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Phalguna 18, 1897 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixteenth Session)



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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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 Shakya, Shri Maha Deepak Singh (Kasganj)
 Shambhu Nath, Shri (Saïdpur)
 Shamim, Shri S. A. (Srinagar)
 Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri (Chatra)
 Shanker Dev, Shri (Bidar)
 Shankaranand, Shri B. (Chikodi)
 Sharma, Shri A. P. (Buxar)
 Sharma, Dr. H. P. (Alwar)
 Sharma, Shri Madhoram (Karnal)
 Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore (Dausa)
 Sharma, Shri R. N. (Dhanbad)
 Sharma, Shri R. R. (Banda)
 Sharma, Dr. Shanker Dayal (Bhopal)
 Sashi Bhushan, Shri (South Delhi)
 Shastri, Shri Biswanaryan (Lakhimpur)
 Shastri, Shri Raja Ram (Varanasi)
 Shastri, Shri Ramavatar (Patna)
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan (Bikramganj)
 Shastri, Shri Shiv Kumar (Aligarh)
 Shenoy, Shri P R. (Udipi)
 Sher Singh, Prof. (Jhajjar)
 Shetty, Shri K. K. (Mangalore)
 Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P. (Ahmednagar)
 Shivappa, Shri N. (Hassan)
 Shrivnath Singh, Shri (Jhunjhunu)
 Shukla, Shri B. R. (Bahraich)
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan (Raipur)
 Siddayya, Shri S. M. (Chamarajanagar)
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Prof. (Nalanda)
 Singh, Shri D N. (Hajipur)
 Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap (Phulpur)
 Sinha, Shri C. M. (Mayurbhanj)
 Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir (Barh)
 Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore (Muzaftarpur)

Sharma, Shri R. K. (Faisalabad)
 Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan (Aurangabad)
 Sivaswamy, Shri M. S. (Tiruchendur)
 Sohan Lal, Shri T. (Karol Bagh)
 Sokhi, Sardar Sawaran Singh (Jamshehpur).
 Solanki, Shri Pravinsinh (Anand)
 Solanki, Shri Somchand (Gandhinagar)
 Somasundaram, Shri S. D. (Thanjavur)
 Stephen, Shri C. M. (Muvattupuzha)
 Subramaniam, Shri C. (Krishnagiri)
 Subravelu, Shri (Mayuram)
 Sudarasanam, Shri M. (Narsaraopet)
 Sunder Lal, Shri (Saharanpur)
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri (Bulandshahr)
 Suryanarayana, Shri K. (Eluru)
 Swaminathan, Shri R. V. (Madurai)
 Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar (Koppal)
 Swaran Singh, Shri (Jullundur)
 Swell, Shri G. G. (Autonomous Districts)

T

Tarodekar, Shri V. B. (Nanded)
 Tayab Hussain, Shri (Gurgaon)
 Tewari, Shri Shankar (Etawah)
 Thakre, Shri S. B. (Yeotmal)
 Thakur, Shri Kishnarsao (Chimur)
 Thevar, Shri P. K. M. (Ramanathapuram)
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 Tiwari, Shri R. G. (Bilaspur)

Tiwari, Shri D. N. (Gopalganj)
 Tombi Singh, Shri N. (Inner Manipur).

Tula Ram, Shri (Ghatampur)
 Tulsiram, Shri V. (Peddapalli)

U

Uikey, Shri M. G. (Mandla)
 Ulaganambi, Shri R. P. (Vellore)
 Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P. (Badagara)

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari (Gwalior)
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 Venkatasubbiah, Shri P. (Nandyal)
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 Verma, Shri Balgovind (Kheri)
 Verma, Shri Pool Chand (Ujjain)
 Verma Shri Sukhdeo Prasad (Nawada)
 Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath (Chandigarh)
 Vijay Pal Singh, Shri (Muzaffarnagar)
 Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra (Baghpat)
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri (Mandi)
 Viswanathan, Shri G. (Wandiwash)

Y

Ladav, Shri Chandarjit (Azamgarh)
 Yadav, Shri D. P. (Monghyr)
 Yadav, Shri G. P. (Katihar).

(x)

Yadav, Shri Karan Singh (Budaun)

Yadav, Shri Shiv Shankar Prasad
(Khagaria)

Yadav, Shri N. P. (Sitamachi)

Yadav, Shri R. P. (Madhepura)

Z

Yadav, Shri Sharad (Jabalpur)

Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Shri (Rampur)

LOK SABHA

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The Deputy-Speaker

Shri G. G. Swell

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Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad

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The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation	Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	Shri Surendra Pal Singh
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The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce	Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh

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The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	Shri Dharam Bz Sinha
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation	Shri G. Venkat Swamy
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour	Shri Belgovind Verma
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and in the Department of Culture	Shri D. P. Yadav

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Vol. LVIII]

First Day of the Sixteenth Session
of the Fifth Lok Sabha

[No. 1

2

LOK SABHA

Monday, March 8, 1976/Phalgun 18,
1897 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of one of our colleagues, a sitting Member of this House, Shri Moinul Haque Choudhury and one of our former colleagues, Shri K. C. Reddy

Shri Moinul Haque Choudhury, who passed away at New Delhi on the 13th February, 1976 at the young age of 53, was a Member of this House representing Dhubri constituency of Assam. Starting his career as a lawyer, he was elected to the Assam Legislative Assembly in 1952 and continued to be its Member till 1971. He was a Minister in the Assam Government during the years 1957 to 1967 and held a number of portfolios with distinction. He was connected with several educational institutions in his home State and was also associated with a number of religious organisations. He represented India in the U.N. General Assembly session in 1960 and 1967. He led the Indian Goodwill Delegation to Saudi Arabia in 1968 and represented India in the World Islamic Conference at Kuala Lumpur in 1969. Shri Choudhury became the

2617 LS-2.

Union Minister of Industrial Development in March 1971 and held that office till July, 1972. In mid 1973 he was chosen as a special envoy to several European countries to explain India's position on the Bangladesh issue and he helped in projecting India's correct image abroad. A very amiable and highly cultured person, he used to take active part in the proceedings of the House. In his death the country has lost an able statesman and an eminent Parliamentarian.

Shri K. C. Reddy, who passed away at Bangalore on the 27th February, 1976 at the age of 74, had a very long Parliamentary career. Starting from 1930 he was a Member of the State Legislature of Mysore for 22 years. Thereafter he was a Member of Rajya Sabha during the years 1952-57 and of Second and Third Lok Sabha during the years 1957-65. He was also a Member of the Constituent Assembly during the years 1947 to 1950. A stalwart of the freedom struggle in the princely State of Mysore, Shri Reddy successfully launched satyagraha in 1947 for the establishment of responsible Government in Mysore State. He was elected leader of Mysore Legislative Assembly and formed the democratic Government in the State in 1947. A great administrator and a man of integrity, he served with distinction as Chief Minister of Mysore during 1947-52. He joined the Central Cabinet in 1952 and held various portfolios during the years 1952-63. In 1965 he was appointed Governor of Madhya Pradesh and he held that office till 1971. He participated in

many international conferences and was the leader of Indian delegation to the G.A.T.T. Session at Geneva in 1961. In his death the country has lost a great statesman, an able administrator and a patriot.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends and I am sure that 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.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

बर्मा, श्रीलंका, उगांडा तथा मोजाम्बिक से आने वाले भारतीयों का पुनर्वास

*1. श्री मूल सचिव डा.गोपा : क्या पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1974 में बर्मा, श्रीलंका, उगांडा तथा मोजाम्बिक से कितने भारतीय परिवार भारत आए ;

(ख) उनके पुनर्वास के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई तथा पुनर्वास के लिए उन्हें कितनी सहायता दी गई ; और

(ग) इस कार्य पर कुल कितना खर्च हुआ ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) The required information is as follows:

Arrivals during 1974

(i) Burma repatriates

2420 families by sea and 93 person by air.

(ii) Sri Lanka repatriates (under the Indo-Sri Lanka agreement)

10643 families.

There were no repatriates from Uganda and Mozambique during 1974.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha giving the details of the schemes for the rehabilitation of the repatriates from Burma, Sri Lanka, Uganda and Mozambique. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10368/76].

(c) An expenditure of Rs. 4.18 crores was incurred on relief and rehabilitation of the repatriates from Burma, Sri Lanka, Uganda and Mozambique during 1974-75.

श्री मूल सचिव डा.गोपा : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जो योजनाएँ उन्होंने अपने वक्तव्य में बताई हैं, वह कब बनाई गई हैं? क्या प्राजकल के महगाई के जमाने में किसी को इतने रुपए में शहर में प्लॉट मिल सकता है, या खेतों की जमीन मिल सकती है या व्यापार में लगाया जा सकता है ?

मैं यह भी पूछना चाहता हूँ कि बाहर में जो परिवार भारत में आए हैं उनमें से कितनों को नौकरी दे दी गई कितनों का सरकार ने जमीन दे दी और कितनों को व्यापार में लगा दिया गया और कितने परिवार आत्मनिर्भर हो गए हैं ?

जैसा वक्तव्य में बताया गया है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या 600 रुपये में शहर में किसी को भव्द मिल सकता है, क्या मकान बन सकता है 3,000 रु. में? यह स्कीम कब बनाई गई है और क्या उसके बाद इनमें कोई परिवर्तन किया गया है? अब तक कितने परिवार बसा दिए गए हैं।

श्री राज्य निवास मिर्डा : जो योजनाएँ बताई गई हैं कि किस प्रकार की सहायता बाहर से आए हुए व्यक्तियों को दी जादी

है, उन पर समय समय पर विचार किया जाता है। मकान बनाने के लिए या जमीन खरीदने के लिए या प्लॉट खरीदने या उनको ठीक करने के लिए ऋण देने की जो योजनाएं बताई गई हैं, जैसा कि मैंने अपने वक्तव्य में बताया है, उनको पिछले वर्ष ही रिवाइज किया गया है, और जैसे मंहगाई बढ़ी है, उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए ही भर्त्ता बढ़ाई है तथा उस पर समय समय पर विचार करने हैं :

जहां तक माननीय सदस्य का यह प्रश्न है कि क्या इनमें से मे मकान या भूखंड मिल सकते हैं, मेरा उनमें यह निवेदन है कि यह सहायता इस प्रकार से रखी गई है कि न्यूनतम तरीके से हर एक को मदद मिल सके। कई व्यक्ति जो बाहर से आते हैं, उनमें उनमें कहियों की मांगें हानन अपेक्षाकृत ठीक होती है। इस प्रकार से कुछ व्यवस्थित सहायता सब को मिल जाती है।

इसके अलावा विभिन्न राज्यों में जो योजनाएं चल रही हैं, औद्योगिकरण की, बैंकों से लोन लेने की, आदि, उनका फायदा भी इन व्यक्तियों को पूरी तरह से मिलना है : इस लिए यह कहना कि मात्र यही मदद इनको मिली है, यह सारी स्थिति को ठीक के प्रदर्शित नहीं करता है। यह तो उनको रिफिल देने और रीहैबिलिटेट करने के लिए केवल एक प्राथमिक कदम है। इस के अलावा उनको अन्य तरीकों से मदद देने के लिए उनको नौकरा वेत और उनका बच्चों की शिक्षा और होस्टल आदि की व्यवस्था करने के लिए समय समय पर विभिन्न प्रकार की योजनाएं बनाई गई हैं, जिन का उपयोग ये 'परिवार' किया करते हैं, मेरे विचार में जो भी ऐसी योजना बनी है, उस को बहुत अच्छी तरह से कार्यान्वित किया गया है और जल्द ही काफी अच्छे परिणाम निकलें हैं।

