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Agrahayana 10, 1902 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourth Session)



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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

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LOK SABHA

Monday December 1, 1980/Agrahayana 10, 1902 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. SPEAKER. Hon'ble Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of two of our former colleagues Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha and Shri K. Hanumanthaiya.

Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha was a member of the First Lok Sabha during 1953-57 representing Muzaffarpur North-West Constituency of Bihar. He participated in freedom movement and suffered imprisonment.

An eminent trade unionist, he was associated with several labour organisations particularly of sugar workers in U.P. and Bihar. He took keen interest in cooperative movement and social work. He passed away at Patna on 28 November, 1980 at the age of 72.

Shri K. Hanumanthaiya was a member of Constituent Assembly and Provisional Parliament during 1948-52 and of third, fourth and fifth Lok Sabha during 1962-77. He was a member of the then Mysore State Legislative Assembly during 1952-62 and was Chief Minister of Mysore State during 1952-56.

A veteran freedom fighter, he participated in freedom movement and

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suffered imprisonment several times. He was chairman, Punjab Administrative Reforms Commission and member, Administrative Reforms Commission of the Government of India during 1967-70. Later he became its Chairman. He was leader of the Indian delegation to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference laid at Ottawa in 1966. He was led the Indian delegation to the XV International Conference on Social Welfare at Manila in 1970. He was Minister of Law and Social Welfare at the Centre during 1970-71 and Minister of Railway during 1971-72. He passed away at Mysore this morning at the age of 72.

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

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

The members then stood in silence for a short while.

The members then stood in silence for a short while.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Free Education

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-

*182. SHRI K + PRADHANI:

SHEKARA MURTHY:

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

(a) whether Government have expressed its view that free education target will not be achieved before 1980;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor;

(c) whether, under the Constitution, the target was to reach this much earlier; and

(d) the steps which are being taken to achieve this aim?

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

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

Statement

The main reasons for proposing a time-frame of another ten years to achieve Elementary Education are as follows.

(1) In view of the enormity of dimensions of the problem, targets have to be realistic.

(2) Experience has shown that a higher targeting will be unrealistic:

(3) The problem largely relates to those States where general educational backwardness poses additional difficulties.

(4) The children to be covered are mostly girls and are from disadvantaged sections of society which further aggravates the difficulties.

II. The steps envisaged in this context are as follows:

(1) To concentrate more on primary education during 1980-85 and on middle education during 1985-90.

(2) To open primary/middle schools within walking distance; and, to give preferential attention to school-less habitations.

(3) To intensify utilisation of existing school facilities.

(4) To provide non-formal part-time education.

(5) To give special attention to girls and to target groups like Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, landless agricultural labourers, and urban slum-dwellers.

(6) To give special attention to backward areas and backward communities in State Plans.

(7) To offer on a larger scale incentives like provision of free textbooks and stationery, free uniforms, attendance, scholarships for girls, and mid-day meals at the primary stage.

(8) To decentralise the curriculum and make it more relevant.

(9) To improve teacher competence/qualification.

(10) To improve physical facilities, particularly buildings.

(11) To increase recourse to educational technology, particularly educational broadcasting.

SHRI K. PRADHANI: In view of the fact that Orissa is one of the most backward States in the country and the tribal areas in particular are the most backward areas in the country, may I know whether Government propose to give more incentives to these tribal areas in this matter and if so, what are the steps taken in this regard?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: There are mine backward States so far as education is concerned and Orissa happens to be one of them. Central assistance is given for non-formal education wherever we find that the States are lagging behind when compared to the average for the whole country.

SHRI K. PRADHANI: I wanted to know about the tribal areas, whether any special assistance has been given to them.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: The central assistance which is given is later on divided into tribal and non-tribal plans. In the tribal plans, the component of the tribal areas is being reflected.

SHRI K. PRADHANI: In view of the fact that residential schools are the only institutions where successful education is imparted in tribal areas, may I know whether the Government propose to increase the residential type of schools during the next plan?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: It will depend upon the resources available for the Sixth plan, but as it is it seems rather difficult to go in for additional steps in this regard.

श्री डी० पी० यादव : फ्री और कम्पलसरी एजुकेशन की बात हम 1950 से करते आ रहे हैं लेकिन अभी तक यह हुई नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस के चार एलीमेंट्स हैं, फ्री टीचर्स, फ्री बुक्स, फ्री स्कूल यूनिफार्म और फ्री मिड डे मील। इन चार एलीमेंट्स में से कौन-कौन से एलीमेंट्स आप 1980—85 में बजट में पेश करना चाहते हैं ?

श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण : बजट की बात तो अभी नहीं कही जा सकती है। जब बजट पेश होगा तब बताएंगे।

श्री डी० पी० यादव : मेरा मतलब प्लान से है।

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: All the four schemes are proposed to be included in the sixth plan, but how much amount has to be provided, it will be too early to say.

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर : बहुत से ग्राम ऐसे हैं जो पहाड़ी अंचलों में हैं और राज्य शासन ने जो क्राइटीरिया बना रखा है कि तीन सौ आबादी होगी तब प्राइमरी स्कूल खोलेंगे उस में वे नहीं आते हैं। वे

गांव बहुत दूरी पर होते हैं स्कूल से और उन में बच्चों को वहां लोगों के लिए भोजना सम्भव नहीं होता है। उन की आबादी भी कम होती है पहाड़ी इलाका होने की वजह से। यदि उन को प्रायोरिटी नहीं दी जाएगी तो शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में वे पिछड़ जाएंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय शासन इसके बारे में क्या कुछ विचार कर रहा है ?

बहुत से ग्राम ऐसे भी हैं जिन्होंने फैमिली प्लानिंग की शासन की योजना को अपना लिया है और वे अपनी जनसंख्या नहीं बढ़ाते हैं। उन्होंने क्या अपराध किया है जो आप उन के लिए स्कूल नहीं खोल रहे हैं ?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: It is proposed to provide as far as possible primary school facilities at a distance of 1 KM from the village where the boys or girls reside. In the case of middle schools, it should be within 3 KM.

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया है। मैंने पूछा है कि तीन सौ से कम की आबादी हो तो आप स्कूल नहीं देते हैं ?

श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण : ऐसा कोई जरूरी नहीं है कि आबादी के ऊपर ही स्कूल खोले जाएं।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: The answer of the Minister is of a general nature. The percentage drop-out of the children belonging to the SC&ST and agricultural labour is 80 per cent. In order to attract the SC&ST students will the Government consider giving not only stipends and open residential schools in scheduled caste and tribal areas but some assistance to the guardians of the children belonging to SC&ST so that the drop-out may be less?

Is the Minister aware that the West Bengal Government has declar-

ed free education upto class X and next year, they propose to declare free education upto Class XI? If so, is the Government going to give special assistance to the State Government of West Bengal in the Sixth Five Year Plan? If so, what will be the amount?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: As far as the first part of the question is concerned, we do not propose to give anything to the parents of SC&ST children. We have been trying to give facilities to the SC&ST students who enroll themselves, in the shape of freeships, mid-day meals, books and other concessions.

As far as the scheme of the West Bengal Government is concerned, the constitutional obligation is only from the age of 6 to 14, which means, from Class I to VIII. If the West Bengal Government has considered it fit to give concession to students of IX and X, it is for them to finance that. The Central Government will not be able to finance.

श्री राम प्यारे पणिका : मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले 30, 35 वर्षों में जहाँ तक प्राइमरी एजुकेशन के फैलाव का प्रश्न है, इन्होंने ने स्कूलों का नम्बर तो बढ़ाया है, लेकिन यह सदन पूरी तरह से अवगत है कि शिक्षा का स्तर, क्वालिटी इतने नीचे गिरती जा रही है, खास तौर से ट्राइबल एरिया में और शिड्यूलड कास्ट्स एरिया में, बकवर्ड रीजन में, अपैक्शन स्कूलों में ट्रेन्ड अध्यापक नहीं रख जाते, क्या मंत्री जी इस सदन को आश्चर्य करोगे कि छठी पंच वर्षीय योजना में खास तौर पर बकवर्ड एरिया में शिक्षा के फैलाव और उस की क्वालिटी पर ध्यान दिया जायेगा ? यदि हाँ, तो वह इस बारे में क्या करता चाहते हैं ?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN. The hon. Member is having in mind the educational survey report which clearly indicates that in the case of Adivasi areas, the schooling facilities are not

upto the mark. That is why, we propose to emphasise on schooling facilities to the children of Adivasi.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Is it not a fact that over 16 million children from the age of 6 to 14 are working in factories and shops and they are not availing of this free primary education facility? What does the Government propose to do regarding this child labour so that these children can also benefit from the free primary education facility?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: So far as students living in the slum areas are concerned, we propose to have a fresh survey done.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Not in the slum areas but the children working in the factories and work-shops.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Even if they are working in the factories, we propose to introduce non-formal type of education, wherein to give them a profession when he has undertaken or is undertaking. We try to give conventional type of education.

“Dal” Scandal in F.C.I. Harda (M.P.)

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*183. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether serious irregularities of ‘dal’ and discrepancy in stock of FCI have been detected by Government at Harda in the Hoshangabad area; and

(b) if so, officer involved in the scandal, his *locus standi* and action taken against him?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The official responsible for the irregular purchases was a Technical Assistant in the Food Corporation who was immediately placed under suspension. The case has been referred by the Food Corporation of India to the Central Bureau of Investigation for further investigation. The report of the Bureau is awaited.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Is the hon. Minister aware that just about two months back, in the last Session, the question about the scandal of missing train full of sugar worth about Rs. 3 crores was asked? That is also still under investigation. We do not know what has happened. Now there is a scandal of dal. In the serious irregularities, have they found that over a short period of time the F.C.I. purchased dal worth about Rs. 50 lakhs. and the loss incurred was Rs. 10 lakhs? If that is a fact, my subsequent question would be—is Government going to tighten FCI administration at the purchase and distribution level? How are you going to deal with this deal, because two scandals have taken place in Madhya Pradesh in a short period of time in FCI Department? I would like to know the overall policy of the Government. Are they going to tighten the entire administration so far as purchase and distribution is concerned?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): It was the supervisory mechanism which detected this mal-practice before it came to light through press. Action had already been taken by the senior officers. A person had been suspended. The quantity involved was approximately of the order of about 9000 quintals. But out of that payment had been made for approximately 2900 quintals worth of arhar. The rest of the quantity that had been purchased was returned to the producers and, therefore, there was no loss incurred on that account. Investiga-

tion is continuing through the C.B.I. and we shall see how this loss can be recovered. The purchase was made for the Army.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: The entire quantity of dal purchased was not from the producer but it was from the traders. Was the quantity paid for, really belonged to the producer or to the trader? To my knowledge the trader who has benefited out of this scandal is trying to build up political pressure to see that CBI enquiry is also hushed up. What steps does the Government plan to take to see that at the purchase as well as distribution level FCI administration is tightened up?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Every effort is being made to tighten purchase and distribution mechanism. F.C.I. is a very big Corporation. We have been answering on this point from time to time in this House. But I am not very sure whether this dal was purchased from the producers directly in the mandi or from the traders. So far as I know the policy is if purchase is to be made from the traders, the approval of Government is necessary by the FCI. The practice is that it has to be purchased in the mandi directly from the producers.

(Interruptions)

Assessment of Living conditions in Sewa Kutir, Delhi

*184. SHRI BAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

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

(a) whether Government have made any exercise to assess the living conditions in Sewa Kutir, a remand home for beggars in Delhi and with regard to the operation of

the Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959 (as extended to Delhi);

(b) if so, when and with what result;

(c) whether cases have come to the notice of Government where a non-beggar was arrested under the Act and detained in Sewa Kutir; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken by Government to prevent such incidents in future and to improve the living conditions in the Sewa Kutir?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The National Institute of Social Defence has conducted a general study during 1978—80, regarding the economic factors leading an individual to beggary and the impact of the institutional programmes on the inmates. This study was based on the sample from the two institutions located in Sewa Kutir. The dilapidated condition of some buildings in these institutions has been referred to in this study. Information is being collected from Delhi Administration about the steps taken by it to improve the situation. No exercise has been conducted in regard to the operation of Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959 (as extended to Delhi).

(c) According to the information supplied by Delhi Administration, there have been no cases of innocent persons who were arrested for being beggars. But some complaints have come to Government's notice from press reports and a study conducted by the National Institute of Social Defence. These are being looked into.

(d) In order to improve the living conditions in Sewa Kutir, it is

proposed to construct a new residential complex to accommodate 400 inmates.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में यह बताया है कि राष्ट्रीय समाज रक्षा संस्थान ने 1978 में भिक्षुओं के सम्बन्ध में एक स्टडी किया था जिस में कि वहां की टूटी फूटी इमारतों, वहां की अव्यवस्था, अधिकारियों के रूखे व्यवहार, दी गई सहायताओं के दुरुपयोग आदि का वर्णन किया गया है। हम ने उस रिपोर्ट को डिटेल में देखा है। उस रिपोर्ट में राष्ट्रीय समाज रक्षा संस्थान ने यह भी बताया है कि उन भवनों की स्थिति ऐसी है जिस से कि वह एक भी आदमी के रहने का बिल नहीं है, उन भवनों को तत्काल ठीक किया जाय। 1978 में यह रिपोर्ट मंत्रालय को मिली थी। उस के बाद से अब तक सरकार ने इस रिपोर्ट को प्राप्त करने के बाद क्या कार्यवाही की और क्या इस स्थिति में सुधार किया, यह बताने की कृपा मंत्री महोदय करे।

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: The Government of India has given sanction for accommodating 400 inmates plus 26 staff quarters, both together cost about Rs. 50 lakhs. Delhi Administration has also given administrative approval. It is proposed to start the work of these buildings. The Lt. Governor himself has visited this institution twice and he has given instructions to improve the conditions prevailing there.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में आगे यह बताया है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार निर्दोष व्यक्तियों के भिखारी समझ कर पकड़े जाने का कोई मामला सरकार को नहीं मिला है। आगे यह भी कहा गया है—परन्तु इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ शिकायतें प्रेस रिपोर्ट तथा राष्ट्रीय समाज रक्षा संस्थान द्वारा किए गए अध्ययन से मिली हैं और उस की जांच भी कराई जा रही है।

हमें बड़ा दुख है कि सरकार को कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली, केवल प्रेस से और इधर उधर से शिकायत मिली। मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ, क्या तामिलनाडु से आए हुए एक देहाती जिस का नाम कुप्पू स्वामी था, उस की बहन यहां एक होटल में काम करती थी जिस की मृत्यु हो गई और वह उस होटल में उस से मिलने के लिए आया लेकिन उस को पुलिस ने पकड़ा, पकड़े जाने के बाद वह बार बार कहता रहा कि मैं भिखारी नहीं हूँ, लेकिन उस को पुलिस ने बहुत बुरी तरह से पीटा और पीट कर भिक्षा गृह में ले जा कर बन्द कर दिया . . .

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मनीमत है कि उस की आंख नहीं निकाली, दिल्ली पुलिस को उस के लिए धन्यवाद देना चाहिए। . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : मह तो कुप्पू स्वामी की एक बानहो गई। मंत्री जी बताएं कि क्या यह बात सही है या नहीं ?

दूसरी बात—वाराणसी का एक शंकर नाम का व्यक्ति . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो आप इंटरविजुअन केमेज ले रहे हैं।

How can you do that?

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : तो हम मंत्री जी से यही पूछना चाहते हैं कि क्या इस प्रकार की ये सब घटनाएं उन के नालेज में हैं या नहीं ? यदि है तो जो भिखारी नहीं हैं, उन को जो बराबर पकड़ा जा रहा है पूरे देश में उन पर मंत्री जी क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं और कुप्पू स्वामी की घटना क्या है ?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: It will be difficult for me to state anything about . . . (Interruptions) . . . We will certainly make enquiries. It is infor-

mation available from Delhi Administration does not mention the name of Shri Kuppuswamy, as the hon. Member is saying. We will make enquiries if the hon. Member wants to pass on the information on what particular date he had been arrested. But it has been brought to our notice that some innocent people have also been arrested. That is why we propose to issue instructions to the Delhi Administration that hereafter only those who are found actually asking for alms should be arrested and no innocent person should be arrested.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यदि मंत्री जी 18-10-80 का इंडियन एक्सप्रेस पढ़ लिए होते तो मैं समझता हूँ उनको पूरी जानकारी मिल जाती। 18-10-80 के इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में कुप्पूस्वामी और जितने स्वामी हैं

MR. SPEAKER: I object to this . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : जितने भी स्वामी हैं। . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

MR. SPEAKER: I am the custodian of 'Swamis' who are hon. Members of this House.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : यह बात अलग है कि कुप्पूस्वामी को ही पकड़ा गया, दूसरे स्वामी बच गए। (व्यवधान) तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि मंत्री महोदय 18-10-80 का इंडियन एक्सप्रेस पढ़ते तो उममें पूरे डिटेल्स में दिया हुआ है और मैं समझता हूँ इस पर क्वेश्चन नहीं बल्कि डिस्कशन की आवश्यकता है। जिस तरह से आंख निकालने की बात कही गई है उसी तरह से यह भी एक रैकेट है।

मैं जानना हूँ क्या अभी तक सरकार ने पता लगाया है कि जो बैगर्स हैं उनकी बैगिंग का कारण क्या है, वे भिखमंगी क्यों करते हैं ? क्या बहुत से लोगों ने बच्चे-बच्चियों को

उठाकर ले जाने, उनके हाथ-पैर तोड़ देने और उनको बैगिंग सिखाने का व्यापार कर रहा है ? पुरानी दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन के पास जो कौड़िया ब्रिज है वहाँ पर धडल्लै से यह काम होता है जोकि पुलिस, प्रशासन और सरकार की जानकारी में है। क्या आपने इस बात का पता लगाया है और यदि लगाया है तो कितने प्रोफेशनल बैगर्स तैयार किए गए हैं ? (व्यवधान)

मंत्री जी ने सेवा कुटीर का भी उल्लेख किया है। सेवा कुटीर की हालत जेल से भी बदतर है। जेल में जिस तरह से कैदी के बैसे छीन लिए जाते हैं उसी तरह से सेवा कुटीर में बेगर्स के पैसे-कंड़ी और कपड़े-लत्ते सब उतार लिए जाते हैं, उनको खाना तक नहीं दिया जाता है। इसीलिए मैं ने कहा कि इस पर पूरे डिस्कशन की आवश्यकता है।

मेरे प्रश्न के तीन भाग हैं। एक, क्या सरकार ने पता लगाया है कि भिखमंगी के कारण क्या हैं ? दो, कितने ऐसे व्यापार चल रहे हैं जोकि भिखमंगे पैदा करते हैं ? तीन, सेवा कुटीर, जोकि जेल के समान है उसको सुधारने के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: This question is limited only to Sewa Kutir. So, I have the information to that extent only. For the wider question that the hon. Member wants to ask, I will require notice.

Government has gone through the *Indian Express* of 15-9-1980; according to my information, at least the name of Kuppuswamy is not there.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : प्रगर मंत्री जी ने तैयारी नहीं की है तो समय ले लें। मेरे पास पेपर है, इसको मंत्री जी पढ़ सकते हैं। इसके शुरू में ही है :

"Kuppuswamy came from a village in Tamil Nadu early this year..."

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है मेरे पास भेज दीजिए।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : वे कहते हैं कि पेपर पढ़ा है, उसमें यह है ही नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उनके पेपर में नहीं है, उनके पास आप भेज दीजिएगा।

Withdrawal of subsidies from Food Articles

*186. SHRI CHITTA BASU:

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to withdraw subsidies from the food articles;

(b) if so, the amount of yearly subsidy given for wheat, paddy, millet, jawar and maize;

(c) whether as a result of the withdrawal, the price of these food-grains will go up; and

(d) if so, how do Government propose to take care of the interest of the poor, salaried and middle income groups who will be worst hit as a result of this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) The Government propose to bring down the burden of subsidy over a period of time.

(b) The amount of subsidy varies from year to year depending on the procurement and issue prices, procurement and distribution incidentals and the quantities sold through Public Distribution System. The per quintal rates of consumer subsidy, as provided in the budget estimates, for 1980-81 are wheat Rs. 33.49, rice Rs. 26.60 and coarse grains Rs. 32.84.

(c) The price of foodgrains issued from the Central Pool has to go up to the extent consumer's subsidy is sought to be reduced.

(d) Government are maintaining the Public Distribution System from which foodgrains are made available to the people at a cheaper rate than the market price. The interests of the consumers along with other factors as rise in support price for the producer due to increased cost of production, etc. are kept in view, while fixing the rate of issue price and the quantum of consumer subsidy that the Central Government have to bear.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: From the reply it appears that the Government has taken a policy decision to withdraw the subsidy on foodgrains. Sir, it also appears that the Government has also taken a positive decision to raise the issue price of foodgrains. These points are, I think, quite clear from the replies given to my question under parts (a) and (c) of the question.

In view of these, May I know from the hon. Minister whether he is thinking of this, whether he considers it necessary or desirable, to introduce a dual system of price control namely, that of cheaper price for the weaker classes, for the poorer sections, (to be made available through the public distribution system) and higher price for the affluent section and richer sections of the people. May I know whether this kind of dual pricing system for foodgrains to be distributed through the public distribution system is being contemplated by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): Regarding the introduction of dual pricing system in the matter of foodgrains, the suggestion which has come from the hon. Member is not new. Such

suggestions have come earlier also. There are certain difficulties in the way, and Government have been thinking about it. But for the time being, I can say, we do not find it very practicable, in our view. As regards the withdrawal of subsidy, Government have been certainly thinking about gradual withdrawal of subsidy but in the present year, the quantum of subsidy is about the same as it was in the previous year; in 1979-80 a subsidy of Rs. 600 crores was provided on foodgrains. In the year 1980-81, also in our Budget Estimates, the same amount has been provided for and at present there is no question of withdrawal of the amount of subsidy that Government has been meeting.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: In his reply to part (b) of my question, the hon. Minister has said this:

"The per quintal rates of consumer subsidy, as provided in the Budget Estimates for 1980-81 are: Wheat Rs. 33.49; Rice Rs. 26.60 and coarse grains Rs. 32.84."

That means, there is discrepancy in terms of consumer subsidy provided for consumers of wheat and the consumers of rice. The subsidy is less in terms of provision of subsidy for the consumers of rice. What is the reason? Higher subsidy is given for wheat consumers. Lower subsidy is given for consumers of rice. Would it not be going against the interest of the vast rice-growing areas of the country?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: The difference in the matter of subsidy as between these three varieties of foodgrains depends upon several factors. The hon. Member would also agree that these two foodgrains also differ from each other. Rice is obtained, to the extent of two-third of the quantum of paddy; whereas, wheat is obtained almost 100 per cent. That is one reason for this type of

subsidy being given on rice. Even the issue price of rice is less than the purchase price of rice, that is, purchase of price of paddy in terms of rice. The purchase price of rice at the rate of Rs. 105/- per quintal of paddy, comes to about Rs. 157/- per quintal whereas the issue price so far has been Rs. 150/- per quintal only. So, there is no discrimination at all. In fact one can also have an opinion that more subsidy is being given for paddy than for wheat.

श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खां : क्या यह सही है कि सब्सिडी के भारी बोझ का कारण यह है कि—

(ए) 1972 से ले कर आज तक फूड कारपोरेशन के ओवर-हेड्स बराबर बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं। यदि हां, तो कितने ?

(बी) गेहूँ के गोडाउन में रखे जाने का जो शोर्टेज लास है, वह फर्जी दिखाया जाता है, जब कि एक्सपर्ट कमेटी के दो रिपोर्ट फूड-कारपोरेशन के पास हैं, जिन में यह कहा गया है कि गेहूँ जब गोडाउन में पहुँचता है और जब वहाँ से निकाला जाता है, तो वह बढ़ता है, घटता नहीं है ?

(सी) क्या यह सही है कि जो गेहूँ फूड कारपोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया के गोडाउन में रखा जाता है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल सब्सिडी के बारे में है।

श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खां : मैं सब्सिडी के सिलसिले में ही पूछ रहा हूँ, जाहिर है कि सब्सिडी का सारा बोझ कन्ज्यूमर्स पर आने वाला है। आप के बयान से मालूम हुआ है कि अब नहीं तो, एक साल या दो साल में, आप सब्सिडी विदड्रा करेंगे, इस का मतलब है कि फूड कारपोरेशन की सारी इनएफिसियेन्सी आप कन्ज्यूमर के सिर पर लादेंगे।

मैं आप को जानकारी दूँ कि फूड कारपोरेशन के गोडाउन में जो गेहूँ रखा जाता है....

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : आप जानकारी दे रहे हैं या ले रहे हैं ?

श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खां : आप से भी लूंगा। मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि फूड कारपोरेशन के गोडाउन में जो गेहूँ रखा जाता है, वहाँ शोर्टेज होती है, लेकिन सेंट्रल वेअर-हाउसिंग कारपोरेशन के गोडाउन में जो रखा जाता है, वहाँ शोर्टेज नहीं होती—क्या यह बात सही है ?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:
Sir, I do not know about the shortages in the transit.

श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खां : इस का सब्सिडी से ताल्लुक है।

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : आप ने पूछा है कि यहाँ इतना लाभ होता है, जब कि दूसरी जगह नहीं होता है। दूसरी जगह होता है या नहीं, मैं इस वक्त नहीं बतला सकता, क्योंकि सब के बारे में मेरे पास इस वक्त पूरी इन्फॉर्मेशन नहीं है। फूड कारपोरेशन के बारे में बतला सकता हूँ। ट्रांजिट और दूसरा लास एक क्विंटल पर 2 रुपये 46 पैसे आता है। जहाँ तक ओवर-हेड चार्जेज का ताल्लुक है, मैं पहले कई दफा अर्ज कर चुका हूँ—1 रुपये 71 पैसे प्रति-क्विंटल पड़ता है। इस लिये ओवर-हेड चार्जेज ज्यादा नहीं हैं...

श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खां : 1972 से बराबर बढ़ रहे हैं।

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : एक दो पैसे बढ़ रहे हैं तो उसी तरह से प्राइसेज भी बढ़ रही हैं। मैं इस वक्त डीटेल में तो नहीं बतला सकता कि साल-ब-साल कितना पैसा बढ़ रहा है, लेकिन कीमतें भी कहां से कहां पहुँच गई हैं।

Overheads in terms of money loss also increase because higher prices. I quite agree that there is still scope for reducing the losses with better management, for efficiency and by tightening Government control. We are always at it.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: There is a paradoxical position. As far as the subsidy is concerned, more and more money is given to the industrial sector and less and less subsidy, compared to the subsidy given to the industry, is given to the agricultural sector. The highest importance should be given to this sector. This is the view of the Hon. Members of this House. What I understand from the speech of the Hon. Minister is that the subsidy given to the agricultural sector is gradually diminishing. Are we going to change the policy of subsidy as far as this agricultural sector is concerned?

MR. SPEAKER: This subsidy is not given to the agricultural sector. This is given to the consumers.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Unless we subsidise the agricultural sector, how can we give subsidy to the consumer? We have to give it to the agricultural sector. Therefore, my question is, before the farmers start their agitation again, are we going to give subsidy to the consumers as well as farmers?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: As you rightly pointed out, the question relates to subsidy on issue of food-grains in public distribution system. The hon. Member wants to know what subsidy is being provided for the agricultural sector. I have stated before that there is provision for subsidy on fertilisers, pesticides, and even canal water, power and various other things. But if the hon. Member puts a separate question, he will get a definite reply.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब सरकार ने फर्टीलाइजर्स के दाम बढ़ाने का फैसला किया था, तब सदन में यह बात कही गई थी कि अगर फर्टीलाइजर्स का दाम बढ़ाया जाएगा तो किसानों को पैदावार की कीमत ज्यादा देनी पड़ेगी और फिर जो ग्राम आदमी को अनाज सस्ती दर की दुकानों से दिया जाता है, उस की कीमत बढ़ाने का भी फैसला करना पड़ेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह विषम चक्र कब तक चलेगा। अभी अभी मंत्री महोदय कह रहे थे कि किसानों को हम हर चीज़ सब्सीडाइज्ड रेट पर देते हैं लेकिन सच्चाई यह है कि किसानों के लिए फर्टीलाइजर्स का दाम बढ़ा है, डीजल का दाम बढ़ा है, पानी और बिजली का दाम बढ़ा है और अगर ये दाम बढ़ेंगे तो कंज्यूमर को सब्सीडाइज्ड किये बिना, उचित दर पर पर्याप्त मात्रा में अनाज कैसे दिया जा सकता है ?

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : माननीय सदस्य ने वैसा ही सवाल किया है जो इससे पहले माननीय सदस्य ने एग्रीकल्चर के बारे में किया था। फर्टीलाइजर्स के दामों के बारे में भी कहा गया। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि दोबारा प्राइसेज को ए० पी० सी० के द्वारा रिव्यू कराया गया है और उस के मुताबिक हम ने प्रोक्योरमेंट के लिए कीमतें रखी हैं। वाजपेयी जी, जो फालतू दाम फर्टीलाइजर्स के बढ़ाए थे, उस को बीच में डाल कर किसानों को पूरा मुआविजा मिल जाए, इस बात को ध्यान में रखा गया है और प्रोक्योरमेंट के लिए हम ने कीमतें बढ़ाई हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बस ठीक है।

नेक्स्ट क्वेश्चन नं० 187।

Accounts and/or Utilisation Certificates of Foodgrains Allotted under Food for Work Programme

*187. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether accounts and/or utilisation certificates have been given by the States for foodgrains received by them under the food for work programme; and

(b) if so, for what quantities, State-wise and date-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM):

(a) Yes, Sir. A number of the States have furnished accounts of foodgrains utilised by them under the programme during the current year.

(b) A statement indicating the Statewise utilisation of foodgrains reported so far by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, date-wise is also placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

Statement Showing the quantities of foodgrains utilised under Food for Work Programme during 1980-81

| Sl.No. | Name of the State/Union Territory | April, 1980 | | May, 1980 | | June, 1980 | | July, 1980 | | August, 1980 | | Sept. 1980 | | Total utilisation reported upto 26-11-1980 |
|--------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| | | Qty. utilised/Date of utilisation | Qty. utilised/Date of utilisation | Qty. utilised/Date of utilisation | Qty. utilised/Date of utilisation | Qty. utilised/Date of utilisation | Qty. utilised/Date of utilisation | Qty. utilised/Date of utilisation | Qty. utilised/Date of utilisation | Qty. utilised/Date of utilisation | Qty. utilised/Date of utilisation | Qty. utilised/Date of utilisation | Qty. utilised/Date of utilisation | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | | | | | | |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 16,539.94 26-9-1980 | 14,045.69 26-9-80 | 16,165.55 26-9-80 | 14,016.08 18-11-80 | 12,143.33 18-11-80 | 7,388.90 20-11-80 | 80119.49 | | | | | | |
| 2. | Assam | NIL | NIL | NIL | NIL | NR | NR | .. | | | | | | |
| 3. | Bihar | 22,659.44 7-10-80 | 27,097.64 7-10-80 | 32,319.09 7-10-80 | NR | NR | NR | 18,986.17 | | | | | | |
| 4. | Gujarat | 3,213.00 11-6-80 | 3,490.00 25-7-80 | 3,330.00 19-8-80 | 3,074.00 18-9-80 | 2,506.00 3-11-80 | NR | 15613.00 | | | | | | |
| 5. | Haryana | 2,744.19 22-9-80 | 3,926.79 22-9-80 | 5,349.94 17-9-80 | 4,994.07 10-10-80 | 2,620.83 10-10-80 | NR | 19635.82 | | | | | | |
| 6. | Himachal Pradesh | 85.93 31-5-80 | 1,732.82 4-10-80 | 3,557.30 4-10-80 | 5,095.73 4-10-80 | NR | NR | 10,471.78 | | | | | | |
| 7. | Jammu & Kashmir | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | | | | | | |
| 8. | Karnataka | 598.43 9-9-80 | 670.51 9-9-80 | NR | NR | NR | NR | 1,268.94 | | | | | | |
| 9. | Kerala | NIL | 2,678.85 3-10-80 | 2,123.92 3-10-80 | 3,547.99 3-10-80 | 1,357.32 8-10-80 | 3,867.70 14-10-80 | 13575.78 | | | | | | |

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

| | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------|
| 10. Madhya Pradesh | 42,647.00 30-5-80 | 40,619.00 13-10-80 | 36,722.00 13-10-80 | 18,771.00 13-10-80 | 8,328.00 13-10-80 | NR | 147087.00 |
| 11. Maharashtra | 15,000.00 27-6-80 | 15,000.00 27-6-80 | 15,350.00 22-8-80 | 10,729.00 10-10-80 | NR | NR | 56079.00 |
| 12. Manipur | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR |
| 13. Meghalaya | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR |
| 14. Nagaland | NIL | 127.85 18-6-80 | NR | NR | NR | NR | 127.85 |
| 15. Orissa | 19,504.29 24-5-80 | 25,446.08 21-6-80 | 25,430.44 25-7-80 | 13,707.28 25-8-80 | 10,556.94 27-9-80 | 6,962.84 29-10-80 | 101607.87 |
| 16. Punjab | 1,442.19 3-9-80 | 815.62 4-9-80 | 125.55 4-9-80 | 109.29 6-10-80 | 88.22 22-10-80 | 391.17 19-11-80 | 2991.52 |
| 17. Rajasthan | 31,435.00 25-6-80 | 66,304.00 25-6-80 | 65,000.00 2-7-80 | 18,861.00 4-10-80 | NR | NR | 181600.00 |
| 18. Sikkim | NIL | NIL | 14.81 9-7-80 | 14.90 7-8-80 | 12.77 11-9-80 | NR | 42.48 |
| 19. Tamil Nadu | 1,520.33 21-7-80 | 1,948.11 21-7-80 | 1,798.84 3-9-80 | 4,965.79 16-9-80 | 4,072.52 1-10-80 | 6,561.69 27-10-80 | 20867.28 |
| 20. Tripura | .. | 3,608.00 18-8-80 | 1,009.00 18-8-80 | 1,912.00 18-9-80 | NR | NR | 6619.00 |
| 1. Uttar Pradesh | 37,097.20 19-7-80 | 44,898.15 19-7-80 | 50,072.27 23-8-80 | 35,558.98 23-8-80 | 17,761.38 1-10-80 | NR | 185387.98 |
| 22. West Bengal | 10,958.00 8-9-80 | 11,320.00 8-9-80 | 3,768.00 8-9-80 | 10,695.00 28-10-80 | 8,444.00 28-10-80 | NR | 45188.00 |

UNION TERRITORIES

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|----|----|----|----|--------|
| 23. A & N Islands . . . | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR |
| 24. Arunachal Pradesh . . . | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR |
| 25. Chandigarh . . . | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR |
| 26. Mizoram . . . | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR |
| 27. Pondicherry . . . | 53.80 12-6-80 | 201.00 12-6-80 | 234.16 23-9-80 | 90.31 23-9-80 | NR | NR | NR | NR | 579.27 |

Total Utilisation reported upto 26-11-80

970848.23

N.R.-Not reported

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: From the statement it does not appear when were the quantities shown in the statement allotted or released to the States and what is the percentage of utilisation. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, what is the period within which the utilisation certificate has to be given by the State from the date of allocation or release. What is the period prescribed and expected? Further, are the releases or allotments made before receiving utilisation certificates for the quantities already released.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): The hon. Member did not want to know these dates in his question, but I have given the dates month-wise. The statement shows for each month the quantities utilised in that month and the utilisation certificates furnished and the date for it. Our practice is that the utilisation certificates must be furnished to the extent of 50 per cent of the foodgrains released before any further releases are made and all the States except...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I would like to know the period within which it is expected to be received, whether it is two months or six months or how many months.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: I do not think, we have laid down any period. It depends upon the capacity of the State Government to utilise the released amount and after the State Government has utilised it, they furnish the certificate and after we get utilisation certificate for fifty percent of the released quantity, we make further releases and that practice has been followed in all the States. So far as my information goes, all the States—have been furnishing certificates as required except the States

of Assam and West Bengal as also Manipur and Nagaland. No releases have been made further for Manipur and Nagaland because of this. In case of West Bengal, as I have stated earlier, we have made some quantities available to them in spite of the fact that certificates upto 50 per cent. were not made available.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Don't get provoked.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am not getting provoked. I would like to show to you at appropriate time how many types of answers have been given.

Now, Sir, if you kindly look at the statement, it appears that Bihar submitted its utilisation certificates on 7th of October, 1980, for April, May, June and no utilisation certificate has been given in July, August and September, from their own statement it appears. Now, I would like to know, Sir, when were these quantities released for which the utilisation was given only on 7th of October, 1980? For April, May, June utilisation, according to the statement, they did not submit any certificate in October that is, for six months.

Sir, similarly with regard to Maharashtra, you will find no utilisation in August, September. Nothing has been given.

So far as Haryana is concerned, until September, 1980, Sir, there has been no utilisation certificate given for April, May, June.

Now, with regard to the State of West Bengal, Sir, may I know from the Honourable Minister in respect of which month the certificate has not been given? How can you say if release is made last month that certificate had to be given within a month or so because he has himself admitted there is no time-limit fixed for giving the utilisation certificate.

Therefore, I would like to know what action he has taken with regard to that State? He has himself mentioned in the certificate it is not submitted and I would like to know whether the Maharashtra Government, because that was a specific answer given in this very session, has given utilisation certificate for the full quantities. But from this statement it appears in August, September, it has not given any utilisation certificate. I would like to know also, Sir, from the Honourable Minister in respect of West Bengal specifically whether it is not a fact that for the supply made up to March, 1980, utilisation certificate was given for 86 per cent of the actual release and for 1980-81, 61 per cent has been given for the actual release up to 11th November, 1980?

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: This will not go on record.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: You have all asked for so much more information, Sir, and we have fully satisfied you in this behalf even in the last session but the same question is raised up again and again and, Sir, you have time enough to allow them for their further satisfaction.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Without my permission, nothing should go on record.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: You want to take political advantage out of what you talk here in Parliament and we have been more than fair to the people of West Bengal and I again repeat, I am only informing the House that the Central Government considers the people of West Bengal also as people deserving all help and sympathy from the Government of India, and they are not your entire responsibility. We cannot leave them to your mercy also.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: - Your thing apart, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, you do not belong to West Bengal; you belong to Delhi more.

MR. SPEAKER: No individual thing. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: As I have already stated, it is not necessary for a State Government to furnish utilization certificate from month to month. They can utilize the foodgrains and then furnish the utilization certificate. But I have stated that, before further amounts are released for food for work programme, we see to it that at least 50 per cent of the amount has been certified to be utilized. All these dates are for different periods; month-wise, this is not required. In the case of West Bengal, I would again repeat that they had a carry over stock of 95,000 tonnes roughly. I am giving the approximate figures so that they cannot question and say that I am giving wrong information. I have to be very careful with them. You would kindly see what has been happening. *(Interruptions)* After that, another quantity of 20,000 tonnes was released during this year. I would not be even certain about that unless I have the correct dates with me, because, as I said, I am now quite conscious after seeing your behaviour. *(Interruptions)* You are not cooperating. You do not want information. You just want to pin the blame on the government. This is what you have been trying to do. This is a misuse of the Question Hour, Sir, in a way, if I may say so. *(Interruptions)*

AN HON. MEMBER: It is very objectionable. Sir. We strongly protest against such utterances made by the Minister. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Order; please sit down. But one thing is sure that this question has been time and again

*Not recorded.

answered on the Floor of this House.
(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, this question has to be settled.

MR. SPEAKER: No, we have to...

SHRI CHITTA BASU: You form a committee.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: You form a committee of MPs to enquire into that. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot allow ... (Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: You form a committee of all parties.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why can't you listen? What is this habit? Even some privilege motions have been moved in this regard. I have gone through all the records. So far, there has not been any infringement; and I will like that the House ... (Interruptions) I will not allow any discrepancy in any record, whatsoever. Is it not? So, let us go ahead with this. Let us be brief and to the point.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: I will be very brief. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let him go ahead. This is one question which has come time and again. (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: That is a very important question. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We can have a discussion. (Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Until you resolve this question, it will come again and again. You can drive us from the House but you cannot stop us. You can form a committee. We have to function in the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: We cannot.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: The people of West Bengal are starving.

MR. SPEAKER: When I am on my legs, you will have to sit down. What I say is that I have never bogged any discussion on the floor of the House. I welcome any discussion, if you like. But the Question Hour cannot be utilised for this. I can allow any discussion. I will give you half an hour tomorrow, not like this. Please sit down. (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You have earlier allowed discussion. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I can allow any discussion, (Interruptions) I can't allow this Question Hour to be taken away for a ride. That is what I mean to say. (Interruptions)

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: The Minister cannot pass such remarks. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. (Interruptions)

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Members are entitled to put questions. Minister had made certain remarks. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Rajda, you will abide by my decision. You can have a discussion. I will not bar you. (Interruptions)

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Minister has imputed motives. (Interruptions)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Sir, there is an important question. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow you, if time is there.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sontosh Mohan Dev is there. He is also from Assam. (Interruptions)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, ... (Interruptions)

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Please let me answer. (Interruptions)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: You have answered. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please let him answer. (Interruptions)

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Sir, they have time and again, repeatedly made the allegation that we have discriminated against West Bengal Government and secondly that they have furnished certificates up to 50 per cent or more of the food-grains released. I have made it clear. (Interruptions) You were kind enough to give ample opportunity. There was even discussion for half an hour on this question. Sir, as I said, in the beginning of this year the quantity ...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, No. (Interruptions)

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Will you allow me to complete? (Interruptions) You don't want me to complete because it does not suit you. (Interruptions) Sir, a quantity of 95,000 tonnes was carried over from the last year. In the beginning of this year 20,000 tonnes were released further. That makes a total quantity of 1,15,000 tonnes, and up to August this year we have received utilisation certificates for only 45,000 and odd tonnes—I won't be precise, Sir. After that we have released a quantity of 30,000 more. That makes for this year, since the beginning of April, a total quantity of 1,45,000 tonnes for West Bengal and Sir, the Government of West Bengal very recently on the 10th of November they have sent a telex message stating that

53,000 tonnes—53,021 tonnes—has been utilised. Now these 53,000 tonnes cannot be 50 per cent of the total quantity of 1,45,000 tonnes. It is their own statement, and we are not bound to accept that because it should be in the form of utilisation certificate. But even their telex message received on the 10th of November states that they have not utilised up to 50 per cent. That is much less than the quantity required. Only 53,000 tonnes out of a total of 1,45,000 tonnes. That is the figure and I ...

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sontosh Mohan Dev.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, the basic idea of the food for work programme is to help the rural people. In Assam and the other North Eastern Region as a whole the rural people are suffering because of hartals and bandhs. So, I would like to request the hon. Minister since he has stated in his statement that Nagaland, Manipur and Assam are in default about the utilisation; certificate, in view of the present situation in Assam whether he will consider not being too rigid and give relaxation and issue more foodgrains to the whole of North Eastern Region so that the rural people can get some work in the development work.

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

जोधपुर में सूक्ष्मतरंगीय प्रणाली परियोजना

* 185. श्री इशो बरुल्लतः ध्यानदास मन्त्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या जोधपुर में सूक्ष्मतरंगीय प्रणाली परियोजना और उससे संबद्ध केन्द्र ने कार्य आरम्भ कर दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस परियोजना का कार्य कब आरम्भ किया गया था;

(ग) उस पर कितना खर्च आएगा, उसके कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है और इस समय उसकी प्रगति क्या है;

(घ) राजस्थान में इस परियोजना के आरम्भ किये जाने के बाद से सूक्ष्मतरंगीय प्रणाली आरम्भ करने का कार्य देश के अन्य कौन-कौन से भागों में आरम्भ किया गया था। और इस बारे में अब तक हुई प्रगति का पूरा व्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) जोधपुर में सूक्ष्मतरंगीय प्रणाली और उससे संबद्ध केन्द्र के चालू हो जाने से संचालन दक्षता में कितनी वृद्धि होने की संभावना है और जोधपुर का कौन-कौन से नगरों के साथ सीधा टेलीफोन संबंध हो जाएगा;

(च) जोधपुर के महत्व को देखते हुए दूरसंचार के क्षेत्र में कौन-कौन सी भावी योजनाएं तैयार की गई हैं या विचाराधीन हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) जोधपुर-अजमेर - जयपुर - चौड़ी पट्टी सूक्ष्म तरंग प्रणाली का कार्य अप्रैल, 1975 में चालू किया गया था।

(ग) से (घ). 166.68 लाख रुपये की लागत की जोधपुर-अजमेर-जयपुर चौड़ी पट्टी सूक्ष्मतरंग प्रणाली नयी दिल्ली-जयपुर-बंबई सूक्ष्मतरंग प्रणाली के संशोधित प्राक्कलन के हिस्से के बतौर मंजूर की गई थी। जोधपुर-अजमेर-जयपुर मार्ग पर सिविल निर्माण कार्य चल रहा है। कुछ उपस्कर प्राप्त हो चुके हैं और समूची सप्लाई 1982-83 के दौरान प्राप्त होने की उम्मीद है। इस योजना के 1983 के दौरान पूरी हो जाने की संभावना है।

अप्रैल, 1975 में जोधपुर-अजमेर-जयपुर चौड़ी पट्टी सूक्ष्मतरंग प्रणाली शुरू करने के बाद निम्नलिखित चौड़ी पट्टी सूक्ष्म तरंग प्रणालियां कार्यान्वयन हेतु चालू की गई हैं :—

(i) शिमला-अम्बाला-अमृतसर

(ii) कलकत्ता-उत्तर बंगाल-असम

(iii) मद्रास-सेलम-कोयम्बटूर-एर्नाकुलम/सेलम-तिरुची-मदुरै

(iv) नागपुर-सिकन्दराबाद-बंगलूर

(v) मद्रास-खड़गपुर

इन संपर्कों की प्रगति से संबंधित वर्तमान स्थिति इस प्रकार है :—

(i) शिमला - अम्बाला - अमृतसर : सिविल निर्माण कार्य चल रहा है। कुछ उपस्कर प्राप्त हो चुके हैं और उपस्करों की पूर्ण सप्लाई 1982-83 के दौरान प्राप्त हो जाने की संभावना है।

(ii) कलकत्ता-उत्तर बंगाल-असम : कलकत्ता-कूच बिहार-शिलांग शाखा पर रेडियो उपस्कर की संस्थापना का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। शेष शाखाओं अर्थात् गोहाटी-जोरहाट-तिनसुकिया का सिविल निर्माण कार्य चल रहा है। इस योजना हेतु मल्टीप्लक्सिंग उपस्कर आंशिक रूप से प्राप्त हो चुके हैं और उपस्करों की समूची सप्लाई 1982-83 के दौरान प्राप्त होने की संभावना है।

(iii) मद्रास - सेलम - कोयम्बटूर - एर्नाकुलम / सेलम - तिरुची - मदुरै : सिविल निर्माण कार्य पूरा हो चुका है और जब रेडियो उपस्कर की संस्थापना का कार्य चल रहा है। इस योजना हेतु मल्टीप्लक्सिंग उपस्करों की आंशिक सप्लाई प्राप्त हो चुकी है और इस सप्लाई के उत्तरोत्तर रूप से 1981-82 और 1982-83 के प्रारम्भ में ही पूर्ण हो जाने की संभावना है।

(iv एवं v) नागपुर - सिकन्दराबाद-बंगलूर : नागपुर-बंगलूर और मद्रास-खड़गपुर

सूक्ष्म तरंग दोनों योजनाओं पर सिविल-निर्माण कार्य अपनी प्राथमिक अवस्था में है और उस पर कार्य चल रहा है। टावरों, पावर संयंत्र और रेडियो उपकरणों हेतु आदेश दे दिए गए हैं।

जोधपुर-अजमेर-जयपुर चौड़ी पट्टी सूक्ष्म तरंग प्रणाली के पूरा होने के साथ ही जोधपुर को राष्ट्रीय ट्रंक जालकार्य से जोड़ने के लिए और अधिक ट्रंक सर्किट उपलब्ध होंगे। यह प्रस्ताव है कि प्रारम्भ में जोधपुर से राजस्थान के अन्य महत्वपूर्ण शहरों जैसे जयपुर-कोटा, उदयपुर, अलवर और अजमेर को एस० टी० डी० सुविधा प्रदान की जाएगी। यह सुविधा उत्तरोत्तर रूप से देश के अन्य महत्वपूर्ण शहरों तक बढ़ाई जाएगी।

जोधपुर के अनुकूल स्थितियों को मद्देनजर रखते हुए निम्नलिखित दूर संचार योजनाएं तैयार की जा रही हैं/विचाराधीन हैं :—

(1) जोधपुर-बलोत्रा-बाडमेर - जैसलमेर तंग पट्टी सहधुरीय केबुल प्रणाली।

(2) जोधपुर-पालीमरवार-फालना-सूमेरपुर-सिरोही-आबू रोड-पालनपुर तंग पट्टी सहधुरीय केबुल प्रणाली।

(3) उपग्रह माध्यम द्वारा जोधपुर को अन्य महानगरीय शहरों से जोड़ने हेतु जोधपुर में एक भू-उपग्रह केन्द्र।

(4) चालू पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान मौजूदा 5000 लाइनों का 8000 लाइनों में विस्तार।

(5) 1981-82 के दौरान मंदौर (जोधपुर शहर) के मौजूदा एम ए एक्स II टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज का 200 लाइनों से 300 लाइनों में विस्तार।

(6) जोधपुर में 1000 लाइनों वाले ट्रंक स्वचल एक्सचेंज की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है।

Request for Funds for Drought Relief in M.P.

*188. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount demanded by the Madhya Pradesh Government from the Central Government in 1979-80 and 1980-81 for providing drought relief in the State;

(b) the amount sanctioned therefor under the non-Plan and Plan heads by the Central Government for these years; and

(c) when the remaining amount on this account is likely to be paid to the Madhya Pradesh State?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) During 1979-80 the Government of Madhya Pradesh sought Rs. 91.00 crores. During 1980-81 the State Government by their first Memorandum in April 1980, had sought Rs. 165.17 crores and by the Second Supplementary Memorandum dated the 10th November, 1980 have sought another Rs. 11 crores as Central assistance to meet the drought situation in that State.

(b) and (c) On the basis of the reports of the Central Teams and the recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief, the Government of India had approved so far the following ceilings of expenditure for purposes of Central assistance during 1979-80 and 1980-81:

| Year | Non-Plan | Plan | Total (Rs. in crores) |
|---------|----------|-------|-----------------------|
| 1979-80 | 1.55 | 21.25 | 22.80 |
| 1980-81 | 4.26 | 43.64 | 47.90 |

Any expenditure above the approved ceilings is the liability of the State Government.

However, the request of the State Government for additional amount of Rs. 11 crores is under consideration.

Kosi Canal Project Allocation and area Expected to be irrigated

*189. SHRI HARINATH MISHRA:
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total allocation for construction of the Kosi Canal Project;

(b) the allotment for current financial year and the total amount spent during the year and details of the work done;

(c) total acreage of land to be irrigated by this project;

(d) the agency/agencies being used for the execution of the project;

(e) whether the proposed Kosi Control Board has been constituted; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Latest information as available with the Government of India is furnished below:—

(Rs in crores)

| Item | Latest estimated cost (1976) | Approved outlay for 1980-81 | Expenditure incurred during 1980-81 |
|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Eastern Canal | 104 25 | 3 9 | 1 49 |
| Rajpur Canal | 25 17 | 2 00 | 0 84 |
| Western Kosi Canal (Indian portion) | 161 80 | 6 00 | 1 80 |
| Western Kosi Canal (Nepal portion) | 39 99 | 7 91 | 0 81 |

} Upto September, 1980.

The details of work done during the year 1980-81 are as follows:—

| | Eastern Canal Upto 9/80 | Rajpur Canal Upto 9/80 | Western Canal Indian portion Upto 6/80 |
|--|-------------------------|------------------------|--|
| 1. Earth Work | 1 4 lac C.M. | 0 87 lac C.M. | 1 7 lac C.M. |
| 2. Lining (Boulder Pitching) | 0 1 lakh Sq M. | | 1 02 lakh Sq M. |

In addition, work on structures and water courses is in progress.

(c) . . . Total annual irrigation planned under the Kosi Canal Project is as under:

| | Th. Ha. |
|------------------------------|---------|
| 1. Eastern Canal | 434 |
| 2. Rajpur Canal | 125 |
| 3. Western Kosi Canal | |
| (i) Indian portion | 219 |
| (ii) Nepal portion | 15 |
| Total | 793 |

(d) The work on the project is being done by the Government of Bihar both departmentally and through contractors.

(e) and (f). The proposed Kosi Control Board has not yet been constituted, as concurrence of the Government of Bihar to setting up of this Board is yet awaited.

गंग नहर में पानी छोड़ा जाना

190. श्री मनफूल सिंह चौधरी : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों से राजस्थान में गंग नहर में कितने क्यूसेक पानी छोड़ा जा रहा है;

(ख) क्या मरम्मत न होने के कारण अथवा नहर में गाद जमा हो जाने के कारण पूरा पानी नहीं छोड़ा गया ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो सुधारात्मक उपाय न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) यदि ऐसे उपाय किये गये हैं तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी): (क) पंजाब में पड़ने वाले नहर के ऊपरी भाग को बीकानेर नहर कहा जाता है। पंजाब-राजस्थान सीमा के बाद इसे गंग नहर कहा जाता है। बीकानेर नहर के शीर्ष पर इस नहर में छोड़े जाने वाले जल की मात्रा और पंजाब-राजस्थान सीमा पर राजस्थान को दिए जाने वाले जल की मात्रा,

राजस्थान द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

(ख) से (घ). यद्यपि बीकानेर नहर की लाइनिंग खराब हो गई है और इसकी मरम्मत किये जाने की आवश्यकता है, लेकिन भाग (क) के उत्तर में निर्दिष्ट संलग्न विवरण से पता चलता है कि बीकानेर नहर पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान 2720 क्यूसेक की अपनी अभिकल्पित क्षमता के अनुसार जल लाती रही है। तथापि, पंजाब-राजस्थान सीमा पर पहुंचने वाला जल 2640 क्यूसेक के अभिकल्पित निस्सरण से कम है। यह शायद लाइनिंग के खराब होने के परिणामस्वरूप बहुत अधिक रिसन होने के कारण है।

बीकानेर नहर की लाइनिंग की मरम्मत करने के प्रश्न पर पंजाब और राजस्थान सरकारों के साथ विचार किया जा रहा है ताकि राजस्थान क्षेत्र में गंग नहर को सिंचाई के जल की सप्लाई पर प्राप्त प्रभाव डाले बिना उक्त कार्य को हाथ में लेने के लिए परस्पर-सम्मत करार किया जा सके। चूंकि दोनों राज्य सरकारें इस बारे में किसी समझौते पर नहीं पहुंच सकीं, इसलिए राजस्थान सरकार ने भारत सरकार से हस्तक्षेप करने का अनुरोध किया है। दोनों राज्य सरकारों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ बैठकें की गई हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप दोनों राज्यों के मुख्य इंजीनियर अपने-अपने प्रस्तावों में निहित लागत-अनुमानों तथा अन्य बातों की पुनः जांच कर रहे हैं। इस जांच और अध्ययनों के परिणाम अभी प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं।

विवरण

| | बीकानेर शहर में जल का डिस्चार्ज शीर्ष पर | | | | (मासिक औसत क्यूसेकों में) पंजाब-राजस्थान सीमा पर | | | |
|--------|--|---------|---------|---------|--|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1977-78 | 1978-79 | 1979-80 | 1980-81 | 1977-78 | 1978-79 | 1979-80 | 1980-81 |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| अप्रैल | 2614 | 2720 | 1817* | 2713 | 2289 | 2383 | 1594* | 2172 |
| मई | 2211 | 2504 | 2684 | 2222 | 1903 | 2174 | 2322 | 1834 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|-----------|------|------|------|--------------|------|------|------|------------|
| जून . | 2105 | 2720 | 2720 | 2318 | 1780 | 2401 | 2308 | 1997 |
| जुलाई . | 2720 | 2294 | 2720 | 2381 | 2361 | 2068 | 2365 | 1968 |
| अगस्त . | 2720 | 2097 | 2172 | 2466 | 2412 | 1872 | 1812 | 2066 |
| सितम्बर . | 2720 | 2588 | 2624 | 2027 | 2440 | 2257 | 2269 | 1687 |
| अक्तूबर . | 2720 | 2720 | 2631 | 2002 | 2372 | 2374 | 2283 | 1604 |
| नवम्बर . | 2720 | 2720 | 2194 | 1897 | 2312 | 2356 | 1846 | 1739 |
| दिसम्बर . | 2720 | 2720 | 2365 | (26-11-1980) | 2312 | 2356 | 1997 | (20-11-80) |
| जनवरी . | 2720 | 2711 | 1995 | तक | 2326 | 2288 | 1694 | तक |
| फरवरी . | 2720 | 2713 | 2252 | | 2357 | 2255 | 1900 | |
| मार्च . | 2661 | 2720 | 2585 | | 2292 | 2358 | 2268 | |

नहर को 10-4-79 से 16-4-79 तक बंद रखा गया था

Commemorative Stamp on Hijri Calendar

*191. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:
SHRI RAM AWADH:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the commemorative stamp on the occasion of 1400th Anniversary of the Muslim Hijri calendar was released prematurely;

(b) if so, the details of the circumstances leading to premature release; and

(c) the details of enquiry, if any, and the action taken thereon by Government?

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

(b) and (c). Enquiry is in progress. Further action would be taken after the receipt of the Enquiry Report.

Bill re. Job Quotas for Disabled

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

(a) whether Government propose to bring up a comprehensive Bill laying down job quotas for the disabled; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The Government have set up a Working Group to consider the advisability of taking legislative measures for economic rehabilitation and social integration of handicapped persons. Report of the Group is awaited.

दिल्ली में विकलांगों का संस्थान

193. श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह :

श्री नारायण चौबे :

क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में विकलांगों के संस्थान के लिए प्रति वर्ष अनुदान की कितनी राशि सरकार द्वारा प्रदान की जाती है ;

(ख) क्या इस संस्थान का प्रबन्ध असन्तोषजनक है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस के कार्यकरण में सुधार लाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चह्वाण) (क) : नई दिल्ली में विकलांगों के संस्थान के लिए वर्ष 1980-81 हेतु 23,80,000 रुपए का बजट प्रावधान है ।

(ख) और (ग). हाल में संस्थान के प्रबन्ध में कुछ कमियां सरकार के नोटिस में आई थीं । इन के बाद इन को दूर करने के लिए और इस के कार्य को तीव्र करने हेतु कार्यवाही शुरू की गई । इन में निदेशक का परिवर्तन तथा कार्यशाला के प्रबन्ध के तकनीकी पहलुओं सहित भारतीय कृत्रिम अंग निर्माण निगम, कानपुर की एसोसिएशन का परिवर्तन शामिल है । फिर भी, इन कार्यवाहियों को दो रिट याचिकाओं में उच्च न्यायालय में चुनौती दी गई है जिन् का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :

1. 1980 की सिविल रिट याचिका संख्या 1128 श्री रघुनन्दन प्रसाद, आवेदक बनाम

भारत सरकार—प्रतिवादी

2. 1980 की सिविल रिट याचिका संख्या 1301 श्री बाल किशन तथा अन्य—आवेदक—बनाम

भारत सरकार—प्रतिवादी ।

पहली रिट याचिका प्रवेश के लिए अभी भी उच्च न्यायालय में अनिर्णीत पड़ी हुई है । जहां तक दूसरी याचिका का सम्बन्ध है उच्च न्यायालय ने प्रवेश के लिए याचिका पर पहले ही सुनवाई कर ली है लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा पास किए गए आदेश अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं ।

Employment of Rural Educated unemployed under National Rural Employment Programme

*194. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD. Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'National Rural Employment Programme' is not catering to the employment requirements of rural educated unemployed i.e. Matriculates and Graduates because of their academic and other background which as a matter of fact render them unfit for manual labour;

(b) if so, whether Government contemplate to devise alternative measures for providing employment to educated rural unemployed or amend the existing National Rural Employment Programme so as to ensure participation of rural educated youths in the programme by providing them with supervisory or ministerial assignments in this programme; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) to (c). The

Food for Work programme, which has been in operation for the last 3 years, has since been revamped and named as the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP). One of the main objectives of this programme is to utilise surplus stocks of foodgrains for providing new job opportunities to the needy in the rural areas of the country. This programme will serve as the main instrument for providing employment to 1000 poor families in each development block every year. In providing employment opportunities under the NREP to the needy person in the rural areas of the country, no discrimination is being made between the educated and the uneducated persons.

