्चात् चुनाबों के समय भूतपूर्व निर्माण तथा आवास मंत्री ने यमुनापार क्षेत्र, गौतमपुरी, शाहदरा, दिल्ली-53 में सड़कों, गलियों एवं नालियों के निर्माण के आदेश जारी किये थे और यह कार्य प्रारम्भ भी कराया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस कालोनी में सड़कों, गलियों तथा नालियों का निर्माण पर मरम्मत कार्य अपूर्ण छोड़ दिया गया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस अपूर्ण कार्य को कब तक पूरा किया जायेगा ; और

(घ) यदि इस कार्य को पूरा नहीं किया जाना हो तो उसके मुख्य कारण क्या हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल): (क) तत्कालीन दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के उपाध्यक्ष के आदेश के अनुसार यमुनापार के गौतमपुरी, शाहदरा, क्षेत्रों में गलियाँ तथा सड़कों के सुधार से संबंधित कुछ विकास कार्य दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा निष्पादित किए गए थे।

(ख) से (घ). गौतमपुरी एक अनधिकृत कालोनी है। सरकार ने दिल्ली की विभिन्न अनधिकृत कालोनियों को निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय के दिनांक 16 फरवरी, 1977 के पत्र में निहित शर्तों के अनुसार, नियमित करने का निर्णय किया गया है। अनधिकृत कालोनियों के विकास तथा नियमितिकरण की प्रगति पर निगरानी रखने के लिए दिल्ली के उपराज्यपाल की अध्यक्षता में एक कार्यन्वयन निका की स्थापना की गयी है। दिल्ली नगर निगम/दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा अनधिकृत

काजीमियों का वास्तविक सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है। यद्यपि, कुछ नागरिक सुविधाएं प्रदान की गयी हैं परन्तु वास्तविक सर्वेक्षण के आधार पर नियमितिकरण नकशों के बनने तक अन्य सुविधाओं के लिए प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ेगी।

Number of Deserted Families returned

9482. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the statement made in response to the call-attention notice in the Lok Sabha on 6th March, 1978; and state:

(a) the number of deserted families who have since returned to the rehabilitation sites; and

(b) the steps taken to prevent further desertion from Dandakaranya?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKAR): (a) 1419 families have since returned to rehabilitation sites/ Karmi shibir, in the Dandakaranya Project while another 280 families belonging to other rehabilitation sites/worksite camps (including some unsponsored families) have also been returned to Dandakaranya by the Government of West Bengal.

(b) The following steps have been taken by the Central and State Governments and the Dandakaranya Project authorities to prevent desertions:—

- (i) Soon after desertions started, Dandakaranya Project authorities organised 25 parties besides its 4 Publicity Units to counter the false and motivated propaganda by the interested parties, notably Udabastu Unnayanil Samity, luring the settlers with hope of settlement in Sunderbans area in West Bengal and persuade the settl-

ers to stay on as there was no land available in Sunderbans or any other area of West Bengal.

- (ii) Printed copies of an appeal issued by the Chief Minister of West Bengal on 10th March 1978 advising the settlers and families of displaced persons in Karmi shibir, to stay on in Dandakaranya in the absence of any scope for settlement in Sunderbans were distributed to settlers by a team composed of Director General (Rehabilitation, of the Department of Rehabilitation and the Rehabilitation Commissioner of West Bengal, with an assurance that their legitimate grievances, if any would be duly looked into by the State and the Project authorities.
- (iii) A delegation of 2 Ministers 6 MLAs and 2 non-officials sponsored by the Government of West Bengal visited Malkangiri and Umerkote Zones of Dandakaranya Project from 21st to 25th March, 1978 and advised the settlers to stay on in Dandakaranya. They were accompanied by the Orissa Rehabilitation Minister on the first lap and by Chairman & Chief Administrator of Dandakaranya Project throughout as also by a senior Officer of the Department of Rehabilitation as well as local authorities.
- (iv) Another delegation of 2 Ministers and an official sponsored by the Government of West Bengal also visited Bhopal on 1st April, 1978 where they discussed the problem of desertions with the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh. The delegation also visited Hoshangabad and Dolariya where they met the displaced persons and their representatives and advised them to stay on.

(v) The Department of Rehabilitation have agreed to permit these families to return to their respective rehabilitation sites and *karmi shibirs/work-site camps*, notwithstanding the general policy of debarring displaced persons from fresh relief rehabilitation assistance in case of desertion. On return to Dandakaranya deserter families are provided food and transportation facilities by the Project authorities during the period of transit to their respective rehabilitation sites/*karmi shibirs*.

(vi) The Governments of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh have been requested to make all out efforts to prevent the movement of migrant families to West Bengal. The Chief Administrator Dandakaranya is also keeping close liaison with the local authorities and the Governments of Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal in this regard.

राजस्थान में सूखा प्रभावित क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत तहसील

9483. श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माधुर :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान की जिलावार कौन-कौन सी तहसीलों को सूखा प्रभावित क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम में सम्मिलित किया गया है और इस योजना के अन्तर्गत उन पर अब तक कितना व्यय किया गया है; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में जिला सीकर का भाग से अधिक भाग रेगिस्तान है और यदि हां, तो यह योजना इस जिले में कब लागू की जायेगी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालू प्रताप सिंह) : (क) राजस्थान में सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत जिलावार तहसीलों के नाम संलग्न विवरण में दिये गये हैं। राजस्थान में सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 1974-75 में लेकर 1977-78 (फरवरी, 1978 तक) 2498 61 लाख रुपये के व्यय किये जाने की सूचना मिली है।

(ख) जी हां। सीकर जिले का रेगिस्तान के रूप में पता लगाया गया है। इस जिले को सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत नहीं लाया गया है, लेकिन इसे वर्ष 1978-79 में आरम्भ हो रहे मरु-भूमि विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लाया गया है।

विवरण

जिला	तहसीलें/तालुका
1. बीकानेर	1. बीकानेर 2. लुनकरनसर 3. कोलावत 4. नोखा
2. चुरू	1. तारानगर 2. राजगढ़ 3. सरदारगढ़ 4. चुरू 5. डूंगर गढ़ 6. रतनगढ़ 7. सुजानगढ़
3. जैसलमेर	1. जैसलमेर 2. पोकरान
4. जोधपुर	1. फालोदे 2. मोसियाण 3. धारगढ़ 4. जोधपुर 5. बिलारा

जिला	तहसीलें/तालुका	जिप्पा	तहसीलें/तालुका
5. नागौर	1. लांडु 2. डिडवाना 3. जयाल 4. नागौर 5. नवा 6. देगाना 7. परबतसर 8. मेरता	11. उदयपुर	3. बंसवाड़ा 4. वागीडोरा 5. खुशालगढ़ 1. खेरवाड़ा 2. भीम 3. देभोगढ़
6. पाली	1. जैंटरान 2. सोजात 3. रायपुर 4. पाली 5. खारची 6. देसूरी 7. बाली	12. भजमेर	1. व्यावर
7. बाड़मेर	1. शिवो 2. बाड़मेर 3. पक्काघरा 4. चोहतान 5. सिवाना	13. झुनझुन	1. धिरावा 2. झुनझुन
8. जालौर	1. जालौर 2. अहोरे 3. सचौरा 4. जसवन्तपुर	नागावांगढ़ गांव में मंदिर	
9. झूगरपुर	1. झूगरपुर 2. आसपुर 3. सगवाड़ा	9484. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :	
10. बंसवाड़ा	1. घाटोल 2. गढ़ी	(क) क्या बिहार राज्य के गया जिले में गुह्या खण्ड वे; नागावांगढ़ गांव में 2500 वर्ष पुराना भगवान बुद्ध का मंदिर है तथा वहां पर विशाल प्रतिमा बहुत मूल्यवान है किन्तु प्राचीन मंदिर खण्डहर बन गया है;	
		(ख) क्या नागावांगढ़ वे; पश्चिम में चाल्हो पहाड़ियों में प्राचीन गुफाएं तथा खण्डहर हैं और वहां आज तक कोई पुरातत्वीय सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है; और	
		(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार गुह्या खण्ड के नागावांगढ़, जयपुरगढ़, चिलौरगढ़ मरीहा, डूबगढ़, गुनरी, चाल्हो पहाड़ी और मंडा पहाड़ी का सर्वेक्षण कराने के लिये पुरातत्वीय सर्वेक्षण दल भेजने का है ?	
		शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) से (ग). स्थलों की वास्तविक-पुरातत्वीय-सम्भावनाओं	

का पता लगाने के लिए धानामी कार्यकाल में अन्वेषण प्रारम्भ किया जायेगा। केंद्र द्वारा सुरक्षित गुनेरी-स्थल के अवशेष प्रारम्भिक मध्य काल से संबन्धित हैं।

Service conditions of Non-Teaching Employees of A.M.U.

9485. SHRI RAM PRASAD DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the regulations covering the terms and conditions of services of non-teaching employees of Aligarh Muslim University by promotion;

(b) whether Government propose to examine the list of Assistant Registrar and equivalent post which was declared on 1st May, 1976; and

(c) whether the promotions were not given to those persons who have their names in seniority list?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) A copy of Regulations governing the terms and conditions of service of non-teaching staff, approved by the Executive Council of the Aligarh Muslim University on 8th April, 1972 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-2272/78].

(b) and (c). According to the information furnished by the Aligarh Muslim University, 50 per cent of the post of Assistant Registrar and equivalent are filled by promotion, subject to efficiency and merit and 50 per cent by open recruitment. Selection to the post in promotion quota is made on the recommendation of duly constituted Selection Committees.

कोसी नदी के तटबन्ध

9486. श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के सदस्य, पूर्णिया, मुंगेर, दरभंगा जिलों को कोसी नदी की विध्वंसक बाढ़ से बचाने के लिए कोसी योजना के अन्तर्गत कोसी नदी के दोनों ओर पश्चिम में बराज से क्षमता तक और पूर्व में कोपड़िया तक दो तटबन्ध बनाये गये हैं;

(ख) क्या क्षमता और कोपड़िया से आने तटबन्ध न बनाये जाने के कारण सहरसा, मुंगेर, भागलपुर और पूर्णिया जिले में लाखों लोग प्रति वर्ष प्रभावित होते हैं और करोड़ों रुपये मूल्य की फसल नष्ट होती है और हजारों परिवार बेघर हो जाते हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस बाढ़ से प्रति वर्ष न केवल लोगों की फसलों और जन-धन की क्षति होती है बल्कि इससे राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 31 और बरोनी-कटिहर रेल लाइन को भी खतरा पैदा होता है; और

(घ) यदि उपर्युक्त भाग (क) से (ग) तक के उत्तर सकारात्मक हों, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त दोनों तटबंधों को कुरखोला तक बढ़ाने का है जहाँ कोसी नदी गंगा नदी से मिलती है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) जी, हाँ हाँ। किन्तु पश्चिमी कोसी तटबंध को क्षमता के अनुप्रवाह में लगभग 3 मील तक बढ़ाया गया है।

(ख) बिहार की राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि झमता और कपाड़िया के अनुप्रवाह में सहरसा, मुंगेर, भागलपुर और पूर्णिया जिलों के क्षेत्र, जो पहले भी बाढ़ से प्रभावित होते थे अब भी न केवल कोसी की उच्च बाढ़ों से अपितु कमला और बागमती नदियों की बाढ़ों से भी प्रभावित होते रहते हैं। इससे होने वाली हानि के आंकड़े अलग से एकत्रित नहीं किये जाते परन्तु यह तथ्य है कि यह हानि बहुत अधिक होती है।

(ग) उमड़ने के पश्चात् बाढ़ का पानी राष्ट्रीय मार्ग संख्या 31 के कुछ भाग तथा रेलवे तटबन्ध तक पहुंचता है परन्तु इनको अधिक खतरा कटाव और गंगा की बाढ़ों से है।

(घ) कोसी के बाय (पूर्वी) और दक्षिणी तटबंधों के विस्तार में जटिल तकनीकी और जल-वैज्ञानिक समस्याएं अन्तर्ग्रस्त हैं। कोसी नदी कपाड़िया से आगे पश्चिम से पूर्व की ओर बहती है और उत्तर से बहुत सी जल-निकास चैनलें इस नदी में मिलती हैं और दक्षिण की ओर से इसमें कमला और बागमती नदियां मिलती हैं जिससे कोसी तटबंधों का विस्तार करने में कठिनाइयां उत्पन्न होती हैं। किन्तु राज्य सरकार द्वारा कोसी नदी की बाढ़ों से इन क्षेत्रों की सुरक्षा के लिए बदलाघाट से आगे बागमती के साथ दक्षिण तट तटबन्ध के निर्माण की एक स्कीम तैयार की गई है। यह तटबंध कोसी और बागमती नदियों के संयुक्त मार्ग के साथ-साथ कुशीला में गंगा और कोसी के संगम तक बनाया जायेगा। इससे बागमती तटबन्ध की, जो अब बदलाघाट पर समाप्त होता है, और आगे विस्तार की व्यवस्था होगी। इस स्कीम पर कुल 4 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है और इससे लगभग 25,000 हेक्टेयर के क्षेत्र को सुरक्षा प्राप्त होगी। राज्य सरकार द्वारा यह स्कीम गंगा बाढ़ नियंत्रण आयोग को प्रस्तुत की जा चुकी है।

Development of Andaman and Nicobar Islands for Rehabilitation of Migrants from East Pakistan

9487. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high power committee, called "The Inter-Departmental Team on Accelerated Development Programmes for Andaman and Nicobar Islands" submitted a Report to the Government in 1965 after making field survey of all the factors concerned with development of these Islands;

(b) whether the 'Team' was "asked to draw up an integrated plan for the development of the Islands particularly for the purpose of rehabilitation of migrants from East Pakistan";

(c) if so, whether the Team recommended rehabilitation of 1,75,000 East Pakistan refugees successively by the end of 4th and 5th Plans in these Islands;

(d) if so, the reasons for not implementing these recommendations up-till now; and

(e) when Government will take steps to implement them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKAR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) No Sir. The Team recommended the development of settlements of people with diverse cultural and other backgrounds keeping in view the skill requirements in primary and non-primary sectors, need for manpower of different occupational backgrounds and need for sturdy stock of people including a large proportion of ex-servicemen in national interest. In fact the Team recommended a major

change in the erstwhile policy of colonisation, which aimed essentially at the rehabilitation of migrants from East Pakistan.

The Team also visualised a doubling of the population in about 5 years and thought that by the end of 1971, the Islands should be able to support and additional population of about 75,000 bringing the total to 1.5 lakhs, with a further increase of 1.00 lakhs by the end of the 5th Plan inclusive of natural growth. The Team did not recommend rehabilitation of 1,75,000 East Pakistan refugees exclusively.

(d) and (e). The implementation of the recommendations of the Team depended upon various factors, namely release of land, availability of migrants/repatriates, development of infrastructure etc. So far, 4,220 hectares of land have been reclaimed and 1,195 families settled thereon, including 805 families of displaced persons from former East Pakistan, 66 repatriates from Sri Lanka 37 from Burma and 287 families of ex-servicemen. Further, the recommendations of the Team were subsequently reviewed from time to time, as mentioned below:—

- (1) In her directive of March, 1975 the Prime Minister desired that thorough review of the feasibility of the project must be made with particular reference to the effect of deforestation in the Island. A Multi-Disciplinary Team of officers of the various Departments accordingly visited these Islands and submitted its report in May, 1975. They recommended adequate measures for soil conservation and selection of areas. The future release of land for deforestation was first to be considered by the Task Force and later examined by the Land Use Committee before the release of land could be ordered by the Ministry of Agriculture.

- (2) The services of an Expert from International Union for Conservation of Nature for studying the impact of deforestation on the environment and suitability of forest areas for rehabilitation and other purposes, was obtained by the Ministry of Agriculture. The recommendations of the Expert related to the continuance of moratorium on forest felling for settlement or plantation.
- (3) The Home Minister's Advisory Committee also made it very clear that future felling of forests without thorough examination of environmental and ecological examination was out of question.
- (4) The Secretaries' Committee headed by the Cabinet Secretary which visited these Islands in December, 1976 recommended that felling more and more forest for cultivation was not a healthy trend. They agreed that maintenance of ecology was of a permanent consideration.

In view of the foregoing, there is no scope for any further rehabilitation of erstwhile East Pakistan migrants in these Islands. Plains have also since been made for the settlement of all the remaining families of displaced persons at present in camps on the mainland, mainly in Dandakaranya.

Rice Requirement in Delhi

9488. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) total requirements of rice of various varieties for consumers in Delhi, variety-wise; and

(b) whether the requirement is met by the Food Corporation of India through its retailers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The requirement of rice for public distribution in Delhi, as intimated by the Delhi Administration is 4,500 tonnes per month. This quantity is allotted in full to Delhi Administration from the Central Pool. The issue of rice to the Fair Price Shops is made from the godowns of the F.C.I., on the basis of the allotments made to the individual Fair Price Shops by the Delhi Administration. The Delhi Administration are desirous of getting a part of their monthly allotment in the shape of basmati/parmal varieties of rice. As stocks of basmati/parmal rice are not available in Central Pool IR-8/Gebmi variety of rice is being issued by F.C.I. to the Delhi Administration at present. It is, however, ensured that rice supplied is of fair average quality and conforms to the specifications laid down by the Government.

Implementation of Sites and Services Scheme for the Better off Section of the Society in the Country

9489. SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGIAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the possibility of implementing sites and services scheme not only as a measure of slum clearance/improvement but also as a plan to house better off sections of society as well; and

(b) whether in view of the capacity of existing house owners in urban centres and the exorbitant rent charged government propose to relieve the misery of middle classes as well by such an imaginative measure?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). The sites and

services scheme is essentially intended for persons belonging to the economically weaker sections and the low income group. At present there is no proposal to extend the scope of the scheme to cover other categories of persons.

शैक्षिक अनुसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षण की राष्ट्रीय परिषद् का भारतीय भाषाओं के विकास का कार्यक्रम

9490. श्री सुभाष आहूजा : क्या शिक्षा समाज ल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शैक्षिक अनुसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षण की राष्ट्रीय परिषद् द्वारा भारतीय भाषाओं के विकास के लिए कोई कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि गत 15 वर्षों में केवल अंग्रेजी भाषा के विकास के ही कार्यक्रम प्रारम्भ किये गये थे और भारतीय भाषाओं की उपेक्षा की गई थी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) और (ख). राष्ट्रीय अनुसन्धान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद् भारतीय भाषाओं के विकास के लिए जिम्मेदार नहीं है। भारतीय भाषाओं के विकास का कार्यक्रम केवल शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित किया जाता है। रा० शै० अ० प्र० परि० की जिम्मेदारी है पाठ्यचर्या विवरण तैयार करना और उन भाषाओं में पाठ्यपुस्तकों और अन्य शिक्षण सामग्री तैयार करना जो स्कूल प्रणाली में पढाई जाती है। रा० शै० अ० प्र० परि० मुख्यतः केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड के लिए पाठ्य पुस्तकें तैयार करती है। केन्द्रीय अंग्रेजी और विदेशी भाषा संस्थान, हैदराबाद के सहयोग से रा० शै० अ० प्र० परि० अंग्रेजी की पाठ्य पुस्तकें तैयार करने के लिए जिम्मेदार रही है। रा० शै० अ० प्र० परि० ने इसी प्रकार

कक्षा 1 से हिन्दी के पाठ्यक्रमों की विषय वस्तु और विषय सामग्री भी तैयार की है। एक विशेष अनुसंधान पर रा० सी० प्र० परि० के पास बंगला को एक दूसरी भाषा के रूप में पढ़ाने की एक विशेष परियोजना भी थी, किन्तु यह पूर्णतः एक अनुसन्धान परियोजना थी। अहाँ तक क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं का सम्बन्ध है, प्रत्येक राज्य सरकार के पास स्कूलों में पढ़ाई जाने वाली उस भाषा के पाठ्यक्रमों की विषयवस्तु का पता लगाने के लिए अपने-अपने व्यापक संगठन हैं, जिसके लिए पाठ्य विवरण और पाठ्यपुस्तकें भी राज्य शिक्षा बोर्ड के तत्वाधान में तैयार की जाती हैं। उपरोक्त को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह प्रश्न ही नहीं उठना कि रा० सी० प्र० परि० केवल अंग्रेजी भाषा का विकास कर रही है और भारतीय भाषाओं के लिए कोई कार्य नहीं कर रही है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही उठता।

विश्वविद्यालय के मामलों में राजनीतिक हस्तक्षेप पर रोक

9491. श्री राम सेवक हजारी : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विश्वविद्यालयों के मामलों में राजनीतिक हस्तक्षेप पर रोक लगाने के बारे में सरकार द्वारा किन उपायों पर विचार किया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जाने की सम्भावना है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (श० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) (क) और (ख) मार्च, 1978 में सभी राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों से यह अनुरोध किया गया था कि वे शिक्षा संस्थाओं के कार्यों में राजनीतिक गतिविधियों के हस्तक्षेप की अनुमति न देकर, शिक्षा को राजनीति से मुक्त रखने के लिए राजनीतिक दलों के

नेतारों का सहयोग प्राप्त करने के लिए पहल करें इस प्रयोजन हेतु राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर राजनीतिक दलों के नेताओं का सहयोग प्राप्त करने का भी प्रयास किया जा रहा है।

Allotment of Government Accommodation to the Jr. Engineers attached to OPWD Enquiry Offices

9492 SHRI E. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of WORKS and HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Junior Engineers attached to the Enquiry Offices C.P.W.D. are allotted accommodation nearer the place of posting;

(b) whether such a facility is also provided to the Junior Engineers owning houses at their place of duty;

(c) if so, the number of such Junior Engineers;

(d) whether such Junior Engineers were exempted from the payment of Market rent during the emergency; and

(e) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) In the new Enquiry offices, a provision is generally made for the construction of quarters for some essential staff, including the Junior Engineer. However, where the Enquiry Offices do not have such a residential complex and, the quarters available are in the general pool, allotment of a residence near the place of work depends on its availability, the relative priority to the Junior Engineer and other applicants etc.

(b) to (e). Requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Criteria for Release of Pool Fertiliser

9493. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria Government has laid down in the release of pool fertilisers to the private sector for the guidance of the State Government;

(b) whether some States have suggested some measures to be taken in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Government of India has laid down the following criteria/conditions for reallocation of Pool fertilisers by the State Governments to the private trade:

(i) Reallocation of Pool fertiliser to the private trade will be at the discretion of the State Government.

(ii) Ammonium Sulphate Calcium Ammonium Nitrate and Di-ammonium Phosphate will not be reallocated to the private trade, as they are in short supply.

(iii) The dealers, who have been held guilty of any malpractices under the Fertiliser (Control) Order 1957, will not be reallocated any Pool fertilisers.

(iv) While reallocation, preference should be given to Agro Services Centres, unemployed agricultural graduates and other educated unemployed persons living in villages. Specific percentage of quota may be reserved for these categories, while reallocation fertilisers to private parties.

(v) Periodical checks and surprise inspections of such private dealers as are selling Pool fertilisers, may be made, so that adulteration or overcharging are not done.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

Irrigation Projects in Gujarat in next Five Year Plan

9494. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any provision has been made in the next Five Year Plan to increase the irrigation projects in the Gujarat State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The Sixth Five Year Plan (1978-83) is yet to be finalised. The Government of Gujarat have, however, intimated that an outlay of Rs. 620 crores is tentatively envisaged towards major and medium irrigation projects. During the Fifth Plan the outlay provided for the State for this sector was Rs. 258.34 crores.

Impact of Low Cost Housing Schemes by N.B.O. and other Organisations

9495. SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the precise impact of low cost housing as evolved by N.B.O. and other organisations;

(b) the cost of such houses;

(c) the programmes of development of low cost housing in the light of results already achieved;

(d) the basis on which residents have been selected for experimental living in low cost demonstration houses and the rents realised; and

(e) the precise results noticed out of such experimental living?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The concept of low cost house designs evolved by NBO incorporating use of local materials and innovations in design and construction techniques is being adopted by various State Governments, Housing Boards, etc., with modifications to suit local conditions. Housing and Urban Development Corporation has stipulated ceilings on cost of construction of dwelling units for different income categories. The ceilings are intended to facilitate construction of houses within the paying capacity of each income group. Low cost housing promoted by HUDCO is aimed at providing shelter at a cost, well below these ceilings.

(b) The cost of houses varies from region to region. However, the low cost houses which were put up at the exhibition of low cost demonstration houses at Bersarai New Delhi, ranged from Rs. 3,790 to Rs. 8,620 in respect of houses for economically weaker sections and from Rs. 10,080 to Rs. 15,000 in respect of LIG houses. Rural houses costing less than Rs. 3,000 were put up at this exhibition. The houses constructed under HUDCO's demonstration projects by the housing agencies have all inclusive costs, varying between Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 8,000 per unit.

(c) The concepts, techniques and designs of low cost housing being suggested by NBO are being adopted by various State PWDs, Housing Boards and construction agencies, etc. Follow-up action is being taken by NBO in this regard.

HUDCO is exploring the possibilities of assisting such demonstration projects for as many borrowing agencies as possible, wherever difficulties are experienced in constructing houses at low cost. Besides these demonstration projects, HUDCO is also conducting a low cost housing competition every year for urban or rural housing. These competitions are now made "imple-

mentation oriented competitions" where the prizes are given to the completed houses constructed at low cost. Such a competition conducted in 1976, has resulted in construction of 1400 houses at a cost ranging between Rs. 4,500 to Rs. 8,000.

(d) Low cost demonstration houses are generally allotted by the concerned housing agencies on their normal allotment terms by following the normal procedure of the concerned Housing Agencies.

(e) One demonstration project has already been completed at Agra by the U.P. Housing and Development Board. This project had a good impact on construction of low-cost houses in U.P. After the completion of this project more than 5,000 low-cost houses have been planned and constructed by the U.P. Housing and Development Board and the Lucknow Development Authority.

Buffer Stock of Sugar by Karnataka

9496. **SHRI K. MALLANNA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Karnataka Government has decided to build up a buffer stock of sugar so that it could fall back upon it in times of shortage;

(b) if so, whether the State Government of Karnataka has also approached the Central Government in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Recently the Karnataka Government have sent a proposal for building up a buffer stock of levy sugar and for this purpose have requested that an additional allotment of 5440 tonnes of levy sugar may be given to them.

(c) The matter is under examination.

Foodgrain Production

9497. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

SHRI RAM SEWAK
HAZARI:

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

(a) the figures of production of foodgrains in the country during the years 1976-77 and 1977-78 and the anticipated production during 1978-79;

(b) the names of the States which have crossed the targets of production as foodgrains; and

(c) the incentives Government have given to the farmers in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) The production of good grains was estimated during 1976-77 at 111.57 million tonnes against the target of 116.0 million tonnes. The final estimates of production of foodgrains for 1977-78 are not yet due from the State Governments. However, according to current reports, the production of foodgrains during 1977-78 is likely to be about 125 million tonnes. The target of production of foodgrains during 1978-79 has not yet been finalised.

(b) The States of Haryana, Maharashtra, Meghalaya and Punjab had exceeded the target during 1976-77. During 1977-78, a number of States are likely to achieve the targets.

(c) Numerous measures have been taken during the year for providing incentives to the farmers for securing increased agricultural production. The procurement and support prices of a number of agricultural commodities were raised. The procurement price of wheat was increased by Rs. 5 per quintal during the marketing season 1977-78 and has been further enhanced by Rs. 2.50 per quintal during the

marketing season 1978-79. The procurement price of paddy has been raised by Rs. 3 per quintal during 1977-78. To induce the farmers to take up the cultivation of gram on a large scale, the support price of gram for 1977-78 has been raised by as much as Rs. 30 per quintal. To augment the production of pulses a national campaign was launched and a number of special programmes undertaken. In addition, the retail price of urea was reduced by Rs. 100 per tonne in October 1977 to encourage increased consumption of fertilisers. The intensive fertiliser promotion campaign was extended to 68 districts during kharif 1977-78 and to 75 districts during rabi 1977-78. The net work of retail distribution points was substantially increased to ensure easy and uninterrupted availability of fertilisers in the interior areas. Plan protection facilities have been extended to an area of about 75 million hectares. With a view to ensuring quick transfer of technology to the farmers, an effective and organised agricultural extension approach under the 'Training and Visits System' has been evolved and the same has already been tried out in six States.

Schools and Colleges in Tribal Areas

9498. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:

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

(a) the total number of schools and colleges in tribal areas in each State;

(b) the number of students studying in those colleges and schools in each State;

(c) the figures of the girl students and male students; and

(d) how many new colleges and schools are being opened in tribal areas during 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUDER):

(a) to (d). Information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Changes in Price of Milk by Delhi Milk Scheme

9499. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times the Delhi Milk Scheme revised the rates of its products during last one year ending 31st March, 1978;

(b) the justification of this increase in price by DMS each time; and

(c) the steps taken to bring the cost of production of DMS products down and win confidence of the people?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) During the last one year ending 31-3-1978 D.M.S. revised the prices of only two products viz. ghee and butter out of a wide range of products only once i.e. of ghee on 3-11-77 and that of butter on 3-3-78.

(b) The prices of ghee and butter, were increased for the following reasons:

(i) Increase in the prices of raw milk which is the main ingredient in the manufacture of these products;

(ii) Increase in excise duty as a result of Finance Bill.

(c) About 98 per cent of the total expenditure is operational and is influenced by market trends of raw materials, stores and other services. The administrative overheads are about 2 per cent and the scope of their reduction is limited. However, Government have recently reconstituted the Management Committee of D.M.S. with a view to improving its operational efficiency. The proposal for conversion of D.M.S. into a Statutory Corporation so as to improve its functioning is also under consideration.

Closure of Khandsari Units in Gujarat

9500. SHRI C. R. MAHATA:

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received a notice that Khandsari units in Gujarat would be closed down from 23rd April, 1978 and launch a 'No tax' campaign; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard and the action taken so far or proposed to be taken by the Government to meet their demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). A report has been called for from the Government of Gujarat and the same will be placed on the Table of the Sabha on receipt.

बिहार में लघु सिंचाई योजनाएं

9501. श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में, जहां पर नदियों की बहुतायत है, यदि किसानों को लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं के अधीन सिंचाई सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराई जायें तो उन्हें काफी लाभ हो सकता है ;

(ख) बिहार में छोटी और बड़ी नदियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है और उनकी लम्बाई किलोमीटरों में, कितनी है ; और

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार इन नदियों का सर्वेक्षण कराने और बिहार सरकार के साथ सहयोग करके उपरोक्त योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित करने का है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

श्री श्री कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) (क) जी हाँ। बिहार में सरिताओं और नदियों का जाल फैला हुआ है, जिनका उपयोग किसानों को सिंचाई की सुविधायें प्रदान करने के लिए छोटी योजनाओं द्वारा किया जा सकता है। लघु परियोजनाओं के जरिए इन स्रोतों से 19 लाख हेक्टर क्षेत्र में सिंचाई का विकास करने की क्षमता का अनुमान है। इसकी तुलना में 1977-78 के अन्त में 9.45 लाख हेक्टर क्षेत्र को उपयोग में लाए जाने का अनुमान है।

(ख) सिंचाई प्रायोग (1972) की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार जल-संसाधनों का अनुमान लगाने में निम्नलिखित नदियों को अभिज्ञात किया गया है :-

1. उत्तरी बिहार

1. कोसी
2. गंडक
3. कमला
4. मेहनन्दा
5. बागमती तथा भ्रमवाड़ा नदियाँ

2. दक्षिणी बिहार

1. कर्मनासा
2. सोन
3. पुनपुन
4. किउल
5. बादुवा
6. चन्दन
7. बरभा, मेना तथा कौधा

3. छोटा नागपुर तथा संघाल परगना

1. गुमान्नी
2. अजय
3. रामोहर
4. सुबर्गरेखा

5. दक्षिणी कोयल

6. संख

इसके अलावा बिहार में इन नदियों की अनेक भूहायक नदियाँ तथा निकास नालें भी हैं। इन नदियों, सरिताओं और निकास नालों की कुल लम्बाई उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) सर्वेक्षण करने तथा सिंचाई योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने का मूल उत्तर-दायित्व राज्य सरकारों का है। बिहार सरकार वित्तीय संसाधन की उपलब्धि के अनुकूल राज्य में सर्वेक्षण के कार्यक्रम तथा लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन को तेज कर रही है।

Agricultural Production in Hill Areas

9502. SHRI BALAK RAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any centrally sponsored scheme or project to augment the agricultural production of such areas in the country particularly hilly areas of Himachal Pradesh where normal means of irrigation like canals and tube-wells are altogether lacking;

(b) whether lift irrigation schemes are being given priority in such overall planning for hilly areas; and

(c) if so, the amount spent during the last year for such schemes in Simla District and action programme for the next year, i.e., 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. Central Sector schemes such as Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA), Drought Prone Area Development Programme (DPAP), Hill Area Development Programme (HAD), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Integrated Tribal Development Programme (ITDP) are implemented

in selected districts of the country in both hilly as well as plain areas for creating additional irrigation facilities to augment agricultural production.

In Himachal Pradesh, SFDA Programme is under implementation in the districts of Simla, Sirmur and Solan and ITDP is under implementation in districts of Chamba, Kinnaur, Lahaul-Spiti and DDP is under implementation in Spiti block of Lahaul-Spiti district.

(b) Lift irrigation schemes from an important programme under minor irrigation in Himachal Pradesh.

(c) During the year 1977-78, administrative approval to the tune of Rs. 29.50 lakhs was issued in favour of SFDA project in Simla, which included an amount of Rs. 8 lakh for taking up minor irrigation schemes like lift irrigation and development of Khuls etc. The agency has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 3,000 upto upto 20-2-78 on minor irrigation schemes. Proposals indicating physical targets and financial requirements for 1978-79 SFDA project Simla have not yet been received from the agency.

Desertion of Camps by Bengali Refugees in Garchiroli

9503. SHRI RAJE VISHVESHWAR RAO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than 10,000 Bengali refugees rehabilitated in Garchiroli Teh. in Chandrapur Distt. in Maharashtra have sold all their tins and bullocks and left their camps;

(b) the reason for them all to leave their camps and

(c) where they have all left for?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKAR): (a) 574 migrant families have deserted their rehabilitation villages up to 20-4-1978 after disposing of their tin sheets, bullocks etc.

(b) and (c). The families have on their own, left for Sunderbans in West Bengal misguided by propaganda carried on by interested elements giving false hopes of resettlement in Sunderbans/other area in West Bengal.

दिल्ली के लिए मास्टर प्लान

9504. श्री बहोलासः क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वासि मंत्री 21 नवम्बर 1977 के प्रतारंकित प्रश्न सं० 1062 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने दिल्ली की सभी विद्यमान अनधिकृत कालोनियों को नियमित करने के लिए दिल्ली के मूल मास्टर प्लान में संशोधन करने का निर्णय किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किये गये प्रथवा किये जाने वाले संशोधनों का झूरा क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल): (क) नियमितकरण की प्रक्रिया में जहाँ कहीं आवश्यक होगा भूमि उपयोग पर मास्टर प्लान/जोनल प्लान के उपबन्धों के अनुसार विचार किया जाएगा ।

(ख) इस प्रयोजन के लिए बनाये गये कार्यान्वयन दल ने भू-उपयोग में किये जाने वाले परिवर्तनों के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार को अभी तक सुझाव नहीं दिये हैं ।

Promotion Quota for Graduate Junior Engineers

9505. SHRI AGHAN SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Department of Personnel had not concurred with the proposals of the Ministry of Works and Housing in September, 1972 and 1973 for separate promotion quota for graduate Junior Engineers under the notified recruitment rules;

(b) whether it had also not agreed to a proposal of the Ministry to create a separate cadre for Engineering graduates in CPWD in June, 1973 and September, 1974; and

(c) if so, what alternative proposals were given by the Department of Personnel for proper employment and promotion prospects of Engineering graduates employed at class III level in C.P.W.D.?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) In September, 1972, the Ministry of Works and Housing made a proposal for amendment of the recruitment rules to provide for a separate quota for graduate Junior Engineers of all categories, permanent and temporary under Part IV. The Department of Personnel advised against this in 1973.

(b) No, Sir. In 1975, the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms had expressed some reservations but had suggested further examination from certain angles including the financial angle.

(c) The Department of Personnel advised the implementation of the earlier decision to make 50 per cent promotion through a departmental competitive examination so that even relatively junior people including

graduates might be offered an opportunity to compete and, thus, secure their promotion without waiting for their turn according to their seniority. As for proper employment, there was no occasion for the Department of Personnel to give any advice because the graduates as well as non-graduates were already being employed properly.

Houses for Harijans in Orissa

9506. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state what stage the Government propose to take to construct Houses for the Harijans in rural and backward areas of Orissa in 1978?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): Basically, Housing is in the State Sector; only the Subsidised housing scheme for Plantation Workers is in the Central Sector. The Central Government provides funds to the State Governments by way of block loans and block grants and it is upto the State Governments to fix up their priorities.

The social housing schemes formulated by the Ministry of Works and Housing are applicable to all members of the society irrespective of caste, creed or community. However, Harijans in rural and backward areas of Orissa are expected to derive considerable benefit from the following housing schemes:—

(i) Village Housing Projects Scheme;

(ii) Scheme for provision of house-sites to landless workers in rural areas;

(iii) Low Income Group Housing Scheme.

2. The Government of Orissa has issued instructions to all concerned to

give preference to Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes under the Village Housing Projects Scheme, Low Income Group Housing Scheme, etc.

3. Under the programme for backward classes in the State Sector, there is a scheme for giving subsidy for construction of houses for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

4. The Reserve Bank of India issued some guidelines to all Scheduled Commercial Banks in June, 1976 for giving loans for housing schemes including rural housing schemes. It was provided that the rate of interest on bank credit for promotion of housing schemes and hostels specifically intended for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should not exceed the rate prescribed under Differential Interest Rate Scheme, viz., 4 per cent.

5. HUDCO has introduced a scheme to provide loans to the agencies nominated by State Governments for construction of houses in rural areas. Loans will be available for the construction of low cost houses, the cost not exceeding Rs. 4,000. HUDCO will provide loan to the extent of 50 per cent of the cost of project, the balance being found by the construction agencies from their own sources which can be in the form of allottee's own contribution in cash or kind, subsidy and/ or loan from the State Government.

Option for Alternative Allotment of Plots in Pitampura Residential Scheme, Delhi

9507. SHRI HARI SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that DDA had vide its letter No. F.1(33)/77-LSB(R) dated April, 1977 asked those persons who had applied in August, 1975 for allotment of plots and were

unsuccessful in the draw of lots to give their option for alternative allotment in Pitampura Residential Scheme;

(b) if so, the total number and names of those persons who gave their option in this regard; and

(c) the time by which they are likely to be allotted plots?

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

(b) and (c). The total number of persons who gave their option is 1914. The allotment is likely to be made by July/August, 1978. In view of this, it may not be necessary to know the names.

सरोजिनी नगर नई दिल्ली में टाइप-II के ऐसे बलादियों द्वारा जो अपने मकानों में रह रहे हैं, सरकारी आवास किराये पर देना

9508. श्री हकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार सरोजिनी नगर में टाइप-II के ऐसे सरकारी कर्मचारियों द्वारा जो दिल्ली में अपने स्वयं क मकानों में रह रहे हैं, सरकारी क्वार्टर आगे किराये पर देने के बारे में जांच करेगी ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस मामले की पहले ही जांच कर ली है ; और

(ग) सरकार की इस भावी भावी योजना एवं नीति क्या है और सरकार द्वारा भविष्य में ऐसे कर्मचारियों के विषय क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

निर्वाच और आवास तथा वृत्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) से (ग). मकानों को अनधिकृत रूप से किराये पर देने के मामले का पता लगाने के लिए विभिन्न सरकारी कालोनियों में भ्रमयान हो चुने हुए रिहायशी मकानों का समय समय पर अकस्मात निरीक्षण किया जाता है। पिछले वर्ष सरोजिनी नगर में ऐसे छः अकस्मात निरीक्षण किये गये थे। इन निरीक्षणों के अलावा सम्पदा निदेशालय में प्राप्त तथाकथित मकान किराये पर देने की विशेष शिकायतों पर जांच पड़ताल की जाती है। अनधिकृत रूप से मकान किराये पर देने के दोषी आर्बंटियो को आर्बटन नियमों के प्रावधानों के अनुसार दण्डित किया जाता है, इस दण्ड में आर्बटन से या विशिष्ट अवधि के लिए सामंदायी से वंचित करना शामिल है।

Import of Fishing Trawlers not Suitable to Indian Waters

9509. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that bulk of the imported trawlers each costing Rs. 40 lakhs in foreign exchange has been found unsuitable to fish in Indian Waters;

(b) is it a fact that our public sector organisations like Mazagon Docks, Garden Reach Workshop and Rajabagan Dockyard are in a position to produce better and suitable trawlers; and

(c) if so, the reason for importation and whether responsibility has been fixed for this malfunctioning?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No Sir, no report has been received regarding the unsuitability of the imported trawlers to fish in Indian Waters;

(b) and (c). As a result of declaration of exclusive economic zone of 200 miles along with the east the Government had decided to introduce 140 deep sea vessels by 31st March, 1977 so as to have a fleet of 200 vessels by that date. Out of these additional vessels we intended to introduce 100 vessels in 1977-78. Giving priority to indigenous production the Ministry of Industry were consulted about the capacity of Indian Shipyards. Initially the Ministry of Industry indicated a combined capacity of manufacturing 57 trawlers in 1977-78. However after some discussion they agreed that realistic estimate of vessels which could be manufactured in India in 1977-78 would be 40. That Ministry also agreed that import of 60 deep sea fishing vessels could be allowed in 1977-78. Accordingly, import of trawlers was authorised to fill up the gap after making allowance for drop out cases.

Import of vessels was authorised on the recommendations of an Inter-Ministerial Committee having representatives of the Department of Economic Affairs, Industrial Development, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Shipping and Transport and Department of Agriculture which scrutinised every case.

In view of the above, the question of mal-functioning or fixing responsibility does not arise.

तूफान पीड़ित राज्यों को सहायता

9510. श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 19 नवम्बर, 1977 को आन्ध्र प्रदेश, तमिलनाडु, केरल तथा लक्षद्वीप द्वीपसमूह में आये तूफान से हुई भारी हानि के बारे में केन्द्र सरकार तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अलग-अलग कितनी सहायता उपलब्ध की गई ;

(ब) क्या समुद्र के किनारे गिर गई इमारतों के स्थान पर सरकार द्वारा फिर से छतों वाली बहुत सी ऊंची और बहुमंजिली इमारतों का निर्माण किया जा रहा है जिससे वहाँ पर फिर तूफान आने के समय लोग अपने जान-माल की रक्षा कर सकें, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा उन पर क्या व्यय किया जा रहा है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) से (ग). जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही समा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

भाष्ठागारों के निर्माण के लिये उलर प्रदेश से प्राप्त हुए धावेदन-पत्रों की संख्या

9511. डा० महाधीषय सिंह शास्त्री : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम की केन्द्रीय योजना के अन्तर्गत 20,000 मीट्रिक टन के भाष्ठागारों का निर्माण करने के लिए गत मार्च के महीने के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश से कुल कितने धावेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुए और उनके अनुमोदन सम्बन्धी मुख्य शर्तें क्या हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने किराये पर लेने की गारन्टी की योजना के अन्तर्गत प्राइवेट पार्टीयों से उत्तर प्रदेश में 2 लाख मीटरी टन भण्डारण क्षमता (और न कि 20,000 मीटरी टन) का निर्माण करवाने की योजना बनाई है। मार्च 1978 मास के दौरान प्राप्त धावेदन-पत्रों की कुल संख्या 351 थी। रेल छोरों और/अथवा निगम के मौजूदा डिपो और/अथवा अनाथ मंडियों के लगभग निवृत्त स्थानों पर निर्माण करने, पहुँच मार्ग की व्यवस्था करने, बाढ़ आदि से सुरक्षा प्रदान करने बशर्तें

कि, वे अन्यथा उपयुक्त हैं, जैसी मुख्य शर्तें हैं जिनको पूरा करने पर स्वीकृति प्रदान की जाएगी।

Upper Pravara Irrigation Project

9512. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Memorandum about the Upper Pravara Irrigation Project has been submitted to him as well as to the Prime Minister, by the people of that chronically drought affected areas; and

(b) if so, action being taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) A memorandum has been submitted by the farmers of the command area of Upper Pravara Irrigation project requesting that the dam site at Mahaladevi as per the approved project Report, may not be changed.

(b) Irrigation being a State subject the matter was taken up with the Government of Maharashtra, who have reported that because of considerable opposition to the construction of the project at Mahaladevi which involves submergence of 1571 hectares of land including about 324 hectares of fertile irrigated land, affecting 6 villages and displacing about 4700 persons, the State Government have decided to locate the dam site at Nilwade, where the submergence of land is only 1002 hectares affecting 2 villages and displacing only about 1200 persons.

Unpaid Principals of Delhi Schools

9513. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 100 Government School Princi-

pals in Delhi have remained unpaid for March;

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

(c) the steps taken to clear the arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) to (c). According to information received from Delhi Administration, 79 Principals of Government schools have not been paid their salary since March, 1978. These Principals were appointed on ad hoc basis pending regularisation by the Union Public Service Commission. The Commission's approval to their continued appointment is awaited. However, steps are being taken by the Administration to authorise payment of salary to the concerned Principals on a provisional basis pending receipt of Commission's approval.

Hunger Strike by Delhi University Teachers

9514. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi University Teachers Association went on a hunger strike on April 11th in front of the Vice-Chancellor's office in protest against the University's non-implementation of its assurances regarding regularisation of temporary teachers; and

(b) if so, the details and steps taken by the Government to resolve the problem?

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

(b) According to the information furnished by the Delhi University the Executive Council of the University has decided that the appointments of temporary teachers who were appointed against post (i) which were advertised as permanent, (ii) which were advertised as temporary, but likely to continue, and (iii) the nature of which was not specified in the advertisement, should be regularised on a substantive basis.

In the case of teachers who were appointed against posts which were advertised as temporary, the Executive Council have decided that, pending a final decision of the problem, the term of these teachers should be extended for a period not exceeding one year and that individual cases of appointment against leave vacancies of one year or more duration should be reviewed at the time of completion of the term.

Widening of Nala in Shahadra, Delhi

9515. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the wide Nala from G.T. Road through Swarn Talkies in Shahadra is being dug which is 80 feet wide upto the border of Block No. 31 of Vishwash Nagar Shahadra and immediately after that it becomes 139 feet and as a result of it about 15 Houses are being affected partly in Vishwash Nagar Block 31 and it will be difficult for those people to live there as the road will be damaged;

(b) whether Government have received representation from the people whether any action is being taken to stop the digging work and to make the Nala only 80 feet wide in the peoples' interest;

(c) if so, details of the action taken; and

(d) if not, the reasons for keeping it so wide in front of the very old locality?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) : (a). The alignment of trunk drain No. I of Shahdara Drainage scheme is passing near Swaran Talkies in Shahdara. This drain is proposed to be an unlined drain and land width required for this drain is about 130'. Land acquisition proposals have been sent for acquisition of this land width for construction of the drain. In the meantime, land width of about 75' which was available with PWD for construction of a road has been handed over for the construction of the drain, pending acquisition of the full width of land. For this purpose work has started in this width of 75' and in the portions below Vishwas Nagar Nallah full land width has been acquired and possession given. Work is going on in full width below Viswas Nagar Nallah.

(b) to (d). The Chief Engineer (I & F) Delhi Administration has informed that some representations were received from the people of this area for restricting the width to 75 only by lining the canal and that they have not taken up any digging work beyond the width of land which is not in their possession.