मैंने अपने उत्तर में बता दिया है। कि कितने व्यक्ति किस देश के किस प्रकार आए हैं और विभिन्न योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत उन को क्या क्या सहायता दी गई है। माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि आज तक कुल कितने व्यक्ति आए हैं और कितने रीहैबिलिटेट हुए हैं। माननीय सदस्य का मूल प्रश्न 1974 के बारे में है। इस लिए इधर उधर का पूछना अनुचित है। मेरा उत्तर चार पेज का है अगर हमसे भी माननीय सदस्य की संतोष नहीं हुआ है, तो वह दूसरा प्रश्न पूछ ले। मैं छः पेज का जवाब दे दूंगा।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : मैंने यह पूछा है कि 1974 में कितने परिवार आत्मनिर्भर कर दिए गए, कितने लोगों का नौकरारी नौकरी दी गई और उनको किस किस पद पर नियुक्त किया गया। अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी यह मेरा पहला प्रश्न ही चल रहा है। अभी मैंने दूसरा प्रश्न नहीं पूछा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य बहम करके समय बर्बाद न करे वह दूसरा प्रश्न पूछें।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : अगर आप ने उत्तर को समझ लिया है, तो ठीक है। मेरा सवाल यह है कि 1974 में ऐसे कितने लोगों को मकान, नौकरी या धन्ये दिए गए।

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : माननीय सदस्य का प्रश्न यही है कि कि उन लोगों को सहायता देने के लिए क्या क्या योजनाएं हैं। इस बारे में जो विभिन्न स्कीमें हैं, मैंने बड़े विस्तार के साथ उनका ज्वारा दे दिया है।

की मूल रूप धारा: किसने वादविर्षी को वास्तु निर्देश बना दिया गया है ?

श्री राम निवास मिश्र : "घातु निर्देश बनाना" एक ऐसा शब्द है जिस की परिभाषा था तो वह कर दें या वह मुझे धातु हैं। मेने यह बताया है कि हम यह कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि जो भी लोग बाहर से आए, उनको तात्कालिक मदद दी जाए, उनको अपने पैरों पर खड़ा होने का अवसर दिया जाए, उनके आगे बढ़ने के लिए योजना बनाई जाए और उनको राष्ट्रीय जीवन में सम्मिलित होने का मौका दिया जाए।

DR. RANEN SEN: Among the repatriates from Burma, a large number of Bengalis are non-agriculturists who are either mostly small traders or were working in offices—servicemen. Here in this statement I find that the repatriate families from Burma have been sent as agriculturists to UP and Bihar. Then again there is another reference in the statement that the repatriates from Burma and Sri Lanka are being resettled in the agricultural projects which have been started. Where new migrants from the former East Pakistan are being resettled in Karnataka. May I know the purpose of sending these non-agriculturists from Burma for resettling in agricultural projects? What would they do there? Did the Government consider this point of view whether these schemes for them would help them while resettling them there? What is the real position in regard to the Bengalis who have come from Burma?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Well Sir, the repatriates from Burma fall in various categories. The people who came early belonged mostly to trading classes. But, the later arrivals consisted of agriculturists also.

We have different patterns for assistance in the rural areas on agriculture and a different pattern of assistance for urban areas and rehabilitation in urban areas. We have a policy that persons coming from Burma should be sent as far as possible for rehabilitation to the States of their origin. So, the impression of the Hon. Member that we send them all on agriculture settlement is not correct. Very few have been sent for agricultural rehabilitation and only those persons who have agricultural background are sent for settlement on agriculture. For others we have a different pattern of assistance.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO Sir, some thousands of refugees from Burma have been settled in Orissa. May I know whether the rules for relief and rehabilitation apply uniformly because, I know, in Orissa several of them have not got any loans for housing purposes or for carrying on their profession?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: There are 3072 repatriates from Burma in Orissa and the pattern of assistance which I have spelt out in my answer applies to them as well. In case this pattern of assistance has not been extended to them in full measure in Orissa or if there are any such complaints which the hon. Member has in view I will be grateful if he writes to me and I will see to it that they get the assistance accordingly.

Taming of Himalayan Rivers through Multi-purpose projects

*2 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 90 on the 12th January, 1976 regarding taming of Himalayan Rivers through multi-purpose projects and state:

(a) whether further talks between the high level teams of India and Nepal have since been held;

(b) if so, salient features thereof;

(c) whether the construction of triple benefit High Dam over river Kosi near Barahakshetra, barrage over river Kamala near Sisapani and over Bagmati near the foot hills have also been the subject matters of the talks; and

(d) if so, Nepal Government's reaction thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : 12 जनवरी, 1976 को हम प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए मंत्री महोदय, श्री जगजीवन राम, ने कहा था "जहाँ तक एक एक योजना का सवाल है, जब उन के संबंध में प्रश्न किये जायेंगे, तो विस्तार के साथ उन का जवाब दिया जायेगा।" इस प्रश्न के भाग (ग) में बड़ाहक्षेत्र के निकट कांसी नदी पर तीन-लाख हाई डैम बाध, सीमापानी के निकट कमला नदी पर बैराज के निर्माण और तलहटी के निकट बागमती नदी पर बैराज बनाने के बारे में जानकारी मांगी गई है। ये सब पहले की बातें हैं। कांसी नदी पर बड़ाहक्षेत्र के निकट डैम के निर्माण से 18 लाख किलोवाट बिजली और 40 लाख एरंड भूमि की मिचाई की व्यवस्था होनी, लेकिन उस डैम का हम लिए नहीं बनाया गया कि उस वक्त देश में इतनी विद्युत का उपयोग करने और उतनी मिचाई की क्षमता का इस्तेमाल करने का सामर्थ्य नहीं था। क्या इस बाध में सरकार ने अपनी ओर से नेपाल सरकार से इस बारे में बातचीत करने के लिए पहल की है। इन तीनों प्रोजेक्टों के बारे में नेपाल सरकार में पढ़ने जो बातचीत हो चुकी है, उस के बारे में स्थिति क्या है। उस बातचीत के बारे में व्यापक रूप से पास भी है और मंत्री महोदय के पास भी है।

श्री केदार नाथ सिंह : एक डेलीगेशन इस महीने की 9, 10 और 11 ता'ख को नेपाल जाने वाला था, लेकिन नेपाल सरकार की ओर से आग्रह हुआ कि इस को अभी मुलतवी कर दिया जाये। जब यह डेलीगेशन वहां जायेगा, तो निश्चित प में इन मसलों के बारे में जरूर बात होगी।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : पहले जो बातचीत हो चुकी है अब तक उस का क्या परिणाम निकला है।

श्री केदार नाथ सिंह : किसी एक विशेष मसले पर नहीं, बल्कि इन सारे मसलों पर बातचीत चल रही है।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : मंत्री महोदय ने पिछली बार कहा था, "नेपाल गवर्नमेंट इस के इन्वेस्टिगेशन के लिए सहमत हो गई है। दोनों सरकारों के एक्सपर्ट मिल कर यह इन्वेस्टिगेशन करेंगे।" इन प्रोजेक्ट्स के बारे में इन्वेस्टिगेशन करने की इस समय क्या स्थिति है ? इस इन्वेस्टिगेशन का शुरुआत कब होगी ? मेरे एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह बताया गया था।

"There is no flood forecasting arrangement either at Sispani or at Barahakshetra. The Bihar Government are, however, operating a wireless station at Barahakshetra for the transmission of gauge and discharge data to Birpur for the operation of the Kosi Barrage."

तो अभी भी फोरकास्टिंग के बिना उत्तर बिहार और दूसरे बहुत सारे इलाकों में गंगा और दूसरी नदियों से जो बरबादी हो जाती है जिस में अचानक लोग तबहो हो जाते हैं उस से बचाव के लिए क्या फोरकास्टिंग के संबंध में भी नेपाल से कोई बातचीत हुई है और उस को लागू किया गया है ?

श्री केदार नाथ शिंदे : सभी किसी स्पेसिफिक प्रोजेक्ट के बारे में बातचीत नहीं हुई है। सभी पर बातचीत चल रही है। जहाँ तक सहमति की बात है राप्ती नदी पर जलकुंडी के पास कोई योजना है जिसके बारे में सहमति हुई है।

श्री बलिका प्रसाद मंत्री महोदय ने जानकारी दी है कि ईस्टर्न यू पी और वेस्टर्न बिहार के इलाकों में हिमालय से निकलने वाली गंगा, घाघरा आदि नदियों की बाढ़ से हर साल बरबादी होती है, इस के लिए टिहरी डम बन रहा था उत्तर प्रदेश में वह कब तक बनने की बात है और सौन नदी जिस से भारा छत्रा बकमर आदि जिले नवाह हो जाते हैं उस के लिए सिंगरीनी के पास क्या कोई सौन और गंगा का बरेज बनाने की योजना है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय यह तो हिमालयन रिवर्स के बारे में है।

Damage to Foodgrains due to rodents

*5. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state whether the Government are having any approximate assessment of damage to foodgrains annually caused by the rodents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):

No precise or reliable assessment of damage caused by rodents is available on an all-India basis. A Committee on Post-harvest Losses of Foodgrains had in 1967 estimated that rodents caused a loss of about 2.5 per cent in storage.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Since the Committee's report came in 1967 and we are in 1976, has any further assessment been done in between

as to the loss of foodgrains stored in warehouses?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: Studies have been carried out but not specifically with regard to loss in storage. For instance, in a study under a co-ordinated scheme by the ICAR, damage by rats to crops of barley, wheat, paddy, groundnut, maize and jowar ranges from 2.5 to 11.8 per cent. Another study was a pilot survey organised by the Institute of Agricultural Research Statistics which estimated the damage caused by rodents to paddy crop as ranging from 1.6 to 4.2 per cent. State Government are also carrying out certain studies. But there is a lot of variation in the findings.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Before storage in warehouses, what is the percentage of loss due to insects when the crops are in the field?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: The question was about damage caused by rodents. I seek your protection.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Bibhuti Mishra

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : जहाँ गांव के रहने वाले हैं और शहर में भी जो थोड़ा बहुत गल्ला रखते हैं वे महसूस करेंगे कि चूहों से कितनी बर्बादी हो जाती है। मंत्री जी ने डाई परसेंट और पाने तीन परसेंट का लेखा दिया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने उस के लिए किसी दवा का इंतजाम किया है जिसको रख दिया जाय और उसको खाकर चूहें मर जायें? ये चूहे ऐसे हैं जो पानी में डूब जाते हैं पानी में भी धान की जड़ों पर चढ़ कर उसे खा जाते हैं। तो क्या सरकार ने इन के लिए किसी दवा का इंतजाम किया है?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: There are certain rodenticides. One is zinc phosphide, another is aluminium phosphide. There are anti-coagulants. These are easily available to farmers all over the country through State Government and even private agencies.