A separate programme for the rural educated unemployed persons, who are above the poverty line, has also been drawn up by this Ministry. The programme envisages selection of 50 persons of this category per block every year, equipping them with technical skills and also providing them with total package of services and support to settle in projects of self employment. The scheme is at present under consideration in the Planning Commission.

Prices Recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission

*195. SHRI CHANDRABHAN
ATHARE PATIL:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the prices recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission for maize, bajra, jowar, ragi and oilseeds;

(b) the prices which have actually been announced for these agricultural products by Government;

(c) the basis followed by the Agricultural Prices Commission for recommending the prices; and

(d) the basis for prices actually fixed by Government?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) to (d). The procurement prices recommended by the APC for maize, bajra, jowar and ragi and minimum support prices for oilseeds and the prices announced by the Government for these commodities for the 1980-81 Crop season are given below:—

| Commodity | Procurement/minimum support prices recommended by APC. | Procurement/minimum support price fixed by the Government. |
|--------------------------------|--|--|
| | (Rs. per quintal) | |
| | Procurement Prices | |
| Maize | 97 50 | 105.00 |
| Bajra | 97 50 | 105.00 |
| Jowar | 97 50 | 105.00 |
| Ragi | 97.50 | 105.00 |
| Oilseeds | minimum support Prices | |
| Groundnut | 206.00 | 206.00 |
| Sunflower seed | 183 00 | 183 00 |
| Soyabean | 183.00 | 183 00 |
| Rapeseed and Mustard | 260.00 | Not yet announced. |

In recommendation the procurement/support prices for a particular commodity, the APC takes a comprehensive over-view of the entire structure of the economy of that commodity, including its production and price trends, available data on the cost of production of that crop, prices of competing crops, the need to provide an incentive to the farmer for increasing production and likely effect of the price policy on the rest of the economy, particularly on the cost of living, level of wages and industrial cost structure. The Commission is also now required to take into account the changes in terms of trade between agricultural and non-agricultural sectors.

While fixing the procurement/minimum support prices, the Government keeps in view of the recommendations of the Commission, the views of the State Governments as expressed by Chief Ministers or Ministers of Agriculture/Food and Civil Supplies, etc. and the views of various concerned Ministries of the Central Government.

Parallel Post Office Racket in Delhi

*196. SHRI CHINTAMANI
PANIGRAHI:

SHRI CHHITTUBHAI
GAMIT:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether parallel post offices in Delhi and New Delhi being run by a gang have recently been unearthed; and

(b) if so, the number of persons involved and their *modus operandi*?

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

(b) The entire case is under investigation by the Crime Branch of Delhi Police.

Indoor Stadium near Rajghat, Delhi

*197. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN:
SHRI CHHANGUR RAM:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Development Authority has started construction of the Indoor Stadium near Rajghat for the Asian Games against the advice of the Indian and foreign technical experts;

(b) if so, the opinion expressed by the technical experts with regard to the construction of the indoor stadium near Rajghat and the considerations which weighed with the Authority to overlook their opinion; and

(c) the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred by the Delhi Development Authority on the project?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA
NARAIN SINGH). (a) The DDA have started the construction of the Indoor Stadium near Rajghat. They have reported that its construction is not against any considered advice of experts in structural engineering.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The DDA have reported that the estimated cost of the project is Rs. 15.35 crores.

Pollution to Dal Lake

*198. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJ-
ARY: Will the Minister of WORKS
AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Heritage Society has submitted a memorandum urging the Government to the growing danger of pollution to Dal Lake at Srinagar; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to save Dal Lake from pollution?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA
NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The
Indian Heritage Society has submitted
to the Prime Minister a memorandum
relating to problems of environment
and effect of pollution on archaeologi-
cal and artistic heritage, *inter alia*,
making a mention of the need for
rejuvenating the Dal Lake in Srinagar.

(b) The Memorandum is under ex-
amination in the Department of
Environment recently created by the
Government.

Starting of Child Welfare Projects

*199. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:
SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a
Working Group on Social Welfare has
recommended starting of additional
child welfare projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is proposed to expand
the integrated child development ser-
vices throughout the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) by what time the above schemes
are likely to be put into practice?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION
AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B.
CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The
Working Group on Social Welfare
inter-alia recommended starting of
800 additional integrated Child Deve-
lopment Service Projects during the
Sixth Five Year Plan 1980—85.

(c) to (e). The Plan is yet to be
finalised.

Discussions with Nepal for Joint River Projects

*200. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be
pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that official
discussions were held between India
and Nepal in the month of August to
find out ways and means for expedit-
ing Joint River Valley Projects and re-
moving bottlenecks;

(b) if so, the names of River Valley
Projects that were discussed at this
meeting; and

(c) the particulars of the program-
mes drawn up for execution for each
of these?

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

(b) The discussions covered the
following important hydro-power and
irrigation projects;

(1) Karnali Hydro-Power Project;

(2) Pancheshwar Hydro-Power
Project;

(3) Rapti (Bhalubhang) Multi-
purpose Project; and

(4) Kosi High Dam Project;

(c) It was agreed to hold expedi-
tiously meetings of the Joint Expert-
Committees on the projects at (1) to
(3) above to expedite finalisation of
preparation of project reports. As
regards the Kosi High Dam Project it
was agreed that an updated report
being prepared by the Government of
India may be forwarded to H.M.G.
Nepal, after it is finalised.

Relaxation in Rejection Limit of Broken Rice

*201. SHRI L. S. TUR: Will the
Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab Government
have approached for relaxation in re-

jection limit for broken rice from 25 per cent to 27 per cent;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government in this regard so far; and

(c) how the farmers who have already sold their paddy crop will be compensated?

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

(b) The Government have not agreed to relax the rejection limit of brokens in raw rice.

(c) Question does not arise.

Drinking Water in Villages of Gujarat

*202. SHRI DAULAT SINHJI
JADEJA:

SHRI AMAR SINH
RATHAWA:

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

(a) the number of villages in Gujarat State which have no drinking water facility as on 31st December, 1979;

(b) the number of villages which have been provided water facility during the current year;

(c) the criteria adopted for fixing the priority for providing drinking water facility in villages under the Minimum Needs Programme; and

(d) the target fixed to provide drinking water facility in all the villages in Gujarat State?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) 5318 problem villages as on the 1st April, 1980. Corresponding figure as on the 31st December, 1979 is not readily available.

(b) 115 problem villages have been provided water supply facilities during

the year 1980-81 up to the end of September, 1980.

(c) Priority is given to problem villages where water is not available within a reasonable distance or depth or where water is not potable.

(d) The target is to cover all the remaining problem villages in the State during the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980—85).

Flats under H.U.D.C.O. Scheme by D.D.A.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the registrations were made for allotment of flats under the categories Janta, LIG and MIG under HUDCO Scheme by the Delhi Development Authority;

(b) whether there is any proposal to revise the cost of these flats, if so, what will be the revised cost of these flats;

(c) whether the DDA has started constructing these flats, if so, in which colonies and if not, when the construction will start;

(d) the reasons for delay in construction of these flats; and

(e) when Government will be able to provide the flats to the registered individuals under this scheme?

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

(b) In the brochure issued for the registration Scheme of the new pattern 1979, it was stated that the "prices are indicative and do not represent the final cost". Hence, revision of the price may become necessary depending upon the cost escalation.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The DDA have already announced the release of over 1500 flats under this Scheme and another about 10,000 are under diffe-

rent stages of construction in Rajouri Garden, Wazirpur, Bodella, Shalimar Bagh, Lawrence Road, Rampura, Janakpuri and Pitampura.

(e) Subject to availability of funds and building materials, it may be possible to provide houses to persons registered under the New Registration Scheme 1979 in 5 to 7 years time.

Mobile Standard Rent

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to provide a 'Mobile Standard Rent' for changing the Rent Control Act in order to provide for the rising cost of maintenance and repairs of the rented buildings; if so, the main features thereof;

(b) whether such a proposal is likely to adversely affect the interests of the tenants; and

(c) steps contemplated by Government to protect interests of tenants presently under great pressure from landlords keen to profiteer out of the sharp spurt in rents that has taken place lately?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Rent control is a State Subject. However, no such proposal has yet been finalised as far as the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958 is concerned.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) Under Section 9 of the Delhi Rent Control Act, every tenant has a right to approach the Controller for fixing the Standard Rent of the premises under Section 6 of the Act.

भारतीय खाद्य निगम, व्यावर में घ्रष्टाचार

1793. आचार्य भगवान देव : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान अजमेर से प्रकाशित होने वाले दिनांक 26 अगस्त, 1980 के 'न्याय' में "खाद्य निगम व्यावर रिश्वत का बोलबाला" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तौ इस के बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन)

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने प्रेस रिपोर्ट में उल्लिखित आरोपों की जांच की थी । हालांकि रिश्वत की मान करने विषयक आरोप सिद्ध नहीं हुआ था लेकिन परेशान करने विषयक आरोप को सही पाया गया था । भारतीय खाद्य निगम सम्बंधित अधिकारी के विरुद्ध आवश्यक अनुशासनात्मक कार्यवाही कर रहा है ।

Export of Fish from Ratnagiri Maharashtra

1794. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARU-LEKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that fish worth crores of rupees is exported from Ratnagiri District in Maharashtra and the value of fish exported during the last three years, year wise;

(b) whether the Government are aware that last year there was no sufficient catch of fish and there is financial crisis in fish industry in Ratnagiri district and the fishermen

are hard pressed and unable to pay back the loans taken from Nationalised Banks; and

(c) whether Government propose to give financial assistance to fishermen to boost export of fish and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Export of Shrimp through Ratnagiri Port during the last three years are:

| | (Rs. in lakhs) |
|---------|----------------|
| 1977-78 | 204.91 |
| 1978-79 | 378.31 |
| 1979-80 | 578.66 |

(b) There is no fall in catch of fish last year in Ratnagiri District; in fact, there was an increase of over 10,000 tonnes in 1979 as compared to the previous year.

(c) Financial assistance for fishermen is being provided by the Government of Maharashtra under the various schemes. State Government make a payment of 30 paise per kg. on export of sea foods. They are also considering a proposal to postpone recovery of loans.

Schemes under Food for Work Programme in Diglipur Tehsil in Andaman

1795. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) how many schemes have been formulated by the Deputy Commissioner, Andaman District, under the Food for Work Programme in Diglipur Tehsil and how many have been completed;

(b) their achievement and total manpower that worked in each sche-

me separately mentioning names of the villages where the work has been done;

(c) whether there are some ongoing schemes; if so, the names of the schemes, places where the schemes are going on and the manpower engaged in each scheme and when these are likely to be completed;

(d) whether all those persons engaged under the 'Food for Work' scheme were paid cash, kind or both and the mode of such payment either weekly, bi-weekly or monthly and if any such payment is still pending, the number of persons to be paid and under what scheme and the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether in village Shamnagar in Diglipur Tehsil, the villagers undertook work under the Food for Work Programme and even today they were not paid; if so, why the villagers who worked have been penalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

आनन्द पर्वत, दिल्ली में अनधिकृत निर्माण

1796. श्री सीखा साहू : क्या निर्माण और आवास प्रक्री यद् बताने को कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या गृह सच है कि कमल रेस्टोरेट (आनन्द पर्वत), दिल्ली के समीप एक बहु मंजले भवन का निर्माण किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भवन अनधिकृत भूमि पर बनाया गया है और क्या सभी निर्माण पूर्व शर्तों को पूरा किया गया था; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो ऐसे गैर-कानूनी निर्माण पर रोक लगाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

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

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) दिल्ली नगर निगम ने बताया है कि इस मामले में कानूनी औपचारिकताओं को निभाने के पश्चात् ढहाने के आदेश पहले ही पारित किए गए थे कन्तु पार्टी न्यायालय से स्थगन आदेश ले आई । दिल्ली नगर निगम स्थगन को समाप्त करवाने के प्रयास कर रहा है और वह न्यायालय के निर्णय के अनुसार आगे कार्यवाही करेगा ।

Requisition and Acquisition of Immovable Property

1797. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the former Minister of Works and Housing announced some-time back that houses and office accommodation occupied by the Government under the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act in Delhi and other parts of the country will be restored to the owners;

(b) whether he also announced that some consideration was also being accorded to the Report of the Committee appointed to look into the conversion of lease-hold plots in the capital allotted by the D.D.A. for residential purposes into free-hold; and

(c) if so, the manner in which action is being taken to implement these announcements and how long it will take to finalise it?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The former Minister of Works and Housing, Shri P. C. Sethi, had made a statement to the Press that based on the recent amendment of the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, the residential and office accommodation requisitioned by the Government for its use will be derequisitioned.

(b) The former Minister had announced at a Press Conference that the report of the Committee appointed to look into the conversion of lease-hold residential plots in the capital into free-hold was under consideration of the Government.

(c) In regard to the requisitioned properties, according to the recent amendment of the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Properties Act the residential and other premises requisitioned by the Government and are in occupation of the Government for more than 10 years as on 10-3-1980, are required to be derequisitioned by 10-3-1985 unless any such property is acquired by the Government, as per the provisions of the Act. As regards conversion of lease-hold plots in Delhi into free-hold, the Government is expected to take a decision shortly.

Opening of Regional Office of Central Under Ground Water Board to drought affected Orissa

1798. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa Government have approached the Union Government from time to time certain blocks of some districts in the State of Orissa face famine conditions as they are hit by drought very often;

(b) whether underground water is not available in adequate quantity in Orissa and if so, the details of the survey conducted in this regard; and

(c) whether the Central Under Ground Water Board propose to open a full fledged regional office in the State for conducting a survey on war footing to find out the underground water availability in the drought prone areas there and if so, by what time and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) As and when a State Government is affected by drought which cannot be met out of its margin money, it approaches the Government of India for Central assistance which is sanctioned in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Seventh Finance Commission.

During 1979-80 and 1980-81 (pre-Kharif season) the State Government of Orissa had approached the Government of India for assistance for drought relief and they were sanctioned a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 14.05 crores for 1979-80 and Rs. 17.39 crores for 1980-81.

(b) The tentative estimates made by the Central Ground Water Board on the basis of the work done so far indicate that the State of Orissa has 13,300 million Cubic Meters of replenishable ground water potential. Of this, 439 million Cubic Metres has so far been developed leaving a balance of 12,861 million Cubic Metres still available for further development. Under its Regional Hydrogeological surveys, the Board had, upto March, 1980, covered an area of 95,822 sq. km. out of the total area of 1,55,782 sq. km. of the State.

(c) The Central Ground Water Board proposes to open more regional offices in various parts of the country for accelerating the pace of ground water development. During the Sixth Five Year Plan, there is a proposal to open 7 new Regional Offices. The location of the Headquarters of these offices will be decided after finalisation of the case of their establishment. The decision re-

garding location would depend upon the ground water needs of the State and administrative homogeneity of the area.

Fishing Harbour Project in Goa

1799. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Centrally sponsored fishing harbour project in Goa had been kept in abeyance; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The reason was that the Government of Goa had not confirmed suitability of the location for the proposed fishing harbour at Karanjalem; however the confirmation has been received recently.

दिल्ली के स्कूलों के अध्यापकों द्वारा
चुनाव और जनगणना से सम्बन्धित
कार्य करना

1800. श्री दया राम शाक्य : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में बोटों की गिनती तथा जनगणना संबंधी कार्य उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालयों के अध्यापकों को सौंपा हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन कामों के लिए अध्यापकों को कितना-कितना समय देना पड़ता है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त अवधि में विद्यालयों में अध्यापन कार्य ठप्प

हो जाता है और छात्रों को इस कारण भारी हानि उठानी पड़ती है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इन कार्यों को अन्य सरकारी कर्मचारियों को सौंपने का है ?

शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण): (क) स्कूल अध्यापकों को अन्य सरकारी कर्मचारियों के साथ जनगणना के कार्य पर लगाया जाता है, परन्तु मतों की गणना के लिए नहीं।

(ख) सामान्यतः प्रातः और सांयकाल को एक दिन में तीन - चार घण्टे।

(ग) स्कूलों में अध्यापन कार्य पर प्रभाव तो पड़ता है पर वह पूरी तरह बन्द नहीं होता है। क्योंकि स्कूल के सभी अध्यापकों को जनगणना कार्य में नहीं लगाया जाता है।

(घ) अध्यापकों के अलावा सरकारी कर्मचारी इस कार्य के साथ पहले से ही सम्बद्ध हैं।

Books on Kannada Literature by N.B.T.

1801. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Book Trust have brought out books in Kannada, Hindi or English to bring out the spirit, glory and magnificence of the Kannada literature; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Under its "Adan Pradan" Series the Trust selects significant books from each major Indian language for translation and publication into other major Indian languages. These books are generally recent and contemporary, having literary merit and selected with a view to acquainting the readers from other regions to understand and appreciate the way of life of that particular region and thus promote national integration. The Trust also brings out, under other series, books which throw light on the literature of major Indian languages, including Kannada.

(b) The details are given in the attached statement.

Statement

1. Books of Kannada Literature published in Hindi under the Adan Pradan Series as on 31-10-80.

| S. No. | Title | Author |
|--------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | Alida Mele | K. Shivarama Karanth |
| 2 | Chickaveera Rajendra | Masti Venkatesha Iyengar |
| 3 | Gramyana | Rao Bahadur Kulkarni |
| 4 | Anadi Anantha | Adya Rangacharya |
| 5 | Griha Banga | Dr. S.L. Bhyrappa |
| 6 | Mukti | Shantinath Desai |
| 7 | Nammurina Rasikaru | Gorur Ramaswamy Iyengar |
| 8 | Nisarga | Mirji Anna Rao |
| 9 | Gangawa Gangamai | Dr. S. Mokashi 'Punekar'. |
| 10 | Anthology of Kannada Short Stores | G.H. Naik (compiled by) - |

(Hindi Edition under preparation)

II. Books published under other series as on 51-10-80

| S.No. | Title | Author | Language |
|-------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. | Mysore | N. Ramachandriah | Hindi, English |
| 2. | Indian Theatre | Adya Rangacharya | Hindi, English |
| 3. | Traditional Indian Theatre | Kapila Vatsayan | English |
| 4. | Kannada Theatre | Dr. H. K. Ranganath | (Under preparation in Kannada) |
| 5. | Basavanna | Dr. M. C. Udayananda Murthy | English |
| 6. | Purandaradasa | V. Sitharamia | Kannada, Hindi, English, |
| 7. | Anthology of Kannada Poetry | U.R. Anantha Murthy (Compiler) | Kannada |

Sale of Sub-Standard Pesticides

1802. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that anti-social elements in the pesticides industry are exploiting the farming community by selling sub-standard materials which have inevitably found to be ineffective in controlling pests; and

(b) if so, the steps which Government propose to take to curb their activities?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) Reports of Sub-standard pesticides reaching the farmers have been received from time to time.

(b) Under the Insecticides Act, 1968, Insecticide Inspectors are authorised to draw the samples of insecticides and to get them analysed. If the samples are found to be sub-standard, prosecutions can be launched.

The Government have recently taken the following additional steps:—

(i) Spare capacity available in the Central Insecticide Laboratory has been earmarked for pesticide-samples to be received from those States which do not have functional pesticide control laboratories.

(ii) Progress in collection and analysis of samples in different States is reviewed in 6-monthly Zonal Meetings.

(iii) Pointed attention of the States/Union Territories was drawn to this important responsibility of the State during the Annual Plant Protection Conference held in April, 1980.

(iv) Director, Indian Standard Institute, has been requested to ensure that pesticides bearing ISI marks conform to the standards prescribed for them.

(v) Five Zonal Survey Teams have been constituted to assess the status of quality control machinery in the States.

Liquor Shops in Delhi

1803. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether liquor shops are checked in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these shops are not functioning under the rules and regulations of the Excise Department;

(d) the number of challans made against the shops during the last six months;

(e) the nature of offences committed by the liquor shops; and

(f) the steps taken to improve the situation?

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

(b) Sixty-three checks and inspections have been conducted since 1-4-1980.

(c) The shops are functioning generally in accordance with the relevant rules.

(d) Five show-cause notices were issued to the licencees and in one case a penalty of Rs. 1000 has since been imposed. The remaining four cases are pending before the Collector of Excise.

(e) The offences relate to overcharging by some individual employees of the licencees and the non-issuance of cash memos.

(f) Frequent inspections are being made by the Excise Inspectors to check violation of the rules and regulations and the licencees have been cautioned.

History Books Prescribed for IX to XII Classes in Delhi

1804. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the names and authors of history books prescribed/recommended in the schools of Delhi for classes IX-X and XI-XII?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): The information is given in the statement attached.

Statement

The following history books have been prescribed/recommended in the schools of Delhi for Classes IX-X and XI-XII:—

IX and X

1. The Story of Civilization Vol. I and II, published by N.C.E.R.T., New Delhi (Hindi version also available).

XI Class

1. Bharat ka Itihas by Shri H.S. Naqvi, published by Pitamber Publishing Co., Educational Publisher, 888, East Park Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-5.

2. Bharat ka Itihas by Shri B.B. Choudhury, published by Shri Mahavir Book Depot, Delhi.

3. Bharat ka Itihas Bhag-I and Bhag-II by Shri Kuldip Raj Deepak published by Kohinoor Book Depot, Delhi.

4. History of Ancient and Medieval India by Shri D. N. Kundra, published by Neelam Publishers, Delhi.

5. Pracheen va Purav Madhyakalin Bharat by Smt. Usha Chopra published by Sultan Chand and Sons, Delhi.

6. *Pracheen Tatha Purav Madh-yakalin Bharat* by Shri V. B. Krishna published by Arya Book Depot, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.

7. *Bharat ka Rajnetik va Sanskritik Itihas* by Shri Om Prakash published by S. Chand and Co., India Ltd., Delhi.

8. *India-Ancient and Medieval* by Khanna and Chopra published by Macmillan Co., India Ltd., Delhi.

Class XII

1. "Medival India Part II" (Hindi version also available) published by N.C.E.R.T., New Delhi.

2. "Adhunik Bharat" published by N.C.E.R.T., New Delhi.

3. "Modern India" by Dr. K. C. Khanna and Dr. P. N. Chopra published by M/s. Macmillan and Co. of India Ltd., Naraina Industrial Area, Phase-I, New Delhi-28.

4. "History of India Vol. II" by S. H. Nayak and V. Verma published by Pitamber Publishing Co., Educational Publishers, 888, East-Park Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-5.

5. "An outline of Indian History and Culture Book II" by Raghubir Dayal and A.E.T. Barrow published by Orient Longman Ltd., 1/24, Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi-2.

6. "Mugalkalin Tatha Adhunik Bharat" by V. B. Krishna and Smt. J. Ohsan published by Arya Book Depot, Karol Bagh, New Delhi. (Hindi).

7. "Bharat ka Itihas Vol. II" by P. S. Tripathi published by Pitambar Book Depot, publishers and Booksellers, 888, East Park Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-5 (Hindi).

8. "Bharat ka Rajnetik va Sanskritik Itihas" by Dr. Om Prakash and Luxmi Srivastava published by Vishal Publications, 6 UB, Bungalow Road, Jawahar Nagar, Delhi-7 (Hindi).

Seedlings purchased by Andaman and Nicobar Islands

1805. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of seedlings (variety-wise) purchased from mainland by the Andaman Administration during the last three years and the amount spent thereof;

(b) how many seedlings, yearwise, have survived;

(c) if there are damages to seedlings, the reasons therefor, consignment-wise;

(d) the action which has been taken by the Administration to avoid of such loss;

(e) the difficulties to produce the seedlings locally and what steps have been taken by the Administration to overcome such difficulties; and

(f) whether the Administration propose to stop import of seedlings from mainland?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) to (f). The information is being collected from the Administration of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and will be placed on the Table of Lok Sabha.

Representation against Urban Land Ceiling Act, 1976 in Maharashtra

1806. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received a representation in the month of July/August 1980 from the Action Committee re: Deletion of Miraj (Maharashtra) from Urban Land Ceiling Act, 1976;

(b) if so, the points of reasoning for the demand so made; and

(c) the action taken by Government on the demand made in the representation?

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

(b) The main reasons stated by the Action Committee for deletion of Miraj (Maharashtra) from the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 are:—

(i) there is no concentration of vacant land; neither any prevalence of speculative or profiteering activities at Miraj;

(ii) there is no acute shortage of vacant land in Miraj;

(iii) having regard to any criteria, such as population, industrialisation and its potentiality, construction of buildings for Government/public or for weaker sections of the society etc. it is not worthwhile, fruitful and practical; on the other hand, application of the Act to Miraj area leads to general disastrous consequences.

(iv) inclusion of Miraj in Sangli urban agglomeration and especially of agricultural fields in the western side has a terrific effect on the poor peasants;

(v) agricultural activity in the western part of Miraj town has been adversely and prejudicially affected and the farmers are subjected to heavy losses and threatened to be deprived of their property with the result that they have become landless, unemployed and houseless sufferers.

(vi) The purpose and object of the Act and especially the needs of the community from this area of Miraj can be adequately met with any time by having recourse to the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act and its urgency clauses.

(c) The Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 applies to Miraj because it forms part of the Sangli urban agglomeration and there is no proposal at present to exclude Miraj from Schedule I of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976.

The Act does not apply to lands mainly used for the purpose of agriculture unless such agricultural lands are included in the master plan of the area and shown for a non-agricultural purpose.

Cows purchased from Mainland by Andaman Nicobar Administration

1807. **SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cows purchased by Andaman Administration from mainland during last 3 years and the cost thereof;

(b) whether one cow has been found short in transit; and

(c) if so, what action was taken to recover the cost from the official responsible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). The information asked from Andaman-Nicobar Administration about this Question is still awaited. The same will be placed on Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as received by this Ministry.

Desert Park on Border of Rajasthan

1808. **SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY:** Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rajasthan Government had developed the Desert park on the border to

protect its flora and fauna and to develop grass, forage and attract tourists:

(b) whether Government propose to provide financial and technical assistance for the development of the Desert Park; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) No, Sir. Work on setting up the Desert National Park is in progress. The Government of Rajasthan have submitted a project to set up the Desert Park in the Districts of Jaisalmer and Barmer for regeneration of the degenerated natural desert ecosystem and conservation of flora and fauna of the desert.

(b) to (c). The details are being worked out. The matter is under consideration.

Implementation of Scale of Draftsman in Central Water Commission

1809. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scales of Draftsman Grade-I, Grade-II and Grade-III recommended by the Board of Arbitration (J.C.M.) have been accepted by the Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons why the same have not been implemented so far in the Central Water Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The Award given by the Board of Arbitration (JCM) was limited to the revision of pay-scales of the Draftsmen working in the Central Public Works Department only. The Ministry of Works and Housing have accepted the same.

(b) The Award given by the Board of Arbitration (JCM) is not applicable in the case of Draftsmen working in other Departments including Central Water Commission Scales of Draftsman Cadre in Central Water Commission are comparable to those accepted for Central Public Works Department.

Research in Central Seed Farms

1810. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Seed Farms are carrying on research in quality seeds;

(b) the items in which quality seeds have been produced;

(c) the places where Central Seed Farms are situated, State-wise;

(d) the total acreage on which those seeds farms are set up; and

(e) the schemes for their expansion during 1980-81?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) There are no Central Seed Farms. Research in quality seeds is carried out by Central Research Institutions under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Agricultural Universities and State research institutions.

(b) Farms under the control of the Central Government, known as Central State Farms, do produce quality seeds in the form of foundation seeds and certified seeds of wheat, paddy, cotton, sorghum, bajra, maize, oilseeds, pulses and vegetables. These farms are managed by the State Farms Corporation of India.

(c) and (d). Information is given in statement regarding Central State Farms managed by the State Farms Corporation of India.

(e) There is no proposal to increase the number of Central State Farms at present.

Statement

| Name and location of the Farm | Area in possession (in ha.) |
|--|--------------------------------|
| RAJASTHAN | |
| 1. Central State Farm, Suratgarh, Distt. Sriganganagar | 5135 |
| 2. Central State Farm, Sardargarh, Distt. Sriganganagar | 5996 |
| 3. Central State Farm, Jetsar, Distt. Sriganganagar | 5391 |
| HARYANA | |
| 1. Central State Farm, Hissar | 2762 |
| PUNJAB | |
| 1. Central State Farm, Ludhiana, Distt. Ludhiana | 1168 |
| KARNATAKA | |
| 1. Central State Farm, Jawalgera, Distt. Raichur | 2960 |
| TAMIL NADU | |
| 1. Central State Farm, Chengam, Melchenganam West Post, Melpallipattu, Distt. North Arcot | 3906 |
| KERALA | |
| 1. Central State Farm, Aralam, Distt. Cannanore | 3060 |
| ASSAM | |
| 1. Central State Farm, Kokilabari, P.O. Pathshala, Distt. Kamrup | 1936 |
| MIZORAM (UT) | |
| 1. Central State Farm, Mizoram, P.O. Patherkandi, Distt. Cachar | 523 |
| UTTAR PRADESH | |
| 1. Central State Farm, Bahraich, P.O. Gijjapuri, Distt. Bahraich | 3593 |
| 2. Usar Reclamation Farm, P.O. Lalganj, Distt. Rae Bareilly | 191 |

**राजस्थान के जिलों में चावल और
मोटे अनाजों की वसूली**

1811. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि चावल और मोटे अनाजों की वसूली दरें केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित की गई दरों से कम न हों, राजस्थान में से कुल कितना मोटा अनाज और चावल वसूल किया गया है; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि किसानों द्वारा मोटा अनाज सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित की गई दरों से कम दरों पर बेचा जा रहा है और भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा आगे भी बाजारों में वसूली कार्य प्रारम्भ नहीं किया गया है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव) : (क) क्योंकि खुले बाजार में खरीफ अनाजों के मूल्य

सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित समर्थन मूल्यों से अधिक बताए जाते हैं इसलिए चालू खरीफ विपणन मौसम में चित्तौड़गढ़ में केवल 9 मीटरी टन मोटे अनाजों और श्रीगंगानगर जिले में 40 मीटरी टन धान की अब तक वसूली की गई है ।

(ख) जी, नहीं । भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने राज्य भर में खरीदारों के लिए आवश्यक प्रबन्ध कर दिए हैं ।

P.C.O. in Sunderbans

1812. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6620 on the 4th August, 1980

regarding setting up of long distance Public Call Offices in Sunderbans (West Bengal) and state:

(a) the names of the places where the proposed 13 long distance Public Call Offices will be set up;

(b) how long it will take to set them up and their capacity;

(c) whether Trunk Call facilities will also be made available from these P.C.Os.; and

(d) if so, for which places and whether these will be in West Bengal only or outside stations could also be connected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):
(a) and (b).

| Sl. No. | Names of Villages | Programmed for provision during the year |
|---------|----------------------------|--|
| 1. | Amjhora | 1980-81 |
| 2. | Bhangankhali | |
| 3. | Malanha | |
| 4. | Hatgachia | 1981-82 |
| 5. | Dholahat | |
| 6. | Bodra | |
| 7. | Khari | |
| 8. | Barunhat | |
| 9. | Mirganj | 1982-83 |
| 10. | Chota-Mollakhali | |
| 11. | Sanderterbill | |
| 12. | Sibrampur | |
| 13. | Panchra | |

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) Trunk call facility would be available for all the stations.

Scarcity of Drinking Water in Kali Bari Marg, New Delhi

1813. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that allottees of H Block Quarters (Type II), Kali Bari Marg, New Delhi are facing acute shortage of drinking water supply;

(b) if so, what action is being taken to augment the supply of drinking water in the area; and

(c) the actual hours of drinking water supply to the aforesaid residents?

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

(b) Steps have already been taken to augment water supply by commissioning two tubewells.

(c) The normal timings for supply of water is 7.15 to 10 in the morning as well as in the evening.

जमुना बिहार कालोनी, दिल्ली में
शापिंग सेन्टर

1814. श्री चन्द्र पाल शंभानी : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की यमुना विहार कालोनी में रहने वालों की संख्या में बराबर हो रही वृद्धि को देखते हुए कालोनी के किसी ब्लॉक में एक शापिंग सेन्टर स्थापित करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

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

और (ख). दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने बताया है कि यमुना विहार कालोनी के 'बी' ब्लॉक में एक स्थानीय विपणन केन्द्र तथा तीन सुविधा बाजारों और 'सी' ब्लॉक में एक स्थानीय विपणन केन्द्र के नक्शों का अनुमोदन कर दिया गया है। लगभग तीन महीने या इसके बाद इन का कार्यान्वयन आरम्भ करने की सम्भावना है।

Post Offices in Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri Districts

1815. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages above 2000 population including tea gardens which have no post office in Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri Districts of North Bengal;

(b) whether Government propose to open a post office in every tea garden of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri Districts;

(c) if so, what steps have been taken to acquire lands for opening the post offices in tea gardens; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) The number of such villages including tea gardens is 30 and 70 in Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri Districts of North Bengal respectively.

(b) to (d). The Department has prescribed certain basic norms stipulating minimum distance from an existing post office income and population conditions for opening new post offices in rural areas. Proposals conforming to these norms are examined and post offices opened within the Annual Plan targets.

Double Telephone Line between Ther and Chstile

1816. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the stage of progress of laying the double telephone line between Ther and Chstile and between Patdi and Ahmedabad in Gujarat; and

(b) when this will be completed?

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

(a) The scheme for construction of a second telephone line between Ther and Chotila (Chstile) has been approved. The proposal for a second trunk line between Patdi and Ahmedabad has not been found justified with present traffic.

(b) Efforts are being made to complete the second telephone line between Ther and Chstile during the current financial year.

Settlement of pending Demands of Employees of Farakka Barrage

1817. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have been considering settlement of the long pending demands of the workers and employees of the Farakka Barrage Project as submitted earlier by the representatives of the workers and employees; and

(b) if so, whether the General Manager of Farakka Barrage Project has been given necessary instructions in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The demands of the associations and unions of the employees of the Farakka Barrage Project were considered at a meeting of the representatives of such associations and unions with the Minister of Irrigation on 18th and

19th June, 1980 and suitable instructions were given to the General Manager, Farakka Barrage Project.

Medium and Major Irrigation Projects pending clearance in Orissa

1818. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa has sent the project report of Medium and Major Irrigation projects for the clearance of his Ministry;

(b) if so, the names of the projects sent for clearance and the projects cleared by the Government of India for inclusion and exclusion in this financial year;

(c) how many of the projects are in Tribal sub-Plan areas proposed; and

(d) the names of the Medium Irrigation projects of tribal districts of the state being delayed for the survey and preparation of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The Government of Orissa have sent the following Project Reports to the Central Water Commission for obtaining clearance of the Planning Commission:

Major Projects

- (i) Bhimkund Multipurpose.
- (ii) Samakoi Irrigation.
- (iii) Galudih.
- (vi) Subarnarekha Irrigation.
- (v) Canalisation of Anandpur Barrage Stage—I.
- (vi) Ib Irrigation.

Medium Project

- (i) Bankabal.
- (ii) Badanala.
- (iii) Darjang Stage—II.
- (iv) Kansbahal.

Of the above projects, the Bankabal Project has been accepted by the Planning Commission for inclusion in the State Plan. The Badanala Project has been technically examined by the Central Water Commission and sent to the Planning Commission for consideration by the Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission. Other projects are under examination in the Central Water Commission in consultation with the State Government.

Provision has been made in the State Annual Plan 1980-81 for Bankabal and Badanala Projects of Rs. 50 lakhs each.

(c) Bhimkund, Subernarekha, Ib Irrigation, Badanala, Bankabal and Kansbahal irrigation projects are in the Tribal sub-Plan area.

(d) The following medium irrigation projects have been proposed by the Government of Orissa in the Tribal sub-Plan area:

- (i) Dam across Katra Nala.
- (ii) Sankh Barrage.
- (iii) Lodani.
- (iv) Lilibadi-Kanijodi.
- (v) Kurumkela.
- (vi) Telengiri.
- (vii) Morada.
- (viii) Kodma.
- (ix) Kusumi.
- (x) Cumadi.
- (xi) Lumbakumpa.
- (xii) Sambiri.
- (xiii) Mahendratanya.
- (xiv) Chheligoda.
- (xv) Sandul.

The reports of these schemes have not so far been received in the Central Water Commission.

U.G.C. Research Fellowships and Associateships to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates

1819. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a certain percentage of the research Fellowships and Associateships awarded annually by the University Grants Commission is reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates;

(b) if so, the date from which such reservation has been made;

(c) the total number of each type of fellowships and associateships awarded during the last three years separately for Sciences and Humanities and the number thereof actually awarded to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates;

(d) if the reserve quota has not been filled-up, the steps taken to rectify the position; and

(e) whether any special measures will be taken to make up the accumulated deficiencies by awarding Fellowships and Associateships to all eligible Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates through wide publicity and special selections, if necessary?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Ten per cent of all research Fellowships awarded directly by the University Grants Commission or through the Universities are reserved for candidates belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from 1974-75. In addition, the Commission has instituted a scheme for the award of 20 senior research Fellowships and 50 junior research Fellowships exclusively for candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from 1976-77, and 20 research Associateships for which selections are to be made from 1980-81.

(c) Detailed information about the research fellowships awarded by the Universities during the last three years and the number of Scheduled Castes/Tribes among them is not available. The total number of awards directly made by the U.G.C. during the last three years and the number of Scheduled Castes/Tribes among them is given in the attached statement. This does not include the Scheme of Senior Research Fellowships for Scheduled Castes/Tribes candidates; information in respect of which is being compiled and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) and (e). The quota reserved for Scheduled Castes/Tribes is not fully utilised. The scheme of separate awards directly made by the Commission to candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes ensures that such candidates secure these Fellowships every year. In addition, the Commission has requested the Universities to communicate, beginning with the year 1980-81, the number of unutilised Fellowships in the reserved category so that they can be added to the scheme of separate awards implemented directly by the Commission.

Statement

| Year | Type of Awards | No. of awards | | Huma- nities | No. of SC/ST among them | | |
|---------|--|---------------|---------|-----------------|----------------------------|---------|-----------------|
| | | Total | Science | | Total | Science | Huma- nities |
| 1977-78 | 1. Junior Research Fellowships | 323 | 151 | 172 | 15 | 15 | — |
| | 2. Junior Research Fellowships for SC/ST candidates | 65 | — | — | 65 | 36 | 29 |
| | 3. Senior Research Fellowships | 81 | 41 | 40 | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| | 4. Research Associateships. | 49 | 30 | 19 | — | — | — |
| 1978-79 | 1. Junior Research Fellowships for Scheduled Castes/Tribes | 97 | — | — | 97 | 44 | 53 |
| | 2. Senior Research Fellowships | 71 | 33 | 38 | 3 | — | 3 |
| | 3. Research Associateships | 67 | 35 | 32 | — | — | — |
| 1979-80 | 1. Junior Research Fellowships for Scheduled Castes/Tribes | 46 | — | — | 46 | 15 | 31 |
| | 2. Senior Research Fellowships | 68 | 28 | 40 | 5 | 1 | 4 |
| | 3. Research Associateships | 53 | 20 | 33 | — | — | — |

NOTE: No direct awards were made during 1978-79 under the scheme of Junior Research Fellowships and this Scheme was transferred to the Universities from 1979-80.

Works under Food for Work Programme in Tamil Nadu

1820. SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of works taken up by the Government of Tamil Nadu

under Food for Work Programme since the commencement of this programme;

(b) the number of works completed till now;

(c) the total quantity of grains allotted and the total offtake till now; and

(d) whether Central Government constitute a Committee with M.Ps. to inspect the proper utilisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) The implementation of the food for work programme in Tamilnadu started from the year 1979-80. During that year, a total number of 42,390 works were taken up in Tamilnadu. The total number of works taken up during the current year is 33,460.

(b) The number of works completed so far is 32,904 during the last year and 15,835 during the current year.

(c) A quantity of 73,000 MTs of foodgrains was allocated/released under the programme from State stocks during the year 1979-80 and during the current year, the total allocation made is 60,000 MTs. Total offtake of rice so far in the State is 93,698 MTs.

(d) No, Sir.

उज्जैन सर्किल में नीमच और जाझोरा में टेलीफोन केन्द्र का भवन

1821. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या टेलीफोन विभाग के उज्जैन मंडल के अधीन नीमच-जाझोरा में टेलीफोन केन्द्र के भवनों के निर्माण किये जाने का विचार है;

(ख) क्या इस प्रयोजन के लिए नीमच में भूमि का अधिग्रहण कर लिया गया है और जाझोरा में भूमि के अधिग्रहण के लिये कार्यवाही की जा रही है तथा नीमच में भूमि का अधिग्रहण करने के पश्चात् की गई अनुवर्ती कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या जाझोरा में भूमि के अधिग्रहण संबंधी मामले में न्यायालय ने इसलिये एक-

पक्षीय निर्णय दे दिया था, क्योंकि टेलीफोन विभाग का अधिकारी अनुपस्थित था; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में पूर्ण तथ्य क्या हैं और संबंधित अधिकारी के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव) : (क) से (घ). नीमच : नगरपालिका से पट्टे पर ली गई जमीन पर नई टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज इमारत के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव है जिस में वर्तमान करचल एक्सचेंज को लाया जायेगा जो एक जीर्ण-शीर्ण किराए की इमारत में कार्य कर रहा है ।

जाझोरा : जाझोरा में विभागीय टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज हेतु इमारत बनाने की कोई तुरन्त योजना नहीं है । तथापि, भविष्य की आवश्यकताओं और कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टरों के लिए जिलाधीश रतलाम का उपयुक्त भूमि का अधिग्रहण करने के लिए कहा गया था । जिलाधीश ने भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न प्रकार की औपचारिकताएं पूरी कर लेने पर एक भू-खंड का अन्तरण करने की व्यवस्था कर दी थी ।

भूमि के मालिकों ने मध्य प्रदेश उच्च न्यायालय में भूमि अधिग्रहण प्रक्रिया के विरुद्ध मुख्यतः अधिग्रहण प्रक्रिया में जारी की गई अधिसूचना की वैधता के प्रश्न को लेकर एक याचिका दायर की थी । उच्च न्यायालय ने अपने निर्णय में याचिका को स्वीकार करके राज्य सरकार द्वारा भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिनियम की धारा 4 के अन्तर्गत जारी अधिसूचना और बाद की कार्यवाही को रद्द कर दिया ।

उच्च न्यायालय की कार्यवाही में सरकारी वकील ने सरकार का प्रतिनिधित्व विधिवत् किया था ।

खादी और ग्रामीण उद्योग आयोग में सुधार

1822. श्रीमती त्रिद्यावती चतुर्वेदी : क्या ग्रामीण पुर्ननिर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि खादी और ग्रामीण उद्योग की कार्य कुशलता में सुधार लाने की आवश्यकता के बारे में सरकार के क्या विचार है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुर्ननिर्माण और सिंचाई मंत्री, (श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव) : सरकार खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग की कार्य-कुशलता में सुधार लाने की आवश्यकता के बारे में पूर्णतः जागरूक है ताकि इसे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कुटीर तथा घरेलू उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए वास्तव में ही प्रभावकारी तंत्र बनाया जा सके। कुछ समय पहले आयोग के कार्य-करण की जांच करने और उपयुक्त सिफारिशें देने हेतु दो कार्यकारी दल स्थापित किए गए थे। इन कार्यकारी दलों द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों की जांच की जा रही है। आयोग की कार्य-कुशलता में सुधार लाने के लिये सरकार के विचाराधीन कुछेक महत्वपूर्ण उपाय निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

(क) आयोग को अपनी वर्तमान भूमिका में परिवर्तन करना चाहिए और राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर नीतियां तैयार करने में अपना अधिक से अधिक योगदान देना चाहिए और अपने द्वारा सहाय्यित एककों को प्रशिक्षण, औजारों व उपकरण कच्चे माल एवं विपणन सहायता के रूप में आवश्यक निवेश जहां राज्य खादी ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड इन्हें सुलभ नहीं कर सकते हैं, सुलभ करने चाहिए।

(ख) राज्य सरकारों को इन कार्यक्रमों के लिए राज्य बजटों में प्रावधान करके प्रत्यक्ष रूप से खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग की गतिविधियों में भाग लेना चाहिए।

(ग) राज्य बोर्डों जो खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग कार्यक्रमों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए

मुख्य तंत्र है, को उपयुक्त उपायों द्वारा मजबूत बनाना चाहिए।

(घ) आयोग तथा राज्य बोर्डों दोनों में अधिकारियों का चयन करते समय विशिष्टता तथा व्यवसाय में विशेषज्ञता पर बल दिया जाना चाहिए।

(ङ) आयोग को खण्ड, जिला तथा राज्य स्तर पर इसी प्रकार की गतिविधियों में लगी अन्य विकेन्द्रीकृत एजेंसियों के साथ अच्छे सम्बन्ध स्थापित करने चाहिए।

(च) आयोग को ग्रामोद्योगों के लिए उपयुक्त प्रोद्योगिकी का विकास करने के लिए अधिक ध्यान देना चाहिए ताकि कड़ी मजदूरी को कम किया जा सके और उत्पाद की क्वालिटी में सुधार किया जा सके।

(छ) पिछड़े इलाकों में आयोग को उद्यमशीलता का विकास करने के लिए उत्पादन एवं प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र स्थापित करने चाहियें।

(ज) आयोग के प्रशासनिक तथा तकनीकी खण्डों को सुदृढ़ किया जा रहा है। ध्यान में लाई गई त्रुटियों को पहले ही पूरा किया जा चुका है।

(झ) विशिष्ट व्यावसायिक तथा तकनीकी योग्यता वाले व्यक्तियों की भर्ती सुनिश्चित करने तथा विकास की पर्याप्त गुंजाइश सुलभ करने के लिए विभिन्न प्रकार के वरिष्ठ पदों के भर्ती-नियमों में संशोधन किया जा रहा है।

(ण) सामान्य कर्मचारियों के मनो-बल में सुधार करने के लिए विद्यमान वेतन-मानों आदि की पुनः जांच की जा रही

गुजरात में वन परियोजनाओं के लिए विश्व बैंक से वित्तीय सहायता :

1823. श्री हीरा लाल आर० परमार : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विश्व बैंक, गुजरात में वन परियोजना के लिये भारत को वित्तीय सहायता दे रहा है, यदि हां, तो सहायता किस रूप में दी जानी है और सहायता की कुल राशि कितनी है; और

(ख) क्या ये वित्तीय सहायता किन्हीं विशेष शर्तों पर दी जा रही है और यदि हां, तो इन शर्तों की रूपरेखा क्या है और सहायता कब तक प्राप्त होगी ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन) :

(क) जी, हां। विश्व बैंक गुजरात सामुदायिक वानिकी परियोजना को वित्तीय सहायता दे रहा है। 760 लाख अमरीकी डालर की कुल लागत वाली इस परियोजना का 48 प्रतिशत भाग (अर्थात् 370 लाख डालर) विश्व बैंक द्वारा 1979-80 से 5 वर्षों की अवधि में किस्तों के रूप में दिया जाएगा।

(ख) विश्व बैंक के साथ किए गए करार के अनुसार ऋण की मुख्य शर्तें निम्न-लिखित हैं :—

1. करार में उल्लेख न की गई किसी भी मद के खर्च के लिए ऋण से धन नहीं दिया जाएगा।

2. ऋण की अदायगी की अन्तिम तारीख 31 दिसम्बर, 1985 अथवा विश्व बैंक द्वारा निर्धारित तारीख होगी। भारत सरकार संघ को ऋण की धनराशि के 1 प्रतिशत धार्षिक का 3/4 भाग सेवा प्रभार के तौर पर अदा करेगी।

3. भारत सरकार ऋण की धनराशि को प्रतिवर्ष दो किस्तों में वापस करेगी जो 15 अप्रैल, 1990 से आरम्भ होगी तथा 15 अक्तूबर, 2029 को समाप्त होगी।

4. विभिन्न प्रकार की वे मदें जिन के लिये ऋण की राशि से धन प्राप्त होगा, प्रत्येक श्रेणी के लिये धन का आवंटन तथा प्रत्येक मद से संबंधित व्यय की प्रतिशतता निम्न-लिखित प्रकार होगी :—

| श्रेणी | आवंटित ऋण की धनराशि के सम-तुल्य | उन शततां जिन के लिए धन दिया जाना है |
|--------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
|--------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|------------------------------|------------|--|
| | | प्रतिशत |
| क. सिविल निर्माण कार्य | 2,300,000 | 55 |
| ख. उपस्कर तथा वाहन | 2,900,000 | विदेशी व्यय 100 प्रतिशत तथा स्थानीय व्यय का 70 प्रतिशत |
| ग. प्रत्यक्ष वन-रोपण का व्यय | 21,400,000 | 55 |
| घ. स्टाफ का वेतन | 7,900,000 | 55 |
| ङ. प्रशिक्षण | | |
| (क) स्थानीय | 640,000 | |

DDA Flats

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| (ख) विदेशी | | |
| 60,000 | 700,000 | 100 प्रतिशत |
| च. स्टोव तथा त्रिमेटोरीया | 300,000, | 55 प्रतिशत |
| छ. आवाटिन | 1,500,000] | |
| योग | 37,000,000 | |

5. यह सहायता 1 जून, 1979 से उपलब्ध की गई है

Fact Finding Committee on Indian School Mines

1824. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fact Finding Committee constituted on the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, has submitted its Report; if so main findings of the Committee;

(b) whether the Report would be placed before the Executive Board for scrutiny and action; if so, when; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The main findings of the Committee are: (i) the various allegations of irregularities/corruptions against the Director are without substance, and (ii) some additional measures should be taken to further improve the administration of the School.

(b) and (c). The report has already been placed before the Executive Board at its meeting held on 16-9-1980. The Executive Board has accepted the report and directed the school to take further necessary action on the recommendations made by the committee.

1825. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of flats constituted by the Delhi Development Authority during the years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81;

(b) the number of people benefited;

(c) the number of persons who registered their names;

(d) the number of flats which are going to be constructed very soon; and

(e) the number of persons who will be benefited?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) The number of persons given allotment of flats is as under:

| | | |
|-------------|----|-------|
| 1978-79 | .. | 4,692 |
| 1979-80 | .. | 4,051 |
| 1980-81 (i) | .. | 3,104 |

(ii) Release of additional about 10,000 flats has been announced by the DDA in November, 1980.

(c) The requisite information is as under:

(i) Second Self Financing Scheme, 1978-79=4,393.

(ii) Third Self Financing Scheme, 1979-80=3,616.

(iii) Registration Scheme of New Pattern, 1979=1,71,131.

(d) The DDA have reported that the construction of about 32,000 flats is in progress.

(e) Persons registered under different schemes with DDA would be benefited on completion and allotment of flats.

Discontentment among scientists of Indian Council of Agricultural Research

1826. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is growing discontent among Senior Scientists of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) due to frustration and lack of opportunities;

(b) whether Dr. N. Ganga Prasad Rao has resigned recently, if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether several protests from Senior personnel has been received against the arbitrary functioning of the ICAR and Agricultural Service Recruitment Board; and

(d) what steps Government have taken to prevent brain drain from the Agricultural Research Institutes and remove prevailing resentment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). Even though a few representations have been received from individual scientists regarding selections made by Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board, the results of the 5-yearly assessment and travel/deputation/assignment abroad, it is not correct to say that there is growing discontent among senior scientists of the ICAR and that they are feeling frustrated or that there is lack of opportunities for them. On the contrary the ICAR system and its personnel policies accord the fullest possible recognition to the merits of the scientists and their research achievements. Considering the promotions and other incentives, career advancement policies of the ICAR would be adjudged amongst the most liberal in the country. Except on grounds of

unsatisfactory performance, the question of frustration or stagnation does not arise. Also, there is no question of lack of opportunities whatsoever under the present system which provides for annual and five-yearly assessments. Moreover, the ICAR has one of the best rewards and awards system for the Agricultural Scientists.

Dr. N. Ganga Prasad Rao, Head of the IARI Regional Station, Hyderabad and Project Coordinator (Sorghum) did not resign from the Council's service. Dr. Rao had himself denied the report which appeared in some newspapers in this regard.

(d) Out of more than 4000 scientists under the Council only 69 had left the Council's service till the end of June, 1980. There is therefore, no brain drain from the Agricultural Research Institutes.

झुमरी तलैया में टेलिक्स

1827. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार में झुमरी तलैया के औद्योगिक नगर के अन्नक निर्यातकों को विश्व की मंडियों के साथ सीधे टेलिक्स कनेक्शनों की अनुमति दी गई है और "टेलिक्स" उपकरणों की सप्लाई के लिये आर्डर भी दे दिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार भारतीय अन्नक व्यापार निगम के जरिये अन्नक के निर्यात में वृद्धि करने और व्यापार-वार्ताओं के लिये अन्य निर्यातकों के उपयोग के लिये वर्ष 1981 में 'टेलिक्स' पद्धति को पूरा करने का है; यदि नहीं, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव) : (क) बिहार के झुमरी तलैया के औद्योगिक नगर के लिए एक 20

लाइनों वाला स्वचल टेलिक्स एक्सचेंज मंजूर किया गया है। उपस्करों की सप्लाई के लिये भी आदेश दे दिए गए हैं।

(ख) ऐसी आशा की जाती है कि यह एक्सचेंज वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान चालू किया जा सकेगा। उपस्करों की सीमित सप्लाई के कारण एक्सचेंज को इससे शीघ्र चालू करना संभव नहीं हो सकेगा।

Experiments in Solar Energy by Agricultural Universities

1228. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether experiments are being carried on in Solar Energy by Agricultural Universities; and

(b) if so, results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The experiments in solar energy are being carried out at the Central Institutes of the ICAR and at the Agricultural Universities, under the Coordinated Research Programme on Operational Research in Solar Energy Utilisation in Agriculture as well as under the regular research programmes of some of these institutions. The coordinated research programme functions at the Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur (Coordinating Centre); Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana; Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore. University of Udaipur, Udaipur and the Central Rice Research Institutes, Cuttack.

(b) Some of the more important results obtained so far are as follows:—

The Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur is maintaining a number of sunshine recording stations in Western Rajasthan. To compute more accurately the solar insolation, statistical relationships

between the total solar radiation at horizontal surface and sunshine hours have been worked out at the Institute. The C.A.Z.R.I. has also developed several models of solar water heaters which can supply water at 50-60°C—70-75°C in winter and summer months respectively. For producing clean potable water from brackish saline water, work on small family size solar stills has been undertaken. Solar crop drying systems ranging from small to very large capacity drying plants are under development. It is observed that drying of chilies can be completed within 7 days in solar cabinet driers compared with 15-16 days in the common open-air drying method. Thus the solar cabinet drier reduces the time by less than half. The pattern of drying is similar in both the methods. Five types of solar cookers of concave mirror either spherical or paraboloidal shape have been developed and are under field trials. Solar Oven sufficient for meeting the daily cooking requirements for a family of five persons costing about Rs. 300/- has been developed. A simple type of solar steam cooker suitable for cereals, vegetables etc. has been developed. Work on the production of Process Steam for use in food and other Industries is also in progress.

The Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering at Bhopal has developed a solar water heater of 200 litres capacity. The Water Technology Centre at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi has tested a solar photovoltaic irrigation pump of American make and has found its capacity suitable for use on small farms. The present cost however, is on the high side compared with conventional diesel pumps.

A solar dehydrator for producing quality potato chips with a capacity of 50 kg. fresh chips per day has been developed at the Central Potato Research Institute, Simla.

The manufacturing cost of this machine is Rs. 3,300/-. Two labourers are required to operate it. Power failure or shortage of electricity does not affect the process of drying chips. This dehydrator can effectively be installed in the rural areas by the potato farmers on community or cooperative basis.

Under the All India Coordinated Post Harvest Technology Scheme of the ICAR, several centres have been working on conditioning and drying of gram with solar energy. A solar heat seed treating machine has been developed which can be used instead of the common chemical seed treatment drum.

A one-tonne capacity solar grain dryer has been developed at the Jabalpur University. At the Punjab Agricultural University, a vane type rotary engine suitable for operating solar pumps has been developed.

Construction of Bhimkund Dam in Orissa

1829. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages of Keonjhar and other districts of Orissa which will remain under water by the construction of Bhimkund Dam in Keonjhar district of Orissa;

(b) the number of people living in those villages;

(c) whether Govt. have made any arrangement for their rehabilitation; and

(d) the amount government wants to pay them as compensation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The Government of Orissa have reported that 117 villages (95 villages in Keonjhar district and 22 villages in Mayurbhanj district) will be submerged

by the construction of Bhimkund Reservoir and about 75,000 persons (as estimated in 1980) will be affected.

(c) As per project report, 63 villages are to be set up for settlement of 200 families in each village. Out of these, 50 per cent of the families will be settled inside Bhimkund ayacut area and 50 per cent on the periphery of the reservoir. The total amount provided for rehabilitation of the oustees is Rs. 20.1 crores.

(d) The total amount of compensation to be paid by the Government as indicated in the project report (June 1980) is Rs. 20.44 crores.

Cultural Agreements with Foreign Countries

1830. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA DASAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are having cultural agreements with foreign countries;

(b) what are those foreign countries; and

(c) the details of the cultural agreements with each of those countries?

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

(b) A statement showing the names of the 56 countries with which India have cultural agreements is attached.

(c) The cultural agreements generally provide for cooperation between India and the other contracting countries in the fields of art and culture, education, science and technology, films, mass media, public health, sports, agriculture etc. by way of exchange of scholars, experts and academics in various fields; exchange of artistes, exhibitions and sports teams; exchange of books and publications; award; of scholarships; equivalence of degrees and diplomas etc.

Statement

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Afghanistan | 44. Sudan |
| 2. Australia | 45. Syria |
| 3. Argentina | 46. Tanzania |
| 4. Algeria | 47. Tunisia |
| 5. Bulgaria | 48. Turkey |
| 6. Brazil | 49. Thailand |
| 7. Bangladesh | 50. United Arab Emirates |
| 8. Belgium | 51. A.R.E. (Egypt) |
| 9. Baharain | 52. USSR. |
| 10. Czechoslovakia | 53. Vietnam |
| 11. Colombia | 54. Yugoslavia |
| 12. Cuba | 55. Zaire |
| 13. Cyprus | 56. Zambia |
| 14. Democratic peoples Republic of Korea. | |
| 15. France | |
| 16. F.R.G. | |
| 17. Greece | |
| 18. G.D.R. | |
| 19. Guyana | |
| 20. Hungary | |
| 21. Iraq. | |
| 22. Indonesia | |
| 23. Iran | |
| 24. Italy | |
| 25. Japan | |
| 26. Jordan | |
| 27. Kuwait | |
| 28. Lesotho | |
| 29. Malaysia | |
| 30. Mongolia | |
| 31. Mauritius | |
| 32. Mexico | |
| 33. Norway | |
| 34. Poland | |
| 35. Philippines | |
| 36. P. D. R. Yemen | |
| 37. Portugal | |
| 38. Romania | |
| 39. Republic of Korea | |
| 40. Rwanda | |
| 41. Senegal | |
| 42. Somalia | |
| 43. Sri Lanka | |

माली में श्रमिकों के लिए मकान

1831. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) राजस्थान के पाली शहर में श्रमिकों के लिये बनाए गए 500 मकानों पर पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान मरम्मत कार्य करने में कितनी राशि खर्च की गई है;

(ख) क्या सड़कों तथा जल निकास कार्यों की मरम्मत नहीं की गई है और श्रमिकों के लिये इन मकानों को बनाये जाने के बाद से उन्हें अन्य सुविधायें भी नहीं दी जा रही हैं,

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उन मकानों का स्वामित्व अधिकार श्रमिकों को देने के लिये कोई निर्णय ले लिया है ताकि वे स्वयं ही मकानों की मरम्मत करवा सकें; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस निर्णय को कब तक कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा ?