Rice Production in Maharashtra

9518. **SHRI R. K. MHALGI**: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the special efforts made by Central Government to accelerate the production of rice in Maharashtra during period of the last three years especially during 1977-78?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Special efforts are being made by

the Government of India to accelerate the production of rice in Maharashtra through the implementation of the Central Sector Schemes of (i) Minikits of Rice; (ii) Establishment of Community Nurseries of Rice and (iii) Training of Extension Personnel and Farmers.

The main aim of the Minikit Scheme of Rice is to popularise the latest released and pre-released varieties and to get farmers' reaction to the newly identified outstanding varieties before they are recommended for cultivation over a large area. Under this scheme, kits of two or more varieties of similar maturity containing 2 Kgs. of seeds of each are supplied free of cost for distribution to the participating farmers. In Maharashtra, 4950 such kits were distributed in 1975-76; 4675 kits in 1976-77 and 6575 kits in 1977-78.

To help timely sowing of rice crop, the Central Sector Scheme of Establishment of Community Nurseries of Rice was extended to Maharashtra State in 1976-77 with an allocation of Rs. 48,000. Under this Scheme, rice nurseries are set up at Government Farms and tubewells points of farmers, who are given a subsidy of Rs. 1,000 per hectares for raising the seedlings not only for their own use but also for sale at concessional rates to the farmers of neighbouring area who do not have irrigation facilities. During 1977-78, an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh was allotted to this State for this purpose.

For the transfer of latest improved technology of rice production to the farmers, a training programme of extension workers and farmers is undertaken before the commencement of the sowing season by the Government of India in each State including Maharashtra. In these training courses, the recommended package of practices are explained and demonstrations are organised to help farmers fully understand and adopt the same. Two such training courses

were organised in Maharashtra State in 1976-77 and one in 1977-78.

Selection Committee in Delhi and Jawaharlal Nehru Universities

9517. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised the norms for constituting selection committees for the appointment of teachers in Delhi University, Jawaharlal Nehru University and other Central Universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is proposed to introduce new norms before the academic session of this year commences; and

(d) if the answer to part (a) above is in the negative, by when they would be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The constitution of Selection Committees for the appointment of teachers in the Central Universities is laid down in the respective Statutes of the Universities. Amendment to these Statutes can be made only by the Executive Councils of the Universities with the approval of the Visitor.

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

Multinational Companies dealing with fish products

9518. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of multinational companies dealing with fish and fish products in the country;

(b) whether they have applied for the expansion of this business in this respect; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The names of multinational companies dealing with fish and fish products are as under:

1. Britania Biscuit Co. Ltd.
2. Cadbury India Ltd.
3. Colgate Palmolive (India) Pvt. Ltd.
4. Brooke Bond India Ltd.
5. Union Carbide India Ltd.

(b) Yes, Sir, except M/s. Colgate Palmolive (India) Ltd.

(c) Requests of M/s. Britanija Biscuit Co. and Union Carbide for charter/acquisition of more vessels and conversion of Letters of Intent into industrial licences are under consideration. Similarly, request of M/s. Brooke Bond India Ltd., for import of fishing vessels is also under consideration. The application of M/s. Cadbury India Ltd. for extending the validity of their Letter of Intent has not been accepted.

Unemployment in Clubs in Delhi due to enforcement of prohibition

9519. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

SHRI SURYA NARAIN SINGH:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that most of the registered clubs in Delhi will be forced to terminate the

services of its employees due to enforcement of prohibition in clubs w.e.f. 1st April, 1978;

(b) if so, the assessment of Government about the number of persons who will lose their jobs;

(c) whether Government will consider giving employment to such persons; and

(d) if not, Government's reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN): (a) Employees exclusively employed for service of liquor in the Club Bars in Delhi are likely to be affected.

(b) According to the assessment made by the Delhi Administration, approximately 160 persons will be affected.

(c) and (d) No guarantee can be given, though the Delhi Administration would try to help.

हिन्दी बोलने के लिए कथित दण्ड

9520 डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या किसी बच्चे को हिन्दी बोलने पर दण्ड देना विशेषकर शारीरिक दण्ड देना न्यायोचित है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या अब तक सरकार का ध्यान "सप्ताहिक हिन्दुस्तान" (5 से 11 मार्च, तक) में "जहां हिन्दी बोलने वालों को सजा दी जाती है" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत पृष्ठ 3 पर प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

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(ग) यदि हां, तो इय सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार एक सामान्य निदेश जारी करेगी जिसमें इस व्यवहार को राष्ट्र विरोधी घोषित किया गया हो ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बड़कटकी) : (क) से (घ). समाचार पत्र की रिपोर्ट में सन्दर्भित स्कूल बिहार में स्थित है अतः यह मामला राज्य सरकार से सम्बन्धित है ।

Mentally retarded Children in the Country

9521. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that 2 crore children are mentally retarded in the country at present and if so, the scheme for their medical treatment;

(b) whether his attention has also been drawn to the news item published in daily *Nav Bharat Times* dated 6th April, 1978 under the caption "mansik vikriti se grast 12 hazar bachhe upeksha ke shikar" (indifference towards 12 thousand mentally retarded children) and if so, the action taken in this regard; and

(c) whether it is a fact that there are very few institutions for mentally retarded children and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN): (a) The precise number of mentally retarded children in the country is not known. Treatment is, however, offered by the paediatric

departments of major hospitals and in mental hospitals.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) According to the information available in the Department, there are about 83 schools and other institutions for the mentally retarded in the country. Voluntary initiative has been somewhat slow in the field. The Government of India have however, evolved a scheme under which liberal financial assistance is offered to voluntary agencies for the development of facilities for the education and rehabilitation of the handicapped, including the mentally retarded.

Alleged Corruption in Administrative Staff College Hyderabad

9522 DR. RAMJI SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints of corruption, nepotism, and serving liquor in the Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad;

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take against the Institution;

(c) whether Government have given any grant to the Institution, specially building grant; and

(d) if so whether Government have got utilisation certificate and audited accounts till now?

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

(b) Soon after receiving these complaints the Government of India requested the College to close down the alcoholic bar within their premises. The College has informed

that the bar has been closed with effect from 1st April, 1978. The other complaints against the management have been brought to the notice of the Chairman of the Governing Body of the College for appropriate action.

(c) During the period from 1974-75 to 1977-78, the Government of India have paid a sum of Rs. 26.18 lakhs as grant-in-aid and Rs. 13.25 lakhs as interest-free loan to the College. Out of this, the entire amount of loan and a sum of Rs 20.00 lakhs of the grant-in-aid was for construction of buildings

(d) Audited accounts for grants released upto the end of 1976-77 have been received. The utilisation certificate has been furnished by the College for grant, released upto end of 1975-76.

पूर्वी अंचल की उर्वरकों की वार्षिक आवश्यकता

9523 श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री उर्वरकों की राज्यवार आवश्यकताओं के बारे में अगस्त 1977 के अतागतित प्रश्न संख्या 5575 के उत्तर व सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वी अंचल के राज्यों की उर्वरकों की आवश्यकताएं क्या हैं ,

(ख) देश में बिहार, वंगाल, उड़ीसा, असम राज्यों से युक्त पूर्वी अंचल की वार्षिक आवश्यकता के सम्बन्ध में राज्य वार अनुपात क्या है - और

(ग) उसकी आवश्यकताएं पूरी करने की क्षमता का आँकड़ा क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह, बरनाला) : (क) वर्ष 1977-78 के

दौरान पूर्वी क्षेत्र के राज्यों की उर्वरकों की कुल मांग निम्नलिखित थी :—

एन०	पी०	के०	योग
4,13,441	89,195	89,198	5,80,834

(ख) वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान बिहार, पश्चिम बंगाल, उड़ीसा और असम की उर्वरकों की कुल मांग और पूर्वी क्षेत्र तथा देश की कुल मांग से उनका अनुपात नीचे दिया गया है :—

मिट्टरी टन में

क्रम सं०	राज्य का नाम	कुल मांग				पूर्वी क्षेत्र की कुल मांग से अनुपात	देश की कुल मांग से अनुपात
		एन.	पी.	के.	योग		
1.	बिहार	185283	30108	16000	231391	39.8 प्रतिशत	5.4 प्रतिशत
2.	पश्चिम बंगाल	118242	34210	35810	186262	32.4 ,,	4.4 ,,
3.	उड़ीसा	64752	18457	10262	93474	16.1 ,,	2.2 ,,
4.	असम	5500	1676	1800	8976	1.5 ,,	0.2 ,,

(ग) राज्यों की उर्वरकों की कुल मांग उपलब्ध सीमा तक घरेलू उत्पादन से पूरी की जाती है और यदि मांग पूरी करने में कोई अन्तर रह जाये तो वह भायात से पूरी की जाती है।

बिहार से बाढ़ नियंत्रण को केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अपने नियंत्रण में लिये जाने का अनुरोध

9524. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुजन : क्या कृषि और सि.वा.ई मंत्रीयह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 1973-74 से 1976-77 तक चार वर्षों के दौरान बाढ़ ने परिणामस्वरूप बिहार में 700 करोड़ रुपए से अधिक की क्षति हुई है;

(ख) क्या बिहार सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से बाढ़ नियंत्रण कार्य अपने हाथ में लेने का अनुरोध किया है; और

(ग) यदि हां तो उस पह भारत सरकार क्या प्रति क्रिया ?

कृषि और सि.वा.ई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) बिहार सरकार से प्राप्त रिपोर्टों के अनुसार, राज्य में बाढ़ के कारण, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976 और 1977 में जो क्षति पहुंची वह इस प्रकार है :

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

1973	20.06
1974	381.84
1975	265.76
1976	206.00
1977	12.21

जोड़ : 885.87

(ख) और (ग). राज्य सरकार भारत सरकार से राज्य को बाढ़ नियंत्रण स्कीमों के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए समय-समय पर अनुरोध करती रही है। विधान के अनुसार बाढ़ नियंत्रण राज्य सेक्टर का भाग है और इसलिए बाढ़ नियंत्रण स्कीमों के प्रारम्भन, आयोजन और कार्यान्वयन की, जिसमें उनके लिए धन की व्यवस्था करना भी शामिल है, जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकार की है।

पंचायतों के लिए चुनाव

9525. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या राज्य सरकारें पंचायतों के लिए चुनाव कराने के लिए तैयार हैं और यदि हां, तो पंचायत, पंचायत समिति और जिला परिषद् अधिनियम के अधीन राजस्थान में अब तक प्रधान और जिला परिषदों के लिए चुनाव न कराये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या भ्रष्टाचर मेहुता समिति पंचायत चुनावों के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो इस समिति का प्रयोजन क्या है ; और

(ग) यह समिति सरकार को अपना प्रतिवेदन कब तक प्रस्तुत कर देगी और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

राजस्थान एपेक्स सहकारी बैंक लेखा परीक्षा प्रतिवेदन

9526. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान एपेक्स सहकारी बैंक अधिकारियों ने बैंक की वर्ष 1975-76 के लेखा परीक्षा प्रतिवेदन को पूरी तरह से बदल दिया है ;

(ख) क्या उनका ध्यान "राजस्थान पत्रिका" दिनांक 7 अप्रैल, 1978 में प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ,

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या मंत्रालय का विचार राजस्थान विधान सभा में इस बारे में लगाये गये आरोपों के बाधे में आवश्यक जांच करने का है ; और

(घ) क्या आरोपों के सिद्ध होने पर सम्बद्ध अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध नियमानुसार कार्यवाही करने का विचार है और इस बारे में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) से (घ).

राजस्थान राज्य सहकारी बैंक लि० जयपुर की लेखा-परीक्षा रिपोर्ट पूरी तरह से नहीं दली गई थी। तथापि, बैंक प्राधिकारियों के साथ रिपोर्ट पर विचार-विमर्श करने के बाद लेखा परीक्षा की रिपोर्ट के मसौदे में उठाई गई कुछेक आपत्तियों में संशोधन किया गया था। पहली लेखा-परीक्षा रिपोर्ट पर इसे सम्बन्धित प्राधिकारियों के लिए जारी करने से पहले विचार-विमर्श नहीं किया गया था। 7-4-1978 के दैनिक समाचार-पत्र "राजस्थान पत्रिका" में प्रकाशित समाचार सह के उत्तर में राजस्थान सरकार के सहकारिता मंत्री राज्य विधान सभा को पहले ही आश्वासन दे चुके हैं कि वे सम्बन्धित भित्तियों तथा लेखापरीक्षा रिपोर्ट

का अध्ययन कर रहे हैं और यदि कोई अनियमितता पाई जाती है, तो उचित कार्यवाही की जाएगी। यह बह मामला है, जो मुख्य रूप से राज्य सरकार के अधिकार क्षेत्र में है।

हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति

9527. श्री नबाब सिंह चौहान : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय में एक हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति का गठन किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं और उनमें ऐसे सदस्यों की संख्या और नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें राजभाषा विभाग की सिफारिश पर समिति में शामिल किया गया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) (क) (कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति का पुनर्गठन किया जा रहा है। किसी संसद सदस्य के नामांकन की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है और यह कार्य हो जाने पर भागे की कार्यवाही की जाएगी।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

Periods for Physical Education Teachers in Delhi Schools

9528. SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many periods a week to each section of VI, VII and VIII Classes are allotted to Physical Education Teachers in Delhi Schools; and

(b) in how many schools these periods have been allotted and in how many schools less periods have been allotted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) Normally, three periods per week.

(b) There are 850 Government and Government aided schools under the Delhi Administration. Three period per week are allotted in 683 schools. but in the remaining 176 schools only 2 periods per week are allotted.

गुजरात में सोयाबीन सूरजमुखी और रायड़ा की कास्त के अर्धीन क्षेत्र

9529. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1976-77 तथा वर्ष 1977-78 के दो वर्षों में गुजरात में लगभग कितने एकड़ भूमि में सोयाबीन सूरजमुखी तथा रायड़ा की फसलें बोई गईं;

(ख) क्या सोयाबीन, सूरजमुखी तथा रायड़ा के उत्पादन में वृद्धि के लिये अधिक क्षेत्र में उनकी फसलें उगाने के लिये गुजरात सरकार अथवा किसानों को कोई सहायता देने की केन्द्र सरकार की योजना है और यदि हां तो इसका ब्योरा क्या है और यदि नहीं तो कब तक ऐसी योजना क्रियान्वित की जाएगी तथा उसका ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) वर्ष 1978-79 में गुजरात में कितने भू-क्षेत्र में सोयाबीन, सूरजमुखी तथा रायड़ा की फसलें बोने का विचार है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) वर्ष 1976-77 तथा

1977-78 के दौरान गुजरात में सोयाबीन, सूरजमुखी तथा रायड़ा (तोरिया-सरसों) फसलों की बुवाई का अनुमानित क्षेत्र निम्न-लिखित है :—

फसल	निम्नलिखित वर्षों में बोया गया क्षेत्र (हैक्टर)	
	1976-77	1977-78
सोयाबीन	शून्य	शून्य
सूरजमुखी	313	शून्य
रायड़ा	77,000	*

*क्षेत्र के अनुमानों के कृषि वर्ष के समाप्त होने के बाद अर्थात् जुलाई-अगस्त, 1978 में किमी समय उपलब्ध होने की सम्भावना है।

(ख) गुजरात में 1971-72 से 1975-76 तक सोयाबीन विकास की एक केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना चल रही थी। किन्तु यह योजना 1976-77 से बन्द कर दी गई थी क्योंकि कपास में जो कि राज्य में सोयाबीन के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र को बढ़ाने का प्रमुख माधन था अन्तर्वर्ती बुवाई के लिये कोई उपयुक्त किस्म उपलब्ध नहीं थी। इसी प्रकार राज्य में 1973-74 से 1976-77 तक सूरजमुखी विकास की एक केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना चल रही थी। किन्तु लाभदायक पैदावार न मिलने के कारण यह योजना 1977-78 से बन्द कर दी गई। गुजरात में रायड़ा के लिये कोई केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना नहीं चल रही है और न इस समय ऐसे किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार ही किया जा रहा है।

(ग) गुजरात में वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान सोयाबीन तथा सूरजमुखी के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र का विकास करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। जहाँ तक रायड़ा का संबंध है वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान राज्य में इस फसल के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र को बढ़ाकर लगभग 1.00 लाख हैक्टर करने का प्रस्ताव है।

पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में शिक्षा योजनाओं के लिए गुजरात को दी गई धनराशि

9530. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में गुजरात को विभिन्न शिक्षा योजनाओं के लिये दी गई धनराशि का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या पूरी धनराशि का उपयोग कर लिया गया है और यदि नहीं तो मद्दवार कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई ;

(ग) जिन धनराशि का उपयोग नहीं किया गया उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और उसका नियतन किन कार्य में लिये किया गया था ; और

(घ) धनराशि का उपयोग न किये जाने के कारण क्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (श्री० प्रताप चन्द्र चव्वा) : (क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

पुस्तकालयों को वित्तीय सहायता

9531. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार देश के विभिन्न भागों में पुस्तकालयों को वित्तीय सहायता देती है और उन्हें राजा राममोहन राय पुस्तकालय के माध्यम से पुस्तकें भी सप्लाई करती है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो 1976-77 और 1977-78 में गुजरात में कितने पुस्तकालयों

को ऐसी सहायता दी गई और प्रत्येक को कितनी राशि और कितने मूल्य की कितनी पुस्तकें उक्त पुस्तकालय के माध्यम से दी गई और इन प्रयोजन के लिये 1978-79 में ऐसी कितनी पुस्तकें दी जायेंगी ; और

(ग) पुस्तकालयों को ऐसी विनीय सहायता और पुस्तकें किन आधारों पर दी जाती हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ग) गेमें पुस्तकालय, जो साप्ताहिकों के रूप में पजीकृत हैं तथा तीन वर्षों से अधिक समय से विद्यमान हैं और जो 50,000 या इससे अधिक लोगों की जनसंख्या को लाभ पहुंचाने हैं, सार्वजनिक पुस्तकालयों/पांडुलिपि पुस्तकालयों को प्रायोजन करने वाले स्वैच्छिक शैक्षिक संगठनों को वित्तीय सहायता की भारत सरकार की योजना के अन्तर्गत, वित्तीय सहायता के पात्र हैं। राजा राममोहन राय पुस्तकालय प्रतिष्ठान मुख्यतया संबंधित राज्यों और केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों की राज्य पुस्तकालय योजना समितियों की सिफारिशों तथा कुछ मामलों में प्रतिष्ठान की प्रशासकीय समिति की सिफारिश के आधार पर विभिन्न स्तरों पर सार्वजनिक पुस्तकालयों को पुस्तकों की सहायता देता है। यह प्रतिष्ठान 25 वर्ष और इससे अधिक की सेवा वाले सुस्थापित पुस्तकालयों की प्रक्रियाओं के संचालन, जिप्ससाजी तथा बुलभं पुस्तकों और पांडुलिपियों के परिदृश्य के लिये भी वित्तीय सहायता देता है।

Construction of Government Quarters and Office Buildings in North Delhi

9532. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal under Government consideration to construct Central Government office buildings and Government quarters in North Delhi in view of the tight land position in Central and South Delhi;

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

(c) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, what are the proposals for the development of North Delhi area?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). For general pool, an Office block for the Controller of Publications in Civil Lines area and 240 type II quarters in Timarpur are under construction. There is a proposal to take up construction of 380 more quarters in Timarpur during the current year. There are no other proposals under consideration for construction of office buildings and quarters in general pool in North Delhi.

(c) Does not arise.

Allotment of Plots to owners of one room tenements of Kingsway Camp, Delhi

9533. SHRI MADAN TIWARI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the allottees of one room tenements in Kingsway Camp, Delhi were transferred the ownership rights with perpetual lease;

(b) whether as a measure of permanent settlement the owners of these tenements were allotted through a draw of lots in 1970 plots measuring 180 sq. yards in the existing areas of Outram/Hudson Lines and Mukherjee Nagar; if so, the number of plots allotted in each area;

(c) whether the people who have constructed their plots in lieu of one room tenements in Mukherjee Nagar have not been asked to hand over their one room tenements in Outram/Hudson Lines; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the allottees of plots in Outram Lines and Hudson Lines have not been handed over plots due to unauthorised encroachment in the locality; if so, what action Government proposes to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKAR): (a) One-room tenements in Kingsway Camp, Delhi have been transferred to the allottees on nominal lease hold basis for ninety-nine years.

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

Sale of Forest Product by Tribals

9534. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-GO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tribals collect the forest products in the State of Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar to sell to the multi-national corporations;

(b) the support prices fixed by the Government for these products; and

(c) how far the tribals have benefited by this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). Necessary information is being collected from the States of Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar and the required information will be placed on the table of the Lok Sabha as soon as received.

Forest Area Affected with Shifting Cultivation

9535. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-GO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the forest areas affected due to shifting cultivation reported by the States; state-wise break up thereof;

(b) total number of tribal families affected and provided lands for cultivation; and

(c) funds, provided by the Central and States for the same?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). The State-wise position as available about the extent of area and families affected, land provided for cultivation and funds made available under State/Central Sector schemes is contained in the Statement. The information from Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Madhya Pradesh is awaited.

Statement

State/U.T	Area affected (Ha.)	No. of families affected	No. of families provided land		Funds provided (Rs. in lakhs)			
			State Plan.	Central Sector (1977-78)	State Plan	Central Sector (1977-78)		
Arunachal Pradesh . . .	248,580*	75,244	18,000@	100	115.70	3.355	115.30	
Andhra Pradesh . . .	25,000	No estimate available.	Employment for 3-4 lakh mandays.	50	N.A.	10-12 annually	3.43	N.A.
Assam	498,300*	38,000*	Information available.	200	No. families	Information available.	10.98	58.57
Manipur	183,000	50,000*	N.A.	..	450	N.A.	..	74.70
Meghalaya	400,000	70,000	9,382	60	950	300.63	5.35	85.55
Mizoram	50,000	40,000	5,421:	100	1150	44.9	4.033	121.83
Nagaland	668,000*	80,000*	Information available.	100	600	Information awaited	2.40	15.00
Orissa	127,700	200,000	N.A.	300	N.A.	N.A.	5.21	N.A.
Tripura	226,790	43,000	N.A.	..	600	N.A.	..	60.00

N.A.—Information not available.

* —Figures taken from the Report of the National Commission on Agri. (Part. IX—Forestry)

@ —Figures relate to Third, Fourth and Fifth Plans.

** —Being settled.

N.B.

In Tripura, the decision for 1978-79 was that one-third of the amount provided for Agriculture and allied Sectors in the Tribal Sub-Plan would be utilised for shifting cultivation. This works out to about Rs. 300 lakhs under the Orissa Tribal Sub-Plan and about Rs. 160 lakhs out of Special Central Assistance. In Tripura, about Rs. 1.5 crores will be met out-of-the-State Plan and Rs. 70 lakhs from the Special Central Assistance.

Development of Tribals based on Forests .

9536. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-GO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry are aware of the recommendation made by the Commissioner for S.C. & S.T., 1971—73 on working group set up by the Government of India to study the development of tribals based on Forest;

(b) if so, whether all the recommendations have been adopted by the Ministry for implementation;

(c) name of the States which have implemented the recommendations so far; and

(d) the steps taken by the Ministry on this recommendation?

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

(b) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Continuation of Tribal Development Agency in States

9537. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-GO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tribal Development Agencies started in Orissa, M.P., Bihar and Andhra Pradesh by the Ministry are likely to continue in Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, whether the States have prepared the schemes for T.D.A. for continuation in Sixth Plan; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) During the VIth Plan, Pilot Projects on Tribal Development for which Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation is the nodal Ministry will be integrated with the tribal sub-plan dealt with by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Pest attack on Paddy Crop in Andaman

9538. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that in a large number of villages in the Andaman District such as Kishorinagar, Kalighat, Tugapur, Badamalah, Billyground upto Kadamtala and villages in the Ferrargunj Tahsil paddy crop failed due to pest attack and the villagers are already facing starvation;

(b) whether matter was raised at the Chief Commissioner's Advisory Committee and if so, the decision taken thereon; and

(c) in how many cases the land revenue was remitted as required by land Tenure Regulation, if not, why not?

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

Water Supply at Mayabunder, Diglipur and Rangat

9539. **SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:** Will the Minister of **WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Tap Water connections thereon at Mayabunder, Diglipur and Rangat and the total amount spent thereon;

(b) the total number of Private connections in these areas and connections to the Government quarters separately; and

(c) whether Government have order of priority for Tap Water connection to the Government quarters than public connection, if so, why?

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

Promotions to the Posts of Assistant Engineers and Electrical Assistant Engineers in C.P.W.D.

9540. **SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:** Will the Minister of **WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of posts of Assistant Engineers in C.P.W.D. which are going to be filled by Departmental Examination scheduled in 1978 and by promotion in 1978, separately;

(b) what is the number of Civil and Electrical Assistant Engineers working on *ad hoc* basis in C.P.W.D. and the last date of *ad hoc* promotion of the seniormost Assistant Engineer, separately;

(c) what are the latest recruitment rules for the post of Assistant Engineers in the C.P.W.D.;

(d) what is the total number of vacancies to the post of Assistant Engineers in C.P.W.D. as on 1-4-78; for Civil and Electrical, separately; and

(e) what will be the total vacancies to the post of Assistant Engineers in C.P.W.D. in Civil and Electrical including new posts during the year 1978-79; state in details?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Taking into account vacancies likely to arise upto December, 1978, and the likely return of regular Assistant Engineers from deputation, 250 vacancies of Assistant Engineers (Civil) and 73 vacancies of Assistant Engineers (Electrical) are proposed to be filled by the Departmental Examination scheduled to be held in 1978. 150 posts of Assistant Engineers (Civil) have already been filled on regular basis by promotion by Departmental Promotion Committee. Another 100 posts of Assistant Engineers (Civil) and 73 posts of Assistant Engineers (Electrical) are proposed to be filled by promotion by Departmental Promotion Committee

(b) At present, 262 Assistant Engineers (Civil) and 136 Assistant Engineers (Electrical) are working in C.P.W.D. on *ad-hoc* basis against the vacancies shown in part (a). In addition, 150 *ad-hoc* Assistant Engineers (Civil) have already been regularised through selection by Departmental Promotion Committee as stated in reply to part (a). The date of appointment of the senior most Assistant Engineer (Civil) on *ad-hoc* basis is 30th July, 1973 and that of the senior most Assistant Engineer (Electrical) on *ad-hoc* basis, is 21st February, 1973.

(c) According to the recruitment rules now, there are two methods of recruitment to the grade of Assistant Engineer. These are (i) by direct recruitment through UPSC on the basis of open competitive examination; and (ii) by promotion. Appointment by promotion is 50 per cent by a limited competitive departmental examination and 50 per cent by selection by Department Promotion Committee. However, the Government have, for the time being, suspended direct recruitment and all appointments are being made by promotion.

(d) After excluding the 150 ad hoc Assistant Engineers (Civil) already regularised and the 262 Assistant Engineers (Civil) and 136 Assistant Engineers (Electrical) working on ad hoc basis, the number of vacancies as on 1st April, 1978 is 33 on the Civil side and 22 on the Electrical side. However, of the latter, 12 vacancies of Assistant Engineers (Electrical) are likely to be filled by regular Assistant Engineers returning from deputation.

(e) Including the vacancies already existing as shown in part (d) and the vacancies anticipated upto March, 1979, the total number of vacancies upto the end of 1978-79 will be 102 on the Civil side and 17 on the Electrical side. This excludes the vacancies against which people are working on ad hoc basis or have been regularised as shown in part (b).

Appointments in Country and Town Planning Organisation, New Delhi

9541. SHRI M. A. HANNAN AL-HAJ: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Part (c) of the Unstarred Question No. 2636 on 13th March 1978 regarding Head Clerk in Town Planning Organisation and state:

(a) to what extent these two statements are correct; and

(b) why the Senior Officers and the Association in the Office have pressed for filling up the posts of Investigators?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) There is no contradiction in the statement made in reply to the Lok Sabha Question No. 2636.

(b) The Social Scientists Association made a demand for filling up of the posts of Investigators on the ground that the utilisation of such post as Head Clerk will reduce the number of the lowest category staff on the socio-economic side.

Financial Assistance to Flood-hit areas of West Delhi

9542. SHRI CHATURBHUI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance has been offered to the flood-hit and affected areas of Janta Flats of Paschimpuri, Punjabi Bagh Extension and its adjoining areas in West Delhi;

(b) whether in view of the damage caused to the properties in these localities, Government is considering to provide some reliefs viz. exemption of House Tax and Lease and ex-gratia payment to the residents of the flood-hit and affected areas referred to in part (a) of the question for repairs to the damaged properties; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Najafgarh Drain Embankment

9543. **SHRI CHATURBHUI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any measures have been undertaken to strengthen the embankment and de-silting of the Najafgarh Drain on the side of Janata Flats of Paschimpuri, Punjabi Bagh Extension and its adjoining areas in West Delhi—worst affected by floods last year;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken or proposed to be taken for the purpose mentioned in part (a) of the question to avoid floods in the ensuing monsoons; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The work of restoring/raising the bank of Najafgarh Drain near Janta Flats of Paschimpuri, Punjabi Bagh Extension etc., in West Delhi is in progress and is expected to be completed before the ensuing monsoons. The banks are being raised 2 ft. higher than the maximum flood level observed during 1977. Delhi Administration has intimated that as there is not much silt in this area, no desilting is considered necessary.

(c) Does not arise.

Rice, Wheat and Maize to J & K

9544. **SHRI ABDUL AHAD VAKIL:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total quantity of rice, wheat and maize sent to J & K State from 1975 to date, yearly break-up and cost thereof; and

(b) whether Government of India have given subsidy on foodgrains to State Government; and if so, the total amount thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The requisite information is as follows:

Year	Quantity in tonnes.	Value in Lakhs Rs.
1975-76		
Wheat . . .	160,963	2016.27
Rice	50,681	619.04
Maize	3,654	31.06
1976-77		
Wheat	83,501	1032.07
Rice	110,885	1442.06
Maize	119,390	161.88
1977-78		
Wheat	146,143	1835.55
Rice	96,724	1238.89

(b) Foodgrains are issued to all the State Governments including the State of J & K at a uniform Central issue of price which contains an element of subsidy. No other subsidy on foodgrains supplied to J & K State is being given at present excepting subsidy in respect of transport charges, details of which are as under:—

Year	Amount paid as subsidy in respect of transport charges (Value in Lakhs)
	R.
1975-76	18.23 lakhs
1976-77	26.9 lakhs

Selection Grades to Teachers Transferred from D.M.C. Schools

9545. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that P.T.Is, Home Science Teachers, Music Teachers, Drawing Teachers etc. previously working in D.M.C. Schools and who joined schools under the Directorate of Education in 1971 have not been granted any selection grade so far;

(b) whether instructions have been issued by his Ministry to the Directorate of Education to Grant Selection Grades to these categories of teachers even if their number being very small;

(c) if so, the reasons for not granting the Selection Scales to the teachers so far; and

(d) the likely time by which the Selection Scales will be given to these categories of teachers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) According to information furnished by Delhi Administration, out of the teachers referred to 21 P.T.Is, 3 Home Science Teachers and 29 Drawing teachers have been granted Selection Grades.

(b) No specific instructions in respect of the teachers referred to are required to be issued because the criteria for determining the number of Selection Grade posts has already been prescribed.

(c) As stated at (a) above, some of the eligible teachers have already been granted Selection Grades. However, a few additional posts of Selec-

tion Grades have not been filed because there are certain administrative difficulties, like non-finalisation of seniority lists, court ruling about the criteria for fixing of seniority etc.

(d) The pending cases will be taken up as soon as the seniority lists are finalised.

Quality of Indian Cash Crops

9546. SHRI MANORANAJN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the quality of Indian cash crops, foodgrains and sugar are very low as compared to the international standards;

(b) whether the Government have analysed reasons for this and if so, details thereof;

(c) whether this adversely affects India's barter deals with other countries and if so, facts thereof; and

(d) what steps are contemplated to improve the quality of our foodgrains and other cash crops?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The term quality connotes different characteristics in regard to food crops and cash crops and they generally relate to (i) Physical characteristics such as size, length, colour of the grains etc; (ii) nutritional characteristics such as levels of nutrients as proteins fat, minerals and vitamins and (iii) specific characteristics relating to the end use at the consumers level such as cooking qualities, chapatti-making qualities, bread or biscuit making qualities in wheat. In all the crops, all these above qualities are influenced by variety (genetic), location as well as agronomic practices including the use of fertilizers. There are apparently no generally fixed international standards for quality except those specifics for specific end uses.

Indian wheat, have excellent chapatti making quality. For automated bread-making, wheat varieties should have very strong gluten and for this purpose varieties in North America, USSR and Western Europe are usually good. In nutritive qualities, several of our wheats are as good as those cultivated elsewhere (Vide: Reply to Question No. 4374 on 27th March, 1978).

In regard to rice, slender and fine grain varieties with good cooking qualities and less glutinous varieties are prepared. The Japanese varieties are known to be more glutinous. We have currently Indian varieties which have the desirable qualities in regard to cooking and nutrition characteristics.

In regard to Sugar, white sugar or raw sugar produced by vacuum pan sugar factories which are being exported to other countries, the specifications for quality are comparable with International Standards laid down for the same.

(b) The Government through its agencies, specially the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has been carefully examining all the aspects of quality in food crops and cash crops. Appropriate action is taken through the operation of the various All-India Co-ordinated Projects on all major crops. Agencies like the Food Corporation of India are taking effective steps in regard to all aspects of quality coming under the purview of procurement and public distribution systems.

(c) The information on this subject is being collected from the Ministry of Commerce and will be furnished as soon as available. Available information indicates that Indian wheats are in demand in other countries and we are exporting some wheat to Afghanistan and wheat products to Vietnam. We are repaying a wheat loan to USSR in the form of Indian

wheat. In regard to rice, we have the best long slender, "basmati" which is exported. The Food Corporation of India has exported IR-8 rice to Indonesia. The Indian varieties of rice and their qualities are acceptable to foreign buyers.

(d) Same as in (b).

Training in Mining and Refresher Courses

9547. SHRI VASANT SATHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are formulating a programme of extensive practical training for the students of science and technology in deeper research in mining and refresher courses in mining; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard so far and the action plan proposed with likely provision for 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The Government have no general programme of extensive practical training for the students of science and technology engaged in mining research. However, the students of mining engineering have to undergo rigorous practical training during the institutional course as well as one year after the institutional course. Mining research activities are conducted at Central Mining Research Station at Dhanbad, one of the national laboratories functioning under the CSIR, Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, and the Mining Department of Universities. The Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur and the Department of Mining, Banaras Hindu University, Banaras offer

a number of short-term courses both in-campus and off-campus type and conduct summer schools to cover the needs of researchers in mining.

(b) The Central Mining Research Station has a Plan provision of Rs. 18 lakhs and Non-Plan provision of Rs. 68.360 lakhs in their budget estimates of 1978-79. Though there is no specific provision for mining research in their budgets, Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur and University Grants Commission provide funds for development of approved programmes of mining research in the institution and mining departments of universities, respectively. They also undertake sponsored research projects of the industry.

गन्धी बस्ती हटाओ योजना के अन्तर्गत निर्मित मकानों के मूल्य

0548. श्री हरगोविन्द बर्मा : क्या निर्माण और धाबास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्बास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने दिल्ली में गन्धी बस्ती हटाओ योजना के अन्तर्गत निर्मित मकानों के मूल्य में वृद्धि की है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या मधो टाइप के मकानों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि की गई है और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण है और केवल गरीब लोगों के लिये मकानों के मूल्यों में ही क्यों वृद्धि की गई है ?

निर्माण और धाबास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्बास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

राष्ट्रीय नेत्रहीन केन्द्र के निदेशक का त्यागपत्र

9849. श्री नमराज सिंह चौहान :

श्री सुरेन्द्र बिक्रम :

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

(क) क्या : यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय नेत्रहीन केन्द्र का भूतपूर्व निदेशक मंत्रालय को सूचना दिये बिना ही अमरीका चला गया था, जबकि उसके विरुद्ध केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो जांच कर रहा था ; और

(ख) क्या अमरीका से भेजा गया उसका त्यागपत्र मंजूर कर लिया गया है और उसे मंजूर करने का औचित्य क्या था ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनराज सिंह बुलसाल) : (क) और (ख). राष्ट्रीय नेत्रहीनार्थ केन्द्र के भूतपूर्व निदेशक ने 30 मार्च, 1971 को भारत सरकार को सूचित किया था कि वह व्यक्तिगत दौरे पर विदेश जा रहे हैं । केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने उनके विरुद्ध प्रारम्भिक जांच रजिस्ट्री की थी । तो भी, केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो की सहमति से उनका 9 मई, 1971 को त्यागपत्र स्वीकार कर लिया गया था तथा केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो की सलाह से मामला छोड़ दिया गया था ।

Unauthorised construction in Jeevan Deep Building, New Delhi

9550. SHRI S. S. SOMANI:

SHRI RAMDEO SINGH:

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

(a) whether complaints regarding unauthorised construction covering open corridors in the first floor of Jeevan Deep, an LIC Building were received by the New Delhi Municipal Committee;

(b) whether it is also a fact that electricity connection has been given in the unauthorised premises; and

(c) if so, the action taken to prevent such violation of the Municipal bye laws?

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

(b) No connection has been given by the New Delhi Municipal Committee.

(c) The site inspection of the premises has revealed that the corridors at mezzanine first floor and 4th floor of the building have been glazed and being used for office purpose. The glazing of verandah is otherwise permissible under the present Building Bye-laws of N.D.M.C.

राजस्थान और चम्बल नहर परियोजनाओं के लिये विश्व बैंक से सहायता

9552. श्री एल० एल० सोमानी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विश्व बैंक, राजस्थान और चम्बल नहर परियोजनाओं के लिये ऋण देने पर सहमत हो गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है, और इस बारे में क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) ये ऋण किन शर्तों पर लिया गया है और इसे कब वापस किया जाएगा ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) जी, हां। उनका ब्योरा 1224 LS—8.

तथा इस संबंध में हुई प्रगति की जानकारी संलग्न विवरण एक और दो में दी गई है।

(ख) इन ऋणों को प्राप्त करने और इनके चुकाने की शर्तों नीचे दी गई हैं :—

1. चम्बल कमान क्षेत्र विकास परियोजना, राजस्थान के किये 52 मिलियन डालर के ऋण की व्यवस्था अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक के ऋण और गारन्टी करारों पर लागू होने वाली शर्तों के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित शर्तों पर की गई है —

“ऋणकर्ता समय-समय पर ऋण के मूलधन की न निकाली गई राशि पर बैंक को एक प्रतिशत की तीन चौथाई (1% का 3/4) की वार्षिक दर से बचनबद्धता प्रभार की प्रदायगी करेगा।

ऋणकर्ता ऋण के मूलधन की समय-समय पर निकाली गई और बकाया राशि पर बैंक को सवा सात प्रतिशत (7-1/4%) की वार्षिक दर से ब्याज की प्रदायगी करेगा।

ब्याज और अन्य प्रभार प्रत्येक वर्ष पहली जनवरी और पहली जुलाई की छमाही रूप से देय होंगे।

ऋणकर्ता विश्व बैंक और भारत सरकार के बीच परस्पर-सम्मत ऋण परिशोधन कार्यक्रम के अनुसार ऋण के मूलधन को चुकायेगा।”

2. राजस्थान नहर कमान क्षेत्र विकास परियोजना के लिये 83 मिलियन डालर ऋण की व्यवस्था अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ के विकास ऋण करार के लिये लागू

सामान्य शर्तों के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत निम्न-लिखित शर्तों पर की गई है :—

“ ऋणकर्ता ऋण ले मूलधन को तमन-मूल्य पर निकाल गई और वह, 1.1.77 पर बंध ही एक प्रतिशत की तीन चौथाई (1% का $\frac{3}{4}$) की बशिक बर से सेवा-प्रकार भेदा करेगा ।

सेवा-प्रकार प्रत्येक वर्ष पहली जनवरी और पहली जुलाई की छमाही रूप में देह होंगे ।

ऋणकर्ता ऋण के मूलधन की वापसी भुदायगी छमाही किस्तों में करेगा जो प्रत्येक वर्ष पहली जनवरी और पहली जुलाई को देह होंगी, और 1 जनवरी 1985 में शुरू होंगी और 1 जुलाई, 2024 को समाप्त होंगी ; पहली जुलाई, 1994 तक देय प्रत्येक किस्त डम मूलधन की रजि के एक प्रतिशत के आधे (1%, का $\frac{1}{2}$) के बराबर होगी और उसके बाद ही प्रत्येक किस्त डम मूलधन की रजि के डेढ प्रतिशत (1.5%) के बराबर होंगी ।।

बिबरण -]

राजस्थान राज्य की राजस्थान नहर कमान क्षेत्र विकास परियोजना के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ द्वारा दी गई महायता का व्यौरा

1 करार की तारीख]	31-7-1974
2 लागू होने की तारीख	12-12-1974
3 समाप्ति की तारीख	30-6-1981
4 परियोजना की कुल लागत	174 मिलियन डालर (130.2 करोड रुपए)
5 अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ से उपलब्ध ऋण	83 मिलियन डालर
6 परियोजना में शामिल कार्य की मदे और उनकी प्रगति	

संख्या	विश्व बैंक परियोजना में शामिल कार्य की मदे	यूनिट	मूल्यांकन रिपोर्ट के अनुसार लक्ष्य	दिसम्बर, 1977 तक की प्रगति
1	2	3	4	5

एक-भूमि विकास :

(क)	सर्वेक्षण और आयोजन	हेक्टेयर	87,000	1,49,590
(ख)	परियोजना प्राधिकारियों द्वारा भूमि समतल करना	हेक्टेयर	32,000	} 6,951 किसानों द्वारा की जा रही है ।
(ग)	किसानों द्वारा भूमि समतल कार्य	हेक्टेयर	26,000	
(घ)	परियोजना प्राधिकारियों द्वारा भूमि सुधार	हेक्टेयर	17,000	} 28,720 कुषको द्वारा किया जा रहा है ।
(ङ)	किसानों द्वारा भूमि सुधार	हेक्टेयर	17,000	
(च)	पानी की नाबियों को पक्का करना	हेक्टेयर	2,00,000	34,338

1	2	3	4	5
दो—शांघों, बित्तरबिधों और माइन्सरो को पक्का करना :				
(क)	आयोजन	किलोमीटर	950	576
(ख)	क्रियान्वयन	किलोमीटर	915	480
तीन—इनो और चरागाहों का विकास :				
(क)	बागान	हेक्टेयर	8,000	6,013
(ख)	चरागाहों का विकास	हेक्टेयर	35,000	15,386
चार—सड़कें :				
(क)	बड़ी मार्केट और जिले की सड़कें	किलोमीटर	180	113 19
(ख)	गावों की सड़कें	किलोमीटर	251	82 22
पाच—गावों को जल-सप्लाई :				
गावों द्वारा सप्लाई जल		मक्या	100	50
			(डिगिया)	

बिबरन - II

राजस्थान को चम्बल बसमान क्षेत्र विकास परियोजना के लिए दी गई विश्व बैंक सहायता का ब्यौरा

- करार की तारीख 19-6-1971
- लागू होने की तारीख 12-12-1974
- समाप्ति की तारीख 30-6-1981
- परियोजना की कुल लागत 91.5 मिलियन डालर
- विश्व बैंक का कुल ऋण 52 मिलियन डालर
- परियोजना में शामिल कार्य की सड़े और उनकी प्रकृति

क्रम सं०	विश्व बैंक परियोजना में शामिल कार्य की सड़े	यूनिट	6 वर्षों में की जाने वाली कुल मात्रा	दिसम्बर, 77 तक प्रगति
1	2	3	4	5

एक—सिंचाई और जल-निकास :

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|----------|---------|---------|
| (क) | जल-निकास | हेक्टेयर | 167,000 | 163,155 |
| (ख) | लाइनिंग | | | |
| (1) | घिसा कट पट्टों | किलोमीटर | 10.8 | 10 73 |
| (2) | भूख पट्टों | किलोमीटर | 10.2 | |

1	2	3	4	5
(ग) नहर क्षमता के वर्क्स	किलोमीटर	797	389.50	
(घ) नियंत्रण संरचनाएं	संख्या	157	51	
(ङ) जलाशयों में खर-पतवार नियंत्रण	:	%	28.8	
(च) विविध	:	%	23.01	
दो. भ्रान फार्म विकास				
(क) सर्वेक्षण	हेक्टेयर	47,000	23,736	
(ख) आयोजन और संकल्प	हेक्टेयर	48,500	11,194	
(ग) निर्माण	हेक्टेयर	50,000	2,380	
तीन. सड़कें				
(क) सुधार	किलोमीटर	63	19.1	} जून 1977 तक.
(ख) निर्माण				
(1) राजमार्ग	किलोमीटर	53	16.71	
(2) बड़े जिलों की सड़कें	किलोमीटर	123	27.98	
(3) अन्य जिलों की सड़कें	किलोमीटर	40	11.43	
(4) गांव की सड़कें	किलोमीटर	31	—	
चार. बन-रोपण				
(बेहड़ भूमि)	हेक्टेयर	1,000	450	
पांच. उबरक की विलीवरी	न्यूरियट टन	15,000	15,000	

Receiving of Pension by Persons Retired in Pakistan and Migrated to India

9553. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of persons who retired in Pakistan and migrated to India are in receipt of *ad hoc* pension from the Government of India in lieu of the pension admissible to them, in the absence of communication from the Government of Pakistan indicating their actual pension due;

(b) if so, whether the Government of India consider the desirability of paying such pensioners full pension (admissible to them) as well as arrears on the basis of collateral evidence already obtained by the Government, now that the matter is pending for more than thirty years, when there is remote possibility of receiving any details from Pakistan in the matter and most of the pensioners are in the ripe age of around 30; and

(c) the number of cases during the last ten years, in respect of whom Pakistan intimated the actual pension due?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKAR): (a) Presently 230 persons who retired in Pakistan and migrated to India are in receipt of *ad-hoc* pension from the Government of India in lieu of the pension claimed by them. Their cases have not yet been verified by Pakistan Government.

(b) The displaced persons who could produce documentary or collateral evidence in support of their service particulars have been paid their pensions in full pending verification of their claims by Pakistan Government.