SHRI AMARNATH VIDYALANKAR: Have any attempts been made to assess the rodent population? Is it increasing or decreasing?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: It is difficult to make a precise estimate of the rodent population. At one time some estimate was made but I do not know how far it is correct, it was estimated that the ratio of rodent population to human population was 6:1; that is to say, six times the human population. Dr. Parpia estimated the rodent population at 5,000 million but I do not know how far it is correct or not.

Vegetable protein Projects

*6. **SHRI N. K. SANGHI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an urgent need to augment the sources of vegetable protein for the masses in the country.

(b) whether F.A.O. has been assisting nations in this regard;

(c) if so, the number of F.A.O. has assisted projects that are functioning in India and also those run by Government and to what extent the needs are being met; and

(d) what plans have been drawn up for increasing these sources of protein during the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (d). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) Vegetable protein is mainly derived from cereals, legumes and oilseeds. If the protein available from these and other sources is effectively derived, evenly distributed and utilised the present production in the country should be sufficient to meet the overall needs of the people.

(b) to (d). There is no specific project in operation with FAO assistance for augmenting sources of vegetable proteins. Government have, however, taken steps to increase the production of cereals and pulses in the country through introduction of better seeds and improved agricultural practices, as these form the main source of vegetable protein for the people. Government in the Department of Food have also taken up steps to increase consumption of non-traditional sources of protein like groundnut and soyabean meal in order to supplement the protein availability from cereals and pulses.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Protein average being very low in our country and soyabean being one of the greatest protein yielding vegetables, what steps have the government taken to see that soyabean that is lying in stock with them is being sold out to people? What is the position about state Government stocks? There are reports that soyabean is not being sold out at all. What is being done to popularise this particular exotic, highyielding variety of protein which is a vegetable protein?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Soyabean production programmes and research are coming up; there has been some progress in U.P. and M.P. in regard to that. I should like to inform the House that the general protein availability in the country, according to export report is not less than our requirement; but it is not equally distributed. That is why a large section of society, particularly with low purchasing power are not getting adequate protein, especially

children of 1 to 5 years. Otherwise total availability in the country is adequate.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Soyabean is one of the most high yielding varieties as regards protein. What is being done by the Food Corporation of India to set up a processing plant for soyabean in the country?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: Soyabean production and processing are being encouraged with all research support. Pant Nagar University is doing special work; so also ICAR. The Food Corporation of India is also interested in procuring of Soyabean. If there are any other suggestions from the hon Member, they are welcome.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: I want to know whether it is a fact that offtake of soyabean is constrained by the fact that there are not many processing factories which would convert it into edible food and if so what steps do they propose to take to remove that constraint?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: It is a suggestion for action.

Crocodile Bank

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*7. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH.**

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

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

(a) whether Dr V. John Vondermull of the FAO recommended the setting up of a crocodile bank in the country especially in Orissa;

(b) if so, reasons for the suitability of the Orissa State for the said bank;

(c) whether he has highly commended crocodile farming in Orissa particularly at Tikerpara and Bhitarkanika in rivers Mahanadi and Baitarni; and

(d) if so, why these two rivers have been suggested?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

(a) Dr. H. R. Bustard, F.A.O. Consultant, after a preliminary Survey of the prospects for crocodile farming in India, suggested Orissa as one of the extremely favourable localities for a farming project.

(b) Orissa was selected because it offered the most suitable habitat for conservation of these endangered species.

(c) Yes, Sir,

(d) Gharials inhabit Satkosia gorge (in which Tikerpara is Situated) and it provides a good gharial habitat. Bhitarkanika is the prime salt water crocodile habitat in which the species was formerly abundant. Two mature crocodiles live in this creek and nests were located to indicate a good breeding resource.

श्री राजदेव सिंह : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बी जान मंडरमल जिस प्रागेनाइजेसन को बिलांग करते हैं एक ए प्रो, उस प्रागेनाइजेसन ने उन्हें यहाँ भेजा था या गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया ने उन से रिक्वेस्ट किया था कि उड़ीसा की नदियों की जांच की जाय और रिपोर्ट दी जाय ? साथ साथ मे यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि जान मंडरमल साहब जो आए - उन्होंने सिर्फ उड़ीसा की ही नदियों का सर्वे किया था या देश की और भी नदियों का सर्वे किया था ?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: Dr. Bustard of the FAO came to India on our invitation and he visited not

only Orissa but also West Bengal, Bihar, U.P., Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamilnadu. The expert knowledge on crocodile breeding is not available in many countries and in our own country the species is greatly being reduced. Therefore we are very much concerned about it. Now, we have brought it under the protection of Wild Life Act. Its export is banned.

श्री राजदेव सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मध्य प्रदेश जो बेतवा नदी है वह हमीरपुर जिले से होते हुए यमुना में गिरती है। हमीरपुर जिले में एक गांव है जिसका नाम मगरौट है वहां पचासों मगर बड़ियाल देखे जा सकते हैं। क्या बेतवा नदी का भी सर्वे किया गया है या नहीं?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We shall go into that.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the Minister whether he is concerned about the breeding of crocodile or he is concerned about crocodile tears.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: Sir, since F.A.O expert has very strongly recommended the scheme of establishing the crocodile farm specially in Orissa and that not only will it be a highly commercial project for Orissa but also a shot in the arms for India's foreign exchange earning and also when Orissa State has already accepted this scheme and has sent it to the High Command for their approval, may I know what is the decision of the Government in the matter and their understanding with the U.N.D.P. and the F.A.O. to expedite quick implementation of the scheme both financially and through technical expertise?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: My Ministry has released necessary amounts for Orissa scheme and necessary trained people are made available there.

Fall in Sugarcane Production

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B. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:

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

(a) whether it is estimated that the total sugarcane production will go down by at least 5 million tonnes;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) measures proposed to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). Final estimates of sugarcane production for 1975-76 are not yet due from State Governments. However, according to the second estimate which gives preliminary estimates of area under the crop, an increase of 4.2 per cent is indicated in the area under sugarcane.

श्री कमला मिश्र 'भुवकर' : अध्यक्ष जी, देश में गन्ना उत्पादकों की स्थिति बहुत बुरी हो चली है। खास कर सरकार की जो नीति चीन मिल मालिकों को खुश करने की है उसके कारण। इस लिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में जो गन्ना उत्पादक हैं, खास कर बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में, जिन को गन्ना उत्पादन में कोई उत्साह नहीं रह गया है, उन को चीनी मिल-मालिकों पर जो बकाया है, उसका भुगतान करने के लिए सरकार ने कोई कदम नहीं उठाया है। तो क्या सरकार कोई ऐसा कदम उठाने जा रही है जिस से वह भुगतान गन्ना उत्पादकों को जल्दी प्राप्त हो सके। साथ ही गन्ना उत्पादकों को उत्साहित

करने के लिए क्या सरकार ने कोई योजनाएँ बनाई हैं जिससे उनको उत्साह मिले और गन्ना उत्पादन में कमी आने की जो सम्भावना पैदा हो गई है वह समाप्त हो सके।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:
This question is about sugar-cane production. The first part of the question concerns the Agriculture Department and the other part of the hon. Member's question relates to Department of Sugar and Vanaspati. As far as the production is concerned, we have a scheme for encouraging per hectares productivity round about the sugar factory areas, that is, about 2000 hectares each in North India and about 1000 hectares in South India.

श्री कल्याण निम्न 'अधुक्त' मैं जानना चाहता हूँ - अखिल भारतीय किसान सभा का कोई डेलीगेशन कृषि मंत्री जी से मिला या कि गन्ना उत्पादकों को उत्साह मिल सके तथा गन्ने का उत्पादन बढ़ाया जा सके, इस सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने कुछ सुझाव दिये थे? इस सम्बन्ध में आप की क्या जानकारी है तथा उन के लिए कौन से कदम उठाये गये हैं?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:
A separate question may be put by the hon. Member.

श्री सरजू पांडे : अध्यक्ष जी, इस प्रश्न में पूछा गया है - क्या यह बात सही है कि गन्ने का उत्पादन कम हो रहा है और हमसे कहा गया है कि पचास लाख टन की कमी हो गई है - तो क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि चूँकि गन्ने की कीमत काश्तकारों को ठीक नहीं मिल रही है, इस कारण काश्तकारों ने गन्ना बीना कम कर

दिया है? यदि हाँ, तो इसके लिए कौन सी कार्यवाही हो रही है, क्योंकि देश के प्रमुख-मुख्य हिस्सों में अलग-अलग काम हैं;

साउथ इण्डिया में 8 रुपये कीमत है, और जगहों पर 11 रुपये और कहीं 12 रुपये है, जिस के कारण काश्तकारों में हतोत्साह पैदा हो रहा है और वे गन्ने की खेती करना बन्द कर रहे हैं।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:
It is not true that sugarcane production is going down. In fact, the area has gone up and productivity is also progressively going up. So, there is no fear that the total overall production would fall down. The Government of India's effort is to see that farmers get remunerative prices. That is why sugarcane production is getting the necessary encouragement.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: Is it not a fact that sugarcane production has gone down as compared to last year because the area under sugarcane cultivation has gone down? Has the government assessed in each State to what extent the area has fallen down?

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister said the area has not fallen down.

श्री रामावतार झांसी : अध्यक्ष जी, देश के तमाम चीनी कारखानों के पास ईंधन उपजाने के लिए अपने काम भी हैं जिसका एकरेज लाखों एकड़ में है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि बहुत सारे कारखानों की जमीनें परती पड़ी हुई हैं, उनमें ईंधन का उत्पादन नहीं होता है। यदि यह जानकारी आपको है तो उन जमीन पर गन्ने का उत्पादन हो इस सिलसिले में आपने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: Under the new national guidelines about the land ceiling law, no sugar factory is allowed to hold land beyond 100 acres and that too for experimental and research purposes. Any land in excess of that will be taken over by the State Government. No exemption has been provided by any State Government for sugarcane.

श्री वरमिह नारायण शिंदे : जैसा कि उत्तर में कहा गया है कि चार परसेंट की इस्कीज एकरेज में हुई है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या मंत्री जी इस बात को भी बतायेंगे, क्या उनके पास कोई एग्जिमेंट है कि अगर एरिया में इस्कीज हुई है तो शुगर प्रोडक्शन में भी इस्कीज होगी या हम वर्ष इस्कीज होगी ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि क्या कैन डेवलपमेंट कमन्वेल्थ में नाइन डिग्री में ५० पी० और बिहार में जहाँ पर कैन डेवलपमेंट की एक्टिविटीज शुरू हो गई हैं कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है इस लिए क्या आप कोई स्कीम बनाने जा रहे हैं जिससे कैन डेवलपमेंट एक्टिविटीज को एक प्रोजेक्ट की तरह से लेकर डेवलप किया जाए जिसमें परिणाम-स्वरूप एरिया, टैन्ड और प्रोडक्शन में बढ़ोतरी हो सके ?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: This year the rainfall situation was very satisfactory all over the country and availability of fertilisers also did not present any difficulty. So, we anticipate that production of sugarcane will be marginally more than last year and not less. My ministry has been

urging the State Governments that they should concentrate their efforts on sugarcane development activities. There is also a centrally sponsored scheme. Round about each sugar factory about 5000 acres have to be taken up in north India for special development and we propose to increase the per hectare production.