संप्रदोय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भोष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) तथा (ख). सम्भवतः इस प्रश्न का सन्दर्भ औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों की सहायता प्राप्त औद्योगिक आवास योजना के अन्तर्गत बनाये गये आवासों से है। यदि ऐसा है तो राजस्थान सरकार ने उक्त आवास योजना के अन्तर्गत तीसरी योजना अवधि के दौरान पाली में श्रमिकों के लिये 600 क्वार्टरों का निर्माण किया था। राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान इन मकानों की मरम्मत पर 1,06,513 रुपये की राशि खर्च की गई थी और कि जल निकास, पेय जल आदि पर कोई खर्च नहीं किया गया था।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को इस बात की अनुमति देने के लिये फरवरी, 1978 में निर्णय लिया कि वे उपर्युक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों के लिये उन के द्वारा बनाए गए मकानों को मौजूदा दखलकारों को बेच दे। देय मूल्य वास्तविक लागत का 80 प्र०श० होगा और किराया खरीद की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध होगी। इस रियायत के अन्तर्गत कोई टेनामेन्ट बेचने से पहले, दखलकार को सभी बकाया किराया तथा अन्य देय राशि देनी होगी। उसे खरीदने की तारीख से 10 वर्षों के भीतर टेनामेन्ट को पुनः बेचने की अनुमति नहीं दी जाएगी। विक्रय की तारीख के आगे से टेनामेन्ट के करों के भुगतान का और उस के मरम्मत तथा रख-रखाव की भी जिम्मेदारी उस खरीदार की होगी।

(घ) प्रश्नाधीन आवासों का स्वामित्व राजस्थान सरकार का है जिन्होंने अभी तक इस बात का अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं लिया है कि क्या ये आवास दखलकारों को बेचने हैं या नहीं।

Transfer of Land to Bombay Municipal Corporation by the Centre

1832. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many development works proposed to be undertaken by the Bombay Municipal Corporation have been held up in the Bhandup-Kanjur Area because the land belongs to the Central Government;

(b) if so, whether the Government is ready to transfer the land to the Municipal Corporation at nominal rates; and

(c) whether there are any further difficulties or delay regarding the transfer?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) We have no information. However, the Municipal Corporation of Bombay sent some proposals for transfer of Salt Deptt's land to them. Some of these have been cleared and the remaining are with Salt Department.

(b) Transfer of Central Govt. lands to the Corporation can be made only in accordance with the Govt. rules and orders laid-down for the purpose.

(c) In case proposals are received complete in all respects together with necessary undertaking to pay the market value etc., the land can be considered for transfer. However, in cases where the lands are already leased out for salt manufacture, for a specified period action has to be taken for termination of lease and closing the Salt factory, or portion thereof, in accordance with the rules before the lands can be transferred.

हिमालय कार रैली

1833. श्री केशवराव पारधी : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 21 अक्तूबर, 1980 को कुछ लोगों ने हिमालय कार रैली के दूसरे चरण के दौरान आगरा और उसके निकटवर्ती क्षेत्रों में भारी पथराव किया ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस घटना की जांच के लिए आदेश दिए हैं ;

(ग) अब तक कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किए गए हैं और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(घ) आगरा क्षेत्र से आगे रैली की सुरक्षा के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए ?

शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चह्वान) : (क) रैली के आयोजकों से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार महाराष्ट्र में औरंगाबाद में तथा आगरा के निकट भिंड में रैली के खिलाफ प्रदर्शनकारियों द्वारा विदेशी प्रतियोगियों की कारें बुरी तरह से क्षतिग्रस्त की गईं और ड्राइवरो को पीटा गया ।

(ख) इन घटनाओं की जांच करने के लिए न तो सरकार ने कोई आदेश दिए हैं और न ही इस प्रकार का कोई अनुरोध सरकार को मिला है ।

(ग) सम्बन्धित एजेन्सियों से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(घ) आयोजकों ने रैली का तीसरा दौर जो आगरा से चण्डीगढ़ तक का होना था, रद्द कर दिया और कारों को पूरे रास्ते में भारतीय वायु सेना के दो हेली-कोप्टरों की निगरानी में पुलिस सुरक्षा के

साथ कतार में लाया गया । चौथे दौर का रास्ता मूल योजना के अनुसार चंडीगढ़ से नारकंडा तक अपनाया गया जहां रैली औपचारिक रूप से समाप्त की गई और कारों को नारकंडा से दिल्ली-शिमला होते हुए पुलिस सुरक्षा में लाया गया ।

Consumption of Petrol in Himalayan Rally

1834. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what quantities of petrol and petroleum products respectively have been consumed for the Himalayan Rally (October, 1980); and

(b) the action taken by Government against the miscreants who damaged the cars and/or obstructed their course?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Information is being collected from the concerned agencies and the same will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Printing of Government work by Private Presses

1835. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that printing work worth lakhs of rupees has been got done by the Private Printers in the office of the Registrar General of India;

(b) if so, particulars in this regard since 1-1-1978 about the Private Printers and the volume of work given to them;

(c) why this printing work was not got done in the Government of India Presses;

(d) whether the Directorate of Printing has given 'No Objection certificate', if so, the detail thereof; date-wise;

(e) the action proposed to be taken by Government in the matter for patronising private printers; and

(f) whether any inquiry has been held in the matter and if not, reasons therefor?

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

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

(c) The Government of India Presses execute a lot of printing jobs of the Office of the Registrar General of India and only overflow of the printing jobs which is beyond the capacity of the Government of India Presses is allowed to be framed out to the Private presses.

(e) The Government is not Patronising any private printers. The printing work of the office of the Registrar General of India beyond the Capacity of the Government of India Presses is farmed out to the private printers by the Registrar General keeping in view the Govt. interest under the usual conditions prescribed by the Directorate of Printing.

(f) Does not arise.

Employment Generated under Food for Work Programme

1836. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) State-wise additional employment generated in terms of man-days through implementation of Food for work programme, year-wise, from 1977-78 to 1979-80;

(b) whether Government have drawn up a new programme named "National Rural Employment" programme; and

(c) if so, what are its salient features?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) A statement indicating the additional employment generated State-wise under Food for Work Programme during the year 1977-78 to 1979-80 is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT-1475/80.]

(b) Yes, Sir. The Food for Work Programme has already been replaced by National Rural Employment Programme.

(c) A copy of guidelines of the new programme is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1475/80.]

Smoke Nuisance Act

1838. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Smoke Nuisance Act is as old as history;

(b) whether Government feel that as a result of that this Act at present fails to cope with the problem of poisoning the environment in industrial belts of the country;

(c) if so, what are the steps taken by the Government to amend the Act; and

(d) when this will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a). Some Nuisance Act is not a Central Act. However, States have legislated on smoke nuisance.

(b) The Government is aware of the problem of pollution of environment in industrial belts of the country and, in order to provide for the prevention and control of air pollution, the Government has introduced a Bill in the current session of Lok Sabha.

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

Cost of Maintaining Buffer Stocks of Food Grains

1840. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of maintaining buffer stocks of foodgrains and making them available to the consumers during each of the last three years and their break up under different heads; and

(b) the steps taken to reduce this amount and results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

(SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). A statement containing the required information is attached.

Statement

The cost of maintaining buffer stocks of foodgrains and making them available to consumers during the last three years is as follows:—

| | (For buffer stock) | |
|--------------|--------------------|--------------|
| | Rs.-crores | Rate per Qtl |
| 1977-78 | 263.00 | 23.62 |
| 1978-79 | 262.77 | 24.58 |
| 1979-80 (RE) | 276.06 | 25.68 |

Break-up of the per quintal carrying cost of buffer stock is as follows—

(Rs. per quintal of average buffer)

| | 1977-78 | 1978-79 | 1979-80 (RE) |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|--------------|
| (i) Transit & storage shortages | 1.01 | 1.39 | 1.22 |
| (ii) Freight | 0.33 | .. | 0.36 |
| (iii) Handling godown expenses | 1.03 | 1.14 | 1.11 |
| (iv) Storage expenses | 3.38 | 5.77 | 5.45 |
| (v) Interest | 15.85 | 15.01 | 16.29 |
| (vi) Admin. overheads | 2.02 | 1.27 | 1.25 |
| Total | 23.62 | 24.58 | 25.68 |

Procurement incidentals and distribution costs for making grains available to consumers are as follows:—

(Rs. per quintal)

| | Procurement incidentals | | Distribution costs |
|--------------|-------------------------|-------|--------------------|
| | Wheat | Rice | |
| 1977-78 | 17.62 | 7.85 | 22.12 |
| 1978-79 | 18.82 | 8.90 | 25.06 |
| 1979-80 (RE) | 19.34 | 10.61 | 19.85 |

The break-up of the procurement incidentals of wheat and rice is as follows:—

(All-India pooled figures)

(Rate Rs. per quintal)

| | Wheat | | | Rice | | |
|---|---------|---------|--------------|---------|---------|--------------|
| | 1977-78 | 1978-79 | 1979-80 (RE) | 1977-78 | 1978-79 | 1979-80 (RE) |
| A. OBLIGATORY CHARGES | | | | | | |
| 1. Mandi charges | 3.21 | 3.63 | 3.48 | .. | .. | .. |
| 2. Cost of gunnies | 4.35 | 4.73 | 5.52 | 4.67 | 5.03 | 6.35 |
| 3. Sales Tax | 4.20 | 3.61 | 4.34 | 1.24 | 1.83 | 2.00 |
| Sub-total | 11.76 | 11.97 | 13.34 | 5.91 | 6.86 | 8.35 |
| B. OTHER CHARGES | | | | | | |
| 1. Storage charges | 0.44 | 0.49 | 0.41 | .. | 0.06 | 0.06 |
| 2. Interest charges | 1.63 | 1.89 | 1.67 | .. | .. | 0.10 |
| 3. Handling charges | 0.92 | 1.05 | 0.97 | 1.11 | 0.69 | 0.77 |
| 4. Mandi labour | | | | | | |
| 5. Forwarding charges | 1.84 | 2.28 | 1.90 | 0.83 | 0.89 | 0.86 |
| 6. Internal movement | | | | | | |
| 7. Establishment charges | 0.96 | 1.05 | 1.05 | .. | 0.40 | .. |
| 8. Other (misc.) items Bank Commission etc. | 0.07 | 0.09 | .. | .. | .. | 0.08 |
| SUB-TOTAL | 5.86 | 6.85 | 6.00 | 1.94 | 2.04 | 2.26 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 17.62 | 18.82 | 19.34 | 7.85 | 8.90 | 10.61 |

The break-up of distribution costs is as follows :—

(Rate Rs. per quintal of sales)

| | 1977-78 | 1978-79 | 1979-80 (RE) |
|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Transit and storage shortages | 2.12 | 3.05 | 2.19 |
| 2. Freight | 7.35 | 8.37 | 8.23 |
| 3. Handling godown expenses | 1.36 | 1.49 | 1.45 |
| 4. Storage expenses | 1.07 | 1.80 | 1.65 |
| 5. Interest | 7.57 | 8.70 | 4.70 |
| 6. Admn. overheads | 2.65 | 1.67 | 1.63 |
| TOTAL | 22.12 | 25.08 | 19.85 |

(b) The bulk of the carrying cost of buffer stocks comprise the interest cost and the storage charges and there is little scope for reduction in these expenses. The transit and storage shortages form about 1.3% of the purchases and sales and this has to be viewed in relation to the long period of storage of the grains. These charges are always kept under constant review. The Food Corporation of India have taken the following steps to bring about economies in these charges:—

- (a) A ban has been imposed on the creation of new posts as well as on recruitment at the entry levels with the result that the staff strength of the Corporation has been contained at the same level over the last two years. On the other hand, larger quantities of foodgrains and other articles have been handled during the same period;
- (b) To prevent pilferage, watch and ward and security measures have been tightened, Central Industrial Security Force, Central Reserve Police and the State police, where necessary, are deployed;
- (c) Careful handling of grains at all stages is insisted upon. Provision of weigh bridges, security of stocks during movement, cover over open wagons with tarpaulins and other suitable material, deployment of escort and, as far as possible, undertaking only full rake movement are ensured. Surprise checks are conducted on loaded wagons in transit also; and
- (d) Constant quality control and other measures for maintaining the stocks in good health.

In 1977 Government of India appointed an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Expenditure) to examine in depth the various

components that constitute the recurring cost of maintaining the buffer stocks and to identify the areas where the incidence of these charges could be reduced. The Committee made certain recommendations regarding allocation of various costs incurred on maintaining the normal Public Distribution System as well as on maintaining the buffer stocks. The Committee further recommended that the mandi charges and the market fee should not be fixed ad valorem but on per quintal basis. The Kuccha Arhtia commission was recommended to be deleted from the costing of foodgrains taken over in the Central Pool while in the case of Kaccha Arhtia commission it was recommended to be borne by the sellers. The Committee also made certain recommendations suggesting reduction in various taxes on foodgrains and the establishment charges levied by the State Governments.

The question of reduction in the procurement incidentals, especially the mandi charges, was also gone into by a group of Ministers set up by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs who held discussions with the Chief Ministers of Punjab and Haryana in whose States the Mandi charges are the highest. Consequent on these discussions and after persuasion, the Pucca Arhtia commission has been eliminated from the current year which was being charged @ $\frac{1}{2}$ % ad-valorem on the procurement cost of the grain.

Total Demand of sugar sent by Kerala State

1841 SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total demand of sugar sent by Kerala State for the years 1978-1979 and 1979-1980, year-wise;

(b) the total quantity supplied during the above period;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is a great demand for sugar in Kerala State and that supply is much less than the demand; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b) There was decontrol of sugar during the season 1978-79. The decontrol continued in 1979-80 season upto 16-12-1979 and under the partial control which came into operation from 17-12-1979 Kerala Government have been getting a monthly levy sugar quota of 10,495 tonnes for distribution to domestic consumers through fair price shops. No request was received from the State Government for increase in their monthly levy sugar quota during this period. The allotment orders on the factories are being issued directly in favour of the State Government who are arranging the lifting of sugar from the factories through their own agencies.

(c) and (d). On account of sharp decline in sugar production in 1980-81 season and consequent limited availability of sugar it has not been possible to increase the monthly levy sugar quota of any State beyond the level obtaining during partial control period immediately prior to decontrol of sugar on 16-8-1978.

चीनी मिलों से खुली बिक्री के लिए प्राप्त चीनी की मात्रा

1842. श्री सत्यनारायण जाटिया : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चीनी मिलों से खुली बिक्री के लिए कुल कितनी चीनी प्राप्त की गई;

(ख) खुली बिक्री वाली चीनी के लिए चीनी मिलों को किन दरों पर भुगतान किया गया और वह चीनी उपभोक्ताओं को किन दरों पर उपलब्ध कराई गई; और

(ग) लोगों को खुली बिक्री वाली चीनी के रूप में दी गई अत्यधिक चीनी की मात्रा कितनी है और आयातित चीनी किन दरों पर खरीदी गई ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर. वी. स्वामीनाथन) :

(क) और (ख) : सम्भवतया प्रश्न में स्वैच्छिक मूल्य विनियमन योजना, जो कि पहली सितम्बर से 15 नवम्बर, 1980 तक 2-I महीनों की अवधि के लिए लागू थी, के अधीन फैक्ट्रियों द्वारा मुक्त बिक्री की चीनी की बिक्री से सम्बन्धित सूचना मांगी गई है। इस योजना के अधीन कुल लगभग 3.90 लाख मीटरी टन मुक्त बिक्री की चीनी (आयातित चीनी सहित) निर्मुक्त की गई थी। क्योंकि आवंटित मात्रा को उठाने और उसका उपभोक्ताओं में वितरण करने की जिम्मेदारी स्वयं राज्य सरकारों की थी, इसलिए राज्य सरकारों द्वारा चीनी मिलों से प्राप्त की गई चीनी की वास्तविक मात्राओं के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। इस योजना में फैक्ट्रियों द्वारा राज्य सरकारों के नामितों को 450 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के सहमत निकासी मूल्य, जिसमें उत्पादन शुल्क शामिल है, पर चीनी की स्वैच्छिक रूप से बिक्री करने और उसे 6.00 रुपये प्रति किलो के आस-पास निर्धारित किए गये खुदरा मूल्य पर उचित दर की दुकानों/राज्य सरकारों और अन्य एजेंसियों के माध्यम से उपभोक्ताओं में वितरित करने की परिकल्पना की गई थी।

(ग) : राज्य सरकारों / संघ शासित प्रदेशों को पहली सितम्बर से 15 नवम्बर, 1980 की अवधि के लिए आवंटित किए गए मुक्त बिक्री के कोटे के एक भाग के रूप में स्वैच्छिक मूल्य विनियमन योजना के अधीन कुल 1.30 लाख मीटरी टन आयातित चीनी आवंटित की गई थी।

भारतीय राज्य व्यापार निगम ने आयातित चीनी की इकनामिक लागत हाई-सी पर 550.00 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल और गोदाम के बाहर के आधार पर 580.00 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल निकाली थी।

चीनी का आरक्षित भण्डार

1843. श्री प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शर्मा: क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1977 और 1979 में चीनी का आरक्षित भण्डार कितना था और अब कितना है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामिनथन) : सरकार चीनी का कोई आरक्षित भण्डार नहीं रखती है। 1977-78, 1978-79 और 1979-80 के चीनी मौसमों के अन्त को अर्थात् 1-10-1978, 1-10-1979 1-10-1980 तक चीनी फैक्ट्रियों के पास पिछला बचा स्टॉक क्रमशः 32.89 लाख मीटरी टन, 20.85 लाख मीटरी टन और 5.97 लाख मीटरी टन था। फैक्ट्रियों के पास 15-11-1980 तक लगभग 2.85 लाख मीटरी टन चीनी का स्टॉक था।

Completion of half of Women's decade

1844. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether on completion of half of the women's decade launched by the United Nations in 1975, Government have assessed the progress made during the past five years in India about the women's education, employment *per capita* income and ownership of property by them;

(b) if so, the details in this regard, showing comparative figures in July, 1978 and July, 1980 and the corres-

ponding figures with respect to Pakistan, Japan, USSR, France, U.K. and the average world figures; and

(c) what specific steps and special efforts are proposed to be made by Government to ensure that the women in India do not lag behind?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Several suggestions have been made by various women's organisations and others and will be taken into consideration while finalising the 6th Five Year Plan.

Global operations of the World Food Programme

1845. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is a donor to the global operations of the World Food Programme;

(b) if so, the details regarding the contribution so far made by India since it became the member; and

(c) the details regarding the projects to which World Food Programme has extended its financial co-operation in India, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. India is a donor to the global operations of the World Food Programme (WFP).

(b) The Government of India's total contribution to WFP since its inception in 1963, including India's pledge for the biennium 1981-82, amounts to the equivalent of US \$ 8,310,000 (approximately Rs 6,64,80,000). Two thirds of India's pledge to WFP is contributed in the form of commodities such as tea, canned fruit, dried fish and sugar. The remaining one-third is pledged in non-convertible Indian

rupees. However, recently India has agreed to meet the entire pledge in terms of commodities.

(c) The World Food Programme (WFP) has provided assistance to India to the tune of about 358.9 million dollars for 53 projects, of which 17 are presently in operation in various States. As the assistance is provided for the Projects, which may be in operation in one or more than one State, the statement showing the assistance for the various Projects in different states is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1476/80].

Long term lease of Forest Areas in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

1846. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the persons and companies that have taken long term lease of forest areas in Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) whether large forest areas have been leased out to persons belonging to the small scale sector of match industry in Sivakasi, Tamil Nadu; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Housing Schemes for Lakshadweep

1847. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether uptill now not a single centrally sponsored housing scheme for weaker sections has been introduced in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry in the central sector upto the end of

December, 1979 sanctioned 32298 houses under various housing schemes for construction under the subsidised housing schemes for plantation and industrial workers;

(c) whether schemes for loans assistance to the weaker sections of the people were also not introduced in the union territory of Lakshadweep;

(d) if so, the main reasons therefor;

(e) whether any central scheme for housing will be made available to the weaker sections in the Union territory during the current year and also in Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(f) how many Union Territories were not provided any such schemes so far?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Presently, my Ministry has only one Central Sector Housing Scheme, namely the Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers, which is not applicable in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep.

(b) Under the Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers, the number of houses sanctioned upto 31-12-79 was 32258 (and not 32298).

(c) In Lakshadweep, two schemes are in operation for setting up houses for weaker sections of people. The first scheme is Village Housing Project (Loan) Scheme for which Rs. 50,000 have been provided during 1980-81. The second scheme is Welfare of Backward Classes Housing (Subsidy). Under this scheme Rs. 3,00,000 have been provided during the current years.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) With the exception of Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers, all other housing schemes formulated by this Ministry are in the State Sector. It is for the State Governments and Union Territories to finalise housing programmes under different housing schemes for allocation

of Plan Outlays. In its Draft Five Year Plan 1980—85, an outlay of Rs. 101.52 lakhs has been proposed by the Union Territory Administration of Lakshadweep for housing during the Plan period, out of which an outlay of Rs. 19.50 lakhs has been approved for the Annual Plan 1980-81 for Hous-

ing including Police Housing. The approved outlay will be financed by the Central Government.

(f) A statement showing the housing schemes intended for Weaker Sections and being implemented by different Union Territories is enclosed.

Statement

Statement showing the various housing schemes applicable to the weaker sections of community and being implemented by various Union Territory Administrations

| Name of Union Territory Administration | Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers & Economically Weaker Sections of Community | Village Housing Projects Scheme | House sites-cum-hut construction scheme for Landless Labour | Housing Schemes for Weaker Sections financed by Housing and Urban Development Corporation |
|--|---|---------------------------------|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| 1. Goa, Daman, Diu | Being implemented | Implemented | Being Implemented | Being Implemented |
| 2. Chandigarh | Do. | Not Implemented | Do. | Do |
| 3. Delhi | Do. | Being Implemented | Do. | Do. |
| 4. Pondicherry | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. |
| 5. Dadra, Nagar, Haveli | Not implemented | Not implemented | Do. | Not Implemented |
| 6. Arunachal Pradesh | Do. | Do. | Not Implemented | Do. |
| 7. Lakshadweep | Do. | Being Implemented | Do. | Do. |
| 8. Mizoram | Do. | Not Implemented | Do. | Do. |
| 9. Andaman & Nicobar Islands | Do. | Do. | Being Implemented | Do. |

Accelerated Rural Water Programme

1848. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the funds allotted to the State Governments for the years 1980-81 under the Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural

Water Programme to remove the problem of villages and when this programme will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): Under the Centrally Spon-

sored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, a sum of Rs. 41.25 crores has already been released to the States and Union Territories as the first instalment during the year 1980-81. The Second instalment of like amount will be released during the current year on completion of procedural formalities. High priority has been accorded to provide safe drinking water to all the problem villages in the country during the Sixth Plan period (1980—85).

Central School at Leh

1849. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government had sanctioned the opening of a Central School in Leh in 1979;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Kashmir Government has refused to provide accommodation and land for starting the said School; and

(c) if so, what is the present position and when the school would be opened?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan had agreed, in principle, in April, 1979, to start a Kendriya Vidyalaya (Central School) at Leh. Issues relating to availability of land and building are being negotiated with the State Government. The Vidyalaya can be started after these issues are settled.

Shortage of Snakes

1850. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Snakes are the rage these days the more poisonous they are the better and they could fetch a pocket, as more and

more people are taking to 'Snake-yagna' particularly in Southern States;

(b) whether it is also a fact that all the snakemen are experiencing acute shortages of snakes and it is to the extent that any one giving information about snakes hideout is suitably rewarded by 'Yagna' organisers; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). The required material is being collected from the States and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as received.

Institutional Credit Outstanding against Rural Rich

1851. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that currently the total institutional credit outstanding in the name of the rural rich is about Rs. 8500 crores;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these rural rich that have cornered most of the credit facilities in the rural sector continue to exploit the rural poor by refusing to pay them even the minimum wages fixed by various State Governments; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the rural poor generally find no place in national or rural credit system?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) No, Sir. The total outstanding loans advanced by primary cooperative societies, land development banks, commercial banks and regional rural

banks, directly to borrowers for agricultural purposes and the share of

small farmers and other weaker sections is given below:

(Rs. in crores)

| Institution | Total out-standings | Of which from small farmers and other weaker sections |
|--|---------------------------|---|
| 1. Primary Agricultural Credit Societies . | 1,798.1 as on 30-6-78 | 582.6 (Relates to 16 States and 2 U. T.s) |
| 2. Cooperative Land Development Banks . | 1,276.00 as on 30-6-78 | 76.6 (Relates to 6 States only) |
| 3. Commercial Banks . | 1,446.1 as on 31-3-79 | 556.00 |
| 4. Regional Rural Banks . | 167.00 as on 31-12-79 | 105.00 |

(b) The Government of India in the Ministry of Labour has taken note of complaints voiced about the non-implementation of the Minimum Wages Act. The appropriate Governments are taking necessary steps for more effective enforcement of the minimum wages prescribed.

(c) No, Sir.

About 40 per cent of the loans advanced by the Primary Agricultural Credit societies and cooperative land development banks is for small farmers and other weaker sections. Similarly, in respect of commercial banks about 32 per cent of the total outstanding agricultural loans is for weaker sections. A substantial proportion of the loans advanced by RRBs is for weaker sections. One of the objectives of the Agricultural Credit Policy is to increase the share of weaker sections to not less than 50 per cent of the total institutional credit by the end of the Plan period.

Agricultural Universities

1852. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the present number of the Agricultural Universities functioning in the country;

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(b) the main objective in setting up the universities;

(c) the nature of the Central assistance, if any, provided for the functioning of these universities; and

(d) whether Government have made any assessment with regard to the achievements of these universities vis-a-vis their objectives and if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) At present there are 21 Agricultural Universities functioning in the country.

(a) The main objectives in setting up these Agricultural Universities are:

(i) Making provision for imparting education in different branches of study, particularly agriculture, horticulture, veterinary and animal sciences, fisheries, forestry, agricultural engineering, home science and other allied branches of learning and scholarship.

(ii) Furthering the advancement of learning and prosecution of research particularly in Agriculture and other allied sciences.

(iii) Undertaking the extension of such sciences specially to the rural people of the State; and

(iv) Such other purposes as the university may from time to time determine.

(c) The Indian Council of Agriculture Research provides central assistance for 24 selected items as given in the Statement to these universities for development of infrastructure and other teaching facilities. In addition ICAR also provides supports for research activities of the Agricultural Universities through (a) to establish centres of All India Coordinated Research Projects at Universities; and (b) National Agricultural Research Project for strengthening regional research capabilities.

(d) Yes, Sir. A Review Committee on Agricultural Universities headed by Dr. M. S. Randhawa was appointed in January, 1977 to assess the achievements of Agricultural Universities *vis-a-vis* their objectives. The Committee submitted its report in June, 1978. A Summary of the recommendations was provided to the Lok Sabha in answer to Question No. 1140 on 27-11-78. The major findings of the Committee are as follows:—

i) The agricultural universities have achieved tremendous impact through development of new technology, relevant research programmes, effective demonstration of useable research results on cultivators' fields and by training the much needed scientific and technical manpower required for India's fast developing agriculture;

ii) However, there is high degree of variability amongst agricultural universities with regard to achievements and output, leadership and competence of faculty, degree of institutional development and maturity mainly due to difference in State Government's support.

The Report of the Committee was sent to all the Chief Ministers, Chief Secretaries, Agricultural Production Commissioners and Vice-Chancellors of Agricultural Universities for taking appropriate action on the specific recommendations concerning them. Those recommendations which involves financial implications with regard to ICAR have been examined and suitably included in the Sixth Plan proposals of the Council. With regard to the recommendations concerning the Agricultural Universities/State Governments, most of them have been implemented. However, some of the recommendations are still to be implemented; such as (a) in the case of Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh the Coordination mechanisms between the agricultural universities are still to be carried out; (b) in case of Orissa the question of revising Acts and Statutes is still pending; (c) the West Bengal Government has not fully transferred the state-wide research responsibility to the university. These outstanding issues are being taken up with the respective State Governments.

Statement

1. College/Laboratory buildings.
2. Equipment, furniture and fittings.
3. Library (Buildings, equipment, furniture and books).
4. Instructional Farm including Livestock and Fish farms Development at teaching campuses.
5. Vety. Hospital, Ambulatory Clinic and A.I. Centre facilities for instructional purposes at teaching campuses.
6. Workshop, glass houses, gas plants mist houses and similar other teaching/research facilities at the teaching campuses.
7. Students' Hostels.
8. Quarters for academic staff.

9. Starting of Under-graduate and Post-graduate departments in new disciplines including strengthening of existing P. G. Departments.
10. Sports, games and other student amenities such as gymnasium health centre, swimming pool, cafeteria, fans and water coolers at common places.
11. Advanced training of Teachers: Workshops/Conferences/Seminars; instructional/study tours, preparation of practical manuals and teaching aids.
12. Teachers' Hostel.
13. Guest House-cum-Staff Club.
14. Farmers' Hostel.
15. Students' Air Fund.
16. Provision of facilities for P.G. research work at selected regional research stations such as farm laboratories and student hostel.
17. Fifty percent of travel cost for attending International Conferences.
18. Establishment of Manpower Planning and Placement and Evaluation Cells.
19. Establishment of Centres of Advanced Studies.
20. Establishment of Communication-cum-Museum and Instrumentation Centres.
21. Revolving fund for the operation of practical training scheme, student training in consultancy services on completion of degree programme.
22. Transport and camping equipment for practical training and extension education.
23. Establishment of book banks.
24. National Adult Education Programme.

राष्ट्रीय मरुस्थल पार्क

1853. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा स्थापित किए गए राष्ट्रीय मरुस्थल पार्कों की संख्या कितनी है और उनके विकास में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) मरुस्थल में रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र को कम करने के लिए ये पार्क कहां तक सहायक हुए हैं ;

(ग) क्या राजस्थान के बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर जिलों में, जहां देश की सर्वाधिक रेगिस्तानी भूमि है, इस कार्य की गति अत्यन्त धीमी है, यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) उपरोक्त पार्क में कार्य की गति में कब तक तेजी लाई जायेगी और किस प्रकार ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने किसी राष्ट्रीय मरुस्थल पार्क की स्थापना नहीं की है। तथापि राजस्थान में राष्ट्रीय मरुस्थल पार्क की स्थापना के प्रस्ताव को मरुभूमि विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान सिद्धान्त रूप में अनुमोदित कर दिया गया था। पार्क के लिए 32 लाख रुपये का आबंटन अनुमोदित किया गया था। राजस्थान सरकार ने जैसलमेर तथा बाड़मेर जिलों में पार्क की स्थापना करने हेतु 247.16 लाख रुपये की लागत की एक योजना अभी प्रस्तुत की है और प्रस्ताव किया है कि लागत

की मरुभूमि विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत बहन किया जाए। राज्य सरकार ने पार्क में प्रारम्भिक कार्य भी शुरू कर दिया है। राज्य सरकार के प्रस्ताव की जांच की जा रही है।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय मरुस्थल पार्क का उद्देश्य यह है कि राजस्थान के मरुस्थल की वनस्पति तथा जीवजन्तुओं की सुरक्षा की जाए और मरुस्थल की पारिस्थितिक प्रणाली का अध्ययन करने हेतु सुविधाएं सुलभ की जाएं। इसका उद्देश्य प्रत्यक्ष रूप से रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र को कम करना नहीं है।

(ग) व (घ). पार्क में कार्य अभी प्रारम्भिक अवस्था में है और इस कार्य में वित्त साधनों का पता लगाने के पश्चात् तेजी लाए जाने की आशा है।

Post of Director in National Library, Calcutta

1854. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the post of Director of National Library, Calcutta are lying vacant for a long time; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The post of Director, National Library, Calcutta had fallen vacant on 1-10-80. Action has been initiated for the appointment of a new Director.

World Bank Aid for Fishery

1855. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank project has been financing the States for development of fisheries;

(b) the names of States involved in fisheries project; and

(c) what are the schemes for this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The names of the States are: Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal.

(c) In Gujarat the project is mainly for the development of Veraval and Mangrol fishing harbours including infrastructural facilities. (i) In Andhra Pradesh, the project involves mainly development of fishing harbour at Nizapatnam, Kakinada and Visakhapatnam (Phase II) along with ancillary activities and infrastructural facilities. (ii) In Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal the project will assist in establishment of 58 FFDA's along with related activities of fish seed production, extension and training of farmers.

पटना में टेलीफोन प्रणाली

1856. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या संघार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पटना में टेलीफोन सामान्यतः खराब रहते हैं;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को शिकायतें मिली हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) उस स्थान की टेलीफोन व्यवस्था को ठीक करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कालिका उरांब) : (क) जी नहीं। इसमें कोई वास्तविकता नहीं है कि पटना में टेलीफोन सामान्यतः खराब रहते हैं। मौसतन पटना में एक टेलीफोन लगभग 2 महीने की अवधि के दौरान एक बार खराब होता है तथा खराबी लगभग 2.5 घण्टों में ठीक कर दी जाती है।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) इस प्रणाली के कार्य निष्पादन से सम्बन्धित तीन शिकायतें डाक-तार निदेशालय, नई दिल्ली में प्राप्त हुई थी। ये शिकायतें निम्नलिखित मुद्दों पर हैं :—

(i) शिकायतों पर कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की जाती।

(ii) जल्दी-जल्दी दोषों की आवृत्ति होती रहती है।

(घ) संतोषजनक स्तर तक सेवाओं को बनाये रखने के लिए निम्न कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं :—

(i) पटना मुख्य स्वचल एक्सचेंज-1 की 22 वर्षीय पुराने 3000 लाइनों वाले उपस्कर को बदलने की कार्रवाई आरम्भ कर दी गई है।

(ii) पटना मुख्य स्वचल एक्सचेंज-1 के पुराने पुर्जे बदले जा रहे हैं और वे 1981 के अन्त तक बदल दिये जायेंगे।

Nationalisation of Sugar Industry

1857. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD:

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sugar factories in co-operative, public and private sectors;

(b) the total output of sugar from each of these sectors;

(c) in view of the meagre share accounted for by the private sector, whether Government propose to nationalise sugar industry; and

(d) if not, whether the recent rise in sugar price also justifies nationalisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):

(a) and (b). Sectorwise position regarding number of sugar mills and their total production during the season 1979-80 is indicated below:

| | No. of sugar mills | Total production (Lakh tonnes) |
|------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| Private sector | 128 | 15.50 |
| Cooperative sector | 140 | 20.26 |
| Public sector | 39 | 2.83 |
| | 307 | 38.59 |

(c) and (d). The private sector accounts for nearly 40 per cent of the sugar industry both in respect of the number of units as well as the total quantum of production. The price

of sugar depends on total availability which is dependent on production. The continued rise in sugar prices this year is attributable to lower availability on account of steep de-

line in production during the last 2 years and high prices of the other sweetening agents, namely, gur and khandsari. Government do not consider nationalisation of the industry to be an effective measure to check rise in prices. However, in order to make freesale sugar available at reasonable price Government had made special arrangements for the festival period from 1st September to 15th November, 1980 under the voluntary price regulation scheme whereby the sugar mills delivered the freesale sugar to the nominees of the State Governments at an agreed ex-factory price of Rs. 450 per quintal exclusive of excise duty and the same was distributed through fair price shops/State Govt. agencies to the consumers at retail prices fixed by the State Governments around Rs. 6 per kilogram.

Taking over of Primary, Middle, Secondary and Higher Education

1858. SHRI BHOGENDR A JHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that teachers as a whole and others have been demanding complete Government take over of primary, middle, secondary and higher education throughout the country;

(b) if so, Government reaction thereon; and

(c) what is the actual number and proportion to the total number of the various categories of educational institutions already taken over by the Government in various States and Union Territories of the country?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) No such request has been received by the Central Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on

the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers

1859. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry in the Central sector upto the end of 1979 sanctioned 32298 houses under various housing schemes for construction under the subsidised housing schemes for plantation workers;

(b) if so, how many of these were allotted in different States;

(c) the total houses so far allotted to the weaker sections of the people in the country by way of loans and various other housing schemes by the Ministry upto 1979;

(d) how many houses will be built or loan provided during the current year and also during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(e) how many central housing plans have so far been made for the weaker sections of the people in different States;

(f) is there any State or Union territory where such Central schemes has not so far been implemented; and

(g) if so, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). 32258 (and not 32298) houses were sanctioned under the subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers upto the end of December 1979 as per detail below:—

| | |
|---------------|--------------|
| Assam | 15709 |
| Tripura | 58 |
| West Bengal | 12065 |
| Tamil Nadu | 948 |
| Karnataka | 1130 |
| Kerala | 2348 |
| Total: | 32258 |

(c) The total number of houses constructed upto December, 1979 for allotment, to the Economically Weaker Section under the Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Sections of the Community and Village Housing Projects Scheme is 1,86,446 and 68,425 respectively.

(d) Under the Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers, 9727 houses are proposed to be constructed during 1980-81 and 64,000 houses during the Sixth Plan period. An outlay of Rs. 14 crores has been approved for the Sixth Plan period out of which Rs. 1.80 crores has been released to the concerned State Governments, as Central financial assistance.

(e) to (g). Except Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers, which is intended for providing housing accommodation to resident plantation workers, no other Central Sector Housing Scheme has been formulated for the Weaker Section of the Society. The Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers, which is a Central Sector Plan Scheme, is being implemented only in the State of Assam, West Bengal, Tripura, Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, where there is concentration of Tea, Coffee, Rubber and Cinchona plantations, which are covered by the Plantation Labour Act, 1951.

Government Accommodation

1860. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to formulate a scheme that after 5 years in service, every Govt. servant would certainly be allotted Government accommodation; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA
NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b).

Owing to constraints of financial and material resources, it is not possible for the Government to undertake such a scheme. Efforts are, however, being made to construct as many dwelling units as possible in the general pool within the resources available and to reduce the waiting period for allotment of Government accommodation to its employees.

Survey regarding Handicapped persons

1861. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted by Government regarding the handicapped persons in India;

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

(c) the number of schools and Institutes which are providing training to the handicapped persons;

(d) whether Government propose to open more schools to teach the handicapped; and

(e) if so, the details regarding the scheme in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Limited sample survey has been conducted.

(b) A statement (Annexure I, II and III) is laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1477/80*].

(c) According to the information available with the Ministry of Social Welfare, 429 institutions in the country imparts education and training to handicapped children and adults.

(d) and (e). The main emphasis is on integrating handicapped children in normal schools. A Scheme exists on integrated education for handicapped children. Under this scheme:

assistance is given to State Governments on 50:50 basis on identified items of expenditure, such as salary of teachers, assessment cost (Rs. 25/- per assessment), initial cost of equipment (upto Rs. 500/- per annum), books and stationery (Rs. 150/- per annum) and transportation charges (Rs. 25/- per month per child).

Under the existing scheme of assistance to voluntary organisation, financial assistance is available for setting up new special school for the handicapped.

Purchase of Wheat and Paddy by F.C.I. During 1980

1862. SHRI G. S. NIHALSINGH-WALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of wheat purchased by the Food Corporation of India during 1980 from markets in Punjab;

(b) the total quantity of paddy purchased during 1980 by the Food Corporation of India;

| Grain | Stored in Godowns under roof | Stored in the open. |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| (Quantity in million tonnes) | | |
| Wheat | 2.54 | 0.65 |
| Paddy | 1.27 | 0.50 |

(d) 616 tonnes of wheat and 828 tonnes of paddy during 1980-81 Monsoons.

(e) CAP Storage was resorted to as an emergency measure to overcome shortage of covered storage accommodation and is being progressively liquidated. Construction of covered godowns has been taken up on a large scale. Food Corporation of India have undertaken to build sizeable scientific storage capacity with the World Bank assistance. A capacity of about 5 million tonnes has already been secured by the Corporation

(c) how much wheat and paddy was stored in the godowns under roof and how much outside in the open ground;

(d) the quantity of wheat and paddy which has been damaged for want of godowns; and

(e) what measures Government propose to take in future to place the foodgrains under roof to save the same from damage?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) During 1980-81 Rabi Marketing Season so far the Food Corporation of India have procured 1.06 million tonnes of wheat in Punjab.

(b) During 1980-81 Kharif Marketing Season so far the Food Corporation of India have procured 1.99 million tonnes of paddy in the country.

(c) As on the 1st October, 1980 the Food Corporation of India had the following stocks stored in godowns under roof and in the open:

under the ARDC assisted scheme and these godowns are built according to Food Corporation of India specifications.

Production of Cocoa-Beans

1863. SHRI P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is surplus production of cocoa-beans in the country; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take to start cocoa processing units in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):

(a) Yes, Sir. Although accurate statistics are not available, it is estimated that presently there is a surplus of about 700 tonnes of cocoa beans in view of the large expansion under cocoa cultivation in recent years.

(b) According to available information, the State Government of Kerala is considering to establish cocoa processing units in public sector.

विश्व विद्यालय परिसरों में नशीले पदार्थों का सेवन

1864. श्री तारिक अन्वर :

श्री हीरालाल अर० परमार :

क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि विश्वविद्यालय परिसरों में नशीले पदार्थों के सेवन में तेजी से वृद्धि हो रही है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि समाज कल्याण पर योजना आयोग के कार्य दल ने भी इस सम्बन्ध में चिन्ता व्यक्त की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो छात्र और छात्राओं को गुमराह होने से रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या ठोस उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री एन० बी० बह्मण) : (क) चुने हुए विश्वविद्यालयों में समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रायोजित अनुसंधान अध्ययनों के

निष्कर्षों से पता चलता है कि केवल बोर्डे अनुपात में ही छात्र सामाजिक रूप से सहनीय तम्बाकू जैसे नशीले पदार्थों के अतिरिक्त अन्य नशीली औषधियों का सेवन करते हैं । सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई आधार सामग्री नहीं है जिसके आधार पर यह कहा जा सके कि क्या नशीली औषधियों का सेवन बढ़ रहा है या नहीं ।

(ख) जी, हां । कार्यदल ने कहा है कि देश में विशेष रूप से विश्वविद्यालय परिसरों में युवकों में नशीली औषधियों के दुरुपयोग की जांच की जानी चाहिए ।

(ग) समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय ने सभी राज्य सरकारों और केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश प्रशासनों को पत्र लिखे हैं, जिनमें उनसे अनुरोध किया गया है कि छात्रों की शराब पीने की आदत को छुड़ाने के लिए हर सम्भव प्रयत्न किया जाना चाहिए । उन्हें सलाह दी गई थी कि वे यह बात सभी विश्वविद्यालयों के नोटिस में लाएं तथा उन्हें इस सम्बन्ध में लगातार सतर्कता बरतने के लिए कहें । शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने भी केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों के कुलपतियों को ऐसे ही पत्र लिखे थे ।

Construction for Government Employees

1865. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that construction of Government houses for its employees has come to a halt;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the backlog of allotment of Government accommodation for different categories;

(d) whether Government has got any time-bound programme of construction of houses to fully meet the demands of the employees; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA
NARAIN SINGH):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement showing the back-
log of allotment of Govt. accommoda-
tion for different categories as on
31-10-80 is attached.

(d) and (e). Due to various con-
straints, it is not possible to fully
meet the demands of the employees,
at present.

Statement

| Type | General Pool | SC | ST | Ladies Pool (Single) | Ladies Pool (Married) | Total |
|----------------|-----------------|------|-----|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| A | 3880 | 1716 | 233 | 8 | 58 | 5895 |
| B- | 16016 | 2951 | 178 | 1083 | 3671 | 23899 |
| C | 12493 | 1031 | 47 | — | 63 | 13634 |
| D | 2690 | 122 | 7 | — | — | 2819 |
| E | 1636 | — | — | — | — | 1636 |
| EI- | 806 | — | — | — | — | 806 |
| EII | 158 | — | — | — | — | 158 |
| EIII | 109 | — | — | — | — | 109 |
| | 37788 | 5820 | 465 | 1091 | 3792 | 48956 |

Meeting of Central Board of Forestry

1866. **SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Board of Forestry met at New Delhi in August, 1980 and took many decisions of far reaching importance for the prevention and growth of forestry in the country;

(b) if so, the particulars of the decisions taken; and

(c) whether the meeting considered the damage caused by the private contractors who indulge in reckless felling of tree and go much beyond the areas allotted with the connivance of the forest staff and if so, the decision taken to stop this menace.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION
(SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):**
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Amongst important decisions taken at the meeting of the Central Board of Forestry are:—

(1) Reforestation of degraded forest areas under a time bound programme.

(2) Maximum use of Food-for-Work Programme in the Forestry Sector.

(3) Toning of forest administration in States/Union Territories, proper assessment of training needs of forestry cadres, strengthening the present colleges and opening new colleges to meet these needs.

(4) Elimination of forest contractors within a period of 5 years under a time bound programme.

(5) Implementation of various Forestry Development Programmes in aid of tribal economy.

(6) Comprehensive forest legislation on regulation of felling of trees in rural and urban areas.

Delay in Fishing Harbour at Paradeep

1868. SHRI LAKSHMAN MAL-LICK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 704 on the 17th March, 1980 regarding Fishing Harbaur at Paradeep Port, Orissa and state:

(a) since when the Government has been considering for setting up a fishing harbour at Paradeep Port,

(b) how many new fishing harbours have since been sanctioned for different places in the country and started execution: and

(c) by when a final decision is likely to be taken in regard to the setting up of the fishing harbour at Paradeep Port?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):

(a) The final proposal was received by the Government of India in November, 1977.

(b) No new fishing harbours have been sanctioned by the Government since August, 1978.

(c) After reappraising the cost of the harbour which has since been revised from Rs. 311.80 lakhs to Rs. 607 lakhs.

Conversion of Manual Exchange to Auto-Dialling System in Bihar

1869. SHRI D. L. BAITHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to convert Forbesganj, Purnea, Araria, Arama Cantt. and Tribeniganj manual exchanges of Bihar from manual system to the auto-dialling system;

(b) if so, what steps have so far been taken in this respect;

(c) whether it is a fact that these exchanges are giving good profit but the work load being heavy and lack of proper maintenance, most of the calls booked do not materialize resulting in heavy financial loss to the Government and the public as well; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take for the proper maintenance of the lines and exchanges?

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

(a) and (b). Telephone exchanges at Araria R.S. and Tribeniganj are already automatic. While it is the intention to provide automatic exchanges at Purnea, Forbesganj and Araria Court, no definite plans have yet been drawn up because of limited indigenous production of automatic switching equipment.

(c) and (d). The effective percentage of trunk calls is satisfactory at Tribeniganj. This has also shown some improvement at Araria Court.

There has been an increase in trunk traffic from Forbesganj and Purnea. To cater to this increase in traffic, the number of trunk circuits is proposed to be augmented.

The maintenance of the exchanges has to some extent been suffering due to power load shedding.

Drinking water scheme in Uttar Pradesh

1870. SHRI ZAINUL BASHIR:

SHRI RAM AWADH:

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

(a) how many villages in Uttar Pradesh have been covered by the Drinking Water Scheme;

(b) how many villages have not yet been covered by the Drinking water Scheme;

(c) whether it is the policy of Government to provide drinking water to every village through this scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and time upto which this facility will be provided?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) 7001 prob- lem villages, have been provided water supply upto 31st March, 1980.

(b) 28,505 problem villages, are yet to be provided drinking water sup- ply as on 1-4-1980.

(c) and (d). High priority has been accorded to provide safe drinking water to all the problem villages in the country during the Sixth Plan period (1980—85).

गुजरात में कृषि ऋणों की माफी

1871. श्री मोनीसाई चार० चौधरी : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात सरकार ने कृषि ऋणों की वसूली को माफ करने की योजना केन्द्र सरकार को उसकी सहमति के लिये दे दी है और यदि हां, तो उस पर केन्द्र सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है : और

(ख) क्या केन्द्र सरकार का विचार कृषि और कृषकों को इस भार से छुटकारा दिवाने

के लिये कोई अन्य कदम उठाने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव) : (क) भारत सरकार को गुजरात सरकार से कृषि ऋणों की वसूली माफ करने से संबंधित कोई योजना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ख) भारत सरकार ने ऋण से राहत देने के लिये राज्य सरकारों को पहले ही मार्ग-दर्शी सिद्धांत परिचालित कर दिये थे तथा गुजरात सरकार ने अपेक्षित विधान बना दिया है। प्राकृतिक आपदाओं जैसी परि-स्थितियों में वसूली स्थगित करने के लिये संस्थागत ऋणों को पुनः निर्धारित करने अथवा उनके स्वरूप में परिवर्तन करने की व्यवस्था विद्यमान है।

प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के पुनः प्रकोप होने पर विशेष परिस्थितियों में गरीब किसानों के ऋणों को बट्टे खाते में डालने का भी प्राव-धान है। भारत सरकार ऐसे किसी उपाय के पक्ष में नहीं है जिससे संस्थागत ऋणों को अंधाधुंध तरीके से बट्टे-खाते में डाला जा सके क्योंकि इससे ऋणों की वसूली का वाता-वरण दूषित करने, जानबूझ कर अदायगी न करने और ऋण देने वाली संस्थाओं की आत्मक्षमता को नष्ट करने की प्रवृत्ति को बल मिलता है।

Legislation for Bringing Education in Central List

1872. SHRI K. K. TEWARI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in order to introduce uniformity in the pattern of education and for maintaining its secular

character, Government propose to effect suitable legislation for bringing education in the Central List; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) Education (except in regard to entries already in the Union List) is included in the Concurrent List in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. The legislative powers of the Union and the States are coextensive in regard to subjects included in the Concurrent List. The diversity in our culture, language, geography, etc. requires that the State Governments have legislative and executive powers to administer educational system appropriate to social, cultural and linguistic sensibilities and needs of the people of the State. The present arrangement is in conformity with our federal polity and is considered adequate for ensuring a flexible and decentralised system of education within a broad national frame-work and subserving national interests.

गांधी जन्म शताब्दी वर्ष के दौरान डी० डी० ए० द्वारा फ्लैटों का निर्माण

1873. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गांधी जन्म शताब्दी वर्ष के दौरान सफदरजंग, पंखा रोड, लारेंस रोड, झिलमिल कालोनी तथा विवेक विहार में अलग-अलग कितने जनता क्वार्टरों का निर्माण किया गया और अलाटियों द्वारा अधिकृत क्वार्टरों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार वहाँ रहने वाले अलाटियों के अतिरिक्त व्यक्तियों को स्वामित्व अधिकार देने का है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बी.एम. नारायण सिंह) :

(क) महात्मा गांधी जन्म शताब्दी वर्ष 1969 के उपलक्ष में दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा निम्न-लिखित कालोनियों में 975 सी० एस० पी० फ्लैटों का निर्माण किया गया था :—

| | | | |
|---------------|---|---|-----|
| सफदरजंग | . | . | 207 |
| ईस्ट ऑफ कैलाश | . | . | 133 |
| झिलमिल कालोनी | . | . | 252 |
| पंखा रोड | . | . | 383 |
| | | | — |
| जोड़ : | . | . | 975 |
| | | | — |

इन फ्लैटों का आवंटन वर्ष 1970 में किया गया था ।

(ख) जी, नहीं । ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ग) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के निर्मित फ्लैटों का आवंटन दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के आवास संपदा के प्रबन्ध और निपटान विनियमन, 1968 में दी गई शर्तों द्वारा प्रशासित होता है ।

Subsidy for Marginal Landless Peasants

1874. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme under the consideration of Government to give subsidy for marginal and landless peasants in the country; and

(b) if so, the criteria fixed for selection of such peasants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Subsidy to the marginal and landless peasants is already being made available under the Integrated Rural Development Programme, which now covers all the development blocks in the country.

(b) Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme, a marginal farmer is defined as a cultivator having land holding up to 2.5 acres. In case of Class I irrigated land, as defined in the Land Ceiling Legislation of the State, the ceiling is 1.25 acres. The selection of families for providing assistance under this programme is to be done primarily with reference to the income of the family. According to the present instructions, all rural families including the families of marginal farmers having an annual income from all sources of less than Rs. 3,500 per annum, are eligible for assistance under this programme. The implementing agencies have also been instructed to select poorest families first for providing assistance under this programme.

New Sugar Factories in Maharashtra

1875. SHRI R. S. MANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many new proposals of new sugar factories and expansions in Maharashtra are pending with the Ministry of Agriculture;

(b) since how many years; and

(c) by what time these will be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Five applications for grant of Industrial Licences for new sugar factories and one application for expansion in Maharashtra State are pending in the Ministry of Agriculture.

(b) A statement indicating date of receipt of these applications in the Ministry of Agriculture is attached.

(c) The Government have recently decided to grant Industrial Licences for new sugar factories and a Press Note has been issued on 4th July, 1980. A decision on these applications will be taken by the Government in accordance with the guidelines, in due time.

Statement

Application pending in the Ministry of Agriculture (Directorate of Sugar) for grant of industrial Licences for establishment of new sugar factories and expansions in Maharashtra State

| S. No. | Name of the proposed sugar factory | Proposed location | Capacity TCD | Date of receipt of the application in the Ministry of Agriculture through Deptt. of Industrial Development |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|--|
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| I. NEW FACTORIES | | | | |
| 1. | Vighnagar SSK Ltd. | Teh. Junnar Distt. Poona | 1250 | 21-7-1978 |
| 2. | Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd, Atpadi. | Teh. Atpadi Distt. Sangli | 1250 | 15-7-1975 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|--------------------------------|---|------|------------|
| 3. Vasantao Dada Patil SSK | Vithewadi (Lohaner) Teh. Kalwan, Distt. Nasik | 1250 | 17-10-1977 |
| 4. Shirpur Shetkari SSK Ltd., | Teh. Shirpur Distt. Dhulia | 1250 | 19-6-1980 |
| 5. Hutatma Kisan Ahir SSK Ltd, | Teh. Walwa Distt. Sangli | 1250 | 18-5-1978 |

II. EXPANSION

| S. No. | Name of the existing sugar factory with location | Expansion proposed- | | Date of the receipt of the application in the Min. of Agriculture through the Deptt. of Industrial Dev. |
|--------|---|---------------------------|------|---|
| | | from (Tonnes cane/day) | To | |
| 1. | Shri Datta SSK Ltd, Asrule-Porle, Post Porle Tarf Tnane, Taluka Panhala Distt. Kolhapur | 400 | 1250 | 23-8-1979 |

Sugar Mills in U.P., Bihar and Haryana

1876. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Haryana States;

(b) the number of mills among them run by cooperative societies;

(c) the names of those cooperative societies;

(d) the annual production of these mills during 1978-79 and 1979-80, in quintals;

(e) whether any raids were ever made on these mills; and

(f) if so, the action taken against them by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Statement-I showing the total number of sugar factories and number

of Cooperative Sugar Factories in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Haryana States is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1478/80].

(c) and (d). Statement-II showing names of the Cooperative Sugar Factories in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Haryana States with their sugar production during 1978-79 and 1979-80 crushing seasons in quintals, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1478/80].

(e) No raids were made on these mills by the Central Government.

(f) Question does not arise.

Check on Commercialisation of Technical and Medical Colleges in Karnataka

1877. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are aware that in Karnataka

State Engineering and Medical Colleges are coming up like mushroom; and

(b) whether the Government of India propose to take steps to check the commercialising of Technical and Medical Education in Karnataka?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. The question of taking suitable steps in the matter is being examined by the Government.

Development of Wazir Nagar, New Delhi

1878. SHRI DHARAM DAS SHASTRI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the area of Wazir Nagar opposite 'B' Block of Defence Colony, New Delhi is being frequently transferred from Municipal Corporation to Delhi Development Authority and vice-versa for the last five years resulting in set back to its development;

(b) if so, what effective steps Government propose to take; and

(c) what are the new prospects to develop this area?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) During the last 5 years, Wazir Nagar colony has been transferred from Delhi Development Authority to Municipal Corporation of Delhi once only viz., in August, 1978.

(b) and (c). The draft regularisation plan of Wazir Nagar has since been prepared. After its approval, development works will be undertaken in accordance with the draft plan. Meanwhile, the MCD have reported that they have already provided basic amenities in this area.

Rate of Growth of Oilseeds

1879. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government propose to take to cut-down the heavy dependence on imports of oilseeds by stepping up its rate of growth; and

(b) the present target rate of growth of oilseeds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The following measures have been taken to step up the rate of growth of oilseeds so as to cut down the heavy dependence on their imports:

- (i) Under Centrally sponsored scheme for oilseeds, an intensive programme is under implementation in hundred districts. Among other things, the scheme aims at demonstrations on farmers fields, strengthening of seed production arrangements, expansion of plant protection measures and training for farmers and extension workers;
- (ii) In addition, States are undertaking oilseeds development programmes from their own funds;
- (iii) Increasing the area under short duration varieties of oilseeds through catch cropping and inter cropping;
- (iv) Intensification of research efforts.

(b) A compound growth rate of 5 per cent in oilseeds production is targetted to be achieved by the end of the Sixth Plan (1984-85) as compared to the growth rate of 1.62 per cent during the period 1967-79.

News Item Captioned "Land Lords Ways to By Pass Rent Laws"

1830. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in "Indian Express" dated 15th October 1980 captioning "Land Lords ways to by pass rent laws"; and

(b) if so, what measures are proposed to be taken, if any, to curb such practice?

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

(b) There are provisions in the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958 for dealing with the malpractices indulged in by landlords as mentioned in the news item.

Financial Allocation for Rural Recous-truction Scheme

1881. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of RURAL RECON-STRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise break up of the financial allocations of rural recons-truction schemes, besides the Food for Work Programme that are being im-plemented with Central assistance;

(b) whether the States have de-manded their transfer to State sector; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Following are the programmes being implemented by the Ministry of Rural Recon-struction for which allocations have been made amongst various States:—

- (1) Integrated Rural Develop-ment Programme.
- (2) Special iLvesstock Program.
- (3) Drought Prone Areas Pro-gramme.

(4) Desert Development Pro-gramme.

(5) Assistance to new assignees of ceiling surplus land.

(6) National Rural Employment Programme.

The State-wise break up of the financial allocations made during the year 1980-81 in respect of the above schemes is given in the Statement I and II, laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1479/80].

As for other programmes like rural godowns, development of rural markets etc., there is no State-wise allocation. Funds are sanctioned on the basis of project proposals receiv-ed from the respective State Govern-ments.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

समेकित शहर विकास योजना के अंतर्गत बिहार

1882. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार की समेकित शहर विकास योजना के अंतर्गत बिहार में किन-किन शहरों को चुना गया है,

(ख) क्या बिहार सरकार ने ऐसे शहरों के संबंध में प्रत्येक परियोजना के विवरणों] को अनुमोदन के लिए भेज दिया है,

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसे शहरों के नाम क्या है और योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या कब भेजा गया था, और

(घ) ऐसी परियोजनाओं की मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या है और उनको दी गई केन्द्रीय सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा इन परियोजनाओं को कब तक पूरा कर लिया जायेगा;

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

(क) लघु एवं मध्यम नगरों के एकीकृत विकास की केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित योजना के अंतर्गत बिहार के दो शहर यथा, गोपाल गंज और हाजीपुर को केन्द्रीय ऋण सहायता के लिए चुना गया है।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) हाजीपुर की परियोजना, नवम्बर, 1979 में प्राप्त हुई तथा गोपाल गंज की मार्च, 1980 में।

(घ) सड़कें चौड़ी करने के लिए हाजीपुर को 10 लाख रुपये की राशि दी गई तथा 5 लाख रुपये गोपाल गंज की एक मार्किट का विकास करने के लिए दिए गए।

मार्च, 1983 तक इन स्कीमों के पूर्ण हो जाने की संभावना है।

Proposal for Setting up a Factory for Manufacture of Cross Bar Telephone Exchange

1883. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to put up a factory to manufacture cross bar telephone exchanges with foreign technology;

(b) if so, whether Department of Electronics had objected to the proposal;

(c) whether Government considers cross-bar technology still has advantages over electronic exchanges; and

(d) if so, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) It has been decided to set up manufacturing capacity of 2 lakh (equivalent) lines of cross-bar telephone exchange equipment of the Indian Crossbar Project (ICP) type, an indigenously developed system, at the Rae Bareilly Unit of the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Cross bar telephone exchanges are still in use the world over, including the most advanced countries like U.S.A. and Japan and factories in several advanced countries would continue to manufacture cross-bar equipment for several more years. Cross-bar technology is well-known to operation and maintenance personnel of P&T while electronic local exchanges will be completely new to them.