(c) 28

सोवियत रुस में अध्ययन के लिए छात्रों का चयन

9554. श्री यादबेन्द्र दत्त : क्या शिक्षा, सभाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सोवियत रुस सरकार द्वारा विश्वावद्यालयों तथा अन्य शिक्षा संस्थानों से आमंत्रित छात्र भारत सरकार द्वारा चुने जाते हैं अथवा रुस के दूतावास द्वारा,

(ख) रुस सरकार द्वारा लगाए जाने वाले बच्चे तथा युवक शिविरों के लिए बच्चों तथा युवकों का चयन कौन करता है, और

(ग) यदि यह चयन रुस के दूतावास द्वारा किया जाता है तो क्या इसके बारे में रुस तथा भारत सरकार के बीच कोई समझौता है, यदि हां, तो उसकी शर्तें क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा, सभाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र जन्त) : (क) भारत रुस सांस्कृतिक विनिमय कार्यक्रम के उपबंधों अंतर्गत सोवियत रुस में अध्ययन/प्रशिक्षण

के लिए विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा भेजे गए छात्र इस प्रयोजन के लिए गठित विशेषज्ञ समितियों की सिफारिशों पर आयोग द्वारा चुने जाते हैं। तथापि, आयोग द्वारा किए गए नामांकनों को स्वीकृत करने का अधिकार सोवियत प्राधिकारियों का है।

(ख) सोवियत रुस में बाल तथा युवक शिविरों में भाग लेने वाले सोवियत लैण्ड नेह्रु पुरस्कार समिति द्वारा चुने जाते हैं, जिसमें विद्यार्थी और सरकारी मदद तथा भारत स्थित सोवियत दूतावास का एक अधिकारी शामिल होता है।

(ग) बाल तथा युवक शिविरों में भाग लेने वालों के चयन के लिए दोनों सरकारों के बीच कोई करार नहीं है। भाग लेने वाले सोवियत लैण्ड नेह्रु पुरस्कार समिति द्वारा आयोजित निबंध या पेन्टिंग प्रतियोगिताओं के आधार पर चुने जाते हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश की नदियों में वृषण

9555. श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल : क्या निर्वाण और आवास तथा पूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस तथ्य का पता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की प्रमुख नदियों, गंगा, यमुना, गोमती साई तथा राप्ती का पानी इतना दूषित हो गया है कि यह शहरों तथा इन नदियों के किनारे के तीर्थ स्थानों पर मनुष्यों के पीने तथा स्नान करने योग्य नहीं रह गया है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो पानी को पीने तथा स्नान करने योग्य बनाना सुनिश्चित कराने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(ग) लखनऊ, वृन्दावन, आयोध्या, मथुरा, कानपुर, बाराणसी तथा इलाहाबाद में नदियों का पानी किस सीमा तक दूषित है और वित्तीय वर्ष 1977-78 में जब

दूषण रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सकिन्दर बख्त) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश की बड़ी नदियों से कुछ सीमा तक जन का प्रदूषण होता है ।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने पहले ही "जल (प्रदूषण निवारण तथा नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1974" अपनाया हुआ है । इस अधिनियम के अधीन राज्य सरकारों ने इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि सभी उद्योग और स्थानीय प्राधिकरण अपने अपशिष्टों को प्रवाह करने से पूर्व बोर्ड की पूर्व अनुमति लेते हैं, राज्य सरकार ने इस दिशा में आवश्यक कदम उठाने के लिए जल प्रदूषण निवारण तथा नियंत्रण के राज्य बोर्ड स्थापित किए हैं ।

(ग) राज्य सरकार से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Habitable Accommodation for Plantation Workers in various States

9556 SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) the number of habitable accommodation with latrine, water supply and approach roads built by the management of Tea, Coffee, Rubber Plantations all over the country State-wise and what are the percentage of such housing built upto 31st December, 1977 State-wise;

(b) what steps are being taken by the Government to provide habitable housing to all permanent resident workers on the plantations in different States; and

(c) how much time will still be required for the Plantation management to complete the building and provision of labour amenities required by the Plantation Labour Act?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) According to the information received from the concerned State Governments the position, State-wise, is as under—

State	No. of houses built	Percentage of eligible workers covered
Assam	1,11,020	54
Tripura	5,192	100
West Bengal	75,313	63
Karnataka	22,782	80
Kerala	89,731	95
Tamil Nadu	33,200	93

Information regarding availability of facilities like latrine, water supply and approach roads for the houses built is not available

(b) and (c). Section 15 of the Plantations Labour Act, 1951 makes it obligatory on every planter to provide and maintain for every worker, as defined in section 2(k) of the Act, and his family residing in the Plantation necessary housing accommodation. The model rules framed thereunder provide that the employers shall build houses for atleast 8 per cent of the resident workers every year until all of them are adequately housed and that no rent shall be charged by the employers for the same. As many planters were unable to meet this statutory obligation due to financial

difficulties, the Plantation Labour Housing Scheme was introduced by this Ministry in April, 1956 to help the planters especially the smaller ones to fulfil this obligation. The Scheme was transferred from the State Sector to the Central Sector w.e.f. 1st April, 1970 and financial assistance was liberalised in the form of 50 per cent loan and 37½ per cent subsidy of the prescribed ceiling cost of construction. A sum of Rupees 4.50 crores was released to the concerned State Governments for disbursement to planters during 1974-75 to 1977-78. A provision of Rs. 100 crores has been proposed in the Central Budget for implementation of the Scheme during 1978-79. With the limited resources available, it is not possible to assess the time limit by which Plantation Managements would be able to complete the construction of houses for their eligible workers.

In regard to the provision of labour amenities, while there is no limit prescribed under the Act by which the various provisions relating to amenities provided for in the Act are to be implemented by the Plantations owners, the Act empowers a State Government to notify the dates from which the various provisions thereof would be given effect to by the owners. The Act contains provisions for punitive action for non-implementation of the provisions in a Court of law.

Loan from Nationalised Banks for Gobar Gas Plants

9557. SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Gobar Gas Plants established by the people and what type of facilities Government have extended to them with reference to the State of Orissa;

(b) whether the landless labourers having sufficient number of cattle can

be benefited by installation of Gobar Gas Plants;

(c) whether nationalised banks are not helping people to establish Gobar Gas Plants, if so whether any complaint of this type is being recorded by the Ministry; and

(d) the reasons the varying rate of interest from Bank to Bank and the policy of the Government regarding this?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) During the last four years, 221 Gobar Gas Plants are reported to have been set up in the State.

As an incentive to popularise gobar gas plants, 25 per cent Central subsidy on the capital cost was given during the years 1974-75 and 1975-76. It was reduced to 20 per cent in 1976-77. However, the Central subsidy was raised in 1977-78 to 25 per cent for installing 2 and 3 cum sizes plants by small and marginal farmers, 50 per cent subsidy was admissible for plants set up in hilly and tribal areas and 33 per cent for community plants. This programme in Orissa is being implemented by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) By and large nationalised banks are helping the people by providing loan for installation of gobar gas plants. No complaint has been received in this regard from the State of Orissa.

(d) The Banks are required to charge the same rate of interest on loans for gobar gas plants as applicable to their other priority sector advances. The Reserve Bank of India have advised the Banks in December, 1977 to charge interest not exceeding 11 per cent on term loans under the category of "diversified purposes" which include loans for gobar gas plants.

दाल का प्रति व्यक्ति उत्पादन

9558. श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 अप्रैल, 1951 और 1 अप्रैल, 1978 को दाल का प्रति व्यक्ति उत्पादन क्या था और इसी अवधि में प्रत्येक वार्षिक और पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त में यह उत्पादन कितना-कितना था ;

(ख) गत 30 वर्षों में दाल के प्रति व्यक्ति उत्पादन में कमी से प्रोटीन की जो कमी हुई है उसे पूरा करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने अधिक उत्पादन वाले दाल के बीजों को तैयार करने तथा और अधिक क्षेत्र में दाल की खेती करने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही की है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और 1978-79 में दाल का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) वर्ष 1951-52 से वर्ष 1976-77 तक की अवधि के दौरान दाल का प्रति व्यक्ति उत्पादन विवरण में दिया गया है। वर्ष 1977-78 के उत्पादन के आंकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हुए हैं।

(ख) दालों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए पहले दालों से सम्बन्धित अनुसन्धान कार्य किए गए हैं। इन प्रयासों के फलस्वरूप मूंग (पुसा बीसाडी), उड़द (टी-9) तथा लोडिया (सी-152) की उत्पादक किल्लों का विकास किया गया है। बहुफलपी खेती के प्रतिष्ठान के अन्तर्गत अन्तरवर्ती फसल, बीच की फसल अथवा मिश्रित फसल के रूप में पैदा की जाती हैं। यह भी प्रमाणित हो चुका है कि दालों की खेती में राइबोबियल

खेती तथा फास्फेटिक उर्वरकों के उपयोग से दालों की प्रति हेक्टर पैदावार में वृद्धि हो जाती है। कीट कृषिओं के नियंत्रण के लिए बलस्पति रजक कार्यक्रम भी बनाये गये हैं। इसके प्रतिरक्त, दालों की विभिन्न उन्नत किस्में, अर्थात् मूंग (टी-44, टी-2), उड़द (सलेबहान 1), अरहर (टी-21, यू पी ए एस-120) मटर (टी-163), मसूर (एल 9-12, टी-36) और चना (सी-208) भी विकसित की गयी हैं, जिनकी खेती करने में उन्नत सत्य प्रणालियों को अपनाते से अधिक पैदावार होती है।

उत्पादक/उन्नत किस्मों की फसलों के उपयोग को लोकप्रिय बनाने तथा उन्नत सत्य प्रणाली को अपनाने के लिए विकासोन्मुख प्रयास भी किए गए हैं।

दालों के विकास के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित एक योजना भी 1972-73 में आरम्भ की गयी थी, जो अभी भी जारी है।

उत्पादकों को बालों के अधिक उत्पादन के लिए प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए बने का साहाय्य मूल्य 95 रुपए प्रति विन्टल से बढ़ाकर 125 रुपए प्रति विन्टल कर दिया गया था।

(ग) जी हाँ। सरकार ने सम्भाव्य क्षमता वाले राज्यों में मूंग की फसल के अन्तर्गत अधिक क्षेत्र लाने के लिए वीत्कालीन मूंग अभियान आरम्भ किया है और दालों की उत्पादक तथा उन्नत किस्मों के बीजों के बर्धन के लिए भी कबज उठाए हैं। दालों के विकास से सम्बन्धित केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रजनन बीजों, छाधारी बीजों तथा प्रमाणित बीजों के बर्धन के लिए राज्य सरकार को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की गयी है। इसके प्रतिरक्त, अधिकतर भारतीय मूल्य की किस्मों के लिए दालों की

अच्छी किस्मों के बीजों के उत्पादन सम्बन्धी केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान प्रजनक तथा आधारी बीजों के वर्धन के लिए निम्नलिखित दर से राज सहायता प्रदान की गयी थी :—

मह	राज सहायता
प्रजनक बीज उत्पादन	
भूग, उड़द, लोबिया	500 रुपये प्रति किबन्टल
मसूर	350 रुपये प्रति किबन्टल
चना तथा अरहर	300 रुपये प्रति किबन्टल
मटर	200 रुपये प्रति किबन्टल
आधारी बीजों का उत्पादन	150 रुपये प्रति किबन्टल

ये उपाय दास की खेती के अन्तर्गत अधिक क्षेत्र लाने में सहायता करेंगे।

वर्ष 1978-79 में दालों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए सरकार निम्नलिखित उपाय कर रही है :—

- (1) केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों को कृषकों के खेतों में प्रदर्शनों का आयोजन करने (ताकि उन्नत प्रणाली अपनाते के सम्बन्ध में उन्हें प्रेरित किया जा सके), अल्पावधि तथा उन्नत किस्मों के बीजों के वर्धन, राइजोबियल की खेती के अधिक उपयोग तथा दालों की खेती में वनस्पति रक्षण उपायों को अपनाने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता दी जाएगी।
- (2) दालों से सम्बन्धित केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना के अन्तर्गत

अखिल भारतीय महत्व की दालों की अल्पावधि तथा उन्नत किस्मों के प्रजनक बीजों के वर्धन के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

- (3) राज्य सरकारों से कृषि / विकास विभागों के कर्मचारियों के संचालन द्वारा अभियानों के आयोजन के लिए अन्-रोध किया जाएगा। इस अभियान में विस्तार कर्मचारियों (खरीफ में 9 प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम तथा केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना के अन्तर्गत रबी में भी समान संख्या के प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम) तथा कृषकों का प्रशिक्षण, उन्नत किस्मों के प्रमाणित बीजों के उपयोग को प्रोत्साहन देना, फास्फेटिक उर्वरकों का उपयोग, राइजोबियल की खेती का अधिक उपयोग तथा वनस्पति रक्षण उपायों को अपनाना शामिल है।

बिबरण

वर्ष	प्रति वर्ष दालों का प्रति व्यक्ति उत्पादन किलोग्राम में
1951-52	24.7
1952-53	26.2
1953-54	29.1
1954-55	29.9
1955-56	29.5
1956-57	30.0
1957-58	24.4
1958-59	31.2
1959-60	27.4

वर्ष	प्रति वर्ष दालों का प्रति व्यक्ति उत्पादन किलोग्राम में
1960-61	28 8
1961-62	25 9
1962-63	25 0
1963-64	21 4
1964-65	25 7
1965-66	20 2
1966-67	16 6
1967-68	23 5
1968-69	19 8
1969-70	21 7
1970-71	21 4
1971-72	19 7
1972-73	17 2
1973-74	17 0
1974-75	16 7
1975-76	21 3
1976-77	17 9

टिप्पणी — दालों का प्रति व्यक्ति उत्पादन दालों के उत्पादन में आवादी का भाग दे कर निकाला गया है। वर्ष 1951-52 में 1964-65 तक के वर्षों के दौरान दालों के उत्पादन का अनुमान गृहकार्यों के आधार पर समायोजित किया गया है, जिनमें अनुमानों में क्षेत्र तथा उनकी विधियों के परिवर्तन को भी ध्यान में रखा गया है। आवादी के अनुमान प्रति वर्ष की 1 जुलाई से सम्बन्धित है।

राष्ट्रीय आवास नीति

9559. श्री अनन्तराम जायसवाल :
क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत पांच वर्षों में सरकार के विचाराधीन राष्ट्रीय आवास योजना को 31 मार्च, 1978 तक अन्तिम रूप न देने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने नगर तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की राज्यवार आवास आवश्यकता का पता लगाने के लिए एक समिति की नियुक्ति की है और इस आवश्यकता को पूरा करने पर कितना व्यय होगा, यदि हाँ, तो कब और तत्सम्बन्धी स्थौर क्या है, और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार को राज्यों और सघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की अलग अलग आवास आवश्यकताओं की जानकारी है और क्या सरकार इसको पूरा करने के लिए किसी सम्बन्धित योजना पर विचार कर रही है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बकल) : (क) में (ग) मूलतः, आवास राज्य क्षेत्र का विषय है और केवल बागान कर्मचारियों की सहायता प्राप्त आवास योजना ही केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में है। केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकारों को निधियाँ समेकित ऋणों तथा समेकित अनुदानों के रूप में दी जाती हैं और राज्य सरकारें अपनी प्राथमिकताएं स्वयं निर्धारित करने में स्वतंत्र हैं, तथापि आवास के क्षेत्र में भावी कार्यक्रम की सूक्ष्म विशेषताएं निम्नलिखित हैं :

- (1) ऐसा आवास कार्यक्रम चलाना जिन का उद्देश्य 20 वर्ष की अवधि में पिछले बकाया को पूरा करना तथा जनसंख्या के बढ़ जाने के कारण

अतिरिक्त मांग को पूरा करना और अनुपयोगी मकानों को बदलना;

- (ii) सरकारी निधियों को कम भाय वाले परिवारों के लिए ही उपयोग करना ताकि इस क्षेत्र को नियतन किए गए संसाधनों से बड़ी संख्या में गिहायशी मकान बनाए जा सकें;
- (iii) प्राइवेट सेक्टर के बड़ी संख्या में मकान बनाने के लिए प्रोत्साहन देना ।

शहरी तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मकानों की माग तथा इस माग को पूरा करने के लिए अपेक्षित व्यय के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिए सरकार ने कोई समिति नहीं बनाई है । तथापि, राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण संगठन द्वारा लगाए गये एक अनुमान के अनुसार पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के समय अर्थात् 1-4-1974 को 156 लाख मकानों की कमी थी । जिनमें से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 118 लाख मकानों, नगरीय क्षेत्रों में 38 लाख मकानों की कमी थी । 20 वर्ष की अवधि में पिछले बकाया को खत्म करने और जनसंख्या बढ़ जाने के कारण अतिरिक्त मांग को पूरा करने और तथा अनुपयोगी मकानों को बदलने के आवास कार्यक्रम में प्रतिवर्ष 475 लाख मकानों का निर्माण किया जाएगा जिसमें 350 लाख मकान ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों 125 लाख मकान शहरी क्षेत्रों में बनाये जायेंगे ।

गन्दी बस्तियों का बढ़ना रोकना जाना

9560. श्री अनन्तराम जायसवाल : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शहरों तथा महानगर क्षेत्रों में तीव्र गति से बढ़ती जा रही गन्दी बस्तियों

को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को कोई मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत भेजे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो उनकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ;

(ग) वित्तीय वर्ष 1977-78 में गन्दी बस्तियों का बढ़ना किम सीमा तक सफलतापूर्वक रोका गया है ; और

(घ) बड़े शहरों तथा महानगर कम्बों में गन्दी बस्तियों में रहने वालों की संख्या में गत तीन वर्षों में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) जबकि गन्दी बस्तियों की वृद्धि को रोकना सामाज्याधिक विकास के एक भाग के रूप में एक लम्बी अवधि का उद्देश्य है तथापि मौजूदा गन्दी बस्ती क्षेत्रों में पर्यावरणीय स्थिति में सुधार लाने की ओर अधिक से अधिक ध्यान दिया जाता है ।

(घ) इस बारे में कोई आकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

Posts of Head Clerks in Department of Town and Country Planning Organisation

9561. SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question No. 2636 replied on 13th March, 1978 regarding Head Clerks officiating as Investigators in the Department of Town and Country Planning Organisation and state:

(a) whether the organisation has requested the appropriate authorities to sanction more posts of Head Clerks as required by them;

(b) the reaction of the sanctioning authority thereto; and

(c) if no such request has been made by the office, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) The proposal was approved by utilising four posts of Investigators as Head Clerks.

(c) Does not arise.

Deep-Sea Fishing Projects

9562. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

SHRI AHSAN JAFRI:

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

(a) the names of places where the deep-sea fishing projects are being carried on at present;

(b) the names of such projects where deep-sea fishing is carried on with foreign assistance and with indigenous technologists separately; and

(c) the time by which the country is likely to carry on deep-sea fishing themselves and without any foreign assistance?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The places where deep-sea fishing projects are carried out at present are off and around Kandla, Veraval, Bombay, Goa, Mangalore, Cochin, Tuticorin, Madras, Visakhapatnam, Paradeep, Calcutta and Port Blair.

(b) The Pelagic Fishery Project, Cochin which is assisted by the FAO/UNDP is the only project receiving foreign assistance. The other two projects, namely, Exploratory Fisheries

Project and Integrated Fisheries Project are operated entirely with indigenous technology.

(c) The project which is receiving foreign assistance will terminate in March, 1979. Efforts are being made to procure the deep-sea fishing vessels and train the requisite personnel at the earliest.

The country is likely to be self-sufficient in deep-sea fishing as soon as adequate number of vessels and trained personnel are available.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के स्व-वित्त पोषण आवास योजना (सेल्फ फाइनेन्स हाउसिंग स्कीम) के अधीन फ्लैट

9564. श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की स्व-वित्त पोषण आवास योजना के अधीन फ्लैट बनाने का विचार है और इन फ्लैटों की अनुमानित लागत क्या होगी,

(ख) क्या सरकारी कर्मचारी उपरोक्त फ्लैटों के लिए मकान निर्माण ऋण प्राप्त कर सकते हैं, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं जबकि वे दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की अन्य आवास योजनाओं के अधीन मकानों के लिए ऐसा ऋण प्राप्त कर सकते हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण का हीज खाम के समीप ग्रीन पार्क के सामने वाले क्षेत्र मालवीय नगर तथा मनसाइट कालोनी में मकान बनाने का अभ्यायी प्रस्ताव है।

इस योजना के नक्शे बनाये जाने तथा व्यौरे तैयार किए जाने के बाद ही इन पत्तियों की अनुमानित लागत का हिसाब लगाया जा सकता है ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की अन्य योजनाओं के लिए अग्रिम मकान तैयार होने तथा आबंटन के प्रस्ताव किए जाने के बाद संजूर किया जाता है ।। स्वयं वित्त व्यवस्था की योजना में धनराशि का भुगतान निर्माण के दौरान करना होगा जहां सरकारी कर्मचारी के पास न तो भूमि और न भवन ही उपलब्ध होगा । तथापि, ऐसे मामलों में अग्रिम देने की योजना विचाराधीन है ।

Case File of N.F.C. Staff

9565. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the case file of National Fitness Corps staff dealing with the detailed terms of appointment was misplaced in the Directorate of Education Delhi

(b) if so, whether it has since been traced out; and

(c) if not, what action has been taken to fix the responsibility for this misplacement?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) According to the information furnished by Delhi Administration, case file dealing with the terms of appointment of N.F.C. Staff is available in the records of Directorate of Education, Delhi.

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

Effects of untimely rain on prospects of rabi crop

9566. SHRI DHARMA VIR VA-SISHT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the stalling of summer and untimely rains in the first week of April this year is likely to adversely affect rabi crops in the northern regions and; if so the net effect on total production; and

(b) whether fall in production and the possibility of low quality of grain due to inclement weather would weigh with the Government at the time of fixing the support and procurement prices of wheat, barley and gram?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Untimely rains and low temperature during April, 1978 in some parts of Northern India are reported to have delayed the harvesting of crop. According to available reports, however, the overall production of rabi crops in 1977-78 is likely to register an increase over that in 1976-77.

Procurement and support prices are fixed for fair average quality. The procurement price of wheat for the 1978-79 rabi marketing season has already been fixed at Rs. 112.50 per quintal fixed last year. The support price for gram for the 1978-79 marketing season was fixed at Rs. 125 per quintal much earlier, i.e. at the time of sowing. The issue relating to fixation of support price for barley for 1978-79 marketing season is under consideration.

Skill co-related to literacy

9567. SHRI DHARMA VIR VA-SISHT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the 27th National Sample Survey, 94.20 per cent

of India's rural population had no skill, and in the case of females this percentage was 96.73, if so, the measures taken to bring skills in the educational curriculum of the students to make position better; and

(b) whether the skill is co-related to literacy or vice-versa; if so, the exact percentage of literacy in the rural areas together with the steps taken to augment it?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It is correct that the 27th National Sample Survey has indicated that 94.20 per cent of the males and 96.73 per cent of the females have no skills. To impart such skills it is proposed to introduce socially useful productive work in the educational curriculum of the students. As for those children who are outside the formal system of education and illiterate adults in the age group of 15—35, literacy will be imparted in such a manner that they are able to function more efficiently and improve their skills. The National Adult Education programme proposes to cover approximately 65 million persons in the age group of 15—35 before the end of the next plan. The programme for universalisation of elementary education proposes to cover 90 per cent of the age group 6—14 in the next plan.

Per capita expenditure on education

9568. **SHRI DHARMA VIR VA-SISHT:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the 28th National Sample Survey, the average per capita monthly private expenditure on education was much lower in the rural areas as compared to the urban areas, if so, what are exact figures worked out for the same;

(b) the position of public spending on education in the rural and urban areas; and

(c) the steps taken and provision made in the Sixth Plan to remove this disparity?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. According to the 28th round of the National Sample Survey, the average per capita expenditure on education for a period of 30 days is Rs. 0.26 in rural area and Rs. 1.36 in urban area.

(b) The budget estimates of education departments of States and Centre was Rs. 2175 crores in 1977-78. Its break up into rural and urban areas is not available.

(c) It is proposed to open new schools mostly in rural and backward areas in Sixth Plan and this will consequently increase the outlay on education in rural areas and narrow down the disparity. It is estimated in the draft Sixth Plan that an outlay of Rs. 1400 crores, out of Rs. 1955 crores for education, is likely to be provided for rural areas.

Hunger strike in Modern Bakeries

9569. **SHRI DHARMA VIR VA-SISHT:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Class III and Class IV Staff of the Modern Bakeries have resorted to hunger strike because of stagnation in their promotion from the very inception of Bakery whereas higher staff gets rapid promotions;

(b) if so, their category-wise, numbers and reason thereof; and

(c) whether Government are contemplating any action in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Category III and IV Employees of the Head Office of the Modern Bakeries (I) Ltd had resorted to relay hunger strike from 6th April, 1978 for fulfilment of their demands. One of their demand was for promotion of the employees

concerned. The hunger strike was called off on 17th April, 1978 at 5 p.m.

(b) and (c). A statement showing number of posts (category wise) and number of these posts held by promotees at Head Office of the Company is attached. Negotiations with the employees on their demands are also continuing.

Statement

As on 1-4-1978

Sl. No.	Category of employees	No. of posts at Head Office	No. of employees at Head Office	No. of promoted employees out of column 4	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	IV	27	27	6	Promotion case of one employee is under consideration
2	III	56	52	21	(9 employees promoted twice)
TOTAL		83	79	27	

In category II out of 9 employees at the Head Office, 8 are promotees from Category III.

In Category I out of 19 employees at Head Office 6 are promotees from lower grades. Appointment in category I & II is, however, made on all India basis.

संभालय के अन्तर्गत प्रशिक्षण संस्थान

9570. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान: क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मन्त्रालय और इन्से मन्बद्ध तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में कुल कितने प्रशिक्षण संस्थान हैं ,

(ख) उसमें कुल कितने पाठ्यक्रम चलाये जा रहे हैं ;

(ग) उनमें से हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी माध्यम से प्रथम-प्रथम कितने पाठ्यक्रम चलाये जा रहे हैं ; और

(घ) इस समय अंग्रेजी माध्यम से चलाये जा रहे पाठ्यक्रमों को हिन्दी माध्यम में चलाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) (क) में (घ) जानकारी एकल की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही नभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत संस्थान का भवन

9571. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत संस्थान कार्यालय एक गैर-सरकारी भवन में है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके लिए कितना मासिक किराया दिया जा रहा है और क्या यह भवन किसी प्रोपर्टी डीलर के माध्यम से कमीशन आधार पर किराये पर लिया गया था अथवा यह भवन इस बारे में सरकारी नियमों के अनुसार किराये पर लिया गया, और

(ग) यदि यह भवन सरकारी नियमों के अनुसार किराये पर नहीं लिया गया तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बड़कटकी) (क) जी, हा ।

(ख) और (ग) राष्ट्रीय मस्कृत सम्यान के कार्यालय के लिए म्यान एन् मम्पति व्यापारी के जरिए दलाली देकर 7,587 50 रुपये के मासिक किराये पर लिया गया है । यह सक्षम प्राधिकारियों की अनुमति से और निर्धारित पद्धति के अनुसार किया गया था ।

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बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय का बन्द होना

9572. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय अनिश्चित काल के लिए बन्द कर दिया गया है ,

(ख) क्या वहाँ एक नया उप कुलपति नियुक्ति किया गया है परन्तु उन्होंने कार्यभार नहीं सम्भाला ,

(ग) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं , और

(घ) क्या यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कार्यवाही की जा रही है

कि यह विश्वविद्यालय अपनी महान परम्पराओं के अनुसार चलता रहे ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) एम० बी० बी० एस० पाठ्यक्रम में दाखिले के लिए विश्वविद्यालय के छात्रों को रियायत देने के प्रश्न को लेकर छात्रों के एक बर्ग द्वारा आन्दोलन के परिणामस्वरूप बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय 11-3-1978 को बन्द कर दिया गया था । विश्वविद्यालय 31 मार्च, 1978 में 10 अप्रैल 1978 तक चरणों में पुन खुला था ।

(ख) और (ग) नया कुलपति नियुक्त कर दिया गया है और आशा है कि वह अपना कार्यभार शीघ्र सम्भाल लेगे ।

(घ) जी, हा ।

बिहार में भोजपुर और बक्सर (बिहार) में फसल की क्षति

9573. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में, विशेषकर भोजपुर जिले के बक्सर डिवीजन में कुछ दिन पहले श्रोलो की वर्षा से रबी की फसल को पहुँची क्षति का सरकार ने कोई अनुमान लगाया है , और

(ख) यदि हा, तो कितने मूल्य की क्षति हुई और किसानों को सहायता देने के लिए राज्य सरकार को वित्तीय सहायता देने हेतु सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख) . जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

कृषि नीति सम्बन्धी वक्तव्य

9574. श्री राजलक्ष्मण तिवारी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्राथमिक नीति घोषित करते समय यह प्रस्ताव किया गया था कि औद्योगिक नीति की तरह कृषि के सम्बन्ध में भी सरकार की नीति सम्बन्धी वक्तव्य दिया जायेगा ;

(ख) क्या सरकार इस प्रकार की नीति पर सक्रिय रूप से विचार कर रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसकी घोषणा कब तक की जायेगी ?

- कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला): (क) प्राथमिक नीति सम्बन्धी अपने वक्तव्य में जनता पार्टी ने सिफारिश की थी कि सरकार को औद्योगिक नीति सम्बन्धी वक्तव्य की भाँति कृषि नीति सम्बन्धी वक्तव्य को तैयार करने के विषय में भी विचार करना चाहिए ।

(ख) और (ग). सरकार की कृषि नीति पंचवर्षीय योजना 1978—83, के मसौदे में भी मयी है ।

कृषि नीति सम्बन्धी और संशोधन प्रादि करने के विषय में जल्दत पढने पर विचार किया जाएगा ।

केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों के निजी कर्मचारियों को सरकारी आवास

9575. श्री हरमोखिन्द वर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यह तीन वर्षों के दौरान मंत्रियों के निजी कर्मचारियों के रूप में काम करने

के आचार पर निम्नो कर्मचारियों को क्या कर्तव्यों का प्रावद किया गया था ;

(ख) क्या कर्तव्यों के आवंटन के समय उनकी सेवाधि पर विचार नहीं किया जाता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री तिलकधर बल्ल) :
(क) 201.

(ख) और (ग) : मंत्रियों के निजी स्टाफ द्वारा प्रेषित श्रुटियों के प्रकार को ध्यान में रखते हुए उन्हें तदर्थ प्रावदत किया जाता है । प्रावदत करते समय उनकी सेवाधोकी प्रवधि को ध्यान में नहीं रखा जाता ।

सरकारी आवास में रहने वाले मंत्रियों के कर्मचारी

9576. श्री हरमोखिन्द वर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मंत्री के कर्मचारा होने के कारण भिन्नको सरकारी आवास झालाट किया जाता है वे अन्य स्थानों पर नियुक्त हो जाने पर भी इस सुविधा का लाभ उठाते रहते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या ऐसे कर्मचारियों से आवास खाली कराने के लिए प्रयत्न किए जायेंगे ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्बात मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बज्जल) :

(क) मंत्रियों का निजी स्टाफ, जिन्हें सामान्य पूल वास का तदर्थ आवंटन किया जाता है, अपनी नियुक्ति वहीं और हो जाने के बाद भी मकान अपने पास रख सकते हैं, बशर्ते कि वे ऐसे सरकारी वास को रखने के पात्र बने रहें।

(ख) और (ग). उन्हें मकान अपने पास रखने की अनुमति इसलिए दी जाती है क्योंकि ऐसा न करने से उन्हें वैकल्पिक गैर सरकारी वास ढूँढने में काफी कठिनाई उठानी पड़ेगी। ऐसे कर्मचारियों से वास खाली करवाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

सरकारी आवास का आवंटन

9577. श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्बात मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रथम, द्वितीय, तृतीय तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणियों के केन्द्रीय सरकार के ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें अभी तक मकान आवंटित नहीं किए गए हैं तथा उनकी सेवाबाध कितनी हो चुकी है,

(ख) क्या सरकार तृतीय तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों को तुलना में प्रथम तथा द्वितीय श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को मकान पहले आवंटित करती है,

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार अन्य श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों की तुलना में चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को पहले मकान देने का है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्बात मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बज्जल) :

(क) और (ख). क्योंकि प्रत्येक टाइप में संभवतया उपबन्ध मकानों की संख्या को ध्यान में रखते हुए सीमित आधार पर सामान्य पूल से वास आवंटित करने के लिए आवेदन पत्र मांगे जाते हैं, इसलिए उन अधिकारियों की संख्या और उनकी सेवा अवधियों के बारे में भाँकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं जिन्हें अब तक सामान्य पूल से आवास नहीं दिए गए हैं। किन्तु दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली में सामान्य पूल वास में टाइप-I से IV तक के क्वार्टरों के आवंटन के लिए सम्मिलित की अप्रत्याशित स्थितियाँ, इस प्रकार हैं :—

टाइप-I	टाइप-II	टाइप-III	टाइप-IV
19-11-62	27-12-56	15-2-55	16-7-63

(ग) और (घ). जी नहीं। क्वार्टरों की उपलब्धता के आधार पर आवंटन किए जाते हैं। फिलहाल, निम्न टाइप के और मकान बनाने पर बल दिया जा रहा है।

News Item entitled "Deplorable Plight of East Uttar Pradesh Cane Growers"

9578. SHRI RAJ KESHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards news items entitled

'Deplorable Plight' of East Uttar Pradesh cane-growers, published in the National Herald dated 13th March, 1978; and

(b) if so, reaction of the Government thereto and remedial steps being taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) No news under the title "Deplorable Plight of East U.P. cane-growers" has been published in the National Herald dated the 13th March, 1978, issued both from Delhi and Lucknow. However, a news under the caption "Reach Lucknow-Call to Kissan" has appeared in the issue of National Herald dated the 13th March, 1978 published from Lucknow. In this news the attention of the public has, *inter-alia*, been drawn towards the alleged plight of the cane growers who were being forced to burn their standing crop because the sugar mill owners were refusing to buy their produce.

(b) According to the information available with this Government 80 sugar factories were still continuing their crushing operations as on 30th April 1978, as against 22 only on the corresponding period last year. No news of any cane growers in U.P. having burnt his cane has reached us. In order to enable the sugar factories to continue their crushing operations beyond 30th April, 1978, a scheme regarding excise duty rebate has already been announced by the Central Government on 28th April, 1978. This will be an incentive for maximum off-take of cane by sugar factories.

Removal of the display centre of the Central Building Research Institute from Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi

9579. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the removal of the Display Centre of Central Building Research Institute located in Nirman Bhawan; and

(b) how the exhibits of the Display Centre have been used after removal?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) There has been no Display Centre of the Central Building Research Institute in Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi.

(b) Does not arise.

जमरानी बांध

9580. श्री भारत सूचना : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जमरानी बांध परियोजना के निर्माण-कार्य पर अब तक कितनी धनराशि व्यय की गई है ;

(ख) इस कार्य को पूरा करने के लिए अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ग) वर्ष 1978-79 में इसके लिए कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है ।

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) जमरानी बांध परियोजना पर मार्च, 1978 के अंत तक 202.34 लाख रुपया खर्च किया जा चुका था ।

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि बांध-स्थल और जलाशय क्षेत्र के भू-सांख्यिक सर्वेक्षण और बांध-स्थल तक जाने वाली सड़क के 9.2 किलोमीटर लम्बे भाग के निर्माण का काम पूरा किया जा चुका है । विस्तृत भू-वैज्ञानिक और अन्य अन्वेषण-कार्य तथा

बांध के डिजाइन बनाने का काम किया जा रहा है। फीडर सैलनों और पक्की आइनों के निर्माण का काम शुरू कर दिया गया है। गोला बराज के काम को भी हाथ में लिया गया है।

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का इस परियोजना के लिए वर्ष 1978-79 के लिए 250 लाख रुपये के परिस्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

Staff strength of Public Schools

9581. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many public schools of different categories are in each State in the whole country;

(b) what is the strength of the different categories of the staff;

(c) what are their grades and other emoluments; and

(d) whether their total emoluments are equal to those in ordinary schools, if not, the reasons thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Expenditure per student in Public Schools

9582. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many students are studying in the public schools all over India;

(b) what is the tuition fees and other expenditure per student class wise;

(c) Government expenditure if any on each student; and

(d) whether the total expenditure on each student in public schools is not equal to that in ordinary school, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Curriculum in Public School

9583. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the curriculum of the public schools is the same throughout the country or according to each State;

(b) what is the medium of instructions of these schools and whether it is mother tongue of the students; and

(c) if not, what are the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Payment of Gratuity etc. on Death of Delhi School Teachers

9584. SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of teachers working in Higher Secondary Schools of Delhi Administration who died during the year 1977-78 and whose final payment of gratuity, G.P.F. and arrears of salary have not been paid to the next of kin; and

(b) the reasons for non-settlement of the dues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) According to the information furnished by the Delhi Administration, the total number of teachers who died during the year 1977-78 is 26 and the number of cases where final payment of gratuity, G.P.F. and arrears of salary is outstanding are 14, 10 and 5 respectively.

(b) The reasons for non-payment of the dues are as under:—

(i) *Pension and Gratuity.*—Out of 14 cases, provisional payment has been made in 7 cases and all these cases have been submitted to the Pay and Accounts Offices concerned to arrange the final payment. As regards the remaining 7 cases, two are under process, in one case there is dispute of succession, in one case the teachers concerned was transferred from Delhi Municipal Corporation only 2 years back, and the question of settlement of his terms and conditions is under consideration. In three cases the requisite claim/documents are awaited by the Administration.

(ii) *G.P.F.*—The G.P.F. accounts were previously maintained by the office of the A.G.C.R., New Delhi, but this work has since been decentralised in the offices known as Pay and Accounts Offices with effect from 1st April 1977. The Administration is experiencing difficulty in getting the accounts of previous years verified from accounts agencies, involving some delay. The Administration has initiated action in all the pending cases.

(iii) *Arrears of salary.*—In one case the payment is held up for non-production of succession certificate. In 3 cases, necessary bills

have been submitted to the Pay and Accounts Office, and in remaining one case the teachers concerned dies in Canada on 6th January 1978. Her husband is also residing in Canada with whom the matter is under correspondence.

Closure of Bal Bharati Higher Secondary School, New Delhi

9585. **SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to close down Bal Bharati Higher Secondary School, Rajendra Nagar, New Delhi;

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

(c) whether all the employees of this school will be absorbed in Government or Government aided schools before this school is closed;

(d) whether any employees who is not absorbed in time will continue to get his/her salary till he/she is absorbed in some other school and there will be no break in his/her service; and

(e) whether the balance of 5 per cent salary of the employees *w.e.f.* from March, 1974 when the school was taken over will also be paid before the school is closed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) and (b). According to information furnished by Delhi Administration, no such decision has been taken so far.

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

सरकारी गोदामों, फरीदकोट में क्षतिग्रस्त
हुआ धान

9586. श्री बाबूबेन बस : क्या कृषि
और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करें कि :

(क) क्या पंजाब के फरीदकोट जिले
के सरकारी गोदामों में कई लाख रुपये
मूल्य के धान का भारी स्टॉक क्षतिग्रस्त
हो गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण
हैं;

(ग) कुल कितनी हानि हुई; और

(घ) इस मामले में सरकार का
विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य
मंत्री (श्री ज्ञानु प्रताप सिंह) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

Absorption of N.F.C. Instructors

9587. SHRI S. S. DAS: Will the
Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL
WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased
to state:

(a) whether at the meeting of
State Education Secretaries convened
by Hon'ble Shri Triguna Sen in which
the then Director of Education Shri
Virendra Prakash, represented Delhi,
it was decided to absorb the N.F.C.
Instructors on the basis of the
strength of the students;

(b) whether it has been imple-
mented; and

(c) whether there has been any
other such meetings in which this rule
has been further relaxed so as to
absorb these instructors irrespective
of the strength of the students?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-
DER): (a) to (c). As a result of a
Special Committee known as Kunzru
Committee appointed by Government,
it was decided in 1965 that the vari-
ous programmes like National Dis-
cipline Scheme, Auxiliary Cadet
Corps, and Physical Education Pro-
gramme in Schools need not run as
separate programmes and a composite
programme of Physical Education to
be known as National Fitness Corps
programme for middle, high and
higher secondary schools be launched
by State Governments and Union
Territory Administrations all over the
country. It was decided that erst-
while National Discipline Scheme In-
structors be absorbed by the States
in which they were working to run
the new programme. This staff was
to be in addition to the normal staff
which States and Union Territories
Administration already had and the
Central Government would pay the
grant to cover the pay and allowances
of these employees. The decision to
absorb the staff was taken to provide
continuity of employment to people
who had served under the earlier pro-
gramme for long number of years as
the other alternative would have been
to give them notice of termination
of service. A meeting of Education
Secretaries and D.P.s of States and
Union Territories was called in
February 1965 under the Chairman-
ship of the then Deputy Minister of
Education, Shri Bhakt Darshan. In
this meeting, Delhi Administration
was represented by the then Educa-
tion Secretary, Shri B. D. Bhatt. It
took time for different States and
Union Territories to implement this
programme.

According to the information fur-
nished by Delhi Administration, one
Physical Education teachers is pro-
vided on an average in each school
in Delhi with an enrolment of 400
students. Here it may be mentioned
that the Central Government sug-

gested model rules to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations in respect of the running of the National Fitness Corps Programme. These rules, *inter-alia*, suggested that there should be at least one teacher for 250 pupils or a portion thereof. However, a school may have one teacher upto the strength of 400 pupils. The rules had to be adopted/adapted and applied by the State Governments and Union Territories. It has been suggested to Delhi Administration that an Evaluation Committee consisting of experts may be appointed to examine the working of Physical Education and Sports in Delhi Schools to assess the requirement of Physical Education Teachers and Sports coaches. The Delhi Administration have yet to appoint this Committee.

Absorption of N.F.C. Instructors as Junior P.E.Ts.

9588. SHRI S. S. DAS: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Junior/Senior P.E.Ts. recruited by the Directorate of Education, Delhi after 2nd November, 1972.

(b) whether they were recruited against vacant posts; and

(c) if so, whether all the N.F.C. Instructors taken over by the Directorate of Education on 1st November, 1972 had been absorbed as Junior Physical Education Teachers prior to the recruitment of these Junior P.E.Ts?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by Delhi Administration 8 Senior P.E.Ts. and 7 Junior P.E.Ts were appointed by direct recruitment and 8 Junior P.E.Ts

were promoted to the post of Senior P.E.Ts in 1973 against available vacancies.

(c) 12 N.D.S. Instructors absorbed by the Directorate of Education Delhi, in 1972, were adjusted against the regular strength of Physical Education Teachers.

Low Cost Housing Schemes

9589. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDRAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the final pattern evolved for low cost housing and the programmes for meaningful implementation of low cost houses within a determined period;

(b) the extent of construction of low cost houses of the already viable developed models; and

(c) whether Government propose to embark on large scale constructing low cost houses?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Research and development work is being promoted by the Government through Research Centres, like the Central Building Research Institute and organisations like the National Buildings Organisation, Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd., etc., to evolve patterns for low cost housing to suit varying conditions in different parts of the country. HUDCO has been encouraging the construction of low cost housing and 55 per cent of HUDCO finances have been exclusively reserved for construction of houses for economically weaker sections and low income groups, i.e. for houses costing less than Rs. 8,000 and Rs. 18,000 respectively.

(b) The design concepts or wider use of local materials and new construction techniques incorporated in the low cost Demonstration Houses at Barsarai in Delhi are being adopted by several construction agencies in the country on a wide scale. The typical designs evolved by National Buildings Organisation for the rural landless have been widely publicised and several State Governments have put up large number of houses with such modifications as are required to suit local conditions. Housing and Urban Development Corporation has developed a number of viable type designs for low cost housing. Through the four demonstration projects undertaken at Hyderabad, Agra, Ghaziabad and Bombay about 1050 houses are under construction and 250 houses are already completed. Besides this, HUDCO is pursuing its borrowers to undertake similar demonstration projects at various locations in their State on the basis of model evolved by HUDCO or on the basis of designs evolved by them.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Allotment of low cost houses for experimental living

9590. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM:

SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that following low cost housing demonstrations, such houses have been allotted to certain persons for experimental living; and

(b) the number of such houses, the location, the period for which experimental living has been going on, the basis on which the residents are selected and the rate and amount of rent collected from them?

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

(b) Low cost demonstration houses are generally allotted by the concerned housing agencies on their normal allotment terms by following their normal procedure. In the demonstration project at Barsarai, New Delhi, 26 dwelling units for Low Income Group households 33 dwelling units for households belonging to economically weaker sections and 5 dwelling units in rural housing category have been constructed. Low cost demonstration houses constructed by DDA, were converted into Staff quarters and are allotted to employees of DDA and rent is recovered from them in accordance with their rules for allotment of Staff quarters.

In HUDCO's demonstration project at Agra, 237 houses have been allotted on hire-purchase basis. The allottees are staying there for the last one-and-a-half years.

Reservation for SC/ST Students in I.I.T.

9591. SHRI R. L. KUREEL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the report for 1973-74 to increase the present quota of 5 per cent reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes both in post Graduate

Courses in Indian Institutes of Technology to 20 per cent has not so far been implemented by the Government; and

(b) if so, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). As even the present 5 per cent quota reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students in Post graduate courses and 20 per cent for under-graduate courses is not being fully utilised in spite of various steps taken by Indian Institutes of Technology by relaxing admission qualifications, no useful purpose would be served by reserving 20 per cent seats for post graduate courses.

Promotion of SC/ST Junior Engineers in C.P.W.D.

9592. **SHRI R. L. KUREEL:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many Junior Engineers of Central P.W.D. were promoted to the grade of Assistant Engineers w.e.f. 1972 onwards in general as well as Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes category;

(b) whether due representation has been given to SC/ST officers in promotion as per Government orders, if not, what actions are being taken for that;

(c) how many Junior Engineers of SC/ST are in the service of Central P.W.D. out of them how many have completed the eligibility period of ten years required for departmental promotion; and

(d) whether promotion policy for promotion from Junior Engineer to Assistant Engineer is being changed

simply to avoid the Junior Engineers of SC/ST from their due promotion as all of them are on the top of the seniority list maintained by the department?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). Since 1972, 562 Junior Engineers (Civil), including 34 belonging to Scheduled Castes and 3 belonging to Scheduled Tribes and 151 Junior Engineers (Electrical), including 19 belonging to Scheduled Castes have been promoted to the grade of Assistant Engineer, the Government orders, issued from time to time, regarding the reservation of vacancies for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes have been duly followed.

(c) There are 183 Junior Engineers (Civil) in the C.P.W.D. belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes. Out of them 104 have completed ten years' service. In the grade of Junior Engineer (Electrical) there are 99 officers belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes and 25 of them have completed ten years' service in the grade.

(d) No, Sir.

Writing off Losses by F.C.I.

9593. **SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN WALLA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cases of write off of losses by Food Corporation of India are increasing and no serious effort has been made to fix responsibility for the increasing trend; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). No, Sir, the cases of losses are fully investigated by the Food Corporation of India before these are

regularised. The losses incurred from 1973-74 to 1977-78 are as under:—

(Value=Rs. in Crores)

Year	Value of losses	Value of purchases and sales.	Percentage of loss on value of purchases and sales
1973-74	23.46	2899.67	0.8
1974-75	35.97	3289.11	1.1
1975-76	33.31	4048.88	0.8
1976-77	34.46	3724.55	0.9
1977-78*	35.66@	3175.04	1.0

*Based on revised estimates; accounts not yet finalised.

@Includes Rs. 1.25 crores on account of damaged stocks in Andhra Pradesh & Tamil Nadu due to cyclone in November, 1977.

It will be seen that the losses during the last five years do not indicate any significant increasing trend.