Implementation of Land Ceiling Laws

*9 **SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Agriculture Ministry have in their latest review observed tardy progress in the implementation of revised land ceiling laws by the State Governments;

(b) if so, main factors impeding the implementation of land reforms in various States; and

(c) steps and action proposed to accelerate the implementation of land reforms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

Statement

The latest review of the progress in the implementation of the revised land ceiling laws by the States shows that implementation has picked up pace in the past several months. The statement giving the relevant details is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-10369/76].

The main factors explaining why implementation has not been speedier are as follows:—

Judicial intervention, particularly in exercise of the writ jurisdiction of the High Courts has led to the grant of ad-interim injunction against implementation of the ceiling laws in many cases. In some of the States specific provisions of the ceiling laws have been struck down by the High Courts

with the result that the implementing authorities have been finding it difficult to implement the laws in general. In many States, the response from the land owners to the general notice calling upon them to furnish the requisite details of their land holdings has been poor. This has necessitated action in a big way on the part of the administrative machinery for collecting necessary details of the land held by such defaulting land owners. In some of the States the prescribed procedure is too cumbersome and time consuming to permit speedy implementation. Failures to strengthen the administrative machinery resulting from the paucity of funds is also one of the factors that explaining why implementation has been faster. Another important factor of delay in implementation is the lack of proper record of rights.

The Government of India convened last week a Conference of the State Chief Ministers and representatives of the Union Territories to go into all these issues. The Conference has made a number of recommendations for the simplification of the procedure for implementation, for strengthening the administrative machinery, for quickly recording the record of rights of the tenants, share-croppers and other insecure holders of land without having to go through the elaborate procedure of survey and settlement operations. It is also proposed to examine what further legal constitutional measures are necessary to insulate land reforms laws from judicial review.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In the Statement given, the figures show that more than 50 per cent of the total number of cases are pending; and are not disposed of. Even in regard to cases which are disposed of, there are already stays from the High Court; and the land that has been distributed till to-day is only 1,20,045 acres, out of the area declared surplus, which is 2,03,238 acres. Hardly 88,311 persons have benefited. This would show that in spite of all the efforts that are put in distribution is not satisfactory. The impediments which they have pointed

out in their Statement Sir, are mainly the stays or judicial intervention from the High Court and the administrative machinery not being efficient. I would like to know as to what positive measures Government is taking, pending consideration of the withdrawal of judicial review itself from the High Court or Supreme Court. The cases which are now in the High Court are of like nature. Could you not take the initiative at the government's level to have the disposal of cases—even if one case is decided, then on question of law, the other cases are decided automatically? Could you not take measures at various high courts to expedite the decision and at least remove one hindrance, i.e. of judicial intervention?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: As far as the general question of implementation of land reforms is concerned, never before was there such a great awareness in the country as it is there now. Since the Government of India is very serious about expeditious implementation of land reforms, at the Chief Ministers Conference—where the deliberations were guided by the Prime Minister herself and by my senior colleague Shri Jagjivan Ram—their recommendation more or less is that by the end of June, in most of the cases the implementation would be completed, except in those cases where the court intervention is there, or stay orders are there. Now, as far as the stay orders and injunctions are concerned, the Law Ministry was again requested and in this Conference itself, this matter was gone into at length. It has been suggested to the Law Ministry that it should devise ways and means to find out whether further amendments to the Constitution are required to see that court intervention does not take place on a large scale. Secondly, in regard to the specific point raised by the hon. Member viz., why not request the high court to expedite the individual cases, naturally, the steps will have to be taken by the States. This matter was discussed and we have requested the State Governments to take up individually also the

cases with the high courts, so that the matters are expedited. But about judicial proceedings, naturally when the cases are pending, I cannot express a view; but the basic question, as I mentioned earlier, is that we have provided very large protection to these laws, by including these laws in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution. Only in 2 or 3 States has this not been done, because those laws were not in conformity with the national guidelines; but in regard to those laws also, the State Governments are expected to take steps very quickly. All these laws are provided with protection under the Ninth Schedule. There are further difficulties and they are being got examined by the Law Ministry; and the State Governments are also expected to take steps expeditiously.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: My second question is: it has been said time and again by the Leader of the House that the involvement of the people at the gross-root level should be encouraged more. That is not there yet. As far as the implementation of land reform is concerned and its distribution to the landless labour, these people belong mostly to the backward communities, but in the distributive machinery, they do not find adequate representation, even to-day. I would like to know what positive measures have been taken for the involvement of the people at the gross root level, either in the form of peoples' tribunals, or peoples' committees of the village or gram panchayat itself, so that even the land records are made up to date and the actual surplus land is found out and distributed equitably.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: As far as my Ministry and the Government of India are concerned, we have advised the State Governments that peoples' representatives should be associated with the implementation of the land reforms. I am glad to mention that some of the State Governments have associated the peoples' representatives with the tribunals which they have constituted. A further examination of this problem in this Conference has shown that it is necessary

to simplify the procedure because, unless the procedures are very simple, even if we associate the peoples' representatives, matters cannot be expedited. So, this is one of the recommendations of this Conference. Most of the Chief Ministers have agreed that they would try to simplify the procedure. My Ministry has also promised that wherever simplified procedures are already existing, information about them would be passed on to the other States. Most of the Chief Ministers have said that they would be in a position to complete all the processes by the 30th June, except judicial intervention.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: May I know whether it also came up in the Chief Ministers' Conference that in almost all the States 95 per cent of the findings in cases filed by the Bhagcharis have gone against the tillers and the share-croppers, that is to say, in favour of the landlords and the tenants have been evicted in spite of the clear directive for the centre and State Governments given to help the tenants?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: I shall be grateful if the hon. Member furnishes us some details. We have not come across such cases. The State Governments are naturally interested in protecting the interests of the share-croppers. Our advice to the State Governments is also on these lines.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: My question relates to the answer just now given to the hon. Member with regard to the tackling of individual cases. I agree with my hon. friend, Shri Vasant Sathe, that tackling an individual case expeditiously would go a long way towards obviating the delay at the court level. But, has it been discussed in the Chief Ministers' Conference that in most of these High Court cases there is delay, not because the courts delayed them but because the State Governments failed to persuade their legal officers to go and appear for the case? In that case was it discussed whether some *ad hoc*

arrangement, appointment of ad hoc lawyers to represent the Government should be done so that this matter may be expedited a little more, pending availability of funds and other things like simplification of procedure, which will take years if past experience is any guide.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE:

It would not be possible for me to express an opinion about the pending judicial proceedings. But, we are really surprised that even when protection is provided in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution, thousands of writ petitions admitted by High Courts and various courts. This is not a question of one case or a few hundred cases, but thousands of cases have been tried in Calcutta High Court from where the hon. Member comes. We have drawn the attention of the State Government to this aspect.

MR. SPEAKER: He is asking about the arrangement.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE:

Even with regard to that, we have asked the State Government to see that these matters are decided expeditiously with the High Courts and all these cases are handled very very expeditiously.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The Government of India has taken a herculean task upon itself by announcing to the country that this programme of land reform is going to be completed by 30th of June. If this is to be done if it is a serious thing and not a slogan put out for populist reasons—then within 8 months' time you want to complete the whole thing. It is a massive task. I would like to know whether in this conference held with the Chief Ministers any discussion was held on the question as to whether some constitutional amendments should be introduced with retrospective effect so that on these thousands and lakhs of writ petitions on the question of land ceiling, declarations of surplus land, etc. at least

this subject is taken out of the purview of the judiciary, as has been done in other cases. In cases of election disputes, if with retrospective effect pending cases can be made infructuous, there is no reason why on a much bigger issue which affects the livelihood and well-being of the poorest in our country, the same constitutional amendment cannot be introduced. I want to know whether this was discussed. If so, what is the outcome of that discussion?

Secondly, even where, according to this table, the land has been actually taken possession of, it is found the area actually distributed is about one-fourth of that. The actually possessed land is not being distributed fast enough. What has happened to that, the Minister has not explained to us. Why is it that the land which has already come into the possession of the Government is not being distributed to the extent of more than 25 per cent?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): So far as the first part of the question is concerned, this aspect was discussed in the meeting, and the Law Minister has been requested to examine what amendments in the acts and what amendments in the Constitution are necessary in order to protect this implementation of ceiling laws in the various States. I am sure an early action will be taken in that regard.

(Interruptions).

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: I will explain the position. Now, the crops are standing in certain areas and in a large number of cases, rabi crops are standing. As soon as rabi crops are moved....

(Interruptions).

The State Government did not apprehend any difficulty in expeditiously distributing these surplus lands and there is bound to be some time lag. Therefore, my senior colleague himself suggested in the conference

that as soon as land is declared surplus and allotted, immediately its title should be confirmed on the allottees. So, we are trying to see that all these time lags are reduced to the minimum extent possible. As soon as the crops are removed, the transfer of possession of land will be taking place in the near future.

(Interruptions).

Misuse of Agricultural Land in Goa

*10. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an industrialist in Goa is utilising fertile agricultural land at Siroda (Goa) for non-agricultural purposes, when non-agricultural lands are available just nearby; and

(b) what steps Government have taken or are going to take, so that non-agricultural land is utilised instead of agricultural land for non-agricultural purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

Statement

Messrs Mandovi Pellets Ltd.—a joint venture of the Government of India and Messrs Chowgule Metal Industries Pelletisation Plant—has utilised a little over 12 hectares of agricultural land at Siroda in Goa for the purpose of a pelletisation plant. This was authorised by the appropriate authority as no suitable non-agricultural land for the purpose could be located. The Goa Administration has already decided that no additional agricultural land would be permitted for the use of this plant.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: In the statement, the hon. Minister has said the Pelletisation

Plant which is being set up in Goa is a joint venture between the Government of India and Messrs Chowgule Metal Industries. On behalf of the Government of India, it is the Steel Authority of India Limited. The Steel Authority of India Limited has only 33 per cent shares. Mr. Chowgule has 66 per cent shares, 33 per cent of his own and 33 per cent of his own people. So, I do not know whether it can be called a joint venture. Can this be called a joint venture?

In the Question that I had given, I had said that Chowgules are doing something in collaboration with the local Government. That portion was eliminated from the question. Again, it is stated in the statement that this was authorised by the appropriate authority, which means, the local Government. I do not know why that portion was omitted from my Question.

Anyway, if someone has taken a decision, it would be the local Government, the Goa Government. Now, the local Government, would not have taken a decision on their own. The decision must have been taken on the basis of some report. May I know from the hon Minister whether the Government is aware that two officials considered to be experts were sent to Goa to submit a report, that they were staying in posh hotels in Goa...

MR SPEAKER: You should ask a question, not give any information.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: The senior one was staying in a five-star hotel situated far away from Panjim and the other one was staying in the Mandvi Hotel. Both of them were moving in Mr. Chowgule's car accompanied by Mr. Chowgule's people. Can the report submitted by these two officials be taken as an objective report and can a decision be taken on the basis of such a report which is not objective?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I am sorry the hon. Member is exercised over the acquisition of 12 hectares of land for an industrial project which is export-oriented. About the land acquisition proceedings, the District Magistrate made necessary enquiries and he recommended that this is a suitable place for locating the industrial project. The State Government also supported the District Magistrate's report and it is on that basis that the land was approved for acquisition. I have no information as to who were the officials, where they were staying and all that.