Conveying of Decision to Raise Paddy Price to Punjab and Haryana Procurement Agencies

1884. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) when the floor price of paddy was fixed by Government and whether it is a fact that the decision to raise the price did not reach Punjab and Haryana procurement agencies for next three days;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether Government are aware that thousands of tonnes of paddy was sold by farmers to private traders of lower price; and

(c) who is responsible for delay and what steps would be taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) to (c). Though the general decision to raise the procurement prices of paddy was taken by the Government late in the evening of October 6, 1980, further details had to be worked out and decided by the Government regarding the differential to be allowed between the procurement prices of different varieties of paddy. Expeditious action was taken in that connection, and the decision of the Government in that respect, with details of revised prices, was communicated to the State Governments on October 9, 1980. It

reached the procuring agencies in Punjab and Haryana on October 10, 1980. During the period prior to that, about 89 thousand tonnes of paddy were purchased in Punjab and Haryana.

As there was no delay in communication of the details of variety-wise procurement prices, after decision was taken on that, the question of taking action against persons responsible for delay does not arise.

Allotment of Tenements to the Slum Dwellers of Sarai Khalil Delhi

1885. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sarai Khalil area in Delhi was got vacated under the Slum Clearance Scheme in 1976;

(b) whether the slum-dwellers of Sarai Khalil were promised built accommodation after construction of tenements;

(c) how many tenements have been constructed and offered to them;

(d) whether some tenements have been given to Government employees in contravention of the promises made;

(e) whether D.D.A. has put conditions that only those who have income between Rs. 12,000/- to 24,000/- a year can apply to get the tenements;

(f) what are the other conditions of eligibility put by D.D.A. for making an application;

(g) if these conditions are put, the rightful claimants would be deprived of tenements and these would be given to rich persons only; and

(h) whether representations have been made to the proper Authority to drop these conditions; if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (h). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Housing Assistance by Inter-National Organisation

1886. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the assistance given by World Bank and other international Organisations for housing in our country,

(b) the conditions of assistance; and

(c) whether there are any cases in which such assistance has not been utilised for lack of preparatory or matching efforts?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (c). Necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

झुग्गी झोंपड़ी में रहने वालों के लिए मकान

1887. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली और अन्य महानगरों में झुग्गी झोंपड़ियों में 15 वर्षों से अधिक समय से रह रहे ऐसे व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें स्थायी आधार पर मकान उपलब्ध कराए गए हैं; और

(ख) उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहां पर इन्हें बसाया गया है और जिन व्यक्तियों को मकानों की सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं कराई गई है उनके लिए सरकार की योजना का विस्तृत ब्यौरा क्या है ?

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

(क) गन्दी बस्ती सफाई/सुधार योजना के अंतर्गत निर्मित टेनामेंटों की संख्या के बारे में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(क) उन जगहों के नाम जहाँ उपर्युक्त योजना के अंतर्गत टैनामेंट बनाए गए हैं, एकत्र किए जा रहे हैं तथा उसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

इस समस्या की व्यापकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए, सरकार का गन्दी बस्तियों को हटाने की नीति के बनिस्पत उनकी पर्यावरणीय स्थितियों में सुधार करने पर बल देना है। न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत नगरीय गन्दी बस्तियों की पर्यावरणीय सुधार योजना 1-4-1974 से राज्य क्षेत्र योजना के रूप में चलाई जा रही है।

1980—85 की अवधि के लिए छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना को अभी तक अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है। इसलिए, गन्दी बस्ती निवासियों के हितार्थ योजनाओं के लिए वित्तीय नियतन तथा वास्तविक लक्ष्य बताना संभव नहीं है। संसाधनों की उपलब्धता की स्थिति में, यह प्रस्ताव है कि इस समस्या को 10 वर्षों की अवधि में हल करने के लिए राज्य क्षेत्र योजनाओं में प्रावधान रखा जाए।

Survey regarding Mentally Retarded Children

1888. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have conducted any survey regarding the mentally retarded children;

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

(c) what steps Government have taken or are taking to assist in getting professionally competent staff to teach the mentally and physically retarded children?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Financial assistance is being given to voluntary organisations for training of teachers of the handicapped including those of mentally retarded. National Institute for the Visually Handicapped is assisting four Centres at Bombay, Delhi, Madras and Calcutta for training of teachers of the blind.

Short term refresher courses for training of teachers of the handicapped are also being organised with UNICEF assistance.

New Post and Telegraph Offices and Telephone Exchanges in Orissa during 1980-81

1889. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post offices, telegraph offices and telephone exchanges proposed to be opened in Orissa State, District-wise, during the current financial year;

(b) how many of them have already been opened under the current year scheme and when the rest of them are expected to be opened;

(c) the break-up of the proposed Post Offices and telegraph Offices, District-wise in respect of rural and urban areas; and

(c) whether all the arrangements have been made for opening these offices?

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

(a) Information is given in Statement.

(b) 56 post offices have already been opened. One telegraph office each in Mayurbhanj and Phulbani districts and one telephone exchange in Cuttack District have also been opened. It is hoped that remaining offices and exchanges will be opened progressively before the end of the current financial year.

(c) the distribution of the proposed post offices are set out below:—

| District | Urban | Rural |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|
| 1. Bolangir | Nil | Nil |
| 2. Kalahandi | Nil | 7 |
| 3. Balasore | 3 | 10 |
| 4. Ganjam | 2 | 13 |
| 5. Cuttack | 5 | 15 |
| 6. Dhenkanal | 1 | 15 |
| 7. Keonjhar | 1 | 7 |
| 8. Koraput | 1 | 17 |
| 9. Mayurbhanj | 1 | 10 |
| 10. Phulbani | Nil | 8 |
| 11. Puri | 3 | 9 |
| 12. Sambalpur | 2 | 6 |
| 13. Sundargarh | 1 | 2 |

All proposed telegraph offices will be opened in rural areas.

(d) Yes, Sir. Relevant schemes have been sanctioned and action is being taken for procurement of the necessary telecom. equipment and stores

Statement

Number of Posts and telegraph offices and Telephone Exchanges proposed to be opened in Orissa State District-wise during the current financial year :—

| District | No. of post offices. | No. of telegraph offices. | No. of telephone exchanges. |
|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Balangir | .. | .. | .. |
| 2. Kalahandi | 7 | 6 | .. |
| 3. Balasore | 13 | 11 | 1 |
| 4. Ganjam | 15 | 1 | .. |
| 5. Cuttack | 20 | 5 | 3 |
| 6. Dhenkanal | 16 | 13 | .. |
| 7. Keonjhar | 8 | 3 | .. |
| 8. Koraput | 18 | 12 | .. |
| 9. Mayurbhanj | 11 | 4 | .. |
| 10. Phulbani | 8 | 3 | .. |
| 11. Puri | 12 | .. | .. |
| 12. Sambalpur | 8 | .. | .. |
| 13. Sundargarh | 9 | 2 | 1 |

उत्तर प्रदेश में डाक लेखन सामग्री का नितान्त अभाव

1990. श्री दया राम शास्त्री : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के सभी डाकघरों में लिफाफा, पोस्टकार्ड, टिकटों और पोस्टल आर्डरों का नितान्त अभाव है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि उपर्युक्त वस्तुओं का फरुखाबाद जिले के भी हर डाकघर में अभाव है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार उपर्युक्त वस्तुयों जनता को कब उपलब्ध करा सकेगी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश में डाक लेखन सामग्री की कुछ कमी अवश्य रही है परन्तु यह कमी अति विकट नहीं है।

(ख) फरुखाबाद जिले में भी डाक लेखन सामग्री की कुछ कमी की सूचना मिली थी।

(ग) इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए डाक टिकटों और लेखन सामग्री अन्य स्थानों से मंगाई गयी थी। भारत प्रतिपूर्ति मुद्रणालय, नासिक से विशेष सप्लाई 15 और 28 अक्टूबर, 1980 को प्राप्त हुई।

Amount spent by Archaeological Department on Temples in Karnataka

1891. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of temples and other places of architectural importance in

Karnataka State that are being preserved by the Central Archaeological Department; and

(b) the amount spent on each of these monuments during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) A list of centrally protected monuments of national importance in Karnataka State is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1480/80].

(b) A statement showing the amount spent monumentwise during the last three years is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1480/80].

Auto-Exchange in Gujarat

1892. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the division-wise number of auto-exchanges and manual exchanges in Gujarat circle;

(b) the number of manual exchanges proposed to be converted into automatic exchanges during the current year;

(c) the total number of telephone connections in Gujarat and the rate of increase in telephone connections every year; and

(d) how far the demand for telephone connections exceeds the supply in this regard?

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

(a) A statement is attached.

(b) Two.

(c) On 31-3-80 a total of 185,547 telephone connections (direct exchange lines) were working in Gujarat served by Gujarat Telecom. Circle and Ahmedabad, Baroda, Rajkot and Surat Telephone Districts. During 1979-80, there was a net increase of 12,823 telephone connections.

(d) On 31-3-80 the registered demands exceeded the telephone connections by 20,459 representing the waiting list on that day.

Statement

The Number of automatic and manual exchanges in different Telecommunications Divisions in Gujarat Telecom. Circle

| Name of Division | No. of auto exchanges | No of manual exchanges |
|------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Ahmedabad | 44 | 36 |
| Baroda | 63 | 15 |
| Bhavnagar | 20 | 4 |
| Bhuj | 18 | 11 |
| Jamnagar | 19 | 7 |
| Junagadh (North) | 20 | 10 |
| Junagadh (South) | 25 | 11 |
| Mehsana | 30 | 12 |
| Nadiad | 43 | 15 |
| Palanpur | 37 | 9 |
| Rajkot | 30 | 10 |
| Surat | 53 | 10 |
| Surendranagar | 16 | 5 |

Protection of Bustard

1893. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the steps which have been taken to save the great Indian Bustard as the State bird?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (1) Great Indian Bustard has been included in Schedule 1 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 which prohibits the killing or hunting of these birds.

(2) Great Indian Bustard has been included in Appendix 1 of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna & Flora

which prohibits commercial exploitation of this species for export.

(3) Sanctuaries have been set up in areas where such birds are found in the States of Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Karnataka.

(4) The States have been instructed to undertake protective measures to save bustards.

(5) States have been instructed to strengthen the Wild Life Wings in the States to prevent poaching of endangered species.

(6) The Government of India has a programme of providing financial assistance to National Parks & Sanctuaries. Such assistance to Sanctuaries where Great Indian bustards are found is under consideration.

Guidelines in Food-For-Work Programme

1894. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to State:

(a) whether Government had at any stage issued any guidelines being followed by the State Governments for the use of grants for Food-for-Work

(b) if so, what and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what machinery has been provided to check optimal returns from the Food-for-Work programme in terms of employment and incomes as well as creation of durable assets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b). Necessary guidelines for implementation of the Food for Work Programme were issued in 1978. Copies of the same are available in Parliament Library. Some modifications to these guidelines were carried out from time to time subsequently. The Food for Work Programme having now been replaced by National Rural Employment Programme, revised guidelines were issued in October, 1980. A copy of these guidelines is also laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1481/80].

(c) Monitoring and supervision of the programme to obtain the optimum results is the basic responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Central Government has been deputationing officers for on the spot study of the programme in the States.

Telephone Exchange in Punjab

1895 SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Telephone Exchanges in Punjab which will be automatized and provided with S.T.D. facilities during the current and next year; and

(b) what effective steps have been or are being taken to improve the existing services in the commercial towns like Amritsar, Ludhiana and Jullundur not only in the sphere of local calls but also trunk calls, overseas calls, Telex operations and other allied fields?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) During current financial year:

Ropar and Faridkot exchanges are being automatized. Faridkot is proposed to be provided with STD. During 1981-82:

None.

(b) (i) The expansion of telephone and telex exchanges has been planned.

(ii) The overhead lines are being replaced by underground cables

(iii) Underground cables are being pressurized.

(iv) The coaxial, microwave and UEE systems are being planned around these cities to meet the growing requirements of trunk traffic.

Exploration of Areas for Production of Plywood Outside Assam

1896. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Assam normally contributes 70-80 per cent of the total production of Plywood within the country;

(b) whether due to the blockade of lifting of plywood from that State by the long agitation has resulted in the shooting up of the prices of plywood in the rest of the country; and

(c) if so, the steps which Government propose to take to explore some other suitable areas for the production

of plywood and thus reduce the dependence of the country mostly on the Assamese product?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir. According to information available with the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Cooperation), the production of plywood in Assam in the organised sector was 61.18% in 1979 as compared to the total production in the country.

(b) According to available information, the prices of plywood have gone up.

(c) since this is a temporary phase, Government do not intend taking any steps at present.

Small Farmers Development Agency

1897. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) when the Small Farmers Development Agency started its functions;

(b) the number of projects initially taken;

(c) the number of projects functioning at present, State-wise;

(d) what are the main functions under the project; and

(e) the number of persons benefited upto 31st December, 1979?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) During the year 1971-72.

(b) 46 Small Farmers Development Agency Projects and 41 Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agency Projects. From the Fifth Five Year Plan, it was decided to have one composite agency for Small Farmers, Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers.

(c) A statement is enclosed. It may, however, be stated that it has been decided to merge Small Farmers Development Agency Programme with Integrated Rural Development Programme and extend the latter to the entire country with effect from 2nd October, 1980.

(d) The main functions of the Small Farmers Development Agency is to identify the participants according to the parameters laid down by the Government of India, draw up suitable projects in the field of crop husbandry, minor irrigation, dairying, poultry, rural industries etc. for improving the economic status of the participants, arrange institutional credit and extend assistance by way of subsidy at the approved rates i.e. 25% for Small farmers, 33 1/3% for marginal farmers and agricultural labourers.

(e) 76.14 lakhs. (Povisional).

Statement

Distribution of Small Farmers Development Agency Projects-State-wise

| S.No. | State/Union Territory | No. of SFDA Projects |
|-------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 15 |
| 2. | Assam | 4 |
| 3. | Bihar | 22 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----------------------|-----------|-----|
| 4. Gujarat | | 6 |
| 5. Haryana | | 3 |
| 6. Himachal Pradesh | | 3 |
| 7. Jammu & Kashmir | | 4 |
| 8. Karnataka | | 8 |
| 9. Kerala | | 4 |
| 10. Madhya Pradesh | | 12 |
| 11. Maharashtra | | 13 |
| 12. Manipur | | 1 |
| 13. Meghalaya | | 2 |
| 14. Nagaland | | 1 |
| 15. Orissa | | 7 |
| 16. Punjab | | 5 |
| 17. Rajasthan | | 6 |
| 18. Sikkim | | 1 |
| 19. Tamil Nadu | | 13* |
| 20. Tripura | | 1 |
| 21. Uttar Pradesh | | 26 |
| 22. West Bengal | | 9 |
| 23. Delhi | | 1 |
| 24. Goa, Daman & Diu | | 1 |
| 25. Lakshadweep | | .. |
| 26. Mizoram | | .. |
| 27. Pondicherry | | 1 |
| TOTAL | | 169 |

*This includes a separate agency approved when the distt. of Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu) was bifurcated.

Educational Technology Programme

1899. SHRI DAULAT SINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) when the Educational Technology Programme was launched in the country;

(b) the names of States who have adopted the scheme and their centres; and

(c) the details of assistance provided by the Centre to each such State?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The Educational

Technology Programme was launched in 1972.

(b) All States, except Tripura, have set up Educational Technology Cells which are located in their capital cities.

(c) The approved pattern of Central assistance covers costs of estab-

lishment, programmes and equipment. The assistance is available for five years after which the ET Cell is the responsibility of the State Governments. The details of assistance provided to each State are given in the attached statement.

Statement

| Sl. No. | Name of the State | Years of From | Assistance To | Total assistance Provided in (Rupees) |
|---------|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | Maharashtra | 1972-73 | 1976-77 | 6,14,971 |
| 2 | Rajasthan | 1973-74 | 1977-78 | 7,08,054 |
| 3 | Andhra Pradesh | 1974-75 | 1978-79 | 9,95,424 |
| 4 | Bihar | 1974-75 | 1978-79 | 6,04,658 |
| 5 | Karnataka | 1974-75 | 1978-79 | 10,65,591 |
| 6 | Madhya Pradesh | 1974-75 | 1978-79 | 7,24,919 |
| 7 | Orissa | 1974-75 | 1978-79 | 8,83,668 |
| 8 | Gujarat | 1975-76 | 1979-80 | 4,87,726 |
| 9 | Punjab | 1975-76 | 1979-80 | 4,38,260 |
| 10 | Tamil Nadu | 1976-77 | 1980-81 | [11,61,463 |
| 11 | Uttar Pradesh | 1976-77 | 1979-80 | [4,27,803 |
| 12 | Himachal Pradesh | 1976-77 | 1979-80 | [1,00,000 |
| 13 | Jammu & Kashmir | 1977-78 | 1979-80 | 1,40,000 |
| 14 | Nagaland | 1977-78 | 1980-81 | [4,34,944 |
| 15 | Manipur | 1977-78 | 1980-81 | 4,63,548 |
| 16 | Meghalaya | 1977-78 | 1979-80 | [2,71,466 |
| 17 | Sikkim | 1978-79 | 1980-81 | 1,70,324 |
| 18 | Haryana | 1978-79 | 1980-81 | 5,05,140 |
| 19 | West Bengal | 1978-79 | 1979-80 | [4,33,613 |
| 20 | Assam | 1978-79 | 1979-80 | 2,12,577 |
| 21 | Kerala | 1979-80 | — | [1,43,160 |

Permission for Collection of Levy from Rice Mills by West Bengal Government

1900. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal Government has sought the Centre's per-

mission for collection of levy from rice mills equivalent to 55 per cent of the rice they process; and

(b) if so, the Union Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

(SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a)
Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Government have concurred in the proposal.

Unsuitable Rice in F.C.I. Godowns in Kerala

1901. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge quantity of rice costing crores of rupees is stocked in F.C.I. godowns in Kerala;

(b) whether Kerala has refused to lift this rice on account of its unsuitability for human consumption; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) 68,660 tons of rice valued approximately Rs. 1050 lakhs was in storage as on 20-11-1980 in F.C.I. godowns in Kerala.

(b) and (c). For sometime past, there had been complaints from Kerala regarding the IR-8 pressure par-boiled rice sent to those States from Punjab and Haryana. It was complained that this rice took long time to cook and was, therefore, not acceptable to consumers. On investigation it was found that the rice millers in Punjab and Haryana producing this par-boiled rice were not following the correct procedure for pressure par-boiling through steam. Looking to these complaints, purchase of this variety of rice by Food Corporation of India in Punjab and Haryana was stopped.

Par-boiled rice made out of PR-106 and other superfine varieties has not posed any problem and is acceptable to the consumers in other States.

The stocks of pressure par-boiled IR-8 rice purchased by the F.C.I. are gradually being disposed of in areas wherever these are accepted and also in Food For Work Programme, in

relief distribution and some quantities have also been exported. At present about 32,860 tonnes of such pressure par-boiled rice is in storage in Kerala.

Expenditure Incurred on Maintenance and Rents of Telephone Lines

1902. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the ratio of expenditure on maintenance and operations of telephones to rental revenue for (i) 10,000 (ii) 30,000 (iii) 50,000 (iv) 70,000 (v) 1,00,000 telephone lines;

(b) whether the increase in telephone rent and increase in telephone facilities are proportionate to each other; and

(c) if not, what steps Government propose to take to minimise the difference and to bring them on the same level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) The statistical figures asked for are not maintained. More capital expenditure is incurred per subscriber in the larger system of exchanges to provide communication facilities over a larger area.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Free Sale Sugar Offer by Industry..

1903. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHEPATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the sugar industry offered free sale sugar to Government for distribution to consumers;

(b) what price was paid by Government for such sugar offered by the industry;

(c) what was the prevailing market price of free sale sugar at that time;

(d) what was the total quantity of sugar thus distributed to consumers and at what rate;

(e) how the industry will be compensated for this sugar; and

(f) what was the total loss borne by the industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Government had accepted the voluntary offer of the sugar industry to deliver free-sale sugar at an agreed ex-factory price of Rs. 450 per quintal exclusive of excise duty during the 2½ months festival period from 1-9-80 to 15-1-80.

(c) Since the entire sugar was distributed through the agencies of the State Governments at fixed prices and no other sugar was released for sale in the open market, the question of there being any prevailing market price during the period in question does not arise.

(d) The total quantity of free sale sugar (including imported sugar) allotted to the State Governments for the period from 1-9-80 to 15-11-80 was about 3.90 lakh tonnes. Arrangements were made by the State Governments for lifting and distribution of this quota at retail prices fixed by them around Rs. 6 per kg. Since the State Governments were themselves responsible for distribution of this sugar under the voluntary price regulation scheme, information regarding the actual quantity distributed by them to the consumers is not available.

(e) and (f). The price regulation scheme was a voluntary offer made by the industry. As such, the question of compensating the industry does not arise. Government has no specific information about the loss, if any, borne by the industry.

जोधपुर के टेलीफोन केन्द्र

1904. श्री अशोक गहलोत : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जोधपुर (राजस्थान) में किस प्रकार का टेलीफोन केन्द्र काम कर रहा है ;

(ख) क्या उपभोक्ताओं को जोधपुर टेलीफोन केन्द्र के अधिकतर समय में खराब रहने के कारण दिक्कतों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि बिजली की नियमित सप्लाई न होने के कारण यह टेलीफोन केन्द्र कार्य नहीं कर रहा है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन दिक्कतों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ; और

(ङ०) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री फ़ातिह उर्रुब) : (क) जोधपुर में एक्स-बार किसम का टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज कार्य कर रहा है ।

(ख) जी नहीं । जोधपुर टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज उपस्कर खराब नहीं रहता है ।

(ग) जी नहीं । 35—60 प्रतिशत तक बिजली में गड़बड़ी रहने के बावजूद टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज कार्य कर रहा है । फिर भी, सेवा प्रभावित हुई है क्योंकि अतिरिक्त (सहारा) (स्टैंड वार्ड) विद्युत संयंत्र एक्सचेंज उपस्कर का भार तो ले सकता है परन्तु वातानुकूलन संयंत्र, जोकि अच्छे कार्य-निष्पादन के लिए आवश्यक है, का भार नहीं उठा सकता ।

(घ) एक 200 के० वी० ए० अतिरिक्त विद्युत संयंत्र के संस्थापन का भी प्रस्ताव है जो एक्सचेंज के वातानुकूलन संयंत्र का भार भी उठा सकता है ।

(ङ०) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Smuggling out Old Idols of Orissa State

1905. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that old idols and other articles of antique value are being smuggled out of Orissa State on a large scale;

(b) if so, the details of these incidents taken place during the last two years; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to check the thefts of these articles?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). According to the information available, no such case has been reported during the last two years.

(c) The following steps have been taken:—

1. The enforcement of the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972, which *inter-alia*, has introduced the system of

(i) compulsory registration of notified categories of antiquities (sculptures and paintings in all media and painted, illustrated and illuminated manuscripts) with the Registering officers, who are to be informed regarding the movements of such registered antiquities in the possession of individuals or institutions,

(ii) dealing in antiquities only by dealers licensed by the Licensing Officers appointed for the purpose; and

(iii) export of antiquities only under valid permit issued by the Director General, Archaeological Survey of India.

2. In the year 1977, India has ratified the UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Trans-

fer of Ownership of Cultural Property (1970). The Convention provided that the contracting parties would take steps for preventing illicit entry into their territories of stolen cultural properties; also, there are provisions in it for the restitution of antiquities and other cultural property to the State Party of Origin. The rights of the contracting parties under this Convention are, however, prospective to the signing of the Convention and do not have retrospective application.

3. Steps have already been taken for the documentation of loose sculptures, paintings, illustrated manuscripts, etc. in the possession of museums and other institutions.

4. Archaeological Survey of India has posted its officers at international exit points for assisting the Customs authorities in detecting antiquities and art treasures. Further Experts Committees have been set up at important cities as a facility to exporters and foreign tourists, and these committees regularly meet with a view to issuing non-antiquity certificates for things which look like antiquities or objects of arts and crafts but which are less than one hundred years old.

(5) An Antique Cell has been opened in the Central Bureau of Investigation for Investigating into cases of theft and loss of antiquities.

6. Assistance of Interpol is sought wherever it is necessary.

Telephone Connections in Cooch-Bihar West Bengal

1906. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of phone connections in Cooch-Bihar district of West Bengal;

(b) whether there is any proposal to allot more phone connections in that district; and

(c) if so, how many and by what time?

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

(a) There are 8 telephone exchanges in Cooch-Bihar District with 838 working connections and a waiting list of 28.

(b) and (c). About 30 new connections may be provided by March, 1981, 15 at Cooch-Bihar and rest in other exchanges.

विस्थापित दुकानदारों का पुनर्वास

1907 श्री चन्द्रपाल शंखरी : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने उन दुकानदारों के पुनर्वास की योजना तैयार की थी जिनकी दुकानें तथा स्टाल 1975 में दिल्ली तथा नई दिल्ली में सफाई अभियान के दौरान गिरा दिये गये थे, और जिन्हें उनके स्थान पर कोई स्टाल आवंटित नहीं किए गए थे जबकि 250 रु० जमा कराने पर उन्हें दुकान देने का प्रावधान था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत कितने व्यक्तियों ने स्टाल के लिए आवेदन पत्र दिया और कितने व्यक्तियों को वास्तव में स्टाल आवंटित किए गए ;

(ग) ऐसे लम्बित मामलों की संख्या कितनी है जिनमें स्टाल के लिए आवेदन-पत्र दिया गया था परन्तु वास्तव में दुकान का आवंटन किया गया था और आवेदक ने पुनः स्टाल की मांग की ; और

(घ) ऐसे मामले कब से लम्बित हैं और उन पर कार्यवाही न करने के क्या कारण हैं और ऐसे आवेदकों को स्टालों का आवंटन कब तक किया जायेगा ?

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

(क) जी, हां । दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि उन्होंने दिल्ली के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में सफाई अभियान के दौरान हटाये गए उन लोगों के लिए जिनको वैकल्पिक स्थल नहीं दिए गए थे, दुकान/स्टाल आवंटन करने के लिए 1977 में एक योजना घोषित की थी और उसके लिए निर्धारित फार्म पर आवेदन-पत्र आमंत्रित किए थे । प्रत्येक आवेदक को दुकान या स्टाल, जैसी भी स्थिति हो, के आवंटन के लिए आवेदन-पत्र के साथ 500/- रु० या 250/- रु० धरोहर राशि के रूप में जमा करना अपेक्षित था ।

(ख) स्टालों के आवंटन के लिए 71 आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुए, जिसमें से 6 व्यक्तियों को पात्र पाया गया । परन्तु चूंकि उस समय कोई स्टाल उपलब्ध नहीं था इस लिए उनको स्टाल के स्थान पर दुकान आवंटित की गई थी ।

(ग) तथा (घ) उपर्युक्त भाग (ख) के उत्तर में उल्लिखित 6 व्यक्तियों में से एक व्यक्ति ने दुकान के स्थान पर स्टाल आवंटन के लिए प्रतिवेदन दिया था । इस प्रयोजन के लिए उसका अनुरोध दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के कार्यालय में 12-11-79 को प्राप्त हुआ था । इस मामले में स्टाल आवंटन के अनुरोध को लम्बित रखा गया क्योंकि स्टाल उपलब्ध नहीं थे । अब कुछ स्टालों का निर्माण किया गया है और अब स्टाल के आवंटन के लिए आवेदक के अनुरोध पर भी शीघ्र ही विचार किया जायेगा ।

Relief to Fishing Industry

1908. SHRI DAULAT SINHJI JA-DEJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the prevailing depression in fishing Industry, what relief Government propose to grant to fishing industry;

(b) since oil price has risen by 50 per cent recently whether Government have taken note of various representations made for relief; and

(c) if so, what are the details of relief or assistance since the oil price rise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) There is no depression in the fishing industry as a whole.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The representations are being examined in consultation with the concerned Ministries.

Cross bar telephones and switching equipment and their manufacture

1909. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Governments attention has been drawn to a report in the *Times of India* dated September 22, 1980 that the Indian Telephone Industries and the Telecommunications Research Centre have completely re-designed cross-bar telephones, switching equipment for the manufacture of which foreign offers from Sweden, etc. have also come;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard and whether the idea of foreign collaboration has been given up; and

(c) how much of foreign exchange is likely to be saved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) and (b). The attention of the Government has been drawn to the report in the *Times of India* dated September 22, 1980. The Indian Cross-bar Project Group, consisting of representatives from Indian Telephone Industries and Telecommunications Research Centre of P&T Department

was set up for the development of an indigenous crossbar telephone system by extensive re-designing of the imported Pentaconta system, to make it suitable for Indian conditions. Messrs. L. M. Ericsson of Sweden and two Japanese firms had submitted tenders and Messrs. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. of Bangalore had submitted a proposal for setting up the proposed crossbar switching equipment factory at Rae Bareli. The Government have, after careful consideration of the foreign tenders and the proposal of ITI Ltd., decided in favour of adopting the Indian Crossbar Project system offered by Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., for manufacture at Rae Bareli factory. For this purpose, ITI Ltd. will have a limited collaboration with Messrs. BTM Ltd. of Belgium. But no payment will have to be made for transfer of knowhow.

(c) The annual foreign exchange saving by adopting the indigenously developed Indian Crossbar Project System is estimated to range from Rs. 5.6 crores to Rs. 7.3 crores per year after reaching full production.

Telephone Advisory Committee in Punjab

1910 SHRI L. S. TUR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telephone Advisory Committees have been constituted;

(b) if not, when these will be constituted;

(c) whether due representation will be given to all political parties; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) No Telephone Advisory Committee of Punjab has so far been formed.

(b) Cases for the formation of these Telephone Advisory Committees are being processed.

(c) and (d). Telephone Advisory Committees, represents various categories of interests viz. Trade, Commerce and Industry, Press, Medical Profession, Legal Profession, State Legislature, Members of Parliament etc.; and no representation to political parties as such is given.

श्री गंगानगर, राजस्थान में कृषि विश्वविद्यालय

1911. श्री मनमूल सिंह चौधरी : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में खाद्यान्न, तिलहन तथा अन्य फसलों का जिलावार अनुपात क्या है ;

(ख) क्या श्री गंगा नगर जिले में एक कृषि विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने की कोई योजना तैयार की गई है; और

(ग) क्या ग्रामीण उत्थान विद्यापीठ, संग्रिया/सेण्ट्रल स्टेट फार्म, सूरतगढ़ को कृषि विश्वविद्यालय में परिवर्तित करने का विचार है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन्) : (क) खाद्यान्न फसलों, तिलहनों तथा अन्य फसलों के जिलावार उत्पादन का विवरण सभापटल पर रख दिया गया है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिए संख्या एल० टी० —1482/80] ।

(ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् । राजस्थान के श्री गंगा नगर जिले में कृषि विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने के किसी प्रस्ताव का हमें पता नहीं है ।

(ग) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् । विश्वविद्यालय का कृषि कम्पलैक्स राज्य की सेवा एक कृषि विश्वविद्यालय के रूप में कर रहा है । कृषि

विश्वविद्यालयों पर समीक्षा समिति की यह सिफारिश है कि उदयपुर विश्वविद्यालय के कृषि कम्पलैक्स को पूर्णरूपेण कृषि विश्वविद्यालय में बदल देना चाहिए । केन्द्रीय राज्य फार्म, सूरतगढ़ पर ग्रामीण उत्थान विद्यापीठ, संग्रिया को कृषि विश्वविद्यालय के रूप में बदलने के बारे में सरकार को कोई सूचना नहीं है ।

सोन चिड़िया की नस्ल का लोप होना

1912. श्री छोटू भाई गामित : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 'नव-भारत टाइम्स' दिनांक 19 अगस्त, 1980 में छपे इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि "सोन चिड़िया" नाम से जाना जाने वाला गोडावण (बस्टर्ड) पक्षी भारत में सैकड़ों वर्ष पूर्व काफी संख्या में पाया जाता था परन्तु इसके सुनहरी पंखों तथा स्वादिष्ट मांस के कारण उसकी नस्ल का लोप हो रहा है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि यह पक्षी हाल ही में मध्य प्रदेश के उत्तरी भाग में देखा गया था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस पक्षी की नस्ल को विलुप्त होने से बचाने के लिए कदम उठा रही है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन्) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) सरकार को "ग्रेट इण्डियन बस्टर्ड" नामक पक्षी की संख्या में ह्रास होने की जानकारी है । सरकार ने इस नस्ल के संरक्षण के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाये हैं :

1. "ग्रेड इण्डियन बस्टर्ड" नामक पक्षी को वन्य प्राणि (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972 की अनुसूची 1 में शामिल किया गया है। इस पक्षी का शिकार करना अथवा मारना पूर्णतः निषिद्ध है।
2. कर्नाटक, महाराष्ट्र और राजस्थान (जहां ये पक्षियां पाये जाते हैं) के क्षेत्रों में आश्रय स्थलों की स्थापना की गई है।
3. राज्यों को निर्देश दिये गये हैं कि वे खतरे में पड़ी नस्लों की चोरी छिपे शिकार के निरोध के लिए वन्य प्राणि संगठनों को सुदृढ़ करें।
4. भारत सरकार इन पक्षियों के संरक्षण के लिए जनता को शिक्षा देने की आवश्यकता के लिए निजी संगठनों द्वारा किये जा रहे प्रयासों को प्रोत्साहित कर रही है।

Land of Harijans and weaker section taken by landlords

1913. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have asked the State Governments to come to the help of the Harijans and other weaker section whose land, have been taken away by the landlords and powerful interests in the rural areas; and

(b) if so, the names of such States from where the complaints have been received by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) The State Governments have been requested to ensure that the allottees of ceiling-surplus land are not disturbed

in their possession and evicted therefrom either by the erstwhile owners or by other powerful interests. As for other land, protection of legitimate interests in land is also the normal function of State Governments.

(b) There are no reports of eviction on any significant scale. On receipt of a report of eviction of 1833 allottees (belonging to all communities) of ceiling-surplus land in Bihar, the matter was taken up with the State Government who reported that they had reinstated a large number of allottees and were enquiring into the other cases. A similar complaint in respect of Uttar Pradesh was promptly attended to.

News items captioned Karnal Dairy Institute Soviet team impressed

1914. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item appearing in the 'Economic Times' dated 26-4-1980 under the caption 'Karnal Dairy Institute—Soviet team impressed';

(b) if so, the officials of Soviet delegation, who recently visited Karnal Dairy Institute and the nature of discussion held by them with their Indian counter-parts;

(c) the extent to which India has achieved success in cross-breeding for having healthy milching animals;

(d) the details of other help assured by the U.S.S.R. Government for the development of dairy farming development in India;

(e) whether similar assistance has also been sought by Indian Government from Denmark and other Scandinavian countries; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

(SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a)
(b). Yes, Sir. The Members of the Soviet Delegation led by Shri V. K. Messiat, Soviet Minister for Agriculture that visited the National Dairy Research Institute at Karnal, included:

(i) Mr. K. Sakhatmouradov Minister for Agriculture, Turkmenian Soviet Republic;

(ii) Mr. N. M. Kozyrev, Deputy Minister of Agriculture of the Ukraine Socialist Republic;

(iii) Mr. I. N. Vinokourov Assistant to the USSR Minister of Agriculture.

(iv) Mr. I. N. Romov Chief of the V/o Soyuzselkhozagranpostavoka USSR Ministry of Agriculture; and

(v) Mr. V. I. Nazarenko Director All-Union Research Institute of Information and Technician and Economic Research on Agriculture.

The discussions of the Soviet Team with the officers of the National Dairy Research, Institute, Karnal, related to India's research and development efforts in cross-breeding, new varieties of dairy products, nuclear research on fodder and forages for development of economic and nutrition fodder for livestock and general connected matters.

(c) The cross-breeding programme in the country is the major mechanism for reaching higher milk production targets quicker, through introduction of exotic inheritance in Indian cattle. The prominent exotic breeds which are use in this programme are Jersey, Holstein Friesian and Brown-Swiss. This method has resulted in producing high-yielding Cross-bred cattle averaging 2500 to 4000 litres of milk per lactation period. Subsequently, these Cattle are cross-bred among themselves, thus generating a new population It has been seem that the second and third

generations of cross-bred cattle have yielded 3000 litres of milk of an average as against 3500 litres of milk of the first generation cross-bred cattle. It has been estimated that the number of cross-bred cows in India is 30 lakhs.

(d) The 2-year Protocol for 1980-81 for implementation of various provisions of the Long-term Agreement between India and USSR includes proposals for exchange of specialists and scientists between the two countries in the fields of milk products diversification, breeding of buffaloes, disease diagnosis in animals; and, collaboration between identified Institutions in India and USSR by exchange of scientific information, literature and research methodology in the fields of reproductive sciences in cattle, and study of dairy farming practices, organisation and management, among other fields.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) There are 5 on-going Projects under bilateral collaboration with Denmark in the following fields, namely:—

(i) Diagnostic Laboratory and Disease Surveillance;

(ii) Frozen Semen Banks—12 on-going Frozen Semen Stations are functioning (under 3 different Projects);

(iii) Training Centre in Frozen Semen Techniques.

3 other Projects are under various stages of negotiation with Denmark, in these fields, and also in the area of Animal Foods. In the field of Animal Husbandry and Dairying there are no Projects assisted by the other Scandinavian countries, viz, Norway and Sweden. A proposal for Expert services from Sweden and training of Indian personnel in that country in the field of dairy products packaging is under negotiation.

भूमि अधिकतम अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत
भूमि के विकास के लिए मध्य प्रदेश
को वित्तीय सहायता

1915. डा० बसन्त कुमार पंडित :
क्या ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भूमि अधिकतम अधिनियम
के अन्तर्गत आवंटित भूमि के विकास के
लिए मध्य प्रदेश को वित्तीय सहायता देने
की कोई योजना भारत सरकार द्वारा चलाई
जा रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह समस्त क्षेत्र
पर लागू होगी;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो तत्सम्बन्धी कारण
क्या हैं; और

(घ) क्या इस योजना को एम०
एफ० डी० ए० और डी० पी० ए० पी०
क्षेत्रों में भी लागू करने के लिए कोई कदम
उठाये गए हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
बालेश्वर राम) : (क) से (ग).

1 जनवरी, 1975 के पश्चात् वितरित की गई
भूमि के सम्बन्ध में सभी राज्यों, जिनमें मध्य
प्रदेश भी शामिल है, के आबंटियों को केन्द्र
द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना "अधिकतम सीमा
से फालतू भूमि के आबंटियों को वित्तीय
सहायता" के अधीन वित्तीय सहायता सुलभ
है। तथापि, यह योजना समन्वित आदि-
वासी विकास परियोजनाओं को छोड़ कर
अन्य विशेष योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्रों के
लिए लागू नहीं है। ऐसा प्रतिबन्ध इसलिए

लगाया गया है क्योंकि (1) योजना को
कार्यान्वित करने के लिए उपलब्ध निधियां
सीमित होती हैं, तथा (2) अधिकतम
सीमा से फालतू भूमि के आबंटियों को
अन्य विशेष योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत भी सहायता
सुलभ की जाती है।

(घ) अधिकतम सीमा से फालतू भूमि
के आबंटियों के लिए सभी क्षेत्रों में योजना
का विस्तार किए जाने के प्रश्न की जांच की
जा रही है।

**Loss due to floods during the last
three years**

1916. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:

Will the Minister of AGRICUL-
TURE be pleased to state:

(a) total damage to crops, houses
and public utilities as a result of floods
in various States during the last three
years; State-wise and year-wise; and

(b) centre's help to the States, State-
wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION
(SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a)
The information is being collected
and will be laid on the Table of the
House.

(b) A statement, showing the Cen-
tral assistance extended to the States
affected by floods during the years
1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 is attach-
ed.

Statement**CENTRAL ASSISTANCE EXTENDED TO THE FLOOD AFFECTED STATES
DURING THE YEARS 1978-79, 1979-80 & 1980-81**

(Rs. in crore)

| States | Advance Plan assistance allocated | | Ceilings of Expenditure approved | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| | 1978-79 | | 1979-80 | 1980-81 |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | 19.12 | | 61.22 | 7.76* |
| 2. Assam | — | | 4.56 | 12.72 |
| 3. Bihar | 44.92 | | — | 26.47* |
| 4. Gujarat | — | | 50.60 | 18.98 |
| 5. Haryana | 15.30 | | — | 5.44 |
| 6. Himachal Pradesh | 6.99 | | — | — |
| 7. Jammu & Kashmir | 0.2635 | | — | — |
| 8. Kerala | 11.00 | | — | 9.09 |
| 9. Karnataka | — | | — | Under consideration. |
| 10. Madhya Pradesh | 3.08 | | — | — |
| 11. Orissa | 6.65 + 1.91 for Tornado. | | — | 43.09* |
| 12. Punjab | 6.75 | | — | — |
| 13. Rajasthan | 9.58 | | 16.48 | — |
| 14. Tamil Nadu | 24.51 | | 22.50 | — |
| 15. Uttar Pradesh | 63.52 | | — | 79.05 |
| 16. West Bengal | 88.93 | | — | 23.56 |

*Amounts recommended by H.L.C. on relief on the basis of reports of the Central Teams, are under consideration of Government of India.

Demand of Fertilizer

1917. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total domestic demand of fertilizer during the current year; and

(b) the quantity of fertilizers to be imported and pressure on our foreign exchange reserves?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) The total estimated demand for fertiliser during the current year is about 56 lakh tonnes of plant nutrients.

(b) It is not in public interest to disclose this information.

Development of optimum blend Alcohol as fuel by Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi

1918. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi has developed optimum blend alcohol as fuel of great advantage for automobiles, scooters and motorcycles;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated commercial production of such alcohol-blended fuel; and

(d) whether Government have drawn up any plan for manufacture and sale of the same?

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

(b) An 'optimum' blend is reported to have been perfected which gives improved engine performance (6 to 8% more power), lesser consumption (3—5% less), lesser exhaust emissions (10 to 60% less exhaust carbon monoxide (CO) and hydro-carbons (HC), very much reduced carbon deposit and smoother and cooler engine operation as compared to that obtained with gasoline. Apart from containing 'optimum' quantity of ethanol, the blend contains specially developed additives which (i) stabilise the blend against separation (due to absorption of moisture), (ii) denature the blend to prevent the misuse of its alcohol content, and (iii) give it a distinct colour and odour.

(c) and (d). It is too early to talk of commercial production. The process is yet to take commercial shape.

Provision of accommodation to M.Ps. in States while on tour

1919. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Members of Parliament are not treated at par with Members of State Legislatures in the matter of allotment of accommodation in Government Circuit Houses, Dak Bungalows or Public Undertaking Guest Houses for short stay in States and Union Territories;

(b) whether it is also a fact that State Government officials and M.L.As. are given preference over Members of Parliament in the matter of providing accommodation in Circuit Houses, P.W.D. Dak Bungalows and M.L.A.'s hostels in various States;

(c) whether Government have formulated any policy or issued any instructions to States, Union Territories and Public Undertakings for providing accommodation to Members of Parliament during their visits to their areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). Government have no information on the subject.

(c) and (d). As the maintenance and utilisation of the Circuit Houses, P.W.D. Dak Bungalows, M.L.A. Hostels, etc. are within the jurisdiction of the State Governments, the Central Government have not framed any policy or issued any instructions in the matter of allotment of these Bungalows for Members of Parliament on transit.

Development of Towns

1920. SHRI ASHOKA GEHLOT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government provide facilities to the State Governments for the development of towns;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN
SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Central
Government provides loan assistance
under the Centrally sponsored scheme
for integrated development of small
and medium towns to the State Gov-
ernments for towns identified under
the scheme.

(b) and (c). The main details of
the schemes are:

(i) the scheme would cover towns
with population of 1 lakh and below
on the basis of 1971 census.

(ii) Preference will be given to
the District Headquarters of the
Sub-Divisional towns or Mandi
towns or other important growth
centres.

(iii) the level of expenditure per
town on the basis of approved
schemes will be around Rs. 1 crore,
out of which Central assistance
upto Rs. 40 lakhs will be released
during the plan period for the
schemes conforming to the guide-
lines, and the balance funds would
be provided by the State Govern-
ment and implementing agencies.

(iv) Components eligible for
assistance on a matching basis
are:—

(a) Land Acquisition and Deve-
lopment for Residential, Commer-
cial and industrial schemes. Resi-
dential scheme will include sites
and services with or without core
housing,

(b) Traffic and Transportation,

(c) Development of mandis/
markets, industrial estates and
other service and processing faci-
lities for benefit of agricultural
and rural development in the
hinterland,

(d) The State Government
should include under their com-
ponent, schemes relating to slum
improvement, urban renewal,
water supply and sanitation, pre-
ventive medical facilities, parks
and play-grounds etc.

(v) It has been emphasised that
local bodies of the town should be
encouraged and assisted to partici-
pate in the preparation and imple-
mentation of the programme,

(vi) The Central assistance is
provided in the form of a loan re-
payable in 25 years with a morate-
rium of 5 years at the interest rate
of 5.5 per cent.

Import of Fishing trawlers

1921. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite
all available and technical know-how
and production facilities in the coun-
try, the Central Government are im-
porting fishing trawlers from abroad;

(b) if so, the number of trawlers
Government propose to import during
1980-81 and 1981-82; and

(c) whether the import is causing
disincentive to the local industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE M'NISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION
(SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a)
The import scheme for fishing vessels
currently in operation has taken into
consideration the indigenous capa-
bility of construction of fishing ves-
sels.

(b) No fresh authorisation are
under consideration for 1980-81 and
1981-82.

(c) Does not arise.

Construction of Netaji Bhawan at Delhi

1922. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Azad Hind Fauj Association has urged the Government to utilise the Netaji treasure lying in the National Museum for construction of a Netaji Bhawan at Delhi;

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

(c) if so, the site selected and the amount proposed to be spent on the construction of this Bhawan?

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

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

जूट उत्पादन में कमी

1923. श्रीहीरा लाल आर० परमार: क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में जूट उत्पादन में हाल ही में कोई कमी आई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी कमी पूरी करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए जा रहे उपाय क्या हैं ; और

(ग) जूट उत्पादन क्षेत्रों के किसानों को इसकी पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए उपलब्ध कराई जाने वाली प्रस्तावित सुविधायें क्या हैं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन): (क) 1978-79 को समाप्त होने वाले चार वर्षों के दौरान पटसन का उत्पादन निरन्तर बढ़ रहा था, लेकिन 1979-80 के दौरान पश्चिम बंगाल और

उड़ीसा राज्यों में अपर्याप्त वर्षा होने के कारण इसमें गिरावट आई । तथापि 1980-81 के दौरान पटसन के अनन्तिम अनुमानों से संबंधित प्रारंभिक सूचना से 64 लाख गांठ पटसन का उत्पादन होने का संकेत मिलता है जबकि 1979-80 के दौरान 61.2 लाख गांठों का उत्पादन हुआ था ।

(ख) देश में पटसन की कोई कमी नहीं है । तथापि इसके उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं ।

(ग) देश में पटसन के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए भारत सरकार 5 पटसन उत्पादक राज्यों के 18 चुने हुए जिलों में सघन पटसन जिला कार्यक्रम की केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना को क्रियान्वित कर रही है । इस योजना के अन्तर्गत पटसन के प्रमाणित उन्नत बीजों, खरपतवारनाशी दवाईयों, प्रदर्शन और पटसन के श्रेणीकरण के प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को छात्रवृत्ति देने के लिए राज सहायता द्वारा वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है ।

Low yield levels of agricultural production in most parts of the Country

1924. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the concrete measures so far adopted by Government, administrative, legislative or otherwise to improve upon the low yield levels of agricultural production in most parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): Government of India have taken a number of Administrative, legislative and other measures to improve yield level of various crops in the country. These are:

(i) implementing crop oriented programmes for increasing produc-

tion whereunder assistance is provided for (a) employment of special staff to strengthen extension services and professionalisation of agricultural extension through intensive training of extension personnel at various levels, (b) propagation of high yielding varieties of rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize and cotton (c) subsidy on certified seed and plant protection chemicals in order to ensure larger use of these inputs for a higher yield, (d) laying out of demonstrations and organising training programmes for farmers, and (e) strengthening of research in various crops;

(ii) fixation of support/procurement prices.

(iii) implementing special area programme in drought prone districts which aim at development of irrigation, soil and moisture conservation, dairy development and livestock farming, and adoption of dry-land agricultural technology;

(iv) legislative measures have been adopted for limiting the maximum size of agriculture holding, giving ownership rights to tenants and protecting the interests of tenants where tenancy has been permitted so as to serve as an incentive for increasing Agriculture production;

(v) Central Government has passed the Coconut Development Board Act, 1979 which aims at setting up of a statutory Coconut Development Board for integrated development of coconut industry. Under the Copra Cess Act, 1979 which is in force from 1-4-1979, cess @Rs. 5/- per quintal of copra has been imposed with a view to make available assured resources for the Coconut Development Board.

Survey by Bihar Water Pollution Control and Prevention Board

1925. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bihar Water Pollution Control and Prevention Board has

taken the survey of Ganga and other river basins to assess the extent of health hazards the people are facing in these areas; and

(b) whether other State Boards have taken similar surveys?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

Setting up of independent departments for Orthopaedics, E.N.T. etc. in Aligarh Muslim University

1926. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE:

SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the University Grants Commission had recently requested the Aligarh Muslim University to send revised proposals for establishing independent departments of Orthopaedics, Anaesthesia ENT etc.;

(b) whether the Medical Council of India regulations stipulate setting up such independent departments;

(c) whether the Aligarh Muslim University have since adopted the proposals; and

(d) the latest position in this regard?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The University has not so far submitted its proposals to the University Grants Commission.

Effect of smoke of factories on Public health

1927. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any information regarding damages to the public health due to smoke of the factories;

(b) whether Government have made any survey in this regard;

(c) if so, the result thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) No, Sir. However, the National Institute of Occupational Health, Ahmedabad is engaged in a composite study of physical assessment of air quality criteria and health effects to the community living in industrial and non-industrial areas.

(c) Results of study are awaited.

(d) Does not arise.

Production of Khadi and other village industries' products and Central aid

1928. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of khadi and other village industries' products is declining continuously;

(b) the amount of loan, grant and assistance provided by the Central Government during the last three years to khadi and village industries societies;

(c) whether it is a fact that a large amount of assistance so provided has not been realised; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to raise the produc-

tion and employment opportunities in khadi and village industries?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) The Khadi production, in terms of value, has recorded continuous increase except in the year 1975-76. The overall production in village industries also increased from Rs. 122.40 crores in 1973-74 to nearly Rs. 318.07 crores in 1979-80.

(b) and (c). The Central Government provides funds to Khadi and Village Industries Commission and not to individual Khadi and Village Industries Societies. During the last three years the following allocation of funds was made to the Khadi and Village Industries Commission; which in turn, has been given by KVIC to State Khadi and Village Industries Boards, registered institutions and co-operative societies.

| Year | (Rs. in Crores) | | Total |
|---------|-----------------|-------|-------|
| | Grant | Loan | |
| 1977-78 | 20.87 | 23.78 | 44.65 |
| 1978-79 | 28.09 | 40.00 | 68.09 |
| 1979-80 | 34.16 | 52.00 | 86.16 |

The Khadi and Village Industries Commission has adequate arrangements for securing the loans advanced by it to these implementing agencies. Loans/amounts falling due, are being realised. For the recovery of un-realised amounts, various measures have been prescribed. Particularly Section 19B of the Khadi and Village Industrial Commission Act, 1956 provides for recovery of loans as arrears of land revenue.

(d) The following steps are proposed to be taken to accelerate and encourage the production and employment in the Khadi and Village Industries sphere:—

(i) Existing and potential artisans are to be identified and their activities diversified.

(ii) The employment base is to be widened by expanding and diversifying the existing programmes and taking up additional programmes in all 5011 development blocks of the country.

(iii) Activities for procurement, storage and processing of raw materials, manufacture and supply of improved tools and equipment, credit, marketing, training etc., are to be promoted and strengthened.

(iv) Setting up of a strong infrastructure for research and development in production and processing technology, product development, diversification of raw materials and processes, designing, improvements in packaging etc. with a view to reduce drudgery of work without reducing employment and improvement in quality of product and increasing the productivity and earning of artisans are to be taken in hand.

(v) Production and supply of improved tools and equipment are to be stepped up.

(vi) More emphasis will be placed on transfer of technology and transmission of higher skills by creating training infrastructure.

(vii) Production centres will be organised in areas where local entrepreneurship is not forthcoming with the long term objective of transferring the centres to the artisans themselves.

(viii) Arrangements will be streamlined for providing critical and scarce raw materials.

(ix) Greater attention will be given to backward areas and deprived sections of society especially the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and increasing the percentage share in numerical and financial terms of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and women in KVI activities by making specific allocations for areas and industries which have preponderance in these target groups.

(x) Adequate provision will be made for providing employment to educated unemployed especially among the sections of marginal farmers and landless agricultural labourers by providing training opportunities to them.

(xi) Marketing organisations will be strengthened.

Sugar Quota to Cane Growers

1929. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in some of the States the cane growers used to get a quota of sugar directly from the sugar mills to make for the low cane price but this has been done away with as a result of the Central directive to the State Governments to sell sugar at a fixed rate; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken to ameliorate the difficulty of the sugarcane growers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The Central Government has not been releasing any sugar quota separately for distribution among sugarcane growers. It is, however, possible that factories in some of the States might have been utilising some sugar out of their free-sale quotas for distribution direct to the sugarcane growers.

Under the voluntary price regulation scheme in operation from 1st September to 15th November, 1980, some requests were received for allocation of separate free-sale quota for distribution to cane growers. The State Governments were advised to meet the requirements of sugarcane growers out of the free-sale quotas allotted to them. The voluntary price regulation scheme has since ended with effect from 16-11-80, the

question of allotment of any free-sale sugar by the Central Government for the purpose of distribution to sugarcane growers does not arise.

दानेदार चीनी का सल्फर में बदला जाना

1930. श्री दया राम शाक्य :क्य. कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सितम्बर, 1980 में दिल्ली-उत्तर प्रदेश सीमा पर गोदामों में पकड़ी गयी लाखों रुपये मूल्य की दानेदार चीनी की स्थिति क्या है ; और

(ख) क्या दानेदार चीनी के समूचे स्टॉक के बाद में सल्फर में बदल दिया गया था और दोषी व्यक्तियों को छोड़ दिया गया है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर. वी. स्वामी नाथन): (क) और (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त सूचनानुसार, गाजियाबाद में ट्रांसपोर्टों द्वारा अनधिकृत रूप से रखा गया चीनी का कुछ स्टॉक पकड़ा गया था । क्योंकि यह जिन्स नष्ट होने योग्य है, इसलिए इस स्टॉक को क्लब्टर, गाजियाबाद द्वारा बेच दिया गया था और अपराधियों के विरुद्ध आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 के उपबन्धों का उल्लंघन करने के लिए मुकदमा दायर कर दिया गया था । राज्य सरकार ने यह भी सूचित किया है कि उन्हें इस बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है कि दानेदार चीनी को बाद में सल्फर चीनी में बदल दिया गया था ।

Revision of Price of Levy Sugar

1931. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the basis being followed for the revision of price of levy sugar;

(b) whether, in deciding the revision of price, Government have accepted the recommendations of the Bureau of Industrial Costing and Prices Commission; and

(c) if not, the reasons for adopting a different basis for the revised price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The prices of levy sugar are fixed, as required under sub-section (3C) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, having regard to various factors, such as, the minimum statutory prices notified for sugarcane, manufacturing cost of sugar, the duty or tax, if any, paid or payable and securing a reasonable return on the capital employed in the business of manufacturing sugar. The computation of levy prices is done as per Cost Schedules recommended by expert bodies to whom detailed cost investigation into the sugar industry is entrusted, from time to time.

(b) and (c). For fixing the levy sugar prices for 1980-81 season's production, Government have accepted the conversion cost schedules and other recommendations made by the High Level Committee headed by the Chairman, Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices.

Stock Position of Sugar in April and October 1980

1932 SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the stock position of sugar as on 1st April, 1980 and on 1st October, 1980 with the Government in their own godowns; with the sugar factories (levy sugar, for 1980-81, not demanded by the Government uptill the above dates); with the sugar factories (free sugar) and in general market;

(b) the quantity of sugar which the country needs generally; and

(c) what arrangements Government have made to meet the public demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The sugar produced by the sugar factories is kept in the godowns owned by the factories themselves and not in Government godowns. The Government, however, releases sugar to the factories on monthly basis. The stocks of levy and free sale sugar with the factories as on 1-4-1980 and 1-10-1980 were as under:

| (lakh tonnes) | | | |
|---------------|------------|-----------------|-------|
| Date | Levy sugar | Freeseale sugar | Total |
| 1-4-1980 | **18.00 | 9.56 | 27.56 |
| 1-10-1980 | *3.13 | 2.84 | 5.97 |

**includes 1.62 lakh tonnes of levy sugar released but undespached by the factories.

*includes 1.2 lakh tonnes of levy sugar released but undespached by the factories.

The information regarding stock of sugar in open market is not available.

(b) and (c). The requirement of sugar for the internal consumption during 1980-81 season is estimated at about 50 lakh tonnes. This requirement will be met from the carryover stocks of 5.97 lakhs tonnes as on 1-10-1980 and the estimated production of about 52 to 54 lakh tonnes in 1980-81 season.