भावास समस्या

9594. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :
क्या निर्वाज और भावास तथा पूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार एक नियत भवधि के भीतर अपने साधनों से भावास समस्या का पूर्ण समाधान करने का आश्वासन दे सकती है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र के सहयोग को प्राप्त करके एक निर्धारित भवधि के भीतर इस समस्या का समाधान करने की योजना पर विचार न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्वाज और भावास तथा पूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल) :
(क) और (ख). पांचवीं पंच वर्षीय योजना में भावास पर सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र निवेश तथा निजी क्षेत्र निवेश में लगभग 1:4 का अनुपात है। प्रत्येक परिवार

के लिए एक निश्चित भवधि के अन्दर एक मकान की व्यवस्था करने के लक्ष्य की पूर्ति के लिए हमें भावास हेतु सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र तथा निजी क्षेत्र में निवेश बढ़ाना पड़ेगा।

भावास के क्षेत्र में प्रस्तावित भावी कार्यक्रम की मुख्य विशेषताएं निम्नलिखित हैं:—

(i) ऐसा भावास कार्यक्रम चलाया जिसका उद्देश्य 20 वर्ष की भवधि में पिछले बकाया की पूरा करना तथा जनसंख्या के बढ़ जाने के कारण अतिरिक्त भाग को पूरा करना और अनुपयोगी मकानों को बदलना;

(ii) सरकारी निधियों को कम भाय वाले परिवारों के लिए ही उपयोग करना ताकि इस क्षेत्र को नियतन किए गए संसाधनों से बड़ी संख्या में रिहायशी मकान बनाये जा सकें।

(iii) प्राइवेट सेक्टर की बड़ी संख्या में मकान बनाने के लिए प्रोत्साहन देना।

वर्ष 1974-75 की 69.75 करोड़ रुपये की वार्षिक प्लान घाउट के के मुकाबले वर्ष 1977-78 की वार्षिक प्लान घाउट से 135.30 करोड़ रुपये हैं। छठी योजना में भावास योजनाओं के लिए नियतन बढ़ाकर 1538 करोड़ रुपये करने का प्रस्ताव है जबकि पांचवीं योजना से 600.92 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था थी।

सांस्कृतिक संगठनों को सहायता

9595. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1977-78 में सांस्कृतिक विकास के लिए कितने नये सांस्कृतिक संगठनों को अनुदान के रूप में सहायता दी गई ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने संगठनों ने अनुदानों के लिए अनुसूच किया था; और शेष संगठनों को किन आधारों पर सहायता नहीं दी गई थी।

शिक्षा समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चण्ड) : (क) और (ख). इस विभाग, संगीत नाटक अकादमी और ललित कला अकादमी द्वारा संचालित योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत जिन 147 नए सांस्कृतिक संगठनों ने अनुदान के लिए आवेदन किया था, उनमें से 61 संगठनों को इनके सांस्कृतिक विकास के लिए 1977-78 के दौरान अनुदान के रूप में सहायता दी गई।

(ग) वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए उपलब्ध सीमित राशि के अलावा, अधिकांश संगठन संबंधित योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित अपेक्षित बर्तें पूरी नहीं कर पाए।

25 हास पावर के ट्रेक्टरों का "

9596. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :- क्या कृषि और लिखाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार 25 हास पावर के ट्रेक्टरों, जिन्हें अधिकतर छोटे अथवा मध्यम वर्ज के किसान काम में लाते हैं, के मूल्य कम करने का है ;

(ख) क्या कम हास पावर वाले ऐसे ट्रेक्टरों और "पावर टिलरों" की भारी मांग है परन्तु उनके मूल्य बहुत अधिक हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ;

कृषि और लिखाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) (क) सरकार ऐसे किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार नहीं कर रही है।

(ख) ऐसे कम अश्व शक्ति के ट्रेक्टरों की मांग का अनुमान समस्त अश्वशक्तियों के ट्रेक्टरों के कुल उत्पादन के 28 प्रतिशत के लगभग है। तथापि पावर टिलरों की कुल मांग कम अर्थात् 1500 से लगभग 2500 के बीच रही है। ट्रेक्टरों और पावर टिलरों की अधिक कीमत उनकी अधिक उत्पादन लागत को प्रदर्शित करती है।

(ग) सरकार ने हाल ही में 12 डू-बार अश्व-शक्ति और इससे कम के ट्रेक्टरों पर से उत्पादन शुल्क समाप्त कर दिया है। इससे पहले सरकार द्वारा ट्रेक्टरों के उत्पादन में सामान्यतः प्रयुक्त होने वाले टायरों और बैटिरियों के उत्पादन शुल्क में कूट दी गई थी।

इसके अतिरिक्त, ट्रैक्टरों और पावर टिलजों की अधिक कीमत के कारण छोटे किसान इनके प्रयोग से बंचित न हो इसके लिए कई क्षेत्रों में कस्टम भाड़ा आधार पर यह सुविधा प्रदान करने की व्यवस्था की गई है।

दिल्ली में अनाधिकृत निर्माण

9597. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली के विभिन्न भागों में अनाधिकृत निर्माण को नियमित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा इस बारे में सरकार की क्या नीति है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : सरकार ने दिल्ली की विभिन्न अनाधिकृत कालोनियों को कुछ शर्तों के आधार पर नियमित करने का निर्णय किया है। अनाधिकृत कालोनियों के निबन्धन और विकास की प्रगति पर निगरानी के लिए दिल्ली के उपराज्यपाल की अध्यक्षता में एक क्रियान्वयन समिति का गठन किया गया है। दिल्ली नगर निगम और दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण नियमितकरण आयोजनाओं की तैयारी के लिए व्यक्तिगत सर्वेक्षण कर रहे हैं। अनाधिकृत कालोनियों और स्थानों में अनाधिकृत निर्माण पर यद्यपि नियमितकरण का बिचार नहीं किया गया है फिर भी यह कानून के प्रावधानों के अनुसार किया जाएगा।

Production and Price of Short Stapple Cotton in Gujarat

9598. SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total production this year of short staple cotton of V797 variety

area wise i.e. Saurashtra, Kachha and other parts of Gujarat;

(b) the price of per "Khandl" (quintal) of the new crops of such variety at the beginning of the current season and what is its present price;

(c) the total estimated carry over of such cotton with growers from the previous year and its price at the beginning of the present season and what is its present price;

(d) whether the growers of such cotton have made any representation to the Union Government or State Government for giving them relief against the fall in price; and

(e) if so, steps Government propose to take to give them relief?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The estimates of production of V. 797 variety of cotton for 1976-77 for which latest data have been received from Gujarat Government, are given below:

Region	Production (000 bales)
Saurashtra	145.6
Kutch (district)	75.0
Other parts of Gujarat	274.2

(b) Price per candy of this variety at the beginning of the current cotton season (Feb. 78) ranged between Rs. 3,850 and Rs. 3,850. Its present price is between Rs. 2,400 and Rs. 2,500 per candy. The declining in price is stated to be on account of poor quality of the cotton and subdued demand.

(c) Total estimated carry-over of such cotton with growers from the previous years was about 67,000 bales.

Its price at the begining of the present season was between Rs. 3,300 and Rs. 4,400 per candy and at present the price is between Rs. 2,200 and Rs. 2,300 per candy.

(d) Representations have been received from the growers wherein they have requested that Cotton Corporation of India should buy all the unsold stock of cotton lying with growers.

(e) The Cotton Corporation of India is already in the market for buying V-797 variety of Kapas and also full pressed bales of V-797 varieties from the growers cooperatives societies for meeting the requirements of NTC mills. Cotton Corporation of India purchased 66,194 qtls. of kapas, 9,105 qtls. of lint and 3,300 full-pressed bales till 29-4-78. The purchases are still in progress.

ग्राम की और अजमेरी बेर की किस्म के उत्पादन में वृद्धि

9599. श्री छर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार तथा गुजरात सरकार ने ग्राम की और अजमेरी बेर की किस्म उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने तथा गुजरात में एक ही पेड़ पर चार किस्म के ग्राम उगाने की एक योजना तैयार की है और यदि हां, तो उसका स्वरूप क्या है ;

(ख) अजमेरी बेर की कलमी डालियों की संख्या कितनी है और इस योजना के अर्धीन गुजरात में उक्त किस्म के ग्राम के कितने पेड़ लगाने का विचार है ;

(ग) उक्त योजना के लिए केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा गुजरात सरकार को कितनी तथा किस तरह की सहायता दिए जाने का विचार है और

(घ) इस योजना के अर्धीन अजमेरी बेर की प्रत्येक सांक्रु डाली एवं ग्राम की

प्रत्येक किस्म का कितनी संख्या में उत्पादन किए जाने की आशा है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : गुजरात में अजमेरी ब्लासम का उत्पादन बढ़ाने तथा ग्राम के एक ही वृक्ष में चार किस्मों के ग्रामों का उत्पादन करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार की कोई योजना नहीं है। तथापि गुजरात राज्य सरकार ने राज्य क्षेत्र में अजमेरी बेर मुकुलन के लिए एक योजना बनाई है। इस योजना के तहत कृषि विभाग के तकनीकी मार्गदर्शन में घटिया किस्म के बेर के वृक्षों का उन्नत किस्मों के साथ मुकुलन किया जाता है। राज्य सरकार के पास भी ग्राम के एक ही वृक्ष से चार किस्मों के ग्राम पैदा करने की कोई योजना नहीं है।

(ख) बेर के घटिया किस्म के 10,000 वृक्षों को उन्नत किस्मों में बदलने का प्रस्ताव है। एक ही वृक्ष में चार किस्मों के ग्राम के फल पैदा करने की कोई योजना नहीं है। अतः रोपण किए जाने वाले वृक्षों की संख्या से संबंधित सूचना शून्य समझी जाए।

(ग) उक्त योजनाओं के लिए गुजरात सरकार को सहायता देने के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। तथापि, राज्य सरकार ने बेर वृक्षों की काटछांट योजना के लिए 14,000 रु० की मंजूरी दी है। राज्य कृषि विभाग बेर मुकुलन की पूरी लागत वहन करेगा ?

(घ) बेर मुकुलन योजना के अंतर्गत पांच चुने हुए जिलों अर्थात् बनावसकांवा, महसाना, राजकोट, अमरेली तथा कच्छ में से प्रत्येक जिले में 2000 के हिसाब से वृक्षों की काटछांट द्वारा घटिया किस्म के 10,000 वृक्षों का सुधार करने का प्रस्ताव है। ग्राम से संबंधित सूचना शून्य समझी जाए।

पंजाब वक्क बोर्ड

1149 hrs.

9600. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भवीरिया :

श्री जगत राम :

क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री 7 दिसम्बर, 1974 के सूचना भाग 2 सं० 2093 के सदर्थ में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पंजाब वक्क बोर्ड के चेयरमैन को गिरफ्तार किया गया था ;

(ख) उसकी गिरफ्तारी के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या उसके विरुद्ध अभी भी मुकदमा चलाया जा रहा है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सतinder बल) (क) से (ग) : पंजाब वक्क बोर्ड द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष कभी भी बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष की हूसियत में गिरफ्तार नहीं किए गए थे । तथापि, लोकसभा में बुलेटिन नं० 2082 दिनांक 3 दिसम्बर, 1974 (पंजाब वक्क बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष द्वारा दी गई प्रतिलिपि) में दी गई सूचना के अनुसार तैय्यब हुसैन, जो उक्त समय गुडगांव से संसद सदस्य थे पी० एस० नुह, जिला गुडगांव में धारा 148/149/307/324 आई. पी. सी. के अधीन स्पेशल जुडिसियल, मजिस्ट्रेट, अम्बाला कैन्ट द्वारा जारी किए गए वारंट के बावजूद पर पी० एस० नुह, जिला गुडगांव में गुह की पंचायत सीमित के हरिजन तथा महिला सदस्य के सहयोजन के अवसर पर 2 अगस्त, 1973 को हुई घटना के सम्बन्ध में 30 नवम्बर, 1974 को गिरफ्तार किया गया था किन्तु उन्हें जमानत पर छोड़ दिया गया था बोर्ड के अनुसार सभी अधियुक्तों को बाद में डिस्ट्रिक्ट सीशन जज, गुडगांव द्वारा 7 फरवरी, 1975 को रिहा कर दिया गया था और कोई मुकदमा नहीं चल रहा है ।

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO S.Q. No. 266 DATED 13.3.78 RE. APPRENTICESHIP SCHEME FOR GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): I beg to lay on the Table a statement (i) correcting the reply given on 13th March, 1978 to a supplementary by Shri Chhabiram Argal on Starred Question No. 266 by Shri Nawab Singh Chowhan regarding Apprenticeship Scheme for Government of India Presses and (ii) giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply.

Statement

After the Starred Question No. 266, had been answered on March 13, 1978 Shri Chhabiram Argal put a supplementary question, in which, he stated that under the Apprenticeship Scheme training was being imparted to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes also but their quota had not been filled up; and that, therefore, some arrangement should be made so that the quota fixed for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is utilised, in full. In reply I stated that, for apprentices, there was no such quota. On checking the position I find that this is not correct; rather, the Apprenticeship Rules framed by the Ministry of Labour under the Apprentices Act, 1961, provide for the reservation of training places for the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in every designated trade according to a ratio given in the Schedule to the Rules, separately for each State and that this ratio has been worked out with reference to the total number of apprentices. However, the rules also provide that, in case the prescribed number of persons belonging either to Scheduled Castes or to the Scheduled

Tribes are not available the training places, so reserved for them, may be filled by persons belonging to the Scheduled Tribes or, as the case may be by the Scheduled Castes, and, if the prescribed training places cannot be filled even in the above manner, then the training places, so lying unfilled, may be filled by persons not belonging to the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes. The Government of India Presses in the country which are under the control of this Ministry, are following the rules about the reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in selecting apprentices for training under the Apprenticeship Training Programme.

2. Inconvenience caused to the Members is regretted.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): On a point of order under rule 376 read with Direction 16. Sub-direction (iv) of Direction 16 says:

"The Minister shall ordinarily intimate to the Secretary his intention to correct his answer or statement within one week thereof...."

I will read the rest of it also. Last week also there was an instance when a Minister laid a similar statement correcting his previous answer two and a half months later. Now I read the proviso:

"...provided that the Speaker may, on being satisfied with the reasons given, waive this requirement."

The Ministers should be more efficient in laying the correct answers. I can understand a delay of one week or two weeks or even three weeks. But a period of two months is certainly too long. I would only request you to see to ensure, that you are not easily satisfied. You should be satisfied it is all-right. But you should not be easily satisfied. I would request you to probe into the matter carefully on every

occasion, and in the interest of proper Parliamentary procedure and conduct of business, you should refuse to be easily satisfied by the Minister's reasons....

MR. SPEAKER: I would have gone deeper into that if you had given your objection in writing earlier.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: This is not an objection. This is a point of order under Direction 16.

MR. SPEAKER: For going deeper into the matter earlier notice would be helpful.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: You should not be so rigid.

MR. SPEAKER: For my guidance, so that I may look into the matter. Many of these are formal matters. Just to attract my attention to that, if you give a written notice earlier I will go into the matter.

ANNUAL REPORTS OF WEST BENGAL FOREST DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD., CALCUTTA FOR 1974-75, 1975-76 AND 1976-77 NOTIFICATION UNDER INSECTICIDES ACT, 1968 AND STATEMENT FOR NOT LAYING HINDI VERSION OF ANNUAL REPORT OF GUJARAT STATE FOREST DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD. FOR 1976-77

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Reports under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Annual Report of the West Bengal Forest Development Corporation Limited, Calcutta for the year 1974-75 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(ii) Annual Report of the West Bengal Forest Development Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1975-76 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(iii) Annual Report of the West Bengal Forest Development Corporation Limited Calcutta, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2249/78].

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 200(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th March, 1978 under sub-section (3) of section 36 of the Insecticides Act, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2250/78].

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the Annual Report of the Gujarat State Forest Development Corporation Limited, Vadodara, for the year ended 30th September 1977, along with the English* version. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2251/78].

STATEMENT FOR NOT LAYING ANNUAL REPORT, ETC. OF INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH NEW DELHI FOR 1976-77, ANNUAL REPORT OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH FOR 1976-77 CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF INDIAN SCHOOL OF MINES DHANBAD FOR 1975-76, ETC., ETC.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-
DER): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for

not laying the Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, for the year 1976-77 within the stipulated period. [Placed in Library. See No. 2252/78].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Historical Research for the year 1976-77 together with the Certified Accounts and the Audit Report thereon under rule 45 read with rule 44(d) of the Memorandum of Association and Rules, of the Indian Council of Historical Research.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above document. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2253/78]

(3) (i) A copy of the Certified Accounts of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad for the year 1975-76 and the Audit Report thereon.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) (a) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Accounts and (b) for not laying the Hindi version of the Accounts simultaneously. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2254/78].

(4) (i) A copy of the Audit Report on the accounts of the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi, for the year 1976-77.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the Audit Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2255/78].

(5) (i) A copy of the Certified Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology New Delhi, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4)

*English version of the Report was laid on the Table on the 17th April, 1978.

of section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) (a) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Accounts and (b) for not laying the Hindi version of the Accounts simultaneously. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2256/78].

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): Sir, I could not speak to you in the Chamber, I could not also send a written notice. I would like to say something about the Education Minister's laying on the Table the accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology New Delhi. The Public Accounts Committee had, many years ago, inquired into 114 charges against the management of the IIT, New Delhi. It came to some conclusions and passed some strictures and required that Government appoint a Committee. I would like to know whether Government have taken any steps in view of the findings of the Public Accounts Committee in the matter.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: A Committee had been appointed. The Committee submitted a report. The report has been examined by the Ministry and the visitors' orders obtained. Recently also the Public Accounts Committee had made certain comments and asked for an inquiry about U.G.C. Within about a week of the publication of the report, we had appointed an officer of the Vigilance section of the Works and Housing Ministry to make an inquiry in this matter.

ANNUAL REPORT OF CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LANGUAGES, HYDERABAD FOR 1976-77 AND TWO STATEMENTS

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: On behalf of Shrimati Renuka
1124 LS-13.

Devi Barkataki, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining that Government are in agreement with the above Report and therefore no separate Review on the working of the Institute is being laid.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the documents mentioned at (1) and (2) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2257/78].

URBAN LAND (CEILING AND REGULATION) (3RD AMDT.) RULES 1978

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKAR): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) (Third Amendment) Rules, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 502 in Gazette of India dated the 15th April, 1978, under sub-section (3) of section 46 of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2258/78].

ANNUAL REPORT OF BANANA AND FRUIT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED, MADRAS FOR 1976-77

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Banana and Fruit Development Corporation Limited, Madras, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2259/78].

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(1) REPORTED MISMANAGEMENT OF
M/S. EASTERN MANAGEMENT AND MIN-
ERALS AND C.M.I. LTD., DOMCHANH
(BIHAR)

श्री रोलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप की अनुमति में नियम
377 के अंतर्गत अविश्वसनीय लोक महत्व
के पत्र पर निम्नलिखित बतव्य दे
रहा हूँ।

अच्छ उत्पादन एवं व्यापार से संबंधित
विश्व के सब से बड़े कारखाने मेहसर्न ईस्टर्न
मैंगनीज एंड मिनरल्स तथा सी एम आई लि०
डोमचान्त (बिहार) में प्रबन्धक की व्यवस्था
निदेशकों के अपसी मतभेदों तथा कम्पनी पूँजी
को दूसरे दूसरे उद्योगों में लगा देने के कारण इस
के 4 हजार मजदूरों का 175 में बरीब 48
लाख रुपया बकाया हो गया है। वर्तमान
अद्ययक कानूनों तथा कम्पनी कानून 1956 के
रहते हुए भी विधिवत कार्रवाई नहीं की जा सकी
है। मजदूरों के भूखों मरने की सूचना टेलिग्राम
के द्वारा मिली है। स्थिति बद से बदनर होती
जा रही है। विधि मंत्री ने जांच करने के
लिए मई, 78 तक अंतिम रिपोर्ट के आधार पर
कारखाने का अधिग्रहण करने के लिए कोई
कारगर कार्रवाई करने की सूचना दी थी
किन्तु अभी तक अफसरों की टीम में आँख
नहीं की है। 5 मजदूरों के भूखों मरने की
सूचना पुन. तार द्वारा मिली है। वहाँ अरुण
के सिवा कोई उद्योग नहीं है। अतः विधि
मंत्री एवं उद्योग मंत्री अविश्वस्य कार्रवाई कर
4 हजार मजदूरों की जान की रक्षा करें।

(ii) INTRODUCTION OF ANTI-DEFECTION
BILL

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH
(Hoshangabad): May 1, Sir, under
Rule 377 mention the following matter
of urgent public importance, namely

the Anti-Defection Bill, and make a
statement thereon as under:

During the Budget Session of June-
August last year, i.e. 1977, I had
asked the Minister of Home Affairs,
Shri Charan Singh, as to when the
Anti-defection Bill will be introduced
and he had replied saying that it
would be brought forward as soon as
certain discussions with Opposition
Parties, which were then in progress,
were over.

Further, in a booklet titled 'First
100 Days in Office of the New Govern-
ment' published on 7-7-1977 and
issued by the Ministry of Home
Affairs, it had been stated on pages
8-9 thereof that "there can be no two
opinions about the need to curb the
problem of defections. The new Govern-
ment, even as it assumed office,
made known its firm resolve to enact
the Anti-Defection Bill expeditiously.
Government are keen to introduce the
Bill in the current session of Parliamen-
t. In pursuance of this commit-
ment, broad outlines of the proposed
legislation have been finalised by the
Government and consultations are at
present in progress with the leaders
of the Opposition Parties".

More than nine months have elapsed
since then, but the Anti-Defection Bill
is not yet in sight and I wanted
therefore—and I am sure the House
too—would,—like to know whether
the Bill would be introduced in this
Session, which has only a few more
days to go. If, however, it is not going
to be introduced, the Government
should take the House into confidence
and tell us what the impediments in
the way are and what are the reasons
for the inordinate delay in bringing
forward the Bill. It is hardly necessary
to stress the point that the measure
is a must—I repeat that the measure
is a must—and it is absolutely neces-
sary for the health and strength of
our parliamentary democratic polity.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:
(Gandhinagar): I strongly support
this contention. (Interruptions).

(III) NEED FOR A DRAINAGE SYSTEM IN THE CHAMBAL VALLEY

श्री छबिराम शर्मा (मुरैना): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम, 377 के अन्तर्गत चम्बल क्षेत्र में जल-निकास एवं जल निस्तारण की आवश्यकता तथा चम्बल-बीहड़ों के कटाव को रोकने हेतु इस सदन का ध्यान आकषिप्त करना चाहता हूँ।

चम्बल क्षेत्र में सिंचाई के पूर्व भी जगह जगह पर जल निकास की समस्या बनी रही है। उदाहरण के तौर पर जीरा एवं मेमई क्षेत्र में अभी तक सिंचाई नहीं थी, परन्तु फिर भी इन क्षेत्र में भूमि का जलस्तर बहुत ही ऊंचा बना रहा है, जिसके कारण इस क्षेत्र में फसलों की पैदावार बहुत ही कम होती थी और कुछ में तो घास भी नहीं उगनी थी।

जहाँ चम्बल, का पानी इन क्षेत्र के लिये बरदान बना है उसी प्रकार पानी का समुचित प्रबन्ध न होने के कारण यह हजारों एकड़ भूमि के लिये अभिशाप भी बन गया है। जब से चम्बल सिंचाई प्रणाली से पांच लाख साठ हजार एकड़ में सिंचाई हो रही है, गत 10-12 वर्षों में करीब-करीब दो लाख एकड़ भूमि में जल-निकास एवं बीहड़ों के कटाव की समस्या ने गम्भीर रूप धारण कर लिया है। यह समस्या दिन-प्रति-दिन उग्र रूप धारण करती जा रही है।

इस समस्या के कुछ महत्वपूर्ण कारण इस प्रकार हैं :—

1. चम्बल नहर प्रणाली से रिसान का पानी आसपास के क्षेत्र में बुरी तरह भरा रहता है, जिसके कारण सबलगढ़, पहाड़गढ़, जीरा, पोरसा, मुरैना, भम्बाह, मिरघान, दिमनी बाँधपुर, मौहद, भिण्ड, मेहगांव आदि क्षेत्रों में लाखों एकड़ भूमि कास्त से बंचित हो चुकी है तथा बीहड़ भी बन चुकी है।

2. चम्बल-नहर प्रणाली में जल-निस्तारण का कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया गया था।

कई स्थानों पर माइनर खेतों तक ले जा कर छोड़ दी गई है तथा शासकीय नालों पर कृषकों ने अतिक्रमण कर नाले बन्द कर दिये हैं, जिस का फलतः उदाहरण ग्वालियर नाला नूराबाद तक तथा भिण्ड रोड पर बरेया से मेहगांव तक स्थान-स्थान पर पुलिया तो नजर आती है, परन्तु नाले कहीं नजर नहीं आते हैं। इस कारण नैसर्गिक ड्रेनेज का जो प्रावधान था, वह भी नष्ट हो चुका है।

इन्हीं कारणों से वर्षा ऋतु के पश्चात् जब भूमिगत जल का वाष्पीकरण होता है तो पानी में घुला हुआ क्षार तथा लवण भूमि की सतह पर अधिक मात्रा में जमता जाता है एवं समय के साथ-साथ यह समस्या इतना गम्भीर रूप धारण कर रही है कि सिर्फ चम्बल क्षेत्र ही नहीं नदियों के कठार भी नष्ट होते जा रहे हैं। इसका प्रत्यक्ष उदाहरण अट्टेर तहसील के तरसोखर, सोमी बहेरा, आदि ग्रामों में कई हजार एकड़ भूमि में दलदल बन गई है।

अतः इस समस्या के निवारण हेतु तुरन्त कार्यवाही नहीं की गई तो चम्बल नहर प्रणाली से तो पांच लाख साठ हजार एकड़ क्षेत्र में ही पानी मिलने वाला है, परन्तु इससे कहीं अधिक भूमि कटाव से नष्ट हो जायगी। इसके लिये इस क्षेत्र में जल-निस्तारण तथा धारीय भूमि का रिबनेमेशन तत्काल करने की आवश्यकता है।

यद्यपि सिंचाई विभाग ने ड्रेनेज का कार्य हाथ में लिया है, परन्तु इसके लिये हमारे पास न तो आवश्यक ज्ञान है और न ही अनुभव प्राप्त है। योजना आयोग द्वारा छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है। भारत सरकार तथा भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद के माध्यम से चम्बल क्षेत्र में जल निकास तथा धारीय एवं लवणीय भूमि के उद्धार हेतु अनुसन्धान के लिये मार्गदर्शन प्राप्त करना नितान्त आवश्यक है। इस गम्भीर समस्या को हल करने के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद को इस

[श्री छविराम अग्रल]

द्वामे अनुसन्धान केन्द्र स्थापित करने के लिये ब डाला जाय। एक अनुसन्धान केन्द्र जल निकास के लिए तथा दूसरा क्षारीय एवं लवणीय भूमि का उद्धार करने हेतु कायम किया जाना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। अत यह आवश्यक है कि भारत सरकार, योजना आयोग तथा महानिदेशक भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद से सम्पर्क साध कर उपर बणित दो केन्द्र तुरन्त कायम कराये जाये। इस कार्य हेतु भारत सरकार को केन्द्र स्थापित करने के लिये सेमई में 500-700 एकड़ शासकीय भूमि, क्षारीय तथा लवणीय भूमि पर अनुसन्धान कार्य करने हेतु दी जा सकती है व इस प्रकार जल निस्तारण अनुसन्धान हेतु गोहद में जो शासकीय कृषि प्रयोग करीब 150 एकड़ भूमि पर हाल ही में स्थापित किया गया है, दिया जा सकता है।

यदि ये दो केन्द्र चम्बल क्षेत्र में स्थापित किये जाते हैं तो हजारों एकड़ भूमि को नष्ट होने से बचाया जा सकता है और हम जो ड्रेनेज का कार्यक्रम लेने वाले हैं, जिस पर लाखों रुपया खर्च होने वाला है, उसे सही मार्गदर्शन प्राप्त हो सकेगा। सन् 1972 के परिमेशन कमीशन ने चम्बल कमाण्ड प्रोजेक्ट को सिक स्कीम बनाया है। क्या केन्द्र सरकार बाढ़ नियंत्रण योजनान्तर्गत मुरैना में जल निकास एवं कटते हुए बीहड़ों को बचाने की तुरन्त योजना बनायेगे।

बीहड़ों का कटाव भी तेज गति से हो रहा है। मैं इस सदन के माध्यम में केन्द्रीय शासन से माग करता हूँ—चम्बल बीहड़ों एवं कृषि योग्य लाखों एकड़ भूमि जो बरसात में प्रति वर्ष कटती जा रही है, इन बीहड़ों की भूमि को जो कायम योग्य है, उसे भूमिहीन हरिजन और धादिबानियों में बांट दिया जाय। जो बाकी बीहड़ी की भूमि है, जो कृषि योग्य नहीं है, वहा चम्बल बीहड़ों में वृक्षारोपण की कार्यवाही युद्धस्तर पर की जाय, ताकि कृषि योग्य भूमि के कटाव एवं बीहड़ों के कटाव को

रोका जा सके। चम्बल क्षेत्र में एक भारी बूढ़ समस्या सिंचाई आबयाना की है। सिंचाई आबयाना वसूल करने में एपीमेंट प्रथा समाप्त कर किसानों को अष्टाचार दुख, तिचद लगान एवं अर्थ दण्ड से बचाया जाय। सिंचाई के साथ वसूल करने की कार्यवाही की जाए तो अष्टाचार का उन्मूलन होगा व किसानों को राहत व आबयाना की सरकार को प्राप्त होगा ऐसी व्यवस्था उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में है। मध्यप्रदेश में भी लागू की जाय।

MR. SPEAKER: Prof Dalip CHAKRAVARTY—he is not here.
Hon Prime Minister

11.55 hrs.

MOTION RE DRAFT FIVE YEAR
PLAN 1978-83—Contd

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I heard the hon Members when they gave their views on the Draft Five Year Plan, partially through out the debate, and I listened carefully to what they said even though at one stage a remark was made that I was not here to listen to the debate

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack-pore): That is permissible.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: It is permissible I am not objecting to it. Hon Members have a right to say what they like but it is for them to consider whether what they say is proper or not. I do not want to dwell on it further.

It was even contended that I believe I am always right and that I do not think that others can have anything to say. Well, there could not be a wilder statement than that and if I really believe that, then I think I would be a person totally devoid of all intelligence. No person can ever claim that he knows everything and that he alone is right and nobody else

can be right. It is however my creed that I must act on whatever I believe to be right and if I argue with another reason I do not argue to refute his point of view but to understand it. If I am not able to accept it or if the other person is not able to accept my point of view, then we can differ. He has a right to his view and I have a right to my view. But, to say, therefore, that I must accept every view that is given to me is something which will not allow any work to be done by anybody. Therefore, this is no way of making me do something which they think. I will do if they try to defame me like this.

It was said by the Leader of the Opposition that the Plan is backward. I do not know what he meant by the Plan being backward. It may be that I may be very backward in understanding. That is possible and I can grant it readily, but, I, for my life, have not been able to understand why he said so. But that can be a view if he wants to take that view. Beyond that, I do not know how the Plan can be called backward.

It was described as a capitalists' plan especially by those who believe in the Marxist philosophy. Naturally, they will depict every thing else which does not fall within Marxism as capitalism.... (Interruptions). But I do not believe either in capitalism or in Marxism.... (Interruptions). No, the methods are alike for both of them but they are opposite to each other....

AN HON. MEMBER: But they are your allies.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: All are my allies? Even you are all my allies. Who are not in this country? But what is the meaning of saying this? This is not a correct way of looking correctly at the Plan.

The Plan, which is before the hon. Members, has been prepared as a result of the new policy declared by Government when it came to power. It was argued that the Plan has not

been prepared properly, in consultation with all, as was done in the past. But it has to be considered when we took charge of Government, the Fifth Five Year Plan was in existence and this year was the last year of the Plan. Now if we allowed this year to continue which is the last year of the Five year Plan, then we will have to wait for one more year....

12. hrs.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: There is darkness in gallery.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: You cannot make for Darkness by voice. There is no darkness here.

(Interruptions)

But there must be some interruption for some reason for the other, perhaps that is the practice and that is the habit. So something must be brought up.

There is no question of Plan being made in a hurry. Yes, we had to apply speed to it because we cannot wait for one year more to bring our policies into effect. Therefore, we had to take counsel together. The Planning Commission had to work at high speed and I must congratulate them for having worked at a very high speed and for having produced very efficiently about it and producing a Draft Plan in accordance with the policy of this Government. In the process we could not consult all the States in respect of the plans for all the five years. We have seen by experience, and I have had more experience with the planning process than many people here have because I have been connected with the Plans from the beginning and as a result of all this experience, we came to the conclusion that we must now see that planning must be not only planned well, but must be implemented far more efficiently. It has often been said by past Governments by Prime Ministers, that the implementation was not proper and, therefore, the Plans went

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awry. Personally I consider that is not a proper explanation and I had said it even then that if the implementation goes wrong, it is also the fault of planning and of those who execute them. But we were new to planning and, therefore, these shortcomings were bound to be there.

Planning has been introduced in this country mainly on account of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru and we are indebted to him for it. I do not think planning would have come here but for his insistence on it even before freedom. But it must be remembered that we got freedom in 1947 and yet the First Plan was prepared in 1951-52. Though planning had begun early, it takes time when it is new to concretise it. Even then the First Plan was only an assembly...

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa): It was first sponsored by Netaji Shri Subhas Chandra Bose, in the Indian National Congress.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: He was the President. But the idea was Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru's and not Subhas Chandra Bose's. Let it be understood properly. Let credit be attributed properly to proper quarters. It is no use trying to give credit to one person in everything whether it is deserved or not.

But, in this particular matter, it must be said that Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru fought against heavy odds in order to persuade people to accept Planning, and it was accepted.

The First Plan was an assembly of the programmes which had been taken up earlier. It was not a regular Plan, with an indication of targets, resources, etc. That is how the Planning process began.

During the Second Five Year Plan period I became the Finance Minister. And then I had something more

do with it. It was at that time that I pointed out to Panditji that to aim very high is a good thing, but to aim higher than what one can do will certainly be injurious. And that is what had been done in the Second Five Year Plan when it was drafted. And, at my suggestion, he was good enough to accept the pruning of it, because of the resources problem, both internal and external; and it was pruned. As a result, we did better than what was prescribed in the Plan at the end of the Second Five Year Plan and that gave a fillip to the Plan.

But in the Third Five Year Plan we started again the same process, of aiming higher than what one could do, because our needs are numerous. If our Planning is to be according to all our needs, it will have to be some thing gigantic. But then, it has to be in conformity with our capacity to implement and with our resources. It cannot be according to our desires. And that is what I tried to plead.

In 1963 resigned but immediately came back also, where it was sought to expand the Plan, I pleaded with the Members that this would not be wise, and this will land us in trouble, and it was accepted.

In 1963 I resigned but immediately thereafter the Plan was inflated, and it came into serious difficulties.

And then three years went without Planning. It was *ad hoc* Planning for three years because the whole thing went wrong. It was taken up in the Fourth Five Year Plan, and continued in the Fifth Five Year Plan. That is how Planning in this country has passed through different vicissitudes.

I cannot claim that this Plan is perfect. It would be wrong on my part to claim that, nor would it be right to say that it cannot be improved upon. It can be improved upon, but it has to be improved upon in a practical manner and not on theoretical considerations.

During the course of previous plans, experience has shown that what was lacking was that once we made a Plan for five years we then left it at that, woke up after three years and began with the preparation for the next Plan. We did not go on assessing all the while what was being done. That is why the implementation was not taken care of as it should have been.

It was therefore after great deal of deliberation that I came to the conclusion that we must apply a new concept to it, which I call, a Rolling Plan.

That concept of a Rolling Plan was ridiculed in many quarters; but those who laugh best are those who laugh last. That is why I am not worried by the ridicule showered on it.

I examined it further whether it was wrong and whether we should change it. The more I examined it, the more we found that it was necessary to adopt this concept. And what is this concept? The concept is that the Five Year Plan is made and, at the end of the first year, we examine the whole thing, assess what we have done, see the implementation and see whether there are shortfalls and whether the resources are coming forward and take stock of all these things and regulate the next four years in the light of experience gained, so that it becomes more realistic and more capable of implementation so that it becomes to be a continuous Five-Year Plan. But, it is a Five-Year Plan at any given time. And that is why it is called a Rolling Plan. Otherwise, there is no other meaning in it. It helped us this year to prepare the Draft Five Year Plan. We could not get in touch or consult all the States about all the Five-years. It was not possible. But, we consulted the States for the first year and we got their agreement for the Plan for the first year of the Five-Year Plan. And, it is with their agreement, that the first year's plan has been properly includ-

ed in it and the Plans for the next four years have also been included by the Planning Commission after proper deliberation and that is how the Draft Five-Year Plan has emerged.

It was in the National Development Council that I said that we have not been able to discuss this with the States as thoroughly as it should be. Therefore, we are going to do it and we will have the meeting of the National Development Council again when we will finalise it at that time.

There was another reason. The Finance Commission is having its deliberations. It will bring in its report in October or so and that will give us also the allocation of financial resources between the States and the Centre which will have to be taken into account for the future years. We propose to finalise it in November or December. That is why we said we will call the meeting again. That was agreed by all. They have the agreed with the objectives of the Five-Year Plan in the National Development Council. It was, therefore, that it was not put before the House earlier.

It is true that there had not been consultations with many people before. But, there was no time to do so. The deficiency is now going to be made up. We are trying to have consultations with people. My hon. friend, Shri Mishra, said that formerly there was a Cell in the Planning Commission where Members of Parliament used to go and discuss. I have suggested that to the Deputy Chairman and, I think, he will make the necessary arrangements for all those who want to do it. I have already conveyed that to him sometime back.

But, then again, it is said that the Plan must be brought from below. Is it ever possible to frame the Plan from the village upwards or even from the district upwards? I would like to meet the genius who can show me the

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way how to do it and do it in a given time. I would like to know whether it can be practicable because every district or every village, will want to have its full planning and full development irrespective of resources. They are not bothered about the resources at all. That will be the bother of the planners at the top. Their business will be only spending money. Therefore, if the plans are to be brought up like that and then they are to be collated together and made into one, it would be an impossible task. But, the Plan has got to be made with the help of the States. And this is what is being done. The States take into account other things; they have their own planning machinery. Therefore, they take into account the requirements of the districts and the villages. That is how the Plan is being made. In the period between now and November, there will be constant deliberations between the States and the Planning Commission and then the National Development Council will meet.

Therefore, the Plan is not going to be finalised in a hurry or without proper consultations and deliberations with the concerned people in full measure. Therefore, to say that it is made in a hurry would not be right. It has been done certainly speedily. For that we should have got the credit. But, instead of giving credit, we have been blamed. This is all my grievance about this criticism. The First Year Plan has been done in consultation with all the States. They have accepted it. There is little or no difference of opinion on broad objectives. There can be some little difference, here and there. But by and large, the whole thing has been accepted and has given satisfaction to the states, if I may say so, in the first year's plan. I hope that the National Development Council will be able to come to a satisfactory conclusion when it meets to consider the whole Plan. That is my expectation.

It is said that this is a capitalist plan, which means we must nationalise all the industries; and all the trade and everything else should be nationalised. That is not the policy of this government and it will not be the policy of this government; it has not been the policy of the government in the past. It is a policy of mixed economy; mixed economy means there is scope for both private and public effort. And if the private effort is not done properly, the public effort also will be wasted. Ultimately it is the people for whom the plans are made. It is man's capacity which has got to be increased and man has to be in the centre of the picture. Man's capacity can be increased only if man gets full opportunity to develop himself and to do whatever he wants to do without let or hindrance so far as he does not come in the way of other people. That freedom everybody must have and that can be assured only in a mixed economy. We do not believe in *laissez faire* policy. In that sense there can be no question of anything being completely uncontrolled or being completely controlled. Both things are wrong.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): May I know whether the essence of planning is socialism or not?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: If the hon. Member is patient, I would come to that. He is not patient. If socialism means impatience, I do not want anything to do with that socialism. What is the meaning of being impatient about everything and then repent at leisure? We do believe in socialism of Gandhian concept. I shall define the socialism in which we believe so that it will be clear. I do not think there should be any difference of opinion in this matter. That is what I hope. What I mean by socialism is that it is free from exploitation of any kind of man by man and it is a society in which every person has freedom to develop himself or herself to the fullest measure he or she is capable of reach-

ing. There must be equal opportunity for every person. That is socialism... (Interruptions) I think my hon. friend will take many years to understand basic things. He is only in a hurry to differ to show his individuality. That is not the method of showing individuality.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Only difference is in the definition.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: If anything is wrong in the definition, I am prepared to learn; I am not prepared to teach everybody. We are all here equals. It does not mean that because I am the Prime Minister, I am superior to all others, I do not believe in that. Yes, I have greater responsibility and therefore, you must have greater sympathy with me because I have greater responsibility.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sympathy and respect both.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: The hon. Members must share in that responsibility. Otherwise, equality will also have no meaning. Therefore, this definition is not a definition which has come from my imagination. I have seen it from all the wise men who have preceded in the world before me.

Therefore this plan has been conceived with that policy and if we have not mentioned in it 'socialism' or something to that effect, it does not mean that we must go on repeating these mantras every time we say or do something. Then it becomes only a mantra and that has been the bane in this country. We have very important mantras, they are very good, very efficacious, very fine, but then they are repeated mechanically and they have lost all their force and strength and it has brought only hypocrisy and that hypocrisy is our bane. I do not want to go into it at all.

SHRI KESHAVRAO DHONDGE (Nanded): Is Gandhism capable of implementing socialism?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Now the world is recognising, the thinkers, writers, philosophers and economists are recognising Gandhism. I do not know whether they are reading them or whether they are content with their own ideas—but if they read the literature of the world, they will find that they are all coming round to this, that the only safety for the world and the salvation for the world is to take the Gandhian path. That is what we see. But if they appear to flounder it is because there is not that background for it in those countries but they philosophically accept it. That is why the late Schumacker wrote the book "Small is beautiful" and he went on preaching it in America, England and other countries. I had the good fortune of meeting him before he passed away, when I went to England and I had a long talk with him and he was very keen on this. Therefore, it will be seen that Gandhiji was not an idealist soaring in the sky, he was an idealist, but he was the most practical man on earth, more practical than you or I or anybody else. That is why he succeeded in getting this country free in spite of ourselves. It is he who got us freedom. But my hon. friend is not even grateful for it.

SHRI KESHAVRAO DHONDGE: Do you practise Gandhism?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I do try to do so. I cannot say, I am Gandhi. That would be an insult to him. But I do try to go on that path to the best of my capacity.

SHRI KESHAVRAO DHONDGE. What about your Government?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: My Government will also do it, if my hon. friend tries to understand it and tries to follow a little of it. My Government will do it a little more. That is

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all that I will say. It is not for preaching to me and asking some questions that he does so; let him understand it first before he talks about it.

SHRI KESHAVRAO DHONDGE:
You also understand us.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Then, it will be better. I can have no quarrel with him if he differs from it, I can have no quarrel with him if he rejects it. I have actually no quarrel. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Interruptions have a limit.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: The question of growth rate also assumed some importance in the discussion and it was said that the growth rate is very small, 4.7 per cent as it has been put down. Naturally, Members of my party also feel that we have mentioned in the party's policy that it should be 7 per cent; it may be possible to do it for a year, but it is not possible to do it on an average for five years. We came to that conclusion. Therefore, let us be quite realistic in assessing the whole thing and do what is possible to do and then go on to try to achieve more. We will go on to seven per cent if we can. We are not going to rest at 4.7 per cent. That should be our strategy. The strategy should be to plan what is possible and what can be implemented fully and then try to do more than that so that we increase our capacity and do not create any disappointment. But if we say seven per cent, as it was said before and then come to only 3.5 per cent average, then we get disappointment and then there is complete pessimism. That is an atmosphere which is not healthy for planning or progress at any time. It is therefore that we have deliberately said it will be 4.7 per cent. And, we will see that it is 4.7 per cent; not only that

but something more than that, but not less than that. That will be our full attempt to do so. But when it is said it should be more than 4.7 per cent and it should be 7 per cent, the resources of Rs. 13,000 crores which are envisaged in the draft plan are considered too high by some people, that they are not realistic and that we will not be able to mobilise them. If you want 7 per cent growth, you will require far larger resources. How are you going to do that? If Rs. 13,000 crores are not possible, how are you going to have more? How are these contradictory things to be reconciled? At the time of every budget, I hear in this House also people saying, "Reduce these taxes; reduce those taxes. Give more here; give more there!" From where? That is not considered at all. Many friends, even industrialists, came and saw me when I was Finance Minister and said "This tax goes against us". I said, "All right; I will remove it. But show me another way from where this money is to come. You give me and I will take it!" Nobody was prepared to do it. Not only that. When they came separately, to talk to me each one said, "tax the other". This is another game that is being played. Some people say, tax the industrialists. Others say, tax the agriculturists. Others will say, tax the other people. It goes on like that. Are we not all together? Should we not consider the total interest of all? It is in the prosperity of all that the proper growth of the economy lies. Yes; the prosperity of the lowest must be the first concern. Otherwise, there will be no prosperity. It is therefore that Gandhiji defined it as Antyodaya. Sarvodaya was defined as Antyodaya, so that in one word, he explained what it meant. It meant that the lowest person should be taken care of first. When the lowest man is taken care of, others are taken care of. It is therefore that the Rajasthan Government have now started rural uplift by their own method. They have taken up five poorest families in every vil-

lage. In one year in all about 150,000 families will be taken and they will bring them up within the course of one year or two years, so that they are fully employed. Like that they will go on increasing the number of families every year so that all the villagers are covered. That is what they are trying to do. These are being tried in different ways in different areas. There are bound to be different methods, because it is a novel thing to be done. This has not been done in the past. We have, therefore, to try these things and see what is best suited for us. That is how we are trying to do it. That is why I said that growth should not be judged merely by percentages but it should be judged more by the effect the planning will have at the end of the year on the economy of the country in the villages, where we want to concentrate. It does not mean that towns or cities are to be neglected. There is no question of a conflict between cities and villages. Both are vital for the economy of the country. The cities will be all right only if the villages are all right, because 80 per cent of the people live in the villages in this country. That has been its history for thousands of years. Let it not be forgotten that there were big cities in this country even in the hoary past, very large cities. But the villages were always preponderating. 80 per cent of the people always lived in the villages. If the villages are happy and prosperous, the cities are bound to be prosperous. Cities are necessary because where will the surplus production of the villages go? It has to be consumed somewhere. It can be consumed in the cities where we do not produce those things. All these things have got to be correlated. But it is vital that the rural sector must be attended to very properly. And it is there that we have not paid as much attention as we should. I am not one of those who would say that nothing has been done in this matter. It is said as if there is a fashion with some people even on my own side to say

that in the last 30 years nothing has been done. Well, they forget that they condemn me too in the same process? I have no objection. I take it from them, it does not matter to me; I have got to be taking it from them because they have been used to saying it for the last 30 years. That is also how the opposition has been working in this country. That is also the fault of the Treasury Benches in my view. I have realised this as a result of having had the advantage of being in the Opposition for a while. If I had not been there, I would not have understood it as I should have understood it, because it is only experience which gives you true knowledge and wisdom and not mere intellectual conception. I had always respect for the Opposition before. I never treated the Opposition with anything less than respect. But I did not have that much consideration for the Opposition which I should have had on the Treasury Benches when I was there, which I have now, because I realised it when I was there and I had the advantage of watching it very properly because I was a back-bencher. I could watch the scene in a silent manner. I could observe it and absorb it. That was how I could learn. It is, therefore, the duty of this side of the House of the Treasury Benches, to see that the Opposition is enabled to work in a responsible manner.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH
(Hoshangabad): Keep them long enough there.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: If they do not do that, in spite of our effort, even then we have to see whether it is not our fault. I would not want to blame them. But my friends in the Opposition also must recognise that people on this side are human, and therefore, they must not try their patience too much in this matter. Otherwise it will only mean that my efforts will not succeed. And yet I will go on

[Shri Morarji Desai]

making my efforts. Therefore, in the matter of growth, let us be judged by what happens rather than by any theoretical conceptions. That is all that I have to plead in this

Then the question of Central assistance to States came in for some comment. It was said that more assistance should be given to the States. Now more assistance is being given to the States and the proof of it lies in this Plan. It is for the first time in all these years that the State Plans together are larger than the Central Plan. It was always that the Central Plan was larger than all the State Plans put together. That is not the case now. That is because we are paying more attention now to the rural sector. And therefore larger allotments are made.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): But Mr. Jyoti Basu thinks otherwise.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Everybody is entitled to think as he wants. I cannot make him think differently, I cannot make you think differently. I must think differently before I expect others to think differently. Therefore, we have to be very careful and considerate about other people. I have no quarrel with him. He can go on placing it and I can go on saying 'no', which I am doing and he can go on placing which he is doing. There should be no quarrel about it. Let us go on. Some day we will meet. He will meet me or I will meet him. Something will happen.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Both are running parallel.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: And that is why that demand is that the States must have all autonomy and all financial powers must be given to them and very few must be left with the Central Government. There is a demand for all this. Now, if that

happens, how is the Central Government going to take care of the needs of the backward States of the backward areas? When you ask us to allot them more funds, to give them more funds from where? How can that be done? It is, therefore, that the Constitution has been very properly framed so that the needs of this great country are fully taken care of, between the States and the Centre. Ours is not a federation. In the Constitution, India is a 'Union of States'. It is not called a federation. It is called a 'Union of States'. But it is not a unitary government. It is like a garland of pearls or diamonds, where the Centre is the strong thread keeping the pearls together. If the thread vanishes, the pearls vanish; and if the pearls vanish, the thread has no value. Both the things are equally true. Therefore, both have to be strong. But somebody has to see that all are strong; and that has got to be done by the Centre, which is being done by it in consultation and in cooperation with the States. That is why the scheme in the Constitution has been very rightly framed with very great imagination and justification. I have no doubt about it in my mind; but that is not the subject now, except the financial powers. That is why a Finance Commission is provided which takes into account periodically, the distribution of the resources between the States and the Centre, so that the States are helped and the Centre is able to do its duty by individual States and by all the States together. That is the concept of the financial structure of our Constitution, and of the Plan. And that is why the State Plans are being helped as much as we can, in the same manner when it came to notice that the States were indebted. That is what the States also have to consider. But if they go on incurring more and more debts, and then say 'Now, write them off, from where are we to do it? Who is to pay? The Central Government will then have to repay them. Somebody has to repay the debts that are incurred. Or, should we behave like bankrupt people? Then who will

respect us? Therefore, that cannot be done. Therefore, one has to apply one's own wisdom to it at every stage—both by the Centre and by the States. Therefore, we are going to be very careful in future—in the matter of debts so that such demands do not come up. It is, therefore, that we have said that there can be no indefinite drawing from the Reserve Bank by the States, as they want. But it cannot be said that no overdraft will be allowed. That will be allowed. That will be wrong. We don't want to have deficit financing. But immediately you cannot reverse the whole process all at once. We have to do it gradually. But in the meantime, this can be inflationary. We are trying to see that its effect is not inflationary. You must have seen that this year it has not been inflationary. There can be a difference of opinion and it may be said that it has not much improved. All right; I have no objection to that criticism. But the fact is that the prices in March this year are not higher than those in March last year. That cannot be denied. They may not have gone down much. They should go down. But there again, we are confronted with a contradictory demand. The moment the prices of any commodity go down, immediately there is a pressure on the Government to the effect that they must be raised.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH (Nandyal): We want only remunerative prices.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: But remunerative prices are relative. If all prices come down, only then will the consumers and the country benefit. May I plead with my friends to consider one thing very seriously and deeply? We have been following the Western mode of development of economy. The Western economy is a high-cost economy. The cost goes on higher and higher. And I asked some of our friends in USA and elsewhere—whether they have any limit, or is sky

the limit for your rising standards? Their economy is an economy of waste." They must waste many things, in order to keep up the tempo of the economy. Otherwise they would have unemployment. They produce a few million cars in the United States; and if they are not sold that year, the factories will stop. If the factories stop the steel factories will stop. Then other things will stop; there will be chaos. Therefore, what do they do? They throw away the cars every year and there are heaps of junk. I have seen it in several cities. I do not know whether there is enough space for even the junks to be kept. They are not able to use that junk. We can use it here, because we are trying to use all our raw materials in a proper manner. They waste their food. Whatever is served on the table, only a little of it is eaten. The rest goes waste and the people in the world starve. This is what is happening and this is what has happened, to high cost economy. Unless it is low cost economy, you can never bring up the people. Therefore, we have got to have low cost economy in this country and that can happen only when productivity increases, when production increases and when there is full employment and when there is sufficient availability of all consumer goods required by the people at large.