MR SPEAKER: His only point is, whether the report is objective.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Not only that. The question is whether it is open for someone, however rich he may be, to manoeuvre things, that he will get the cardinal principles by which the Government stands thrown to the winds and that he is able to get the things done. If he is able to manipulate with the help of bureaucrats and officials, this is the type of thing which should come to an end. It is to that I want him to answer—whether the Government is sure that in acquiring this 12 hectares of land they have not fallen into the trap of unprincipled and unscrupulous people.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I strongly repudiate what the Hon. Member is saying. In fact, unnecessary meaning should not be attributed. As far as the Government of India is aware, all the procedures were followed in this case on the basis of objectivity the State Government had indicated.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether he is aware of the fact that a number of agriculturists including landless labourers in that area who had been busy with cultivation of land, had requested, not once but on many occasions, the

Government officials to allocate some land to the Chowgules which is not agricultural land, but Government started to support the stand of the Chowgules. I would like to know whether it is a fact that a memorandum was received and whether a deputation was received from the agriculturists and landless labourers—because I met a team, all young labourers and young agriculturists, who came to Delhi to meet all concerned and tried door to door explaining the way the Chowgules deprived them of the right to cultivate the land. I would like to know whether the Minister is reviewing it or not.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I can only say that a District Magistrate examined the advisability of using the land for the purpose and the possibility of finding out a suitable alternative site for it. He came to the conclusion that no other suitable non-agricultural land was available.

MR SPEAKER: The question hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

U. P. Irrigation Projects

*3 **SHRI CHANDRASHEKHAR SINGH:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Uttar Pradesh Government have submitted two major irrigation projects to step up irrigation facilities in the State;

(b) whether the Centre has given its approval for the schemes, and

(c) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b), Uttar Pradesh

Government have submitted the following two major irrigation schemes to the Central Government:—

(i) Jamrani Dam.

(ii) Madhya Ganga Canal (Stage I).

The Jamrani Dam Project was received in April 1974 and approved by Planning Commission in May, 1975. The Madhya Ganga Canal Project (Stage I) was received in February, 1974 and approved by Planning Commission in January, 1976.

(c) Madhya Ganga Canal (Stage I) estimated to cost Rs. 86 crores will irrigate annually 178 lakh hectares. Jamrani Project with an estimated cost of Rs. 61.2 crores will provide irrigation to an area of 94,000 hectares.

Enrolment in Primary Schools

*4. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:

SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:

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

(a) whether official statistics have revealed an alarming downward trend in the enrolment of the students in primary schools through Class I to Class V;

(b) If so, the facts thereof; and

(c) what measures are proposed to be taken to improve the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). The official statistics of enrolment in primary schools through I to V Classes are being compiled in connection with the Third Educational Survey and the final figures are likely to be available in a few months. The figures, as communicated by the State

Governments, however, indicate that the total enrolment has been increasing.

Allotment of Government Quarters to Teachers in Delhi

*11. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:

SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:

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

(a) whether Government quarters are allotted to teachers working in Delhi Government Schools;

(b) if so, the number of teachers who have so far been allotted quarters; and

(c) the number of teachers on waiting list?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) Teachers working in Delhi Government schools are being allotted quarters by the Delhi Administration from their own pool. Till 31st July, 1974, however, the Directorate of Estates were also allotting quarters from the general pool to such of these teachers as were working in eligible zones.

(b) 520, including 446 from the general pool.

(c) No separate waiting list for teachers is maintained by the Delhi Administration.

New Universities Approved by U.G.C.

*12. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the new Universities which have been approved by the University Grants Commission for being set up w.e.f. the academic year 1976-77; and

(b) the estimated expenditure involved alongwith the amount of financial assistance being provided by the University Grants Commission, in each case?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The University Grants Commission does not approve the establishment of new Universities. However under Section 12A of the University Grants Commission Act, it has the power to declare a new University fit to receive assistance from the Central Government funds

The Commission has accepted the proposal of the Government of Andhra Pradesh that the Post-graduate Centres at Warrangal and Guntur be made unitary Universities from the academic year 1976-77.

The Commission will consider the matter regarding financial assistance to these Universities after they have been established and after they are declared fit to receive assistance under Section 12A of the University Grants Commission Act.

The Commission has also accepted the proposal of the Government of Tamil Nadu for establishment of a University of Science and Technology at Madras. However, as the State has now come under the President's rule, the proposal will be examined by the Central Government.

The Central Government have also under consideration a proposal to establish a Central University at Pondicherry.

Correspondence Courses in Universities

*13. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) number of Universities in the country at present having correspondence courses; and

(b) whether leading Universities in the country are not providing such facilities to the students?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). According to the information available with the University Grants Commission, the Universities of Andhra, Sri Venkateswara, Bhopal, Bombay, Dehl, Himachal Pradesh, Madurai, Meerut, Mysore, Punjab, Patna, Punjabi, Rajasthan, and Utkal are conducting correspondence courses in certain under-graduate/post-graduate courses.

Coconut Board

*14 SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:
SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN:

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

(a) whether the Kerala Government has called upon the Centre to set up a Coconut Board on the lines of the Rubber Board to further the growth of this vital cash crop in that state;

(b) whether the Minister had called a meeting of the representatives of the Coconut Growers Association and Agriculture Ministers from different States to discuss the same; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The meeting considered the question in detail and a decision was taken at this meeting that the issue may be examined further in consultation with coconut growing States and a final decision taken in the light of the views of the State Governments.

Reorganisation of Visva Bharati University

*15. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee to go into the question of reorganisation of Visva Bharati University has been formed; and

(b) if so, whether any report has been submitted to the Government?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). A Committee to determine the lines on which Visva-Bharati may develop and to suggest guidelines for amendment of the Visva-Bharati Act was appointed by Government in February 1974. The Committee submitted its report in July 1975. Copies of the Report have been sent to the Library of Parliament.

Import of Tractors

*16. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether even after fall in the sales of indigenous tractors in the country, tractors are still allowed to be imported; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: (a) and (b). After considering the detailed requirements and the present manufacturing programme of tractors in the country, Government of India have decided not to pursue the question of import of any additional tractors except under IDA Credit Projects. Under the IDA Projects, import of tractors has been allowed in accordance with the choice of the

farmers. Initially, the World Bank had offered credit facilities for imported tractors only. Later it was decided that along with the imported tractors, indigenously manufactured tractors could also be offered to the beneficiaries under the Project.

Land Reforms in Tamil Nadu

*17. SHRI M. KALYANSUNDARAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the progress in the implementation of 20-Point Programme in Tamil Nadu in relation to land reforms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

Land ceiling law has been operative in Tamil Nadu since 1961. Under this law, 52,724 acres of surplus land was taken possession of by the 31st January this year. Of this, 44,488 acres have been distributed to eligible persons.

The Tamil Nadu law has been revised several times since 1969-70 along principles that are broadly similar to those enunciated in the national guidelines on land ceiling issued in 1972. Under the revised law, 43,271 acres of land have already been declared surplus. Of this, 39,787 acres have actually been taken possession of, out of which 27,929 acres have been distributed.

The Tamil Nadu Occupants of Kudikidappu (Conferment of ownership) Act, 1971 provides for conferment of ownership on the occupants of Kudikidappu (house-sites). Till the 31st January this year more than 1,75,000 persons have been given certificates of ownership. Besides, the State Government has also been allotting house-sites to the houseless. Under this scheme, more than 5,23,000 persons have already been allotted house-sites.

Wastage of Fertilizers

*18. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the steps taken to prevent the wastage of fertilizers between 25 per cent to 40 per cent by the weeds as per the disclosure made at the Ninth Annual Convention of the Indian Pest Control Association?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHAB P. SHINDE): No precise estimates are available about the extent of fertiliser losses due to weed and the figure of loss between 25—40 per cent referred to in the question are only rough estimates. Proper tillage and early removal of weeds are important in preventing the growth of weed. Manual control of weed is possible in our country where there is no dearth of human resources. The Government have adopted an integrated approach through manual, mechanical, cultural, biological and chemical weed control methods. The Extension machinery has been providing guidance to the farmers in the use of the various methods. In some State like Haryana, School and College students were involved in weed control by manual means. In so far as chemical control is concerned, demonstrations in application techniques, time of application, choice of proper weedicides were held in the farmers fields covering about 8000 hect during the Fourth Plan period. A training programme was also organised by the Central Directorate of Plant Protection Quarantine and Storage at various centres in collaboration with State Departments of Agriculture, Agricultural Universities etc. for imparting training to Extension officials and also to progressive farmers. Effective schedules for weed control by incorporating the various methods have also been worked out by the Indian Council of Agricultural

Research and its various research institutes as also by the State Agriculture Departments and Agricultural Universities.

Aralam State Farm, Kerala

*19. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how far the work for setting up of the State Farm at Aralam, Cannanore, Kerala has progressed;

(b) whether the official team which visited Aralam State Farm to look into the various aspects of the work of this farm has submitted its report; and

(c) if so, their recommendations and the decision of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10370/76]

Adult Literacy Among Women

*20 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how much money Government have spent during International Women's year to promote adult literacy among women through non-Government Women's organisations;

(b) whether Government propose to continue these projects of promoting adult literacy among women during this Women's decade; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). Ministry of Education & Social Welfare promotes and implements various schemes of adult education, such as, Non-Formal education for the age-group 15-25, Farmers Functional Literacy programme functional literacy for women, production of literature for neo-literates and urban adult education programme. These are implemented by government as well as non-government agencies. The emphasis in all these programmes is on serving the socio-economically and educationally backward sections of society, including women. During the International Women's Year (1975), an amount of Rs. 9.97 lakhs was sanctioned to various women's voluntary organisations in the country, out of which an amount of Rs. 6.34 lakhs was released. In addition, an amount of Rs. 2.89 lakhs was sanctioned, and Rs. 1.42 lakhs released, to other non-governmental organisations for taking up similar programmes for women.

All these schemes will continue throughout the Fifth Five Year Plan and also thereafter.

Vacation of Government quarters by officers having their own Houses in Delhi

1. SHRI BISWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Class I officers who own houses in Delhi and are in occupation of Government quarters;

(b) how many of them have moved out from Government Quarters;

(c) what is the market rent now being realised from those of them who have not moved out of Government Quarters; and

(d) the percentage of Government

employees in Grade I, II, III and IV who have houses of their own in Delhi and yet have not vacated the Government accommodation?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) to (d). No information is maintained according to the grade or class of officers. However, number of house-owning officers, who were/are in occupation of general pool accommodation of different types in Delhi and the number of those who have vacated such accommodation, as on 28th February, 1976, are furnished below:—

Type	No. of officers owning houses	No. of officers who vacated quarters
I	563	302
II	1578	462
III	726	301
IV	823	262
V	303	46
VI	80	15
VII	29	4
VIII	5	1
Hostel	32	13
MI's Pool	2	.
Total	4,141	1,406*

The present market rent of Government residences varies from house to house even within the same type, on account of various factors such as cost of construction, cost of land etc.

Allotment for rural housing scheme for the poor

2. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fifth Plan provision for housing in the backward

areas for harijans and tribals without house sites is more than that in the Fourth Plan; and

(b) if so, the State-wise break up of allotment for rural housing scheme for the poor in Fifth Plan and the amount already spent upto 1975 December ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) The tentative provision made for housing in the draft Fifth Five year Plan is more than the provision made for housing in the Fourth Plan. No separate provision is made for housing in the backward areas for siteless Harijans and Tribals

(b) The rural housing schemes are in the State Sector and the State Governments are themselves competent to allocate funds for their various housing programmes including rural housing schemes according to the requirements and priorities to be determined by them.