मध्य प्रदेश को लेवी चीनी का आबंटन

1933. श्री दिलीप सिंह झरिया : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जून, 1979 से अक्टूबर, 1980 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश का लेवी चीनी का कोटा कितना कर दिया गया था और भारतीय खाद्य निगम लेवी की चीनी की शेष रह गई सप्लाई कब तक पूरी कर देगा ;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने लेवी चीनी के मासिक कोटे में वृद्धि के लिए केन्द्र सरकार को लिखा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अर० बी० स्वामीनाथन): (क) चीनी की आंशिक नियंत्रण की नीति 17-12-1979 से लागू होने से, उचित दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से घरेलू उपभोक्ताओं में वितरित करने हेतु मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को 20,825 मीटरी टन लेवी चीनी का मासिक कोटा प्राप्त हो रहा है। जून से अक्टूबर, 1980 तक की अवधि के दौरान इस कोटे में कोई कमी नहीं की गई है। जहां तक भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को पिछले बचे हुए स्टॉक की सुपुर्दगी करने का प्रश्न है, इसमें निगम द्वारा फैक्ट्रियों से राज्य के मासिक कोटे से अधिक चीनी उठाने का प्रश्न जुड़ा हुआ है। भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा यथा समय फैक्ट्रियों से चीनी को उठाने के कार्य में तेजी लाना तभी सम्भव हो पाए जब और अधिक फैक्ट्रियों द्वारा उत्पादन कार्य शुरू करने से 1980-81 मौसम के उत्पादन में गति आती है—22-11-1980 तक 300 से भी अधिक फैक्ट्रियों में से केवल 159 ने ही उत्पादन कार्य शुरू किया है।

(ख) और (ग). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से हाल ही में उनके लेवी चीनी के मासिक कोटे में वृद्धि करने के बारे में कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। 1979-80 मौसम में चीनी के उत्पादन में भारी गिरावट आने और चीनी की सीमित उपलब्धता होने के कारण 16-8-1978 से चीनी नियंत्रण हटाने के पूर्व आंशिक नियंत्रण की अवधि के दौरान दिए जा रहे स्तर

से अधिक किसी भी राज्य के मासिक लेवी कोटे में वृद्धि करना संभव नहीं हुआ है।

सागरपुर कालोनी, दिल्ली में पानी का जमा हो जाना

1934. श्री अशोक गहलोत : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पंखा रोड़ और रिवाड़ी लाइन के निकट बाहरी दिल्ली में सागरपुर में पानी को निकालने की कोई उचित व्यवस्था नहीं है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप वर्षा का पानी और घरों का पानी सड़कों पर और गलियों में जमा हो जाता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या दिल्ली नगर निगम और दिल्ली प्रशासन का विचार उसके लिए कोई उपयुक्त व्यवस्था करने का है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भोजन नारायण सिंह) :
(क) जी, हां।

(ख) दिल्ली नगर निगम ने सूचित किया है कि यह एक अनधिकृत कालोनी है तथा समुचित नाली व्यवस्था उस विषय की नीति के अनुसार कालोनी के नियमित, विकसित होने तथा विकास प्रभारों को नियत हो जाने और लाभ-भोगियों द्वारा प्रभारों के अदा किए जाने के बाद ही संभव है।

मध्य प्रदेश में प्राथमिक शिक्षा को एक समान बनाना

1935. श्री दिनेश सिंह भूषण : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री रंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में प्राथमिक शिक्षा को एक समान बनाने की योजना को

क्रियान्वित करने के लिए अनुमानतः कितनी राशि की आवश्यकता है और इस में से केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा सहायता के रूप में कितनी राशि दी जाएगी ;

मध्य प्रदेश में स्कूल भवनों की कमी दूर करने के लिए सहायता के रूप में भारत सरकार का कितनी राशि देने का विचार है ; और

(ग) क्या मध्य प्रदेश की कठिन वित्तीय स्थिति के कारण राज्य प्रशासन वहां गत कुछ वर्षों से स्कूलों में फर्नीचर तथा चटाइयों के लिए आवश्यक धनराशि नहीं दे पा रही है और उसके लिए राज्य द्वारा कितनी राशि दी जा रही है भारत सरकार द्वारा कितनी राशि दिए जाने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री एस०बी० चहलूण) : (क) से (ग). प्राथमिक शिक्षा को सर्वमुलभ बनाना एक कार्यक्रम है जो प्राथमिकतः राज्य क्षेत्र योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत आता है।

हमारी योजना की पद्धति में, राज्य क्षेत्र में प्रस्ताव राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त होते हैं और इन प्रस्तावों को, योजना आयोग द्वारा गठित कार्यकारी दल द्वारा जांच की जाती है। कार्यकारी दल की सिफारिशों को राज्य सरकार और योजना आयोग के बीच विचार-विमर्श के बाद अन्तिम रूप दिया जाता है। यह प्रक्रिया मध्य प्रदेश की छठी योजना (1980-85) और वार्षिक योजना (1981-82) के मामले में अभी तक पूरी नहीं हुई है। राज्यों को योजनागत योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता ब्लाक अनुदानों के रूप में दी जाती है। ये विशेष योजनाओं के लिए निर्धारित नहीं हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने अपने छठी योजना प्रस्तावों में प्राथमिक शिक्षा को सर्वव्यापक बनाने के कार्यक्रम के लिए 62.24 करोड़ रुपये की आवश्यकता का अनुमान लगाया है ।

इसके अलावा अनौपचारिक शिक्षा कार्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए शैक्षिक रूप से पिछड़े नौ राज्यों को सहायता देने को एक केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना है । इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राज्यवार आबंटन, राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों के संदर्भ में निर्धारित किया जाएगा ।

पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में बेतार और माइक्रोवेव टेलीफोन प्रणाली की व्यवस्था

1936. श्री जितेन्द्र प्रसाद : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि भारी तूफानों, वर्षा अथवा ओला वृष्टि के कारण और टेलीफोन और तार के खम्भों के टूटने और गिरने के कारण दुर्गम पहाड़ी क्षेत्र का बहुधा देश के शेष भाग से संबंध कटा रहता है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप वहां के निवासियों और डाक व तार विभाग को बहुत कठिनाई और असुविधा होती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इन मुश्किलों और असुविधाओं को स्थायी समाधान के विचार से इन क्षेत्रों विशेषकर ऊपरी शिमला जिले के रोड़ों जुब्बल, चापला, कोटखाई, रामपुर और अन्य स्थानों में बेतार और माइक्रोवेव टेलीफोन व्यवस्था लगाने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक ऐसी व्यवस्था के वहां शुरू किए जाने की संभावना है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) से (घ). पहाड़ी और दुर्गम क्षेत्रों में बहुत से बेतार संपर्कों को उपलब्ध कराने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है ।

2 (1) हिमाचल प्रदेश में 26 बेतार केन्द्र पहले से ही मौजूद हैं और अन्य 12 में वायरलेस सुविधाएं प्रदान करने की योजना है जिनको निकट भविष्य में खोला जाएगा ।

2 (2) चापला से बेतार तार सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं । इस समय राडू, जुब्बल, कोटखाई और रामपुर के क्षेत्रों तथा ऊपरी शिमला जिले के अन्य स्थानों के लिए बेतार सूक्ष्मतरंग टेलीफोन सेवा प्रदान करने की कोई योजना नहीं है ।

3. देश के कुछ पहाड़ी और दुर्गम इलाकों में सूक्ष्म तरंग, यू एच एफ, बी एच एफ अथवा उपग्रह संपर्कों का प्रयोग कर दूरसंचार सुविधाओं के विस्तार की योजना भी बनाई जा रही है ।

4: चालू योजना के अंतर्गत कार्यान्वित करने के लिए राजस्व का विचार किये बिना सभी जिला मुख्यालयों को रेडियो / केबुल जैसे स्थायी माध्यम उपलब्ध कराये जाने की योजनाएं डाक तार विभाग के पास हैं । साधनों की कमी और वित्तीय नियंत्रणों के कारण, इस नीति को जब तक योजनाएं आर्थिक दृष्टि से व्यवहार्य नहीं होतीं, जिले से निचले स्तर पर लागू करना संभव नहीं है ।

पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में शाखा डाकघरों के अंशकालिक कर्मचारियों की संजूरी

1937. श्री जितेन्द्र प्रसाद : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में शाखा डाकघरों में लगाये गये अंशकालिक कर्मचारियों को केवल 100 रु० प्रति मास मिलते हैं ;

(ख) क्या डिलीवरी एजेन्टों तथा मेल कैरियरों को घर पर और गांव-गांव डाक बांटने तथा बर्फ और वर्षा में डाक ले जाने के लिए प्रतिदिन 10 से 15 मील चलना पड़ता है जिस के लिए उस से प्रतिदिन लगभग 3 रुपए का वेतन मिलता है जब कि सड़कों पर काम करने वाले अकुशल श्रमिकों को प्रतिदिन 10 रुपए मिलते हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इन अंशकालिक कर्मचारियों को भी उसी दर से मजूरी का भुगतान करने के प्रश्न पर विचार करने का है जिस दर पर काम के बदले अनाज कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अन्य गांव वालों को दिया जाता है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव) : (क) जिन स्थानों में न तो नियमित डाकघर खोलने का औचित्य होता है और न ही डाकघर खोलना मितव्ययिता पूर्ण होता है वहां विभाग द्वारा विभागेतर डाकघर खोले जाते हैं। ऐसे डाकघरों का कार्य विभागेतर एजेंटों जैसे अंशकालिक कर्मचारियों द्वारा चलाया जाता है जिनका पारिश्रमिक अखिल भारतीय आधार पर उन के द्वारा किये गये डाक यातायात और उन के लिये अपेक्षित कार्य घंटों को ध्यान में रखकर

निर्धारित किया जाता है। 1-9-79 से विभिन्न संवर्गों के विभागेतर एजेंटों को दिए गए न्यूनतम और अधिकतम भत्ते अनुबंध "(क)" में दिए गए हैं।

(ख) विभागेतर वितरण एजेंट। विभागेतर डाक वाहकों को डाकघरों द्वारा सेवित क्षेत्रों में वितरण इत्यादि के लिए डाक ले जानी पड़ती है। तथापि यदि किसी विभागेतर एजेंट को अपनी ड्यूटी देने के लिए 16 किलोमीटर या उस से अधिक की दूरी तय करनी पड़ती है तो मौजूदा नियमों के अनुसार विभाग द्वारा उसे साइकिल भत्ते का भुगतान किया जाता है। विभागेतर एजेंट अपनी आय बढ़ाने के लिए जीवन यापन के अन्य कार्य करने को स्वतंत्र होते हैं और वे ड्यूटी के निर्धारित घंटों में ही डाक तार विभाग का कार्य करते हैं। उनको दिया जाने वाला पारिश्रमिक कार्यभार आदि पर निर्भर करता है और वह अनुबंध 'क' में दर्शाया गया है।

(ग) और (घ). विभागेतर एजेंटों को "कार्य के बदले अनाज कार्यक्रम" के अन्तर्गत नियुक्त व्यक्तियों के समकक्ष नहीं रखा जा सकता। इससे पहले भी विभागेतर एजेंटों के समेकित भत्ते द्विवाषिक रूप से संशोधित किये गये थे। अब उन के समेकित भत्ते को वार्षिक आधार पर मूल्य सूचकांक को ध्यान में रखते हुए संशोधित करने का निर्णय लिया गया है। वार्षिक आधार पर संशोधन 1-9-1980 से किया जा रहा है।

अनुबंध-क

1-9-80 से विभिन्न संवर्गों के विभागेतर एजेंटों को देय निर्धारित भत्ते :

| | न्यूनतम | अधिकतम |
|----------|---------|--------|
| | रु० | रु० |
| विभागेतर | | |
| उपडाकपाल | 155.00 | 192.00 |

| | न्यूनतम रु० | अधिकतम रु० |
|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| विभागेतर शाखा | | |
| डाकपाल | 108.00 | 136.00 |
| विभागेतर डाक | | |
| टिकट विक्रेता | 108.00 | 136.00 |
| विभागेतर डाक | } | |
| वाहक/ विभागेतर | | |
| वितरण | | |
| एजेंट विभागे- | | |
| तर पैकर /) | | |
| विभागेतर) | | |
| संदेश वाहक | | |
| विभागेतर) | | |
| चौकीदार) | | |
| इत्यादि | * 105.00 | 130.00 |
| * दो घंटो तक | | |
| का कार्यभार | 93.00 | रु० नियत |

Marketing and fixation of Price of Fruits and Vegetables in Azadpur Market, Delhi

1938. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the marketing of fruits and vegetables in the Azadpur market, Delhi is regulated under some law;

(b) if so, the name thereof;

(c) whether a marketing Committee consisting of Commission agents and fruit traders fixes the wholesale maximum and minimum rates of the marketable produce without any regard to the interests of producers;

(d) whether producers who are mostly farmers and apple growers are associated with such a marketing body; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps contemplated to involve

them with the Committee responsible for marketing and fixation of wholesale rates daily?

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

(b) The Delhi Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1976.

(c) Fixation of the prices of the produce is not one of the functions of the Market Committee. The produce brought to the market is sold through open auctions. This apart, at present the Azadpur Market is being administered by an officer appointed under the provisions of the Act, since the supersession of the Committee in July, 1978.

(d) The Act provides for representation of six agriculturists on a 14 Member Market Committee.

(e) Does not arise.

Target for Foodgrains and other Cash Crops during 198J-81

1939. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the target set for foodgrains and other cash crops during 1980-81 may not materialise; and

(b) if so, the target fixed in respect of foodgrains, rice, jute, sugarcane during 1980-81, the likely shortfall and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The targets fixed for the year 1980-81 or different crops are as follows: Rice—55 million tonnes; Foodgrains (including rice)—135 mil-

lion tonnes; Sugarcane—180 million tonnes; and Jute & Mesta—83 lakh bales.

Firm estimates of crop production during the Kharif Season 1980-81 are not yet available. However, on the basis of rainfall and weather situation and some preliminary reports, it has been tentatively estimated that the production of Kharif foodgrains may be around 80 million tonnes, that if jute and mesta about 83 lakh bales and of sugarcane about 152.2 million tonnes. In the case of sugarcane, the output is likely to fall short of the target, mainly because the soil moisture and weather and rainfall conditions in many of the sugarcane growing areas were not favourable at the sowing time.

It is too early to say if there will be any shortfall in the achievement of foodgrains production target. The rabi season has just started and the production estimates would be known around April—May, 1981.

Central Aid for Scheme for All Round Welfare of SC and ST Farmers

1940. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:
SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:
SHRI K. PRADHANI:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT:

Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the scheme for all round development of small farmers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and amount of help which will be rendered by the centre to the States in implementing such schemes; and

(b) the total funds which have been allocated for this purpose to the States, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) In addition to the assistance made available by the Ministry of Home Affairs for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction provide assistance to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes families under the Integrated Rural Development Programme. The main object of the Integrated Rural Development Programme is to raise the income of the families of a target group consisting of small farmers, marginal farmers, agricultural labourers rural artisans, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The implementing agencies have been instructed to select the poorest families for providing assistance in the first place and since the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes families are among the poorest, they are generally given priority in selection. It was laid down that at least 20 per cent of the families selected for providing assistance under this programme in each block should be from among the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. It is proposed to raise their coverage further to at least 30 per cent. The present instructions also stipulate that at least 20 per cent of the subsidies and credit mobilised under this programme should also go to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe families. Any viable economic activity which suits the beneficiary family can be taken up under this programme. The investments undertaken by the beneficiaries under this programme are financed by subsidy provided by the Government and through loans to be extended by the banking institutions. Small farmers belonging to scheduled castes are eligible for subsidy @ 25 per cent of the cost of the scheme with a ceiling on subsidy of Rs. 3,000 per family. The tribal beneficiaries are entitled to a subsidy of 50 per cent of the cost of the scheme and in their case the ceiling on subsidy is Rs. 5,000 per family. 50 per cent of the cost of financing this programme

is shared by the Central Government, and the remaining 50 per cent is provided by the State as their contribution.

(b) A statement showing State-wise funds allocated for the I.R.D. programme during the current year is enclosed.

Statement

*Integrated Rural Development Programme
Funds allocated during 1980-81*

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Name of State/U.T. | (Central share) |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | 2 |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | 810.00 |
| 2. Assam | 335.00 |
| 3. Bihar | 14.67.50 |
| 4. Gujarat | 545.00 |
| 5. Haryana | 217.50 |
| 6. Himachal Pradesh | 172.50 |
| 7. Jammu & Kashmir | 187.50 |
| 8. Karnataka | 437.50 |
| 9. Kerala | 360.00 |
| 10. Madhya Pradesh | 1145.00 |
| 11. Maharashtra | 741.00 |
| 12. Manipur | 65.00 |
| 13. Meghalaya | 60.00 |
| 14. Nagaland | 52.50 |
| 15. Orissa | 785.50 |
| 16. Punjab | 292.50 |
| 17. Rajasthan | 580.00 |
| 18. Sikkim | 10.00 |
| 19. Tamil Nadu | 942.50 |
| 20. Tripura | 42.50 |
| 21. Uttar Pradesh | 2190.00 |
| 22. West Bengal | 837.50 |

| 1 | 2 |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Union Territories</i> | |
| 23. A. & N. Islands | 12.30 |
| 24. Arunachal Pradesh | 120.00 |
| 25. Chandigarh | 2.50 |
| 26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 2.50 |
| 27. Delhi | 12.50 |
| 28. Goa-Daman & Diu. | 30.00 |
| 29. Lakshadweep | 12.50 |
| 30. Mizoram | 50.00 |
| 31. Pondicherry | 10.00 |
| TOTAL | 12527.50 |

Linking of Price of Agricultural Produce with Sale Price of Manufactured Products

1941. SHRI L. S. TUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are considering to link the price of agricultural produce with the sale price of the manufactured products; and

(b) steps being taken by the Central Government to snub the agencies earning profits disproportionate to cost of production?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) The Central Government have already, since March, 1980, revised the terms of reference of the Agricultural Prices Commission to provide that while recommending prices they would take into account, *inter-alia* the changes in terms of trade between agricultural and non-agricultural sectors.

(b) To put a check on profiteering, Government is expanding and streamlining public distribution system. Further to curb the activities of hoarders, blackmarketeers and other anti-social elements, the State Governments have been requested from time to time to vigorously enforce the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act, Storage Control Orders, Price Display Order and Prevention of Black marketing and Maintenance of Supply of Essential Commodities Act, 1980. During January—June 1980, 15,000 persons were arrested under the E.C. Act (as against 8272 in 1979). Detention of 230 persons was also ordered under the P.D. Act.

Telephone Directory for Amritsar

1942. SHRI L. S. TUR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the year in which Telephone Directory for Amritsar Circle was published;

(b) whether any addenda was published after that if so, when; and

(c) whether the part of directory containing the telephone Nos. of Taran Taran city will be amended and published soon as this part is mostly incomplete?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):
(a) The Amritsar Telephone directory was last published in June, 1979.

(b) Three addenda corrected upto 31-12-78, 31-5-79 and 31-10-79 were published and issued to subscribers during 1979.

(c) The latest telephone directory of Amritsar Telegraph Division containing the telephone numbers of Taran Taran City duly amended and complete would be published in the first quarter of 1981.

गोल मार्केट, नई दिल्ली में स्टालों का आवंटन

1943. श्री दया राम शाह्य : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका ने नई दिल्ली के गोल मार्केट क्षेत्र में दुकानदारों के आवंटन के लिए 50-60 छोटे स्टालों का निर्माण करवाया था, लेकिन कुछ निहित स्वार्थों के कारण स्टालों का आवंटन नहीं किया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन स्टालों का आवंटन कब तक कर दिए जाने की आशा है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं। इस क्षेत्र में आठ स्टालों का निर्माण कार्य अक्टूबर, 1980 में ही पूरा हो गया था और उनका आवंटन यथा समय किया जाएगा।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Allotment of Foodgrains under Food-for-Work Programme to Chhotanagpur and Santhal Parganas

1944. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the allotment of foodgrains made for the districts of Chhotanagpur and Santhal Parganas in Bihar month-wise and district-wise under the Food-for-Work Programme in the last four months;

(b) the allotment made for the same period by the Centre to Bihar with month-wise break-up;

(c) whether Food-for-Work Programme remained suspended during

the above mentioned period in the Chhotanagpur and Santhal Parganas of Bihar; and

(d) whether the Minister gave assurance to the opposition and if so, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) The first release of foodgrains during the current year was given to Bihar in May, 1980. Out of the quantity released to them, Bihar Government allocated foodgrains to all the 23 drought affected districts in the State including Santhal Parganas and all the districts of north and south Chhotanagpur Divisions. The total quantity of foodgrains made available to the districts of Santhal Parganas, Singhbhum, Ranchi, Palamau, Dhanbad, Girdih and Hazaribagh is 8,425, 19,304, 23,456, 15,225, 6,304, 11,123 and 13,026 MTs respectively. Since allocations of foodgrains after May, 1980 to various States/UTs have been made only recently, no further allotment is reportedly to have been made by Bihar Government to districts in the last 4 months.

(b) 40,000 MTs of foodgrains under normal 70,000 MTs under special FWP were allocated/released in April/May, 1980. A further allocation of 54,000 MTs has been made on 22-10-1980. Releases against last quantity are yet to be made.

(c) and (d). No reports regarding stoppage of works under the programme in the districts of Santhal Parganas and the districts of north and south Chhotanagpur have been received.

News item Mass Suicide by Birds in Assam

1985. SHRI N. E. HORO. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention is drawn to 'Amrit Bazar Patrika'

dated 15th September, 1980 that the mass suicide of birds at the Tiny village of Assam still remains a mystery;

(b) whether it is also a fact that coming October hundreds of birds will die each night in the village Jatinga in a strange suicide mission that has been going on since 1905; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, Government is aware of the published report in *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, dated 15th September, 1980 regarding the mass suicide of birds in a village of Assam. But the fact is that the birds are not committing suicide but a mass killing of birds is taking place in Jatinga village of Assam State. These birds are attracted towards the aura of light, lighted by the villagers, who kill them and eat them. This practice has been in existence as a tribal ritual at certain time of the year, when particularly foggy conditions prevail.

(c) Government of Assam has been asked to take necessary action to stop this practice. The State Government has informed that steps are being taken to educate the villagers, through District Councils, and invoke the provisions of Wild Life (Protection) Act to stop this practice.

Construction of Houses by H.U.D.C.O. for Backward Classes

1946. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAM-IT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided any scheme for constructing houses through HUDCO in the rural areas for Adivasis, tribal and Harijans and the people belonging to backward classes; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the financial assistance sanctioned by the Union Government to various States during the current financial year?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NA-
RAIN SINGH):** (a) Hudco finances construction of houses in rural areas for families belonging to the Economically Weaker Sections of the Society with family income not exceeding to Rs. 350/-, without any distinction of caste or class.

(b) During the year 1989-81 (upto 30-9-80) Hudco has sanctioned 3 projects or construction of dwellings in Karnataka. These involved a loan amount of Rs. 3.75 crores and will result in construction of 37,500 dwellings.

Compulsory Education for Handi- capped

1947 **SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GA-
MIT:** Will the Minister of EDUCA-
TION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Govern-
ment to bring legislation for compul-
sory education of the handicapped
and to help the disabled to play a use-
ful role in the society; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION
AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI
S. B. CHAVAN):** (a) and (b). A
working group to consider the ques-
tion of legislation in the field of the
handicapped with the following terms
of reference has been set up:—

(i) To examine how far legisla-
tive action can promote to econo-
mic rehabilitation and social integ-
ration of the handicapped persons;

(ii) In case such a legislation is
considered essential then to work
out in detail the scope, objective

and the general scheme of such a
legislation.

The working group is examining
these questions and has yet to sub-
mit its report to Government.

Training of Manpower for Implemen- tation of Operation Flood-II

1948. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:** Will
the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Institute of Rural
Management which envisages train-
ing of manpower necessary for the
Operation Flood-II programme of
milk development in the country has
started functioning;

(b) if so, the details regarding its
performances;

(c) the names of the States which
have shown their interest and have
signed agreements with the Indian
Dairy Corporation for implementation
of the Operation Flood-II project; and

(d) the details regarding planning
and recruitment and what is its in-
stalled capacity of liquid milk plants
at present?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION
(SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** (a)
Yes, Sir, the Institute of Rural Man-
agement has started functioning

(b) Currently 48 students are re-
gistered in the first batch of the Post-
Graduate programme. The first batch
has completed the first semester and
at present the second semester is in
progress. The successful candidates
are expected to receive the diploma
in Rural Management in 1982.

(c) The States of Haryana, Uttar
Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab,
Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, West
Bengal, Orissa, Assam, Sikkim, Tri-
pura, Bihar, Kerala, Tamil Nadu,
Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Mizo-
ram have signed agreements with

the Indian Dairy Corporation setting out the modalities for implementation of the Operation Flood II Project.

(d) So far as a part of the planning and implementation under Operation Flood II Project, Perspective Plans for Dairy Development have been prepared for 13 States and 3 Union Territories and the work on plans for other States is in progress. Thirteen of these Perspective Plans have already been appraised by the Indian Dairy Corporation and programme for Operation Flood II assistance has been finalised. Preliminary action for recruitment of staff has also been initiated in some of the States.

The total installed capacity of the liquid milk plants including pilot dairies at present is of the order of about 60 lakh litres of milk per day.

Education in Adivasi Areas

1949. SHRI AMAR SINGH RATHAWA): Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Adivasi areas in the country are backward in regard of education;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any decision in regard to popularising education in Adivasi areas in the country;

(c) the details of the new scheme, if any; and

(d) the provision made in the Sixth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes please. Generally the Adivasis Areas are comparatively backward in regard to educational development.

(b) The Central and State Government have been taking special care for promoting education of Scheduled Tribes, both in the Adivasi areas as well as outside these areas where they are residing.

(c) In addition to the existing facilities of free elementary education to all Adivasi children, pre-matric and post-matric scholarships facilities and other financial concessions to promote education among them, opening of new schools including Ashram schools and hostel facilities for children belonging to this community are being considered whatever necessary.

(d) The Sixth Five Year Plan provisions will be finalised after the Planning Commission concludes its discussions on Central and State Governments proposals.

गोबर गैस संयंत्र के डिजाइनों में परिवर्तन

1950. प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शर्मावत : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या भारतीय गोबर गैस संयंत्र के डिजाइन में परिवर्तन करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ताकि यह अधिक लोकप्रिय हो सके ।

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव) : जी हाँ । भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद तथा विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग के तत्वाधान में वायोगैस प्रौद्योगिकी के विभिन्न पहलुओं, जिसमें भारतीय गोबर गैस संयंत्र के परम्परागत डिजाइन में सुधार करने का कार्य भी शामिल है, पर अनुसंधान कार्य किया जा रहा है । अनुसंधान के निष्कर्षों के आधार पर छठी योजना के दौरान देश में वायोगैस संयंत्रों को बढ़ाने के लिए विभिन्न डिजाइनों के फील्ड परीक्षण कृषि विभाग की प्रस्तावित परियोजना में शामिल किए जाने की संभावना है । अभी हाल में ही, उत्तर प्रदेश के राज्य नियोजन संस्थान के योजना अनुसंधान एवं कार्यवाही प्रभाग ने ईटों तथा सीमेंट से बनाया गया स्थिर डोमे गबर गैस संयंत्र

का एक नया डिजाइन विकसित किया है जिसमें स्टील के गैस होल्डर नहीं होते हैं। इस नए डिजाइन से लागत कम हो गई है और इसे उत्तर प्रदेश में लोकप्रिय बनाया जा रहा है।

राजस्थान में ग्रामीण उद्योगों का विकास

1951. प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत : क्या ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के पास राजस्थान में ग्रामीण उद्योगों के विकास के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव) :

(क) और (ख). राजस्थान में समन्वित ग्राम विकास कार्यक्रम के ग्रामीण उद्योग, सेवा तथा व्यापार घटक के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक खण्ड में प्रतिवर्ष 100 परिवारों को लाया जाना है। इस कार्यक्रम में उद्यमियों द्वारा लघु, कुटीर तथा घरेलू औद्योगिक यूनिटों की स्थापना का प्रावधान है और उद्यमी/कारीगर को इस प्रयोजन हेतु 3000 रूपए तक का उपदान दिया जाता है। विशेषकर इस कार्यक्रम को बढ़ावा देने के लिए खण्डों में उद्योग विस्तार अधिकारियों की तैनाती की गई है। खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग और राजस्थान खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड द्वारा भी खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लाये गये 25 ग्रामोद्योगों में यूनिटों की स्थापना करने के लिए तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण, वित्तीय सहायता तथा विपणन सहायता सुलभ की जानी है। ऊन परिष्करण, ग्रामीण चमड़ा तथा ग्रामीण

कुम्हारी की यूनिटों पर विशेष ध्यान दिया गया है। दरी विनिर्माण यूनिटों की स्थापना की जा रही है तथा इन कार्यों में लगे हुए कारीगरों की कुशलताओं में सुधार किया जा रहा है।

भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् के लिए वैज्ञानिक का चयन

1952. प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् के अधीन कृषि अनुसंधान बोर्ड जो केवल एक व्यक्ति वाली एक समिति है, द्वारा प्रत्याशियों का चयन अनुचित है ; और

(ख) क्या संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा चयन की प्रक्रिया अपनाई जायेगी ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन) :

(क) विज्ञानिकों की भर्ती कृषि वैज्ञानिक नियुक्ति मण्डल के माध्यम से भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् सोसायटी के नियमों तथा उप-नियमों के अनुसार की जाती है तथा उस रूप में यह अनुचित नहीं है। चयनों की चयन समितियों द्वारा अन्तिम रूप दिया जाता है जिनमें कि संबंधित शाखाओं में दो या तीन विशेषज्ञ होते हैं तथा कृषि वैज्ञानिक नियुक्ति मंडल के अध्यक्ष या उसके द्वारा नामित व्यक्ति के अलावा भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् का एक प्रतिनिधि होता है। रु० 2000 से 2500 तथा उससे ऊपर के ग्रेड पदों की भर्ती के लिए चयन समितियों में भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् के अध्यक्ष (कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री) द्वारा दो सलाहकार नामजद किये जाते हैं।

(ख) उस्मीदवारों के चयन के लिए कृषि वैज्ञानिक नियुक्ति मण्डल द्वारा लगभग वही प्रक्रियाएं अपनायी जाती हैं जोकि संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा अपनायी जाती हैं ।

राज्यों में मद्य-निषेध

1953. प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत :
श्री मूल चन्द्र डागल :

क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या है जिन में मद्य निषेध लागू किया गया था और बाद में समाप्त कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार पूरे राष्ट्र में मद्य निषेध की नीति पर विश्वास करती है ; और

(ग) जिन राज्यों में मद्य निषेध लागू किया गया था उन में मद्य पान करने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या में कमी क्यों नहीं हो पाई है ?

शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चह्वाण) : (क) गुजरात, तमिलनाडु, राजस्थान और बिहार सरकारों ने संबंधित राज्यों में पूर्ण मद्यनिषेध लागू किया था । बिहार सरकार ने अलबत्ता राज्य में पूर्ण मद्यनिषेध हटा दिया है ।

(ख) भारत सरकार संविधान में दी गई नीति के प्रति बचनबद्ध है ।

(ग) इस पर कोई टिप्पणी देना सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि शराब के व्यवसनी व्यक्तियों की संख्या के बारे में कोई व्यापक सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है ।

Apex Body for Housing Development Schemes

1954. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has asked the States to set up an apex body of development authorities for better coordination in respect of housing development schemes;

(b) if so, whether many of the States have started implementing the suggestions;

(c) whether Union Territories were also asked to do the same;

(d) whether the Ministry feel that there was a shortage of two crore housing units in the country and three-fourth being in the rural areas;

(e) if so, the steps which are being taken in this regard; and

(f) whether both Centre and State Governments have agreed to build these and cover them during the Sixth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NA-
RAIN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir. According to the estimate made by NBO, Housing shortage in the country in April 1980 was of the order of 20.7 million units, 4.6 million units in urban areas and 16.1 million units in rural areas.

(e) and (f). Housing is a state subject. Central Financial assistance is given in the States for the State Sector Programmes, including Housing, in the form of 'Block loans' and 'Block grants' without being tied to any particular scheme or head of development. As the housing problem

is a huge one, it may not be possible to solve the same during the sixth Five Year plan period itself.

Production and Consumption of Sugar

1956. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the production and consumption of sugar in the country in 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980 to-date, State-wise; and

(b) the estimated production and consumption of sugar in the coming next five years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The figures of State-wise sugar production in the country during the sugar seasons 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80 and upto 15th November during 1980-81 are shown in the Statement-I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See LT-1483/80]. As regards figures of State-wise internal consumption of sugar, these are available for the sugar seasons 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 and the same are shown in the Statement-II laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1483/80].

(b) Since the production of sugar in a particular season depends on the production and availability of sugarcane in that season, it is not possible to make an estimate of sugar production in the next 5 years. It is also difficult to formulate estimates for the coming 5 years in respect of consumption of sugar which would depend on actual sugar production to be achieved in those years and its prevailing price in the open market at that point of time.

तकनीकी शिक्षा ब्यूरो द्वारा निर्मित फिल्में

1957. श्री केशवराव पारधी : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तकनीकी शिक्षा ब्यूरो क्रमशः बच्चों और अध्यापकों की शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण में फिल्मों का निर्माण कर रहा है : और

(ख) यदि हां, तो बनाई गई फिल्मों के नाम क्या हैं और उन्हें किन स्थानों पर प्रदर्शित किया गया तथा प्रत्येक फिल्म पर कितना व्यय हुआ ?

शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चह्माण) : (क) श्रीमान जी, तकनीकी शिक्षा ब्यूरो स्वयं कोई फिल्म तैयार नहीं कर रहा है

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Drinking Water for Orissa

1958. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the financial allocations which have been made by the Central Government during 1980-81 to assist the Government of Orissa for providing drinking water to the villages;

(b) whether there is any scheme under the accelerated rural water supply programme for drilling suitable spots in those areas where water is provided through tankers in Orissa State for drinking water or getting them through pipe lines; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NA-
RAIN SINGH): (a) Under the Cen-
trally Sponsored Accelerated Rural
Water Supply Programme, a sum of
Rs. 141 lakhs has been released to the
Government of Orissa as the first instalment during 1980-81 for providing
water supply to problem villages. The
second instalment in the current year
will be released on completion of
procedural formalities.

(b) and (c). Under the Centrally
Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water
Supply Programme, financial assis-
tance is provided to State Govern-
ments to provide appropriate water
supply facilities in problem villages
where the position of drinking water
is relatively more acute. Problem
villages are to be identified by State
Governments based on approved
criteria.

मध्य प्रदेश में चीनी मिलों को सरकारी
नियंत्रण में लिया जाना

1959. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया :
क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में जौरा तथा
महिदपुर रोड शूगर मिल्स को सरकारी
नियन्त्रण में ले लिया गया है और यदि
हां, तो उनको किस तारीख को और
किन शर्तों पर लिया गया ;

(ख) क्या किसानों को गन्ने की बकाया
राशि कर्मचारियों को वेतन और अनुरक्षण
राशि का भुगतान किया जायेगा और
यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं तो
बकाया राशि आदि के भुगतान के लिये
कौन सी प्रक्रिया अपनाई जायेगी ;

(ग) क्या कर्मचारियों की भविष्य
निर्वाह सरकार के पास सुरक्षित है ; और

(घ) किसानों को और कर्मचारियों
को देय बकाया राशि कितनी थी जो
मिलों द्वारा अधिग्रहण से पूर्व दी जानी
थी और क्या उन पर व्याज दिया
जायेगा ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय
में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी०
स्वामीनाथन) : (क) मध्यप्रदेश में महिदपुर
और जौरा में स्थित चीनी मिलों के प्रबन्ध
को 12 सितम्बर, 1980 से तीन वर्षों
की अवधि के लिए उद्योग (विकास और
विनियमन) अधिनियम 1951 के अधीन
अपने अधि कार में ले लिया गया है और
राज्य सरकार के नामितों को प्राधिकृत
किया गया है कि वे इन यूनिटों को
निम्नलिखित शर्तों पर अपने अधिकार
में ले लें :-

- (1) प्राधिकृत व्यक्ति केन्द्रीय सरकार
द्वारा समय-समय पर पदिए गए
सभी निदेशों का अनुपालन करेगा ;
- (2) प्राधिकृत व्यक्ति 12.9.80
से तीन वर्षों की अवधि के लिए
उक्त पद सम्भाले रखेगा ।
- (3) केन्द्रीय सरकार यदि आवश्यक
समझती है तो वह प्राधिकृत
व्यक्ति की नियुक्ति को समाप्त
कर सकती है ।

(ख) और (ग) 1980-81 के
दौरान किसानों और कामगारों की स्थिति
में सुधार करने के लिए प्रबन्ध को अपने
अधिकार में लिया गया है । पिछले प्रबन्ध
के दायित्वों को निभाने के लिए राज्य
सरकार द्वारा योजनाएं तैयार की जा
रही हैं ।

(घ) प्रबन्ध को अपने अधिकार में
लेने से पूर्व किसानों और कर्मचारियों के
बकायों की राशि का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया
जाता है :-

(रुपये लाख)

महीदपुर जौरा

| | | |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|
| गन्ने के बकायों की राशि | 22.31 | 42.72 |
| कामगारों के बकायों की | | |
| राशि | 11.04 | 29.40 |

क्योंकि किसानों और कर्मचारियों की स्थिति में सुधार करने के उद्देश्य से प्रबन्ध को अपने अधिकार में लिया गया है और क्योंकि पिछले प्रबन्ध के बकायो का भुगतान करना था, इसलिए ब्याज का भुगतान करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

नासिक के बाजार में ज्वार का समर्थन मूल्य

1960. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस वर्ष महाराष्ट्र के नासिक के बाजार में 65 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल की दर से ज्वार खरीदी गयी थी ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने ज्वार का समर्थन मूल्य निर्धारित नहीं किया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं , और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने ज्वार खरीदने का निर्णय किया है और यदि हां, तो कितनी मात्रा में खरीद की गई है और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव) :

(क) राज्य सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

(ख) और (ग) सरकार ने 1980-81 विपणन मौसम के लिए ज्वार का समर्थन मूल्य 105 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल निर्धारित किया है ।

(घ) जी हां, 24 नवम्बर, 1980 तक प्राप्त सूचनानुसार राज्य की एजेंसियों ने महाराष्ट्र में 18,484 मीटरी टन ज्वार खरीदा है ।

1980-81 में चीनी का उत्पादन और खपत

1961. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1980-81 वर्ष के दौरान पिराई के दो मौसमों में देश में चीनी की अनुमानित खपत कितनी होगी ;

(ख) उक्त अवधि के दौरान देश में कितनी चीनी का उत्पादन किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) क्या देश में निर्मित चीनी देश की आवश्यकताओं के लिये पर्याप्त होगी, यदि नहीं, तो क्या वैकल्पिक प्रबन्ध किये जायेंगे ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण एवं रू.र.य. में राज्य मंत्री (श्री झार० बी० स्वामीनाथन) :

(क) चीनी वर्ष 1980-81 (अक्तूबर; 1980—सितम्बर, 1981) के दौरान देश में चीनी की अनुमानित खपत लगभग 50 लाख मीटरी टन है ।

(ख) और (ग) आशा है कि उपर्युक्त वर्ष के दौरान 52 से 54 लाख मीटरी टन चीनी का उत्पादन होगा । आशा है कि इस उत्पादन से तथा साथ-साथ मौसम के प्रारम्भ में पिछले बचे स्टॉक से चीनी वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान देश की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा कर लिया जाएगा ।

महीदपुर रोड तथा जौरा स्थित चीनी मिलों को नियंत्रण में लिया जायेगा

1962. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महीदपुर रोड तथा जौरा स्थित चीनी मिलों को सरकार द्वारा कब और कितनी अवधि के लिये नियंत्रण में लिया गया और किन शक्तियों के अंतर्गत लिया गया ;

(ख) क्या सरकार कृषकों और कर्मचारियों के भुगतान करेगी, मिल के नियंत्रण में लिये जाने से पूर्व पिछले प्रबन्ध मंडल पर किलनी राशि बकाया थी और इन लेखों पर दी जाने वाली कितनी राशि बकाया है तथा क्या बकाया राशि पर व्याज भी दिया जायेगा ;

(ग) चालू मौसम के दौरान इन मिलों द्वारा किसानों को गन्ने का क्या मूल्य दिया जा रहा है और क्या मिलों को चलाने के लिये गन्ने की पर्याप्त मात्रा प्राप्त हो रही है ; और

(घ) प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा दिये गये सुझाव के अनुसार गन्ने के मूल्य को कितने राज्यों ने स्वीकार किया है ; उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने सुझाव को स्वीकार किया है ; और किन राज्यों ने सुझाव को स्वीकार नहीं किया है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय
में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामी-नाथन): (क) महीदपुर और जोरा में स्थित चीनी मिलों के प्रबन्ध को औद्योगिक (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 की धारा 18 ए० ए० के अधीन 12 सितम्बर, 1980 से तीन वर्षों की अवधि के लिए अपने अधिकार में ले लिया गया है।

(ख) इनके प्रबन्ध को 1980-81 में किसानों और कामगारों की स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए अपने अधिकार में लिया गया है। राज्य सरकार द्वारा पिछले प्रबन्ध के उत्तरदायित्वों को निभाने के लिए एक योजना तैयार की जा रही है। क्योंकि बकायों का भुगतान पिछले प्रबन्ध द्वारा किया जाना था, इसलिए सरकार द्वारा व्याज का भुगतान करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(घ) किलों ने अभी परिचालन कार्य शुरू नहीं किया है।

(घ) आन्ध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, हरियाणा, कर्नाटक, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, पंजाब, महाराष्ट्र और तमिलनाडु के राज्य 16 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल अथवा उससे अधिक की दर से भुगतान कर रहे हैं। गोआ भी अधिक मूल्य दे रहा है लेकिन पांडिचेरी और नागालैण्ड ने केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित किए गए सांविधिक न्यूनतम मूल्य से अधिक मूल्य निर्धारित नहीं किए हैं। अन्य राज्यों के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Study of Credit Advanced to Agricultural Sector

1963. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have conducted a recent study regarding the credits advanced to Agricultural sector by different financial institutions in the country;

(b) if so, (i) the loans outstanding to primary agricultural credit societies, (ii) outstanding long term loans advanced by the land development banks, (iii) the amount of loans which are to be repaid to the commercial Banks; and (iv) the dues to be repaid to rural Banks; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to improve the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Information regarding the direct loans advanced to agricultural sector by different institutional agencies and the loans outstandings is published annually by the Reserve Bank of India. No specific study regarding the loan advanced to Agricultural Sector by different financial institutions in the country has been conducted recently by the Government of India.

The loans outstanding in respect of agricultural credit issued by various institutional agencies are given below.—

(Rs. in crores)

| Lending agencies | Amount outstanding |
|--|---|
| (i) Primary Agricultural Credit Societies. | 1798 as on 30-6-78 |
| (ii) Land Development Banks | 1276 as on 30-6-78 |
| (iii) Commercial Banks | 490 Short-term as on 31-3-78 609 Term loans as 31-3-78 |
| (iv) Regional Rural Banks | 167 as on 31-12-79 |

(c) The loans outstanding include current dues to be repaid on dates fixed at the time of advances and overdues. The recovery of dues is reviewed by the institutions themselves, the State Governments Reserve Bank of India and Government of India. Several steps for improving recovery including coercive action against wilful defaulters, enforcement of legal provision for recovery etc. have been suggested for adoption by the financing institutions and State Governments.

Allegation against management of Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra (Ranchi)

1964. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government and the University Grants Commission have received a request for granting the status of Deemed University to Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra, Ranchi from the management of the Institute;

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government have received letters of serious allegations levelled against the management from the Teachers Association, Workers Union and Student Forum of the Institute and also from the Federation of University (service) Teachers Associations of Bihar and the All India Federation of University and College Teachers Organisations;

(d) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(e) what actions the Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). No proposal has been received by the Ministry and the University Grants Commission to grant the status of Deemed University to Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra (Ranchi) during the last five years.

(c) Letters were received only from (i) All India Chhatra Sangharsa Morcha BIT, Mesra (Ranchi) and (ii) BIT Teachers Association, Mesra (Ranchi) making allegations against the management of the Institute.

(d) The All India Chhatra Sangharsa Morcha alleged that BIT, Mesra, was pro-RSS and had a communalistic attitude. There was bungling in the academic, administrative and financial matters of the Institute. The BIT Teachers Association alleged misuse of academic autonomy, irregularities in admissions, conduct of examinations, appointment and promotion of teachers and malpractices in the finances of the Institute.

(e) The letters were sent to the Institute for enquiry and suitable action in the matter.

Schemes Executed under Food for Work Programme

1965. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schemes executed in the various States under 'Food for Work Programme' alongwith the names of these States and also the number of such schemes completed and the cost incurred thereon; and

(b) whether under the programme, the employment of rural unemployed people in construction work in rural areas has been insignificant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) The broad details regarding number and category of works executed under Food for Work Programme in various States/Union Territories are contained in the Statements laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1484/80*]. These statements have been prepared on the basis of information furnished by the State Governments.

(b) The employment generated under the programme has been considerable. A Statement indicating the total employment generated in each State/Union Territory showing the last three years is laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1484/80*].

Free Secondary Education

1966. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state what steps are proposed to be taken to ensure free secondary education throughout the country, the latest State-wise position regarding free teaching and ensuring uniform facilities, duties and responsibilities of teachers?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): The Constitution of India enjoins upon the State to provide free education to all children only until they complete the age of 14 years, which would ordinarily mean education upto middle standard. However, some State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have made education free even at the secondary stage. A statement showing the position of various States/Union Territories with regard to the provision of free education at the secondary stage is attached.

School education is primarily the responsibility of State Governments. Facilities, duties and responsibilities of teaching are, therefore, matters to be regulated by them.

Statement

Position regarding Free Education at the Secondary Stage in the States/Union Territories.

| Sl. No. | Name of the State/ Union Territory | Lower Secondary (classes VIII/IX-X) | Higher Secondary (classes XI-XII) | Concession for Scheduled Castes, Schedules Tribes & Low Income Group in Secondary stage |
|---------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | Free for all | Not free | — |
| 2 | Assam | Do. | Do. | Free for children of parents with annual income upto Rs. 3,600. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|
| 3 | Bihar | Free for all | Not free | — |
| 4 | Gujarat | Do. | Free for all | — |
| 5 | Haryana | Not Free | Not Free | — |
| 6 | Himachal Pradesh | Do. | Do. | — |
| 7 | Jammu & Kashmir | Free for all | Free for all | — |
| 8 | Karnataka | Do. | Not free | Education free for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students. |
| 9 | Kerala | Do. | Do. | — |
| 10 | Madhya Pradesh | Free for girls only | Free for girls only | Free for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students. |
| 11 | Maharashtra | Not Free | Not Free | Free for children of parents with annual income of Rs. 4,800. |
| 12 | Manipur | Free for girls only | Free for girls only | Free for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students. |
| 13 | Mizhalaya | Not Free | Not free | Free for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students and those with parental income of Rs. 1,800 per annum. |
| 14 | Nagaland | Free for all | Free for all | .. |
| 15 | Orissa | Free for girls only | Not free | .. |
| 16 | Punjab | Not free | Not free | Free for girls with parental income up to Rs. 3,000 per annum. |
| 17 | Rajasthan | Free for girls* only | Free for girls* only | *Free for girls whose parents do not pay income tax and free for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students. |
| 18 | Sikkim | Free for girls only | Free for girls only | .. |
| 19 | Tamil Nadu | Free for all | Free for all | .. |
| 20 | Tripura | Free for all | Free for all | .. |
| 21 | Uttar Pradesh | Free for girls | Not free | .. |
| 22 | West Bengal | Free for all | Not free | .. |
| 23 | Arunachal Pradesh | Do. | Free for all | .. |
| 24 | A & N Islands | Do. | Free for all | .. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|--|
| 25 | Chandigarh | Free in rural area | Not free | .. |
| 26 | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | Free for all | Free for all | .. |
| 27 | Delhi | Not free | Not free | Free for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students. |
| 28 | Goa, Daman & Diu | Free for all | Do. | .. |
| 29 | Lakshadweep | Do. | Free for all | .. |
| 30 | Mizoram | Practically free for all | Not free | .. |
| 31 | Pondicherry | Free for all | Free for all | .. |

New Milk Plants

1967. SHRI CHIRANJĪ LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the programme for setting up new milk plants during Sixth Five Year Plan has been finalised;

(b) if so, details therefor; and

(c) the sites chosen State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). The Working Group discussions for Sixth Plan (1960-65) for States/Union Territories to finalise their dairy development programmes are being held in the Planning Commission and the details are yet to be finalised.

Enquiry into journeys performed by Personal Staff of the Minister of State for Agriculture to Madras

1968. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the marriage of the son of the Minister of State in the Ministry of Agricul-

ture was held on 22nd September, 1960 in Madras;

(b) whether it is also a fact that all the Members of personal staff of the Minister went to Madras by air to attend the marriage party;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the air journeys of the staff were treated as official tour;

(d) the reasons thereof; and

(e) whether Government propose to hold an inquiry into the matter and if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) to (d). No, Sir. Only 4 out of 8 officials working in the office of Minister of State for Agriculture travelled to Madras by air on official tour during September, 1960. Two of them who took earned leave there, are not being paid T.A. for the return journey.

(e) There is no proposal to hold any enquiry in view of (b), (c) and (d) above.

**Indo-US Sub-Commission on
Agriculture**

1969. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Working Group on agricultural research and education set up by the Indo-U.S. Sub-Commission on agriculture had identified as many as 12 specific areas of mutual interest to guide future co-operation efforts between the two countries;

(b) the details thereof;

(c) when the work on these projects is likely to start;

(d) what is the loan or help that will be provided by the U.S. on these projects; and

(e) whether any agreement has been signed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A copy of the Report of the Working Group on Agricultural Research & Education set up under the Indo-U.S. Sub-Commission on Agriculture at the First Session held in New Delhi on September 23—25, 1980 is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1485/80].

(c) to (e). No formal Agreement has been entered into. The Report of the Working Group on Agricultural Research and Education forms part of the Report of the Indo-U.S. Sub-Commission on Agriculture (First Session) and this Report has to be ratified by the Indo-U.S. Joint Commission on Economic, Commercial, Scientific, Technological, Educational and Cultural Cooperation at its next Session whereafter these can be taken up for implementation. In the meanwhile, a Team of U.S. scientists is expected to visit India shortly to identify the collaborating Institutions/Scientists in consultation with the Indian Council of Agricul-

tural Research. A dollar grant by US Agency for International Development totalling US \$ 20 million for a 3-year period has been tentatively proposed to finance activities under the Working Group on Agricultural Research & Education.

New Seed of Arhar

1970. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a cluster of early maturing and high yielding varieties of 'Arhar' developed by the scientists of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute hold promise of technological breakthrough in enhancing the production of pulses in India;

(b) if so, whether the production of pulses in India has remained stagnant around 12 million tonnes a year;

(c) if so, the details of the latest discovery by the scientists; and

(d) to what extent its production will be increased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Recently Indian Agricultural Research Institute has developed several high yielding and early maturing (120—150 days) varieties of arhar which are at present in different stages of testing. The development of short duration varieties of arhar has opened new avenues for increasing area under this crop through double cropping particularly by adoption of arhar-wheat rotation in the North-Western region. Remarkable achievement has also been made in introducing the bold grain character in the early maturing types of arhar.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In the beginning of the programme three high yielding varieties i.e. Pusa Ageti, Sharda and Mukta were developed by I.A.R.I. In 1978,

variety DL 74-1 was recommended by Pulse Workshop for cultivation in Central Region. This year Kharif workshop identified varieties 4-84 and 4-64 as promising and recommended them for testing in farmers' fields.

(d) The new varieties of arhar developed by IARI have shown yield potential of about 25 q/ha under moderate level of water and fertilizer application.

New High Yielding and short duration seeds of Pulses, Soyabean

1971. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the IARI or other agricultural scientists of the country have developed new high yielding and short duration strains of pulses, beans including soyabeans and other protein containing eatables and seeds for edible oils;

(b) if so, details thereabout; and

(c) the steps being taken for mass production of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A number of high yielding and short duration varieties of pulses, soyabean and edible oilseeds have been developed. In pulses several short duration varieties like Pusa Baisakhi, PS-16 of Mung, T-9 and PS-1 of Urd, C-152 of Cowpea and Agati, Prabhat, UPAS-120, DL 74-J of Arhar, EC 33866 and Hans of peas JG-62 and Annigeri of Chickpea have been developed. The availability of such short duration varieties has made the cultivation of summer Mung Arhar-wheat rotation and intercropping of arhar with mung or cowpeas, possible. In soyabean varieties such as Bragg. Punjab-2, Clark-63 and Lee have

been observed to be suitable in different areas of the country. A number of improved varieties have been developed in other seeds for edible oils in groundnut mention may be made of TMV-10, M-13 and J-113. In Safflower a variety 116-4-2 with higher oil content has been developed. T-27 of Tarmira, Sangam of Toria and Prakash of Raya are also some of the improved varieties of edible oilseeds.

(c) The seeds of these improved and short duration varieties is being multiplied by I.C.A.R. Institutes, Agricultural Universities National Seed Corporation and State Seed Corporation under the National Seed Project. With a view to popularise the existing production technology with the farmers both in dryland and irrigated areas, recently (1979-80) a Project namely "Intensification of Research and Training in Pulses and Oilseeds" have been put into operation by the I.C.A.R. The efforts are being made to increase pulse and oilseed production by popularising the high yielding varieties along with appropriate production technology and by introducing pulses and oilseeds cultivation in intensive cropping systems.

Training of Foreign Students at Anand Dairy

1972 SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the students from other countries are being trained at Anand Dairy Development; and

(b) whether other countries are approaching the N.D.D.B. seeking its advice on law to develop their dairy industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. National Dairy Develop-

ment Board does not conduct academic courses but organises training programmes which are meant to acquaint the participants with Dairy Development based on Anand pattern.

(b) Some countries have approached National Dairy Development Board seeking its advice to develop their dairy industry.

Buffer Stocks of Foodgrains and Sugar

1973. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are intending to build up a buffer stock of foodgrains as a buffer stock; and

(b) whether the Government are intending to build up a buffer stock of sugar?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) Government are considering to raise the buffer stock from the present level of 12 million tonnes to 15 million tonnes. This will be over and above the operational stocks which will be ranging between 3.5 to 8 million tonnes on different dates of the year.

(b) The production of sugar has come down steadily since the year 1978-79. As against the total production of 64.62 lakh tonnes in 1977-78 and 58.44 lakh tonnes in 1978-79, production during the season 1979-80 has been only about 39 lakh tonnes. The present situation is, therefore, not opportune for considering the question of building buffer stock of sugar. The policy could, however, be reviewed at a future date when the circumstances are favourable for adopting the policy of buffer stocking.

Research on Quality and Production of Khandsari

1974. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any research is being carried on to improve the quality and production of khandsari; and

(b) if so, the results of latest research?

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

(b) Research is a continuous process and the results of researches carried out by the National Sugar Institute, Kanpur to improve the quality and production of Khandsari is given in the attached statement.

Statement

Results of latest researches carried out by the National Sugar Institute, Kanpur to improve the quality and production of Khandsari sugar:

- (i) Design of 3-roller steel crusher (non-hydraulic) to replace the old outmoded wooden crusher.
- (ii) Design of 6-roller hydraulically loaded crusher with 2 sets of Knives and cane carrier, which improved the crushing rate and the sugar extraction can be 80 to 82 per cent and the juice extraction 65 to 68 per cent.
- (iii) Introduction of centrifugal machine for purging rab (massecuits) in place of old traditional K'hanchi system, being adopted earlier for separation of sugar crystal from the mother liquor.

- (iv) Development of improved sulphitation process for adoption in open pan khandsari sugar factories. Introduction of this process has reduced the losses and has improved the quality of sugar which compares favourably with vacuum pan sugar.
- (v) Suitable designs were introduced for equipments, viz. sulphitation tanks, sulphur burners with scrubber, settling tanks, bag filters, crystallizers power driven centrifugals etc.
- (vi) A number of improvements have been introduced in the designs of furnaces and boiling bels.
- (vii) A design has been developed for wet bagasse furnace where wet/semi-wet bagasse can be used. The furnace, not only saves fuel and labour cost but also can be used for continuous crushing even in rainy weather.
- (viii) The introduction of filter press for filtration of maddy juice in place of bag filter has reduced the losses in pressmud.
- (ix) Design channel type pans to replace gutter pans for improving the efficiency of boiling and rate of production of rab.
- (x) Introduction of techniques for production of bold grain sugar by Khandsari sugar factories.
- (xi) Introduced hopper type driers for drying sugar.

Flats by NOIDA

1975. SHRI BHEEKHA BHAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received for flats by the New Okhla In-

dustrial Development Authority under Low Income Group and Middle Income Group categories, respectively;

(b) how many draws have been held for allotment of flats under LIG and MIG categories and what is the number of applications covered under the LIG and MIG, respectively so far;

(c) what is the latest position in respect of LIG and MIG Flats Scheme;

(d) whether New Okhla Industrial Development Authority propose to allot flats to all the applicants registered under the LIG and MIG category; and

(e) whether NOIDA proposes to re-introduce these schemes for flats in near future?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (e). The matter comes within the purview of the State Government of Uttar Pradesh. Information is being collected from that Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Per Acre Production and Yield of Pulses

1976. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the production and yield per acre of each pulse in the country, year-wise, from 1968-69 to 1979-80;

(b) per capita daily availability of pulse in the country, year-wise from 1968 to 1980;

(c) the factors responsible for rise or fall in pulse production; and

(d) what steps, if any, have been or are being taken to step up pulse production?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) A statement indicating the estimates of production and yield per hectare of pulse crops in India from 1968-69 to 1979-80 is enclosed.

(b) The per capita daily availability of pulses in the country for the period from 1968 to 1979 has been as under:—

| Year | | Grams per day |
|------|----|---------------|
| 1968 | .. | 56.1 |
| 1969 | .. | 47.3 |
| 1970 | .. | 51.9 |
| 1971 | .. | 51.2 |
| 1972 | .. | 47.0 |
| 1973 | .. | 41.1 |
| 1974 | .. | 40.9 |
| 1975 | .. | 40.0 |
| 1976 | .. | 50.8 |
| 1977 | .. | 43.6 |
| 1978 | .. | 45.2 |
| 1979 | .. | 44.9 |

Similar information for 1980 has not yet become available.

(c) The factors responsible for fluctuation in production of pulses are as follows:—

(i) Pulses are subject to high degree of instability in production from year to year, as these are

grown mainly under rainfed conditions, mostly on marginal and sub-marginal lands and the irrigated area under pulses is as low as 8 per cent.

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

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

(d) Principal measures being undertaken to step up production of pulses are given below:—

(i) Under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, an intensive programme for development of pulses is being implemented in 56 districts, which covers major areas under pulse crops in the country. Among other things, this scheme aims at demonstrations on farmers' fields; provision for training of farmers and extension workers; production of Rhizobium culture; expansion of plant protection measures; and strengthening of seed production arrangements.

(ii) In addition to above, the State Governments are undertaking pulse development programme from their own resources; and

(iii) A new practice of cultivating summer moong after the harvest of wheat is being popularised by organising special campaigns in Northern States and in rice fallows in Eastern and Southern States.

Statement

Estimates of Production & Yield of Pulses

Production : 000 tonnes
Yield : kgs. per hectare

| Year | Gram | | Tur | | Other Pulses | |
|-----------------|------------|-------|------------|-------|--------------|-------|
| | Production | Yield | Production | Yield | Production | Yield |
| 1968-69 | 4309 | 607 | 1816 | 718 | 4293 | 369 |
| 1969-70 | 5546 | 715 | 1842 | 690 | 4303 | 371 |
| 1970-71 | 5199 | 663 | 1883 | 709 | 4736 | 393 |
| 1971-72 | 5081 | 642 | 1683 | 718 | 4330 | 364 |
| 1972-73 | 4537 | 651 | 1928 | 795 | 3442 | 299 |
| 1973-74 | 4099 | 528 | 1409 | 532 | 4500 | 346 |
| 1974-75 | 4015 | 570 | 1834 | 725 | 4165 | 334 |
| 1975-76 | 5879 | 707 | 2099 | 786 | 5061 | 376 |
| 1976-77 | 5424 | 680 | 1725 | 672 | 4212 | 338 |
| 1977-78 | 5410 | 678 | 1930 | 735 | 4633 | 359 |
| 1978-79 | 5739 | 745 | 1887 | 716 | 4557 | 342 |
| 1979-80 | 3280 | 480 | 1739 | 652 | 3353 | 274 |

Possession of Vested Land by Government

1977. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) State-wise, vested land (in acres) taken possession of by the Government between 1977-78 and 1980-81 (upto October, 1980);

(b) State-wise land in acres distributed amongst landless peasants and agricultural labourers between 1977-78 and 1980-81 (upto October, 1980);

(c) whether the progress of distribution of vested land is very slow; and

(d) if so, factors responsible for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b). The Government of India review progress in distribution of ceiling-surplus land vested in the State under the revised ceiling laws. A statement containing the available information is enclosed.

(c) and (d). The total area taken possession of under the revised ceiling laws (nearly 24.88 lakh acres) is very much larger than the area distributed (about 17.29 lakh acres). The progress varies from State to State but, generally, the pace of distribution could have been faster but for (a) stay orders issued by courts. (b) difficulty in making allotment of low-fertility land in areas where the pressure of population is not very high, and (c) inadequacy of the revenue machinery.

Statement

Surplus land taken possession of by Government and distributed between 1977-78 and 1980-81 under various ceiling laws.