We can achieve this on the basis of mutual concern and not merely on political considerations. All politics is demand to be in the interest of the people. All theories are also meant to serve the people. There can be different theories. There are bound to be different theories. No two men of intelligence can agree on everything. How can they agree on everything? That is not possible. That is the charm of the world as it is, of all creation....

SHRI JANARDHANA POJARY (Mangalore): You are saying you will not have deficit financing. Already there is deficit financing to the extent of Rs. 1,000 crores. How are you

[Shri Janardhana Poojary]

going to meet the situation?.....
(Interruptions)

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Therefore we are paying attention to employment, which is given the highest priority. We want to achieve employment in ten years. Now it is nine years, because one year has gone already. I cannot go on repeating 10 years every time, as it was done in the past. I do not want to do it.

Somebody asked: are you going to be here for ten years? I cannot say. I cannot say that I would not be there or I would be here. Who can say that? Can you say that you will be here for ten years? But we have got to plan for all people. We cannot say "the world will die after I die". Therefore one must see that the plans are prepared properly and that is how we are preparing them. We are trying to do it within our capacity. That is how we have set it in motion.

We cannot say that all this transformation will take place today. We cannot promise such things. It cannot be done. We do not want to make false promises. That is why we are talking of the rural sector being given greater priority. Because, in the villages there are far more unemployment, specially partial unemployment. There is far more partial unemployment in this country than complete unemployment. That has to be taken into account. Partial employment is very severe. Some are employed for only two days a week. That is very poor employment. Nobody can live on two days' wages. Therefore, we have got to ensure that we give them all full week's employment to everybody, employment which is satisfactory under the conditions in which they live, according to their capacity. They must have full liberty to increase their capacity to earn more and improve on what they do. This is what we have got to do in the rural

sector, and that is why we have given the highest priority to agriculture.

Agriculture is really the basis of this country's economy. Whatever may have been the position in other countries, agriculture is the very basis in this country more than in any other country. Even our industries have to depend upon agriculture. That does not mean that agriculture does not depend upon the development of industries.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Unless there are village plans, how can you co-ordinate them? You have referred to the village plans, which has been mooted here. You have to integrate the village plan into the large plan. Do you contemplate doing anything effective in this direction?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: What is going to be done is that we are going to take up the villages to see that there is full employment in every village. That has to be taken sector by sector. You cannot do it for all the villages together. We have got to do it according to the capacity in every State. I gave one example. In Rajasthan, they took up five lowest families in every village. And we attempt to do it in other States. It is true that unless the panchayats function properly, it is not possible to be effective in everything that you want to do. But panchayats also have got to participate in this work effectively. It is, therefore, that we gave it first priority and appointed a committee to give us proper suggestions to see that we bring the panchayats in all States in a proper working order. Now, that also requires the cooperation of all of us together. We must not make the panchayats again the battle-ground of politics. In the villages, there should be no politics. The village prosperity depends on the working together of all the people. And, therefore, unless from the

panchayats the party politices is eliminated. I do not think, the panchayats will ever come into their own.

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU:
What about Shri P. C. Sen?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:
What are you doing in West Bengal? You have your own candidates in West Bengal.

MR. SPEAKER: One or two questions are interesting but not many.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: That is why, we are waiting for the report of that committee and then, we will come before the House and see what can be done in the matter. Then, we have got to put in all our efforts. In the past efforts have been made to involve the panchayat, in this work. It cannot be said that it was not done. If it has not succeeded, I do not want to find fault with any Government or with any people. The fault lies with all of us. But we have now to make up for lost time and learn by the past mistakes. That is how, I think we will be able to activate panchayat system. Once panchayat system becomes effective, then implementation of the plans will become very effective and there will be no difficulty about it, to my mind. Now, panchayat means and includes panchayat and a gram municipality. Once all these work together, then proper decentralisation will follow. This is what we have got to achieve. But these are all things which have got to be done with the cooperation of all parties, by all of us together and if that is done, then we can do other things here or elsewhere. We can bring in different thoughts to bear upon it and ultimately, carry it out properly. That is what we can do and that is what we are attempting to do.

Agriculture is to be enriched. That has to be enriched not by again the same modern methods as they are called. Modern methods have to be used but they have to be applied to our conditions, to our needs and to the villagers capacity of doing whatever they have to do. There cannot be any complicated technology given to the villagers if their village is to be simple and free from pollution and environmental difficulties. We have got to see that we adjust these technologies to simple technical devices for the villagers so that they are able to do their work more satisfactorily, with greater speed, with better efficiency and better production. This is what we are attempting to do in agriculture.

We want to see that our cottage industries for which this country has been known for centuries are revived very thoroughly. Every home can have a cottage industry which he can take. I will not force on anybody any particular thing. That cannot be done. But we have got to have a variety of cottage industries from which people will choose. Now, this is a matter where public opinion and non-official effort have to be mobilised first. Government has to aid and assist in it. Government machinery cannot do it. That is why these things are being gone into and being organised. But unless they come actually into a working arrangement, it is not possible for me to describe everything that is being done.

Then, the question of labour came in. It is asked:

What is the role of labour? The role of labour is known. Labour is a partner in everything that it does. We are all partners. But we are partners both in profit and in loss. Labour cannot be a partner in profits, not in losses. That has got to be understood. Therefore, we have to see that there are no losses. Then there will be no difficulty. We all have

[Shri Morarji Desai]

got to ensure that. If it comes to losses, they are junior partners and if it comes to profits, they become senior partners. It will not be workable. After all, one has got to have a sense of proportion in such matters. We are, therefore, bringing in the Industrial Relations Bill before this House as soon as it is ready. It is being got ready. I hope it will be introduced before we adjourn in this session. That is my hope. You can then see what we mean.

In the matter of industry and commerce, two things were said. It was suggested that foreign trade should be completely nationalised. It will be disastrous if that is done. It must be understood. Nor it can be left free. A proper *via media* has got to be found. That is what is being done. Foreign trade is not done merely for the purpose of import and export. It is also necessary for our production, for our quality and for seeing that productivity also increases. Therefore, foreign trade is vital. But we will have to always have a balance in trade. That is what we are trying to achieve.

It was said that import liberalisation is going to do harm. We are not going blindly into import liberalisation. What are we importing? We are importing only those things which are in short supply here. In the matter of consumer goods, if they are in short supply here, then we have to see that prices do not rise but we bring them down. In the matter of capital goods, we do not import capital goods which are manufactured here. What is not manufactured here will only be imported, not with a view to perpetuate and dependence on imports but to see that we also begin to manufacture these items as soon as we can. Therefore, there is no question of any thoughtless importation. We have

not yet gone mad. I hope, whatever the hon Members may do opposite, we are not going to get mad—they might be so in the process....

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU:

Almost all the public undertakings are running at a loss. Even the Heavy Engineering Corporation which is the biggest public undertaking is running at a loss.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: That was when my hon friends were looking after them. Now, they are making profits slowly and they are going to make more profits. We are going to see that. The public undertakings become more efficient than the private sector. That is why we must have a healthy competition between the two. That is what we are seeking to do. The public sector has a vital role to play. I have no doubt about it, in this country specially. That is how we are looking at it.

When we say that we are paying more attention to the rural sector, the cottage industries, the rural industries, immediately, a conclusion is drawn that we are going to neglect the industry. How are we going to do it to industry? We do not live in a backward age. We cannot live in isolation from the world. We have to live in the world, as it is. This is a world which is in constant communication. We have got, therefore, to have all the essential modern things of life. But we have got to see that they do not overpower our culture and do not reduce us to absolutely mute imitators of other people, as if we have nothing of our own. And that is why we have got to apply our mind to it and see that we do not blindly imitate other people.

In the matter of foreign aid it was again argued that we are depending more on outside help. That is wrong. The outside help now will be 5 per cent instead of 13 per cent which

was there in the last Plan. That also is reduced and we do not want to continue to depend on other people at all.

The question of self-sufficiency was brought in that we are now looking at self-sufficiency properly. Now is that argument right? We want to be self-sufficient, but self-sufficiency does not mean that we do not have any connection with other countries of the world. No country can live in seclusion like this in this world at present. No village can live only by itself like an island anywhere.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Bada-gara): What about self-reliance?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Self-reliance we have and we are bound to have it. Therefore, I told those people who came from outside to have more investment here and they were ready to invest anything that we wanted. So, please understand that we do not want any investment in areas where our people have the knowledge and have the capacity to do it. We are not going to allow any investment in those areas, but in areas where we do not have the technology or know-how, there we will certainly invite them but do business with them on terms of mutual benefit. They do not come here as philanthropists nor are we philanthropists. We have got therefore to have a business proposition.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: The agricultural processing industry, you are forgetting—Cadbury. Please find out about it.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: This was permitted in the past, not now.

AN HON MEMBER: And you are now here.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: You point out to me and I will stop it. Please give up the attempt to make vague allegations. Therefore, it will be

seen that we are being practical in everything that we try to do. Therefore, when we say we are having more irrigation, the question is now to what extent. Untill now, we have added 27 million hectares to our irrigation capacity which was 23 million hectares before 1951. We are going to add 17 million hectares in the next five years. No country has ever attempted this in five years. And I only hope that we will succeed in doing it. In the same way, in the matter of energy also we are going to add 18,500 KW in the next five years which is 76 per cent more than what we have today. At present only about 56 per cent of the capacity is utilised. We want to see that full capacity is used for generation of power. We have got to make various State Electricity Boards more efficient. But this depends more on the States and I am quite sure that the States will also do it because they are interested in doing it. We have to put our heads together and help each other in doing it. That is how we are attempting it.

Therefore, it will be seen that this Plan has been made carefully in conformity with the policy that this Government has declared. And if it takes time, we take time in order to see that we do not make mistakes which are avoidable and we see that we go ahead with the Plan with a view to implementing not only 100 per cent of it but more than that, if possible, but not less than that. That is the attempt that we have made in this Plan.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: There are two points for clarification. There are two points on which I would like to have some clarification.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time of the House by a few minutes, so that we may dispose of it?

There are cut-motions to be put to the House. Several hon. Members: Yes.

13 hrs.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: One is with respect to the Rolling Plan. As I understand it, every year in the past, there had been an evaluation of the performances, shortfalls and then making them up the next year. This exercise has been going on. I want to know whether the Rolling Plan of your contemplation is different from this exercise which has been in existence or it is only that you are giving a name to the exercise which we have already been having. What you said was that the framework would remain, the year to year evaluation would take place, the shortfalls would be assessed and they would be made up. That sort of year to year evaluation is what you mean by 'Rolling Plan'. That is how we have understood you. But this exercise has already been going on every year we have been getting documents; from year to year the Planning Commission has been giving us documents. I want to know whether or not this evaluation has been going on. We have been getting these documents I want to know whether your concept is different from this exercise, and if so, what is the difference.

Secondly, with respect of self-reliance, what we have said from this side about industrialisation is what is given in the Plan documents. It is said here that only on-going schemes will be allowed, full utilisation of the capacity will be attempted; there will be no further expansion. In the Plan document, industry by industry you have taken and said, 'No further expansion'. You have said that. You have said that, in the case of short-fall, imports will be made and those industries which cannot stand up to competition on the basis of he price against the goods that are imported will be permitted to close down. That

is the picture. I read that out. That is in the Plan document. Is the Plan document absolutely different from what the Prime Minister has now told the House? The Plan document gives an entirely different story. The story has been spelt out. I have not got the reply. It is there that I said that self-reliance was being scuttled.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: This is how I read the Plan document. I ought to know better than he because I am concerned with it, he is not. He is only a critic. If he looks at it carefully, he will find that that is not the position. We do not want to see that industries will not be expanded at all. But, they will only be expanded according to needs and not more. Surpluses were created in the past, and we went on suffering. That, we do not want to do. We must have more if we require; if it is required they are going to manufacture it; it is not that we are going to neglect it. But we do not wish to join in a mad race for thoughtless growth. How can we have industries here merely for the fun of them? That, we are not going to do.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: You have said that imports will be made....

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Imports will not be allowed at the cost of our own manufacture. That also must be seen. We are trying to see that. We do not want to close down our factories and import goods from outside. That, we shall never do. Let my hon. friend know that. (Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Sir, I want to seek a clarification. So much is being said about greater allocation for agriculture. He has said about greater importance and allocation to agriculture. I want the Prime Minister to clarify this. I had pointed out to the hon. Prime Minister... (Interruptions). Allocation to agriculture is in respect of the total

Plan in terms of percentage. Then only we can say whether it is greater or lower. In the First Plan, the allocation to agriculture was 11.8 per cent; in the Second Plan.... (Interruptions).

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: If my hon. friend meets me, I will discuss with him. I cannot go on like this. In the last Plan it was 11.8 and in this Plan it is 12.4. That means it is only 0.6 more and you say there is greater allocation for agriculture. I want an explanation about this. Why are you drum-beating and trumpeting that there is greater allocation for agriculture? You will find from your own Plan book that it is only 0.6 more.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: The Prime Minister just now told the House and assured the House that 'we do not want to go in for imports where we are self-sufficient'. I had specifically mentioned the case of sugar machinery—where we are supposed to be 100 per cent self-sufficient—where permission has been given by the Commerce Ministry under the new import policy to go in for global imports and global tenders. Is this the kind of self-sufficiency we have? He is saying we are 100 per cent self-sufficient and yet, under the new import policy global tenders are going to be permitted. This is a contradiction.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: We would expect the Prime Minister to explain how the price-line would be maintained because in the Plan document, he has suggested an increase in the railway and transport fare and freight and in other things. So we expect him to explain how the balance in the price-line, as between the proposal to increase revenue through daily consumer items and freight etc., and agricultural commodity will be maintained.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I cannot go on replying.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, there are a number of substitute motions which have been moved. Before putting them to vote....

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR (Trivandrum): Sir, I want a clarification....

MR. SPEAKER: He has said is not going to reply any further.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: I want only a clarification.

MR. SPEAKER: He has said nothing more will be replied to.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAID: Your attitude is very wrong.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, a number of substitute motions have been moved. Before I put them to vote I would like to know if any Member wants to withdraw his motion.

Now, Shri P. K. Deo is absent.

Mr. Lakkappa, are you pressing?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Yes, I am moving them.

MR. SPEAKER: You have already moved them; so you are pressing. Shri Dajiba Desai is not present. Shri Gomango?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO (Koraput): I am pressing them as there are a number of them in my name.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Vinayak Prasad Yadav?

SHRI VIYANAK PRASAD YADAV (Sahasra): I would like to withdraw it.

The substitute motion No. 10 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri D. D. Desai?

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira): I would like to withdraw my substitute motions.

Substitute motions Nos. 11 to 16 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER: The substitute motions of Shri P. K. Deo are Nos. 1 and 2. He is not here. I put the substitute motions Nos. 1 and 2 moved by Shri P. K. Deo to the vote of the House.

Substitute motions Nos. 1 and 2 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I put the substitute motions Nos. 4 and 9 moved by Shri B. C. Kamble to the vote of the House.

Substitute motions Nos. 4 and 9 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the substitute motions of Shri Lakkappa are Nos. 5 to 8.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: With your permission....

MR. SPEAKER: At this stage here can be no speech.

MR. SPEAKER: No speech at this stage, Mr. Lakkappa. Rules do not permit a speech at this stage.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: You permit me, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put Substitute Motions No. 5 to 8 moved by Shri K. Lakkappa to the vote of House.

Substitute motions Nos. 5 to 8 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: Is Shri Dajiba Desai there? He is not there. I shall now put Substitute Motions Nos. 17

and 18 moved by Shri Dajiba Desai to the vote of the House.

Substitute motions Nos. 17 and 18 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Giridhar Gomango... He is also not there. I shall now put Substitute Motions No. 19 to 25 moved by Shri Giridhar Gomango to the vote of the House.

Substitute motions Nos. 19 to 25 were put and negatived.

SHRI YUVRAJ (Katihar): I seek leave of the House to withdraw my Substitute Motion No. 26.

Substitute motion No. 26 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the House stands adjourned for lunch till ten minutes past fourteen of the clock.

13.12 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till ten minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at ten minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED RECENT LARGE-SCALE PURCHASE OF SHARES OF SOME BUSINESS HOUSES BY THE LIC, GIC AND UTI.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): I call the attention of the Minister of Finance to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported recent large-scale purchase of shares of some leading

business houses (including the Birlas by the Life Insurance Corporation, General Insurance Corporation and Unit Trust of India and the consequent losses to the policy-holders and unit holders."

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): The purchase of shares by LIC, GIC (including its subsidiaries) and UTI in the month of March, 1978 has not been on a scale significantly different from their purchases in the preceding month. In the month of March, LIC had purchased equity shares worth Rs. 48.90 lakhs in 17 companies, GIC Rs. 396.17 lakhs in 110 companies and Unit Trust Rs. 157.22 lakhs in 81 companies. In the month of February, their purchases were: LIC Rs. 87.97 lakhs in 25 companies, GIC Rs. 279 lakhs in 100 companies and UTI Rs. 175.33 lakhs in 81 companies. The corresponding purchases in January, were: LIC 39.17 lakhs in 23 companies, GIC Rs. 249.87 lakhs in 99 companies and UTI Rs. 200.18 lakhs in 107 companies. The financial institutions have purchased, besides the shares of the Birla Group companies of Gwalior Rayon, HINDALCO, Orient Paper and Kesoram Industries, the shares of a number of other companies like TISCO, DCM, Standard Mills, ACC, J. K. Synthetics, NOCIL, Atul Products, Ambika Mills, MICO, Hindustan Lever, Coromandel Fertilisers, Tata Chemicals, Great Eastern, Baroda Rayon, ITC, S. L. Maneklal, Saurashtra Cement, Indian Organic, Mafatlal, etc. These purchases have been made by them in the normal course of their investment operations. With one or two exceptions, the current market prices of these shares are higher than the prices at which they have been purchased by the financial institutions. Their earnings potential would also indicate that they have good scope for capital appreciation and long-term profitability. It cannot, therefore, be said that the policy-holders and the unit-holders have been put to any loss on account of these purchases.

The financial institutions regard their investments in shares as long-term investments. They, therefore, look to a steady and reasonable return, and in particular, to the scope for capital appreciation and the long term prospects of profitability. The dividend yield is no doubt an important consideration, but equally important is the scope for capital appreciation and the growth potential of the share. The capital appreciation arising from equity investment in growth oriented shares provides the financial institutions with a hedge against possible depreciation on other investments, particularly fixed interest bearing securities. In the case of GIC, the tax angle is also a relevant factor since the tax payable on inter-corporate dividend income is much lower than the tax payable on interest income. In the case of UTI, the scope for the booking of capital appreciation is an important consideration since its capital gains are not taxable.

I would also like to make it clear that the financial institutions are autonomous bodies and that they make their own investment decisions through their boards and investment committees.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, On April 7, I had brought to the notice of the House under Rule 377 the huge purchases that LIC, GIC and UTI had made in some Birla shares, which the hon. Minister is trying to conceal in a very, very clever manner in the statement. That is not something new with him, because, answering a question last Friday, which was put by the Janata Members, Dr. Bapu Kaldate,—because he used the word 'Private Companies' in Unstarred Question No. 8361.—the answer given was:

'No, Sir. LIC do not make purchase in the shares of Private Companies.'

This is a routine and evasive reply.

I had sought the explanation then from the hon. Finance Minister regarding these purchases.

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan]

My charge was that the yields were the lowest. I had made a case study and I had given reference to four concerns. I had also sought information from the hon. Finance Minister regarding their guidelines with regard to investments in these very important public financial institutions.

Since then there have been considerable Press comments because this issue. It had generated much public interest and strong protests.

I had hoped that he would come forward with a convincing explanation, which he has not.

Now, the argument is that these purchases have been made in the normal course of investment operations and portfolio management of the financial institutions. There is also yet another argument which is raised, that these are long-term operations and capital appreciation is major consideration and that they make their investment decisions in the light of their own assessment or the market conditions and portfolio requirements.

Sir, on the face of it, this statement looks logical. But I must tell the honourable House that it conceals more than it reveals.

Operations of such investments after 1st March, 1978—that is the crucial date—, after the Budget, smell foul and stink. This amounts to regular gambling and speculation with public money.

This is the charge that I am making. It is a scandal now known as yet another 'Mundhra Scandal'. These are the gambles at large. These public financial institutions were playing a round with the money of 1½ million policyholders and small unit holders, small investors of this country.

The circumstances surrounding this deal and, of course, long-term investment practices and policies of these

institutions are the points to be debated here. In March alone, leaving April aside,—he has very cleverly concealed what has gone on in April—over Rs. 6 crores worth of shares were purchased by these financial institutions out of which Rs. 1.25 crores were invested in the low-yielding equities of four Birla companies, Gwallior Rayons, Hindustan Aluminium, Kesoram and Orient Papers. I am not going into Texmaco and others, because originally I had not mentioned them. I would like to know the details of purchases and whether he can deny my charge. I again repeat, that 27 per cent of these purchases in March alone were in these four concerns—not to speak of Birla concerns—and what I am alleging now,—for which I want a clear-cut specific answer,—is that a conspiracy of certain highly influential circles in Delhi, some officials of Delhi, to name only two—Mr. G. S. Patel of U.T.I. and Mr. Dhamwalla of G.I.C.—in collusion with certain brokers of Bombay and Calcutta Stock Exchanges, particularly, the firm of Harkishandas Lukhmidas of Bombay and few gamblers, again to name only a few,—Nainmal Sah (a person with COFEPOSA record, a COFEPOSA detainee and a smuggler of Rajasthan, now in Bombay, Shri L. N. Gupta of Ahmedabad and Sumatilal Jammal....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Unnikrishnan, before you drag in certain names, you should have given advance intimation.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Has he given you notice for this?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: I also know the practice of the House. When you want to hide something you ask for notice. This is a very serious matter.

SHRI VINODSHAI B. SEETH (Jammagar): Sir, I rise on a point of order. Has he given you notice in advance?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is what I am saying.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: When some news come up, you find it convenient to raise the point of order. I am sorry. The whole point is this. Mr. Puri please don't run away from the ugly face of these operations. Now you can shut me out by saying that I have not given proper notice. But, please don't run away. What is involved is crores of rupees worth of investment of these public financial institutions and investible resources, investment of which had to be conducted with financial prudence. These methods of operations were very simple. The First, the news of the intending purchases of these institutions were leaked out, huge amounts changed hands. Then, some private operators buy huge amounts of shares, book profits and dump them on these public financial institutions. Is he willing to have an enquiry on this?

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Pali): I seek a clarification on the ruling. Is he always prohibited to mention any names on the floor of the House?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, No. You must, whenever you mention the name on the floor of the House, give notice in advance.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Whenever Birla's name comes, naturally some people raise certain points.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: Is he denied the right to mention any name?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Nahata, when you make allegation against someone who is not present in the House, then you must give advance intimation.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: It means one should not make any allegation against a person who is not present in the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Not against the person who is not sitting in the House.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: That is not the practice. Anyway I shall leave out some of the distinguished names like Ashok Vardhan Birla.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have mentioned the names.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Anyway, the point is this. Between 1st and 8th March, 1978 all these institutions entered the market when the prices of Gwalior Rayon were Rs. 43, Hindustan Aluminium Rs. 28.55 and Orient Papers Rs. 34.50. The yield of these shares—this is very crucial in this very 1st week were:

1. Kesoram 3.34 per cent, 2. Gwalior Rayons 3.70 per cent, 3. Hindustan Aluminium 3.64 per cent and Orient Papers 4.4 per cent.

After Gwalior Rayons had moved from Rs. 43 to Rs. 48.50, Hindustan Aluminium's price went from Rs. 28.55 to Rs. 27.55 after some people had made some money, G.I.C. and UTI make purchases of around Rs. 60 lakhs of these shares alone along with Orient Papers, in March,

In December, 1977 when HINDALCO, was 20, Kesoram 20.20, Gwalior Rayons 39 and Orient Paper 29.10 or when the yields were higher, the spokesmen of those very same institutions said that the yields were low for them to enter the market. But when yields fall further to the detriment of more than a million policy holders of the LIC and small investors in units, the argument is that there is capital appreciation. The past practice has been that those institutions used to come to the market as sellers, when the prices had artificially gone high by speculative activity and the yield rates were below 5 per cent, and not now. I charge those institutions of having thrown to the winds the interests of the policy

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan]

holders and unit buyers in a deep rooted conspiracy with certain individuals. Small investors in units, including pensioners and widows invest their hard earned savings in unit trust hoping a 9 or 8 per cent return. And then, they invest huge amounts in these shares yielding 3-4 per cent.

Another very interesting thing is that in the new budget the exemption from capital gains tax which was given to investment made in shares of the existing companies was withdrawn. Withdrawal takes place on 1st March. Then immediately after that, when tax liability goes up, here come the public financial institutions with their investment. Under section 27 and 27A of the Life Insurance Corporation Act funds available for LIC investment in private corporate sector can only be around 10-12 per cent and this cannot be speculated away. The expense ratio of the Corporation has also gone up. I do not want to go into all those details.

Nothing illustrates the total ambivalence of this government than this share scandal. In its latest resolution of the Janata Party, there is a commitment and I hope the hon. Finance Minister has read it:

"Whenever public financial institutions have provided large percentage of overall capital they should be brought under public control. The public financial institutions should give up their role of being sleeping-partners in large private sector firms and play an active part in curbing malpractices."

I do not know why he should be very sensitive on this point. In this case they are not sleeping-partners but very active partners, colluding and trying to defraud the policy holders and unit holders.

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: You are putting the cart before the horse. Where are the returns? The balance sheets and other returns will be available after March, 1979. How can you say it is a fraud?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: What is the yield? I am talking about these operations.

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: A person can judge only next year, not before

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I want to know whether he has got any report from the stock exchange on what was going on for the last five or six weeks. He has his nominee there. Is he prepared to have any judicial enquiry into those transactions in the stock exchange by the public financial institutions? Is he prepared to take action, if found guilty, against erring officials? I want to know whether the government gave any directive regarding the purchase of those shares whether the Finance Ministry gave any directives. I would like to know whether he is going to fulfil the commitments, which, the party to which he belongs, has made only last week. These are some of the questions I wanted to ask.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: In this Calling Attention Motion, he says—if I may read the actual words of the motion, it is only this—the recent large scale purchase of shares of some leading business houses including the Birlas by LIC, GIC and UTI and the consequent loss to the policy holders and unit holders

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: That is exactly what I talked.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: You did not.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: It is for the Presiding Officer to decide. You are not the Presiding Officer. I have confined myself to the very same thing.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: That is your view.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: It is not my view.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, have I said anything to which any exception can be taken? He mentioned a number of things, used the words "conspiracy, hiding, concealing etc." There has been no hiding, no concealing. One can only answer the points he has raised. He mentioned about the large scale purchase of shares of some companies including Birlas by LIC, to which I gave a full clear reply as to what were the purchases during March. I also pointed out the purchases that were made in January and February. You did not specifically point out this in your calling attention notice. Now you are combining this and the remarks you made in your statement under Rule 377 previously.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: It is all the same. I do not think you have come fully prepared.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am fully prepared. But you have extended your brain to a wide range of field. The last question was, whether I would comply with the Janata Party's policy manifesto. It is for the Janata Party and Janata Party certainly has been complying with whatever it says in its manifesto and its policy statements.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): Very good.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am making exactly the same firm statements which we can prove. Because you say something, it does not mean that what you say is right, and what I am saying is not right.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): It can be the other way also.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Of course. I am not disputing it. It is he who is disputing it. He asked whether I would be ready to hold an enquiry. I will be certainly very glad to have an enquiry if there was ground to hold such an enquiry. About many of the facts which he has mentioned now, I had certainly no intimation. If he had told me, I would have enquired into them. He said that he would like to know the purchase of shares between 1st and 8th of March. You have not said anything of this thing even in your statement under Rule 377 or this.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: They waited there for two weeks and came back to the market. I do not think you followed me.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will you kindly repeat it?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: Between 1st and 8th March, they made the preliminary buying and then the shares went up slightly and allowed the people I mentioned to carry on large purchases who dumped it on your public financial institutions and you bought again between 25th and 28th March. You answer this point.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: That is right. I cannot answer because you did not give me....

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will you let there be an enquiry.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I shall certainly go into that. But what you are now asking is—it is for the first time you are asking this—about the purchases that were made between 1st and 8th of March and you have said that then again purchases were made after 25th. We will certainly go into it, as to when the purchases were made. But the figures I had asked for from the financial institutions were of the total purchases. In your calling attention motion and in the previous statement under Rule

[Shri H. M. Patel]

377, you spoke generally. You did not mention the dates.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:
It is a calling attention.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Calling Attention does not mean this because you are here asking certain things and it is important for you to know this.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Speculation.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The question of speculation arises. These institutions make their purchases through stock exchanges. When I make a statement they will say these are manipulations of the stock exchange. He talks about the return from these being low. I would like to tell that in the case of all good shares—what he might call blue chips as they are known in the market—their yields are low. He mentioned the Birla shares and what the yields were. He said, Gwalior Rayons 3.8, Hindustan Aluminium 3.8. . .

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): Did the share prices of these companies go up after these institutions came into the market? What was the scrip price before these institutions came into the market and what became of the scrip price after that? That will clinch the issue.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He said he will enquire.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I will collect the information and give you. Of course, if there is anything fundamentally wrong in the transaction, action will be taken. But I cannot give you the information as you ask specifically now because that was not the form in which you asked it earlier. The average purchase price of Gwalior Rayons—I will take one year....

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: On a point of order, Sir. When a call attention is given, the member is entitled to a proper answer. This calling attention is so clear. There are three aspects of it—firstly assertion that large-scale purchase of shares were made and secondly the business houses are also specified by saying "including Birlas". Thirdly, consequent loss to the policy holders and unit holders that is alleged. So, the point to be enlightened is whether there is consequent loss, as alleged. Therefore, the minister should have come prepared with a statement to clarify that there is no consequent loss. The answer can be complete only if he makes it clear that in spite of the entry of these concerns, the share values remained stable and nothing hanky-panky took place. The answer is not complete. He can take time to get full information and give it.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I can give you full information now Mr Stephen divided it into three parts. The first is, recent large-scale purchase of shares of some leading business houses including the Birlas I said, yes; these shares were purchased and I gave the total value of the purchases during each of these months.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: In March, Rs 6 crores worth of shares were purchased out of which Rs. 1.25 crores were in four Birla firms alone. Don't cloud the issue.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am not clouding the issue. I am telling you the exact figures. In March, LIC purchased equity shares worth only Rs. 46.90 lakhs in 17 companies; GIC had purchased shares worth Rs. 396 lakhs in 110 companies and UTI purchased shares worth Rs. 157 lakhs in 81 companies. This is the specific information.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Out of these, how much belonged to Birlas? If it is sufficiently diversified, nobody will object.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The Birla concerns are Gwalior Rayons, Hindustan Aluminium, Kesoram Industries and Orient Paper. The total value of shares purchased were: Gwalior Rayons Rs. 73.76 lakhs, Hindustan Aluminium Rs. 23.19 lakhs, Kesoram Industries Rs. 6.62 lakhs and Orient Paper Rs. 21.02 lakhs. These were the total value of the purchases out of the total purchases made. If you want, I will read them again. So, they do not constitute any particularly large percentage of the total purchases. (Interruptions). Now, Mr. Stephen, I think, came to your rescue, but he did not refer to these things.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I can walk without any crutches. But you need them.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Then the third point was, consequent losses to the policy-holders and unit-holders. No loss has occurred to the unit holders or the policy holders so far.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: You are talking of the past.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Naturally, then what do I say here? If you talk of the future... (Interruptions) Will you listen? There will be no loss in the future also.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tunkur): You cannot threaten a Member like this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You cannot get up like that every time. Please take your seat now.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: There is a profit made so far if you look at the fact that the price today is higher than the price at which they were purchased in March as compared to today. Today the prices are higher for every one of these shares.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: So?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: That does not mean that the loss has been incurred

Then, I pointed out in my first reply, what is involved in the policy, what is the policy followed by these institutions and that policy is in regard to purchase of shares. They take into account not only the immediate dividends that come in, they take into account of bonus issues that are to come, and that they have a right to accept, they take into account the capital appreciation which would take place. All these factors are taken into account when making their purchases. I think this is something which is quite clear and my hon. friend should recognise that. He said about making these purchases of shares in which the yield is low. I would point out that not only in these Birla shares, but in a large number of other shares in which the yield is....

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: We are at the moment confined to these shares.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Not at all. Your Call Attention Notice refers to purchase of shares of some leading business houses including the Birlas.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Sir, I am entitled to an answer to the queries that I have raised. But he is talking something else.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Not at all. I am not away from anything at all. I am answering the points that you raised, but when you preface your questions by a large number of other statements, I am entitled at least to remove the possible misunderstanding that may arise.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Yes, after answering my queries.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: You are free to make charges first, and then put questions. So, I am also prepared to answer.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: You reply to my charges.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am answering every single point as you wish me to answer, but not in the way in which you desire that I should answer.

He said there was a conspiracy. I do not know what grounds or evidence he has for making such a statement as this. These shares are purchased by these institutions in their normal manner, in their normal policy of purchasing shares, and that is how they have been purchased. These institutions purchased their shares under the instructions and with the approval of their financial committees—each one of them has that—and their Boards. No instructions are issued by the Government of India. This was one of the questions that he put, whether any instructions were issued. No instructions were issued and I gave you the figures of purchases in other months only in order to show to you that these purchases in the month of March were not anything out of the ordinary, they were in the regular course. He said, April figures were not given and I am concealing something. There was no question of not giving April figures. The month of April concluded only a few days ago. Nevertheless, knowing that you might be interested in wanting these figures, I have obtained such figures as were available and they are these. The purchase, during the month of April subject to correction but within a small margin, by the LIC is Rs. 10.59 lakhs in nine companies. So far as GIC is concerned, it is Rs. 3.04 crores. Of this, the value of purchases in shares of large houses was Rs. 1.69 crores. UTI's purchases were of the order of Rs. 1.57 crores. If you add them up, it will be roughly of the same magnitude. I do not see that there is any reason for thinking that anything out of the ordinary was done during the month of March, in the purchase of shares by these companies.

I think the hon. Member referred to Section 27 of the Insurance Act which lays down what should be the extent

of their funds which should be invested in equity shares. I think I would indicate them fully. Upto 75 per cent of their investible funds, has to be invested; of this, not less than 25 per cent in Central Government marketable securities, and not less than 50 per cent in the Central Government marketable securities, or State Government securities, including Government-guaranteed marketable securities. Upto 75 per cent includes the first two categories, and in socially-oriented sector, including public sector, cooperative sector, house-building by policy-holders, Own Your Own House Scheme etc. Other investments are like these: so far as equity is concerned, in private sector, approximately 10 per cent. It is out of 10 per cent, that it is done. The hon. Member asked: is this 10 per cent respected by LIC? LIC respects this 10 per cent. It does not go beyond that. And the rest does not really arise here. As far as the GIC is concerned, there also, they have certain limitations; and within their strictly prescribed guidelines, their investment in private securities is kept at that level, UTI is there in order to go into these market operations, in order that they may be able to provide as high and as satisfactory a dividend to the Unit-holders as they can. In the case of Units, they also sell when there is capital appreciation—if they can sell and it is worth their while to do so. These are the policy guidelines under which these institutions make their purchases. They make their purchases regularly every month through the stock exchanges at market prices, making elaborate calculations about dividends received at the end of the year; and a satisfactory return is obtained in the interests of the Policy—or Unit-holder, as the case may be. There has been no—I repeat once again there is no—question of any conspiracy. But there are certain points which the hon. Members made. I will certainly go into them, to see that there is nothing that has taken place, which is open to objection.

14.53 hrs.

**RESERVE BANK OF INDIA
(AMENDMENT) BILL**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up the Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill. Mr. H. M. Patel.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, be taken into consideration."

Sir, this Bill seeks to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 primarily to enable the Reserve Bank to deploy a part of our foreign exchange reserves to the best advantage.

During the last few years, our foreign exchange reserves have increased sizeably. From the level of Rs. 480.38 crores at the end of 1971-72, the present level of the reserves as on 28th April, 1978 was of the order of about Rs. 4649 crores. The recent increasing trend in the reserves is a consequence of the improvement in the external payments brought about by the adoption of a number of measures directed towards curtailing dependence on imports on the one hand and by boosting exports and encouraging the inflow of remittances through authorized channels, on the other. Net inflow of external assistance has also picked up, but the invisible receipts have played a major role in the spurt in the reserves. Inward remittances, such as for family maintenance and savings of non-residents accounted for a sizeable part of the growth. The considerable increase in inward remittances was facilitated by several circumstances, such as an increase in the number of persons, working abroad the narrowing of the gap between the external and internal value of gold, and the efficiency with which smuggling and the leakage of foreign exchange have been checked through various measures, all of which have

encouraged the inflow of remittances through authorised banking channels.

At present, investment of foreign exchange reserves is confined to deposits with banks incorporated abroad or purchase of Government securities or securities of international institutions. The Reserve Bank of India Act, as it stands, does not permit the Reserve Bank to invest in Government guaranteed securities or bonds issued by any financial institutions, or to keep deposits with branches of the Indian banks abroad. Likewise, under the Act, no loans can be given by the Reserve Bank in foreign currencies. With the increase in the foreign exchange balances, it is necessary that some of these restrictions are removed to facilitate deployment of the external balances to better advantage.

At this stage, while commending the Bill for consideration, I shall confine myself to the relatively more important provisions. It is proposed to empower the Reserve Bank to open gold accounts abroad, invest in foreign securities guaranteed by a foreign Government, open accounts with foreign branches of Indian banks and invest in the shares and securities of international, or regional banks, or financial institutions formed by foreign governments, or principal currency authorities.

It is also proposed to empower the Reserve Bank to give loans to scheduled banks and certain specified financial institutions to enable them to purchase foreign exchange from the Reserve Bank for financing the import of capital goods and for other approved purposes. The Reserve Bank is also being empowered to give to scheduled banks and certain specified financial institutions loans in foreign currencies by way of refinance in respect of foreign currency loans given by them for financing interational trade, import of capital goods and other approved purposes.

The Bill also includes certain amendments to the Reserve Bank of India

[Shri H. M. Patel]

Act, which are considered necessary in the light of experience gained in the administration of the Act.

Sir, I would not like to take more time of this House on the other provisions of the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, be taken into consideration."

There are two amendments. Shri Vinayak Prasad Yadav is not present. Is Shri Hukmdeo Narain Yadav moving his amendment?

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव (मधु-
बनी) : उक्त मसौदा, मैं प्रस्ताव
करता हूँ :

"कि विधेयक पर 15 जुलाई, 1978
तक राय जतने के लिए उस परिचालित
किया जाय।"

SHRI B. K. NAIR (Mavelikara):
Sir, the Minister has explained the reasons for moving for consideration of this Bill. It is very clearly mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons also, where it is stated:

"During the last few years India's foreign exchange reserves have increased sizably. There are also new opportunities for investment of reserves available now...."

Accordingly, it is proposed to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for empowering the Reserve Bank to open gold accounts abroad, invest in foreign securities guaranteed by a foreign government, open accounts with foreign branches of Indian banks...."

18 hrs.

While presenting the budget just a few weeks ago, the Finance Minister had stated thus in para 8 on page

8 about the utilisation of the foreign exchange resources accumulated so far:

"The country's foreign exchange reserves have risen further, despite an increase in imports, because of continued inward remittances and a small surplus on trade account. Since reserve accumulations amount to lending abroad, these should be drawn down and used for internal development by a poor country like India."

Clearly that objective was good. The reserves have been accumulated over a period of so many years with the sacrifice and suffering of the people. The Minister has said in his Budget speech that the reserves will be utilised for country's development, for industrial development and not for investment abroad. What is actually being proposed to be done now is just a reversal of the original intention. The entire object of having created the reserves here is being defeated by openly declaring the intention that the money is going to be invested abroad in securities and shares. So, the entire objective is being sabotaged. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the Minister clearly says that the money will be granted to Indian banks mainly to enable them to purchase foreign exchange from the Reserve Bank to finance import of capital goods and other things. For purchase of capital goods for a developing country like ours, nobody will have any objection. But if substantial part of it is going to be invested abroad, that should be objectionable. We have built up these reserves for a period of long years. What is going to happen in future?

The Janata Government is suffocating under the reserves. They are also feeling suffocation under the gold reserves that have been accumulated. That is why, they have resorted to gold selling. They say that in selling gold, their object is to defeat the activities of smugglers in gold and to see

that the price of gold comes down. What we have seen in today's papers is that the price have gone up. The smugglers are active again. If it was the intention to defeat the smugglers by resorting to sale of gold, then the purpose has been defeated. What are you going to do with that? The whole thing is being cornered by these people so that the prices may be pushed up again. So, in that object, the Government has failed.

Last year, that has happened? Mr. Patel was telling us that he would try to maintain the deficit at Rs. 84 crores. But what has actually happened? The deficit was more than Rs. 900 crores. In course of time, what is going to be done with whatever reserves that are available for our purposes? We do not know how long the remittances will continue. Just now, he was seeing that the reserves are going up because of remittances from abroad by people who are in the Gulf and other countries and are doing even manual labour there. But how long will this continue? These fellows will have to come back. Therefore, let us not squander away our reserves.

Today, we have a reasonable stock of foodgrains. What will happen tomorrow? The 1980s are going to be scarcity years so far as food production is concerned and the whole world will face scarcity conditions. What will happen if two monsoons fail? The entire stock of foodgrains will be eaten away. Therefore, let us not fritter away the reserves that we have got, to the western countries by way of securities and shares. We should preserve it for our own purposes.

There is another item. We are going to expand our industries. We will require a lot of money, a lot of capital; we will require capital goods. The hon. Minister of Industry, Mr. George Fernandes, is going to set up 450 or so new industrial centres. These will require a lot of capital, a lot of machinery to be purchased and a lot of raw material to be purchased. Where

from are we going to find the money? Let us provide for all that. I do not mind setting apart a small part of the money to remain with the banks for some other purposes. But our primary concern is to utilise our resources for our own progress, for our own development.

There is another thing. Our nationalised banks have not been an example of efficiency. The profit made by the so many nationalised banks was only Rs. 19 crores during the last year. A lot of money is being frittered away on so many non-essential items, unnecessary things. Almost all the banks are under a cloud. So many inquiries are going to be held or are being held. Are we going to permit them to squander away money like that? Where is the efficiency of our banks? The Government should keep all the money with themselves in their own hands, and not a pie to be given out.

So far as we are concerned, at the moment, we are having a time of peace. But looking round, we find Saudi Arabia is accumulating arms. For what purpose? Iran is accumulating arms. For what purpose? They may not attack us. But whenever and wherever war develops, we will be engulfed in it. We may not be a party to it. But the pulls and pressures of war will drag us into it. Where is the guarantee of permanent peace in the world? There no such thing. The war in any part of the world may develop at any time. We have to be prepared for it.

The hon. Finance Minister, Mr. H. M. Patel, was saying the other day that gold is never used in war. He was having a joke at us. He said: "I never thought that gold has no use in war. What is to be used in war time? Bankruptcy? Unless you have gold, what are you going to do? Of course, you cannot keep the army at the rate at which the Soviet Union and America are doing. But we cannot take peace for granted. Any time,

[Shri B. K. Nair]

war may erupt So, I would suggest that not a pie of the money should be kept out of the hands of the Government or spent on the purposes mentioned in the first part of the statement As far as the second part is concerned, it is all right The entire money should be used for our own development only, for the purchase of capital goods and for our industrial development.