पुस्तक बैंक खोलना

3. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा घोषित 20-सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम में विद्यार्थियों को सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध करने के लिए देश में विश्वविद्यालयों एवं कालेजों में "पुस्तक बैंक" खोलना भी सम्मिलित है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई योजना बनाई है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(घ) विभिन्न राज्यों में, प्रलग-प्रलग कितने पुस्तक बैंक खोल गये हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (श्री० एल० नूतन हसन) : (क) से (घ) प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा 1-7-1975 को घोषित 20 सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत पुस्तक बैंकों की स्थापना को वांछी सहय दिया जा रहा है। विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने पुस्तक बैंक स्थापित करने के लिए कालेजों की सहायता देने के अपने कार्यक्रम का पुनरीक्षण किया है और इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत आयोग से सहायता प्राप्त करने हेतु कालेजों के प्रपेक्षित न्यूनतम दाखिले में छूट देने का निर्णय किया है। तदनुसार विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत सहायता प्राप्त करने के दाख सभी कला, विज्ञान तथा वाणिज्य कालेजों को, जिनकी वित्तीय कक्षाओं में 100 या इससे अधिक छात्र हैं, पुस्तक बैंक स्थापित करने के लिए आयोग द्वारा सहायता दी जाएगी।

(1) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत आयोग निम्नलिखित किस्म के पुस्तक बैंकों की स्थापना के लिए ऐसे कला, विज्ञान तथा वाणिज्य कालेजों को सहायता प्रदान करेगा, जो कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग अधिनियम की धारा 2 (घ) की सूची में शामिल हैं :-

	आवटन र०	विश्वविद्यालय आयोग का योगदान
(1)	(2)	(3)
(i) ऐसे कालेज को जिसमें छात्रों की दाखिला सं० 100 अथवा इससे अधिक होगी परन्तु 250 से कम हो।	8,0000	
(ii) ऐसे कालेज को जिसमें छात्रों की दाखिला सं० 250, अथवा अधिक परन्तु 500 से कम हो।	10,0000	
(iii) ऐसे कालेज को जिसमें छात्रों की दाखिला सं० 500 अथवा अधिक परन्तु 1000 से कम हो।	15,000	आवटन का 75 प्रतिशत
(iv) ऐसे कालेज को जिसमें छात्रों की दाखिला सं० 1000 अथवा अधिक परन्तु 1500 से कम हो।	20,000	
(v) ऐसे कालेज को जिसमें छात्रों की दाखिला सं० 1500 अथवा अधिक परन्तु 2000 से कम हो।	25,000	
(vi) ऐसे कालेज को जिसमें छात्रों की दाखिला सं० 2000 अथवा अधिक हो।	30,000	

सम्बन्धित कालेजों का आवटन के 25 प्रतिशत के अनुकूल अशदान की व्यवस्था अपने ही श्रोतों से करना जरूरी होगा।

(2) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत सहायता निम्नलिखित शर्तों पर दी जाती है :—

(क) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत दिये गये अनुदान का कम से कम 40 प्रतिशत पाठ्य-पुस्तकों की खरीद के लिये उपलब्ध किया जाना चाहिये। पूर्ण विश्वविद्यालय पाठ्यक्रम/इन्टरमिडिएट/पूर्व डिग्री के कालेजों को छोड़कर ऐसे कालेज इस योजना के अन्तर्गत विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग से सहायता प्राप्त करने के हकदार होंगे, जिनकी न्यूनतम छात्र-दाखिला 100 हो। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत दी गई सहायता का इस स्वीकृति की तारीख से पूर्व कालेजों द्वारा किये गये किसी भी खर्च को वहन करने और सम्बन्धन की शर्तों को पूरा करने के लिए उपयोग नहीं किया जाएगा।

(ख) पुस्तक प्रसारियों के लिये आवटन की 10 प्रतिशत तक की राशि का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।

पुस्तक बैंक योजना को पूरा हो जाने पर सनदी लेखापाल/सरकारी लेखा परीक्षक द्वारा यथा-विधि रूप से हस्ताक्षरित उपयोगिता प्रमाणपत्र आयोग को भेजा जाना चाहिये तथा इस योजना को संस्वीकृति की तारीख से दो वर्ष के अन्दर पूरी कर ली जानी चाहिये।

(ग) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कालेजों को कुल अनुदान के 75 प्रतिशत की अदायगी उच्चती पर (घान एकाउन्ट) की जाएगी और बकाया राशि की अदायगी कालेजों से पूरी संस्वीकृति राशि के उपयोगिता प्रमाणपत्र के प्राप्त हो जाने पर की जाएगी। सरकारी कालेजों के मामले में ये कालेज सम्बन्धित राज्य के महालेखापाल, अथवा शिक्षा विभाग के आन्तरिक लेखा परीक्षक या कालेज शिक्षा निदेशक शिक्षा निदेशक अथवा किसी अन्य प्राधिकृत अधिकारी से उपयोगिता प्रमाणपत्र प्राप्त करके उसे आयोग को भेज दें।

(घ) यदि कालेज विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा स्वीकृत अनुदान का उपयोग स्वीकृति की शर्तों के अनुसार उसी प्रयोजन के लिए नहीं करता जिसके लिये यह दिया गया है अथवा आयोग द्वारा अपेक्षित, समापन दस्तावेज प्रस्तुत नहीं करता अथवा विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा कालेज अस्त्यद्ध किया जाता है तो आयोग द्वारा दो वर्ष पूरी राशि कालेज को वापिस करनी होगी।

3. विभिन्न राज्यों में संस्थापित पुस्तक बैंकों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

क्रमांक	राज्य	विभिन्न राज्यों में संस्थापित पुस्तक बैंकों की संख्या
(1)	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	111
(2)	असम तथा पहाड़ी राज्य	65
(3)	बिहार	78
(4)	गुजरात	118
(5)	हरियाणा	71
(6)	हिमाचल प्रदेश	11
(7)	जम्मू तथा काश्मीर	11
(8)	केरल	69
(9)	मध्य प्रदेश	157
(10)	महाराष्ट्र	194
(11)	मैसूर (कर्नाटक)	100
(12)	उड़ीसा	74
(13)	पंजाब	98
(14)	राजस्थान	73
(15)	तमिलनाडु	72
(16)	उत्तर प्रदेश	199
(17)	पश्चिम बंगाल	209
(18)	दिल्ली	40

रबी फसल के लिए बिहार को केन्द्रीय सहायता

4. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 1975 के रबी फसल के बुवाई मौसम के अन्तर्गत बिहार सरकार को कितने मूल्य के गेहूँ के व अन्य बीज एवं उर्वरक सप्लाई किये; और

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को पता है कि इस वर्ष बिहार राज्य में कितने क्षेत्रफल में रबी की फसल बोई गई और कितने क्षेत्रफल में सिंचाई सुविधाएँ दी गई ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० शिन्हे) : (क) बिहार सरकार को 1975-76 के दौरान रबी कार्यक्रम के लिये कृषि आदानों अर्थात् उर्वरकों, बीजों और कीटनाशी दवाओं की खरीद और वितरण के लिये 10 करोड़ रु० का अल्पकालीन ऋण निर्मुक्त किया गया था।

(ख) रबी मौसम के दौरान कृषि के अन्तर्गत लाए गए और सिंचाई किए गए क्षेत्र के सम्बन्ध में आंकड़े कृषि वर्ष समाप्त होने के बाद ही अर्थात् जुलाई अगस्त, 1976 में किसी समय उपलब्ध हो सकेंगे।

U.G.C. Circular regarding suspension and dismissal of Teachers arrested under MISA and DIR

5. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether University Grants Commission have issued a circular to all Central Universities to suspend or dismiss any teacher arrested under MISA and DIR or any other provision of law since the declaration of Emergency; and

(b) if so, facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

छात्रावासों को आवश्यक वस्तुओं की सप्लाई

6. सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह सोखी : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में सभी छात्रावासों और मान्यता प्राप्त विश्वामृहों (लाजिंग हाउसेज) को नियन्त्रित या रियायती मूल्य पर आवश्यक वस्तुएं दी जाती हैं;

(ख) क्या इस बारे में छात्रों या छात्र-सर्गों से कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इस बारे में सरकार का क्या उपचारात्मक कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपसचिवी (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) से (ग) : राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त रिपोर्टों के अनुसार, छात्रों की सभी आवश्यक वस्तुएं उनके छात्रावासों तथा छात्रावासों को उपभोक्ता सहकारी स्टोरों के जरिए रियायती तथा अतिमानिक शर्तों पर मुहैया की जा रही हैं। इन वस्तुओं में दालें, खाद्य तेल, मिट्टी का तेल, हीजरी, प्रसाधन सामग्री, ट्यूब-टायर्स तथा सैल्स शामिल हैं। तथापि, खाद्यान्न सार्वजनिक वितरण पद्धतियों के माध्यम से मुहैया किए जा रहे हैं। 2775 कालेज तथा विश्वविद्यालय छात्रावास और अनुमोदित छात्रावास, जिनमें 2,31,317 छात्र

हैं, इस योजना के अन्तर्गत अब तक आ चुके हैं। जब भी व्यक्तिगत शिकायतें प्राप्त होती हैं, उनकी जांच पड़ताल की जाती है तथा उन पर उपचारात्मक कार्रवाई की जाती है।

अंग्रेजी का अधिकार

7. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार देश की शिक्षा व्यवस्था से अंग्रेजी को समाप्त करने की योजना बना रही है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० १० याचक) : जी नहीं।

श्री लंका से आये भारत मूलक व्यक्तियों का पुनर्वास

8. श्री भागीरथ खंवर : क्या पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) श्रीलंका से आने वाले भारत मूलक व्यक्तियों की संख्या क्या है और उनके पुनर्वास की क्या व्यवस्था की गई है;

(ख) क्या श्रीलंका से अब तक आये भारत मूलक व्यक्तियों को कच्छ में बसाया गया है और यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या क्या है; और

(ग) क्या श्रीलंका से आने वाले भारत मूलक व्यक्तियों की सुविधा की दृष्टि से कच्छ में ही बसाने की योजना है ?

पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री श्री० बेंकटस्वामी) : (क) भारत और श्रीलंका के बीच 1964 और 1974 में हुए करारों के अनुसार श्रीलंका में भारतीय मूलक 8 लाख व्यक्तियों को उनमें होने वाली प्राकृतिक वृद्धि सहित 17 वर्षों की अवधि में

अर्थात् 1981 तक भारत लौटना है। 29-2-1976 तक 1.94 लाख व्यक्ति, जिनमें उनमें हुई प्राकृतिक वृद्धि भी शामिल है, पहले ही भारत आ चुके हैं।

श्रीलंका से भारत मूलक व्यक्तियों के प्रत्यावर्तन के लिए की गई व्यवस्था विवरण में दी गई है [सभा पटल पर रखा गया। देखिए सभ्या एल टी-10371/76]

(ख) जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत शिक्षा के लिए आवंटन

9. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत शिक्षा के लिये आवंटित 900—1100 करोड़ रु० की धनराशि निश्चित शिक्षा योजनाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए बहुत कम है;

(ख) क्या इस कारण 6—16 आयु वर्ग के 5 करोड़ बच्चे आज भी शिक्षा से वंचित रह जायेंगे, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस स्थिति से निबटने के लिए क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (श्री० एल० मूकज्य सुलत) : (क) से (ग) पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए आवंटनों को अभी तक अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

**मध्य प्रदेश को गृह निर्माण
हेतु अनुदान**

10. श्री मृगश्रुत कदम : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने आपात स्थिति की घोषणा के बाद मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी और हज़िग्न ज़ोंनों में गृह निर्माण के लिये केन्द्र से 25 करोड़ रुपये की राशि की मांग की है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो केन्द्र द्वारा इसके लिए कितना अनुदान दिया गया है

निर्माण और आवास तथा पशु-शेप कार्य शंरी (श्री के. रघुवर्षा) (क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार का एक प्रस्ताव है कि ग्राम तथा रुम्हति की स्वीच्छिक घोषणा से प्राप्त निधियों में से 25.00 करोड़ रुपये की राशि को गन्दी बस्ती सुधार तथा कम लागत के मकानों के कार्यक्रम को प्रारम्भ करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों के लिए प्रारम्भ किया जा सकता है।

(ख) प्रस्ताव पर अभी कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है।

**Resettlement of Tribal Families by
Dandakaranya Development Project
in Paralkota**

11. SHRI G. C. DIXIT: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many tribal families have been settled so far in the Paralkota Zone under the Dandakaranya Project and whether it meets the assured figure of 25 per cent of the total number of families to be settled;

(b) how many tribal families are yet to be settled on pro-rata basis in the Paralkota Zone and by what time they will be settled;

(c) whether the tribal families are provided equal assistance and benefits to those DP's, if not, what are the reasons of disparity; and

(d) whether any proposals are under consideration of Government of India to remove the disparity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) and (b). In the Madhya Pradesh portion of Dandakaranya (Paralkota and Kondagaon zones-Bastar district), the number of tribal families so far settled is 1150.

The basis of allotment to tribals is not with relation to families, but is related to reclaimed land which is 25 acres for tribal families against 100 acres for migrant families. Against the tribal quota of land on this calculation, 9556 acres have already been reclaimed and dereleased to the Government of Madhya Pradesh. Further, a scheme for reclamation of land for tribals in Bijapur tehsil in Bastar district costing Rs. 6 lakhs has been sanctioned and is being implemented by Collector, Bastar at whose disposal funds have been placed from time to time. The State Government is arranging to settle tribal families on the reclaimed lands. In addition to land, the Dandakaranya Development Authority provides funds to the extent of Rs. 2850 for housing etc. per family as grant which is also spent by the State Government.

(c) Assistance to the tribal families represented by the amount of Rs. 2850 per family is superior to that given to the displaced persons in that the tribal families receive their full amount

of assistance as grant whereas the corresponding assistance given to the displaced persons is in the shape of loans.

(d) Does not arise

7-Point Plan for tackling unemployment

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

(a) whether his Ministry is considering 7-Point Plan for tackling unemployment; and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). The problem of generating employment is linked up with the economic progress of the country. While inaugurating the symposium on Employment Strategies and Programmes for Bangla Desh, India and Sri Lanka, on the 2nd February, 1976, at the Commonwealth Asia-Pacific Regional Centre for Advanced Studies in Youth Work, Chandigarh, Education Minister had emphasised the need to assign the highest priority to the problem of unemployment among the rural uneducated population. In this connection he had expressed the opinion that a 7-point integrated programme covering (1) increased investment on a priority basis, (2) large-scale introduction of science and technology, (3) education and culture, (4) health, (5) participation, (6) increased production and (7) equitable distribution, be taken up. Such a programme may be built around the development of agriculture and that it was essential to ensure that programmes of economic growth, reform of the wage structure on a more egalitarian basis, and radical changes in recruitment policies have to be pursued side by side.

Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development

13. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of assistance provided by the Ministry to AVARD (Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development) and other organisations affiliated to it for various development works;

(b) the extent of foreign assistance sought by these organisations during the last three years; and

(c) the progress of work done by AVARD in the field of rural development and whether Government are satisfied with their progress?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The People's Action for Development (India)—a society set up under the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (Department of Agriculture) has so far released the following grants for the two projects being implemented by AVARD direct

(1) Irrigation Project under Food for Work programme in Pratappur Block in Hazaribagh district of Bihar State

(i) Cash—Rs. 5,05,000 and

(ii) Kind—Rs. 17,18,913.75 (Wheat)

This assistance was received from Central Agency, a Voluntary Organisation of West Germany during 1968-69.

(2) Rural Works in Minor Irrigation programme in Mushari and Jamui Blocks in district Muzaffarpur and Monghyr, Bihar Rs. 78,50,000. This assistance has also been received from Central agency, West Germany, both in cash and kind (Fertiliser).

(b) An amount of Rs. 1,22,00,682.95 has been received by PADI from Central Agency, West Germany

both in cash (Rs. 13,44,029.00) and in kind fertiliser (Rs. 1,09,55,853.95) during the last three years for the project mentioned at (a) (2) above. This excludes the amount received in 1968-69 for the project mentioned at (a) (1) above.

(c) As per progress report received, the progress of work is as follows:

(i) In Pratappur Project till November, 1974 all the 19 ahars have been renovated and all the 4 check-dams constructed alongwith channels as proposed in the plan. In case of one check-dam channel construction has been held up because of a land dispute. Total area brought under irrigation is 5480 acres. 2078 farmers have been benefited.

(ii) Regarding Jamui and Mushari projects till June 75, 23 villages had been provided irrigation facilities, sufficient to saturate all cultivated areas in those villages. The total irrigation potential created by the project was 9865 acres.

World Bank Loan for Flood Control Schemes

14 SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) concrete steps being taken to face the flood havoc during the coming monsoon;

(b) whether the World Bank has been approached for loan for the flood control schemes; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) Flood control measures on a country-wide basis were initiated in 1954 and so far, an expenditure of Rs. 390 crores has been incurred

on various flood control works. Nearly 8,045 KM length of embankments, 15,000 KM length of drainage channels, 213 flood protection works and raising of 4,665 villages have been completed, besides executing several other anti-erosion works. With these measures, it has been possible to provide a reasonable protection to nearly 79 lakh hectares of land out of 250 lakh hectares of land which has been assessed as flood prone. Additional flood control measures are being taken up according to the availability of funds. During 1975-76 an outlay of Rs. 43 crores has been provided for flood control works in the Annual Plans of the different States. A priority programme of flood protection and restoration of damaged works, in light of the 1975 floods, particularly in the States of Bihar, Gujarat, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh has been taken up in right earnest and an expenditure of nearly Rs. 16 crores is likely to be incurred on these works in the current year, in addition to the normal outlay on the flood control programmes. This programme includes flood protection works for the Patna City. Efforts are being made to step up the tempo of the flood control works during the year 1976-77.

(b) No, Sir

(c) Does not arise

Arrears of Sugarcane Price from Sugar Mills in U.P. and Bihar

15 SHRI S M BANERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what further steps have been taken to recover arrears of sugarcane price from the various Sugar Mills in U.P. and Bihar;

(b) total amount of arrears; and

(c) whether State Governments have been asked to take action against the defaulting Sugar Mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c).

Statement

Payments outstanding as on 31st January, 1976 from factories to cane growers on account of sugarcane supplied during 1975-76 and earlier seasons are Rs. 23.16 crores in U.P. and Rs. 7.89 crores in Bihar. Taking into account the fact that 14 days are allowed to the factories from the date of supply to make payment for the cane purchased and deducting the value of cane purchased during the last about 14 days amounting to Rs. 19.10 crores in U.P. and Rs 5 crores in Bihar, the effective arrears of cane prices amount to Rs 4.06 crores in U.P. and Rs 2.89 crores in Bihar as on 31st January, 1976.

The steps taken by the Government of U.P., have been mentioned in answer to the Unstarred Question No. 508 answered in the Lok Sabha on 12th January, 1976.

The Government of U.P. have since levied interest on 26 sugar factories for delayed payments of sugarcane price under section (3) of the U.P. Sugarcane (Regulation of Supply and Purchase) Act, 1953.

The Government of Bihar have taken legal action against eleven sugar factories who have defaulted in liquidating the arrears of cane price relating to 1974-75 season and in cases of default in payment of the cane price within the stipulated period of 14 days from the date of supply, interest @ 11 per cent is liable to be paid by the factory to the grower from the date of the supply.

The State Governments have been advised from time to time to ensure prompt payment of cane dues by factories, to take stringent measures against defaulting factories including their prosecution, make provisions in their enactments for payment of interest at 12 per cent and to take steps

for recovery of the arrears of sugarcane prices as arrears of land revenue.

Recommendation submitted by Indian Committee for International Women's Year

16. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the recommendations submitted to Prime Minister by the Indian Committee for International Women's Year after the concluding Session of the All India Conference in February, 1976; and

(b) Government's reaction thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Official information about the recommendations of the All India Conference convened by the Indian Committee for International Women's Year in February, 1976 is awaited.

(b) Does not arise now

Demand of Sugarcane Growers

17. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the steps Government have taken to fulfil the demands of cane growers in view of the assurance given during the last Session of Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): As agreed to by me during the debate on sugarcane prices in the Lok Sabha on the 5th February, 1976, a meeting with some Members of Parliament and others has been convened for the 12th March, 1976 to clarify the position further.

Assistance for Forest Corporation in Punjab

18. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Punjab have requested for any kind of assistance from the Centre to set up a State Forest Corporation for the utilisation and development of its forest resources; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the request and Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Completion of Irrigation Projects in States

19. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) at what stages are the 12 Irrigation Projects in 10 States for which Rs. 46 crores were advanced for early completion of on-going projects in November last year; and

(b) whether all the States were given money immediately and if so, the amount, thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). It was decided to provide advance assistance to accelerate progress on 12 Irrigation Projects in 10 States subject to certain conditions in September, 1975. The present stage of progress of these projects is given in the enclosed statement.

So far, Rs. 20.65 crores have been released to the three States as under:—

	(Rs. crores)
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>	
Sarda Sahayak	15.00
<i>Gujarat</i>	
Kadana	2.65
Mahī BajajSagar	1.00
<i>Rajasthan</i>	
Mahī BajajSagar	2.00
TOTAL	20.65

Statement

Completion of Irrigation Projects in States

1. *Gandak (Bihar)*: The barrage and the main eastern canal up to mile 140 have been completed in all respects as also the Saran canal has been completed except a few additional structures. The work on the branch canals and the distribution system is in progress.

2. *Kadana (Gujarat)*: The work on the main dam and the additional spillway is in progress. More than 85 per cent of the earthwork on the main canal and 60 per cent of the cross drainage works have been completed.

3. *Jawaharlal Nehru Canal (Haryana)*: More than 80 per cent of the excavation of the Jawaharlal Nehru Feeder, Jawaharlal Nehru Canal and Mohindergarh Canal have been completed. The work on masonry structures on the feeder canal is almost complete and work on the other two canal systems is nearing completion. Work on distributaries and civil works on the pump houses are in progress.

4. RAVI CANAL (JAMMU AND KASHMIR): Preliminary works are in progress and necessary arrangements have been made for taking up the work on the canal from river Ujh to river Basantar.