(Figures in crores)

| States /U.Ts. | Area taken possession of | Area distributed | Date upto which information is available |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 2,07,576 | 1,74,866 | 30-6-80 |
| Assam*1 | .. | 60,186 | 31-7-80 |
| Bihar | 22,882 | 22,882 | 31-8-80 |
| Gujarat | 16,520 | 3,436 | 30-9-80 |
| Haryana | 14,525 | 9,313 | 31-7-80 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 16,744 | 632 | 30-6-80 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | .. | .. | .. |
| Karnataka | 31,902 | 17,789 | 31-8-80 |
| Kerala | 18,541 | 18,488 | 31-8-80 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 40,147 | 51,007 | 31-8-80 |
| Maharashtra | 32,401 | 32,401 | 31-7-80 |
| Manipur | Nil | Nil | 31-7-80 |
| Orissa | 13,934 | 11,591 | 31-8-80 |
| Punjab | 3,296 | 964 | 31-8-80 |
| Rajasthan*2 | .. | 16,862 | 31-7-80 |
| Tamil Nadu | 29,691 | 9,738 | 30-9-80 |
| Tripura | 844 | 918 | 30-6-80 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 60,804 | 1,01,249 | 31-7-80 |
| West Bengal*3 | 31,626 | 13,263 | 30-6-80 |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 2,299 | 2,013 | 30-9-80 |
| Delhi | 188 | Nil | 31-5-80 |
| Pondicherry | 281 | 253 | 31-7-80 |
| TOTAL | 5,44,201 | 5,47,851 | |

*1 An area of 5,01,521 acres had been taken possession of and 2,52,615 acres had been distributed prior to 1-4-1977.

*2 An area of 2,20,517 acres had been taken possession of and 1,04,803 acres distributed prior to 1-4-1977.

*3 Does not include land vested under the West Bengal Estates Acquisition Act, 1953.

Taking over of Public and Government Aided Schools in Delhi

1978. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take over the public schools and Government aided schools in Delhi and New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). No, Sir; not as a matter of general policy. However, if any particular school, not being a minority school, attracts the provisions of Section 20 of the Delhi School Education Act, 1973, such a step can be considered by the Delhi Administration.

HUDCO Type Houses in Orissa

1979. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been approved and financed by the HUDCO for construction of houses in Orissa State during last three years, year-wise; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b) The number of Schemes, number of dwellings and loan sanctioned by HUDCO to various housing Agencies in Orissa State during 1977-78, 1978-79, 79-80 year-wise are as follows:—

| | 1977-78 | 1978-79 | 1979-80 |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| No. of Schemes sanctioned | 4 | 13 | 5 |
| Loan sanctioned (Rs. in Crores) | 1.47 | 8.05 | 2.01 |
| Dwellings sanctioned (Nos.) | 1385 | 5223 | 1221 |

Telecommunications Facilities in Backward Areas of Orissa

1980. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have approached the Central Government to develop telecommunications in the backward area of Orissa; and

(b) if so, the number of public call offices proposed to be opened or R.A.X. lines proposed to be installed during the current financial year?

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

(b) 54 Public Call Offices and 4 telephone exchanges.

विदेशों में अध्ययन कर रहे छात्रों को छात्रवृत्तियाँ

1981. श्री मरु चन्द्र डागा : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बातने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान, विदेशों में अध्ययन कर रहे कितने छात्रों को छात्रवृत्तियाँ दी गईं ; और

(ख) उक्त छात्रवृत्तियों देने के लिए क्या मानदण्ड रखे गए हैं और तत्संबंधी प्रक्रिया क्या है ?

शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) :

(क) 162 छात्र

(ख) सभी छात्रवृत्तियाँ/प्रतिछात्र-वृत्तियाँ विज्ञापन और दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय के माध्यम से रोजगार समाचार सहित देश के प्रमुख समाचारपत्रों में विज्ञापित की जाती हैं। सभी विश्व-विद्यालयों, राज्य सरकारों आदि के माध्यम से व्यापक प्रचार किया जाता है।

स्नातकोत्तर स्तर पर 60 और इतने अधिक प्रतिशत अंक वाले उम्मीदवार, जिनके पास, इस योग्यता के बाद सत्त दो वर्षों का शिक्षण/अनुसंधान व्यावसायिक अनुभव होता है ; समान्यतः 35 वर्ष की आयु तक डाक्टरल स्तरीय अध्ययन के लिए आवेदन करने के पात्र होते हैं। अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों की अधिकतम आयु में दो वर्ष तक की छूट दी जाती है। कुछ योजनाओं के अंतर्गत डाक्टरोत्तर अध्ययन के अवसर भी विद्यमान हैं।

चयन अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर योग्यता के आधार पर ऐसी चयन समितियों द्वारा किया जाता है जिनका विधिवत गठन इस प्रयोजन के लिए ही किया जाता है तथा जिनमें सम्बद्ध विषय क्षेत्रों के विशेषज्ञ होते हैं। चयन करते समय समिति उम्मीदवारों का शैक्षिक योग्यताओं, अनुसंधान कार्य, बुद्धिमत्ता और साक्षात्कार के सामान्य निष्पादन और पेशकश करने वाले देश में अध्ययन/अनुसंधान के लिए उपलब्ध सुविधाओं को भी अध्ययन में रखती है। इन सब बातों के समान होने पर अनुसूचित जातियों / अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है।

शहरी भूमि अधिकतम सीमा अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों द्वारा प्राप्त की गई भूमि

1982. श्री मूल चन्द्र डोगा : निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न राज्यों द्वारा शहरी भूमि अधिकतम सीमा अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत राज्य वार तथा शहर-वार कितनी-कितनी भूमि अपने अधिकार में ली गई है और यह भूमि इस समय किसके अधिकार में है ;

(ख) यह कानून अपने उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में असफल क्यों रहा है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का एक नया शहरी भूमि अधिकतम सीमा कानून बनाने का विचार है और उस कानून के अन्तर्गत कितनी भूमि उपलब्ध हो सकेगी ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) 25 नवम्बर, 1980 तक विभिन्न राज्यों द्वारा अर्जित रिक्त भूमि का क्षेत्र जैसा कि भारत सरकार को बताया गया है, इस प्रकार है :—

| | हैक्टेयर |
|-------------------|----------|
| (1) आन्ध्र प्रदेश | 94.12 |
| (2) बिहार | 0.21 |
| (3) गुजरात | 20.85 |
| (4) कर्नाटक | 185.53 |
| (5) मध्य प्रदेश | 182.52 |
| (6) महाराष्ट्र | 1103.00 |
| (7) राजस्थान | 10.44 |
| (8) उत्तर प्रदेश | 240.79 |
| (9) पश्चिम बंगाल | 44.66 |

नगर वार अर्जित भूमि की सीमा तथा उसके उपयोग के बारे में सूचना राज्य सरकारों से एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ख) यद्यपि इस अधिनियम का कार्यान्वयन कई कारणों से धीमा रहा है, जिसमें भू-स्वामियों की मुकदमेबाजी भी शामिल है, इसलिए इसका निष्कर्ष यह नहीं निकाला जा सकता कि यह अधिनियम अपने लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में विफल हो गया है। भूमि कानून सामान्यतया जटिल होते हैं और इस कारण इसके परिणामों के आने में कुछ समय लगता है।

(ग) नगर भूमि अधिकतम सीमा पर नया कानून बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

धान और चावल की क्रय नीति

1983. श्री हीरा लाल शार० परमार: क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने धान और चावल के क्रय की वर्तमान नीति में कुछ परिवर्तन किए हैं जिसके अनुसार सरकार चावल मिलों की कुटाई के लिए धान की पूर्ति करेगी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार के परिवर्तन का आधार क्या है और सरकार को होने वाले सम्भावित लाभ, इस सम्बन्ध में पूर्ण विवरण सहित, क्या हैं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव) :

(क) धान और चावल की वसूली नीति में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया गया है। पहले की भांति, स्वैच्छिक पेशकश के आधार पर मूल्य समर्थन उपाय के रूप में धान की वसूली किसानों से बराबर सीधी की जा रही है, जबकि कुछेक राज्य सरकारों द्वारा लगाई गई अनिवार्य लेवी के माध्यम से चावल के मिल मालिकों/व्यापारियों से चावल की वसूली की जाती है। मूल्य समर्थन योजना के अधीन मिलिंग प्रभारों का भुगतान कर चावल मिलों द्वारा बसूल की गई धान से चावल बनाया जाता है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

National Education Policy

1984. SHRI P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state steps taken to evolve a national education policy for the country?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): A National Policy on Education was announced by a resolution by the Government of India in 1968.

Corrupt Practices in the Central Warehousing Corporation

1985. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

SHRI KUMBHA RAM ARYA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the press report appearing in the *Hindustan Times* dated 27th October, 1980 highlighting the corrupt practices in the Central Warehousing Corporation;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any inquiry into the working of the Corporation;

(c) if so, the result thereof; and

(d) the action taken by Government to improve the situation?

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

(b) to (d). The matter is being looked into.

Grants to Indian People's Theater Association

1986. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian People's Theatre Association (IPTA), Bombay has made any requests to the Department of Culture or Sangeet Natak Akademi for grants; and

(b) if so, when such request was made and what was the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). No application for Financial Assistance has been received by the Department of Culture and Sangeet Natak Akademi from the Indian People's Theatre Association, Bombay, during the current year.

बेचगांव मिल द्वारा चीनी की बिक्री

1987. श्री राज सिंह शाबब : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बेलगांव के एक चीनी मिल ने सरकारी आदेशों का उल्लंघन करके 31,000 बोरे चीनी 4.50 रु० प्रति कि० ग्राम के बजाय 11.30 रु० प्रति कि० ग्राम के भाव पर बेची है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त चीनी मिल के विरुद्ध अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और भविष्य में क्या कार्यवाही किए जाने का विचार है ?

कृषि तथा सामाजिक पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) भारतीय चीनी मिल्स एसोसिएशन और राष्ट्रीय चीनी कारखाना सहकारी संघ की इस स्वैच्छिक पेशकश कि उनकी सदस्य फैक्ट्रियां पहली सितम्बर से 15 नवम्बर, 1980 तक के 2-1/2 महीनों की त्रैहारों की अवधि के लिए 450 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल, जिसमें उत्पादन शुल्क शामिल नहीं है, पर मुक्त बिक्री की चीनी बेचेंगी, को स्वीकार करने के फलस्वरूप तदनुसार फैक्ट्रियों द्वारा उपर्युक्त सहमत मूल्य पर उक्त अवधि के दौरान चीनी बेचने हेतु मुक्त बिक्री की चीनी निर्मुक्त की गई थी। बताया जाता है कि कर्नाटक के बेलगांव जिले में स्थित 6 चीनी फैक्ट्रियों में से एक फैक्ट्री अर्थात् हिराप्याकेसी सहकारी शक्कर कारखाना नियमित, सकेश्वर

जिला बेलगांव से सम्बन्धित दो नया उत्पादक सदस्यों ने उपर्युक्त स्वैच्छिक करार के विरुद्ध कर्नाटक उच्च न्यायालय से अन्तरिम आदेश प्राप्त कर लिए हैं। इस फैक्ट्री द्वारा दी गई सूचनानुसार, अक्टूबर मास की अवधि के दौरान उन्होंने 15,919 क्विंटल मुक्त बिक्री की चीनी 1,029 37 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के औसत मूल्य पर बेची थी।

(ख) हालांकि उक्त मामला कर्नाटक उच्च न्यायालय ने अन्ततः खारिज कर दिया था, लेकिन करार/योजना, जो कि 15-11-1980 को समाप्त हो चुकी है, के स्वैच्छिक स्वरूप की होने और उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा पहले पारित किए गए अन्तरिम आदेशों की दृष्टि में किसी सांविधिक उपबन्ध के उल्लंघन की अनुपस्थिति में उक्त फैक्ट्री के विरुद्ध कोई कानूनी कार्रवाई करना सम्भव नहीं है।

हिमाचल प्रदेश के महत्वपूर्ण नगरों का दिल्ली से जोड़ा जाना

1988. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुलतानपुरी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश के उन कस्बों के नाम क्या है जिनको सीधे डायल बुमाकर टेलीफोन करने की प्रणाली द्वारा शिमला और दिल्ली के साथ जोड़ा जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार दुरूह पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के प्रत्येक गांव में डाकघर खोलने का है और यदि हां, तो कब तक ;

(ग) टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज भवनों और डाकघर भवनों के किराये के रूप में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्यवार, कितनी धनराशि दी जा रही है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार प्रत्येक राज्य में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज और डाकघर के लिए स्वयं अपने भवन बनाने सम्बन्धी, किसी

प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो इस प्रयोजन के लिए कितनी धनराशि दी गई है और उसमें से सीमावर्ती राज्यों के लिए कितनी धनराशि रखी गई है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उपाध्याय) : (क) छठी योजना अवधि 1980-85 के दौरान मंडी, परवानू और धर्मशाला से शिमला तथा धर्मशाला से दिल्ली को एस० टी० डी० प्रदान करने की योजना है ।

(ख) जी नहीं । दुर्लभ पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों सहित ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में न्यूनतम जनसंख्या, दूरी और आय की शर्तों के आधार पर निर्धारित विभागीय मानदण्डों के अनुसार डाकघर खोले जाते हैं ।

(ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और उसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

(घ) डाकघरों के सम्बन्ध में सभी 16 डाक सर्किलों में उत्तरोत्तर रूप से विभागीय भवनों का निर्माण किया जा रहा है । 1980-81 के दौरान, डाकघरों के भवन निर्माण हेतु 3.54 करोड़ रुपये आवंटित किए गए हैं, जिसमें से 83.56 लाख रुपये उन 4 डाक सर्किलों के लिए पृथक् तौर पर रखे गए हैं जो जम्मू और कश्मीर, पंजाब, पश्चिम बंगाल तथा उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्रों में राज्यों एवं संघ शासित प्रदेशों के सीमावर्ती राज्यों की डाक आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करते हैं ।

टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों के सम्बन्ध में, सीमित पूंजीगत साधनों को मद्देनजर रखते हुए, यह नीति अपनाई जाती है कि जहां तक संभव हो टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों को किराये के आवास में ही रखा जाए । यद्यपि, बड़े स्वचल एक्सचेंजों, जिनके लिए विशेष रूप से योजित भवनों की आवश्यकता होती है के लिए सामान्य रूप से विभागीय भवनों का निर्माण किया जाता है ।

अन्य मामलों में विभागीय भवनों का निर्माण केवल उस समय किया जाता है जब किराये का उपर्युक्त आवास उपलब्ध नहीं होता ।

छठी योजना अवधि 1980-85 के दौरान, टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज भवनों के निर्माण हेतु 105 करोड़ रुपये का आवंटन करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसमें से लगभग 16 करोड़ रुपये जम्मू एवं कश्मीर, असम, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, मणिपुर, मेघालय, मिजोरम, नागालैंड त्रिपुरा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, पंजाब, राजस्थान तथा पश्चिम बंगाल के सीमावर्ती राज्यों हेतु आवंटित करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

Supply of rotten wheat in Kanpur

1980. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been invited to the news item published in 'National Herald' of 5th August, 1980 "F.C.I. supplies rotten wheat in Kanpur"; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The matter was investigated both by the Food Corporation of India authorities and the State Government. It was found that no damaged stocks were issued either through Public Distribution System or under Food for Work Programme in Kanpur.

The State Government issued a press release describing the news as 'incorrect' on the basis of the enquiry conducted in this connection.

Printing of 'Sainik Samachar'

1990. SHRI DHARAM DAS SHASTRI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Defence Journal 'Sainik Samachar' being published weekly in ten regional languages, is not being printed in the Government of India Presses;

(b) if so, particular reasons why it is awarded to the private press;

(c) what are the requirements for such a contract from the private press for printing this journal 'Sainik Samachar'; and

(d) if so, whether the present press which is printing it, is fully equipped and capable of fulfilling all the requirements and facilities required for the job as per terms and conditions laid down by the Department?

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

(b) This is a weekly journal. In view of the tight time schedule and the non-availability of the printing facilities in the Government of India Presses in all the ten required languages the work has to be farmed out to private presses.

(c) The contract requires that the private printers must be a registered 'A' Class printer on the panel maintained by the Directorate of Printing and should have the facilities for printing by letter press/offset processes in all the ten required languages and for block making.

(d) The present press, although not fully equipped for fulfilling all the requirements of the job, has been awarded the job in public interest as the firm quoted the lowest rates and also has assured to equip itself fully to meet the requirements. Main consideration in giving this contract was a difference of Rs. 44,556.00 for each issue between him and the next low-

est tenderer. The contract also includes the clause of penalty for not complying with the terms and conditions.

News item captioned 'car rally misused radio facilities'

1991. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item 'car rally misused radio facilities' appearing in the 'Indian Express', New Delhi dated the 5th November, 1980; and

(b) if so, his reaction thereto?

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

(b) There was no violation of national and international Rules in permitting Radio Amateurs to provide communication facilities for the Himalayan Car Rally. No misuse of the permission has come to the notice of the Government; on the other hand, the assistance rendered by Radio Amateurs Network proved very useful for the successful conduct of the Rally.

कन्या माइनर का निर्माण

1992. श्री मनमूल सिंह चौधरी : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गंगा नहर पूरी तरह से राजस्थान सरकार के स्वामित्व में है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो फीरोजपुर क्षेत्र में इस नहर से सौ क्यूसेक पर कन्या माइनर का निर्माण करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या इस लघु नहर निर्माण के लिए राजस्थान सरकार की स्वीकृति प्राप्त की गई थी; और

(घ) क्या इस माइनर के लिए पानी दिए जाने के बदले में राजस्थान को पानी दिया गया है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जय उर्हमात्रा अंसारी) : (क) माननीय सदस्य संभवतः पंजाब क्षेत्र में बहने वाली बीकानेर नहर का उल्लेख कर रहे हैं जिसे राजस्थान क्षेत्र को गंगा नहर को पानी देने के लिए हरिके बराज से पानी प्राप्त होता है। इस नहर पर राजस्थान सरकार का पूर्णस्वामित्व है।

(ख) से (घ). पंजाब सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि बीकानेर नहर के दायीं तरफ के 6590 एकड़ के छोटे से क्षेत्र की सिंचाई के लिए 1972-73 में केवल 20 लाख क्यूसेक की अभिकल्पित निस्सरण क्षमता वाली कनियावाली वितरणी नामक एक छोटी चैनल का निर्माण बीकानेर नहर से निकालकर किया गया था, क्योंकि इस क्षेत्र में सिंचाई का कोई अन्य साधन नहीं था। राजस्थान सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि कनियावाली वितरणी का निर्माण राजस्थान सरकार की स्वीकृति के बिना किया गया था।

पंजाब द्वारा कनियावाली वितरणी के जरिए लिए जा रहे जल का हिसाब भाखड़ा व्यास प्रबन्ध बोर्ड द्वारा रखे जा रहे जल-खाते में पंजाब के हिस्से के अन्तर्गत दिखाया जाता है।

12.00 hrs.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record without my permission.

*Not recorded.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

A COPY OF INDIAN TELEGRAPH (THIRD AMENDMENT) RULES, 1980

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): On behalf of Shri Stephen, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Telegraph (Third Amendment) Rules, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 476(E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th August, 1980, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1448/80].

REVIEWS ON AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF INDIAN INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT, BANGALORE AND INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, MADRAS, FOR THE YEAR 1979-80.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, for the year 1979-80.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1449/80].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by Government on the working of the Indian

Institute of Technology, Madras, for the year 1979-80.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1449/80].

NOTIFICATION UNDER DELHI DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1957, REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD. NEW DELHI FOR 1979-80.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARA-IN SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Delhi Development Authority (Stages of Development of Zonal Features) Rules, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1146 in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1980 under section 58 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1451/80].

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts and the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1452/80].

REVIEWS ON AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF TAMIL NADU AGRO INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD. MADRAS FOR 1978-79, HARYANA AGRO INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD. CHANDIGARH FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30-6-1977, TWO STATEMENTS

FOR DELAY, REVIEWS ON AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COOPERATIVE SUGAR FACTORIES LTD. NEW DELHI FOR 1978-79, REVIEWS ON WORKING OF NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COOPERATIVE SUGAR FACTORIES LTD. NEW DELHI FOR 1976-77, 1977-78, TWO STATEMENTS FOR DELAY AND REVIEW ON THE WORKING OF NATIONAL HEAVY ENGINEERING COOPERATIVE LTD. NEW DELHI FOR 1977-78.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Tamil Nadu Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Madras, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) Annual Report of the Tamil Nadu Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Madras, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1453/80].

(b) (i) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Haryana Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year ending 30th June, 1977.

(ii) Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Haryana Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year ending 30th June, 1977 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers and

for not laying the Hindi version of the Report mentioned at (a) (ii) of item (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1454/80].

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by Government on the working of the National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1455/80].

(4) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by Government on the **working of the National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1976-77.

(5) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by Government on the **working of the National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78.

(6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1456/80].

(7) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by Government on the working* of the

National Heavy Engineering Co-operative Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1976-77 and 1977-78.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1457/80].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:
Sir, on behalf of Shri R. V. Swaminathan, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) The Sugar (Price Determination for 1979-80 Production), Second Amendment Order, 1980, published in Notification No. GSR 485(E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd August, 1980.

(ii) GSR 506(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st September, 1980 regarding bulk sale of Ammonium Sulphate and Urea Manufactured in the State of Assam to tea gardens in Assam and West Bengal.

(iii) The Sugar (Retention and Sale by Recognised Dealers) Amendment Order, 1980, published in Notification No. GSR 510(E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th September, 1980.

(iv) The Sugar (Price Determination for 1979-80 Production) Third Amendment Order, 1980 published in Notification No.

**Annual Reports of the National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories Limited, New Delhi, for the years 1976-77 and 1977-78 were laid on the Table on the 28th March, 1980.

*Annual Reports for the year 1976-77 and 1977-78 were laid on the Table on 27th March, 1980.

S.O. 771(E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th September, 1980, together with corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. S.O. 890 in Gazette of India dated the 12th November, 1980.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1458/80].

12.02 hrs.

STATEMENTS OF PUBLIC
ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): I beg to lay on the Table English and Hindi versions of the following statements:

(1) Statement showing Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the commendation contained in the commendations contained in Chapter I and final replies in respect of Chapter V of Thirty-seventh Report (Sixth Lok Sabha) on Farakka Barrage Project Report.

(2) Statement showing Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Chapter I and final replies in respect of Chapter V of Eighty-fourth Report (Sixth Lok Sabha) of Ministry of External Affairs.

12.03 hrs.

STATEMENTS OF COMMITTEE ON
PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I refer to item 8 in which Shri Bansi Lal is expected to lay on the Table English and Hindi versions of two statements showing replies to the recommendations of the Committee on Public Undertakings "which were not furnished by Government in time" for inclusion in the relevant Action Taken Reports. This constitutes a contempt of the Committee and contempt of the

House. How can a thing like this be treated so lightly? It says "which were not furnished by the Government". It is a very important matter. We would like Mr. Bansi Lal to make a further elaboration on the subject. I can move a privilege motion against the officials of the department concerned. It is a very serious matter. The committee is denied the reply by the Government in time. That is contempt of the Committee and contempt of the House, of which you are the custodian and sit in judgement. You should be very firm on this.

(Interruptions)*

(Shri Jaipal Singh Kashyap then left the House).

SHRI BANSI LAL (Bhiwani): I beg to lay on the Table English and Hindi versions of two statements showing replies to the recommendations of the Committee on Public Undertakings, which were not furnished by Government in time for inclusion in the relevant Action Taken Reports.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I sought a clarification. The House should be taken into confidence and told the details of the persons of the department concerned, who have not complied with the Committees directions because it constitutes a serious breach of privilege of the Committee. Let Mr. Bansi Lal make a statement. I would like him to clarify and take the House into confidence. I have never seen in my fifteen years in Parliament, I have never seen a statement like this that the Government Department does not provide information to Public Undertakings Committee within a specified time. It is a very serious matter. You better disband the Committee. Why are you wasting money on committees?

MR. SPEAKER: Let me look into it.

*Not recorded.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Bansi Lal can elaborate. He can elaborate in two minutes.

(Interruptions)**

(Shri R. N. Rakesh then left the House)

SHRI BANSI LAL: The first is the Eighth Report of CPU (Sixth Lok Sabha) on Jute Corporation of India unfair pricing policy for raw jute. The Second is the Twelveth Report of CPU (Sixth Lok Sabha) on Jute Corporation of India—back to back arrangement.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Under Rule 222, I give formal notice that the matter be taken by the Privileges Committee.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :
 अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने प्रिविलेज मोशन के सम्बन्ध में दिया था ।

MR. SPEAKER: Please see me in my chamber.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : डिप्टी स्पीकर ने कहा था कि वह फ्रैक्ट्स फोइंड कर के बतायेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझसे मिल लीजिए ।

12.06 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MAT-
 TER OF URGENT PUBLIC IM-
 PORTANCE

BUILDING OF SOME SUSPECTED CRIMINALS
 IN BIHAR

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल (झंझारपुर) :
 अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर गृह मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :—

“बिहार में पुलिस अधिकारियों द्वारा कुछ संदिग्ध अपराधियों को अन्धा किये जाने का समाचार ।”

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Sir, The Government of India are shocked at the inhuman and barbaric acts reported to have been perpetrated on some under trial prisoners in Bhagalpur district of Bihar. It is natural that the Hon'ble Members of the Parliament should be deeply anguished over these incidents.

2. Immediately after the attention of the Government of India was drawn to the matter, the State Government of Bihar was contacted on telex as well as on telephone to send a detailed report immediately. As per the report of the State Government investigations into the incidents have already been taken up by the C.I.D. of Bihar. On the basis of these preliminary investigations, immediate actions have been taken by the State Government. Criminal cases have been instituted against 14 police officials against whom allegations have been made by the concerned under trial prisoners in petitions both before the District Judge, Bhagalpur and before the Supreme Court. According to the information received from the State Government, one Deputy Superintendent of Police, one Inspector and 12 sub-Inspectors have already been suspended and transferred out of their jurisdictions.

3. The allegations of blinding by policemen have been made by 29 persons. Sixteen of them are in Bhagalpur Jail, 2 are in Banka Sub-Jail and 11 are on bail. On the basis of the complaints made by these under trials, 14 cases have been registered against the police officials reportedly involved in the act of blinding the under-trials concerned. Directives have also

(Shri P. Venkatasubbaih)

been issued by the State Government to the authorities concerned that cases should be instituted in respect of the remaining under-trials also. Out of 29 under-trials who have been blinded in the incidents, 22 persons have been examined by the D.I.G. C.I.D. Bihar so far. Out of these 22 persons, 20 have alleged that police officers of different categories were responsible for blinding them, whereas two persons have stated that the blinding was done by the villagers. The matter was first reported by one of the under trials in a petition to the District Judge, Bhagalpur, on 6th July, 1980. Ten more petitions were filed before the District Judge, Bhagalpur, by blinded under-trials on 30th July 1980 15 under-trials also sent petitions to the Supreme Court from Bhagalpur Jail and writ petitions No. 5352 of 1980 (10 persons) and No. 567 of 1980 (5 persons) are pending before the Supreme Court.

4. Meanwhile, a team of Doctors, including leading Ophthalmologists of the Patna Medical Hospital are proceeding to Bhagalpur to examine the blinded under-trial persons involved in the incidences. The Government of Bihar have constituted a Committee consisting of seven legislators including the Leader of the Opposition. The first meeting of the Committee is proposed to be held on 3rd December 1980 and the Committee is expected to visit Bhagalpur on the 4th December, 1980.

I may add to this statement for the information of the hon. Members that as per the latest report of the State Government, the number of blinded under-trials who have been complained about is 31. We have also been informed by the State Government that the police officials responsible for perpetrating the barbaric crime are being arrested and the Superintendent of Police, Bhagalpur, has been transferred to headquarters.

I am glad to inform the hon. Members that the Prime Minister has sanctioned (*Interruptions*) and *ex-gratia* payment at the rate of Rs. 15,000/- for each of these under-trials who have been blinded.

(*Interruptions*)

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप की चिन्ता सदन की चिन्ता और सरकार की चिन्ता इस अमानवीय घटना के प्रति जो है वह तो है ही। मैंने इस के पूर्व भी आप के माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट किया था कि कांपी सरकार के आने के बाद और खासकर इन गृह मंत्री के आने के बाद बिहार शनै शनै आदिम युग की ओर खिसकता हुआ जा रहा है, इसको बचाया जाय। यह धीरे धीरे बार शिरियनिज्म के युग में बिहार चला जा रहा है। एक नहीं अनेक ऐसी घटनाएं हैं जिन से इस नतीजे पर पहुंचा हूं और आप भी इस नतीजे पर पहुंच रहे हैं कि जब से यह सरकार आई है बारबरिज्म युग की तरफ बिहार खिसकता चला जा रहा है।

बिहार में मुख्य मंत्री ने एक बहुत अच्छा सिद्धांत गढ़ निकाला है। उन्होंने इस को सोशल में सैक्शन बतलाया है। आप ने उस को पढ़ा है। उन्होंने कहा है कि बिहार में जितना आन्दोलन होना चाहिए था इस घटना को ले कर वह नहीं हुआ? क्यों इसलिए कि सोशल सैक्शन इस के पीछे है। इसलिए किसी ने इस के ऊपर कोई आवाज नहीं उठाई इस को आन्दोलन का रूप नहीं दिया। यह बात सही है।

12.15 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

मुख्य मंत्री जी ने जो बात कही है वह सही है बिहार में फ्यूडलिज्म सबसे ज्यादा मजबूत है, एग्रेसिव है। हिन्दुस्तान में यदि

कहीं भी आज सामन्तवाद, सामन्ती प्रथा है और वह मजबूत और एग्रेसिव है तो वह बिहार में है। वहां पर जो सामन्त लोग है वे कैसा व्यवहार अपने मजदूरों के साथ करते हैं, जैसा कि मैंने आपका ध्यान आकृष्ट किया कि बड़े सामन्त लोग, पुलिस और यह सरकार—इन तीनों का ऐसा कंबिनेशन बना हुआ है कि यह बड़े लोग पुलिस से गन्दा काम लेते हैं। यह 79 लोग जिनको अंधा बनाया गया है वे सबके सब हरिजन और पिछड़ी जाति के हैं, खेत मजदूर और भूमिहीन की श्रेणी में हैं। यह सारे के सारे लोग एको नामिकली गरीब हैं और सोशली हरिजन हैं, पिछड़ी जाति के लोग हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार में क्राइम्स हरिजन और पिछड़ी जाति के लोग ही करते हैं, दूसरे लोग नहीं करते हैं फिर इन लोगों के साथ ऐसी घटना हुई, इसका क्या अर्थ है? इसका यही अर्थ है कि वहां पर फ्यूडल लोग पुलिस से गन्दे काम लेते हैं। फ्यूडल लोग बिहार के एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में भी एन्ट्रेंड हैं। आप इसमें सारे के सारे नाम पढ़ लीजिए, सभी लोग हरिजन और पिछड़ी जातियों की श्रेणी में ही आते हैं।

महोदय, बोधगया में क्या हो रहा है मैंने उस रोज बोधगया की घटना के बारे में ध्यान दिलाया था। और भी बहुत सारे सदस्यों ने उस घटना के बारे में ध्यान दिलाया है कि 18 हजार एकड़ जमीन के जोतदार हैं बोधगया के महन्त जरा इन लोगों को बताइये जोकि बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम वाले हैं कि 18 हजार एकड़ जमीन एक आदमी के पास है। वहां छात्र युवा संघर्ष बाहिनी जिसके नेता श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण जी थे और किसान कामगार यूनियन के लोग काम कर रहे हैं, ढाई हजार एकड़ जमीन पर गरीब हरिजन लोगों ने खेती की थी जिसको

बिहार की सरकार पुलिस की मदद से कटवा रही है। जयराम गिरि कांग्रेस के एक बड़े आदमी हैं जोकि बोधगया के महन्त के लठैत हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Mandal, please concentrate on the subject matter.

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : मैं वहां के फ्यूडलिज्म का नजारा दे रहा हूँ। अभी सरोबाद में क्या हुआ? एक मनोलेण्डर ने पुलिस की मदद से उस गांव में आदिवासियों पर हमला किया। सरोबाद सासाराम से 12 किलोमीटर दूर पहाड़ी पर है। क्या यह सही नहीं है कि वहां के बड़े लोग, जोकि कांग्रेस (आई) के लोग हैं, खासकर जो जमींदार लोग हैं, बड़े भूमिपति और पूंजीपति हैं—इन सारे लोगों ने पुलिस की मदद से . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In-human crime has been committed. Please concentrate on that.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : इसमें कुछ पोलिटिकल नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Government is also of the same view.

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : इस तरह से यह भूमिपति कांग्रेस (आई) के बड़े लोग पुलिस से यह काम करवा रहे हैं। और यह घटना कब हुई। यह घटना हुई है लोक सभा के चुनावों के बाद। लोक सभा के चुनावों में जब इनकी जीत हो गई कांग्रेस (आई) की तो इनके जमींदारों और भूमिपतियों के मन बहुत बढ़ गए और पुलिस की मदद से उन्होंने वहां पर यह काम शुरू कर दिया। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब 75-76 इमरजेंसी का समय था, उस समय भोजपुर और रोहतास जिले में 148 हरिजनों को

[श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल]

नक्सलवादी के नाम पर, बोगस-एनकाउंटर के नाम पर गोली से उड़ा दिया गया या नहीं ? आज 79 को आपने अंधा कर दिया। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इन दोनों में से कौन बुरा है— गोली से मार देना बुरा है या अन्धा कर देना बुरा है ? पुलिस अधिकारियों में बड़े लैबल पर बातचीत हुई। इसमें दो तरह की थ्योरी है, एक गोली से उड़ा दिया जाए और दूसरे आंख से अन्धा बना दिया जाए।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव (आजमगढ़) : किस लैबल पर बातचीत हुई ?

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : आई० जी०, डी० आई० जी०, कमिश्नर, डिस्ट्रिक्ट एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के स्तर पर बातचीत हुई। इसलिए मैं कह रहा था कि जरा बिहार की स्थिति को समझ लीजिए। वही फ्यूडल लोग वहाँ पर हैं और उनके आदमी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में हैं। इन दोनों की मिली-भगत से ये सारी घटनाएँ होती हैं। इसको जब तक हाई-लैबल पर प्रोब नहीं किया जाएगा, तब तक आपको घटना की जानकारी नहीं होगी। इन छोटे अफसरों को सस्पेंड कर देने से कुछ नहीं होगा। आप बतला रहे हैं कि सुप्रिन्टेंडेंट को सस्पेंड कर दिया। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि क्या इस तरह की जो घटनाएँ हुई हैं, जिसमें मैंने भागलपुर, करसनमां, सरोबाग, बुआ और बौद्ध-गया के नाम लिए, इनकी जांच के लिए पुलिस और बड़े लोग मिलकर गरीबी हटाने के बजाय गरीबों का सफाया कर रहे हैं, उनकी जुडिशियल इन्क्वायरी करायेंगे ? आप कहते हैं कि जी० आई० जी० इन्क्वायरी कर रहे हैं, डी० आई० जी० की इन्क्वायरी करने से क्या होगा... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This will not go on record.

... (Interruptions) * ...

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल: मेरा एक क्वेश्चन जुडिशियल इन्क्वायरी कराने के बारे में हुआ। दूसरी बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अब इन्होंने एक नई टैकनीक, एक नया ट्रेंड अपना

लिया है। अभी मुरादाबाद में देखा गया। वहाँ पर जो मुस्लिम ब्रास के वर्क्स थे, उनको पकड़ कर जेल ले जाया गया और वहाँ उनको सारी उंगलियों को तोड़ दिया गया... (व्यवधान)... मुरादाबाद में उनकी सारी उंगलियों को चूर कर दिया गया, जिससे कि वे काम के लायक न रह जायें, जिन्दगी से बेकार हो जायें। अब उसकी घटना को बिहार में भी रिपीट किया जा रहा है। मैं पूछता हूँ कि जनाब, आप हिन्दुस्तान की लिबर्टी को बचाने के लिए आए हुए हैं या लोगों की जान-माल को खत्म करने के लिए आए हुए हैं। ये घटनाएँ हर दिन घटती हैं, हर हफ्ते घटती हैं। इसलिये मैं आपसे यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस संबंध में आप पुलिस ओरियेंटेशन के लिए क्या करने वाले हैं ? मैंने उस वक्त भी कहा था, जब नारायणपुर में प्रधान मंत्री जी गई थीं, तो देश को आश्वासन हुआ था कि अब पुलिस व्यवस्था में सुधार होगा, अच्छी पुलिस देश में बनेगी, देश के लोगों का काम होगा, लेकिन पुलिस और बरबर होती चली जा रही है, इनके आने पर, इनके आश्वासन पर।

... (व्यवधान) * ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing other than what Mr. Mandal says will go on record.

(Interruptions) *

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : मैं कैटेगोरिकली आप से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पुलिस को ठीक करने के लिए आप कौन से कदम उठा रहे हैं? बिहार में आप जानते हैं—पुलिस की तीन जगहों पर हड़ताल हुई है—कटिहार, धनबाद, और एक अन्य जगह। आज आप की पुलिस भी विद्रोही हो रही है—आप की नीतियों के खिलाफ। इसलिये मैं आप से जानना चाहता हूँ कि पुलिस को ठीक करने के लिए आप कौन-कौन से कदम उठा रहे हैं—कृपा कर के हम को बतलाइये ?

तीसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ— पुलिस ने यह कहा है कि तथाकथित अपराधियों को आंखों से अन्धा कर देने से क्राइम-सिचुएशन इम्प्रूव कर गया है । मैं इस सम्बन्ध में 5 साल की फिगर्स जानना चाहता हूँ—1975 से लेकर अप-टू-डेट 1980 तक आप फिगर्स दे कर बतलाइये कि आपका जो दावा है वह कहां तक सही है ? मेरी जो जानकारी है, वह यह है कि भागलपुर में क्राइम सिचुएशन और बढ़ गया है, इम्प्रूव नहीं हुआ है । वहां 1975 में 82 मर्डर हुए थे, इस साल अक्टूबर तक 86 हुए हैं ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is it including your three years rule that you want this information for?

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : जी, हां । मैं पांच साल की एनुअल एग्ज को ले रहा हूँ । डकैती 100 हुई थी, लेकिन इस साल अक्टूबर तक 100 हो चुकी है । रावरी 5 साल की एग्ज 64 थी, इस साल अक्टूबर, तक 59 हो चुकी है । यह आप के पुलिस विभाग के काम का नमूना है जो आप के आइ०जी०, डी०आइ०जी०, कमिश्नर हैं इन सारे लोगों ने मिल कर किया है । दूसरी तरफ से दावा कर रहे हैं कि क्राइम सिचुएशन इम्प्रूव कर गई है । मैंने आप के सामने आंकड़े रख दिये हैं—आप कृपा कर बतलाइये—क्या आप इन सारे अपराधियों को केन्द्र में बुला लेंगे ? इन को बिहार में रखने की जरूरत नहीं है, बल्कि इन के स्थान पर अच्छे अपराधियों को रखने की जरूरत है ।

जैसा इन्होंने अपने बयान में कहा है कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट एण्ड सेशन जज के सामने यह मामला 6 जुलाई को आया था तथा सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सामने यह मामला 30 अक्टूबर

को आया था । एक घटना जुलाई की है और दूसरी घटना अक्टूबर की है, उस के बाद भी यह सरकार कहती है कि इन को इस की कोई जानकारी नहीं थी । मैं इस सकार से बाअदब पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह क्यों इतनी कुम्भकरणी नींद में सोती है, दुनिया को पता हो गया, अखबारों में मामला आ गया, कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट को पता हो गया, तब फिर सरकार को जानकारी क्यों नहीं हुई ? मेरा इन पर डेफिनिट अभियोग है— इन को जानकारी थी, इन की योजना के अनुसार ये सारे काम हो रहे थे, वरना ये बतलायें कि इन्होंने ऐसा क्यों कहा ?

ये कहते हैं कि इन्होंने अपोजीशन लीडर्स का एन्क्वायरी कमीशन बैठा दिया है — यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है । मैं सच-लाइट पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ —

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not permitting you. This will not go on record. In Calling Attention, you cannot read something. Put your question only.

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : ठीक है मैं सवाल पूछता हूँ । इन्होंने कहा है कि लेजिस्लेटर्स की कमेटी बना कर एन्क्वायरी करने के लिये कहा गया है, यह बिल्कुल झूठ और बेबुनियाद बात है ।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: As I earlier submitted to this House, this is a barbaric and heinous crime perpetrated on these people...

(Interruptions)

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI: **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not permitting the hon. Member. Whatever he says will not go on record....No intervention. Nothing.

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI: On a point of order...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no point of order on calling attention.

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI:**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not permitting. This will not go on record. He is spoiling the whole issue.

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI:**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This will not go on record. You need not reply to it.

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI:**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This will not go on record. I am not permitting this point of order. Your name is not there. You cannot get up.

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI:**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Anything said from this side will not go on record. Actually you are spoiling the matter...

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If the House has to be conducted in an orderly manner and according to the rules, every hon. Member of this House has got to co-operate with the Chair. And if everyone can take the law into his own hands... (Interruptions) What is the rule now? During the calling attention, Mr. Mandal has raised some questions and the Minister is replying to them. Who can put the questions next is Mr. R. K. Mhalgi and not Mr. Bagri. Therefore, how can I ask him to sit down? Even taking into consideration his age, he may be equal to my father and how can

I order him? I am asking him to sit down. But he does not obey. What can I do? How can I conduct the deliberations of the House? I will make a fervent appeal to every member of the House. If he does not obey the Chair, how can we conduct the deliberations of the House? This is against our culture, civilised methods and everything. I am very sorry—this is not the way how we must conduct ourselves. I will ask Mr. Bagri with folded hands to please sit down.

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI:**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This will not go on record. This calling attention has been allowed by me when I was in the Chair last week. When I heard this news, I felt shocked. It is a matter over which every citizen of India and all the 62 crores of our people would feel shocked and ashamed. It is such an inhuman act. Therefore, I allowed it. Everyone citizen of this country whether he is a big man or a rich man or a poor man would feel ashamed of it. Therefore, where is the politics in it? Mr. Bagri, please sit down. The Minister will reply. There are no two sides on this issue. The entire House is one on this issue—in condemning this act. Therefore, there is no politics on this... Please don't spoil it. Please sit down, Mr. Bagri.. He is replying.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: As you have very correctly put it, there is no this side or that side. The entire House is shocked on this heinous crime that has been perpetrated.

Mr. Mandal who was also a Minister of State for Home Affairs in the previous government and who also hails from Bihar explained cer-

tain caste combinations and permutations. May I humbly submit to this House that so far as the criminals are concerned, there is no caste combination. Criminals are criminals. If a bad action has been committed by any policeman, to whichever caste he belongs, he is liable to a deterrent punishment.

Incidentally, I may explain to this hon. House that the Superintendent of Police, Bhagalpur happens to be a harijan. The Bihar Government has taken immediate action in arresting these people involved in this unfortunate incident. They are being arrested as stated in my statement that is now before the House. They are being arrested and the S.P., Bhagalpur has been transferred. (Interruptions) The Chief Minister of Bihar took no time in constituting a Committee consisting of the legislators wherein, Shri Karpuri Thakur, the Leader of the Opposition, is a Member and the other C.P.I. Group Leader is another Member. The Committee has been constituted to go into the whole matter. (Interruptions)

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL:
This is wrong. See the report.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't believe that. He is speaking on behalf of Government.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:
The Chief Minister of Bihar had a telephonic conversation with our Home Minister; he had also spoken to the Prime Minister and said that a Committee had been constituted and they are going into the matter.

Shri Karpuri Thakur himself is a very responsible Member of the Assembly; he is a leader of the Opposition in the Assembly. When he was Chief Minister of Bihar, the caste conflict was let loose during his

regime. These are the people who import politics into all these things. The first caste complication was imported in Bihar during Shri Karpuri Thakur's regime. This is a known fact. (Interruptions) Secondly when the incident took place in October 1979, there was no Congress(I) Government. The heinous thing happened in October, 1979 when there was no Congress(I) Government at all. (Interruptions) Mr. Mandal who happened to be the Minister of State for Home Affairs was sitting here then. (Interruptions)

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL:
In the name of 1979... (Interruptions)

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:
The second thing which he mentioned is about the reported statement of the Chief Minister of Bihar. He said something about it. I am not at all justifying the statement of the Chief Minister of Bihar or anybody else—I do not know in what context he has made this statement. Perhaps he might have meant that when these incidents took place there were Lok Sabha Elections; there were Assembly Elections and also there were Zila Parishad Elections. These facts were brought to the notice or not—I do not know. If he had spoken in that context, that also, I do not know. I am not here either to defend it or to contradict what the Chief Minister of Bihar has said unless I know the facts and they are brought before me by the Government of Bihar.

Another matter which Shri Mandal had mentioned was about the police orientation. As I have said in my statement, an enquiry committee has already been constituted. The criminal proceedings have been taken and they are being prosecuted.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL:
This is why we are concerned.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is giving a reply about what has taken place.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:
I am telling the hon. Member that the Government is second to none in taking prompt action and advise the Bihar Government that whatever action is necessary must immediately be taken.

Our Home Minister and the Prime Minister are in constant touch with the Chief Minister of Bihar. Whatever action has to be taken will be taken. As I have pointed out, this is not a party matter. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL:
When will you find out...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Mandal, be patient. This kind of anger is too much for you.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:
If this dialogue is going on, how can I answer?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Mandal, I am afraid you may get some blood pressure. I am repeating this kind of anger is too much for you.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:
We are proceeding; an enquiry committee has been constituted as I have already said. As a matter of fact, the matter is pending before the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court has taken cognisance of this matter. Before the judicial magistrate of Bhagalpur, some case has been filed. This matter is under the Supreme Court's consideration.

Apart from that, the State Government has taken all necessary steps to bring the people to book who are involved in the matter. So, this enquiry is going on. Another matter which Shri Mandal mentioned is about the police orientation. Though it is not related to this subject, I say that there has been a constant endeavour between the Central Government as well as the State Government. As the Prime Minister said many times on the floor of the House and outside, there should be a police orientation. It is now under the

active consideration of the Government of India. The policemen charged with the law and order problems must be friends, philosophers and guides of the people. We must view this in that context. And, as I have told you, these officers are being arrested; an enquiry is going on. I may assure the House once again that whosoever is involved in these sordid and heinous crimes no efforts would be spared to bring them to book. The Government is taking all possible steps to take deterrent and immediate action.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri R. K. Mhalgi, Nobody else will speak except Shri Mhalgi.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir the heinous incident of Bhagalpur jail in the State of Bihar has shocked the entire country and the Parliament. The whole happening is a shocking combination of perversion and cruelty. This ghastly exhibition of sadism is too horrifying to be believed. A single demented policeman is not responsible for this reprehensible action; there were many accomplices—the jail officials, the doctors and so many other government officers too. Scores of poor citizens are detained without trial in jails since they do not have the resources to furnish security or bail.

The full awareness of the inability of the poor to move the courts of law and hire legal assistance makes it possible for the police to unleash a reign of terror. The exposure of atrocity by Bhagalpur police is only the tip of the iceberg. Third degree methods to extort confessions from prisoners have become a part of the police routine all over the country.

The cold-blooded indifference with which the highest officials have responded to Bhagalpur reports, shows to what extent gruesome violations of processes of law and natural justice are being tolerated and condoned. The barbarities committed against undertrials in jail by police are bound to give India a bad name in the entire civilized world.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, you can put the questions.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: I am coming to the questions. (*Interruptions*) This is a very serious discussion. Let them not laugh. It is only at the instance of Supreme Court and because of alert paper-correspondents, the whole happening has come to light. The whole country will undoubtedly thank them. It shows only the utter casual attitude on the part of the Bihar Government if they suspend or transfer the subordinate officers here and there. Sir, the Chief Minister of Bihar should have taken up the whole responsibility on his shoulders and he should have resigned forthwith. But, Sir, the facts are otherwise.

Now, let me put two questions. Number one. May I know from the hon. Minister whether any Minister of the Bihar Cabinet (especially the Minister of Prisons) has visited the Bhagalpur Jail during the period of the last six months? If the answer is 'yes', what were his observations, may I know? This is my first question.

Then, my second question is this: May I know whether the Government is prepared to set up a Parliamentary Committee consisting of the Members of both the Houses of Parliament, to go into all the aspects of this incident?

Let me have the reply from the hon. Minister to both these questions, Sir.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Sir, the hon. Member has put a question whether the Bihar Minister in charge of Jails, has visited that jail during the course of the last six

months, and if so, what his comments are. That is what he asked. Let me tell him that I am not aware of it. I will contact the Bihar Government and get the information about it.

Regarding his next question about constitution of a Parliamentary Committee, let me point out that the Chief Minister has already constituted a Committee consisting of the Members of the Legislature; Members of the Assembly are already there on this Committee. He has constituted this Committee already, and that Committee is going into the matter. Sir, more than that I cannot say at the moment.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : (नई दिल्ली) : मैं सब से पहले इंडियन एक्सप्रेस को बधाई देता हूँ जिसने इस राक्षसी घटना को प्रकाश में लाकर एक ओर तो हमें शर्म के साथ सिर झुकाने के लिए मजबूर किया है लेकिन दूसरी ओर इस जनहित का भी संवर्धन किया है कि हमारे देश में 1980 में भगवान बुद्ध और महात्मा गाँधी के देश में अभी भी इस तरह के अमानवीय अत्याचार हो रहे हैं और उन्हें रोक नहीं पा रहे हैं। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसलिए देश में एक जागरूक, स्वतंत्र और निर्भीक प्रेस की आवश्यकता है।

शासन से गलतियाँ होंगी

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not permitting; it will not go on record.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : लोकतंत्र में शासन निरंकुश हो सकता है, अधिकारी अपने अधिकारों को अतिक्रमण कर सकते हैं, आम आदमी ज्यादतियों का शिकार

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

बनाया जा सकता है लेकिन शासन के भीतर चैक्स और बैलेसिस की एक व्यवस्था है, उस में एक स्वतंत्र प्रेस का भी स्थान है लेकिन मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि बिहार में जो कुछ हो रहा है उससे तो इस बारे में भी सन्देह होता है कि क्या वहां प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता को सुरक्षित रखा जायेगा । ?

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not permitting; it will not go on record.

Only Shri Vajpayee's speech; nothing else will go on record.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI N. KUDANTHAI RAMALINGAM (Mayuram): It is not at all relevant to the motion.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Government will take care of this.

(Interruptions)**

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हू कि क्या सरकार ने 23 अगस्त 1980 को सभी जिला मजिस्ट्रेटों को एक सीक्रेट सर्कुलर भेजा है, जिसमें उनसे कहा गया है कि समाचार पत्रों को इस तरह की खबरे न मिलने दी जायें। अगर खबरें मिलने दी जाती हैं तो उन खबरों को बाहर भेजा जाने से रोका जाये। माननीय मंत्री इस बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त करें। (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are no two opinions in this. The entire House is agitated over this incident.

Let us know the facts and we will act accordingly.

(Interruptions)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मंत्री जी ने अपने ब्यान में इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि जिन अभागे लोगों की आंखें निकाली गईं और जो भागलपुर की जेल में थे, उनमें से एक व्यक्ति ने 6 जुलाई, 1980 को डिस्ट्रिक्ट जज, भागलपुर के यहां एक याचिका दाखिल की। मंत्री महोदय यह स्पष्ट करें कि बिहार सरकार के ध्यान में यह मामला उस समय क्यों नहीं आया? वह सुप्रीम कोर्ट का हवाला दे रहे हैं, मेरे पास सुप्रीम कोर्ट का एक फैसला है— सुनील बत्रा वसेंस दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन— उस फैसले में यह लिखा गया था, मैं उद्धृत कर रहा हूँ :—

“All orders issued by the Magistrate of the district shall, if expressed in terms requiring immediate compliance, be forthwith obeyed and a report made, as prescribed in the said sub-section, to the Inspector-General.”

It further states as follows:—

“The District Magistrate must remember that in this capacity he is a judicial officer and not an executive head and must function as such independently of the prison executive. To make prisoners' rights in correctional institutions viable, we direct the District Magistrate concerned to inspect the jails in his district once every week receive complaints from individual prisoners and enquire into them immediately. If he is too preoccupied with urgent work, paragraph 42 enables him to depute a magistrate subordinate to him to visit and inspect the jail. What is important is that he should

[Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee]

meet the prisoners separately if they have grievances. The presence of warders or officials will be inhibitive and must be avoided. He must ensure that his enquiry is confidential although subject to natural justice and does not lead to reprisals by jail officials. The rule speaks of the record of the result of each visit and inspection. This empowers him to enquire and pass orders."

6 जुलाई को एक शिकायत की गई, याचिका दाखिल की गई। जिस मजिस्ट्रेट के यहां याचिका दाखिल की गई थी, क्या वह मजिस्ट्रेट या डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट जेल में गये? क्या उन्होंने हवालाती से पता लगाने का प्रयत्न किया कि उसके साथ क्या बीती है? क्या राज्य सरकार को नोटिस में यह बात नहीं लाई गई?

उसके बाद 30 जुलाई को फिर याचिकाएं दाखिल की गई, जिसके बाद इंस्पेक्टर-जनरल, प्रिजन, वहां पर गये। आई० जी० भागरलपुर गये। वह कमिश्नर को मले। उन्होंने डी० आई० जी० से बातचीत की। बात चीत के समय एस० पी० मौजूद थे। क्या इन सब अधिकारियों ने प्रदेश सरकार को अंधेरे में रखने का षडयन्त्र किया था? अगर नहीं किया था, तो प्रदेश सरकार को इस बारे में जानकारी क्यों नहीं मिली?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने सुप्रीम कोर्ट का फैसला देखा। मगर जब सेशनज जज के यहां याचिका दाखिल की गई, तो सेशनज जज ने उसको चीफ मजिस्ट्रेट को भेज दिया। चीफ मजिस्ट्रेट ने अक्टूबर में पब्लिक प्रासीक्यूटर को भेज दिया और पब्लिक प्रासीक्यूटर ने पुलिस सुपरिन्टेंडेंट को भेज दिया। नागरिकों

की आखें निकाल लीं गईं। क्या ये "आख के बदले आख" का न्याय नहीं है? क्या यह उन्नीसवीं सदी के कानून और इंसाफ को लागू करने की कोशिश नहीं की गई? वे अपराधी थे या नहीं, इसका फैसला अदालत में होना था। पुलिस की काम है कानून और व्यवस्था का रक्षा करना। लेकिन रक्षक भक्षक बन गये।

जिन लोगों की आखें निकाल ली गई हैं, उनमें से एक व्यक्ति ने कहा है कि अच्छा होता, मैं मार दिया जाता, गोली से उड़ा दिया जाता, एक क्षण में सारी पीड़ा समाप्त हो जाती, कौन जिन्दगी भर इस अंधेरी दुनिया में घुमेगा? कौन उसकी आखें वापस लाने वाला है?

राज्य सरकार को पता नहीं, केन्द्र को पता नहीं। हमें भी पता नहीं। हम भी अपनी गलती मानते हैं। विरोधी दल भी इस जिम्मेवारी से बच नहीं सकते। लेकिन हमारा देश किधर जा रहा है? हमारा समाज और हमारा शासन कहां जा रहा है? हम एक बीमार मुल्क के वासी हो गये हैं। इस तरह की बर्बरता की यह कह कर ठीक ठहराया जा रहा है कि अपराध कम हो गये! दुनिया में जहां राजनीतिक विरोधियों को वन-वास में भेज दिया जाता है, साइ-बेरिया के जंगलों में मरने के लिए भेज दिया जाता है, वहां भी आखें निकालने का पाप नहीं किया जाता है। इन लोगों की आखों की ज्योति कौन वापस कर सकता है?

मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या कठिनाई है जुडिशल इन-क्वायरी का आदेश देने में। कहा गया है सी० आई० डी० इस मामले की जांच कर रही है। सी० आई० डी० उसी एस्टाब्लिशमेंट का हिस्सा है, जो निर्मम हो गया है, निर्दय

हो गया है, संवेदना-विहीन हो गया है। वह हमारा ही एस्टाब्लिशमेंट है, मगर उसके भरोसे यह मामला छोड़ा नहीं जा सकता है।

इस में जो बड़े अफसर शामिल हैं, उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं की जा रही है? एस० पी० को अरेस्ट नहीं किया गया है, जबकि छोटे अफसर गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं—वह भी आज बताया है, क्योंकि इन्हें पता था कि सदन में हंगामा होगा। लेकिन इस में बड़े अफसरों का रोल क्या है? और वह डाक्टर—वह तथा-कथित डाक्टर—कहाँ गया, जो बुलाया जाता था, जो आंखों में तकुआ घुसेड़ता था, एसिड डालता था? उस डाक्टर का पता नहीं है। बड़े अफसरों को क्यों छोड़ा जा रहा है? मैडिकल रिपोर्ट को सदन के पटल पर रखा जाये। क्या कठिनाई है सरकार के सामने एक पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी बनाने में?

13.00 hrs.

शायद ऐसी घटना फिर कभी न हो, यह इसके ऊपर निर्भर करता है कि शासन की मशीनरी को इस तरह झकझोर दिया जाये कि अब इस तरह की घटना की पुनरावृत्ति नहीं हो।

यह राज्य का मामला नहीं? भारत एक देश के नाते सिगनेटरी है उस कोवेनेन्ट का जिस में टार्चर के खिलाफ हम ने दुनिया को वचन दिया है कि हम अपने देश में टार्चर को अलाऊ नहीं करेंगे। यह मत कहिए कि बिहार की एसेम्बली ने कोई कमेटी बना दी है, अब पार्लियामेंट तश्वीर में नहीं आती। दुनिया में इस मामले को लेकर भारत की बेइज्जती होगी और अगर किसी ने पूछा

यूनाइटेड नेशन में, ह्यूमन राइट्स कमीशन में तो हम क्या जवाब देंगे?