We cannot be aiding foreign countries with our hard earned reserves These reserves should be utilised for our own purposes, for our own development The next five years are very crucial so far as we are concerned We should not fritter away gold like that That policy should be re-traced I would like the hon Minister to clarify what he is going to do with the gold sale programme Four or five gold sale programmes are going to be there Is he going to continue with them or put a stop to them? Is he going to serve the interest of smugglers and black-marketeers or is he going to serve the interest of the country by saving whatever little gold we have

श्री दुर्गा चन्म (कांगडा) उपाध्यक्ष जी जहाँ तक इस बिल के एम्ज एण्ड धब्जेक्टम का सम्बन्ध है वे बहुत अच्छे हैं, क्योंकि पिछले सालों में हमारे देश में काफी मात्रा में फारेनर एक्सचेंज हासिल किया है और यह तकरीबन 5 हजार करोड़ से भी ज्यादा वैल्यू का फारेन एक्सचेंज है। अब इस का इस्तेमाल करने का प्रश्न पैदा हो रहा है कि इस को कैसे यूटिलाइज किया जाये, इस प्रश्न को हल करने के लिये ही यह लेजिस्लेशन सदन में आया है। अब सरकार के सामने इस के बारे में दो तरफा मुसताफीनी आवेगी—अगर हम इस्तेमाल करते हैं तो दूसरी तरफ से यह धमाक उड़ाई जाती है कि फारेन एक्सचेंज का जो रिजर्व है, उस को एक्वास्ट किया जा रहा है, अगर नहीं करते हैं तो कहा जायेगा कि इन को यह भी धकल नहीं

है कि इस का इस्तेमाल कैसे किया जाये। मैंने ये दोनों क्विस्टिचन्स अप्रोपीयेशन की तरफ से जुड़े हैं और सबबारे में यहाँ है लेकिन एक बात उन को जान लेनी चाहिए कि सरकार ने जो अपने आबवेनेन्स एण्ड रिजर्व में लिखा हुआ है कि रिजर्व बैंक कैसे फारेन एक्सचेंज को इस्तेमाल करेगा, उस का एक तारीफा तो यह है कि जो फारेन करेन्सी है, उस के लिए इस लेजिस्लेशन के जरिये रिजर्व बैंक को एम्पावर किया जा रहा है।

To open gold security accounts abroad, invest in foreign securities; Open accounts with foreign branches of the Indian Banks and to invest in the securities of the Indian National Banks and regional banks

और दूसरा इस का मकसद यह है कि रिजर्व बैंक जो है, वह निम्नलिखित कामों में इस को खर्च कर सकता है

"It empowers the Reserve Bank to give loans in foreign currencies to scheduled banks and certain specified financial institutions to enable them to purchase foreign exchange from the Reserve Bank for financing import of capital goods and other approved purposes"

इस में देखा यह जाना है कि कैपिटल गुड्स के लिए हम फारेन एक्सचेंज गारेन्टी को इस्तेमाल करेंगे या जो आइडम्स स्टेसीफाइड होंगे उन की परबेज के लिए हम आइडम्स बैंक्स को आबोराइज करेंगे। मैं फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से यह प्रार्थना करूँगा कि जहाँ तक कैपिटल गुड्स की जरूरत का सवाल है वह तो हमारे देश में ध्राप जानते हैं कि कितने शोको में हम आर्टिज से सफर कर रहे हैं। जैसे हमारे यहाँ सीमेंट पावर, जेनरेशन और दूसरी ऐसी चीजें हैं जिन की आर्टिज है। इनका उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए सीमेंट की क्वार्टिटी को बढ़ाने के लिए या हाइड्रिन पावर जेनरेशन के लिए कोई मशीनरी खरीदने के लिए अगर यह इस्तेमाल हो तो मैं सचक्ता हूँ कि इतने कोई खर्च नहीं होगी चाहिए क्योंकि हमारे देश में यहाँ सीमेंट बनाने के लिए आइडम्स बैंक

पहाड़ पड़े हुए हैं वहाँ हम उत्तनी कैपेसिटी उस को बनाने के लिए देश में पैसा नहीं करते हैं जिस से हमारी जो जरूरयात हैं वे पूरी नहीं हो सकीं हैं इसलिए ऐसी बातों के लिए श्रीर अपनी जरूरयात को पूरा करने के लिए अगर फारेन एक्सचेंज को इस्तेमाल किया जाए, तो इस में कोई आपत्ति नहीं होती। हमारे डेबलपमेंट के लिए यह एक बहुत बड़ा साधन होगा और हमारी जो आज फाइनेन्शियल डिफिकल्टीज हैं उन को भी दूर किया जा सकता है अगर इस फारेन एक्सचेंज का हम ठीक इस्तेमाल करें।

मैं इतना ही इस बिल पर कहना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I oppose this Bill. I don't think it is a very pious or an innocent Bill. This has some ulterior motive not only in squandering away the foreign exchange reserve of this country but also in making a jugglery and manipulating and taking away money from India to outside by certain privileged class of people in the country. If you go through the Bill carefully you will find that it can very well be seen that the provisions have been made not only for purchasing the shares or putting money in the securities of the foreign countries but also allowing the banks to operate in the import of capital goods.

Before coming to that, I would like to make it very clear that here today as law exists it is not possible for any individual of this country to take away money easily and open an account outside or he can save money outside. So, it is known to the public at any time as in the case of Indujas. Even if legally you have to transact money, it has to pass through different Ministry and the Government's consent has to be obtained. I know the Government is in trouble in the transactions with Indujas and a motion of Privilege has already been

moved by me against Mr. H. M. Patel and Mr. Vajpayee. I do not want to go into it. The Deputy Leader of the Janata Party, Mr. Mishra has also pointed out about it under Rule 377. It is a classical example how the Government is enabled to transfer money without the knowledge of the people. But they will be caught today or tomorrow. If Government passes this Bill, they can escape such a responsibility and can squander any amount of money; they can allow the privileged class like the Indujas to squander money outside the country. I do suspect that the whole purpose of this Bill is to defeat the present procedure so that monetary transactions outside the country can be manipulated.

In the Bill on page 2, in Clause 4-I, it is said very clearly.

"the making to scheduled banks ... and any other financial institution as may, on the recommendation of the Bank, be approved in this behalf by the Central Government of loans and advances repayable on demand or otherwise and against such security and on such other terms and conditions as may be approved in this behalf by the Central Board for the purpose of enabling such banks, or financial institutions; as the case may be, to purchase foreign exchange from the Bank for the purpose of financing the import of capital goods or for such other purposes as may be approved by the Central Government;"

What is the difficulty here today? Those who are getting the import licence can import. What is the difficulty? Why do you want this provision here? You only want a free hand to be given to the Reserve Bank and financial corporations, scheduled banks, nationalised banks and other banks to manipulate the foreign exchange. In the name of import or export, whatever it may be, you are

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

giving a free hand to all these institutions to deal with foreign exchange. Our country had the bitter experience of the smugglers. Even today they persist in their operations. Can we allow these institutions, which are known for corrupt practices, to do all these things. A little while ago, my friend, Mr. Unnikrishnan, during the call-attention, has told us as to what is happening in these institutions of the country today. About LIC, about IDB and other institutions, I can speak volumes. By this Bill, you are allowing them to do their operations not only in India but outside India also; you are encouraging monopoly houses to squander away the foreign exchange. You are expanding the scope for corrupt practice to abroad, outside the borders of the country also. That is what you are doing by this, nothing more. The provision that is being made here empowering the Reserve Bank to give loans in foreign currencies to scheduled banks and other financial institutions for financing import of capital goods, will only lead to more and more corrupt practices, nothing more. The existing rules and regulations today are enough to look after these things. It has not been explained by them as to what is the need for such a provision to be incorporated in this Bill.

Now I come to more dangerous things. I want to invite your kind attention to page 3, clause (12B) please see the proviso:

“Provided that the borrowing bank or financial institution, as the case may be, furnishes a declaration in writing to the effect that—

(a) it has made loans and advances in foreign currencies for financing international trade or for the import of capital goods or for such other purposes as may

be approved by the Central Government; and

(b) that the amount of loans or advances so made and outstanding at any time will not be less than the outstanding amount of the loans or advances obtained by it from the Bank;”

So, the purpose of the Bill is very clear. The Government, as I said earlier, wants to allow....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please try to conclude.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I will conclude in one minute. This is not an innocent Bill. It is a very important Bill. I do not know why only one hour has been allotted for this.

Now, look at this provision. You allow the private banks also to operate. You will allow them to invest in foreign securities; the Reserve Bank can allow investment in foreign securities guaranteed by foreign Governments. For what?

Mr. Nair has rightly pointed out this thing. It is true that the foreign exchange reserves have now gone up to Rs 5,000 crores. What was the condition in 1974-75? It had never gone beyond Rs. 1,800 or Rs. 2,000 crores. Now the reserves have gone up because we have completely cut down import of fertiliser and import of foodgrains. Also the remittances of Indians working abroad have gone up to Rs. 1,500 or Rs. 1,600 crores. This does not mean that Government should squander away the entire money that is available. A time may come when we may need this money to purchase essential goods. They are importing left and right without looking at any corner. This shows a tendency to squander away foreign exchange and allow certain forces in the country to resort to corrupt practices, because they can accumulate wealth not only in India but outside the country also. I oppose this Bill.

They are allowing banks and such institutions to be opened everywhere. They are allowing the Reserve Bank to purchase shares and put money in foreign countries. Where is the Central Government? Where is the Foreign Affairs Ministry? This question is linked up with the policy of the Government; it is linked up with the foreign policy; it is linked up with the national interest. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister what guarantee he can give to the House that the Reserve Bank will not act against the foreign policy of the Government with reference to the developing world. They are giving a free hand to the Reserve Bank to put money in any country they like. I do not know whether they will go even to South Africa. How can you prevent them—because, you are giving a free hand to the Reserve Bank to do this jugglery outside the country. And many of the banks—the nationalised banks as well as private banks starting with the Vijaya Bank or any other bank...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let us confine ourselves to the Reserve Bank; let us not go to other banks. You must conclude your time is up

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: If you read the Bill you will find that they have mentioned all the banks; nationalised banks, scheduled banks, commercial banks and others are all included. It means they are allowing these notorious institutions to handle foreign exchange in whichever manner they like.

So, I would appeal to the Hon. Finance Minister, please do not move this Bill....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He has already moved it.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Please withdraw the Bill: it is not in the interest of the nation. You are allowing a free hand to the Reserve Bank

even to put the Government of India in an embarrassing situation if they put money in the securities of foreign Governments which may be against the national interest, against the foreign policy of the Government. I would appeal to you to withdraw the Bill and not to press it as it is against the national interest. It is against the people of the country and so I oppose it.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : (दिल्ली सदर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय—

श्री वयालार रवि : अंग्रेजी में बोलिये ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : जिसम चाहें बोलें ।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : हमारे पास देश में दो चीजें ठीक हैं। एक तो सारे पास अनाज के भंडार हैं, करीब 17 मिलियन अनाज हमारे पास है। इसके अनिश्चित करीब चार हजार करोड़ के फारेन रिजर्व हमारे पास है

As he had suggested, let me speak in English.

These are our two great assets and, to a substantial degree, the previous Government is responsible for it. But, after that, this Government also. The amount has been increased even during our regime. It is a double-edged sword which will cut both ways. If the foreign reserves are not properly utilised, it can create chaos; but the foreign reserves can be used for the development of this country also. So, what I feel is this: in the last one year the Government has not come out with a detailed scheme of using the foreign reserves properly for the development of this country. Of course, it takes time; you will have to have a study of this problem. During the budget speech the Finance Minister said that these reserves should be utilised for further production and to remove the scarcity of essential commodities which is prevalent in this country. But I am sorry to say that I agree with Mr.

[Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta]

Vayalar Ravi that to send our foreign exchange reserves away through the Reserve Bank or any other bank to foreign countries is disastrous. After all, a poor country like ours cannot afford to send our own foreign exchange to foreign countries. It should be utilised here and now, and we can. For instance, there is a lot of shortage of cement even now. Today, we have read the news that there is a lot of shortage of cement in Bombay itself. Similar is the case in respect of steel, fertilizers, chemical compounds, power generation plant, raw materials for various projects and so many other things. You have to see that the foreign exchange reserves are utilized for the import of all those commodities which are in scarcity in this country. You should also see that the benefit of these imports should not go to the higher section of the people, bigger people. That is another precaution that we have to take. The advantages of imports should go to the backward areas. The schemes should be formulated in such a way that the benefit goes to the backward areas and the people residing there. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to have a second thought about it. Are we in such a desperate situation as to send our foreign exchange reserves to other countries? I think, this is not a proper thing.

Secondly, you have given certain powers to the Reserve Bank of India. I do not quarrel with that, but I have my own feeling about the functioning of the Reserve Bank. I have just received a letter today; this contains a long list of names of the persons. I had raised a question about a lot of bungling in the Allahabad Bank and the Central Bank. My friend, Shri Satish Agarwal when he was not a Minister had also raised a similar question. You set up an enquiry, but invariably the Reserve Bank officials conduct the enquiry. I have a lot of long list, which indicates the names of the officials of the

Reserve Bank, who after retirement, got jobs in the nationalised banks or their relations got jobs in these banks. For this, the oblige these nationalised bank officials and executives. We have a complaint against the working of the Reserve Bank. It should be streamlined and those who are responsible for such mal-practices should be taken to task.

I had asked a question from the Minister whether a person who was sixty-two years old, had been appointed as a special officer in a bank at a salary of Rs. 2,500/-. This has never happened in the history of any bank. He said that there was no other experienced officer in the whole country and, therefore, they engaged him. This is the reply of the Minister. Unless you take strict action against those officers who are responsible for making such appointments, the conditions will not improve. I have got my own doubt about the powers that you have given to the Reserve Bank. But, you should see that these powers are properly utilised. Unless that is done, I am afraid, there will be bungling in the matter of foreign exchange also.

Now, we have already started the sale of gold. It was considered to be a welcome move, but the price has not gone down; there has been comparatively no change. In this connection, I want to make a submission to Shri Patel, the Finance Minister and to Shri Agarwal also. You had Gold Control Act and there was an economy of that. You understand that economy. Now you are giving certain concessions every year. Many times, you have given certain concessions. I want to know, what is the economy now of controlling the gold. What do we gain out of it except that the Government wants to stand on its prestige? I absolutely see no reason for keeping it on the Statute Book. May I, through you, Sir, demand that the Gold Control Act, should be completely scrapped so that we may provide employment at least to one

million people of this country. There were many people who committed suicide at that time. You have seen all that. I would like to know the reaction of the Finance Minister to this. Since you have started selling gold and now you want to send the gold to foreign countries also, why don't you withdraw this Act?

What is the difficulty? I want to know.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Lastly—I am winding up....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please don't go on winding your speech.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: In the end, Sir, I request the Minister to have a second look at this and see that the valuable foreign exchange reserves are utilised for the internal development of this country.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Cannanore): I am happy the Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill has provided one of the very rare occasions when the Members of the Opposition and even one of the prominent leaders of the government party can join on a common issue where the government has shown its poverty of imagination by introducing a Bill of this kind. Why I said that it is an expression of the poverty of imagination is because Mr. Patel, while introducing his Budget, spoke about the possibility of the foreign exchange reserves to be used for the development of this country. That was only 1-1/2 months ago. Now, the Minister has come before us with a Bill which does not speak a word about that possibility, the possibility of utilising the foreign exchange reserves for the development of our country. The Minister instead said that he wants you to give authority to the Reserve Bank of India to invest and invest the foreign exchange reserves in gold bonds, foreign

securities and shares abroad guaranteed by foreign governments. I must say that I do not want to charge the Finance Minister with a conspiracy but it looks like that. You are opening loopholes in the existing Act by which the foreign exchange reserves will be utilised by the multi-nationals secretly. It will happen. There is no doubt about it because once the money is invested in securities and gold bonds abroad, the only sanctity the government presents before the House is that these will be guaranteed by the foreign governments. Now who does not know the fact that if these foreign exchange reserves are offered abroad, it will not be bought by poor countries, it will not be bought by developing countries but it will be cornered by rich countries through various devices and those countries which are rich enough, to amass these foreign exchange earnings of ours and they will spend that money through multi-nationals for their arms race and so many other purposes and they will send multi-national corporations to countries like India and other developing countries to exploit the people. A part of the money they are going to use will be the hard-earned money which our people earned with their sweat and blood abroad. This is the first objection, that unwittingly or knowingly the Finance Minister is offering the hard-earned foreign exchange earnings of our country to the multi-nationals to be used for exploiting not only this country but also other developing countries of the world.

15.33 hrs.

[SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO in the Chair]

The second point is that money is going to be invested and there is a formulation which, the Minister said is apparently very innocent. He said the money will be invested in the foreign branches of Indian Banks. I

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

do not know whether he is trying to fool himself or the country. Foreign branches of Indian Banks—it is not nationalised banks' foreign branches you specially mean? There are foreign branches of Vijaya Bank and the like. In this country under the nose of the Reserve Bank, under the control of the Ministry or the Minister, they are doing all kinds of malpractices here and abroad. When this Government is offering money under so many headings—loans, etc.,—then that money will be again given to the multi-nationals by these banks to make more profit or they will use this money....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up, as only one hour has been allotted.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: We are appealing to the Minister to withdraw this Bill.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Why did he specify that only the Nationalised Banks' foreign branches will be allowed to do so. There is not so holy an intention behind this. I am totally opposed to that intention.

The last point is—he says that this money will be used for giving foreign exchange loans to people to buy capital goods for the development of industry and all that. We all know who will utilise this? This will be utilised again by big industries in the country. Even in this country the Government failed and miserably failed to give any assistance to small scale industries—the small scale industries who would like to buy a little thing and run their small industries. You are allowing the sharks to amass this money. You are again working against the interests of the country. This Bill shows the lack of imagination of how to spend this money for the development of this country and at the same time I think it is a part of the conspiracy by which the Government has become an active

participant in squandering away this money and is also helping the multi-nationals.

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव :
(मधुवनी) : मभापनि महोदय, कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि देश में बहुत सी चीजों का अभाव है और कई लोगों ने यह जिज्ञासा किया, सरकार भी बराबर कह दिया करती है कि गल्ले में आत्म-निर्भरता आने के कारण ही विदेशी मुद्रा में काफी पैमाने पर बचत हुई। मैं यह कहना हूँ कि देश में यह कितना अल्पांश है। एक तरफ तो लोग कहते हैं कि अनाज में देश आत्म-निर्भर है, दूसरी तरफ देश में 48 प्रतिशत ऐसे आदमी हैं जो पूरी कैलोरी के अभाव में रक्तहीनता में रोगी हो रहे हैं। एक तरफ गल्ले में आत्मनिर्भरता की बात भी कही जाती है और दूसरी तरफ हिन्दुस्तान में लोग अन्न के बिना मरने भी हैं। प्रचुरता और भुखमरी ये दोनों हिन्दुस्तान में विराजमान हैं। एक तरफ कहते हैं कि विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत भी है और दूसरी तरफ जब हम लोग जो गांवों से आए हैं, देखते हैं तो पाते हैं कि करोड़ों रुपया विदेशी कर्जा भी है। एक तरफ विदेशी मुद्रा भी बची हुई है और दूसरी तरफ करोड़ों का विदेशी कर्जा भी है। तो उन कर्जों को निपटाने में क्यों नहीं इसको खर्च किया जा रहा है जो इसको इस तरीके से खर्च करने की बात सोची जा रही है। जब विदेशी मुद्रा हमारे पास है और हिन्दुस्तान में करीब 477 विदेशी कम्पनियां चल रही हैं जो करोड़ों रुपए मुनाफा कमा कर विदेशों में ले जाती हैं, तो इस विदेशी मुद्रा का इस्तेमाल इस के लिए क्यों नहीं किया जाता कि उन विदेशी कम्पनियों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर लिया जाए ? उस में उसका इस्तेमाल न कर के हम यह रुपया दे रहे हैं माल आयात करने के लिए। तो माल आयात करने के लिए जो पैसा देने वह देश के अन्दर जो बड़े बड़े उद्योगपति हैं उन को देने। मेरे एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में बिरसा जी की देशी और विदेशी कम्पनियों का नाम आया

था। उन की कम्पनियां देश में भी और विदेशों में भी हैं। आप विदेशी मुद्रा का इस्तेमाल माल आयात करने के लिए करेंगे तो हिन्दुस्तान की देसी कम्पनियां अपनी विदेशी कम्पनियों से करारनामों करेंगी, अपने मन में दाम तय करेंगी, एक पार्ट की जगह दम पार्ट तय करेंगी और यहाँ का पैसा उठाकर बहा देंगी। वहाँ से माल आयात करेंगी तो मनाफा बहा वेगी। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उमः लिए अगर पैसा इस्तेमाल किया जाएगा तो बड़े उद्योगपति हमसे ज्यादा से ज्यादा नफा कमायेंगे। उनकी यहाँ की कम्पनी भी नफा कमायेंगी और उन्हीं की विदेशी मन्वजिन कम्पनी भी नफा कमायेंगी। उम नरह मे करोडो रुपये का गोलमाल हाना रहेगा।

आप आयात पर टैक्स देने का खर्च करेंगे तो बड़ा खर्च किस प्रकार का होगा? अगर आप उम्पादन के माध्यम बचाने पर विदेशी मुद्रा को खर्च करेंगे तब तो ठीक है लेकिन उम्पादन के माध्यमों पर खर्च न करने खान की चीजों पर खर्च करेंगे तो उम्पादन मतलब है कि जिनका पैसा है उसको खरीद कर बेहजम कर देंगे, बचेगा कुछ भी नहीं। इसलिए जो विदेशी मुद्रा हिन्दुस्तान के पास है जिसको हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों ने किसी तरह से पेट काट कर, तन पर कम रुपड़ा पहन कर इकट्ठा किया है, उनके उपभोग का स्तर जिनका ऊपर उठना चाहिए था उनका ऊपर नहीं उठा। उम कारण से या और किसी कारण से पाई पाई करके उन्हीं जो पैसा बचाया है उसका इस्तेमाल इस तरह से नहीं होना चाहिए कि वह विदेशी मुद्रा भी खर्च हो जाये और इस देश का विकास भी न हो सके।

इसके अलावा यहाँ पर जो कहा गया कि जो प्रादेशिक बैंक है या विदेशी बैंक है उनके शेयर खरीदने पर पसा लगायेंगे तो जो प्रादेशिक बैंक है, जो हमारे राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक है उन बैंकों का हमारा अनुभव तो बहुत बेकार रहा है। अब एक टेलीफोन पर 60 लाख रुपये

निकल जाता है तो उन बैंकों पर किस तरह से धरोसा किया जा सकता है। हमारे किमान इन बैंकों में दौड़ते दौड़ते मर जायें लेकिन उनको 5 रुपये कर्जा नहीं मिलेगा और बड़े बड़े भादमी कारोबारों रुपए का कर्जा नै जायेंगे। इसलिए पहले आप बैंकों की व्यवस्था को ठीक करें, जो उन बैंकों के अधिकारी हैं उनके खर्चों को ठीक करे उसके बाद ही हम प्रकार का कदम उठावे।

आखिर में मैं कहेगा कि कानून मजो हिन्दी के शब्दों का प्रयोग किया जाता है, हिन्दी जानने वाले लोग भी उसका विरोध करते हैं। प्रत्याभूत, प्रतिभूत—इस तरह के सरहृताउड शब्द आप इस्तेमाल करते हैं जिनके माने जानने के लिए निघंटु और पार्श्वणिक को देखना पड़ेगा क्योंकि साधारण डिक्शनरी से उसके अर्थ नहीं मिलेंगे। आप ऐसे शब्दों के स्थान पर चालू हिन्दी के शब्द इस्तेमाल करे या जो अंग्रेजी के शब्द हिन्दी भाषा में छप गए हैं उनको भी इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं। आप ऐसे शब्दों का इस्तेमाल मत करे जिनका अर्थ जानने के लिए निघंटु और पार्श्वणिक को देखना पड़े।

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN (Arkonam): In my view Mr. Chairman, this is a very tricky Bill. I say this because it is very difficult to make up one's mind—whether to support it or to oppose it. This is because Government wants not to give information but to keep back information.

Now, the Statement of Objects and Reasons is a very scrappy type of statement.

I thought that the hon. Finance Minister would enlighten us in his speech moving for the consideration of the Bill.

But he has done nothing of the kind. His speech was as good as the Statement of Objects and Reasons. He did not choose to enlighten us any further

[Shri O. V. Alagesan]

than what he has stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons.

In a Bill of this kind, Sir, in my view more information should be furnished to us. And, in the absence of such information, as I said, it is very difficult for us to judge whether this Bill is good or bad.

Now, Sir, this Bill was described variously by my hon. friends—some one said, the Finance Minister is doing it in despair, somebody else called it 'Poverty of imagination'. Now, Sir, what is our foreign exchange reserve, according to the hon. Finance Minister? As on date, it comes to Rs. 4,649 crores. It may go up to Rs. 5,000 crores before the year is out. Or it may even be Rs. 6,000 crores and beyond Rs. 6,000 crores. It is just equal to one year's imports.

So, when you look at it in this way, this is nothing very extraordinary or very unusual, to be flabbergasted. The paradox of our economy is this. Until a while ago, we thought that if we had got enough stocks of foodgrains and if we have enough foreign exchange in our hands, they will supply all the solutions to our ills. Instead of supplying solutions to our ills, they have provided only problems. It looks as if the Finance Minister is at his wit's end as to what to do with the foreign exchange reserves because, last year, when he presented the budget, he glibly told the House that he was going to draw down Rs. 800 crores. But, this year, he came before the House and confessed that he was not able to draw it down to Rs. 800 crores. So, exports mounted up and imports went down and down. Anyway, remittances went on increasing. He has been left with another, say, Rs. 2,000 crores of foreign exchange extra in his hands. At this moment this seems to have completely unnerved him. At least we should look into the past experience. What was our past experience? We had accumulated a lot of

sterling balances in those days soon after we become free. There were lots of accumulated sterling balances with the U.K. that loomed large. We thought that it was going to stand us for a long time. But, has it happened? All that melted away in a short while. Again we were groping in for foreign exchange. So, Sir, to think that this is a huge amount and you should do something for it is itself in a sense being on the wrong track. What is the present position of our foreign exchange reserves? Where are they?

Many people believe that it is with us. It is not with us but it is with the foreign banks. What is the interest that it earns? This is my information. I would like the hon. Minister to tell if my information is correct. It is only 2 per cent. What does it mean? About Rs. 4,000 or 5,000 crores of foreign exchange we have lent to other countries which are advanced countries. We are a developing country. We have contracted debts which come to over Rs. 11,000 crores. Almost half this money we have left with the foreign countries, with the foreign banks or with the foreign Governments. That means that our money is being put abroad to finance their development, to finance their activities. Activities of whom? Activities of the very well developed countries. That is the position now. If the hon. Minister wants to earn more interest on this balance, on the foreign exchange reserves, by putting them in foreign securities which are guaranteed by foreign Governments, he should tell us as to what will be the increased rate of interest that he will be getting? What is the present rate of interest that he is getting on our foreign exchange reserves? By this simple method, what is the increased amount that you will get and what is the increased rate of interest that you expect? If he is able to enlighten us on this point, we may as well agree. Even then it will be financing the development in the developed countries. If you are going to earn a little higher interest in the process, that will be

consolation. The foreign exchange reserves are put in foreign securities. My point is: Whether there is liquidity and whether he will be able to convert them immediately for our use, for our import purpose? If he is able to clarify these things, it will be good.

Then, Sir, he said that he is going to open a gold account in foreign countries. That means he proposes to buy gold. What is the rate of gold sold in those countries? What does he propose to do with that gold? Does he propose to have that gold put into our country and sell it at our advantage? Does he propose to sell it in such a way that it will depress the gold prices here? Merely selling gold by the Reserve Bank to-day does not solve the problem. He has not brought down the prices. It is even higher than what it was before. So, does he propose to purchase gold from foreign countries, bring it here and then sell it at a price which will depress our gold prices here?

Sir, there is another way of utilising the foreign exchange reserves. We have contracted debts from all sorts of countries, big or small, developed or undeveloped, all sorts of countries. We have contracted these debts. Now, can he not see his way to at least liquidate some of the debts? I do not say all the debts should be liquidated. We will be accumulating foreign exchange reserves; we will have to go on taking loans from foreign countries. But can he not in the interim period see his way to at least liquidate a part of the foreign debt that is accumulated and in a selective manner? I would like the Minister to give his thought to all these things and tell us exactly what he proposes to do. He should not allow the House remain in suspense and suspect that he is placing the entire foreign exchange resources at other places so that the same may get misused.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki):
Sir, I have sought to speak on the Floor of the House because on going

through the Bill I felt there is much more to it than meets the eye. There are many many question marks coming up. Some of them my friend, Mr. Alagesan, has pointed out on which I would like to get clarification from the Finance Minister.

At the outset I may say that my stand is one of opposition to the motion that the Bill be taken into consideration. The basic policy which is involved in this is: How do we propose to use our foreign exchange. Mr. Mohan Dharja when he was participating in the debate on planning told us that it is a crime to leave the foreign exchange unutilised. We are a poor country. We cannot afford to dole out the foreign exchange to other countries. If I remember correct, when the discussion on the Finance Bill took place the Finance Minister told us that you will be wrong if you are going to get away with the idea that the foreign exchange we have is too large. It is rather too small. These are the two official statements that have been made before the House. With that view in mind, let us consider how the Bill seeks to utilise the foreign exchange.

Sir, the Reserve Bank Act as it then was is very specific as to how the foreign exchange is to be utilised. Nothing is left as vague. It is absolutely specific. Now, this is sought to be diluted and a lot of delegated powers are sought to be taken. For example, under Clause 4 a new sub-clause (1) is sought to be introduced. They have said that the foreign exchange can be used for the purpose of financing the import of capital goods or for such other purposes as may be approved by the Central Government. What exactly are those other purposes? God alone knows! What I am saying is that utilisation of foreign exchange which has so far been specified by the Act now, that power is taken to utilise in such a manner as Central Government from time to time think. It is not merely for the

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

purpose of financing the import of capital goods. Other things are there.

Again coming on to another line where they are going to utilise the foreign exchange in purchasing securities issued by institutions or body corporate, especially outside India. So far it was only for securities issued by our Government or foreign Governments. Now, it is sought that the foreign exchange be invested for buying securities issued by corporate bodies and other institutions in the foreign countries. That is to say we are going to utilise the foreign exchange not for the purpose of getting goods in this country, for developing industries or meeting the needs of our people but the sweat of our brow is sought to be given to the foreign equities so that those countries' economic activities may develop. This is a dangerous innovation which is coming in. I would like to have information on that. There was not this clause of using foreign securities of the foreign countries. What exactly are your statistics? My understanding is that this is for the purpose of participation in the International Monetary Fund, World Bank and such other institutions. How much of our foreign exchange we have in the past by utilising the provisions of the Reserve Bank of India Act as was being utilised for the purpose of buying those securities of foreign government? And if that is not even found to be necessary to be utilised in that way, then why come to the new proposal that over and above you want to invest these in the corporate bodies overseas? Then, the other thing is about buying shares and securities of foreign countries. Again the same thing happens. One is buying the shares and securities issued by the corporate bodies. With the other shares and securities which have already been issued, are you going to buy them? And the essence of that is that you are going to utilise foreign exchange for the purpose of developing other

countries, not for the purpose of developing this country. The provision of the period is 10 years which is the maximum. You are fixing the maturity period for 10 years. That means your foreign exchange will remain tied down there. This is the freedom that you are now seeking to give to the Reserve Bank of India. These are the new clauses which are being introduced. Clause 12(A) is introduced in place of the present 12(A). A new clause 12 is introduced in place of the present Clause 12 for the purpose of inserting the freedom to invest in the foreign securities of the foreign governments and corporate bodies, not merely the foreign governments but of foreign companies and foreign corporate bodies. This is the freedom that you are going to take.

Now, again Clause 13 is the same thing, exactly putting in foreign companies. Again under Section 43, it is sought to be amended, that is, so far the period fixed was 5 years; Now you want to raise it to 10 years. For a period of 10 years, you want to tie down there. This is the fourth innovation that you are bringing in.

Finally, I want to know another point. Under Section 53, you are seeking to amend the present Act. Under the present Act, you have got to give weekly information in the Gazette. Now, you want to amend it so that instead of publishing weekly gazette of India, you want to make it for such intervals and publish it in a modified form as you deem fit. The information has been coming every week so far. Now, you want to withhold that information and you want to limit it to such a period as you want to limit it. This is a very very sensitive area, namely, the foreign exchange for which you are seeking to get powers for the utilisation in an arbitrary, uncontrolled and unregulated manner and completely to the detriment of the national interest. This is the totality of the import of this Bill. As Mr. Vayalar Ravi pointed out, this is the totality of powers, if

these powers are being taken to deal with the foreign exchange, in such a manner as they choose, there is not going to be any control about it at all. The Finance Minister owes it to the House to explain why it became absolutely necessary. He has to explain why the present provisions are not sufficient and give us full information as to how the foreign exchange under the provision of the Bill as it now is, has been utilised and why this additional provision becomes absolutely necessary. He owes this to us an explanation. This is a very basic policy matter about which you have been speaking again and

16.00 hrs.

again. Let us not look at the foreign exchange as a burden. There was a time when we were going about knocking at the door of every country for accommodation in respect of foreign exchange. But here with foreign exchange in hand, they are not willing to utilise it for industrial expansion, for import of capital goods or goods that our people want but they want to utilise foreign exchange for the purpose of speculative transactions, whether in gold or in securities. Freedom is sought to utilise foreign exchange for developing the developed countries, foreign countries whereas we are ourselves a poor country. That is the principle that is sought to be introduced in this Bill. It is absolutely wrong and I oppose the motion for consideration.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: It is quite clear that this Bill has not been properly understood.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: It is because you have not provided information.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Whatever be the reason; may be our fault. I should have thought that the position had been made very clear; one can take up certain things but one cannot compel understanding. The very statement of objects and reasons said quite clearly:

"During the last few years India's foreign exchange reserves have increased sizeably. There are also

new opportunities for investment of reserves available now. It is therefore necessary that the Reserve Bank should have adequate authority to invest or utilise these reserves to the best advantage."

The point is really this. We have large reserves. Those reserves are also outside. They are not within the country; they are foreign exchange reserves. So long as we are not able to utilise them, they will be there. A certain amount has to be there. Let us get the best, maximum possible return from those reserves compared to what we are getting today. What have we suggested? We give the Reserve Bank freedom to invest them in a certain way. Much of it you will see is perfectly safe. We have said: foreign bonds guaranteed by foreign governments, Euro dollars, Euro bonus and so on, things which really are as good as any foreign security. Only those were not in existence when the Reserve Bank Act was first brought into being. These are the kinds of things which give us a little higher return than we are able to earn today. There is no question of wasting our reserves or handing them over there for investment. As long as we are not able to find full use for them, we have to keep them there.

It was said that I was doing something contrary to what I said in my budget speech. I am not. I had said then and I repeat: there is no question of waste or frittering away our reserves or use them for any thing just because we have them, but use them only where it is necessary. I also said: they are not so enormous that we can think of using them like this. They are not enormous because even a couple of bad monsoons would land us in every great difficulties. Therefore these reserves have to be utilised for the correct purpose, namely, import of essential commodities we are short of. We have been doing that. We have liberalised our imports. This was one of the ways of utilising our foreign exchange reserves purposefully. Liberalisation of imports

[Shri H. M. Patel]

would mean that our industries would be able to compete more effectively in foreign countries. We have done that. Similarly, with regard to capital goods, the normal policy of the government is that we do not allow capital goods to be imported if they are available in the country. Therefore, where is the question of throwing away foreign exchange reserves meaninglessly. They are all going to be used purposefully and nothing is going to be lost.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: One clarification. Encouragement has been given by the Government, including the present Government for the inflow...

SHRI H. M. PATEL: May I just explain? The point is, we are not now dealing with the point of what our policy should be for utilising our reserves. That is a different issue. As things stand today, with such policies as we are able to adopt and with such things as we can do to utilise these foreign exchange reserves, we have not been able to use them all up. Therefore, a certain quantum of foreign exchange reserves remain and while they remain there, they have to be kept somewhere; you keep them with the Bank of International Settlement or you may keep them with any other Central Bank; but by doing so, which is permissible under the Reserve Bank Act, we gain only a certain amount of return.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: What is that?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: It is 6.10. There is no need to imagine that I am keeping back anything. The general proposition is there and the exact information is not particularly significant for this purpose. Now when we do this, we shall get something more and I think there should be no reason why you should object to our husbanding our reserves and getting maximum possible return while they remain unutilised.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: How much more will you get? I have put a specific question and you have not answered that.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: What is this? Do you think that the international investments are at our command? If I say one per cent or half a per cent, it may be anything. But it will be more than what we are getting today. Is that not enough?

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: You should give the rate.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am sorry, it is not possible for anybody to give that. If you had known anything about the international investment or even investment within the country, you can only say that we shall be able to get more. How much more, it is not always possible to say that. You mentioned about Gold accounts. For instance, the International Monetary Fund, is disposing a certain amount of its gold as a part of its policy. It is possible that we may purchase them. I am giving it only as an instance. A certain amount of these reserves may also be held in gold. Gold Accounts mean that the interest is also paid in gold and the amount is also to be returned in gold. This may be done whenever we find that by doing so, it shall be to our advantage and therefore, we are permitting the Reserve Bank to use its discretion and see that it is utilised and see that the reserves are put to the best possible use.

There are certain other points which were not clearly understood and I would like to explain them also. For instance, it was mentioned about ten years, it means only this. If you have foreign securities of duration of five years and securities of ten years, ten years' bonds would give a better return than that of five years. It does not mean that you have to hang on to them for ten years. You sell them when you like. You make a sound purchase; it is there for you to hold them; then you dispose them

as and when funds are necessary. This is merely another sphere of investment and there is nothing more sinister involved in this than a straightforward proposition.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The point is, you are attempting to invest in foreign scrips and not in the Governmental thing.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Yes, certain kinds. I gave you an illustration. The Euro Dollar Bonds are foreign scrips, but they are as good as Government scrips. As I explained to you, these types of securities were not available before and these are as good as Government scrips and it is, therefore, that we take advantage of that. The return on that type of scrip is better. It seems to me that mainly the criticism has been based on a misunderstanding of the intentions underlying this Bill.

SHRI B. K. NAIR: What about the banks bungling and becoming corrupt? It can always take place.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: What bungling?

SHRI B. K. NAIR: Our banks would be authorised for this kind of dealings and many of them have bungled all the time within and outside India.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Well, we have to use the instruments we have. We have our Reserve Bank and it is the first time I hear anybody running down the Reserve Bank.

SHRI B. K. NAIR: Not Reserve Bank.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am talking about the Reserve Bank. This is a Bill to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act. These are powers to be utilised by the Reserve Bank, which is our central bank. I should have thought even the opposition would respect it.

AN HON. MEMBER: Not Reserve Bank but other banks.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: We are not concerned with the other banks at the moment.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: There is an important point and Mr. Patel should feel concerned about it. For the last two or three years, the Government of India were trying to bring as much inflow of foreign exchange into the country as possible from Indian nationals abroad. Now the government is taking a position that we have enough foreign exchange and we will invest it in other countries. It is going to have an impact on the flow from Indians abroad.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: This is again a misunderstanding. What does bringing foreign exchange into the country mean? Your foreign exchange holdings to be brought into the country does not mean that the blessed foreign exchange comes walking into the country. It is something quite different. Nobody is going to be discouraged from sending his money back.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The incentive will be lost.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Some attempt should be made to understand the position. These are foreign exchange reserve holdings. If you return your holding, it means the country obtains command over that much of foreign exchange abroad. You in return get your money here in rupees.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The principle involved is, as far as we are concerned, we would prefer, even if the return is slightly less, to have the foreign exchange fluid for the purpose of utilising it in such manner as we want, rather than permitting it to be invested in foreign countries for the development of those countries. We cannot lend money that way.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: This is quite correct. There is no difference between you and me. I would like to

[Shri H. M. Patel]

see that we utilise this foreign exchange in our own country for our purposes as quickly as possible. But just because it is a desirable objective that we do so, it does not mean we should do it whether we require it for our development purpose or growth purpose or not. We do not want to fritter them away. This Bill is concerned only with the limited purpose that while they are there, we should see that they bring us the maximum return. It is not that we keep them there just to earn more return. It is because they remain there, in the present circumstances, we are seeing how we can get a better return.

Mr. Chandrappan referred to Vijaya Bank. I understand that Vijaya Bank has no foreign branch at all. The only Indian bank which is not a nationalised bank which has got a foreign branch is the Punjab & Sind Bank Ltd.

AN HON MEMBER: Another notorious bank!

SHRI H. M. PATEL: May be, but we are not going to invest money in that. When the nationalised banks are there, I do not see why we should do any such thing. Sir, I feel that the Bill, if properly understood, is one which is most essential and which will help us to really husband our resources better and more satisfactorily.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is an amendment to the consideration motion by Shri Hukmdeo Narain Yadav. Is he withdrawing it?

SHRI HUKMDEO NARAIN YADAV: Yes; I am withdrawing it.

Amendment No. 2 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, be taken into consideration."

The Lok Sabha divided:

AYES

Agrawal, Shri Satish
Amat, Shri D.

Bharat Bhushan, Shri
Chaudhary, Shri Motibhai R.
Dasgupta, Shri K. N.
Dave, Shri Anant
Digvijoy Narain Singh, Shri
Durga Chand, Shri

Fernandes, Shri George

Ganga Bhakt Singh, Shri
Guba, Shri Samar

Jaiswal, Shri Anant Ram
Joshi, Dr. Murlī Manohar

Kailash Prakash, Shri
Kar, Shri Sarat
Khalsa, Shri Basant Singh
Kishore Lal, Shri
Krishan Kant, Shri

Mahi Lal, Shri
Mallick, Shri Rama Chandra
Mehta, Shri Prasannbhai
Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan
Mondal, Dr. Bijoy
Mritunjay Prasad, Shri
Munãa, Shri Karia

Nahata, Shri Amrit
Nathuni Ram, Shri
Nayak, Shri Laxmi Narain
Negi, Shri T. S.

Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan
Paraste, Shri Dalpat Singh
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
Patel, Shri Dharmasinghai
Pradhan, Shri Gananath

Ram Kishan, Shri
Ramjiwan Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri Jagannath
Rodrigues, Shri Rudolph

Sahoo, Shri Ainthu
 Sai, Shri Larang
 Satapathy, Shri Devendra
 Sharma, Shri Rajendra Kumar
 Sharma Shri Yagya Datt
 Shastri, Shri Y. P.
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Singh, Dr. B. N.
 Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan
 Surendra Bikram, Shri
 Swami, Dr. Subramaniam
 Tej Prasad Singh, Shri
 Tiwari, Shri Brij Bhushan
 Tiwari, Shri Madan
 Varma, Shri Ravindra
 Verma, Shri Chandradeo Prasad
 Verma, Shri R. L. P.
 Yadav, Shri Ramji Lal
 Yadava, Shri Roop Nath Singh

NOES

Alagesan, Shri O. V.
 Austin, Dr. Henry
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata
 Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan
 Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
 Gogoi, Shri Tarun
 Gopal, Shri K.

Gotkhirde, Shri Annasaheb
 Jain, Shri Kacharulai Hemraj
 Krishnan, Shrimati Parvathu
 Kunhambu, Shri K.
 Lakkappa, Shri K.
 Murugaiyan, Shri S. G.
 Poojary, Shri Janardhana
 Pullaiah, Shri Darur
 Rajan, Shri K. A.
 Ramamurthy, Shri K.
 Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai Ananda
 Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
 @Rathor, Dr. Bhagwan Das
 Ravi, Shri Vayalar
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Stephen, Shri C. M.
 Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The result* of the division is: Ayes 57, Noes 25.

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up clauses. The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

@ Wrongly voted or NOES.

*The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Shri H. M. Patel, Shri Yadvendra Dutt, Shri Hukmdeo Narain Yadav, Shri Vinayak Prasad Yadav, Shri Yuvraj, Dr Ramji Singh, Shri Vinodbhai B. Seth, Shri ShivSampati Ram, Shri Kanwar Mahmud Ali Khan, Prof. A. K. Amin, Shri H. L. Patwary, Shri Raghubir Singh Machhand, Shri Yashwant Borole, Shri Raghavji, Shri Parmanand Govindjiwala, Shri Sambhajirao Kakade, Shri B. P. Mandal, Shri Ratansinh Rajda, Shri Chandra Pal Singh, Shri Chaturbhuj, Shri Hukam Ram, Shri Ram Murti, Shri Chimanbhai H. Shukla, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta, Shri Ram Dhari Shastri, Shri S. Ramaswamy, Shri Shri Shrikrishna Singh.

NOES: Shri Dhirendranath Basu, Shri Saugata Roy, Shri B. Rachaiah, Shri B. P. Kadam, Shri B. K. Neir, Shri B. Devarajan, Shri M. V Chandrashekhara Murty.

Clause 4—(Amendment of section 17.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, amendment to Clause 4. The Minister.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am moving it. I beg to move:

Page 2, line 33,—

for "Bank of International Settlements"

substitute—

"Bank for International Settlements" (5)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you want to explain it?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: This power is being taken.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

Page 2, line 33,—

for "Bank of International Settlements"

substitute—

"Bank for International Settlements"

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Lakkappa, your amendment is there. Are you moving it?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Yes, Sir. I beg to move:

Page 2,—

after line 25, insert—

"Provided that the Reserve Bank shall not recommend the name of any bank for the purpose whose antecedents and transactions are under enquiry or if it is involved in any shady transaction of various nature." (6)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

Page 2,—

after line 25, insert—

"Provided that the Reserve Bank shall not recommend the

name of any bank for the purpose whose antecedents and transactions are under enquiry or if it is involved in any shady transaction of various nature." (6)

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 4, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no amendment to Clause 5. The question is:

"That Clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are two amendments to Clause 6. But Mr. Asokaraj is not here. The question is:

"That Clauses 6 to 9 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 6 to 9 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the Minister.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I beg to move:

That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I want to say something. I want to speak for about ten minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please speak only for two minutes.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Mr. Chairman, my amendment to Clause 4 says:

"Provided that the Reserve Bank shall not recommend the name of any bank for the purpose whose antecedents and transactions are under enquiry or if it is involved in any shady transaction of various nature."

For the last one year, we are making sustained efforts to check such malpractices as are practised in various banks. Considerable efforts had to be made in recent years to attain a favourable balance of trade and build up our foreign exchange reserves. Great care is, therefore, to be taken to invest these reserves for the betterment of the country's economy.

Two channels of investment are: acquisition of share in international banks and financial institutions which have branches working here, and in Indian banks with foreign branches. We are thinking of such a far-reaching amendment to the Act, to see that the foreign exchange reserves are properly utilized, to bring more prosperity to our country. Indian commercial banks had, at the end of December 1977, 100 branches spread over 28 countries. There, therefore, exists a strong case for framing a planned and coordinated programme of overseas branch expansion and RBI's investment in these branches. From time to time, reports have appeared about the malpractices in banking transactions and other operations practised by Indian banks like the Vijaya Bank, Lakashmi Commercial Bank, Allahabad Bank etc. and foreign banks like Grindlays Bank. When they were raised in this House, the Minister of Finance had shown an inability to investigate those things. No action has been taken so far.

Even when the fraudulent practices and the people who are involved in such shady transactions are brought to the notice of the Government, no action is being taken. There are also other matters. Making of investment in such banks, whether Indian or foreign, whose transactions were adversely commented upon should be avoided. Some multi-national banks have already got branches in India, and they repatriate huge remittances back to their countries. Making further investments abroad in such foreign banks will provide more opportunities to them to make more profits to the disadvantage of the country's growing economy.

The assets of the Reserve Bank of India in foreign securities already exceed Rs. 1,766 crores. It is to be carefully examined whether, instead of acquiring more securities in multinational banks, it is better to make further investment in banks like the Asian Development Bank, which are set up for promoting economic advancement of the region. India is expected to play an important role in the activities of this regional financial institution of Asia.

The Reserve Bank should not involve itself with those banks, whether foreign or Indian, which have indulged in shady transactions. For the benefit of the hon. Minister. I would like to quote the names of foreign banks with deposits of more than Rs. 50 crores each as on 31st December, 1977:

American Express International Banking Corporation	Rs. 74 crores
Bank of America	Rt. 59 crores
Chartered Bank	Rt. 138 crores
City Bank	Rs. 82 crores
Grindlays Bank	Rs. 428 crores
Mercantile Bank	Rs. 102 crores.

(Shri K. Lakkappa)

The investments of the Reserve Bank should be for the benefit of this country and they should not be invested in such institutions which have committed huge fraud by making shady transactions. In fact, the Reserve Bank should make investigations into all such transactions. I hope that wisdom will prevail on the hon. Finance Minister and he would make efforts to stop such frauds and the Reserve Bank will undertake more responsibility to go into such shady transactions.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: What the hon Member has said is not at all relevant to this Bill; But I will give him this assurance that if there are any Indian Banks or foreign Banks operating in India, which take recourse to malpractices of any kind or indulge in anything undesirable, we shall certainly look into them most carefully and take whatever steps are called for.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

The motion was adopted.

16.28 hrs.

CUSTOMS, CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT AND CENTRAL BOARDS OF REVENUE (AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will now take up the Customs, Central Excises and Salt and Central Boards of Revenue (Amendment) Bill. The hon. Minister.

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH (Jammagar): Sir, I rise on a point of order. I have given notice of some

amendments, but they have not been circulated.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will come to them at the time of the clause by clause consideration.

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: They have not been circulated.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will check it up.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय (मंद-सौर) सभापति महोदय, मेरा एक निवेदन है, हमने कुछ सशोधन दिये थे, सम्भवतः उन को मर्कुलेट करने में कुछ कठिनाई हो सकती है, लेकिन जिन्होंने सशोधन दिये हैं, उनको हम पर बोलने का अवसर जरूर दिया जाए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have given an amendment for the omission of the whole clause. That is not admitted.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): Sir, I beg to move*:

"That the Bill to provide for certain amendments to the Customs Act, 1962, the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 and the Central Boards of Revenue Act, 1963, be taken into consideration."

Sir, the notes on clauses make a mention about the intention of the Government in bringing forward this legislation. I may be permitted to say something with regard to the objective of this particular amending Bill very briefly.

I would like to submit that during the last 15 years, the indirect tax revenue of the Central Government has risen from Rs. 800 crores and something over to nearabout Rs. 7000 crores. Naturally, the work of the Indirect Tax Board has assumed large

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

proportions and so, it has become very necessary that to cope up with the work, the strength of the Indirect Taxes Board and Direct Taxes Board also is increased. This opportunity has been availed of by the Government to seek an amendment of the concerned law to increase the strength of the two Boards from 5 to 7. Of course, that is the amendment that I am seeking. Presently in the two Boards, Direct Taxes and Indirect Taxes—Direct Taxes dealing with income-tax, gift tax, estate duty and Indirect Taxes dealing with excise and customs administration—there are five members each and it is not a sufficient number to cope up with the work with the phenomenal increase in the working of the Departments. Briefly, I would submit that I have now come before the House with an amendment of that particular provision to increase the strength of the Boards from 5 to 7.

So far as certain amendments to Customs Act and Central Excise and Salt Act are concerned, in both the laws, there are certain similar amendments which have been sought to be carried out. I do not want to go in detail, but briefly, I would like to submit that one provision which is being sought to be introduced is with regard to the minimum sentence which is provided under Section 135 of the Customs Act. In certain cases, the minimum punishment so far as smugglers are concerned, is six months. I think the House will bear with me that this minimum punishment of six months is going to be increased to one year and that particular amendment finds place here.

AN HON. MEMBER: 2 years.

SHRI ROOP NATH SINGH YADAVA (Pratapgarh): Why not 10 years?

SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL: That depends upon the wishes of the House; I have nothing to say in that.

Advance licences are granted to various exporters and those exporters have to export their items against those advance licences. Actually, what happens that whenever they import, they have to pay customs duty and when they re-export, they get the draw-back. So, it is more or less an adjustment. Moreover, there is a lot of harassment and a lot of multiplication of work. So, it has been provided that there should be book adjustment. Whenever any exporter imports any goods within the country against the advance licence, his account will be debited and when he exports, his account will be credited and the balance amount either way will be adjusted with 12 per cent interest. That is one amendment I am seeking to make. The objective is to boost up our export. It is an additional facility to the exporters and they will be freed from harassment.

Similarly, in 1974, the Salt Act was amended and in 1975, that was brought into force. There have been several petitions in the High Courts and Supreme Court. There has been a dispute about the definition of 'manufacture'. With regard to the definition of 'related person', 'distributor', the Department was interpreting all these things in a particular way. But then, the trade and industry people challenged in the High Courts and Supreme Court all those matters. So, in this particular Bill which is before the House for consideration, we are trying to amend certain provisions with regard to the definition of 'distributor' or 'related person', 'valuation' and 'manufacture'.

Take, for example, just to state my point more clearly, a manufacturer who is manufacturing cups and plates and he is selling for Re. 1/- each. He completes the process of manufacture and pays duty to the Government, say, at the rate of Re. 1/- per plate. Thereafter, he passes it on to his son-in-law who paints it and sells it at the rate of Rs. 3/- each and, further

(Shri Satish Agrawal.)

on, he passes it on to the another son-in-law who does the packing and sells it at the rate of Rs. 4/- each and the consumer gets it at the rate of Rs. 4 of Rs. 5 each.

Now, I can charge the duty at the rate of Re. 1 because the process of manufacture has been bifurcated into various stages and, therefore, the "related person", "distributor", "packing, ancillary and auxiliary processes of manufacture are not included in that. The various modes and methods have been devised to evade or avoid the duty. So, I have taken this opportunity, in clauses 19, 21 and 22, to redefine under the main Act certain definitions pertaining to the words, "manufacture", "manufacturer", "related person", "distributor", etc. so as to plug all the loopholes wherever avoidance or evasion of duty might take place. That is the general policy of the Government. That way, those particular provisions are also being amended.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): You might do re-thinking on clauses 19, 21 and 22.

SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL: I do not know. I am in the hands of the House. Whatever the wishes of the House are, I will definitely take them into consideration while I reply at a later stage. I am now briefly speaking; I am not going to make a long speech. Nor I am expected to do that at this stage. Of course, the Department has prepared a long speech on all the points. I am not going to refer to that.

Similarly, we are going to import certain items and when those imported items or articles are used in the manufacture of certain goods, certain indigenous material is also used in the manufacture of those goods. Then the question of drawback comes in. The procedure is very cumbersome.

Say, for example, 90 per cent imported material is used in the manufacture of a certain item and 10 per cent indigenous material is used in that. But the item is being exported. There comes the drawback. The Drawback Claims Commissioner will have to find out how much imported material was used, how much indigenous material was use, what is the ratio and all that. He will have to find out the average and calculate the drawback rate, fix the drawback rate and allow the drawback. The whole process takes years and there is so much of harassment

The people in industry and trade have represented to the Government that the procedure of drawback should be simplified. It has now been decided that in all those items and articles where the Central Government has decided and declared that these are our net imports—we have to import; we cannot do without it—in all those cases in which 10 or 15 or 20 per cent indigenous material is used and the articles are going to be exported, for drawback purposes, the entire material used in the items exported shall be deemed to be all imported material for the purpose of drawback so that there is not that much of harassment. There are certain minor amendments here and there.

There is one more provision that I would like to mention and that is with regard to refunds, short levies and excess levies which are charged. The other day, my hon. friend, Shri Amrit Nahata, while speaking in the House was referring to that. He asked: What authority has the Government to tell a manufacturer or an industry, say, after a year or so. "You were liable to pay this much duty. But you did not pay this much duty. Therefore, you have to pay this much duty, Rs. 10 lakhs, by way of short levy. The demands are raised. He asked: Where is the justification for raising demand, against a man who

has already sold the goods, who has charged the duty from the customer at a lesser rate? He said that they raise the demand and they want to realise the demand, enforce the demand, from a particular person who has sold the goods and charged a lesser rate of duty. He was saying that there was no justification of that. I am in agreement with him. But there is another position also. Take, for example, a person who has charged a higher rate of duty from the customer and, after one or two years, he files a claim for refund saying, "Legally, this much duty is chargeable, not Rs. 10 lakhs but Rs. 5 lakhs. Please refund the balance." Now, he files a claim and the settlement of the claim takes four or five years. He has already realised the higher rate of duty from the customer. He is claiming for the refund. This will be the unintended benefit, according to the procedure of law, that he would be going to have. These are the two positions. As far as Mr. Amrit Nahata is concerned, I did not want to intervene in the debate. He dwelt on one aspect of the matter that there was no justification for the Government, there was no morality in this Bill that less charge demand should be raised. As far as the question of refund is concerned, during the past years, the House will be astonished to know that the Government has ordered refunds after several years through the judgments of courts to the tune of crores of rupees. In one case of Hind Lamp recently in the month of probably March or April, we, under the judgment of the court, had to refund one crore and forty lakhs of rupees to Hind Lamp, because they said that the duty which was realised from them was in excess and its refund was provided for under the law. They had already realised the duty from their customers. So, such cases are also there.

Now, we have equally provided for all a period of six months or one year in certain cases. If some department

wants to raise a less charge demand against somebody, then the department should do it within six months. If somebody wants to realise it, he should have it within a period of six months because within six months normally the matters are disposed of. So, certain amendments on this score which are valid in law as well as in equity on both sides, I mean those provisions are already there and in such cases, we have also sought an opportunity to do it. My learned friend was just now telling me that in case of refunds, I have prescribed a procedure that he should file a refund application to the Assistant Collector within six months of a particular event and his case will be decided; he will get his refund. So, we wish that all these cases should not go to the courts; the courts should not be agitated. Of course the High Courts and the Supreme Court can always look into these matters under judicial jurisdiction. But so far as refund matters are concerned, beyond six months, we have also sought an opportunity to do it in this particular Bill. With these words, we have tried to do justice to the trade and industry, removing certain handicaps and bottlenecks, facilitate and boost up the export and provide more punishment for the smugglers and above all try to restructure our Boards and provide more Members so as to ensure speedy disposal of pending appeals before the Boards which number is in thousands. Then there is one important point because you are raising a question and it has struck my mind with regard to a part of the decentralisation programme of the party in power. So, we have in this particular Bill sought this opportunity to provide that the Assistant Collectors who are exercising adjudication power upto Rs. 10,000, now they will be exercising power upto Rs. 25,000. So, there has been a certain amount of delegation of power downwards below. Similarly, the power of the Assistant Collector can be delegated to the Superintendent

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and the power of the Collector can be delegated to the Assistant Collector and power of the Board can also be delegated that way.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): There will be more corruption.

SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL: That is a legacy with us. My friend, what can we do? We are trying to improve the matters as much as possible. But my friend, Mr. Ravi, I can quote 101 instances where you and your Government had financial bungalings with the administration of this country. Can you site even one single instance of granting exemption on any political consideration to any party within the sphere of the Janata Party Government?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: There was a case where the highest political consideration was shown. I have got a document with me. I can just now produce it.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: The Minister said that the number of members of the Boards will be raised from five to seven. But he has not given a proper and satisfactory explanation as to what will happen with their working, because merely by adding the numbers you are not going to solve the problem. What other machinery do you envisage? Perhaps, you might explain a little bit more in detail?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mavalankar; if you want to speak, you can speak. You send your name; you can participate in it. There is no difficulty because the time is there. In his reply, he will give these things, Mr. Ravi. Mr. Minister, you should not have given response to this. You are unnecessarily yielding. That is the difficulty. Don't yield.

SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL: He is my beloved friend, Mr. Ravi. I have

to yield to Mr. Mavalankar and to any other Member of this House. Any way, this is such a long debate. So, I was just submitting before the House that let us be very objective with regard to criticism of the whole administration and I do not mind. It is almost welcome. I welcome concrete suggestions. So far as Mr. Mavalankar's query is concerned, we are trying to provide one member exclusively for more judicial work, that is, pending appeals before the Board. And we are delegating this power to the Assistant Collector and to the Collector and giving the power to the Collector for review of the Assistant Collector's orders. Which powers are not with the Collectors now, which powers are now with the Board. Powers of review are being given to the Collectors. If the Assistant Collector's order is *mala fide* or bad in law or has been done in collusion, then the Collector can call for the records and remove that particular order. Now the Collectors do not have that authority. These powers are being delegated to them. There will be less corruption. We are trying to improve matters by rationalising, restructuring and strengthening the whole administration of customs and excise departments. We are doing our best. I hope that, with these amendments, we will be able to go a step further.

At the outset, some Members were asking as to why such piecemeal legislations were being brought forward. I would like to clarify that Government is contemplating to bring in a comprehensive excise law in the next Session of Parliament. In the meanwhile, it is essential that we proceed with certain amendments. That is why, I would beg of this House to pass these minor amendments which are contained in this Bill. I assure this House that, whatever suggestions they make will receive the best attention of the Government and will be incorporated in the comprehensive Bill on excise

that is being brought forward. I have requested the Chairman of the Estimates Committee, Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha, that the Estimates Committee may examine my Departments thoroughly within the next three or four months and give their concrete suggestions, so that I may put these departments which are the major revenue-earning departments of Government of India on very sound footing minus the corruption of which Mr. Vayalar Ravi is complaining. very much.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for certain amendments to the Customs Act, 1962, the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, and the Central Boards of Revenue Act, 1963, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Manoranjan Bhakta.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister, who has proved to be a very dynamic Minister, for the recent seizures he has made of contraband articles to the tune of lakhs of rupees.

But I wonder why he has brought this Amendment Bill at this juncture when the report of the Jha Committee is awaited because the Jha Committee's report, we expect, will cover the entire process of Central excise, customs, etc. The Jha Committee's report will highlight the problems in this regard and will help us to have proper and adequate provisions under the Central Excise and Customs Acts.

The Minister, during his introductory speech, has very nicely tried to convince the Members of this House to accept his amendments. There are certainly some good provisions that he has proposed in this Bill. Definitely he deserves congratulations from this House for that.

There are, however, some items which, I feel, need reconsideration by the Minister. For instance, section 2(f), the definition of 'manufacturer', is sought to be amended. The Minister has said it in such a way that it appears to us to be so easy, to be so rational. But the way this Bill tries to extend the definition of 'manufacturer', it tries to bring every one under its purview; the person who digs the earth and the person who packs and sells, both, are liable to pay Central excise duty; even those who will be packing, those who will be storing, for selling, everybody, come under the purview of the definition 'manufacturer'. This will definitely lead to more corruption, because, at the moment, the machinery we have is not enough; it is not adequate to stop this corruption.

Secondly, I feel it is very much necessary for the Government to have a dialogue with different chambers of commerce and others as to how we can rectify all these lacunae. In the meantime, small manufacturing units and ancillaries also should not suffer because, if the small and ancillary units suffer, that also will cause difficulty in two ways: firstly, it will lead to rise in prices of the production in the country and, secondly, it may pose the threat of unemployment to a number of persons who are working in the ancillary units.

Now the new item 3(A) has been proposed to keep parity with the amendment suggested to clause (f). I feel that this applying trade marks, brand names etc. will definitely further affect the prices of goods, as I said earlier, and increase administrative burden and also encourage malpractices.

Then, again, referring to what he has said regarding revision of tariff value, I wonder whether our Hon. Minister, who is a lawyer himself, has considered whether it is within

[Shri Manoranjan Bhakta]

the frame work of Art. 14 of the Constitution or whether it comes in the way. That has to be looked into.

There is another provision, which I feel is one-sided—even while you are trying to keep the two together, i.e. big manufacturers and small scale manufacturers. The big manufacturers, because they have big units and their cost of production will be less, will be able to somehow sell their produce at lower prices. This also has to be kept in mind.

Then, again, under Sec. 4 it appears that established trade practices are going to be annulled or altered in the country because 'related person', 'dealership' and other things are also some of the important things. I do not think any hasty decision should be taken. It requires more study of the issue because this will definitely increase the burden of the Administration, as I said earlier, and encourage malpractices instead of doing any good to the people.

Then, again, there is another point which is a very important one. I do not know how the Hon. Minister—who is learned enough in these matters—views this particular issue. 11(B) (5) says:

"Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law, the provisions of this section shall also apply to a claim for refund of any amount collected as duty of excise made on the ground that the goods in respect of which such amount was collected were not excisable or were entitled to exemption from duty and no court shall have any jurisdiction in respect of such claim".

I cannot understand why, when any officer of the Central Excise has collected some amount by mistake or by error the Government is not liberal enough and why the Government is trying to debar the concerned persons from seeking redress in a court of law. I also cannot un-

derstand why the Government is insisting on an official approach to bureaucracy which will cause more harassment to genuine persons who have not committed any mistake or any breach of the law of the land. That is why I feel that in case any Central excise duty is collected by mistake, that should not come under the purview of this. If it is not refunded within the specific time, they should be allowed to go to a court of law. Due protection should be provided to such persons from whom by mistake, the Government has collected the duty.

Now, the hon. Minister wants to increase the number of Members of the Central Boards. I cannot understand how mere increase in the number of Members of the Central Boards is going to help him to do the work effectively. What really is needed is complete overhauling of the Central Excise Department. The staff and officers working in the fields right from the level of Inspectors should be given more facilities. Their service conditions must be improved; more staff should be recruited and proper training should be given to them so that they can perform their duties effectively and implement the spirit of the law effectively. Instead of doing that, the hon. Minister is asking for increase in the number of Members of the Board; I feel it is a poor show by him. The hon. Minister is wise enough and we have seen his performance during the last one year. I would request him to consider my suggestions carefully.

16.58 hrs.

[SHRIMARI PARVATHI KRISHNAN in the Chair.]

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Pali):
Madam Chairman, I welcome this Bill. By and large, this Bill seeks to discourage smuggling, encourage export and plug the loopholes in the matter of evasion of excise.

The most important part of this Bill to me appears to be the extension of the definition of the term

'manufacture', I know all the industrialists of the country, big business houses including the FICCI, have opposed this extension of the definition. Of course, they always take the name of small industrialists, ancillaries and others, but the real purpose of their opposition to the extension of the definition is to encourage and safeguard a very widespread practice of excise evasion. I would explain how it is done.

In economics, by manufacture we understand adding of value, but there was a defect in the law; manufacture was defined earlier as a manufacturing process where a complete thing is manufactured. This was always taken advantage of by the manufacturers. They would half-finish a good, a particular article and pay excise only on that half-finished or semi-finished good and pass it on to their relatives, their subsidiaries or their family members and other relations for its total finish which they call processing. And thereby they evade excise on almost half the value of the goods produced. Now, what happened was that if anyone else happened to produce a finished good, he would pay excise on the whole article and another fellow who is clever enough to divide it and subdivide it into various processes will pay only half of it. This is a great anomaly, a discrimination and almost all big business houses and big industrialists have resorted to this practice of manufacturing semies, that is, semi-finished goods rather than manufacturing fully finished goods thereby evading the excise. Therefore, 'processing' to be included in the definition of 'manufacture' is scientifically, legally and economically a correct thing.

17 hrs.

Then, look at these multi-nationals. Most of the multi-nationals in our country sell their brand names. That is all. Take the Bata's for example. They buy shoes from the market. Then they stamp their brand name and sell it at a very high price. They do not

pay excise at all. They pay excise only on that price of the shoe at which they purchase. They purchase at Rs. 30 a stamp it and sell it at Rs. 60 but pay the excise only on Rs. 30. Now it is said that if you include this brand-name in value and charge excise on it, then these multi-nationals will stop purchasing the goods from the smaller makers.

This is only a camouflage. Multi-nationals do it because it is cheaper for them. If they were themselves to manufacture these shoes, the cost will be Rs. 45 but since it is available in the market at a cost lesser than what they can afford, they buy it from the market. It is not out of philanthropy they are doing. It is not out of concern for the artisans they are buying from the market. It is because the cost of the artisan is much lower than the cost of that huge factory because of their top-heavy administration, because of their top-heavy costs and because of their other costs like advertisements, this and that. Even if excise is levied after inclusion of the brand name in the value, it would still be advantageous for the multi-nationals to pay the excise on the brand-names rather than manufacture those articles themselves. They will not do it. It will be still economical for them. Therefore, brandname must be included in the value when excise is calculated.

Packing, of course. I would say, is rather harsh because here a distinction is sought to be made. Packing for storing is not excisable while packing for selling would be excisable and this would give unnecessary and arbitrary discretion to the officials and they would harass the people. Therefore, as far as packing is concerned, it may be excluded. But, otherwise, the stamping of the brand-names and the so-called procession which were hitherto excluded from the definition of 'manufacture' which are now sought to be brought within the purview of the term 'manufacture' is very sound and scientifically, legally and economically it is very necessary and I support it.

[Shri Amrit Nahata]

There are two bases of calculating excise in the present law and that discrepancy continues even now. In clause 4 of the Excise Act there is a procedure of determining the excise. The manufacturer has to submit a price list and he has to submit the specification list. Now a very long period of time is taken to agree to the price list and the specification list...

SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL: Classification list.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: Yes, classification list and the price list—both. Now, recently a new concept has been introduced in the excise law. This item 68—not elsewhere specified, a 5 per cent excise is levied on these articles. There the basis of calculating the excise is the invoice. Now this is a very healthy practice and this has created an atmosphere of trust between the Excise Administration and the people who pay the excise. I would recommend that this standard or this test of calculation must be extended to all the items of excise and Clause 4 of the Act must be totally revamped and amended keeping this principle in view.

The Minister was just now telling us about the less charge and the refund. A very clever thing has been done in this Bill. I pay a certain amount of excise to the Government. After six months or nine months I am told that I have paid less excise, so I must pay so much amount more. This is known as 'less charge demand'.

Formerly the time limit for this was one year—that within one year Government may place a less charge demand on me. Now in this Bill they have reduced this period of one year to six months. This is a very welcome thing. But in the next breath they have taken away what they have given.

Please see Clause 24, amendment 11A (I):

"When any duty of excise has not been levied or paid or has been short-levied or short-paid or erroneously refunded, a Central Excise Officer may, within six months from the relevant date...

Provided that where any duty of excise has not been levied or paid or has been short-levied or short-paid or erroneously refunded by reason of fraud, collusion or any wilful mis-statement or suppression of facts, or contravention of any of the provisions of this Act, or of the rules made thereunder with intent to evade payment of duty, by such person or his agent, the provisions of this sub-section shall have effect, as if the words "six months", the words "five years" were substituted."

Invariably, the Excise officials will say, well you did not pay excise because of evil intentions. After six months and even upto the term of five years they will put this less charge demand. This always happens. Officer never concedes that less excise was collected from you because of his fault, because he miscalculated. The officer always puts the blame on the person who pays excise. They say, no, no, you had the intention of evasion of tax. Therefore, one year has been, in actual practice, extended to five years. Formerly it was two years here, one year there and they have reduced one year to six months. They have given something. But on the other hand they have taken away this concession—two years they have extended to five years. This is not a correct practice.

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : मोहन-मीकिन जैसे कैमेज में क्या करें, जहाँ फ्राड हो रहा है?

श्री अमृत नाहटा : 6 महीने में कीजिये।

Make your Department efficient. Has any officer been brought to book for over-charge of under-charge? Never. If an officer charges less from me, they put the demand on me to pay

more. All right. But do it within six months. If they charge more from me, and I demand it back, then they say, or, they go to courts. We have to pay so much back. Why did you charge more in the first instance? Did you book any officer on the charge of collecting less or collecting more? Once you start holding your officer responsible for collecting less or more, this practice would be discouraged. But that is never done. It is the tax payer who is considered to be criminal and the tax collecting official is considered to be demi-God. This attitude must go. Make your department efficient. If you cannot collect your excise within six months of collecting it, then give it up. If your officer has committed a mistake, take action against him. But do not penalise the tax payer for the inefficiency and for the negligence of your officers.

Don't harass him. Don't trouble him.

AN HON. MEMBER: This is quite reasonable.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: Sir, this one year term has to be reduced to 6 months. I welcome the amendment.

The extension of the period of 2 years to 5 years is a most retrograde step.

Regarding refund or less-charge demand there is the provision in Clause 4. I feel that some deterrent punishment must be provided for in regard to the administrative set up also.

The Hon. Minister promised in the House that he is going to bring in a comprehensive Bill. He has also informed the House that he has requested the Chairman of the Estimates Committee also to examine the Excise Administration.

I hope that when the final Report of the Jha Committee comes, and also when the report of the Estimates Com-

mittee comes, he will make a complete review of the whole administration and come up with a comprehensive Bill. Let him take his own time. There is no hurry. But he must bring in this comprehensive Bill.

Finally I would say that he should restructure the entire administration. The Excise Administration should be separated from the Customs Administration. There are 50,000 employees working in the Excise Department alone and they are governed by one common Board for Customs as well as for Excise.

The Customs men have to deal with smuggling.

The Excise men have to deal with people who run industries within this country. The industries are not going to run away. The people who run these industries whether they are small-scale or medium, are not going to run away. They should not be treated as criminals. The customs men and the excise men should have two different types of attitudes altogether.

Customs people may have police uniform and police powers but the excise men should not have police uniform and police powers. Sir even an ordinary excise employee getting Rs. 400 a month can make an industrialist bankrupt I hope that these police powers will be reviewed. The whole structure of the Administration must be reviewed.

I do hope that he will come with a comprehensive Bill in this regard.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chiryankil): The hon. Minister is very enthusiastic about this Bill because it is for the first time that he may be piloting a Bill in this House. I only want to highlight certain points.

Shri Amrit Nahata has suggested that the Customs and Excise Departments should be bifurcated into two, because of administrative convenience. I hope that the hon. Minister will not

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

agree to do it because he may lose even one portion of his portfolio. Already a portion of the revenue, of the Income-tax Department, is with another Minister. Revenue has been bifurcated into two, one is income-tax and the other is Customs and Central Excise. Income-tax is with another Minister. Customs is with him. I found that the Minister was unable to answer certain questions on economic offences and revenue, as it is functioning under two Ministers. So, I would advise him not to do so as he may lose one portion of his portfolio again.

The hon. Minister has explained certain plus points in the Bill. We do appreciate that. At the same time, we think that he should completely review the functioning of these departments, customs as well as excise and I hope that before he brings in a comprehensive Bill he will look into it.

Then, regarding complaints about the Department of Central Excise and Customs, these complaints come from the consumer, the people who have to deal with these departments. They complain that they are being harassed. Some scope is given to harassment to the people who deal with these cases in the department.

Mr. Amrit Nahata has raised certain points and I do not want to elaborate those points once again. You have got the proviso of Amendment 11A in page 10. I hope you will consider that point.

Regarding refund, you have got amendment 11B. When it comes to refund, the Department is always reluctant to accept a claim. They feel, why should they accept a claim, because they have done something wrong.

This is the tendency that is prevailing in the Department. They must put an end to this tendency. Whenever anyone puts in his claim for refund, they should examine it dispassionately and in a very judicious manner. Unfortunately, that tendency

is still not there. The Department always tries to justify themselves. In that process, the casualty is that of the citizen of this country. This is the point I make. You must assert yourself so as to change the attitude of officers of the department.

The provisions with regard to customs and excise are identical in regard to grant of refund as well as collection of tax etc. On page 11 of this Bill, look at section 11(c) which gives the power to levy taxes. You say that you are following the practice prevalent so far with regard to excise duty etc., etc. I would like you to explain how far it will go. Will it not lead to harassing the people? Will not the provision be used against them? I am here expressing my doubt only. Will you kindly enlighten me on that? Will you tell me whether some of the provisions in the Bill will only lead to a large number of Assistant Collectors being appointed? Is this not a fact that a large number of Assistant Collectors for provisional assessment will go to the factory and make assessments on the spot? Will this not lead to more harassment and lead to more number of these officers—Assistant Collectors or Excise Officers—being appointed? This is my doubt. I hope you will explain that? There is a reduction on the excise duty. I welcome that. That has been given to the manufacturers. But it will be passed on to the big houses. It may be an inconvenience to them. But, at the same time, Madam, Chairman, you will be surprised to know the real exemption given by Government to big business. I can point out that regarding automobile tyres, there is an excise concession given, of course, by the previous regime—they gave that concession to an automobile tyre manufacturing company in U.P. called "Mody International". But, others had not been given such a concession. There are other Indian companies who have not been given that concession. Even in Kerala, there is a tyre company which is running in very heavy losses.

The previous regime have given 50 per cent in excise concession to this firm—Mody International Co. You are continuing that. Why are you continuing that? That is my question. If it is not for a political reason, will you look into it?

SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL: I am sorry, I do not know it.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Please look into this. The same thing should be applied to other tyre manufacturing companies also. I may tell you that there are some tyre companies like the Dunlop. (Firestone etc. foreign—multinational companies which are controlling 80 per cent of the automobile tyre production in this country. Shri George Fernandes knows it very well. The other day he was explaining that the Dunlop Tyre Company had made Rs. 4 crores of profit. They are using under-cut method in the tyre manufacturing. They send the tyres out of the factory—the first quality tyres which they market as second quality tyres—and on that 50 per cent rebate or concession in excise is allowed. They sell them outside at a profit. They are continuing this excise manipulation being enjoyed by the multi-nationals.

Since, you have rung the bell, I shall give you one more point which is most important. That is regarding the seizure. You said about the Assistant Collectors' being given the power. They can effect the seizures of a company involving Rs. 25,000/- or so. I have myself represented to you and on the floor of the House about many seizures that have been made. Just now we had passed the Reserve Bank Amendment Bill by which the Reserve Bank has been given more powers. They are armed with more powers to invest the foreign exchange in foreign securities. That is what we are doing with the extra foreign exchange that we have got. In this context, may I know from the hon. Minister as to what steps are taken in the case of the people who are poor and who are working as cooks etc. abroad, especial-

ly in the gulf countries? Madam Chairman knows this very well because many have gone to the gulf countries from her own constituency. Somehow they have escaped to gulf countries to make living. When they come here, at the airport, they were harassed and humiliated and they were hauled up. I should congratulate you Mr. Minister, however you spent some time at Bombay Airport to see the situation there. But, I would tell you that the situation has not improved at all. It will not improve until you change the baggage rules. So far you have not changed the baggage rules. As per the present rules, the customs officers at the airport can harass and confiscate everything belonging to passenger including his dress. As a Member of Parliament, I am getting a number of complaints in this respect. Even today I received one complaint.

Madam Chairman, this is a very serious matter. I have been appealing to the hon'ble Minister for the last one year. Something must be done to stop this harassment at the airport by the custom officials.

Lastly, I would like to suggest that slab system should be introduced. These people are remitting money to the country every month. Please introduce a slab system according to the remittances for carrying certain items from abroad when they come to India. With these words, I once again appeal to the good sense of the Minister to consider the problem of the poor people living abroad and stop the harassment at the airport.

श्री जगत राव (फिलोर) : मंत्री महोदय ने इस बिल के उद्देश्यों में कहा है और अपने प्राथम्य में भी कहा है कि इस बिल का उद्देश्य रेवेन्यू बोर्ड में मੈम्बरों की तादाद बढ़ाना है। साथ ही समवलर्ज के लिए जो सजा का प्रावधान है उसको बढ़ाना है, कम से कम सजा को बढ़ाना है और जो मैजिस्ट्रल डिफिकल-टीय ब्राती है उनको दूर करना है।

[श्री भगत राम]

यह बिल बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। एक्ससाइज और कस्टम हमारे देश की इनकम का एक मेन सोर्स है। हमने देखा है कि सरकार ने पूँजीपतियों को बहुत सी छूट दी हैं, कंसेशन दिये हैं जिस का बोझ आम लोगों पर पड़ा है। चीनी के मालिकों को बड़ी छूट दी गई है, एक्सपोर्ट के लिए सबसिडी दी गई है जिस का बुरा असर आम जनता पर, कंप्यूटर पर पड़ा है। इसी तरह से एक्ससाइज ड्यूटी बढ़ाने से आम लोगों पर बोझ पड़ा है। कस्टम और एक्ससाइज टैक्स का जो इवेशन होता है उससे भी पूँजीपतियों को लाभ होता है और आम लोगों पर इसका बर्झन पड़ता है। इसी तरह से जो स्मगलर हैं उनके बड़े बड़े जो अफसर हैं उनके साथ ताल्लुकात हैं और इसकी बिना पर वे स्मगलिंग करते हैं। जिससे देश को नुकसान पहुँचता है। मैं कहूँगा कि यह बिल पास कर देना काफी नहीं होगा। उनकी कितनी भी जायदादें हैं और साथ साथ अफसरों की जितनी जायदादें हैं उनकी इन्वायरी आपकी करानी होगी और पता लगाना होगा कि कैसे इन्होंने इतनी बड़ी जायदादें बना ली हैं। ऐसा आप करेंगे तभी स्मगलिंग को आप रोक सकेंगे। साथ ही आपको उनके लिए सजा को भी बढ़ाना होगा।

हमारे देश के बहुत से मध्यम कमाने के लिए बाहर मुल्कों में गये हुए हैं। अपने देश में क्योंकि उनको काम नहीं मिलता है इसलिए उनको बाहर जाना पड़ता है। खास कर जिस इलाके से मैं आया हूँ वहाँ के बहुत से लोग विदेशों में गए हुए हैं। अब वे वस पंद्रह या बीस लाख के बाद मध्यम करके आपिस आते हैं तो उनकी हवेशा यह शिकायत होती है कि एयरपोर्ट पर उनको बहुत ज्यादा हैरास किया जाता है। उनको वहाँ छः-छः घंटे खड़ा रहना पड़ता है। विदेशों में जो एयरपोर्ट अधिकारी हैं उनके और हमारे वहाँ के एयरपोर्ट अधिकारियों के व्यवहार में जमीन आस-

मान का अन्तर है, यह भी वे बताते हैं। इस तरफ आपका विशेष ध्यान जाना चाहिए और आपको देखना चाहिए कि उनके साथ किसी तरह का दुर्व्यवहार न हो। दस-पंद्रह साल के बाद बड़े चाब से वे अपने देश में आते हैं अपने परिवारों से मिलने के लिए, रिश्तेदारों से मिलने के लिए। परन्तु एयरपोर्ट पर दुर्व्यवहार से उनका मन मूटाव हो जाता है। अपने रिश्तेदारों के लिए या अपने घर वालों के लिए वे अपने साथ उपहार लाते हैं। जब उनकी तलाशी वगैरह होती है तब उनको बड़ा हैरास किया जाता है। इसका एक कारण यह भी है कि जो कस्टम एलाउम है वह सिर्फ पांच सौ रुपए ही रखा गया है, यही उनको दिया गया है, इतने का माल लाने की ही उनको छूट दी गई है।

500 रु० का सामान लाने की उनको इजाजत है। लेकिन मेरा ख्याल है कि यह कस्टम अलाउंस की लिमिट 1962 में रखी गई थी और तभी से यह इतनी ही चली आ रही है अब कि कीमतें तब से बहुत बढ़ चुकी हैं। तो जो लोग विदेशों से उपहार लाते हैं क्योंकि कीमतें यहाँ पर उनकी ज्यादा होती है इसलिए उनको कस्टम अधिकारियों द्वारा हैरास किया जाता है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि जो कस्टम अलाउंस है, क्योंकि कीमतें बढ़ चुकी हैं और हमारे विदेशों में रहने वाले भाई अपने परिवार वालों के लिए उपहार लाते हैं, और देश को विदेशी मुद्रा भी कमाकर देते हैं, इसलिए यह जो कस्टम अलाउंस है इसको 500 रु० से बढ़ा कर कम से कम 3,000 रु० कर देना चाहिए ताकि जो लोग उपहार लाते हैं उनका हैरासमेंट न हो।

यह भी देखा गया है कि जो कितानें विदेशों से हमारे देश में आती हैं उनको कस्टम अधिकारी अड्डा कर लेते हैं। जैसे पिछले समय में हमारे सुविमाना में पीस बुक सेक्टर है उन्होंने हाणकांग से कार्बेड साभो-रि-नूंग की कितानें मंगाई, इसी तरह से हमारी पार्टी

ऑफिस जासंघर के कामरेड वलीप सिंह जीहल ने कुछ माधो-त्स-तुंग की किताबें और कुछ पोलिटिकल्स बुक्स हांगकांग से मंगाई थीं। कलकत्ता के कस्टम अधिकाारियों ने उनको रोक लिया और लैटर लिखा कि इनको जप्त कर लिया जाएगा। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि जो किताबें बरीरह पढ़ने के लिए मंगते हैं उनको कस्टम्स अधिकाारी जप्त न कर सकें ऐसा प्रोवीजन इस बिल में होना चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं आपसे यही अपील करंगा कि स्मगलिंग को रोकने के लिए जो सजा है वह कम है उसको और बढ़ाना चाहिए और जो बाहर से हमारे भाई भाते हैं उनकी जो प्रोसिच्युटस है उनकी जल्दी से जल्दी सोल्व करना चाहिए। बोर्डों के मेंबर का कोई लाभ नहीं होगा।

SHRI VINODABHAI B. SHETH: (Jamnagar): Madam Chairman, I welcome this Bill which seeks to impose punishment on smugglers and to increase the punishment from six months to 12 months.

Now, the hon. Minister has assured the House that a comprehensive Bill will be introduced in the next Session of Parliament and I welcome it. But side by side, I would request him to incorporate a special court for economic offenders. There are so many economic offences being committed in this country and the process of justice is very slow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you come forward before the mike and speak? You are not audible.

SHRI VINODABHAI B. SHETH: It is meant to boost export of goods. The advance licence scheme is meant to fulfil the commitment of export to the foreign countries. It is most welcome. But the duty and drawback procedures should be simplified. As you know Sir, there are duties including counter

vailing duties. I have represented to the hon. Minister seven months ago about the illegal duty on the manufacture of plastics sheets. I have not yet got justice from the Department. It is the considered view of everybody that it is an illegal duty. But the machinery and the procedures are very cumbersome even to give justice to the small manufacturers.

Now Madam, a separate Directorate should be created for the prosecution. Otherwise, the courts will take years to give judgement. But the culprit will go scot-free while man innocent persons suffer. Sometime back some opinion was given that it was illegal that the extra duty collected was not reduced for three years. The judgement comes after three or four years. The hon. Minister will reply that pilferage of goods worth thousands of rupees takes place at Bombay Port. I say that it should be some lakhs of rupees. The hon. Minister has visited many customs houses, even godowns and warehouses. I have been told so. It is the most important aspect that pilferage should be stopped, otherwise credibility in the department will be lost.

One of the clauses seeks to amend the definition of the word 'manufacture'. I think it will lead to many complications and it will give rise to many litigations. Section 2(f) of the Central Excise Act defines manufacture as 'manufacture' includes any process incidental or ancillary to the completion of a manufactured products." The said definition had been interpreted by the hon. Supreme Court of India in the matter of Union of India and other *versus* Delhi Cloth and Cotton Mills Co. Ltd. "SA Nos. 168—170 of 1960 as under: "Manufacture implies change, but every change is not manufacture and yet every change of an article is the result of treatment, labour and manipulation. But something more is necessary and there must be transformation a new and different article must emerge having a distinctive name, character or use."

[Shri Vinodabhai B. Sheth]

You will have to face such litigation before the Supreme Court ultimately and unless the judgement is in your favour, once again there will be a lot of complications and the small trader, small producer and simple processor will suffer. Mr. Nahata had already drawn attention to the fact how big industrialists evade duties. But the department of the hon. Minister is sufficiently vigilant to take care of this. But he should not bring the entire class of small traders, small manufacturers and small processors under this definition. I oppose this clause tooth and nail and it should be deleted. You can find better solution to check evasion.

Shri Vayalar Ravi had drawn attention to simplifying the procedure in the airports; he is not present now. In some foreign countries there is some system of giving numbers of passengers and they decide that today so many passengers will be examined: 2, 6, 15, 18, 24, etc. Of course in this country there is vast population and we are in the habit of bringing many more things than what is legally permissible. If such a system is followed, at least ten per cent will be examined and everybody will be afraid that his number will come up for checking. So, that kind of fear will be a deterrent to bring banned items into this country. When we have done so many things by giving exemption to the manufacturers and small traders upto Rs. 5 lakhs, why cannot we simplify the procedure? Why ask them to file so many proformas? Every time an excise officer will come, he will waste his time as well as the time of the small manufacturer.

I have tabled some amendments and I shall have a further opportunity of speaking on some of my amendments when the time comes. Before that I want to concur with Mr. Nahata. If you are extending the limit to five

years for levy on manufacturers who are detected and who have not paid proper excise duty, you are keeping the hanging sword for five years. The earlier proposal was two years; you had one year and you want to increase it to five years; you should keep that period of two years when you are going to increase the number of persons on the Board also. I shall speak more when my amendments are taken up.

SHRI A. ASHOKARAJ* (Perambalur): Madam Chairman, on behalf of my party, the All India Anna Dravinda Munnetra Kazhagam, I welcome the Customs, Central Excises and Salt and Central Boards of Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 1977.

I would like to mention here that the revenue from the Customs Duty and the Excise Duty is in the Divisible Pool and it is shared between the States and the Centre. I would take this opportunity of saying that this revenue is not shared with the States in the same proportion of their contribution to the Pool. For example, I would say that Coffee, Tea, Cardamom, Pepper etc. are produced in Southern States of Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka and tobacco in Andhra Pradesh. These commodities contribute major share of foreign exchange earnings and also substantial share in the customs and excise revenue of the Central Government. I refer to one important issue here solely guided by the motive that the Central Government will be able to augment Customs and Excise Duty revenue in future substantially.

If the Government of India ploughs back a substantial portion of this revenue in the replantation schemes of plants of Tea, Cardamom, Pepper, Coffee etc. resulting in bumper harvest, naturally the Government will take home increased customs and excise revenue. At the moment, the cultivators of these cash crops are left to

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

the tender mercies of monsoon. I would suggest that 75 per cent of the customs revenue from these commodities must be ploughed back in improving the cultivation of these foreign exchange earners. The hon. Minister should not take shelter under the plea that the Seventh Finance Commission is looking into the question of sharing such revenues between the Centre and the States. The Government of India must be guided by the primary consideration of looking to the minimum financial requirements of the cultivators of these cash crops, who contribute Herculean share in the revenues but get back only Lilliputian share to meet their dire needs. This must be changed immediately.

I would also refer to another important matter. It is calculated by the Experts that 60 per cent of the Excise revenue is contributed by those whose consumption is less than Rs. 100 a month. You can imagine how these people are being crushed under the tax burden. They are being bled to the marrows. Here it becomes relevant to point how we have forgotten even our Father of our Nation, Mahatma Gandhi who launched Salt Satyagraha as a potential weapon for winning Freedom. Now that Salt, which aroused the feelings of nationalism, which is the basic ingredient of every man's food is being taxed heavily. I suggest that the excise duty on salt must be repealed by the Central Government which swears by the name of the people and their welfare.

I would now come to the question of Ports which are the primary source of collecting Customs Duty. I understood that Madras Port contributes about Rs. 500 crores in the total Customs Revenue of the country. If we spend a sizeable amount in the modernisation of these ports, we will be able to supplement further customs revenue because of quick transportation in loading and unloading of goods exported and imported. We are told that the cement which we have im-

ported could not be unloaded and it is on the high seas for days together; naturally cement will get spoiled. We will lose not only money but also our country's honour in international circles, if such a situation is allowed to continue. I am told that Outer Arm project with an investment of Rs. 7.5 crores has been sanctioned for Madras Port. I suggest that this money should be given forthwith from the Customs Revenue contributed by the Madras Port so that the project is implemented without any delay.

I welcome the provisions in this Bill regarding increasing minimum punishment for smuggling. I would say that smuggling is indulged in—in fact encouraged by rich people—to cater to the sophisticated tastes of rich people. I wish to say that the provisions of this Bill must be implemented vigorously so that the source of smuggling can be eradicated once and for all.

With these few words I conclude my speech.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय (मंदसौर):
सभापति महोदय, इस सदन में जो विधेयक संशोधनों के लिए प्रस्तुत किया गया है वह वास्तव में अत्यन्त विचारणीय है और महत्वपूर्ण भी है। इस संशोधन विधेयक के स्थान पर यदि एक कांफ्रिहेंसिव बिल लाया जाता तो अधिक अच्छा होता। इस बिल को प्रस्तुत करते हुए माननीय मन्त्री जी ने बड़ी सरलता के साथ कह दिया कि कुछ ही छोटे मोटे प्रावधान संशोधन किए गए हैं परन्तु वास्तव में यदि इस विधेयक को पूर्ण रूप से देखा जाये तो पता चलेगा कि बहुत अधिक संशोधन किए गए हैं। केवल प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड अथवा अप्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड की सदस्य संख्या बढ़ाने से ही इस बिल का सम्बन्ध नहीं है। इस बिल के जो क्लोज़ हैं, 19, 21 और 22 महत्वपूर्ण हैं धारा 19 में जो मैन्युफैक्चर की परिभाषा बदल दी गई है उस परिभाषा के बदलने से कई प्रकार की नई गड़बड़ियाँ

[डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय]

उत्पन्न होने की आशंका है। इसीलिए मैंने अपने संशोधन प्रस्तुत किए थे लेकिन सम्भवतः चूंकि मैंने इस प्रकार की संशोधित धारा को हटा देने की बात कही थी इसलिए वह संशोधन संभवतः स्वीकार नहीं किए जा सके। लेकिन इसमें जो मैन्यूफैक्चरर, या निर्माता की परिभाषा दी गई है वह ठीक नहीं है, उससे बड़ी जटिलतायें पैदा होंगी। जहां तक निर्माता, वितरक और निर्माण का सम्बन्ध है, यह 19, 21 व 22 तीनों धारार्यें आपस में इस हेतु सम्बन्धित हैं।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आपका ध्यान, सुप्रीम कोर्ट और बाम्बे हाई-कोर्ट ने जो मत व्यक्त किया है, उसकी ओर दिलाना चाहूंगा :

"The Bombay High Court in their decision on the Commissioner of Salestax Vs Dunken Coffee Manufacturing Company on 28th January, 1975, observed:

"merely selling the goods purchased under a different label or trade name will not amount to manufacture even if such label or trade name is known in the market as a commercial commodity different from that by which the goods purchased are known in the market."