अधिक से अधिक गम्भीरता से इस मामले को लिया जाना चाहिए। महालगी साहब ने ठीक ही कहा कि इस को राजनीतिक रंग नहीं दिया जाना चाहिए। चाहिए तो यह था कि बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री कहते कि मेरे राज्य में यह घटना हो गई है, इस समय मैं मुख्य मंत्री हूँ, मेरी नैतिक जिम्मेवारी है, मैं इस्तीफा देता हूँ, फिर आप उन्हें समझा बुझा कर इस्तीफा वापिस करा सकते थे, मगर उन्होंने इतना भी नहीं किया। यह देश की आत्मा को झकझोरने का मौका है। हम डिबेटिंग प्वाइन्ट एंकोर नहीं करना चाहते। शायद और किसी के राज्य में भी ऐसा हो सकता है। मगर जो कुछ हुआ है वह आगे न होने पाये इसकी जिम्मेदारी इस सदन की है और सरकार क्या करना चाहती है, यह हम जानाना चाहते हैं।

(ध्यवधान)

गृह मंत्री (श्री जैल सिंह): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आनरेबल मੈम्बर अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी जी ने कुछ बातें यथार्थ कही हैं और कुछ बातें विरोधी पक्ष का होने के नाते जोरदार लफ्जों में कहीं है। मैं इस बात को दोहराना नहीं चाहता कि इस अमानवीय अत्याचार को अब तक क्यों नहीं देखा गया, मगर मैं अटल बिहारी जी का मशकूर हूँ कि उन्होंने इस बात को मान लिया कि न उन्होंने पता किया, न वहाँ की सरकार ने पता किया और न सेंटर की सरकार ने पता किया। उन से मतलब विरोधी पक्ष से है। उन्होंने कहा कि हमने भी नहीं किया, ये उन के शब्द हैं कि हमने नहीं किया, तो यह बात उनकी बड़ी यथार्थ है और यह अमानवीय घटना जो घटी है यह आगे न

घटे इस के लिए इंतजाम करना सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है। मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि ऐसी सजा उन को दी जाये, आइन्दा के लिए ऐसा इंतजाम किया जाये कि ऐसी अमानवीय दुर्घटना कभी न हो सके। मगर इस बात का ध्यान जरूर रखना चाहिए कि अटल बिहारी जी तो इससे बरी हो सकते हैं, मगर उनसे पहले बोलने वाले जो मੈम्बर हैं, उन को भूलना नहीं चाहिए कि अक्टूबर, 1979 में यह काम शुरू हुआ और अब तक अखबारों की खबर के सिवाय किसी तरह भी यह खबर बाहर नहीं आई। मैं यह सोचता हूँ और मानना चाहिए हाउस को कि एक ही तरीके से तेजाब डाल कर उनकी आंखें अन्धी की गई तो कोई न कोई साजिश जरूर हुई होगी और वह साजिस जिस रोज पहले की गई, पहले जब उन को यह साजिश और उस जुल्म को करने में उन्हें कामयाबी हो गई तब उसी तरीके से उन्होंने किया। इस लिए इस से तो पहली सरकार भी नहीं बच सकती और हम भी इसके लिए जिम्मेदार हैं। यह जिम्मेदारी लेने के लिए हम तैयार हैं।

सुप्रीम कोर्ट का आर्डर उन्होंने पढ़ कर सुनाया और 6 जुलाई को जो दरखासतें दी गई अदालत में उसका, जिक्र किया। तो यह मैं इतना तो मानता हूँ कि अच्छी जानकारी उन्होंने दी है लेकिन यह कोई क्वेश्चन नहीं बनता। अगला क्वेश्चन ठीक है कि जूडिसियल इन्क्वारी क्यों न करायी जाये? तो मैं आप की और हाउस की जानकारी के लिए कह रहा हूँ कि यह ऐक्शन लेने के बाद 14 अफसरों के खिलाफ मुकदमा दायर करने के बाद उनकी गिरफ्तारी का आर्डर होने के बाद यह देखा जा रहा है, जैसी की बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री ने मुझे इतिला दी कि कही जूडिसियल इन्क्वारी करने से

मुजरिमों को तो फायदा नहीं होगा। अगर जूडिशियल इन्क्वारी करते हैं तो इसमें देर तो नहीं हो जायेगी और यह मामला खटाई में नहीं पड जायेगा (व्यवधान) मैं मानता हूँ जूडिशियल इन्क्वारी करनी चाहिए लेकिन इस मामले में आपको और हम सभी को यह भी देखना है कि यह जो अमानवीय घटना हुई है उसके लिए उन लोगों को तुरन्त सजा मिले और अगर जूडिशियल इन्क्वारी शुरू हो गई तो मुझे डर है कि इस में देरी हो जायेगी मैं जूडिशियल इन्क्वारी से इंकार नहीं करता, मैं यह बात गवर्नमेंट से कहने के लिए तैयार हूँ और इस वक्त हाई कोर्ट की सर्विस में जो जज हो उसी को इन्क्वारी देनी चाहिए, इसके लिए भी मैं तैयार हूँ लेकिन साथ ही इस पहलू को भी जरूर देखना चाहिए कि अगर इस मामले को जूडिशियल इन्क्वारी के हावाले कर दिया तो इस केस के 17 मुजरिम जो थे उनकी जमानतें हो गयी हैं और 14 अन्दर हैं जोकि मंडल जी के कहने के हिसाब से बहुत गरीब आदमी हैं—गरीब भी होंगे लेकिन डाकू भी बताये जाते हैं पर यह फैसला अदालत ही करेगी, हम कुछ भी नहीं कहते लेकिन एक इंसान के नाते हमारा यह फर्ज बनता है कि जिन्होंने उनको यह सजा दी है उन्होंने बहुत घटिया से घटिया और गन्दे से गन्दा काम किया है जिससे हम सभी का सिर शर्म से झुक जाता है—उनको सजा मिलनी चाहिए। लेकिन मैं बाजपेयी जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस में बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री और आप सब एक जैसे जिम्मेदार हैं और इसमें सबसे ज्यादा जिम्मेवारी मण्डल साहब की है जिनके जमाने में यह काम शुरू हुआ। (व्यवधान)

[श्री जैल सिंह]

वाजपेयी ने यह भी कहा है कि जो एक्शन लिया गया वह छोटे अफसरों के खिलाफ लिया गया। उसमें डी वाई एस पी और सब इंस्पेक्टरस शामिल हैं और एक चौकीदार भी उसमें शामिल है लेकिन अगर कोई बड़े से बड़ा अफसर भी इस में शामिल होगा तो उसको सख्त से सख्त सजा देने से मैं गुरेज नहीं करूंगा।

वाजपेयी जी ने मैडिकल रिपोर्ट के बारे में भी कहा है। चूंकि मुकदमा अदालत में है और उन की तरफ से डा० वहां जा रहे हैं लेकिन इस के साथ साथ हमने यह भी फैसला किया है कि हिन्दुस्तान के तमाम आंखों के माहरीन जो दूसरे की आंख लगा सकते हैं—अगर तेजाब से उनकी बेन्स बच गई हैं—और वे ठीक हो सकते हैं तो उनका एक बोर्ड बनाकर वहां भेजेंगे और उनपर जो भी खर्चा होगा वह सरकार बर्दास्त करेगी।

मैं समझता हूं चीफ मिनिस्टर का यह प्वाइन्ट वैलिड प्वाइन्ट है कि तीन एलैक्शंस हुए जिनमें इस दुर्घटना को उठाया जाना चाहिए था लेकिन किसी ने भी नहीं उठाया। अब मैं इस हाउस से अपील करूंगा कि जितना भी हम इस को उछालेंगे हिन्दुस्तान की उतनी ही बदनामी होगी। केन्द्रीय सरकार की बदनामी नहीं होगी। हम वाजपेयी जी की उस बात को एप्रिसियेट करते हैं जो उन्होंने आखिर में कहीं। उन्होंने कहा कि घटना तो हो गई लेकिन उसका उपाय ऐसा किया जाय कि आइंदा ऐसी घटना न हो सके। मैं इस बात के लिए भरोसा दिलाऊंगा कि सरकार इस में कोई रियायत नहीं करेगी,

कोई कसर बाकी नहीं छोड़ेगी और उन लोगों को सख्त से सख्त सजा दी जायेगी।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Mool Chand Daga.

AN HON. MEMBER: Not present.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned till 2-10 p.m.

13.10 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned till ten minutes past fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after lunch at eighteen minutes past fourteen of the clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

JUTE COMPANIES (NATIONALISATION) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): Sir, on behalf of Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the undertakings of the jute companies specified in the First Schedule with a view to securing the proper management of such undertakings so as to subserve the interests of the general public by ensuring the continued manufacture, production and distribution of articles made of jute, which are essential to the needs of the economy of the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the undertakings of the jute companies specified in the First Schedule with a view to securing the proper management of such undertakings so as to sub-

serve the interests of the general public by ensuring the continued manufacture, production and distribution of articles made of jute, which are essential to the needs of the economy of the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN:
I introduce** the Bill.

14.19 hrs.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE
(AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIA-
MENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P VEN-
KATASUBBAIAH): Sir, I beg to
move for leave to introduce a Bill
further to amend the Code of Criminal
Procedure, 1973

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER. Motion
moved:

"That leave be granted to intro-
duce a Bill further to amend the Code
of Criminal Procedure, 1973 "

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I
rise to oppose the introduction of the
Bill. This Bill is pernicious. Appa-
rently it appears to be a very innocent
Bill.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As Shri
Venkatasubbaiah always appears to be.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: It appears
from this that the Government particu-
larly this good friend of all of us,
wants to blind us also as the Jain
authorities and the police administra-
tion in Bihar have done

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Forget
bad things.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The grounds
of my opposition are.

The Bill has been proposed with the
object of giving more and more pow-
ers—let me say extraordinary pow-
ers—to the law enforcing authorities
of our country. And the power is
being given on certain pretexts. The
pretexts are—to enable them to effec-
tively deal with the anti-social ele-
ments; habitual criminals and creating
enmity between different groups and
communities. These are two pretexts.

This extraordinary power which is
being given to the law enforcing
authorities would be misused and there
may be incidents—I am sorry to repeat
the incident of Bihar jail—I am very
much afraid of them and the House
would also express apprehension

There are many preventive laws,
many repressive laws by which we
can also be arrested and the law en-
forcing authorities are there, police
officials like SP of Bhagalpur, IG of
Bihar and I think you would agree
with me that they have allowed
themselves to be debased and dehu-
manised to a very shocking level and
this kind of extraordinary powers now
going to be given to this kind of law
enforcing agencies in our country. It
is very horrible. Therefore, it is very
dangerous and pernicious.

In this connection, I would also like
to mention that the minority commu-
nities in Moradabad are being indiscri-
minately arrested by the law enforc-
ing authorities. They are being impli-
cated in false cases. Even the Muslim
youths who are engaged in relief
work for the riot victims are being
taken away wantonly and indiscrimi-
nately by the police authorities who
are refusing them bail. Therefore, the
law enforcing authorities are being

**Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Chitta Basu]

given more to refuse bail, to make the conditions of jail more stiff and therefore, they will discriminate against one kind of under-trials. This is the apprehension.

Again, these powers can be applied against the political dissidents because these law enforcing authorities are in connivance with the ruling party, and the hoodlum elements under the patronage of the ruling party who operate at different levels. Instances are there. You know the gruesome incident at Birdi and you know how the police administration, the law enforcing authority, the anti-social elements and the Congress (I) party were involved in raping and murdering the wife of the journalists.

This trend is growing, the trend of connivance between the administration, the law enforcing authorities, the ruling party and the anti-social elements and naturally, these law enforcing authorities will be willing to apply these measures against the political dissidents.

Lastly, there are enough laws to deal with the situations.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Chitta Basu, you will appreciate that any arrest of a politician is a promotional avenue for him. Why do you oppose the arrest of a politician?
(Interruptions)

SHRI CHITTA BASU: They always take us as professional agitationists or anti-social, and therefore, they want also to apply it against us. You are right, and I am very grateful that you have made such a remark that these people always treat us...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no. I made general remarks. I said that an arrest of a politician is a promotional avenue. You can tell the people that you have been arrested so many times and therefore, they should elect you.
(Interruptions).

SHRI CHITTA BASU: National Security Ordinance has been promulgated and the objective of that ordinance is also of a similar nature.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Shri Venkatasubbaiah may be a victim one day.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: There is a question of detention. There is a question of communal harmony one there is the question of atrocities on weaker sections of the community. For that they have equipped themselves with draconian power in the National Security Ordinance. Not satisfied with the draconian power, they are seeking more power and they are conferring it on the Executive. The Executive, I have already explained it to you, are so trained, are so oriented, that justice cannot be expected of them.

In these circumstances, I oppose the introduction of the Bill. I hope the House will exercise the right in opposing the introduction of the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Member Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has also given his intention to oppose the introduction of the Bill. He should have given in the morning. He is a senior Member. He will hereafter abide by the rules. Anyhow, as a special case I am allowing him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I am not a lawyer. But I know how the Government machinery can behave and many of us have been victims. We have seen what happened during 19 months of the black days in the country how powers were misused. Mr J. C. Shah is one of the most eminent jurists in this country. He made a wonderful job. He has clearly exposed how legislative measures, laws enacted by the Parliament, are distorted thereafter to suit their convenience, laws could be misused to choke and throttle the voice of the Opposition and those who dissent politically, those who oppose their god fathers—i.e. the big business houses, the multi-nationals, the exporters hoarders, looters, etc. They have no inten-

tion to bring them to book. I am telling Mr. Law Minister here if he will make a note of what has happened to Shri S. K. Modi's case, the flour mill case of 1973-74 where 4,900 bags of confiscated wheat was seized. I know a big sackful of currency was delivered at a particular place.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): It is a basket of lies.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, do you know what Bill is being introduced? I feel you have forgotten. (Interruptions)
But you have gone back to 1974-75. When will you come to 1980?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Please see Statement of Objects and reasons. Sub para (iv) vests the powers to take security proceedings under Section 108, 109 and 110 to the Court of the Executive Magistrate. Do you know what it means? It will be misused at all times.

I have produced in this House. I have laid it on the Table of the House that the District Magistrate, Burdwan, while detaining a man, bringing proceedings against a man, confessed afterwards that he had signed a blank form. Shah Commission Report has revealed this time and again that the Executive Magistrates are made to sign blank forms of prosecution for detention.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please come to the point.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let me have your good wishes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I always treat you well.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: They can identify, but you do not. Let us take an example.**

You read to-day's newspaper. Criminal cases against hijackers have been withdrawn to-day. On the one hand they are doing this. They have withdrawn cases against**. They are wanting to withdraw the case of corruption against**. But when it comes to political opponent, dissenting voice...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Minister to reply.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Just a minute.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He need not reply to all these things. Therefore, I am calling him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How they misuse? If you take the case of** the DIG of CBI...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you speak something, don't you want some reply from the hon. Minister? Otherwise, what is the use of speaking? You have also referred to some name; that is not proper.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How was the DIG of CBI** harassed?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are a parliamentarian of two decades. How can I teach you?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am finishing. I oppose this draconian law. It is another law which is a black law, parallel to the National Security Ordinance promulgated by them. I, therefore, oppose it lack, stock and barrel.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, out of two Basus who have raised objections—both of them are my good friends—Shri Chitta Basu has referred to the explanatory memorandum that has been given to the hon. Members. It has been made very clear in it that it is intended only against habitual offenders and persons who create disharmony between communities and groups.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Who will judge it?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I am sure that our friends there do not come in this category. They are politicians of good repute. We will never treat them as habitual offenders. It is intended only against such persons.

Secondly, about the connivance of bureaucracy with the ruling party, they forget for a moment that their Governments are running some States. They forget about it. That bureaucracy will connive with the ruling party, it also applies to the States where they are ruling. As to what is happening in West Bengal today, I do not want to go into these matters. This is a simple amendment which seeks to tighten certain things and gives power to the executive magistrates to deal with habitual offenders and anti-social elements. I feel, in the present context of things that are happening in this country, it is highly essential that such an amendment is made to the Criminal Procedure Code.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.”
The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 2]

[14.40 hrs.

AYES

Abbasi, Shri Kazi Jali
Ankineedu Prasad Rao, Shri P.
Anwar Ahmad, Shri
Arakal, Shri Xavier
Arunachalam, Shri M.
Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal
Baitha, Shri D. L.
Bansi Lal, Shri
Behera, Shri Rasabehari
Bhagwan Dev, Acharya
Bhatia, Shri R. L.
Chandrasekharappa, Shri T. V.

Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyawati
Chavan, Shri S. B.
Daga, Shri Mool Chand
Damor, Shri Somjibhai
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
Doongar Singh, Shri
Dubey, Shri Ramnath
Gaekwad, Shri R. P.
Gowda, Shri D. M. Putte
Jaideep Singh, Shri
Jain, Shri Bhiku Ram
Karma, Shri Laxman
Khan, Shri Malik M.M.A
khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsin
Krishan Dutt, Shri
Laskar, Shri Nihar Ra
Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
Mallikarjun, Shri
Misra, Shri Nityananda
Mohite, Shri Yashawantrao
Motilal Singh, Shri
Nahata, Shri B. R.
Nandi Yellaiah, Shri
Nihalsinghwal, Shri G. S.
Padayachi, Shri S. S. Ramaswamy
Pardhi, Shri Keshao Rao
Patil, Shri A. T.
Poojary, Shri Janardhana
Pradhan, Shri K.
Ramalingam, Shri N. Kudanthai
Ran Vir Singh, Shri
Ranjit Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri Jagannath
Rathod, Shri Uttam
Reddy, Shri G. Narsimha
Sahi, Shrimati Krishna
Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Sethi, Shri P. C.
Shanmugam, Shri P.
Shiv Shankar, Shri P.
Sonkar, Shri Kalapnath
Sparrow, Shri R. S.
Swami, Shri K. A.

Tariq Anwar, Shri
Tayyab Hussain, Shri
Tytler, Shri Jagdish
Venkataraman, Shri R.
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Yazdani, Dr. Golam
Zainul Basher, Shri

NOES

Agarwal, Shri Satish
Bosu, Shri Chitta
Biswas, Shri Ajoy
Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
Chaudhury, Shri Saifuddin
Dandavate, Shrimati Pramila
Giri, Shri Sudhir
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Hasda, Shri Motilal
Horo, Shri N. E.
Mahata, Shri Chitta
Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal
Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar
Mhalgi, Shri R. K.
Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
Pathak, Shri Ananda
Rajda, Shri Ratansinh
Roy Pradhan, Shri Amar
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Saran, Shri Daulat Ram
Shamanna, Shri T. R.
Shejwalkar, Shri N. K.
Suraj Bhan, Shri

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Subject to Correction, the result* of the Division is: Ayes 63; Noes 25.

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:
Sir, I introduce the Bill.

14.36 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1980

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Ordinance, 1980.

14.37 hrs.

EYES (AUTHORITY FOR USE FOR THERAPEUTIC PURPOSES) BILL†

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): On behalf of Shri B. Shankaranand, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the use of eyes of deceased persons for therapeutic purposes and for matters connected therewith.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the use of eyes of deceased persons for therapeutic purposes and for matters connected therewith.”

The motion was adopted.

*The following Members also recorded their vote:

AYES: Srvashtri G. L. Dogra Subba Rao Choudary, M. Rajeshkhara Murthy, Shiv Prasad Sahu, Kamaluddin Ahmed, R. Muthu Kumaran, Virdhi Chandra Jain, Era Anbarasu and K. Arjunan.

NOES: Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit, Sarvashtri Mohammad Ismail, A. K. Balan, Jai Pal Singh Kashyap and Bajju Ban Riyan.

†Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II Section 2 dated 1-12-1980.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR:
I introduce the Bill.

—

14.39 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) AGITATION OVER THE EXCESSIVE LAND HELD BY MAHANT OF BODH GAYA

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : (हाजीपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार जितने जोर से हरिजनों, आदिवासियों एवम् कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों के उत्थान की बात करती है, उन समुदायों पर उतने ही जोर से जुल्म और अत्याचार बढ़ता जा रहा है। इसका ज्वलंत उदाहरण बिहार के बोध गया महंत द्वारा प्रशासन की सांठ-गांठ से भूमिहीन हरिजनों पर जुल्म ढाना है।

बिहार में बोध गया महंत के पास दस हजार एकड़ से अधिक फ़र्जी ज़मीन है, जिसे उक्त महंत ने ग़लत ढंग से अपने कब्ज़े में कर रखा है। ज़मीन को भूमिहीन हरिजन जाति आबाद करते हैं और फ़सल को महंत के ज़ठेत काट कर ले जाते हैं। प्रतिरोध करने पर भूमिहीन हरिजनों की हत्याएँ की जाती हैं। इस दमन चक्र के खिलाफ़ भूमिहीन हरिजन छात्र युवा संघर्ष वाहिनी के नेतृत्व में गत वर्ष से संघर्ष कर रहे हैं। पुलिस द्वारा अपने अधिकारों के लिए मांग कर रहे आन्दोलनकारियों पर जुल्म किया जा रहा है। काफ़ी संख्या में गिरफ़्तारियाँ की जा रही हैं। महिलाओं को बुरी तरह पीटा जा रहा है। रात्रि में पुलिस एवं गुन्डे हरिजन बस्ती में जाकर भयभीत करते हैं तथा हरिजन आदिवासी महिलाओं के साथ दुर्व्यवहार करते हैं। गत वर्ष गोली चलाकर दो हरिजनो की हत्याएँ की गईं। पूरे क्षेत्र में भय का साम्राज्य छाया हुआ है। गत साल सरकार ने

महंत की ज़मीन के नेचर की जांच करवाई थी। रिपोर्ट बिहार सरकार के यहाँ लंबित है। अभी तक उसपर किसी तरह की कार्रवाही नहीं हुई है।

बांध गया में जो प्रश्न उपस्थित हुआ है, वह न केवल दस हजार एकड़ ज़मीन पर भूमिहीन हरिजनो के अधिकार स्थापित करने का प्रश्न है, बल्कि उससे भी महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न सरकार की नीति के कार्यान्वयन का है। जब तक सरकार की नीति और नीयत में एकरूपता नहीं आयेगी, तब तक ग़रीबो का भला नहीं होगा। भूमि सुधार कानून के नाम पर एक व्यक्ति के पास हजारो एकड़ ज़मीन हो, यह कानून का खुला मज़ाक है।

अतः सरकार से मांग है कि सरकार अविश्वस्य भूमि सुधार कानून को सख्ती से लागू करवाये तथा बिहार के बोध गया महंत की हजारो एकड़ नाज़ायज़ ज़मीन को हरिजन आदिवासियो के बीच वितरण करवाये तथा इन समुदायो को प्रशासन एवं पूजीपति को सांठ-गांठ से हो रहे जुल्म से मुक्त करे।

(ii) LOCKING UP KERALA CHIEF MINISTER AND INDUSTRIES MINISTER IN KERALA HOUSE, NEW DELHI

SHRI A. K. BALAN (Ottapalam):
I would like to bring the serious attention of the House to the unprecedented and unfortunate incidents that happened in Kerala House, New Delhi on the 12th of November. I am referring to the vandalism of a group of a party workers who locked up the Kerala Chief Minister and the State Industries Minister in their Kerala House room, who were in the capital to attend the National Integration Council meeting. Though the officials of the Kerala House telephoned to the Police Station at least

15 times, no response was there in time. Then the people of Kerala House had to break open the doors to save them. The Deputy Police Commissioner who arrived at the scene after half-an-hour refused to arrest the culprits and demanded the Chief Minister to file a written complaint.

This incident proves beyond doubts the deteriorating law and order situation in the capital. The fact that the culprits of the murder case of Baba Gurbachan Singh have not been arrested so far substantiates this point further.

This shameful happening was raised in the National Integration Council meeting by the Chief Minister himself.

Now I want to know how many of the culprits are arrested so far and what actions are proposed to be taken against them. Though, according to the Rule 377, the Minister is not obliged to reply on this statement, I hope that considering the importance of this issue, the Minister will place the Government's observation on this matter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, Sir...**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It will not go on record. Mr. Virdhi Chander Jain... (Interruptions) You know the rules, Mr. Balan. If not please read the rules.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane): Sir, I am on a point of order. When we make statements under Rule 377 what fate do they meet?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please read the rules in this connection. Neither you nor I can act against the rules.

(iii) DRINKING WATER SUPPLY IN BARMER AND JAISALMER DISTRICTS OF RAJASTHAN

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, लोक सभा की प्रक्रिया तथा कार्य संचालन नियमावली के नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत में अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करता हूँ :

भारत में 33 वर्ष की स्वतंत्रता के उपरान्त भी देश की जनता को शुद्ध पेय जल सुलभ नहीं हुआ है। राजस्थान प्रान्त में और विशेषतः बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर में जहाँ तीन वर्षों में से दो वर्ष अकाल पड़ते हैं वहाँ पीने के पानी की समस्या गंभीरतम है। उक्त दोनों जिलों में अधिकांश ग्रामों में तीन साल से लगातार सूखा है और कुछ गांव ऐसे हैं जिनमें चार साल से अकाल के कारण जल समस्या ने गंभीरतम रूप धारण कर लिया है।

गत साल प्रान्त के 33,305 गांवों में से 31,000 गांवों में अकाल था। राज्य के 804 गांवों में ट्रकों द्वारा टंकियों से और रेलवे टंकियों और मिलिटरी के द्वारा ट्रकों से पानी पहुंचाया जाता था। राज्य सरकार ने उक्त जिलों में कुछ गांवों में ट्रकों से टंकियों द्वारा पानी पहुंचाना शुरू कर दिया है। गत वर्ष पानी प्रति व्यक्ति प्रतिदिन औसतन 1/4 गैलन मिलता था।

राजस्थान प्रान्त के पश्चिमी रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों के अधिकांश भाग में पानी की प्राप्ति के लिए 5 से 10 मील दूर जाना पड़ता है और वहाँ भी खारा पानी उपलब्ध होता है।

[श्री वृद्ध चन्द्र जैन]

राज्य सरकार ने उक्त ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की जनता को पानी उपलब्ध कराने के लिए कुछ ग्रामीण क्षेत्रीय योजनाएं चालू भी की हैं, वे अपर्याप्त हैं। केन्द्र सरकार ने राजस्थान में 33,305 गांवों में 24,037 ग्राम समस्याप्रद माने हैं परन्तु जिन ग्रामों में हर साल ट्रकों द्वारा टंकियों से अकाल के दिनों में पानी पहुंचाया जाता है वे सबसे अधिक समस्याप्रद ग्रामों में हैं। अतः केन्द्र सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है कि वह राज्य सरकार को दूसरे राज्यों के मामले में अधिक राशि क व्यवस्था करे। यह प्रश्न तत्कालिक और स्थायी हल दोनों की ओर आकर्षित करता है।

(IV) SHORTAGE OF COOKING GAS AND KEROSENE IN JAIPUR

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): Sir, through you I would like to invite the attention of the Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals to the critical situation that has developed in Jaipur because of acute shortage of cooking gas and kerosene. The situation has come to such a pass that the housewives of Jaipur, breaking age old traditions, would be compelled to come in the streets to demonstrate for their just demand for the supply of these two commodities, unless immediate remedial measures are taken in the matter.

The shortage of cooking gas has been continuing for quite a few months in Jaipur but it has now assumed alarming proportions because the office responsible for the distribution of these two items has chosen to remain indifferent to the difficulties of the consumer. After registering a demand with the dealer for the supply of gas cylinder, a consumer has to wait for at least two months before he can expect to get his supply. Cases have come to my notice where

by making payment to the delivery boy cylinders already booked for a particular customer is diverted to one, whose name does not appear in the register. Yet another method used in such transaction to help the favoured ones is not to attach any sanctity to the orders booked on telephone, because inquiries made subsequently reveal that such orders were never booked. Some customers have come to me to complain that the dealers try to harass a consumer who chooses to put up a row with a dealer and the *modus operandi* used in such cases is to tell the customer that his registration card is missing and it takes the dealer 3 to 4 days to prepare one. The tragedy does not end here because when the card is prepared anew, the dealer refuses to register an order from a retrospective date as claimed by the customer but he registers them with immediate effect and this lengthens the period of waiting for the customer. More often than not, the dealers do not maintain any complain register, nor do they depute any responsible officer to be present in the shop who can deal with the complaints of the customers and offer remedies thereto.

The situation has been further aggravated because of the acute shortage of kerosene in some parts of the city. While the administration takes the position that the dealer are not lifting the supply, the retail suppliers say that the administration gives them the supplies in dribbles and it cause them immense difficulty to go again and again to get their supplies. Thus, while the suppliers and the retailers are engaged in mutual bickerings, the public at large is left high and dry and there seems to be none coming forward to listen to their grievances and needless to mention that the most harassed persons are the housewives of Jaipur.

This being the situation, I would urge upon the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals that he should immediately depute some senior officer

who can rush to Jaipur to investigate into the following aspect of the situation:—

(i) Whether there is any real shortage in supply of gas cylinders to Jaipur as compared to the monthly demand.

(ii) If on investigation it is found that more cylinders need to be sent, the officers concerned should assess the number and make arrangements for their supply,

(iii) The officers must enquire into the pattern of distribution now being followed and the prevalent corruption that has gone into it and take firm action against the dealers who have been chosen to short-circuit the established procedure to give benefit to their own henchmen, and

(iv) Streamline the procedure of distribution so that such difficulties do not crop up in near future.

I hope and trust that Shri P. C. Sehi, who loved the Pink City of Jaipur for more reasons than one would come to the rescue of the housewives of Jaipur who are in great distress today.

(v) PROCESSION IN HONOUR OF A
SATI IN DELHI

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDA-VATE (Bombay North Central): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, under Rule 377 I want to raise a matter of urgent public importance.

On Friday last, when the business for the coming week was taken up, I had raised the question of the procession in honour of Sati and the installation of a temple in her honour, with an expectation that the Government led by a woman would take immediate steps to stop this sort of activity. The procession is planned for today, that is, December 1, 1980 at 12 noon.

The status of women in India is on the whole, as you are aware, extremely low. A hundred and fifty years ago Raja Ram Mohan Roy started a movement to eradicate some evil customs which were degrading the position of women. Women did not even possess the right to live their own lives, as in the custom of Sati. Young widows were forcibly burnt on the funeral pyres of their husbands.

Now, towards the end of the twentieth century, sections of people in some regions of our country, have started reviving this custom. In recent years, in Rajasthan, there have been 7 cases of Sati, three of them in the last year. It is significant and alarming that in none of those cases has a single arrest been made as far as I can ascertain. This factor has obviously emboldened such backward looking people to multiply these Sati.

To celebrate yet another Sati in Hissar, on December 1, 1980, that is, today a section of the Marwari community has planned a procession to instal a temple in Delhi in honour of the Sati. We implore you to take steps to see that the capital of our country does not become a centre for illegal, retrograde steps leading to the denial of the right to live for our women.

Such acts unless nipped in the bud, will spread dangerously in our country.

In view of the urgency of the situation, I request you to make a statement on the Floor of the House as to what action the Government has taken about this.

I want a statement as we were assured about it. (*Interruptions*)

(vi) RAILWAY LINES IN HIMACHAL
PRADESH

श्री कृष्ण दत्त (शिमला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हिमाचल प्रदेश में 1947 से लेकर शिमला संसदीय क्षेत्र में कोई रेल की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई, जिससे लोगों

[श्री कृष्ण दत्त]

में बड़ी भारी निराशा है। हिमाचल के पर्वतीय क्षेत्र में आलू, सेव का उत्पादन अधिक मात्रा में होता है। परन्तु भारत सरकार की ओर से इस क्षेत्र के किसानों को अपनी पैदावार को मंडियों तक पहुंचाने में भारी समय लगता है और बहुत सा माल क्षतिग्रस्त हो जाता है। यही नहीं, इस प्रदेश के अन्दर जो रेलवे का सर्वेक्षण किया गया जिसमें पीटा-राजबन्द लाइन जो जगाधरी से मिलाने का सर्वेक्षण किया गया तथा इसी तरह कालका से मरमानू को रेलवे लाइन देने का सर्वे कराया गया, मगर अभी तक इस क्षेत्र की दोनों सर्वेक्षण पर रेलवे लाइन का कोई कार्य भारत सरकार की ओर से शुरू नहीं किया गया, जिससे लोगो में भारी निराशा है। नालागढ़ क्षेत्र में रोपड से अंग्रेजी समय में 20 किलो मीटर से ऊपर लाइन हिमाचल क्षेत्र में बिछी हुई थी, परन्तु वह भी उखाड़कर बरबाद कर दी गई। हिमाचल निवासियों का यह कहना है कि आजादी के बाद किसी भी संसदीय क्षेत्र में कोई रेलवे लाइन नहीं बिछाई गई। इस क्षेत्र के लोगो को वचित रखा गया है। अतः मैं भारत सरकार से माग करता हूं कि इस क्षेत्र की आर्थिक स्थिति को उन्नत करने के लिए शिमला से रामपुर तक रेलवे लाइन बिछाई जाय तथा नालागढ़ में उखाड़ी हुई लाइन को दोबारा लगाया जाय और जिन दो सर्वेक्षणों का रेलवे ने सर्वे किया है उन पर रेलवे लाइन बिछाने का काम तुरन्त किया जाय।

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDA-VATE: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we want a statement.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am very sorry. I am not permitting it. Both of you are lady members. Without my permission any interruption made here will not go on record. I am very sorry I am not able to give you permission.

(Interruptions)**

14.56 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: DIS-APPROVAL OF MONOPOLIES AND RESTRICTIVE TRADE PRACTICES (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1980—
Contd.

AND

MONOPOLIES AND RESTRICTIVE TRADE PRACTICES (AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the House will take up further discussion of the Statutory Resolution, already moved by Mr. Chitta Basu on the 27th November, 1980, namely:—

“This House disapproves of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Amendment) Ordinance, 1980 (Ordinance No. 14 of 1980) promulgated by the President on the 13th October, 1980”

Now Shri Chitta Basu will speak. He has just moved his Resolution. He has to continue his speech. We take up Items 14 and 15 together. Shri Chitta Basu.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have just moved. I have not spoken. I have moved my Resolution seeking disapproval of the Ordinance on certain major grounds. Firstly, you would agree with me, Sir, that the Government is resorting to an extraordinary step of rule by ordinances. Even legislations which are related to the economic policies of the country are being legislated by resorting to Ordi-

nances and Parliament is being side-tracked. This is one ground for my seeking disapproval of this ordinance.

The second ground for my disapproval of the ordinance is this. This is not in conformity or in consonance with the spirit of the Constitution of our country. The third ground for my seeking disapproval of this ordinance is this. If this Bill is made into a law—I say this emphatically and I am duty-bound to say this—it will signify the beginning of the end of some of our nationally-accepted economic policies of this country, particularly in relation to public sector enterprises, curbs on monopoly houses, etc. Therefore, these are some of the main grounds on which I seek the disapproval of this particular Ordinance. I just want to elaborate it.

Sir, this whole Ordinance has to be viewed in the background of certain very significant developments which have taken place very recently in respect of policy formulations of the country, particularly in economic matters. Sir, as you might recall, the signal was given for the reversal of the nationally-accepted economic policies in the Economic Survey of 1979-80 which was placed before the House. The Economic Survey said that the economy should be based on export; it should be export-oriented. 'Export or perish'. That was the policy which was introduced by the Economic Survey of 1979-80. Sir, as you might also recall, the World Bank has recommended certain recipes for the revitalisation of our economy. The economy is in bad shape, there is no doubt about it; and they recommended certain recipes for its re-vitalisation.

15.00 hrs.

The thrust of the recipe is to give the entire economy of our country on a platter to the private sector, to the monopolists, to the multinationals. The World Bank suggested that the private sector should be allowed shares in the management of the public sector. They suggested for management

tie-up between the private sector and the public sector, particularly in vital areas, namely, power, coal, steel etc. Therefore the whole thrust was that there should be more and more concessions for the monopolists, multinationals and public sector should be eroded, should be shrunk and it should not be further expanded.

Then comes the suggestion of the FICCI. As you know, Sir, FICCI is the mouth-piece of monopolists of India. Immediately when Mrs. Gandhi's Government was installed, they placed a Memorandum suggesting 20-point programme for the revitalisation of the economy of our country and the main thrust of the 20-point action programme was that the Government should remove the hindrances placed by the Government of India in the way of private sector since independence. They say that the economy revitalisation can be possible if the Government removes all the hindrances placed by the Government laws, in the path of their free loot and plunder. That was their suggestion and they specifically mentioned that the public sector is to be reduced and it should not be further expanded. While we want that the public sector should attain a commanding height of our economy, the FICCI says that the public sector be further shrunk. That was the spirit behind their suggestions. Therefore, they suggested that the curb put by the MRTP Act should also be removed. This has got some relevance with the Ordinance itself.

Now, Mr. Venkataraman, our good friend, the Finance Minister of our country, approached the House with the Budget proposals and those budget proposals were also aimed at removing certain restrictions as demanded by our people. Then there was a policy statement. The Industrial policy was announced by our friend, Dr. Chanana. These two policy announcements, one in the budget proposals and the other the new industrial policy statement have been aimed at further satisfying, further granting of concessions after conces-

[Shri Chitta Basu]

sions to these monopoly houses and multinationals.

If you look at the budget proposals which we have also passed, to our misfortune, you will find that the House as expected, had to adopt it by its brutal majority. The drastic changes were introduced in the convertibility clause and the big industrial houses and the monopolists are given loans by the financial institutions. Is it not in the interests of the monopoly houses? Is it not in the interests of the multinational Corporations? Is it not in the interest of those who want to pile up their profits? As you know, Sir, a tax holiday was given to the corporate sector to a large extent by the budget proposals. They have been allowed a hike in the depreciation allowance on new machinery and plants, and there was raising of the limit for wealth-tax purposes. I have just cited some of the instances for the benefit of the House to prove how the Government is sliding away from the basic policies or certain avowed policies.

I have already mentioned about the new Industrial Policy Statement made by Dr. Chanana. Some people say that he is a great patron of a monopoly house in our country. For dignity's sake, I would not like to mention the name; we all know, even Shri Shiv Shanker knows that he represents the interests of that particular industrial house. What is the new industrial policy statement? The new statement on Industrial Policy is based on certain prime pillars. One pillar is regularisation of excess capacity, and another pillar is automatic expansion. Which are the classes which are deriving benefit out of this Industrial Policy. In order to drive home my point, I would like to quote certain figures, and show how the monopoly houses and multinationals are deriving benefits from the new Industrial Policy announced by Dr. Chanana. Shri S. K. Goel, in a very quick study, has pointed out that there are 565 units in our country which have excess installed capa-

city. Out of these 565 units, 200 are multinationals and 169 are large industrial houses. Therefore, 65 per cent of the excess installed capacity belongs to the multinationals and big industrial houses of our country. Whose interests has he served and whose interests has the Government served? It is eloquently clear from these very simple facts. Similarly, the advantages for the automatic expansion are also being derived by these multinationals and these big industrial houses. The reconstituted Planning Commission. I understand, issued a secret circular to the economic ministries suggesting that public sector is to be eroded, that there should be management tie-ups between the public sector and the private sector and that the curbs of the MRTP Act should be removed. They have started following those instructions. Sir, just I would conclude. Lastly, in this connection, I have to say that the Finance Minister, a good friend of ours, is on record to suggest that hindrances as demanded by FICCI have been removed. But, while hindrances for the monopolists are being removed, they are trusted to play the game and help to revive the national economy. I do not accuse personally Mr. Venkataraman. Mr Venkataraman reflects what his Government policy is. Government policy is to remove the hindrances as demanded by FICCI, as demanded by the multinationals, as demanded by the monopoly houses, and this Government cannot but surrender to them. Sir, these surrenders are taking place at a time when the private sector is in boom.

Sir, I just quote two or three figures. You will understand them. Sir, the *Economic Times* of March 10, 1980, writes in a Research Note that for the top 101 Indian Industrial giants in the private sector, rank in terms of assets, 1978-79 was an excellent year. Profits were absolutely sensational. Gross profits rose by 15.3 per cent, a five-fold increase over the previous year's profits. This is the picture of the private corporate sector, big industrial houses apart.

Sir, the total assets of the top 101 companies expanded by 9.4 per cent against 8.4 per cent in the preceding year.

Sir, let us take the case of 1979-80. It was equally excellent. What *Economic Times* itself had to write was "The Corporate sector seems to have fared exceedingly well. During 1979, an indication of the sharp rise in corporate earnings is available from a quick study of 23 companies. Pre-tax profit of these 23 companies show an increase of 29.2 per cent at Rs. 143 crores, against Rs. 111 crores for 1978. Of these, 21 have shown a rise in their profits ranging from 4 per cent to 265 per cent. The list of 23 companies includes industrial giants."

Therefore, Sir, these concessions are being granted at a time when the private sector is in boom. They have got excellent and sensational profits.

Therefore, Sir, my accusation against the Government is that they are surrendering to the big monopoly houses, multinational corporations and defeating the very basic objective of our Constitution.

Sir, now coming to the Bill—1 will be brief now—the Bill says that it would provide that the goods produced in India by an Undertaking and exported to a country outside India, shall not be taken into account in computing the total goods of that description produced in India by that Undertaking or the total goods of that description produced, supplied or distributed within the country.

Therefore, as I have mentioned on an earlier occasion if a particular industrial house produces or expands its capacity for export, that additional capacity will not be taken into account while determining as to whether that particular industrial Undertaking is dominant or not under the provision of the MRTP Act. Now, in these circumstances, I want to pose two questions which need clarification.

The whole House understands what is the basic object of this Bill. Does not this expanded capacity for export create wealth? Does it not create an asset? Does it not go to fuel the concentration of wealth and asset in the hands of a few? It does; whatever might be the sophisticated or long-winding argument, it increases the asset. It increases the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few people thus creating a vast gap between the common man and the vast multitudes of our country. This is the object of the Bill.

Knowing full well, you should also know that they will enjoy certain subsidy from the Government; they will get tax relief. These industrial houses which are going to expand their capacity will get this relief. It is the Government which is creating this disparity between the rich and the poor and increasing the gap. My second question is what will happen if the goods produced for export lose market in the foreign markets in future? The capacity expanded is meant for exporting goods; that is not meant for domestic consumption. But at a certain point of time, the competition in the international market will increase. There is every likelihood that those goods lose the competitive market. My point is that the additional capacity is created for export. Then certain goods will be produced and manufactured. They are for export purposes, for external market. If those goods are not competitive in the international market, then they will lose that market. Then what will happen? They will come back to our country and be dumped in the domestic market. Therefore, the reasons given in the Bill are not proper, are not correct; they are misleading. As a matter of fact, I can quote the recommendation of a committee. The Minister has sought to create an impression that it is not meant for domestic market and, therefore, it will not lead to monopoly and restrictive trade, because it is meant for external market. When

[Shri Chitta Basu]

these goods lose the external market, they will come back to the country. And what does the Agarwal Committee say? It says, "it should be allowed to come back for domestic market." And there should be a ten per cent allocation, over 10 per cent of the total production should be marketed within the domestic market on the grounds that those goods should be tested. For testing purposes, it should be placed before the controller; that if it is really for testing they could have decided by consulting some organisation or institution like the Indian Standards Institute, or similar specialised body, as to whether these goods are in terms of the specifications, in terms of the export needs or the export requirements. That they are not going to do. As a matter of fact, the Agarwal Committee recommended that those goods produced for export market should be allowed to be market up to the extent of 30 per cent, within the country I think the Government is also going to accept that recommendation. If that recommendation, 10 per cent you have already agreed—if they accept the 30 per cent content, then Sir, this will be also done within the domestic market leading to restrictive trade practice. And by the amendment of this; they are being kept away from the ambit of the M.R.T.P. Act.

Finally, Sir, I conclude, it is therefore, a pernicious Bill. It is an example of misuse of Ordinance making power under Article 123. So it is again, I say, the beginning of the end of the nationally accepted economic policy of our country. It will lead to further economic legislation which shall erode into the independent and sovereign development of our economy. With these words, I implore upon the House to accept the disapproval of the Bill moved by me.

AN HON. MEMBER: Even if he wants, he cannot. . . . (Interruption).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You move.

The Resolution moved:

"That this House disapproves of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Amendment) Ordinance, 1980 (Ordinance No. 14 of 1980) promulgated by the President on the 13th October, 1980."

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): Mr. Deputy Speaker as has been clarified in the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the Bill to amend the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, it is intended to remove certain problem being faced by the industry in boosting production for export. The Committee on export strategy for 1980-81 appointed by the Government of India under the Chairmanship of Shri Prakash Tandon, popularly known as the Tandon Committee, *inter alia*, had recommended that in order to meet the changing balance of payments problem, the overall exports of the past three years should be deducted from the total production capacity by industrial units for the purpose of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act. This recommendation of the Committee was examined in the light of the balance of payments deficit which is likely to arise from increased import prices of crude oil and oil products. Having regard to the urgency of the problem and to step up our export earnings, to meet the unfavourable balance of payments the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Amendment) Ordinance, 1980 was promulgated. The present Bill is intended to replace the Ordinance by an Act of Parliament. This Bill has a very limited application inasmuch as it proposes to exclude the quantum of value of goods exported while computing the total goods produced, supplied and distributed in India or any substantial act thereof for the purpose of determining

whether an undertaking is a dominant undertaking or a monopolistic undertaking or not. I have already had the occasion to explain the matter while introducing the Bill. Keeping in view the object proposed by this Bill, I request through you, Sir, this august House to take into consideration this Bill.

I beg to move:

“That the Bill further to amend the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, be taken into consideration.”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

“That the Bill further to amend the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, be taken into consideration.”

Shri Mool Chand Daga.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali): I move that the Bill further to amend the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 11 members, namely:

- (1) Shri Satish Agarwal
- (2) Shri Bheekhabhai
- (3) Shri Narayan Choubey
- (4) Shri V. N. Gadgil
- (5) Shri R. P. Gaekwad
- (6) Shri Ashok Gehlot
- (7) Shri Y. S. Mahajan
- (8) Shri Arvind Netam
- (9) Shri Chintamani Panigrahi
- (10) Shri Shiv Shankar; and
- (11) Shri Mool chand Daga.

With instructions to report by the 1st January, 1981.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Smt. Geeta Mukherjee: She wants to go.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: (Panskura): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the discussion will be on both the items, the Bill and the Amendments.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: (Panskura) Sir, actually this Bill would have been better named had it been worded “The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Rewarding Bill” instead of amending Bill, because this in reality begins completely new trend in this sector of legislation. The original Bill which is sought to be amended was adopted on 27th December, 1969. That was the time when Shrimati Indira Gandhi's Government was in a minority and was largely dependent on the Leftists also the support. That was the time when this original Bill was passed. Since then much water has flowed down the Ganga and actually measure after measure is forthcoming like torrential rain to dilute the spirit of the original Bill. I have little time and I shall not repeat the points already mentioned by Shri Chitta Basu with regard to certain concessions given during the budget.

In the name of export, these concessions to monopolies have started soon after the present Government came to power—not that the earlier Government was very alert. But we are now concerned with the present Government. Relaxation in terms of export were indicated in the announcement of the Import and Export Policy on April 15. The observations of the famous Tandon Committee, which mainly comprised of private sector representatives, came in June. Soon after this, on July, 23 came the Industrial Policy Resolution. It is also not an accident that Shrimati Indira Gandhi, our Prime Minister, in her talks with leaders of industry on 16th August said that the Government would to the extent possible meet whatever the industry felt was neces-

[Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee]

sary to boost production and utilise capacity fully. I emphasise the words "Whatever industry felt necessary". This is how we see that one after another, the concessions are coming.

In the statement of Objects and reasons, the Minister has said that this is a very innocuous Bill and it is in consonance with the original Bill. He says:

"In actual fact, however, what has to be prevented is dominance or monopoly only in relation to goods made available within the country. The original intent of the Act was to reduce monopolistic and restrictive trade practices within the country."

Wherefrom does the hon. Minister draw the conclusion that dominance was meant only in respect of the goods within the country? The preamble to the original Act of 1969 clearly says:

"An Act to provide that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of economic power to the common detriment, for the control of monopolies, for the prohibition of monopolistic and restrictive trade practices and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

Do you find anything here indicating that this restriction is only or even mainly in relation to the internal market? It covers the entire economic system. Mr. Chitta Basu has ably pointed out that these new concessions will surely give rise to concentration of wealth. That was the main thing to be prevented. It has nothing to do with the internal or external market.

With all this, I would say that the justification given here is absolutely dishonest, to say the least. He could have said clearly that they are not the same as in 1969. In 1980, it is a clear

case of total collaboration with foreign multi-nationals and indigenous monopolists. That is no secret now. Everybody is aware of the position that with regard to multi-nationals the door has become so much wide open in this year within 9 months 351 foreign multi-national corporation deals have been signed while last year it was 160. This is up to September and up to December, it must be more. So, this is a clear signal to do away with any real restriction on the monopolists and their restrictive trade practices. I would have understood if this would have at least helped in what they are saying that the export will be boosted. Will the Minister kindly inform the House in how many cases in the past, these favourite multi-nationals and indigenous monopoly houses of his, failed in fulfilling their export commitments? Did they or did they not? So far as I understand, they failed several times and you cannot deny that. I would like to have a statement from the Minister on this. With what high hopes you are plunging into such things that you are giving concessions galore to these people? Do you think that they will really honour your commitments? Only the other day, by a governmental order it was stated that those who would make hundred per cent export, they would be given many facilities. There is no time for me to elaborate on that. But after that, what does the FICCI say? They say that they would export 60 per cent and would like to have all those facilities. I know you have not said 'yes' to this up till now. But what is your practice? You do not say 'yes' in the beginning. But in the long run you put your seal of your approval on the violations. That is exactly what you have done all these days. They operated additional capacity and you have put your seal on it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: These multi-nationals have attracted the socialist states also.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: They are socialist states, workers' states. There, no profit accrues to

private individuals. Kindly guarantee that first and then we will give any amount of laxity to do whatever you like. Here, the profits are accruing to the private sector.

Do you expect that this will really do away with imports? I say, no. Because, look at our import situation. What is the reality? The reality is that 48 to 50 per cent of our total import value is on account of oil imports. This being the case, what do these multi-nationals and other monopolists want to export? Tata's surf, Hindustan Lever's oil, somebody's nail polish, tooth paste and what not. These are the consumer goods items. What do they really want to export? This is the place where they want to fleece. Do you think that with the present economy in the western world where you may be thinking—some of you, not all—that these imperialists are your great friends and they will have an open door policy with regard to all the consumer goods coming in their countries? That is another matter altogether, but unfortunately the god-fathers will not do it, as you know from the multifarious counterveiling duties that have been imposed by the United States of America and certain others. So, in reality you are giving concessions to the monopolists and multi-nationals for fattening them and unfortunately you have been giving them by Government orders so long, now you also want the Parliament to put its seal on them. How will they really change your trade balance? Your balance of trade can be only changed if there is a vigorous State-to-State export and not with the western world so much because they will not only not want to get your things, but they themselves are seized with great economic crisis, great recession. You know that. So, even from the practical point of view, this is a big concession to the monopolists and multi-nationals which is truly to accumulate or concentrate more wealth in their hands, there is no denial of that fact. You even cannot deny this. If that be so, if you want that exports should really be boosted up, then that should

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be State-to-State on all items such as core sector items, high value items, steel, engines etc. on the one hand, and on the other hand you should really invigorate your oil prospecting and oil production. In this oil prospecting and oil production fields also you are running after a big mirage. I want to warn you in time. You have thrown open the door to all the western monopolies for oil prospecting and you are inviting them on such terms as are very dangerous for the future. I know, sometimes it becomes somewhat necessary to invite foreign countries, but the other way, not this way. You must be very careful about to whom you are giving this oil prospecting and what conditions you are laying on them. As I understand, in your hurry to balance this budget which you are not in a position, in any case, to do at the moment, you are not looking at the things as you should not and so you should be careful about it. They will not be the people who are the best friends for oil exploration. You should look to our own technologists and also technologists from other countries who are genuinely friendly to us, with whom we have got the best of economic and political relations because they are friendly, for this oil exploration.

With these two things, Sir, I would say that I think that was the way how you could really boost up your exports to the extent possible now. But the World Bank slogan of export-oriented economy and giving concessions one after another to these multinationals and monopolists will lead you nowhere. That is my firm opinion. Therefore, I oppose this Bill and implore you not to press for these Monopolies 'reward' Bill in 1980 in all fairness to the Act of 1969. I do support Mr Chitta Basu's Resolution.

13.35 hrs.

[SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV *in the Chair*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Of course, it is already supported.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Berhampur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Bill. (*Interruptions*) You listen to

[Shri Jagannath Rao]

me and you will agree with me. I will make you agree with me towards the end.

In recent months Government have announced four major concessions to industry to boost industrial growth and economic development. The first one was regularisation of excess capacity which was done by the industries without the permission of the Central Government. Under Section 21 of the MRTP Act, where any dominant undertaking or a monopolist undertaking expands either by expansion of capital, expansion of capacity or expansion of equipment, they have to take prior permission of the Central Government, who may send the application to the Monopoly Commission and on receipt of the report, the Central Government may give permission or refuse it. This was done with a view to see that industrial growth goes up in an accelerated way.

The second concession was that this Ordinance was passed to exclude the dominant undertakings and monopolist undertakings by not taking into account the value of goods produced by them, wholly for export purposes out of India. This requires an amendment.

The third concession that was given by the Government was the income tax rebate on expenditure incurred by these undertaking for research and development purposes if they are of national character.

The fourth one was, they have permitted oil exporting developing countries to invest in Indian equity upto 40 per cent as in FERJA.

These four major concession are very good concessions. They are required for accelerating growth. But then the question comes—under section 21 as I said permission of the Central Government is required for expansion.

I do not agree with the reasons given in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that dominance is only in respect of goods produced for domestic consumption. That is not so.

If you read Section 2(d).....

(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: He has interpreted in his own way. I interpret in a different way.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to persuade the Minister and not the Members on this side.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: My task is to persuade the Opposition and not the Minister. That is my difficulty

Section 2 (d) says—

Whosoever produces not less than 1/3rd of the goods produced, supplies or distributes... or substantial portion thereof

Supposing an undertaking produces 33 1/3 of the demand of the country. Only 27 per cent is distributed. The rest is exported. Does this undertaking cease to be a dominant undertaking? The dominance is there. Production itself is sufficient. It need necessarily not be 1/3rd production and supply and 1/3rd distribution. It may be. But whatever may be there, the dominant undertakings, monopolist undertakings while boosting production and industrial growth, at the same time add to the value of assets of the Company. MRTP Act was passed in 1969 on the recommendation of the Monopolies Commission which identified some business houses which have assets of over value of Rs. 20 crores, as large monopolistic house and their activities have to be curbed. This Act was passed in 1969. During all these ten years, what effect did it have? Could we curb concentration of wealth and power? We succeeded only in hampering production. We have to see while we have more production in the country in the

industrial sector we have to take countervailing measures to see that the wealth and economic power is not concentrated in a few houses.

I have some suggestions to make.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur): There is no quorum.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the bell be rung. Now there is quorum. Shri Jagannath Rao to continue his speech.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: We have to examine the question from national perspective. We have passed the Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956, which divides the whole industrial sector into two Schedules, Schedule A and Schedule B. Schedule A is exclusively reserved for the public sector and Schedule B for the private sector and public sector also enters that field.

I would put a question: Are any of these dominant undertakings proprietary concerns of the business houses? They are all public limited companies where there is shareholding by others also. Now, the financial institutions which lend money to these undertakings, under the convertible clause, have 26 per cent equity. Thereby, these concerns become joint ventures of the financial institutions and the promoter companies which have other shareholders also.

Secondly, the private sector companies are Indian companies. They are not foreign companies. The private sector industries are less capital-intensive with less gestation period and high profitability whereas the public sector industries are largely capital intensive with long gestation period and less profitability. But still the Government has to build up infra-structure for economic development and industrial growth.

The best way of controlling concentration of economic power and

wealth is for the public sector to go in a big way to enter the field even in Schedule B industries. That is what the public sector is doing. It has taken over so many textile mills, some sick jute mills and engineering firms in Calcutta. That is the best way to effectively control the concentration of economic power and wealth.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I agree with you. But they should not take over only sick units.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: They should come in a big way so that the public sector can attain commanding heights of economy and control the economy. This is what the public sector is doing now.

Thirdly, I would suggest, let these public sector undertakings be asked to throw open another 26 per cent of equity to the workers, the employees, of the industry, and the general public so that 52 per cent of shareholding will be owned by others and not by the promoter companies so that the equity is broad-based and the profits that are earned are shared by all these people, so that the value of assets of the company is not the value of the assets of the business house who promoted a particular company.

Then, I would also suggest that the workers' participation at all levels in the industries should also be thought of so that the workers also can have representation on the board of directors. The financial institutions have their representation on the board of directors. When the equity is broad-based, certainly, there will not be concentration of economic power and wealth. Wealth should naturally increase. If there is no wealth, where is the question of distribution of wealth? Therefore, we should see that our industrial production increase in an accelerated way and at the same time we should broaden our equity, so that the profits are shared by many.

[Shri Jagannath Rao]

I would also suggest that we should impose a social obligation on these companies to utilise a certain percentage of their net profits for the economic development of the area in which the industries are located; By law, we should compel them to spend a certain percentage, whatever it may be, for the economic development of the area.

There may be some other points which Government should consider. I do not know what are the recommendations of the Sachar Committee; the report has not seen the light of the day. If there are recommendations which seek to achieve the object of diluting the ownership of wealth and economic power, they should also be pursued. Most of the industrialists are very philanthropic; they have started so many educational institutions, research institutes and charitable institutions. I am sure that they will also agree. They will also have the feeling that they are also partners in the great task of nation-building.

Therefore, while supporting this Bill, I would request that the suggestions that I have made may be considered by the Government as a countervailing measure to see that there is no accumulation of wealth or economic power, the wealth is widely distributed and we have economic growth, because the trade deficit is about Rs. 4000 crores or more; we will recoup the deficit and at the same time the wealth will belong to the nation.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Bill seeks to replace an Ordinance which was promulgated on 13th October, this year. As you are aware and as the House is aware, an Ordinance can be promulgated if an immediate action is necessary and the House is not sitting. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, knowing that the House was going to sit within a month, what immediate

action was called for so that this unusual method of legislation was adopted, namely, by Ordinance. I believe that Government owes a duty to the House and to the country to tell them what extra boost in export has been achieved by this. There are two aspects: how it has been conceived and what has been the justification for issuing an Ordinance.

This Bill seeks to give certain concessions to the monopolists with the alleged or proposed object of boosting exports. Therefore, this matter should ordinarily be within the jurisdiction of the Commerce Ministry. But the hon. Law Minister, being in charge of MRTP, has piloted this Bill. I am sure that, on his own, he could not have conceived of this type of an aberration. I sympathise with my good friend, Right Hon. Member from Secunderabad, that he has to breast-feed a deformed and illegitimate child born out of the unholy union of the Commerce Ministry and the big business, and he has to carry the baby.

AN. HON. MEMBER: The test tube!

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: As he says, he is probably the test-tube.

The position is like this. The matter is very serious. I would like to impress upon the hon. Members of this august House that what appears to be the object is not the real object. I am sorry to say that the Statement of Objects and Reasons clearly attempts to mislead the Members of this House. The Bill and the Ordinance which precedes clearly establish the hegemony, the great control and the stranglehold of the monopolists over the government in this country and these monopolists have made the government to surrender to them. These monopolists, everybody would admit, are undoubtedly holding the country to ransom, building up huge financial empires at the cost of the common man. I do not think anybody would dispute that. At the same time, it exposes

the subservience of this government to their good friends who have stood by them through thick and thin and who are presumably substantial contributors to their election fund and are now getting their return by means of concessions like the one provided in this Bill.

So far as this problem of the monopolists or the deleterious effect it has on the economy of the country is concerned, you are aware and the House is aware that a Commission was constituted. The Monopolies Commission had laboured on this and given a report. It also submitted along with its report the form of a draft Bill which, by and large, was adopted and it became the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act of 1969. As has been correctly pointed out by my distinguished friend, Mr. Jagannath Rao, the law as framed and the Act as it is to-day, does take into consideration very much the quantities which are to be manufactured, produced and distributed for the purpose of export also. It is very essential to know that Section 15 of this Act which is not sought to be amended, has expressly excluded those monopolistic practices or restrictive trade practices which ordinarily would be such practices. They are excluded from the ambit of this statute if they manufacture goods only for export and exclusively for export. Therefore, the Parliament considered that. The Monopolies Commission considered that and they made an express provision for that in Sec. 15(c) which says:

“No order made under this Act with respect to any monopolistic or restrictive trade practice shall operate so as to restrict—

(c) the right of any person to export goods from India, to the extent to which the monopolistic or restrictive trade practice relates exclusively to the production, supply, distribution or control of goods for such export.’

Now, to-day although there is a provision that if one wants to export and for that purpose if he wants to manufacture, it shall be outside the ambit of the Act, what is happening? It is being said solemnly in the statement of Objects and Reasons. If you see, how misleading it is. I am very sorry. Probably the hon. Minister has been a party to it somewhat unwarily. It says—para 2:

“In actual fact, however, what has to be prevented is dominance or monopoly only in relation to goods made available within the country.

Now here such an object is indicated, because this Act deals with concentration of economic power in the country. Now these manufacturers will manufacture in this country. They will acquire more and more economic power because the profits they will be making on exports will not be exported outside. That will be here and add to the concentration of economic power.

Now the second sentence says:

“The original intent of the Act was to reduce monopolistic and restrictive trade practices within the country; and, to that extent, the portion of the production exported does not become relevant for the domestic consumer.’

16.00 hrs.

Nowhere that intention is expressed. If one goes even cursorily through the main recommendations of the Monopolies Commission, he will find that even they have shown the greatest concern for the effect of the growth of concentration of economic power. They have talked about the industries-wise concentration of power. There is a productwise concentration of power. In a particular industry, Engineering Industry, in the name of exports, they go on increasing the capacity. Exports are taken out but the income comes to them. They control the market here. The small scale industries which are outside the ambit

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of this Act cannot possibly compete even if they want to export. If the multi-nationals or monopolistic undertakings manufacturing goods want to export, how can the small scale industries compete with them even if they want to export?