इसी प्रकार से सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी अपना मत व्यक्त किया है और कहा गया है कि मैन्यूफैक्चरर शब्द की व्याख्या बड़ी व्यापक है और उसमें कई बातें सम्मिलित हैं धारा 19 में मैन्यूफैक्चरर, या निर्माता की जो परिभाषा दी गई है उससे तो जो री-पैक करने वाले व्यक्ति हैं वह भी उसमें आ जाते हैं। यदि कोई बल्क पैकिंग लेकर उसके आधार पर छोटी पैकिंग बनाता है, जोकि छोटा उद्योग चलाने वाला है, वह बाजार में उस चीज को बनाकर लाता है तो इस परिभाषा के अनुसार वह भी निर्माता माना जायेगा तथा उस पर भी ड्यूटी लग जायेगी। इस प्रकार से लघु उद्योगों को

प्रोत्साहन मिलने के बजाय हानि पहुंचेगी। ऐसी स्थिति में मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूंगा कि वे इसके बारे में पुनः विचार करें ताकि लघु उद्योग-धंधे वालों को इस परिभाषा के कारण आपत्ति न हो। तथा अन्य उन व्यक्तियों को भी जो सीधे निर्माता नहीं हैं, कोई कठिनाई न हो। मेरे विचार में जो पूर्व परिभाषा थी, जो पूर्व धारार्यें थी, यदि उनको वैसे ही रहने दिया जाता तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता। उससे किसी प्रकार की विसंगति या कठिनाई पैदा नहीं होती।

माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि हमारी 800 करोड़ की आमदनी बढ़कर 7000 करोड़ हो गई है—यह बात स्वागत योग्य कही जा सकती है। आपने यह भी कहा है कि 6 महीने की सजा के स्थान पर एक साल कर दिया जायेगा वह भी एक उचित प्रभाव है लेकिन जो कानून में खामियां हैं जैसे आप देखते हैं कि यह व्यक्ति तस्कर है परन्तु उसको पकड़ने में असमर्थ रहते हैं क्योंकि उसके विरुद्ध प्रमाण एकत्र नहीं कर पाते। प्रमाण के अभाव में ऐसा व्यक्ति जो वास्तव में तस्कर है, अपराधी है वह छूट जाता है। बड़े-बड़े अपराधी लोग छोटे लोगों की वजह से बचते रहते हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि ऐसे बड़े-बड़े लोगों को पकड़ा जाये जो वास्तव में अपराधी हैं। उनके नीचे जो व्यक्ति अपनी रोजी रोटी के लिए काम करते हैं वही लोग पकड़ लिए जाते हैं और बड़े अपराधी बचे रहते हैं। इसी कारण मैंने मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है कि एक कांफ्रिहेंसिव बिल लाने की आवश्यकता है। यह बात सही है कि पिछले दिनों जिस प्रकार से खुले रूप में तस्करी के प्रकरण सामने आते थे या तस्करी होती थी उन पर नियंत्रण हुआ है। नेपाल की सीमा और पाकिस्तान की सीमा पर तस्करी को प्रभावी ढंग से नियंत्रित करने का कर्म किया गया है किन्तु उसके लिये और प्रभावी कार्य करना होगा। इस सम्बन्ध में सतर्कता भी बरतनी आवश्यक है। उस हेतु यदि मल अभिनियम में कुछ और संशोधन

करने की आवश्यकता हो, तो इस प्रकार के संशोधन लाय जाने आवश्यक हैं, ताकि अपराधियों को पकड़ा जाये और उन्हें दण्ड मिले व हमारा राजस्व बढ़े ।

मैं अधिक समय न लेते हुए इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि माननीय मंत्री जी जो बिल लाये हैं, यह बहुत अच्छा कदम है, लेकिन जैसा मैंने निवेदन किया है कि धारा 19, 21 व 22 को यथावत रहने दें, इनमें संशोधन या परिवर्तन न करें, तो मैं समझता हूँ इस में कोई विसंगति या कठिनाई पैदा नहीं होगी ।

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Madam Chairman, I must say that the Minister Shri Satish Agrawal Ji has already given the impression to the House and the country that he is very dynamic and knowledgeable in what he is doing and he has also earned, I think, our gratitude for what he has done within one year at his disposal, and from that point of view, I think that this Bill is welcome. But I must say that it goes only to a limited extent and it does not go far enough. Of course, he told us that a comprehensive Bill is coming, but then I would ask him; if it is coming, why did he bring this Bill at this stage except perhaps to get a few advantages quickly like the expansion of the Board, giving more punishment to smugglers etc? That is all welcome, but I hope that now that he has promised us a comprehensive Bill, although he must bring it as early as he possibly can, I hope he and Government will not show any undue haste in bringing that Bill. Because it is a comprehensive Bill, you cannot bring it every now and then. Therefore, I hope that, that part of taking care will be looked into. We do not know, of course, what the Jha Committee Report is going to say about it, but one finds from the experience in these matters that when Government invites experts to sit on a Committee and get the Report and recommendations, the Reports often times are very

good and comprehensive, but for some reason or the other, either it is too idealistic or too unpragmatic or too impractical etc., Government tends to water down many of the good recommendations of the Committee concerned. I cannot anticipate what the Jha Committee says. All I will, therefore, say is that if the Jha Committee goes into the whole question by suggesting certain improved procedures and simplifications and lessening of harassment and humiliation to the traders and the consumers and the general people in this country. I hope Government will show imagination and boldness to accept them and proceed in the matter.

Madam Chairman, I do not know why clauses 19, 21—it is of course consequential to 19—and 22 are at all incorporated in this Bill. I hope the Minister will show some kind of an attitude of understanding when my friend, Mr. Vinodbhai Sheth will perhaps move his amendments in regard to those clauses. I personally feel that what the Minister says in terms of plugging the loopholes, he might not be able to do that and by having these

kinds of definitions he will only complicate matters further. For example, asking the manufacturers to be taxed at various processes. Then no manufacturer in the country, for that matter in any country, keeps the tax on him, he passes it on to the consumer and ultimately it is the consumer who has to pay a very heavy price. Now, the Janata Government is committed to reducing the prices. Naturally so, we all want it. In fact, that is one of the criteria by which the people will judge you and me and all of us. Therefore, I feel that you have to take a very serious look into the matter of definition of manufacturers, taxing at various levels, manufacturing levels within the same process, because in the same process, the same goods, if you go on taxing at different levels, then what happens is that you may get some more money, some more revenue, but in the end you will get more sense of injustice and harassment and trouble from the

(Prof. P. G. Mavalankar.)

people, which will be condemnation of you by the people, which I think you have to avoid. It is not enough you get more money. You must also get more goodwill and more cooperation of the people whether they are manufacturers, traders or consumers or perhaps all. Therefore, I make this point.

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH:

There will be more labour and less revenue.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: As a matter of fact, Madam Chairman, I feel that why I say that a comprehensive legislation is necessary is that I want the Minister and the entire Government to see how they can rationalise the whole structure and make it more sensible, more just and more honest. In fact, the structure is made elaborate with all kinds of provisos. One proviso says something, then the next proviso says that the previous one will not apply. This is undoing what has been done and again doing what has been undone. Officers are now used to this kind of a legal jugglery. People, unfortunately, are getting used to it, not by obeying the law, but by circumventing it in such a way that they either find another loophole which the Government cannot plug because there is no law, or by a method which is better and quicker but much worse method—better from their point of view, but much worse from the country's point of view—viz. by bringing the officials in the Administration. If that is so, I would beg of you, in the name of the people of this country, viz. the ordinary, good, decent citizens of this country, that you should simplify the structure in such a way that the comprehensive bill is shorter and simplified in terms of controls and procedures.

In this regard, the assumption would be that you take every citizen to be an honest man until proved to the contrary. We say that we come from Gandhiji's country. Gandhiji said: "I will not accept anybody as a scoundrel, unless he is proved so." Otherwise, the

person will be taken as a gentleman, or as a lady. But in our country, unfortunately, the reverse thing happens. Everybody is taken as a scoundrel, until he proves that he is a gentleman. I have just come back from abroad. I saw many good things there. But it does not mean that in other countries, everybody is honest. No. I am not saying that there, in the foreign countries, people are not bad at all, or that some people don't dodge taxes. But there, they give a certain allowance to human nature, and they do not try to harass anybody and everybody.

I conclude by saying that if the Minister wants to earn the gratitude of the people, he must bring a comprehensive bill after considering all the points that I have mentioned.

I want to support my friend from Tamil Nadu who spoke about the abolition of salt duty. He said that instead of doing that, you have increased the tax on salt in your latest budget. You should have at least thought of some other commodity which was tax-free. Therefore, in order to eliminate corruption and harassment, you should see that the structure is rationalized and made sensible. If you bring in a better and simplified but comprehensive bill, you will earn the gratitude of this House and of this country.

श्री परमानन्द गोविन्दजीवाला (खंडवा):

सभापति जी, अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्सेशन सैकड़ों करोड़ रुपये से बढ़ कर हजारों करोड़ रुपये हो गया है। मैं तो इतना निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ :

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to complete by 6 o'clock.

श्री परमानन्द गोविन्दजीवाला : मुझे दो, चार मिनट बाद में कल दे दीजिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, you should conclude by 6 p.m.

SHRI PARMANAND GOVINDJIWALA: Then I will be getting only 5 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, most of the people have got only 5 minutes.

SHRI PARMANAND GOVINDJI WALA: After all, other people have been given 10 minutes, or more than 10 minutes. I may at least be given 8 minutes or 10 minutes.

मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि कम से कम जनता सरकार इस बात को देखें कि हर इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्सेशन की बढ़ोतरी के साथ काल धन में कितनी बढ़ोतरी हुई। 7 हजार करोड़ रुपये आप के काफर्स के अन्दर आ रहे हैं लेकिन इस 7 हजार करोड़ रुपये के साथ पूरे हिन्दुस्तान भर के अन्दर सरकार की इस नीति के कारण कितना काला धन उत्पन्न हो गया है। इस बिल के सिलसिले में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि बिल के स्टेटमेंट आफ आवजैक्ट एण्ड रीजन्स में यह बताया गया है :

“Essentially the amendments are intended to remove certain practical difficulties experienced in the operation of Customs and Central Excise laws, and doubts regarding the interpretation of certain important provisions therein..”

स्मर्गलिंग रूकेगी या नहीं और सरकार स्मर्गलिंग को रोकने में समर्थ हो सकेगी या नहीं, मैं उस विषय पर इस समय नहीं बोलना चाहता। लेकिन यह जो संशोधन आया है, यह जो अमेंडमेंट आया है, सभापति महोदया, मुझे इस बात में बड़ी आशंका है कि क्या यह बिल इन्टर प्रिटेसन को ठीक करेगा, क्या यह बिल प्रैक्टिकल डिफिकल्टीज को दूर कर देगा? इस विषय में मुझे आशंका है।

सभापति महोदया, आज के विधेयक में जो क्लॉज 19 है, और जो मूल क्लॉज था, उनकी तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। सैन्ट्रल एक्साइज एण्ड साल्ट

एक्ट का पुराना जो सेक्शन दो था, वह इस प्रकार से रिफाइन किया गया है —

“‘manufacture’ includes any process incidental of ancillary to the completion of the manufactured product, and”

इन शब्दों के बाद

Something was added into it by way of clarification.

लेकिन इसके अन्त का जो पोर्शन है, उसको ध्यान से देखें —

“and the word ‘manufacture’ shall be construed accordingly and shall include not only a person who employs hired labour in the production or manufacture of excisable goods but also any person who engages in their production or manufacture on his own account.”

अब सभापति महोदया, यह जो प्रस्तावित संशोधन है, इसको अगर आप देखें तो पायेंगी कि इस प्रस्तावित संशोधन की भाषा भी वही है —

“and the word ‘manufacture’ shall be construed accordingly and shall include not only a person who employs hired labour in the production or manufacture of excisable goods but also any person who engages in their production or manufacture on his own account.”

बिल्कुल वही के वही शब्द हैं। अगर आप इसमें मेन्युफक्चर शब्द को देखें तो एक बात हम को मालूम होगी कि पता नहीं कि किस आधार पर, कितने लोगों को तंग किया गया है। माननीय मंत्री जी को यह मालूम होगा—जैसा कि माननीय अमृत नाहटा जी बता रहे थे और उन्होंने बाटा वालों का उदाहरण दिया—इसमें से बाटा वालों को हटा करके,

[श्री परमानन्द गोविन्दजीवाला]

एक मिडिल क्लास वाले को रख दिया जाय। अब हमारे सामने प्रश्न यह है कि एक आदमी हेण्डलूम लगा कर बैठा हुआ है, या पावरलूम लगा कर बैठा हुआ है, उसके पास पूंजी नहीं है। वह माल लेता है और बना कर बेचता है तो ऐसे आदमी को भी आप मेन्युफेक्चर मान कर चलेंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. Do not repeat the points.

श्री परमानन्द गोविन्दजीवाला : मेरा आप से निवेदन यह है कि ऐसे लोगों के बारे में आपको सोचने की आवश्यकता है। ऐसे लोगों को पहले भी तंग किया जाता रहा है। इसलिए यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि ऐसे लोगों को क्या मेन्युफेक्चर की परिधि में रखा जा सकता है या नहीं? इस पर विचार करना बहुत आवश्यक है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made your point. Please resume your seat.

श्री परमानन्द गोविन्दजीवाला : मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब आप एक कम्प्रीहेंसिव बिल लाने वाले हैं तो इसको खाने की आपको क्या जरूरत पड़ी?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister will reply to the debate tomorrow.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

EIGHTEENTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR
(SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): Sir, I
beg to present the Eighteenth Report
of the Business Advisory Committee.

18 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

LOSS IN NATIONAL TEXTILE CORPORATION

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up the Half-an-Hour Discussion by Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय (मंदसौर) : सभापति महोदया, प्रश्न क्रमांक 606, दिनांक 5 अप्रैल, 1978 के उत्तर में माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने यह स्वीकार किया था कि केवल मध्य प्रदेश की ही सात मिलों में प्रति मास होने वाला घाटा लगभग 48 लाख रुपया है और इसीसे यह बात सिद्ध होती है कि एन० टी० सी० के कार्य संचालन में कहीं न कहीं किसी प्रकार की गड़बड़ी है और उसको ठीक किया जाना आवश्यक है। यद्यपि माननीय मंत्री जी ने उत्तर में यह बताया था कि इन घाटों को दूर करने के लिए, मिलों के आधुनिकीकरण करने, पुरानी मशीनों को ठीक करने, एक्ससेस लेबर को हटाने, या उसकी संख्या कम करने तथा कुछ अन्य कदम उठा कर इस घाटे को नफे में बदलने की प्रक्रिया चल रही है। लेकिन मुझे यह कहते हुए दुःख होता है कि मंत्री महोदय के इस विचार के बावजूद भी वहाँ के जो अधिकारी हैं, जिन के हाथ में कार्य सौंपा गया है वे मंत्री जी विचार कार्यरूप में परिणत नहीं कर रहे हैं और यह जो घाटा संभवतः निरन्तर बढ़ता ही चला जाएगा। उन्होंने करीब अड़तालीस लाख का घाटा प्रति मास बताया है परन्तु यह घाटा मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार 70-80 लाख प्रति-मास और सात आठ करोड़ रुपये वार्षिक का केवल मध्य प्रदेश में ही है। जिस प्रकार की कार्यप्रणाली मध्य प्रदेश के इन मिलों के अधिकारियों ने अपनाई है—नाम मैं किसी

का लेना नहीं चाहता हूँ—वह ठीक नहीं है और न ही वे ठीक ढंग से काम कर रहे हैं। इसका मैं एक उदाहरण आपको देना चाहता हूँ। आज भी मध्य प्रदेश की कई मिलों में लाखों मीटर खुला कपड़ा ऐसा पड़ा हुआ है जिसकी गांठें नहीं बनाई गई हैं। वह खराब हो रहा है, सड़ रहा है। इस प्रकार कपड़ा पड़े रहने के क्या कारण हैं। और यदि इस तरह की चीजों को देखा न जाए तो कैसे आप आशा कर सकते हैं कि सरकार द्वारा हाथ में ली गई इन मिलों से किस प्रकार का लाभ होगा। क्या इससे कोई घाटा कम होने की आशा कर सकता है ?

एन टी सी का गठन इस आशा से किया गया था कि जो हमारी रण मिलें या बीमार मिलें हैं उन्हें सरकार द्वारा अपने हाथ में लेने के बाद, उनकी मशीनरी का आधुनिकीकरण होगा, प्रबन्ध व्यवस्था अच्छी होगी और इससे ग्राम लोगों को लाभ होगा, कि ग्राम लोगों को लाभ में समझता हूँ नहीं हो रहा है उससे कुछ खास लोगों को लाभ मिल रहा है। उन्हीं मिलों के द्वारा उत्पादित कपड़ा भी महंगा है जो ग्राम लोगों को मिल रहा है। इन मिलों में भारी गड़बड़ी घोटाले चल रहे हैं। इस परिणाम के लिये इन मिलों को हाथ में नहीं लिया गया। प्रारंभ में थोड़ी सी मिलें हाथ में ली गयी थीं। बाद में उनकी संख्या 103 हो गई थी। अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कुछ दिन पूर्व बताया था स्वदेशी मिल ग्रुप के बारे में कि उसकी मिलों को हाथ में ले लिया गया है। इस प्रकार से कुल मिलें जो हाथ में ली गई हैं वे शायद 111 हो गई हैं। व्यवस्था की दृष्टि से उनको नौ सबसिडियरीज़ में बांटा गया है। इन की पूंजी करोड़ों की है। इसके बावजूद इन मिलों को जिस प्रकार से लाभ प्रदर्शित करना चाहिए नहीं कर रही हैं। इसका क्या कारण है मध्य प्रदेश में ? वहाँ के जो प्रबन्धक या व्यवस्थापक जो भी हैं उन्होंने किसी एक व्यक्ति विशेष को, मैसर्स आर जी वुड बम्बई को ईरान को निर्यात

करने के लिए 14 लाख मीटर कपड़ा दो रुपये बीस पैसे प्रति मीटर की दर से तथा एक्सपोर्ट इंसेंटिव मिलाकर के 2 रुपया 75 पैसे प्रति मीटर की दर से उस को दिया गया। लेकिन इसके विपरीत लोकल मार्किट में उसी कपड़े का दाम 3 रुपये 20 पैसे या तीन रुपये 25 पैसे प्रति मीटर था। इससे यह स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि लोकल मार्किट की चिन्ता नहीं की गई। लोकल मार्किट में ज्यादा कीमत मिल सकती थी लेकिन उसकी चिन्ता न करना एक विचाराधीन विषय है क्योंकि लोकल मार्किट में इस कपड़े की आवश्यकता थी। सस्ते दाम का कपड़ा बाजार में उपलब्ध नहीं हो रहा है क्या हमने कभी गम्भीरता से विचार किया है कि हमको अपनी दैनिक या वार्षिक प्रति व्यक्ति की आवश्यकताएँ कपड़े के बारे में क्या हैं। जितने कपड़े की आवश्यकता है क्या उसकी पूर्ति करना वस्त्र उद्योग की नीति का एक अंग नहीं होना चाहिये ? पिछली सरकार के चाहे जो दोष रहे हों लेकिन हम को तो उन दोषों को ठीक कर देना चाहिए था। वस्त्र उद्योग नीति वार्षिक उत्पादन व खपत, घरेलू खपत व निर्यात आदि को मिला करके निर्धारित की जानी चाहिये थी। इन बातों को ध्यान में रख कर नीति बनाई जानी चाहिये थी कि कितने कपड़े की हमारी अपनी आवश्यकता हो सकती है। हमारा उत्पादन क्या है ? कौन सी क्वालिटी का कितना कपड़ा चाहिये आदि। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही है कि पिछले दिनों में प्रति व्यक्ति जितने कपड़े की वार्षिक खपत हमारे देश में होती है वह घट गई है ? मेरी जानकारी है कि वह घटी है। एन०टी०सी० द्वारा 111 यूनिट्स को अपने हाथ में लेने के बावजूद यदि वह घटती है तो यह हमारे लिए चिन्ता और आश्चर्य का ही विषय हो सकता है। एन० टी०सी० की राजस्थान सबसीडियरी के सम्बन्ध में कुछ तथ्य मुझे मिले हैं, मैं उन्हें भी प्रस्तुत करना चाहूंगा। नवजीवन संघ राजस्थान प्रदेश से एक पत्र मिला है

[डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पंडेय]

जिसमें उन्होंने कुछ आरोप लगाए हैं। शीर्षक यह दिया है—

एन टी सी के व्यावर मिलों में भ्रष्टाचार
चरम सीमा पर

श्री खण्डेलवाल द्वारा खुली जांच की चुनौती

राजस्थान प्रदेश नवजीवन संघ के महामंत्री श्री प्रतापभानु खण्डेलवाल ने जिन्होंने गत अनेक वर्षों में एन टी सी में व्याप्त लाखों रुपयों के घोटाले के अनेक मामलों की जांच सतर्कता अधिकारी तथा सी बी आई द्वारा सिद्ध कराई है—और अभी भी अनेक मामले प्रकाश में लाए हैं इससे बाँखलाकर भ्रष्ट अधिकारियों ने अपने प्रभाव व साधनों का दुरुपयोग कर सुनियोजित ढंग से उनके चरित्र हनन की कोशिश की है और उनकी फर्म प्रभात टैक्सटाइल स्टोर्स जो उनकी आजीविका का साधन है, पर भी बेबुनियाद आरोप लगाए हैं। उन्होंने मिल अधिकारियों को चुनौती दी है और सरकार से मांग की है कि उन पर लगाए आरोपों की निष्पक्ष व स्वतंत्र जांच सी बी आई अथवा सतर्कता अधिकारियों से कराई जाए।

आगे चल कर उन्होंने लिखा है :

जिन मुद्दों की उन्होंने शिकायत की है उनकी जांच की जा कर दोषी अधिकारियों को कठोरतम दंड दिया जाए ताकि भविष्य में कोई भी भ्रष्ट अधिकारी, ईमानदार सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता का चरित्र हनन न कर सके।

उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि उनके पास भ्रष्टाचार के अकाट्य प्रमाण व फोटो स्टेट कापी मौजूद हैं जिससे ये लोग बाँखला उठे हैं। व्यावर की महालक्ष्मी और एडवर्ड मिलों में एक मिल के 80 स्पिनिंग रिंग फ्रेम के नवीनीकरण हेतु 1 लाख रु० प्रति रिंग फ्रेम के हिसाब से ठेका दिया गया और इस ठेके के अन्दर

कोटेशन लेने की भी आवश्यकता नहीं समझी गयी। इस से मेरे ब्याल से लाखों रु० की हानि एन० टी० सी० को हुई है।

एक और तथ्य मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में रखना चाहता हूँ सम्भवतः मंत्री महोदय की जानकारी में होगा कि इन्दौर में एन० टी० सी० के चेयरमैन-कम-मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर, मैनेजर मार्केटिंग व पार्टी के प्रतिनिधि की उपस्थिति में जो 8 लाख मीटर कपड़े का सौदा हुआ वह 2.06 पैसे प्रति मीटर के हिसाब से हुआ जब कि लोकल मार्केट में उस कपड़े का भाव 2.60 पैसे था। लेकिन कुछ लोगों के विरोध के बावजूद मेसर्स काशीराम टैक्सटाइल्स, अहमदाबाद को कपड़ा बेचा गया। इस प्रकार से एन० टी० सी० को घाटा हुआ क्योंकि यह सौदा बाजार भाव से सस्ते दाम पर हुआ।

इसी प्रकार एक और उदाहरण है, जो हमारे एन० टी० सी० के ऐक्सपोर्ट एडवाइजर हैं उनके विरोध के बावजूद मेसर्स आर० जे० वुड कम्पनी के साथ सौदा हुआ जिसमें 4, 5 लाख रु० की हानि हुई। किन अधिकारियों की वजह से ऐसा हुआ, कौन कौन अधिकारी इसके लिए दोषी हैं यह मंत्री महोदय मालूम करें। एक तरफ 4, 5 लाख रु० की हानि, दूसरी तरफ स्पिनिंग रिंग के ठेके दिये जाने में 10 लाख रु० या इससे अधिक की हानि और इसके अलावा प्रति मास 50 लाख रु० की मध्य प्रदेश के मिलों में हो रही हानि, विचार का विषय है। चाहे वह राजस्थान की यूनिट हो या मध्य प्रदेश की हो, अगर इस तरह से काम होगा तो अपने आप एन० टी० सी० को घाटा होगा और वह कभी भी मुनाफा नहीं कमा सकती। बंगाल में एन० टी० सी० का क्या हो रहा है।

मैं एक न्यूज आइटम की तरफ मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ :

“National Textiles Move Resented”.

यह पत्र कलकत्ता का है, जिसमें लिखा है कि

बंगाल की सरकार ने चेयरमैन की नियुक्ति पर आपत्ति की है। वहाँ की सरकार के साथ कुछ हमारा तालमेल नहीं रहा है या वहाँ क्यों इस प्रकार की गड़बड़ी है उसकी मंत्री महोदय देखेंगे :

पत्र में कहा गया है—

“The National Textile Corporation's appointment of a new chairman for its eastern subsidiary, with headquarters in Calcutta without consulting the West Bengal Government was questioned in Writers' Buildings on Tuesday. Mr. Kanailal Bhattacharyya West Bengal's Industries Minister, has requested the Union Minister, Mr. George Fernandes to intervene in the matter.

The subsidiary's chairman, Mr. C. Guha Mazumdar, an IAS Officer of the West Bengal cadre, was asked by the new incumbent, Mr. S. Sain, to handover charge on Tuesday morning.”

मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि आर्डर की कमप्लायेंस हुई कि नहीं। साथ ही मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि मीडनाइजेशन के ऊपर काफ़ी पैसा खर्चा हुआ है उससे कितनी मिलें सुधरी हैं। आगे की प्रक्रिया क्या है या कार्यक्रम क्या है। लगभग 117 करोड़ ₹० कुल मिलाकर जो घाटा सरकारी आंकड़ों के अनुसार प्रदर्शित किया गया है, उसमें से 1.06 करोड़ की हमको गवर्नमेंट से सब्सिडी मिली है, और अभी भी 11 करोड़ का घाटा है। उसको तो पूरा करने का प्रयत्न करेंगे, लेकिन किस प्रकार प्रयत्न करेंगे? और अगर ऐसे ही रहा कि प्रबन्ध अधिकारी या प्रबन्धक या दूसरे अधिकारी, चाहे राजस्थान हो या मध्य प्रदेश, हो, वह इसी प्रकार लाखों मीटर कपड़ा सड़ायेंगे, किसी व्यक्ति विशेष के साथ सौदा करेंगे, ठेके देने में अनियमितता करेंगे, माल कम दाम पर बेचेंगे और एक्सपोर्ट में घाटा

देंगे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि एन० टी० सी० कम्पनी भी लाभदायक कारपोरेशन नहीं बन सकती। यह एक गंभीर मामला है और पूरी चिन्ता व सतर्कता की आवश्यकता है।

यद्यपि मेरे पास बहुत सी जानकारी है लेकिन समयाभाव के कारण सब में विस्तार से नहीं जा सकता, उनके बारे में मंत्री महोदय को लिख कर भेज दूंगा लेकिन मैं चाहूंगा कि जो बातें मैंने बतायी हैं उन सब के बारे में किन किन पार्टीज़ के साथ सौदा हुआ? सौदों में अनियमितताएं क्यों हुई? कौन कौन लोग दोषी है, क्या कारण थे कि एक्सपोर्ट ऐडवाइजर के विरोध के बावजूद भी सौदा किया क्या कारण था कपड़े का सौदा किया और कपड़े की डिलिवरी बाहर देनी थी और हमारा कपड़ा वापस लौट कर आया, उदाहरण के लिये मेसर्स राज लक्ष्मी को 30 लाख ₹० का कपड़ा भेजा था वह पूरा का पूरा वापस आया जिसमें 50,000 ₹० का हमको डैमरेज देना पड़ा, इन तमाम लैप्सेज़ के बारे में मंत्री महोदय अच्छी तरह से जानकारी प्राप्त करें ताकि एन० टी० सी० जिसमें हमारी करोड़ों ₹० की पूंजी लगी हुई है, वह एक लाभप्रद संस्था के रूप में उभर कर हमारे सामने आये।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि सरकार को वस्त्र उद्योग के संबंध में एक ऐसी नीति अपनानी चाहिए, जिससे प्राइवेट मिलों, पावर-लूम और हैंडलूम के साथ हितों का टकराव न हो और कारपोरेशन में दक्षता पैदा हो। इसके लिए यह भी आवश्यक है कि दक्ष अधिकारियों को प्रोत्साहित किया जाये और जो अदक्ष और भ्रष्ट अधिकारी जो जान-बूझ कर मिलों को घाटे में ले जा रहे हैं उन्हें हटाया जाये, क्योंकि उन का एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर स्थानान्तरण करने से काम नहीं चलेगा, बल्कि उन्हें हटा कर अच्छे प्रबन्ध के लिए अच्छे लोगों को नियुक्त किया जाये। और अन्त में पुनः आग्रह करूंगा कि

[श्री लक्ष्मी कादम्बरि पांडेय]

मध्य प्रदेश की एन० टी० सी० द्वारा संचालित मिलों को जिनमें विशेषकर बरहानपुर, मिल, बरहानपुर, कल्याण मिल, इन्दौर और हीरा मिल, उज्जैन आदि इकाइयों को ठीक करने ताकि मिलें बन्द होने की हालत में न पहुँचें। साथ ही राजस्वान की महालक्ष्मी तथा एडवर्ड मिलों को जो बाटे में हैं नफे में परिवर्तित करने हेतु योग्य कदम उठावेंगे, ताकि जनता सरकार की इस नीति को कार्यान्वित किया जा सके कि देश के श्रम आदिमियों के उपयोग के लिए सस्ते दामों पर अच्छा कपड़ा सुलभ किया जाये।

मुझे धामा है कि मैंने जो प्रश्न उठाये हैं, मंत्री महोदय उन पर प्रकाश डालेंगे, और जो तथ्य मैंने रखे हैं, वह उनके आधार पर जांच की कार्यवाही प्रारंभ करेंगे। मैं इस बारे में कुछ और सामग्री उन्हें भिजवाऊँगा। मुझे विश्वास है कि मंत्री जी एन० टी० सी० के कार्यकरण पर पूरी तरह विचार करेंगे और उसे एक स्वस्थ स्वरूप प्रदान करेंगे।

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack-pore): On the losses in NTC I want to put a question with regard to the subsidiary of the National Textile Corporation to which a reference has already been made by Dr Laxminarayan Pandeya, Now there is a great confusion prevailing in the National Textile Corporation for its eastern subsidiary. Its present Chairman, Shri C. R. Guha Majumdar has been there for some time, about two or three years and serious charges of corruption have been levelled against him. He has made a certain arbitrary appointment; he has appointed one ex-actress as the Public Relations Officer and under him the losses in the eastern subsidiary have gone up to Ra. 80 lakhs per month. The whole Corporation is now very badly managed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: My simple question is that now this particular Chairman has done a very bad thing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not a question. Please confine yourself to the question.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I will confine myself to the question. Whether the Minister (a) is aware that this Chairman of the National Textile Corporation has opened four show-rooms in the constituency of one particular M.P. belonging to the Ruling Party in West Bengal and whether the inauguration of such show-rooms has been advertised at NTC's cost widely in the West Bengal papers; and (b) whether the Minister is aware that the West Bengal even after the Central Government sent a particular officer to be the Chairman of the National Textile Corporation to take over from Mr C. R. Guha Majumdar he has prevented that officer from acting as the Chairman of the National Textile Corporation. If so, what steps the Minister proposes to take with regard to the Chairman of the Eastern Subsidiary Corporation?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Mavalankar, I would remind you to put questions only.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Madam Chairman, the state of affairs with regard to the working of NTC is so much away from being satisfactory or encouraging that if you really confine us/asking questions not only we will ask questions but perhaps the Minister will beg and say that he will also ask questions but not give answers! That is the whole state of affairs unfortunately. There are 103 sick units and perhaps two or more are added. Now there are 105 or more sick units. I know that the policy of the Government is not to add more units to this. But my question is what is the Government doing in regard to seeing that

the NTC itself does not become sick? I believe and therefore say that NTC is already anaemic in terms of its working and conditions. If it goes like this, then the units which are to make everybody healthy if they are sick themselves how will the things improve? What is the Government doing with regard to making NTC less anaemic and more energetic and more dynamic? (2) With regard to the Chairman of NTC, I am not against the IAS Officers as such. But I do not like IAS Officers as of right to become the Chairman of various bodies thinking that because of their being in the IAS cadre, they know everything about a particular thing. Therefore my second question is: why is it that the Chairman must, of necessity, be an IAS person? Should not a public sector undertaking like the NTC have, as Chairman a person who is experienced in textiles drawn from a city like Ahmedabad or Bombay or Coimbatore wherever such qualified persons are available. I do not want to go in detail. The past experience of an ex-Chairman, unfortunately, has not been a happy one. The past Chairman had to go away in distress. Therefore please do something with regard to this. My question is what are you doing with regard to the appointment of Chairman and other members. Part (c) of my question is this. With regard to the management of the NTC mills, so that they do not go into heavy losses, will not Government think in terms of having a special kind of trained cadre—so that the same old management which was running the units earlier do not come again?

Then, Madam Chairman why are they forced to produce only controlled cloth and why do they not go in for quality cloth?

If those four questions are answered, perhaps, he will have given us some satisfactory reply about making NTC a more energetic and more dynamic body.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): The half-an-hour discussion has arisen on the NTC subsidiary in Madhya Pradesh. While raising the discussion Dr. Pandeya had this to say:

घाटा निरंतर बढ़ता जा रहा है ।

यह बात सही नहीं है । घाटा निरंतर घटता जा रहा है । 75-76 में घाटा रहा 8 करोड़ 25 लाख रुपये, 76-77 में घाटा रहा 7 करोड़ 68 लाख रुपये और उसी के साथ अगर उस साल का जो बोनस बाव में दिया गया वह जोड़ा जाए तो 93 लाख रुपये को और जोड़ना पड़ेगा, यानी लगभग 8 करोड़ 60 लाख रुपये । 77-78 में जिस साल को लेकर यह प्रश्न था, जिस प्रश्न को लेकर यह बहस घनी है, घाटा थाया है 5 करोड़ 11 लाख, 8 करोड़ 25 लाख, 7 करोड़ 68 लाख और 5 करोड़ 11 लाख ।

जब यह प्रश्न पूछा गया था अप्रैल महीने में, उस प्रश्न का जवाब देते समय जो जानकारी हमारे पास थी अप्रैल 77 से जनवरी 78 तक की, उसमें हमने यह बताया था कि घाटा उन दस महीनों में हुआ है 4 करोड़ और लगभग 80 लाख । 4 करोड़, 79 लाख 96 हजार या यानी लगभग 4 करोड़ 80 लाख और इसलिए कहा गया था कि प्रीसतन की महीना 48 लाख रुपये का घाटा है । उसके बाद फरवरी और मार्च महीने में घाटा और कम हो गया, स्थिति में और सुधार हो गया और अभी जो मेरे पास जानकारी है उस के अनुसार पूरे साल में प्रीसतन की महीने जो घाटा हुआ वह 42 लाख रुपये हुआ । इसलिए यह निरंतर बढ़ता नहीं जा रहा है, निरंतर घटता जा रहा है ।

कारण क्या है ? कारण कई हैं ।

एक बात तो हम सभी जानते हैं कि यह पुरानी मिलों की और घाटे में चलने वाली मिलों की जिनको लिया गया था । इन में से कुछ मिलों की स्थिति सुधार गई है और

[श्री आनंद करतारजीव]

धीर कुछ की स्थिति अभी भी वैसी सुखरनी चाहिए वैसी नहीं सुखरी है। बहुत पुरानी मशीनरी धीर सारा पुराना झमेला जो बाटे में चलता था उसको सारा भर में सुधारना सम्भव नहीं है लेकिन आहिस्ता आहिस्ता, जैसा मैंने बताया, वह सुधर रही है।

दूसरा कारण यह है कि जिस तरह का कपड़ा इसमें बनता था उस कपड़े में भी कुछ कमियाँ रहीं जिसके चलते जिस प्रकार की मार्केट होनी चाहिए थी वह मार्केट नहीं रही। डॉ० पांडेय का कहना ठीक है कि इस समय भी काफी कपड़ा मिलों के पास पड़ा हुआ है। 31 मार्च, 1978 को जो कुल कपड़ा पड़ा हुआ था वह 7 करोड़ 70 लाख रुपये का था। अब यूँ तो कुछ स्टॉक रहता है, जैसे ही कपड़ा बना वैसे ही बाहर नहीं जायेगा और इन मिलों के बारे में जो हिसाब लगाया है उसके चलते अंदाज यह है कि 4 करोड़ 70 लाख रुपये तक का कपड़ा मिलों में रहने की बात मानी जा सकती है लेकिन इस समय 3 करोड़ का अधिक कपड़ा मिलों के पास पड़ा हुआ है। इस स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए कदम उठाए गये हैं। अभी कुछ दिन पहले तक मध्य प्रदेश की जितनी एन टी सी की मिलें थीं उनका कपड़ा बेचने का काम स्वयं मिलें खुद ही करती थीं लेकिन अब पूरे मध्य प्रदेश की एन टी सी मिलों की जो सम्बन्धित यूनित है उस में इस जिम्मेदारी को धरने उपर ले लिया है और कपड़ा बेचने की जो सारी व्यवस्था है उसमें कई लोग कई अफसर इस काम को संगठित रूप से कर रहे हैं जिसके चलते मिलों के बीच आपस में कापिटीशन न हो और जिसमें किसी का मान तो बिक जाये और किसी का न बिके। सभी मिलों का माल एक साथ बेचने का ईतजाम अब हो चुका है और मुझे विश्वास है कि जो स्टॉक पड़ा हुआ है उसको बाहर बेचने में अब हमें ज्यादा समय नहीं लगना चाहिए।

इस कारण धीर भी है कि इस मिश्रों में कमियों की सख्या कुछ अधिक है। यह बात सभी लोगों ने मानी है, हमने तो मानी ही है, राज्य सरकार ने भी मानी है, मिलों के सचिवकों ने भी मानी है और मजदूर संगठनों ने भी मानी है और कुछ समझीता भी ही गया था कि इसके बारे में क्या किया जाय लेकिन बाद में कुछ ऐसी स्थिति वहाँ पर बन गई कि मजदूर संगठन चलाने वाले लोगों में जो समझीता हो गया था उसको एकतारफा उन लोगों ने तोड़ डाला और यहाँ तक तोड़ डाला कि जितने मजदूर पहले से ज्यादा थे उनके अलावा और अधिक भर्ती करने की स्थिति वहाँ पर लाई गई आज वहाँ पर इन मिलों में मैं समझता हूँ प्रति माह 25 लाख रुपये अधिक तनख्या देनी पड़ती है उन लोगों को जिनकी जरूरत मिल चलाने में नहीं है। इस बारे में हम राज्य सरकार से काफी कहते रहे हैं कि आप कुछ मदद करे, मजदूर संगठनों से भी कहते रहे हैं कि आप कम से कम कुछ करिए लेकिन अभी तक जिस प्रकार का सहयोग मिलना चाहिए वह नहीं मिला है। स्थिति यह है कि की माह 25 लाख रुपये जो देने की जरूरत नहीं है, जो बाहर नहीं जाना चाहिए वह उन लोगों को तनख्या देने में खर्च करना पड़ रहा है। यह काफी पैसा है अब की माह 42 लाख का नुकसान हो रहा है उसमें 25 लाख रुपये सिर्फ इस तरह से तनख्या देने में जा रहा है जिसकी कोई जरूरत नहीं है। इसमें किसी को मदद करनी चाहिए, हम चाहेंगे कि संबंधित मजदूर संगठन और राज्य सरकार, दोनों मिलकर हमें मदद करेंगे ताकि इस बाटे वाली स्थिति को सुधारने में हमें ज्यादा समय न लगे। अब मिलों के धातुनिकीकरण वाली बात बहुत तेजी से चल रही है।

एक सवाल आप की ओर से पूछा गया और प्रो० भावसकर की ओर से भी पूछा गया

कि एम० टी० सी० की मिलों की गलत को सुधारने के लिये हम क्या कर रहे हैं ? एम० टी० सी० की 103 मिलों के सुधार और प्राधुनिकीकरण की योजना बनाई गई है, जिस पर 203 करोड़ रुपया खर्च होगा। इस में से कुछ रुपया खर्च हो चुका है और कुछ खर्च हो रहा है। मध्य प्रदेश के जो यूनिट्स हैं—इन के प्राधुनिकीकरण के लिये कुल मिला कर 14 करोड़ 40 लाख रुपया हमें खर्च करना है, जिसमें से 4 करोड़ 90 लाख रुपया खर्च हो चुका है, 1 करोड़ इस समय खर्च हो रहा है और साल-भर में 1 करोड़ 81 लाख रुपया और खर्च होना है। जैसा मैंने अभी बतलाया था—देश भर की 103 मिलों के लिये 203 करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया जाना है, इस से मुझे विश्वास है—जैसे-जैसे प्राधुनिकीकरण का काम होता जायगा, एम० टी० सी० की प्राधिकृत मिलों को मुनाफे की ओर ले जाने में हमें कामयाबी मिलेगी।

जैसा मैंने पहले भी इस सदन में एम० टी० सी० के बारे में बर्षा करते हुए कहा है—जहाँ दिसम्बर, 1976 में कुल मिलाकर 17 मिल मुनाफे में पच रही थीं, वहाँ दिसम्बर, 1977 में 46 मिलें मुनाफे में पचने लगी हैं। उनमें प्रतिदिन निरन्तर सुधार होता जा रहा है, कहीं भी कोई बिनाइ नहीं हो रहा है—इस लिये इस में कुछ समय लग जायगा। जो स्थिति आज मैं देख रहा हूँ, उस को देखते हुए मैं निश्चित रूप से कह सकता हूँ कि एम० टी० सी० सुधार की ओर जा रही है, बिनाइ की ओर नहीं जा रही है।

डा० पाण्डेय ने इस समय कुछ ऐसे मसले छोड़े हैं—बम्बई की कुछ कम्पनियों, मध्य प्रदेश की कुछ कम्पनियों या निर्यात के किसी मामले में कुछ गलत व्यवहार हुआ है। इस के बारे में हम को जांच करनी पड़ेगी क्योंकि आपने इन के बारे में हम की अभी जानकारी दी है। मैं तर्कित रूप पर कुछ नहीं कह सकता हूँ

लॉकज जो बार्ते की धाप में नहीं है, या कोई और मसले भी जो धाप देना चाहें, वेदें, मैं उन सब पर जांच कराऊंगा और यदि कोई गलत काम हुआ है, या कोई गलत व्यवहार किसी प्रकार से हुआ है, तो उसको दुरुस्त करना और उनको सजा देने का काम भी किया जायगा, कोई गलत काम करने पर किसी को मुफ्त में छोड़ा नहीं जायगा।

आपने दो बातों के बारे में इसारा किया—एक राजस्वान की विवावर मिल के बारे में और दूसरे-पश्चिमी बंगाल की मिच के बारे में, जिसका चिक हमारे मिच सौगत राय ने किया है। विवावर मिल के बारे में हमारे पास रिपोर्ट आई है, उसकी इच्छा समय जाच हो रही है और जैसे ही उस की रिपोर्ट प्रा जायेगी, उस पर जो भी कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिये, वह की जायगी। पश्चिमी बंगाल का मामला बोझा पेशीदा है। मुझ को अभी जानकारी मिली है कि जब कोई अफसर बहा पर भेजा गया तो वहाँ मुझ मजूमदार ने शायद बॉर्डर-हैण्डओवर हैं करने से इन्कार किया इस की हम तत्काल जांच करायेंगे और जो भी कार्यवाही करनी है, जो भी कदम उठाने हैं, वे उठाये जायेंगे। लेकिन जो पेशीदा तबाल है—वह हैण्ड-ओवर करना या न करना नहीं है। यह सही सही है कि पश्चिमी बंगाल की सरकार से सलाह-मशविरा नहीं हुआ है या पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार के कहते के विपरीत कोई बात हुई है। हमें मुख्य मंत्री जी की ओर से चिट्ठी आई थी, उद्योग मंत्री जी की ओर से चिट्ठी आई थी, वहाँ सब्डीबियरी का नेगरनेन कौन बने, इस के बारे में भी बातें हुई हैं। जो नेगरनेन थे, उनके बारे में सिकायतें भी हैं—यह भी दुरुस्त है। उसमें कोई एक्सेज है—ऐसी सिकायत भी हो सकती है, लेकिन एक्सेज होने से कोई पब्लिक-रिलेशन्स ऑफिसर नहीं हो सकता है—मैं समझता हूँ सौगत राय जी को ऐसी सिकायत नहीं है।
that an actress is not qualified to become a public relations officer.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In fact, very well qualified.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Yes, she would be a better public relations officer.

श्री जार्ज करनाजीब हमारे सीमित राय जी नौजवान भादमी हैं—उन को ऐसा नहीं कहना चाहिये—वह यहां पर बोल कर चले गये, इस समय मौजूद नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बान बहुत महत्व की नहीं है। लेकिन कुछ धीर भ्रमने हैं—परिचयनी बवाल में जो हमारी सम्बन्धियरी है उसको चलाने के बारे में काफी शिकायतें हैं, जिनके बारे में जांच हो रही है, कुछ हो चुकी है धीर जो नया भ्रफ़्तर बहा पर नियुक्त करना है, उस के बारे में इस समय कुछ कदम उठा रहे हैं। इसी दरमियान गृहा मजूमवार को रिप्लेस करने के लिए कोई भ्रफ़्तर गये थे धीर जो बटना हुई हो, उस पर जो भी कार्यवाही करनी होगी, वह कार्यवाही हम करेंगे।

MR CHAIRMAN Kindly be brief.

श्री जार्ज करनाजीब . मैं धर्मी समाप्त कर रहा हूँ।

इस में एक प्रश्न एम० टी०सी० को पूरी तौर पर पुवारने के बारे में भी था। इस स्थिति को काबू में लाने के बारे में हम क्या कर रहे हैं, यह मैं आप को बता दूँ कि पूरे टैक्सटाइल्स के बारे में एक नई नीति करीब करीब तैयार कर चुके हैं और हमारा प्रयास यह रहेगा कि इस सत्र के समाप्त होने से पहले संसद् के सम्मलेन उठे पेश किया जाए और जो० जायसंकर ने जो भी सल्लस उठे हैं, नीति निर्धारण के रूप में उनको भी उस में लाने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। हो सकता है कि फिर भी कुछ चीजों को उस में शिकायत हो धीर नीति को कुछ सीमा स्वीकार करने में दुरीय करें लेकिन अन्ततः अन्ततः हब चीजों की कपड़े के बारे में जो नीति रखेगी, वह वह रखेगी कि वेब के चीजों को सल्ले कार्य पर अन्ततः कपड़ा मिले धीर इस चीज को मद्देनजर रखते हुए

बाकी जो दूसरी चीजे हैं वे वेकसने हैं। यह एक बुनियादी बात है और इस बुनियादी बात को मद्देनजर रखते हुए हम एक नीति बना रहे हैं। उसमें एम० टी०सी० को एक विशेष स्थान, एक विशेष काम हम देना चाहते हैं और अन्य मिलों की जो उन की अपनी शिकायतें हैं या उनकी अपनी बातें हैं, उन सारी चीजों को मद्देनजर रखते हुए किसी को भी कोई शिकायत न रहे, ऐसा हम लोगों की तरफ से, सरकार की तरफ से प्रयास किया जा रहा है और ऐसा प्रयास करने के बाद हम जो नीति बना रहे हैं, वह करीब करीब पूरी बना चुके हैं और इस सत्र के समाप्त होने से पहले हम उसे सदन के सामने पेश करने का प्रयास करेंगे।

आप में ट्रेन्ड केडर और धाई० ए० ए०० को ही बियरनेन बनाने की बात छेड़ी है, इसमें दो मत नहीं हैं और मैं भी यह मानता हूँ कि ऐसी बात नहीं है कि धाई० ए० ए०० बना हुआ भादमी ही बेयररॉन बनने के लायक है और अन्य जो लोग हैं वे नालायक हैं। मैं इस बात को स्वीकार कर लेता हूँ कि यह जो ट्रेन्ड केडर की बात कही गई है वह हो सकती है लेकिन मैं यह कहना कि हमें एम० टी० सी० को दूरत-दूरत रीस्ट्रिक्चर करने का काम करना है। 103 मिलों तो पहले सी हुई हैं और धर्मी जो भी गई हैं वे 8 हैं, एक नहीं पांच नहीं, पांच केन्द्रों पर 8 मिलों हैं जिन में मैनी में 3 मिलें हैं इस तरह से कुल मिला कर 113 मिलों हैं और हम सम्पूर्णतया उस के संयोजनात्मक उस के व्यवहारात्मक धीर हर बुष्ट से उसका नवीकरण करने के काम में लगे हुए हैं और उस पर काफ़ी विचार हो रहा है, काफ़ी चर्चा हो रही है और मुझे विश्वास है कि हम एम० टी० सी० को एक नई दिशा देने के काम में सफल जायेंगे लेकिन दरमियान के समय में लोगों को सल्ले काम पर अन्ततः कपड़ा देने का जो काम करना है, उसके लिए एम० टी० सी० पर एक विशेष निम्नेसारी हब डालेंगे। मैंने जो सवाल उठे गये थे,

उनका बचाव देने का काम किया है। हमारे
मालकीय गत सीराय जी इस समय यहाँ नहीं
है। उन्होंने बंगाल में किसी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी
में एक दुकान खोलने की बात कही थी।
जो श्रीर सवाल हुए हैं उन पर हम जाच करेंगे
श्रीर सभी हमारे पास इस सम्बन्ध में कोई
जानकारी नहीं है।

सन्ध्यावाद ।

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Thank
you I hope you will bring it soon.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO
(Karimnagar) Thank you, Madam.

MR CHAIRMAN: Now the House
stands adjourned till 11 a.m. on Tues-
day the 9th May, 1978

18.23 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Tuesda, May-
9 1978/Vaisakha 18, 1900 (Saka)*