Now, a special concession is being made. In para 3 you see how misleading it is when it says that with a view, therefore, to make explicit the original intention of the Act, it was decided to amend the act—what is the original intention?

On the other hand the intention is to the contrary. I would request the hon Minister to show from any provision or even from the Monopolies Commission Report that the original intent was to exclude the exported quantity. That is not shown anywhere. Where the export was thought of, it has been specifically provided

The other day the Finance Minister of this country had said that you could never satisfy these big business people. The other day he said that if you give them 10 per cent they will ask for 15 per cent; if you give them 20 per cent they will ask for 30 per cent. That is what is being said by the Finance Minister of the Government of which the Law Minister is a Member. Now they are getting export subsidies, all sorts of encouragements, tax benefits, tax holiday and what not. Over and above this, today, this Government has exposed itself to a complete inactivity or complete bankruptcy. They cannot get the goods exported outside this country unless they fall at the feet of the big business people. They are now dictating terms to-day. This is an economy which is carried on on the terms dictated by these big business people. Otherwise, there is no justification. I may draw your kind attention to one of the portions of the report of the Monopolies Commission which says that this stranglehold of monopolists in this country has accentuated but it has not diminished. It

is more and more active to-day. To-day the Finance Minister is openly saying that you can never satisfy them and they are never satisfied; they go on making more and more demands. Therefore, I say that the Government owes a duty to the House and the country to state how they expect such concessions to bring about an improvement in the balance of payment situation.

What are the items of export on which the concession is to be given? What is the position now? What is the meaning of a dominant undertaking? As you are aware, a dominant undertaking is the one which controls one-third of the production. A monopolistic undertaking means an undertaking which controls half of the production in the country out of the quantum of the total availability of production of the country. They are not satisfied with that. Half of the goods produced in this country is controlled by one business undertaking. They are not satisfied with it. They can now produce another hundred per cent goods more in the name of export. They do not have to go to the Government to seek approval.

As you are aware, I am sure, the House is also aware, the M.R.T.P. Act does not seek to reduce the concentration of power. There is no such provision. It should be known. May be, there are some misapprehensions or misunderstandings; but this does not seek to reduce the concentration of power; it only seeks to confer certain powers on the Central Government alone to see that there is no further concentration of power. If they have to expand more and more, over and above the permitted amount, then they will have to go to the Government. The Central Government will see whether it is in public interest or not or whether it is not to the common detriment to sanction. If it is not to the common detriment to then they can give sanction. Many of the Monopoly Houses have been given sanction for expansion. Therefore, the only object of the M.R.T.P. Act is not

concentration of power but to stop further aggravation of monopolistic holding.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, may I seek one clarification from the hon'ble speaker? What is the kick-back and how much was the consideration for it?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, in a Review which has been published as early as in 1948 by a bank operating in the capitalist world, namely, Llyods Bank, if I may read with your permission a portion of their report,—it has been observed:

“the exercise by the monopolists of their monopoly power is always harmful, for they can turn it to their advantage only by increasing scarcity; that is by raising prices and selling less. If they do not do this, their monopoly is of no use to them. They concentrate their restriction on demand from which they can extort their greatest profit. To gain, they must restrict somewhere.”

Even if they want to gain by export, they must restrict the domestic market. This is the observation made in the Llyods Bank Review of 1948. I want the hon'ble Minister to tell us whether the situation is much more aggravated or not. What we find. Sir, in this country today is that with the sole object of saying that unless we do this there cannot be greater export, these monopolistic and dominant undertakings are being set in motion. It necessarily means that the entire export industry today is coming in the clutches of these dominant and monopolistic undertakings. The country can be held to ransom any moment.

Sir, we appreciate that our import bill is increasing day by day. There are certain compulsions which cannot be avoided. There are certain world events with which we have to swim. But the question is how to solve that. Shall we continue to suffer and in this vital sector of export be under the mercy of the big business? Will this continue? The Finance Minister

said the other day that they can never be satisfied even when you give them subsidy give them tax reduction or tax holiday or even bring them out of the control of MRTP. Therefore, what control will remain over them?

Sir, I would like to know, if they export everything what they manufacture what will happen to the domestic market. This is nothing but a hopeless surrender against national interests. During the Janata government a committee was appointed consisting of eminent people under the Chairmanship of Justice Sachar of the Delhi High Court. I do not know whether they are considering the recommendations of that Committee on merits or because it has emanated during Janata regime they have thrown it to the waste paper basket. Dominant undertaking or monopolistic undertaking consists of one-third or one-half of production in the country. I would like to quote what their observations are. They say:

“In our country a particular share of the market does not involve any question or presumption of ‘illegality’. It does not imply that further growth of such a dominant undertaking in the same field will be subject to regulation in the public interest.”

—and then they say this—this is very important. I quote:—

“...Having regard to the vast size of our country the large number of entrepreneurial class available and the level of industrial growth already achieved, we are of the view that for purposes of determining dominance, the existing criterion of one-third should be reduced to one-fourth share of the market.”

And then they say—

“We therefore recommend that the expression ‘not less than one-third’ occurring in sub-clauses (ii) and (iii) and in Explanation-III of Clause (d) of this Section should be

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amended to read 'not less than one-fourth.'

So, that is what has been their recommendation. A high-powered committee, with eminent people have gone into it. They have said, already there is a great stranglehold of monopolists in this field and it should be brought down to one-fourth instead of one-third and one-half. Instead of accepting that recommendation, what is it that the Government has done? Instead of curbing the concentration of power in the hands of a few, what they have done is, with the help of the ordinance-making power they are bringing in vital changes in the economic policies of this country. Instead of curbing this sort of monopoly which is a curse, they are giving more and more concessions to the monopolists. Parliament is not taken into confidence by the Government. We are being told today that there is a Committee, called Tandon Committee. Sir, we don't know what this Tandon Committee was about, when they were appointed, who were the members, what justification is there, what are their projections, etc. On all these matters, we have not been told anything. If these undertakings are taken out of the scope of the MRTP Act by this ordinance, we do not know what are the reasons for the same. The Law Minister says that these undertakings could be expanded. Now, what is the explanation? The ordinary explanation given is: 'I want to export these goods which will be manufactured by this expansion, by this expanded capacity; this is only for export'. That is what the person says, therefore, it is accepted. He need not come within the purview of the MRTP Act. Just by this process, he comes out of the net of ordinary investigation by the Central Government and from the purview of the MRTP Commission. He avoids all public investigation and inquiry by a statutory commission. He also avoids a discussion and debate in Parlia-

ment. We are not being given all the facts. Even today the justification is not known. What is the projection for export, we do not know. This country is just being taken for a ride. The Law Minister has been asked to pilot this Bill. Maybe, it has been prepared by the Commerce Ministry or the Prime Minister's Secretariat. Suddenly the Law Minister is being asked to pilot the Bill. I do not know what the Law Ministry has to brute majority they have got, they do with it. I do not know whether any representations have been made by the FICCI and other people. Should the House not be taken into confidence? No, not at all. On one fine morning you feel, an ordinance is needed, and you bring that ordinance, making more and more concessions to the monopoly houses. I have no time, otherwise I would have read out extracts from the report of the Monopolies Commission. Even 20 years back their recommendations were made; but even today they are very relevant to us. Instead of accepting those recommendations, instead of making necessary law, instead of accepting what Sachar Committee has said, this is what they have done. They are making this Parliament an ineffective body. They are coming before it with something which has been achieved. Mischief has already been done but with the brute majority they have got, they come and bulldoze everything. I thought that the most respected and distinguished Member like Shri Jagannatha Rao would support but he did not speak one word in support of this Bill. He does not support this Bill. He cannot. (Interruptions) How can he support? The hon. Minister is only able to read out the statement prepared by the Commerce Ministry. Sir, we demand from the Hon. Law Minister that he should candidly tell us and the nation the real justification for this Bill, the effect of this and let him not read out only the statement prepared by the Commerce Ministry, the misleading statistics. With these words, I

strongly object to this pernicious, obnoxious, anti-people and anti-national Bill. It is nothing but abject surrender to the monopoly houses and we register our strong protest against this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think the hon. Minister will take into consideration certain points made by the hon. Member. When he replies, if possible, he may try to explain the points raised by him, that is, about the Sachar Committee's report.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Bill and oppose the resolution moved by Mr. Chitta Basu. Sir, the Monopoly and Restricted Trade practices Act is an important landmark in the evolution of our industrial law. Its origin can be traced to certain provisions of the Constitution which require the State to so direct its Policy as to secure the ownership and control of the national resources of the community are so distributed as to subserve the common good, and secondly that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and the means of production to the common detriment of the people at large. The Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 reinforced the urgency of reducing the disparities of income and wealth which exist today and to prevent private monopolies and concentration of economic power in their hands. Apart from these two objectives, the M.R.T.P. Act seeks further to encourage new entrepreneurs as a counter-vailing force to the concentration of economic power which is not in the best interests of the community. With these objectives in view, the M.R.T.P. Act defines a dominant firm and monopolistic firm. A dominant undertaking is one which as the Act defines, produces, distributes or supplies 1/3 or more of the total commodity in India or a substantial part. This was forgotten by the Members of the Opposition. (Interruptions). A monopolistic undertaking is

similarly defined as one which produces, supplies or controls not less than 1/2 of the total commodity of any description produced in India.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Export goods produced in India also... Your senior Member and colleague has admitted it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think Mr. Mahajan is not conceding that.

(Interruptions)

The interruptions are all right. These are parliamentary interruptions.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: Since the point was made by no less a person than Shri Somnath Chatterjee, an eminent advocate, I would like to read out the relevant provision of the MRTP Act, 1969 which specifically states that production in India is to be taken into consideration for determining whether a particular undertaking is 'dominant' or not.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What is meant by production in India? Export goods will be produced in India.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: Section 2 says:

"'dominant undertaking' means an undertaking which either by itself or along with inter-connected undertakings,—

Provides or otherwise controls not less than one-third of any product or services that are rendered in India or any substantial part thereof."

That clarifies the original intent of the bill, namely that a dominant undertaking is to be defined by reference to its production inside the country. I am surprised that eminent members of the opposition should have lost sight of this point and resorted to misleading arguments.

[Shri Y. S. Mahajan]

Once an undertaking comes under the definition of a dominant or monopolistic firm, it attracts the provisions of this Act and if it wants to increase its capacity for production even for export purposes, naturally it has to go to the MRTP Commission and it is our experience that such applications with the MRTP Commission remain pending for one year or even two years. Sir, two years is a long period and much water would flow under the bridge during such a long period. In order to overcome this difficulty, this ordinance was promulgated by the President. The Statement of Objects and Reason of this Bill states:

"It is significant that for determining dominance in the matter of supplies, imports are added. However, exports are not deducted, even though exported products do not affect supplies in the domestic market."

It was with the object of removing this anomaly and hindrance in the industrial growth and exports that this Bill was necessary and the ordinance was promulgated by the President.

I am surprised that though there were many eloquent speeches by the hon. Members, nobody pointed out the very precarious position in which the country remains today economically. Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee did admit fortunately that economically we are in a bad condition, but how sad the condition was, nobody bothered to explain. Now, I am going to give certain figures in this regard. With great difficulty, we achieved a balance in our international trade in the year 1976-77 and we had a surplus of Rs. 72 crores. The conditions deteriorated and in 1977-78, we had a deficit of 621 crores; in 1978-79 it increased to 1072 crores and in 1979-80 it went upto 2262 crores and with the present reckoning this year, the

deficit is likely to be not less than Rs. 4000 crores. So, the country is in a very precarious and distressing economic condition. We are about to become bankrupt in international economic life. Under these conditions, the Government would have failed in its duty if it had not taken certain corrective action. It was, therefore, only proper that the Government promulgated this ordinance and it has now come forward before this House with this Bill. It has also taken certain other steps to increase our exports. To mention a few, the facilities which were available at Santa Cruz and Kandla port for exports have now been made available to all 100% export oriented units irrespective of their location within the country... (Interruptions). The hon. Members spoke irrelevently as though our whole economic policy was under discussion, as if this country was born today and we were just considering how to develop our economic resources, trade and industry. We have a Government sector. We have also a private sector and the private sector works in conformity with the principles and priorities of our economic planning. With regard to this private sector, it is an integral part of our economy just as there is also a cooperative sector

Sir, as regards this MRTP Act, I must say, that this Commission which works under the MRTP Act, cannot really fulfil its functions. In its report it has said that it is conscious of the fact that it is not able to carry out the objectives of the Act. The simple reason that though so far as restrictive trade practices are concerned, it is an autonomous body and functions as a court and can impose its decisions as regards monopolistic practices, the reference has to be made by the Government, and enforcement also remains with the Government. Secondly, why the Commission cannot function satisfactorily is that it has a very small infra-structure. It has one Director of Investigation and one Registrar of

Restrictive Trade Practices and a small office and its annual Budget is not more than Rs. 22 lakhs. Such a small body, without any big organisation, cannot possibly cope with the vast subject of monopolies and restrictive trade practices in this big country and, therefore, I suggest that Government thinks afresh on this whole issue and brings forward a comprehensive Bill to deal with our policies regarding monopolies, restrictive practices and the way of enforcing them satisfactorily. With these few words, I support the Bill.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मुझे इस बिल के विरोध में यह कहना है कि पूँजीवादी तरीके को, एक ऐसी नीति में, एक ऐसी कानून के ढर्रे में शक्ति प्रदान की जा रही है जो देश की आर्थिक हालत पर एक बहुत बड़ा प्रभाव डालेगी। कानून में इस तरह का परिवर्तन कर के जो दूसरे देशों के लिए हम एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं, उसको इस नीति की परिधि से अलग करके, जिस तरह से यहां के पूँजीपतियों को या उन व्यक्तियों को जिनके हाथ में बड़े उद्योग हैं, उनको बहुत बड़ा बल और शक्ति मिलेगी और यहां की अर्थव्यवस्था उन चन्द-लोगों के हाथ में आ जायेगी, जो इस देश पर बहुत बुरा प्रभाव डालेगी। इस समय भी जो कानून व्यवस्था थी, जो भी उत्पादन होता था, चाहे वह देश के इस्तेमाल के लिए या विदेशों को भेजने के लिये हो, जिन लोगों का एक तिहाई उत्पादन पर प्रभाव रहता था, जिन के हाथ में रहता था, अब उनके हाथ में सारा उत्पादन दे देना, एक्सपोर्ट के नाम से, मैं समझता हूँ इससे कुछ बड़े घरानों को ही लाभ होगा और इससे इस देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर बहुत बुरा प्रभाव पड़ेगा।

इस देश में आज जो एक्सपोर्ट का माल तैयार होता है और जिस ढंग से तैयार होता है, मैं चाहता हूँ सरकार उस पर थोड़ा ध्यान दे। आप कच्चे लोहे को लीजिए जो खान से निकलता है—वह मशीनों के जरिये निकाला जाता है। इस काम में हजारों लोगों को रोजगार मिल सकता था। मैंने स्वयं गोआ और अन्य जगहों पर देखा है कि आयरन-ओर की खानों में मशीनें काम कर रही हैं, इन्सान काम नहीं कर रहे हैं, जहां पहले हजारों लोग काम करते थे, वहां चन्द पूँजीपति अपने फायदे के लिये आटोमेटिक मशीनें लगा कर काम करा रहे हैं, जहां हजारों लोगों को काम दिये जाने की क्षमता थी, उमका इस्तेमाल नहीं हो रहा है और मशीनों के द्वारा माल निकाल कर विदेशों को भेजा जा रहा है। अगर उम आयरन-ओर को मजदूरों के द्वारा निकलवाया जाये तो उमसे हजारों लोगों को काम मिले और साथ ही अगर उम 'ओर' का स्टील अपने ही देश में बने तो देश में लोहे की कमी दूर हो सकती है। लेकिन हो यह रहा है कि 30 साल पहले कभी जापान के साथ कोई समझौता हुआ था, उस के तहत सस्ते दर पर लोहा उनको भेजा जा रहा है और यह काम कुछ पूँजीपतियों को सौंप दिया गया है, जो खानों से लोहा निकलवाते हैं और बाहर भेजते हैं, जबकि इस देश के लोगों को स्टील नहीं मिल रहा है, हर रोज कीमतें बढ़ती जा रही हैं। इस तरह से कुछ उत्पादन करने वाले पूँजीपतियों का फायदा हो रहा है।

इस के अलावा मुझे एक चीज और कहनी है और वह यह है कि इस कानून का खुल कर दुरुपयोग होगा। यह कहा गया कि हम एक्सपोर्ट के लिए

[श्री जयपाल सिं: कश्यप]

उत्पादन कर रहे हैं और इसका देश में इस्तेमाल नहीं होगा लेकिन अगर विदेशों में उस चीज की खपत नहीं होगी, तो उस को कहां ले जाएंगे, किस मार्केट में ले जाएंगे, कहा फेंकेगें, कहां पर रखेंगे? नतीजा यह होगा कि एक्सपोर्ट की आढ़ में वह जो उत्पादन होगा, उस का उपयोग वे मनमाने तरीके से करेंगे, उस का उपयोग कुछ अन्डरटेकिंग्स मनमाने तरीके से करेंगी और उसको एक्सपोर्ट न करके डोमेस्टिक कन्जम्शन के लिए उस का इस्तेमाल होगा। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि इस एक्ट के जरिये जो एक तरीका अपनाया जा रहा है, एक पर्दा डाला जा रहा है, जिस को अगर एक कानून पढ़ने वाला सामान्य आदमी देखे, तो वह इसके महत्व को नहीं समझेगा, लेकिन इस का एक बड़ा असर हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर पड़ेगा। अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर कितना असर पड़ेगा, कितना उत्पादन बढ़ेगा, कितना एक्सपोर्ट होगा, कितनी कीमत का एक्सपोर्ट होगा, कितना मुनाफा मिल मालिकों का बढ़ जाएगा, इस तरह के सारे आंकड़े अगर हमारे सामने आएँ और देश की जनता के सामने रखे जाएँ, तब इस की विभीषिका और विनाशकारी मनोवृत्ति का पता चलेगा। देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर कितना असर डालेगा और पूँजीवादी को कितना बढ़ावा देने वाला यह है, इस बात का लोगों को पता तभी लगेगा जब ये आंकड़े सामने आएँ। इसलिए पूँजीवादी को बढ़ावा देने वाला, कुछ बड़े घरानों को और कुछ अन्डरटेकिंग्स को बढ़ावा देने वाला जो यह विधेयक लाया गया है, उस का मैं विरोध करता हूँ और आप ने जो मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया है, उसके लिए आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Janardhana Poojary.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): It is the responsibility of the government to maintain quorum in the House. There is no quorum in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think this question of quorum is being raised. So, people should ensure that members are present in the House. Otherwise, we are unnecessarily wasting the time of the House. Let the quorum bell be rung ... Now, there is quorum. Mr. Poojary will continue his speech.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): I heard the arguments advanced against this Bill. I fail to understand the contention of the Opposition parties that they are not able to understand the object of the Bill, because it is a very simple Bill. I may be permitted to submit one thing. It is very clear in the minds of the people not only inside the Parliament but outside the Parliament also—a hue and cry has been raised through the country—that the production has come down; the foreign exchange has come down. That is the hue and cry raised outside Parliament and inside Parliament, day in and day out. Here is an answer. The Bill is very simple. The changes are intended to produce more and to export more. That is the object of this Bill.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It is educative to you.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I will face your argument.

(Interruptions)

I will draw your attention to Clause 2 of the Direction No. 349 of the Speaker.

(Interruptions)

Please don't interrupt. I have not interrupted also.

(Interruptions)

I may inviting your attention to Sections 2 and 3 of the Bill. As per the amendment, the object of the Bill is to widen and strengthen the export production base. It is a simple answer given in India, in this House and also to the people outside this Parliament. Now, so far as the main Bill is concerned, I agree there are some loopholes. Those loopholes have to be plugged. I fully endorse the view expressed by Mr. Mahajan so far as Section 10(B) is concerned. As per Section 10(B) of the Act the Commission can *suo motu* inquire into any monopolistic and restrictive trade practices, but unfortunately there is no provision for follow up action in Section 31. So a provision has to be made in the Bill to plug this loophole. I admit it, I agree with it.

Now, the second suggestion is regarding quasi-judicial powers. Now the M.R.T.P. Commission must be invested with more quasi-judicial powers to deal with the disputed questions of companies and inter-action. My further submission, that is the third submission would be that the M.R.T.P. Commission must be armed with real powers to curb unfair trade practices like misleading advertisements and also false representation. Now my submission will be that this monopolistic institutions cannot be controlled, only by the provision for that purpose. I am just making one suggestion, that is, the M.R.T.P. Commission must be armed with real powers to curb the unfair trade practices like misleading and false representations, as I submitted earlier. Last one, Sir, you know there are aggrieved parties also which have moved the Commission but the Commission must be capable of fighting the damages of the aggrieved party. Coming to the arguments advanced, so far as the public sector is concerned, I have heard the speeches of some agitated hon. members of this House like Shri Somnath Chatterjee and also Smt. Geeta Mukherjee. I

can understand that there is an impression in the country and outside the Parliament and inside the Parliament that our party is against socialism. (Interruptions)

I heard with rapt attention. I did not interfere. You may agree, you may not agree. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Listen to the Hon. Member.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Now, Sir, so far as this recommendation is concerned, Sir, it is the result of the recommendation of the Tandon Committee on Export Strategy. Now, that has been introduced, this Commission has been appointed, if I am not mistaken, during the Janta rule.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Which Commission? (Interruptions) ..

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: This Tandon Committee (Interruptions) ..

AN HON. MEMBER: It is Sachar Committee. 'SACHAR'.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: That is why, I submit, I am subject to correction. Now, Sir, so far as the socialism is concerned, now my submission would be there are views expressed inside the House during the Sixth Lok Sabha and outside the Parliament also. During the Janata rule, particularly Dr. Subramaniam Swamy expressed anti-public sector views. There was an impression during that period that the country was being taken from socialism to capitalism and the views expressed by Dr. Subramaniam Swamy and others were not in tune with the planned growth of the Indian economy. Those proposals were there aimed at strengthening the hands of a few monopoly private individuals. During Janata rule, CPM was supporting the Janata Party. We know the paramount importance of the public sec-

[Shri Janardhana Poojary]

tor in bringing about social reformation. That cannot be under-estimated. The people from the opposition, including the CPM, need not teach us about it. We know and we can understand how much could be done if the huge resources that are in the hands of private individuals today are put under the public sector. We know that for a poor country like India with a growing population of 65 crores struggling under exploitation, unemployment, social insecurity, diseases, etc., capitalist system is not the answer. It is not the monopoly of CPM or Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu. We also know that glaring disparities are a curse on society and socialism alone can bring benefits to the masses. Mr. Somnath Chatterjee and others suspect today that there is an attempt at liquidation of the public sector. No, our party is not going to do it. Our party stands for socialism. We are going to infuse the spirit of discipline into the public sector. Socialism is not the monopoly of CPM. I thought that CPM and CPI are parties of the poor people. But that impression has been taken away from my heart. When legislation was brought here against hoarders, black-marketeers and smugglers I thought that CPM would support it. But what a surprise I had when I found that they did not support it! You, the members of CPM, have been claiming that you are the champions of poor people. You know that black-marketeers and smugglers are sucking the blood of the people. Still you did not support that legislation. You are playing a dual role. The National Security Ordinance has been brought against blackmarketeers, smugglers, and hardened criminals, but you are opposing that ordinance. Don't be under the impression that the people of the country cannot understand that you are playing a dual role. Don't play that role. The people will realise it. The people have voted for us and given us a massive mandate. We will work for the people of this country.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN (Badagara): Mr. Chairman, this is an important measure which heralds a new process of dismantling the regulatory framework elaborately built up over the years. It is also beginning of unfolding a new perspective of the ruling party. This perspective, I would like to submit, is alien to the concept of social control and regulation which has been the Congress policy placed before the Nation by the late Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru. This perspective had a social basis and it had its own social roots and economic logic. This came up from the basic articulation of our hopes and fears and our design for the future build up by Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru through the medium of Indian National Congress. But according to the Statement of Objects and Reasons what is obviously presented here is seemingly an innocuous Bill. It is claimed by the Law Minister that the original intent of the Act was to reduce monopolistic and restrictive trade practices within the country and to that extent, the portion of the production exported does not become relevant for the domestic consumer. An undertaking is supposed to produce either for domestic consumption or for export or both. It is an impossible task that the Law Minister has placed before the industry. And in an extra-ordinary performance I would say, by any yardstick, he has added something new to economic thinking by elaborating this concept in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. As far as we have understood it, it is the total volume of the production of goods which determines dominance or otherwise and its impact on concentration of economic power or on the national economy.

The M.R.T.P. Act did not come up in a vacuum, social or political. It came up not only because of the socio-economic perspective of the national liberation movement and subsequently of the Indian National Congress and all the democratic forces in this country but also we had initiated a planning process. There is a logic, and

design behind the planning process. That is why, we adopted the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956. And there the matter did not rest. We had any number of objective, fact finding teams to understand what was going on in the national economy. We had Mahalonobis Committee on concentration of income. The Industrial Licensing Policy Committee built up an elaborate data on how concentration of economic power was taking place in our economy. It was in these objective conditions that this MRTP Act was put on the statute book. It did not come in a vaccum. It is too late in the day for the Law Minister to come and say that what was originally intended in the Act was only the domestic production. I hope, the distinguished Law Minister will forgive me if I say that it amounts to economic absurdity. It is on the basis of the objective analysis in addition to the larger social purpose that we have put this Act in the statute book. Now, we have a new Industrial Policy Resolution which dilutes and distorts the original purpose of the policy laid down by Jawaharlal Nehru. And now, it is in the same chain of events that the Law Minister has come before the House with this measure.

16.50 hrs.

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I wish this Government had shown greater honesty about it and straight-away said that 'we want to change and dilute this MRTP Act or abrogate it or we will take away the concept of dominant undertaking'. Even if I had differed from this approach because it is against national interests, I would have certainly welcomed that honest, straightforward approach. Now, he says that this is limited in scope and it is only to boost exports. I am conscious that this Government or country has an enormous task facing this on the balance of payments question as well as on the question of boosting our exports because of the trade deficit threatening to increase, which may also endanger basically our concept of self-reliance. Rs. 45,000

crores of trade deficit is, I do concede, by any yardstick a great deficit and you will have to deal with it, but the question that I want to pose before you is: Is this the way to boost exports? If you go through the export statistics for the last few years, you would find that whenever there has been a new export break-through in any commodity or group of commodities, it has always been achieved primarily by small-scale entrepreneur and small-scale sector whether it is in Government or whether it is in engineering goods or whether it is in XYZ sector. What is the contribution of monopoly sector? What is the contribution of multinational sector? The multinationals have a global plan not only to achieve their international aim, but they have a multinational international global marketing strategy. So, what they would say is: 'If you permit us to produce XYZ goods, then we invest'. That is why there has been no investment taking place, not because we do not dilute this Act, but because the type of goods and services they want to produce; and export cannot be permitted without basically altering the entire regulatory framework that we have built up in this country.

The same is the story of our large Indian houses who have now large joint ventures abroad. There has been a fantastic growth in the rate of savings in this country, about 23 per cent. What is happening on the investment side when the savings are going up? Economists are finding it difficult to explain this phenomenon that no investment is taking place. It is only because they are not permitted to export.

There is undoubtedly a case for boosting exports, but not for diluting this Act, but they have chosen to tamper with the MRTP Act and I would like to warn this House that this would ultimately take you somewhere else to the concept of export led growth which the World Bank and the IMF have been advocating.

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan]

That would be undoubtedly a new version of the socialistic pretensions of this Government.

Sir, nothing more exposes this case than the recent decision of this Government to permit 5 per cent domestic sale for the units which are producing in the free export trade zones of Kandla and Santa Cruz in Bombay. They are unable to export. So, now they are permitted to enter into the domestic market. I am told that a decision has been taken to permit 5 per cent. To-morrow it will go to 10 day after to-morrow to 15/20 and 25. I do not want to take much of your time. I am sure this measure will also lead you along the same path—a perilous path. I want to warn that that will be the dismantling of the entire regulatory framework and ultimately it will take us to a different path of economic development, a path which would be suicidal for this country.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South) The objective of the Amendment, in my humble opinion, would be self defeating: It is our experience that right from 1969 when this Act was promulgated the objective was that the operation of the economic system does not result in concentration of the economic power to the common detriment, control of monopolies, prohibition of monopolistic and restrictive trade practices, etc. All these years our experience has been that that objective has not been achieved at all. On the contrary Government has been fighting a losing battle year after year against all this monopolistic trend prevailing in our country

In the present Bill they say and they profess that the goods produced by an undertaking for exports should not be taken into account in computing the total goods of that description for the purpose of determining the dominance of that undertaking in relation to such goods. The question is whether this objective would be achieved with the present restrictions

imposed by the Government (Interruptions) I want to have your undivided attention.

During the period 1969-77 the assets of the top 20 houses rose at an annual rate of 20 per cent per year while the national income increased at 3.50 per cent per year. This is how the Act has worked all (these years. Now Government wants to boost up the export and safeguard as far as the situation of balance of payment deficit is concerned. There are certain snags. Unless the Government plugs those loopholes, I think it will be very difficult for the Government to achieve the objective of this Act.

In the clearance of MRTP and their projects, undue delay is being caused. There has been inordinate delay. It has become a routine practice. I would cite an example. A 500 MW power project mooted in 1972 at an investment of Rs. 75 crores was cleared only in 1977 when the project cost escalated to Rs. 175 crores. All the snags are working. There are instances where Government prefers FERA companies to MRTP undertakings for investment and expansion schemes. There is a slump in industrial production in the year 1979-80 There is danger of the recent policy liberalisation on capacity expansion and export not fractifying in the face of Government restrictive approach to MRTP units. Having said this, I have my own doubts whether Government would achieve their objective, looking to the past experience. From this 17.00 hrs.

point of view, I say, of the loopholes are plugged, then and then only something could be done. But as far as the objective to restrict monopolistic trends in the country are concerned, the Government has miserably failed and I have my own doubts so far as this amendment is concerned, the Government would be able to achieve their objective.

श्री मूलचन्द डगम : (पाठी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज कल हमारे विधि मंत्री जो भी भयष्य देते हैं, मैंने जितने भी उनके भाषण देखे या सुने हैं उस में हर जगह वह दो बातें कहते हैं :

The directive principles should have an overriding authority over the Fundamental Rights; that the Minerva case has been wrongly decided by the Supreme Court and that the Fundamental Rights are superior to the Directive Principles.

कहीं भी हमारे कानून मंत्री गए हैं तो वहां उन्होंने यह बात कही है। वह बात तो बहुत ठीक कहते हैं, लेकिन मैं आर्टिकल 39(2) की तरफ ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ :

"that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production . . ."

लेकिन अब आप यह क्या कर रहे हैं ? मैं इसलिए इसे सेलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजना चाहता हूँ, मेरा दिमाग यह कह रहा है कि उस आदमी को ज्यादा पावर देने के बाद कंसेन्ट्रेशन आफ वेल्थ और कंसेन्ट्रेशन आफ मीन्स होगा। आप बता दें कि यह कंसेन्ट्रेशन आफ वेल्थ और कंसेन्ट्रेशन आफ मीन्स उस से होगा या नहीं ? अपना उत्तर देने के पहले वह यह बहाना न दें कि कूड के लिए इतना पैसा देना पड़ता है। आप के आबजेक्ट्स में ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। आप आर्टिकल 39 में जो आप के डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स हैं उन पर स्ट्रेस कर रहे हैं और इधर प्रीएम्बल में जो साफ लिखा है उस के खिलाफ जा रहे हैं।

"We, the people of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic and

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to secure to all its citizens justice, social, economic and political?"

एम आर टी पी ऐक्ट को लाने का कारण क्या था। पहले सच्चर कमेटी या और कमेटियां बैठों और यह महसूस किया गया कि कुछ लोगों के पास सम्पत्ति इकट्ठी हो रही है। आज भी राजनीति पर पूंजीवादी हावी है। इस को अगर कोई इधर बैठने वाला या उधर बैठने वाला नहीं मानता है तो वह गलत कहता है। ये पूंजीवादी अपनी सत्ता पर हावी होते हैं और आज नौकरशाही पर भी ये हावी हैं। तो क्या यह इस पूंजीवाद को बढ़ावा देने का काम नहीं करेगा ? आज लाखों इंजीनियर हमारे बेकार हैं।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : (गोरखपुर) : डागा साहब, आप सच्चर बोलते हैं, इसी लिए क्या आप कालिग अटेंशन के समय नहीं आए थे ?

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : मैं उदयपुर में था इंटक के सेशन में, इसलिए नहीं आ पाया। मैंने पूरा पढ़ा था और मैं आना चाहता था लेकिन मेरा दुर्भाग्य है कि मैं हाजिर नहीं हो सका, वरना मैं जरूर आता।

मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो एम आर टी पी ऐक्ट के मुताल्लिक सच्चर कमेटी ने रेकमेंडेशन की उसको आप देख लें। मैंने क्यों यह प्रश्न रखा ? क्योंकि महालनवीस ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है और 1969 के अंदर जो कुछ अमेंडमेंट्स हुए हैं सब यह कहते हैं कि एम आर टी पी ऐक्ट के अंदर अमेंडमेंट होना चाहिए। जितने अर्थशास्त्री हैं उन्होंने राय दी है कि इस में अमेंडमेंट होना चाहिए। कंसेन्ट्रेशन आफ वेल्थ बढ़ेगा इस तरह से, इस में कोई दो राय नहीं हैं। क्या आज लाखों इंजीनियर

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

हिन्दुस्तान में बेकार नहीं है ? क्या उन पर हमारा पैसा खर्च नहीं होता है ? किन्तु जैसा कि मुझे आंकड़ा याद है, शायद 55 प्रतिशत कैपिटल आज कुछ आदमियों के हाथ में है । 75 प्रतिशत लैण्ड 15 प्रतिशत लोगों के हाथ में है । सारी सम्पत्ति का एकीकरण करने के लिए आप स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री को बढ़ाये और जो इंजीनियर्स आज बेकार हैं उनको बढ़ावा दें । आज सारे फाइनेंशियल और बैंकिंग इंस्टीट्यूशन्स का कम से कम 62 प्रतिशत लोन उन्हीं लोगों को दिया जाता है । इसलिए आप जब इण्डस्ट्रीयल पालिसी बनाते हैं तब ऐसा न हो कि संविधान को ही आप भूल जाये जिससे कि कुछ लोगों को ही लाभ मिले और वे अपनी पूंजी का विस्तार करते जायें । जब कन्सेन्ट्रेशन आफ वेल्थ होगा तो गांवों के लोग शहरों में आयेंगे । परिणाम-स्वरूप शहरों में और स्लम्स बनेंगे । इसके अलावा बड़े लोग उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए साफिस्टिकेटेड मशीनरी बाहर से इम्पोर्ट करेंगे । आज लुधियाना में घर घर में काटेज इण्डस्ट्रीज चल रही हैं जिनका माल एक्सपोर्ट होता है, हैण्डिक्रैफ्ट का माल एक्सपोर्ट हो रहा है इसलिए स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज को लोन भी मिलना चाहिए ।

आपने इस में एक आब्जेक्ट लिख दिया कि क्रूड आयल के लिए एक बड़ा वजट पेश करना है, ठीक है लेकिन इसका वास्तव में आब्जेक्ट क्या है । एम आर टी पी ऐक्ट को पास करने का पर्पज यही था कि कुछ लोगों के हाथों में वेल्थ इकठ्ठा न हो जाय लेकिन क्या इससे उन लोगों के पास भीन्स नहीं बढ़ेंगे । आप रोज फण्डामेंटल राइट्स जो

हैं उनकी जगह पर डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स पर जोर दे रहे हैं । आज आप कह रहे हैं कि हम एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो 65 करोड़ की आबादी वाले जो 6 लाख गांव हैं उनमें जो हाथ से छोटे छोटे काम करने वाले लोग हैं उनकी तरफ हमें बढ़ना चाहिए परन्तु आप चाहते हैं कि एक जगह पर ही पूंजी इकठ्ठा हो जाय । मैं समझता हूं एक तरह से इस बिल में पूंजीपतियों की राय ही मालूम होती है । इसलिए मैं कहूंगा कि आप इसमें जल्दी न करें, सेलेक्ट कमेटी में बैठ कर हमें इस पर फिर से विचार करना चाहिए कि कहां हमारा आब्जेक्ट जो है उस को हम फस्ट्रेट तो नहीं कर रहे हैं, जो हमारा उद्देश्य है उसको हम प्राप्त कर रहे हैं या नहीं ? मैं एक बार फिर कहना चाहूंगा कि समाज में जितने साधन होंगे उनका अगर समान वितरण नहीं होगा तो फिर वह समाजवाद कहां होगा, वह तो पूंजीवाद हो जायगा । इसलिए हमें इस बिल पर फिर से विचार करना चाहिए और विरोधी दल वाले भी अगर कोई बात कहते हैं तो उसपर भी विचार करना चाहिए । हररीडली इस बिल को पास नहीं करना चाहिए ।

अगर आप कहते हैं कि क्रूड आयल के लिए यह पालिसी है तो फिर मैं कहूंगा कि इसका सेक्शन (66) जो है उसको आप देखें ।

आप के सेक्शन (66) में लिखा है—

“The Commission may make regulations . . .

और कमेटी आन सबोर्डिनेट लेजिस्लेशन ने कई बार कहा है कि आप मेहरबानी कर के अपने प्राबीजन को बदलो, खास तौर से जब आप कोई नया ऐक्ट बनायें । अब आप यह एम० आर० टी० पी० ऐक्ट बना रहे हैं, लेकिन आप ने उस कमेटी

की बात को इग्नोर किया है, आप ने कह दिया है कि जरूरी नहीं है। उसमें यह था कि रूल्स और रेगुलेशन्स सारे के सारे सदन के टेबिल पर आने चाहिए—

“The Committee reiterate their earlier recommendations on the subject and desire that like rules, regulations should also be laid before Parliament.”

आज आप कानून को अमेंडमेंट करने जा रहे हैं और सबोर्डिनेट लेजिस्लेशन कमेटी की जो हिदायत थी उस का अनुपालन नहीं हो रहा है।

The rules are laid but not the regulations.

हिदायत करते करते 15 वर्ष हो चुके हैं। पांचवीं बार हिदायत की गई—

The committee reiterated their earlier recommendation and desired that there should be a provision to this effect in the relevant statute.

नया लेजिस्लेशन ला रहे हैं, लेकिन वह वह भूल गये। ला डिपार्टमेंट कहता है कि हम को रिमाइण्ड किया है—

“Likewise, there should invariably be a provision in the relevant statute for publication of regulations to be framed thereunder. With this end in view, the committee desire that the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India to examine all Acts delegating power to make regulations, with which they are administratively concerned and to incorporate suitable provisions for publication and laying of regulations in those Acts which do not contain such provisions.”

अब आप क्या कानून ला रहे हैं और ला मिनिस्टर साहब ला रहे हैं। उस के

बाद किसको कहेंगे कि आप के रूल्स अमेंड होने जरूरी हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पार्लियामेंट को आप ही देख सकते हैं।

You can protect our rights. If an amendment is brought in a particular Act and if it does not contain a provision for which a committee has recommended six times, Sir, it reflects a sorry state of affairs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Daga, your English speech is better than your Hindi speech.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : मैं समझता हूँ—मैंने जिस भाषा में वोट लिया है, उसी भाषा में बोलू। यह मुझे अच्छा नहीं लगेगा कि वोट मैंने हिन्दी भाषा में बोल कर लिया और यहां मैं अंग्रेजी में बात करूं। उन लोगों से मैंने जो बात की थी वह हिन्दी में की थी, अंग्रेजी में नहीं की थी।

मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ—सिलैक्ट कमेटी को भेजने की जो मैंने मांग की है उस का परपज यही है कि इस पर सही तरीके से विचार होना चाहिए मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आप सिलैक्ट कमेटी के पास इसे ज्यादा दिन रखिए, सिर्फ एक बौक के लिये सिलैक्ट कमेटी को भेज दीजिए और पांच दस अर्थ शास्त्रियों को बुला लीजिए, कुछ और लोगों को बुला लीजिए, आप बैठ जाइये और इस पर विचार कीजिए।

आप इसके आब्जेक्ट को देखिए—आप कह रहे हैं कि अब तो बिड़ला और डालिमया ज्यादा माल बाहर भेज सकते हैं। उन पर कोई रोक नहीं होगी, करोड़ों और अरबों का भेज सकते हैं। दूसरी तरफ जो हमारा उद्देश्य रहा है कि हमारी स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री बड़े,

[श्री मूल चन्द डोगा]

हेण्डी क्राफ्ट बड़े-उस में ग्राप फैल हो रहे हैं :4 इस लिए मैं कह रहा हूँ कि कन्सेन्ट्रेशन ग्राफ वेल्थ को दृष्टि में रखते हुए इस पर गौर किया जाय ।

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, quite a large number of hon. Members were pleased to make diverse observations with regard to this amendment. The misfortune is this, Many of the speeches are highly distorted without perhaps even understanding the purport of the amendment itself.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No I.Q.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Which you possess.

Particularly what is most important is the speech by one very respected member from the other side who is an eminent lawyer. Perhaps, either he wanted deliberately to mislead the House or did not want to understand the amendment itself.

Now, Sir, before I come to answer the various objection raised by the hon. Members, I would like to state the purport of these amendments and how they would be effective. The first amendment is sought to be made in Section 2(d) which defines the dominant undertaking. While it defines the dominant undertaking in a particular manner, it is clear by the clause itself that what is sought to be excluded from the purview of that expression is by the addition of Explanation Number VII to the Clause after Explanation VI which would read:

"Where goods of any description produced in India by an undertaking have been exported to a country outside India, then the goods shall not be taken into account in computing for the purposes of this clause. Then, it gives the details. That is, for the purpose of reckoning, whether that would be treated as dominant undertaking within Clause 2(d) and if so, whether that portion of the exported goods have to be excluded. Likewise, when it comes to Clause 2 (J)—the definition of monopolistic undertakings—an Explanation is sought to be added as Explanation V, after Explanation IV to exclude the above from the purview of the expression 'Monopolistic Undertakings'.

So far as that portion of the goods which are sought to be exported is concerned, this is a simple purport. The question is: what effect has this over the various provisions of the Act and whether the argument that has been advanced in manifold fashions could be sustained if this amendment is sought to be brought in within this Clause?

As on to-day, the position is that with reference to the dominant undertakings as also the monopolistic undertakings, when it comes to the question, of Chapter III dealing with concentration of economic power, Section 21 makes out a case that where a particular undertaking is, on date, falling within the sweep of dominant undertakings or monopolistic undertakings, it would like to extend the manufacturing goods, the process is still mentioned in Section 21. The procedure takes a long time. It is this procedure which is sought to be obviated in the case of those goods which are manufactured for the purpose of export only. It is not as if that something novel has been or something is sought to be done

in a fashion which is going to affect the various provisions. I will certainly meet the points raised by the hon. Members from Jadhavpur. I had noted them down. But I thought that, at the outset, I should explain the purport of the amendment itself.

Now, the whole question is: having regard to the balance of trade being unfavourable for the country because of the recent trends which are prevailing all over the globe, should the various undertakings be directed to go through the process of Section 21 even for the purpose of the goods which are sought to be exported or having regard to the facts and circumstance of the case could we not obviate this whole procedure by bringing in a process by which you can avoid all these procedural formalities but none the less achieve the end itself. Sir, government in their wisdom thought that they should follow the latter course.

Now, the arguments that have been addressed are: One of my friends has very critically attacked us on the language of paragraph 2 in the Statement of Objects and Reasons and I am only sorry that he has not been able to concentrate on the expressions used. Sir, he said that in the Statement of Objects and Reasons in paragraph 2 it has been incorporated:

"The original intent of the Act was to reduce monopolistic and restrictive trade practices within the country;"

He said that this is a novel thing which has been said and he was rather surprised. May I bring to the notice of the hon'ble Member that there is nothing to be surprised. What perhaps he has overlooked is the expressions 'monopolistic trade practice and restrictive trade practice'. If you kindly look up there are the two expressions which are used in that paragraph whereunder we have said that in order to reduce these within the country .

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: You read the whole sentence. Don't try to mislead the House. If you had followed my trend of argument you would not have cut a sorry figure. You are picking up the first half of the sentence. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I will read the whole sentence for your consumption so that you do not get up unduly warmed up and again try to explain. You can rest assure that I can meet your point. I will read the whole sentence:

"The original intent of the Act was to reduce monopolistic and restrictive trade practices within the country; and, to that extent, the portion of the production exported does not become relevant for the domestic consumer."

I have read the whole sentence. The latter part has no bearing but none the less I will still explain that also. The stress is on the expression 'monopolistic and restrictive trade practice'. What we said was that so far as paragraph 2 is concerned in order to reduce this within the country and to that extent the portion of the product exported is to be avoided. That is how we connected both in Section 2. My friend has unfortunately not understood what is contained in the Act itself. If he were to read that perhaps the thing would be clear. If he were to read the definition of monopolistic trade practice, the expression used in that para as also the expression restrictive trade practice it would be clear that it operates within the country. That position makes the whole thing clear. If these two definitions are read it would be clear that the operation would be restricted, only within the country. (*Interruptions*).

Now, the position is this. Monopolistic trade practice is explained in Section 2(i). Sir, 'monopolistic trade practice' means 'a trade practice which has, or is likely to have the effect of (i) maintaining prices at an un-

[Shri P. Shiv Shankar]

reasonable level by limiting, reducing, or otherwise controlling the production, supply or distribution of goods of any description or the supply of any services or in any other manner; (ii) unreasonably preventing or limiting competition in the production, supply or distribution of any goods or in the supply of any services; (iii) limiting technical development or capital investment to the common detriment or allowing the quality of any goods produced, supplied or distributed or any services rendered in India to deteriorate.' All these operations would only take place within the country. Likewise, if you go to "restrictive trade practice" it means 'a trade practice which has or may have the effect of preventing, distorting or restricting competition in any manner and in particular' and so on and so forth. That will also be within the country. And it is this which is sought to be stressed in para 2 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons. If somebody reads it without reading the definitions of these two expressions it would certainly appear to him to be novel, and also surprising. The expression used in para 2 of Objects and Reasons has a definite relation to the expression used in the Act itself. One friend of mine has relied on Section 15(c) and he said, look, already section 15(c) is there, why are you resorting to this amendment? Now, I can very well read for his benefit the opening part of section 15 which is a supervening portion covering clause (c). This section falls within the ambit of the jurisdiction, powers and procedures of the Commission. It is in Chapter II relating to 'Control by the Commission'. It says, 'No order made under this Act with respect to any monopolistic or restrictive trade practice shall operate so as to restrict...' etc. Again I may bring to the notice of the hon. member that the order which will be passed by the Commission will be with reference to monopolistic trade practice or restrictive trade practice and it has nothing to do with the dominant

undertaking or monopolistic undertaking. It is precisely this which has not been appreciated by my friend. In respect of an order that would be passed, if one again goes to the definition of monopolistic trade practices and restrictive trade practices, that would have nothing to do with the definition which has already been incorporated and the amendment which is sought to be brought in. It is with reference to such expressions and such definitions, when the order is passed, 15(c) governs. My friend brought into this sweep the dominant undertaking and monopolistic undertaking which expressions unfortunately do not find a place within the sweep of 15(c) Section. It has also been arranged 'Look, the Commission is sought to be taken for a ride; powers of the Commission are sought to be restricted, so far as the Commission is concerned, the Commission would become practically meaningless.' That was the argument which was advanced if this amendment was sought to be pushed through. Now, Sir, I invite the attention of the House to Section 10 which deals with the powers and jurisdiction of the Commission. I would like you to consider whether the powers and the jurisdictions are in any manner restricted by the amendment that is sought to be ushered in. Now again Section 10 deals with this. It reads like this—

"The Commission may enquire into

(a) any restrictive trade practice..."

That action, as I said, would fall within Section 2(b) which reads like this:

"(b) any monopolistic trade practice..."

That would again fall under 2(i). The position is that it would have nothing to do with either 2(d) or with 2(j). This is where we have brought in the amendment. I can understand if just expression "a dominant undertaking

or a monopolistic undertaking" is sought to be deleted in one form or the other and the argument will have certainly some base. This argument has nothing to do with the two expressions which dominated the whole sections. My friend, as I said, has only sought to distort the whole argument and tried to put forward his views without any basis.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What is your objective of the amendment?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: If you have applied your mind, then the intent is very clear. Let me go to the extent of saying "the production in the country will rise, more workers will be employed and that portion of the manufactured goods would be exported." Now, where is the flaw? You would not like to say anything in regard to the flaw. You were making a jugglery of some sections without any basis. How does the Commission come into the picture? The Commission is only concerned with respect to monopolistic or restrictive trade practices.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The Central Government has such powers...

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: You argued a wrong case. I am glad that you are accepting it now. *(Interruptions)*. I compliment you for your rare honesty to accept sometimes. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, now the hon. Minister's remuneration is hardly adequate to make him work, to read out the statement and make his speech. It is not adequate. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: My friend can claim the privilege from the other side to speak either without reading the amendment or even refusing to understand the amendment. But I cannot do it. *(Interruptions)*.

Now, Sir, my friend sought to rely on the Sachar Committee's report and one of the hon. Members has even brought to the notice of this House certain points of this report and the Chairman mentioned that the Law Minister might explain those points. That was with reference to Section 2(d) and 2(j) for reckoning dominant undertaking and a monopolistic undertaking. Under these two clauses, as at present, the Monopolistic and Trade Practices Act reckons 1/3 of the goods and services, or whatever it may be. Sachar Committee was relying on the recent trends in Britain which have been quoted, as also the U.S.A. and I am glad that my friend at least, for once has relied on the United States of America and the British precedents. I am glad about it. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Even in a capitalist country banks like Lloyds Bank has commented upon the dangers of monopolies. Lloyds Bank's comments were ignored. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: In that passage Mr. Justice Sachar and his Committee relied on the 1/3 manufactured goods concept that is accepted by these countries and my friend has very well read it. That is why I paid the compliments to him. I am paying a right-handed compliment and he is taking a left-handed compliment. How can I help it? Therefore, this is a matter which, in my submission, has nothing to do with the amendment. Today it is one-third. By this amendment, we are trying to carve out an exception for purposes of export. Even if it is brought to one-fourth, it makes no difference for purposes of this amendment. What is sought to be done by this amendment is to carve out an exception for those goods which are exported.

So far as the question of coming forth with an amendment and accepting this report is concerned, that is

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a different issue and I can assure my friend that shortly I am going to come with a full of amendment of the Act itself. That would, of course, be a different thing.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: All this time the loot will go on. What is the effect of this ordinance on the export performance? Why was the ordinance promulgated? What great impact has the ordinance created on the export performance which promoted the Government to bypass the Parliament.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: At the time when the ordinance was brought into force, the oil prices were going up in the global market and we were fearing that the entire foreign exchange will be totally drained out and it will not be possible for us to raise sufficient foreign exchange for purposes of meeting the situation that was fastly developing. Having regard to the factors that were developing, a policy decision had to be taken for purposes of a favourable balance of trade. It is purely in that context that a clear approach and a sudden view had to be taken. It is in that context that a decision was arrived at and an amendment was issued so that the exports could be boosted up. As to the figures, it is not possible for me to give those at this stage.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It is because you are holding somebody else's baby. It is not your Ministry.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Even if it is somebody else's baby, I will not allow you to hold it. I will hold it myself.

These are the broad points which have been raised by the hon. Members. As I have submitted, the amendment is to advance the cause of the Act and its objectives. It is within the

interest of the country that the exports should increase and to that extent, the definitions of Section 2(d) and 2 (j) are sought to be amended. It is in this background that I oppose the resolution of Shri Chitta Basu. It is not possible to agree that the matter be referred to the Select Committee for the simple reason that this is an ordinance and if within six weeks of the Parliament assembling, this Bill is not passed, then that would become otiose and meaningless. With these words, I thank the hon. Members who have participated in the debate on this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Business Advisory Committee has allotted two hours for this and we have already taken 2 hours and 40 minutes. I would, therefore, request Shri Chita Basu to be brief.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, certain basic issues have been raised during the course of the debate. One of the basic issues was, what was the necessity of promulgating an ordinance on the economy. One of the grounds of my disapproval, one of the main grounds, was that there was no necessity which warrants an Ordinance for that purpose, particularly on an issue which relates to economic policy of the country. The point was raised that before Parliament met, a fait accompli, has been placed. You have observed whether the Minister has replied to that point or not.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Balance of Trade was dwindling. Therefore, immediately we have got to take a decision. I have observed. He has already replied.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: It is for you to judge.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have got to take a decision. For the information of the Hon. Members I have to say that the Business Advisory

Committee has allotted only two hours. We have already spent 2 hours and 40 minutes. You have to be short.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, immediately a question arises what has been the increases of export and by that these depletion of unfavourable balance of trade.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is what he said. Please, Mr. Unni-Krishnan, you can go through the proceedings, if you question it.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I know at this stage the object was to narrow the gap. The object is to narrow the gap of import and export. How much it has been narrowed during this period after the 13th October to date by the promulgation of this Ordinance? That can justify the urgency of the situation or that can justify the promulgation of the Ordinance, Sir, that point he has not replied. We should go on record.

Secondly, Sir, very vital issues on economic policies were also raised. Would it not increase the asset of an industrial house? Would it not increase the wealth of the house? Does not the increase in asset and increase in wealth lead to further concentration of wealth and further widening of the disparity of income between a few and vast multitude of people? If that takes place, is it not against the Article or against the spirit of the Article 39-C?

SHRI K. P. UNNI KRISHNAN: He has not answered before.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Instead of answering these basic issues, he is talking on some legal points. Sir, therefore, again I reiterate the Government object is not to narrow the gap of unfavourable balance of trade. But the major objective, Sir, I can say is to surrender to the big industrial houses of our country. They have been demanding the concession, some concessions have already been given.

AN. HON. MEMBER: In lieu of what?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: In lieu of the consideration, in view of the fact that very big sums were given to them for electoral purposes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let us not discuss about party funds in this House.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: This is a policy of surrender. This is a policy of giving more and more concessions to the big industrial houses. I have already referred to the figures how the automation expansion has benefited the big industrial houses, how the excess capacity has benefited the multi-national corporations. I have already produced the figures. I leave it to you. Did he answer all these things? I know he cannot answer because his government is committed to...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: To the people.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: You are mistaken.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Because you stopped and therefore I had to complete it.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I hope it is not your ... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: His party is a majority party. That is why I said, they must be committed to the people.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I hope it is not your conviction; it is a mere expression because you are there.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am here with some principle.

SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE: You should be careful about your remarks.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He stopped there. Therefore, I had helped him.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: They are committed to the monopolists and multinationals and not to the people. Therefore, it is needles to argue because they have got their closed mind and allegiance to some persons. We have got allegiance to the people; we are committed to the people. They are committed to the enemies of the people.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, you do not stop at 'to'.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Therefore, we shall fight here and outside also I like to go on record that these basic issues have not been replied by the Government, and they have, once again, betrayed their real intention.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the Statutory Resolution to the vote of the House. The question is:

"This House disapproves of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practice (Amendment) Ordinance 1980 (Ordinance No. 14 of 1980) promulgated by the President on the 13th October, 1980."

The motion was negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, before I put the motion for consideration of the Bill, there is an amendment by Shri Mool Chand Daga for referring the Bill to a Select Committee which has to be disposed of.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: withdraw my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Has Shri Mool Chand Daga leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

SEVERAL HON MEMBERS: No,

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, I shall put amendment no. 1 moved by Shri Mool Chand Daga to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I shall put the consideration motion of the Bill to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. 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. Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS, (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, Only three minutes, you have. Third reading.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): No, No, Sir.

(Interruptions)

Sir, I am surprised.. *(Interruptions)* Sir, I am surprised that this is a Bill where it was a must for the Industries and the Commerce Minis-

er to remain present, and the Law Minister could have assisted them in the matter of legalisation.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Giving a facade of legality to an illegal thing.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This Ordinance and the Bill.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Chatterjee, You are not walking out on this?

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This reminds me, Sir, what happened in 1974.

(Interruptions)

When American private sector multi-nationals—their uni-nationals to be more correct—had demanded certain, fantastic concessions including the release of FERA, Income-tax Act, Customs shackles and so on so forth, this Act is nothing but a Trojan Horse and the indecent haste with which the matter has been handled in the matter of promulgation of this Ordinance and this enactment makes any right thinking person highly suspicious. The whole thing is nothing but a shaky operation. Sir, where are they working? This will only benefit the multi-nationals to the most and what are they aiming at? They are aiming at areas of low priority consumer goods, which are highly profitable. Even time will tell you slowly Sir. And the Government I would not say that they are living in a fool's paradise—for this purpose they are taking the country for a ride because we know, Sir, what consideration this sort of Ordinance and Bills passed in this House would get. I have heard the name of Tandon Committee. How many of our friends know that Tandon was the Chairman of the Hindustan Lever which is a multi-national

private plundering and private agency in this country? (Interruptions).

Therefore, Sir, the country will be put into the hands of the same multi-nationals and the multi-nationals will go and do as they have done in Latin America, in Chicago. We have seen that the multi-nationals will consume the administrative machinery and that is what is happening and it will be a collaboration of pirates and economic criminal to open the flood-gates for them for looting, Sir.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are one or two others of your party representatives. Shri Somnath Chatterjee (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have nothing to do with Shri Chatterjee.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: They are your party representatives.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are laughing at this. Mr. Chatterjee has nothing to do with this party. (Interruptions). When you are wanting to nationalise import and export they are now opening the floodgates to the multi-nationals for all sorts of things. (Interruptions). This MRTP Act is amended. They are amending the MRTP Act. Why do not they throw the MRTP Act, the books, the documents and the whole set up into the river holy water of Jamuna because I know how the MRTP Commission is functioning. One Chairman had issued a statement, a public statement, that the Government are not sending monopolies cases to us so we are unemployed Amending is a facade but the facade even this they do not want to do; they do not want to make any amendment but they talk about export, etc. etc. (Interruptions). As the Hon'ble Minister (Interruptions).

Disapp. of M.R.T.P.
(Amdt.) Ord. 1980 and
M.R.T.P. (Amdt.) Bill

(Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu)

Now, they are doing exactly (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, time... (*Interruptions*)

MR. JYOTIRMOY BOSU: So, don't keep on worrying.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You go on speaking. (*Interruptions*).

MR. JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir,.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have completed. .? (*Interruptions*) You have taken more than an hour. (*Interruptions*)

MR. JYOTIRMOY BOSU. Then, I don't want to speak. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Arakal. He does not want to speak (*Interruptions*)

MR. JYOTIRMOY BOSU. The Deputy Speaker got. (*Interruptions*) I don't want to speak like this. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Arakal.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: I do not want to speak.

AN HON. MEMBER: Let him complete his speech.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He does not want to speak. I cannot compel him.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You said you are not speaking. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: He cannot browbeat like this. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have already crossed the time of more than one hour.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are making a misuse of the powers.. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now are you speaking? No. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How much time is given for the third reading?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

Those in favour will say 'Aye'

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Aye.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Those against will say 'No'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Ayes have it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): The Noes have it. If you do not allow opposition members to speak, the House will be divided.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let the lobbies be cleared.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let all these things not go on record

18.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The lobbies have been cleared.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: On a point of order. It is already past six now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not past six.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: It is already past six.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This started earlier. This 'lobbies are being cleared' and then asking for division, etc. all that started earlier. I cannot stop it in the middle. I would complete the voting. Now, the lobbies have been cleared.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

18.01 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—
Contd.

NOTIFICATION UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, 1962 AND CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA):
beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of Notification No. 237-Customs (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st December, 1980 together with an explanatory Note regarding reduction in the export duty on Coffee, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1462/80].

(2) A copy of Notification No. 185-CE (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st December, 1980 together

with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 43/75-Central Excises dated the 1st March, 1975 in order to extend the benefit of full/partial exemption from excise duty thereunder also to Aluminium circles having thickness of and above 9.56 millimetres, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1463/80].

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the House is adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 A.M.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, December 2, 1980/Agrahayana 11, 1902.

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