5. MALAPRABHA (KARNATAKA): The dam and the two tunnels from the reservoir to the heads of the two main canals have been completed including part of the canal system.

6. KUKADI (MAHARASHTRA): The work on the weir-cum-storage dam at Yodgaon including the work on the earthen embankment is in full swing. The work on the spillway and the regulator and the main canal is also in progress.

7. JAYAKWADI (STAGE I) (MAHARASHTRA): The work on the dam is completed and erection of gates on the spillway is in an advanced stage. The work on the left main canal is substantially completed including lining up to 100 KM.

8. MAHANADI DELTA (ORISSA): Work on remodelling of existing Jobra and Birupa weir and remodelling of old canal system and their extension have been completed. Construction of the Mundali weir has also been completed as also the work on the Puri Main Canal, its branch canals and the distributaries. The work on minors and sub-minors is in progress.

9. RAJASTHAN CANAL STAGE I & II (RAJASTHAN): The work on the main canal under stage I has been completed and all works except lining in the distribution system have been done upto KM 77. The work on the distribution system below KM 77 up to the end of KM 198 is in progress in various stages. Excavation of canal from KM 198 onwards under stage II is also in progress.

10. MAHI BAJAJSGAR (GUJARAT AND RAJASTHAN): The work on the earthen dam is in full swing and the work on the masonry dam has also been started.

11. SARDA SARAYAK (Uttar Pradesh): The construction of barrage across the river Sarda Link Channel between Sarda Barrage and Ghaghra Barrage and feeder channel taking off from this barrage up to KM 119 has been completed. Work on the Ghaghra barrage is also complete and the work on the installation of gates is in progress. Work on the canal distribution systems and masonry structures is also in progress.

12. KANGSABATI (WEST BENGAL): The Kangsabati dam and the left bank head regulator have been completed. Construction of the Kumari dam and right bank head regulator alongwith excavation of the remaining portion of the right bank main canal is in progress.

Yield per Hectare

20. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether final agricultural statistics for 1974-75 show that yield per hectare went up in this drought year?

(b) if so, whether the achievement in the yield is due to new methods of cultivation, and

(c) if so, facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) No, Sir. According to the all-India index number of yield per hectare for the year 1974-75, the index of yield for all crops for the year 1974-75 has been placed at 115.5 compared to the index number of 117.2 for 1973-74. There has, thus, been a marginal decrease of 1.6 per cent in the all-India index of yield for all crops. The corresponding index of

yield for foodgrains and non-food-grains for the years 1973-74 and 1974-75 are indicated below:

Year	food-grains	non-food-grains	all-crops
1	2	3	4
1973-74	117.9	115.6	117.1
1974-75	115.4	115.6	115.5

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

AID from International Development Association for Forestry Project in M.P.

21. SHRI RAMSAHAI PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether I.D.A. has granted any assistance for Forestry Projects in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes Sir, the World Bank has approved a Technical Assistance Programme for Bastar Forestry Project in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) The broad details thereof are as follows:—

1. To carry out pilot scale Tropical Pine Plantations as a preliminary to embark on a massive plantation programme in subsequent phase.

2. To carry out Pilot Scale Mechanised Logging Operations for evolving the most suitable technique of logging to handle large quantities of wood.

3. To carry out a site assessment survey in the Central part of Bastar District, in order to identify suitable

areas fit for enlarged planting activities.

4. To carry out a feasibility study to enable the setting up of suitable industries based on the raw material available from existing hardwoods.

It is envisaged that after completion of the above studies, it will be possible to undertake a massive programme of utilisation of the existing resources of Bastar area and to create man-made forests of chosen species of utility.

बिहार में कमला बालान बांध का विस्तार

22. श्री राम भगत कश्यप : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कमला बालान बांध (बिहार) का विस्तार न किये जाने के कारण उत्तर बिहार के बहुत से खण्ड वस्तुतः टापू बन गए हैं,

(ख) क्या सरकार की मालूम है कि जनता कमला बालान बांध को दर्जीया से बढ़ा कर भागलपुर तिलकेश्वर तक ले जाने का अनुरोध करती रही है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस बांध का विस्तार करने तथा इस प्रकार बांध से प्रभावित होने वाले लाखों लोगों की रक्षा करने का है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उसको विस्तृत करने के लिए काम को कब तक हाथ में लेने का विचार है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई विभाग में उपसत्री (श्री केदार नाथ सिंह) (क) और (ख): वर्तमान कमला बालान के दर्जीया तक निर्मित तटबन्धों के अनुबन्ध में कमला, कोसी और बागमती के संयुक्त रूप से बाढ़ जल के कारण

यह क्षेत्र लगभग प्रतिवर्ष जलमग्न हो जाता है और इस तरह से प्रभावित लोगों की यह मांग है कि तटबन्धों को दजिया से नीचे तक बढ़ा दिया जाए।

(ग) और (घ): कसला बालान के वर्तमान तटबन्ध के अनुप्रवाह में सुरक्षा प्रदान करने के प्रश्न पर बिहार सरकार कुछ समय से ध्यान दे रही है। कसला बालान तटबन्ध को दजिया से आगे 40 किलोमीटर तक बढ़ाने और उसे फुहिया के निकट वर्तमान करेह तटबन्ध के साथ जोड़ देने के लिए स्कीम 1972 से विचाराधीन है। राज्य सरकार के द्वारा आवश्यक जलवैज्ञानिक आकड़े अभी भी एकत्रित किए जा रहे हैं। बहरहाल, कसला के दोनों ओर दजिया के निचली और 16 किलोमीटर की लम्बाई तक तटबन्ध को बढ़ा देने की 1975 में तैयार की गई एक स्कीम पर इस समय अध्ययन किया जा रहा है।

Low Cost protein food and beverages developed by Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore

23. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are in a position to supply to the consumers in the open market a low-cost protein food and beverages newly developed by the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore; and

(b) if so, the mode and conditions of supply to the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b): The

Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore have reported that they have evolved an Energy Food formulation containing 16 grams protein and providing 400 calories per 100 grams of food. The Institute is manufacturing 1 tonne of this food per day for the State Government of Karnataka. The product is yet to be produced commercially. Miltone, a protein isolate toned milk, developed at the Institute is, at present, being manufactured through the State dairies at Bangalore, Hyderabad and Cochin. The capacity of these units is about 5,000 litres per day each. Miltone which is cheaper than milk is used in special feeding programmes and is also being marketed by the dairies.

Delay in completion of Farakka Canal work

24. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to probe in to the reasons for the delay in completing the Farakka Canal work;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether excess payments were made for Farakka works; and

(d) if so, whether Government have taken measures against those who were responsible for that?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH, (a) to (d): The matters referred to in the question are under examination of Government in the light of the recommendations/observations made by the Public Accounts Committee in its 196th Report on Farakka Barrage Project presented to the Lok Sabha on the 30th January, 1976.

Drought Prone District

25. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the number of drought-prone districts in the country State-wise and names of the districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): The Drought Prone Areas Programme covers wholly or a partly 74 districts (56 main districts and contiguous areas in 18 districts) in 13 States. A list showing the programme areas under DPAP in these 74 districts is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10372/76]

Liquidation of Primary Land Mortgage Banks in Kerala

26. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the restriction imposed by the Reserve Bank of India and the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation is likely to lead to face liquidation of newly organised Primary land Mortgage Banks in Kerala and;

(b) if so, remedial action proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b) In view of the observations made by a Committee appointed by the State Cooperative Land Development Bank that the newly organised primary land mortgage banks in Kerala may not be viable, the Reserve Bank had imposed restrictions in the matter of refinance facilities to these banks. In the meanwhile the Reserve Bank of India has collected some additional information and the matter is under consideration. Subject to suitability, these newly

organised Primary Land Mortgage Banks in Kerala could be financed by the State Land Development Bank from its own resources.

Education among Muslim Women

27. SHRI C. H. MOHAMMED KOYA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Muslim women are backward in education; and

(b) encouragement given to attract more muslim women to education?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b): Educational level of women in the country is generally lower than that of men. The Central Government do not look upon this problem as pertaining to any community but are concerned about the need to upgrade the educational level of all economically, socially and educationally backward groups. Special measures are being taken for promoting education among women; they include provision of non-formal education facilities at all stages including private study and correspondence courses; provision of incentives like scholarships and freeships, provision of girls hostels; posting of women teachers in rural schools; free supply of books and writing materials, uniforms and midday meals, etc.

भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् द्वारा अनुसंधान

28. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या कृषि और सिवार्ड मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् द्वारा गत दो वर्षों में धान, गहूँ, ज्वार, सोया-

बीज, सूक्ष्मजी, मक्का तथा सरसों की किस्मों को सुधारने और उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये कौन-कौन से उल्लेखनीय अनुसन्धान किये गये हैं; और

(ख) किसानों को इसका अधिक से अधिक लाभ सुनिश्चित करने के लिये क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाह नवाज खाँ): (क) भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् ने अपने समन्वित अनुसन्धान द्वारा पिछले दो वर्षों में निम्न-लिखित महत्वपूर्ण अनुसन्धान किये :—

- (1) इन फ़सलों की अनेक रोग एवं कीट व्याधि रोधी अधिक उपज देने वाली शुद्ध व संकर किस्मों का विकास जैसे—

‘बान’—बागी, पूसा—3-30,
पूसा 2—21,

‘गेहूँ’—अर्जुन, प्रताप, राज 911,
जनक, यू पी 215,
मालविका (एच डी—
4502), जेरा (एच
डी 1925), मैक्स 9
और शैलजा

‘मक्का’—डेक्कन 101

‘सरसों’—सी एम एच-5, सी
एस बी—2, सी एम
बी—3, सी एस बी—4
सी एम बी—5, सी
एस बी—6 और सी
एम बी—7

‘सोयाबीन’—अंकुर

‘सरसों’—जे० 113

‘सरसों’—प्रभात और टी—21

इसके अलावा इन फ़सलों की अधिक उपज देने वाली अनेक शुद्ध एवं संकर किस्में, जिनमें प्रमुख रोगों और कीट-व्याधियों के प्रति अच्छी रोधी क्षमता है तथा जिनके दानों की क्वालिटी भी अच्छी है, पहुंचानी गयी है। मिनीकांट प्रदर्शनों में उक्त किस्में परीक्षण के उन्नत स्तर पर हैं।

(2) प्रति हेक्टर पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए बघाई का अनुकूलतम समय, खेतों को तैयार करने के तरीके, बीज का अनुकूलतम दर और सिंचित, बाराही और बाराव मिट्टियों में उर्वरक देने का कृषायत्नी तरीका; सिंचाई के लिए कृषायत्नी और कारगर तरीकों का मानकीकरण तथा पौध संरक्षण अनुसंधानों जैसी उपयुक्त कृषि तकनीकों का विकास।

(3) भूमि, जल, धूप और पशु और मानव श्रमों के अधिकतम उपयोग के लिए अनवरत, बहुफसली, मिश्रित और अन्तरवर्ती फ़सलें उगाने की तकनीकों का विकास।

(ख) राज्यों की प्लान योजनाओं के अनुरित विभिन्न केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र और केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत प्रदर्शन, मिनीकांट कीट कार्यक्रमों में कुछ बीजों का मफत वितरण, फ़सलों की कुछ किस्मों के लिए आर्थिक सहायता की व्यवस्था द्वारा किसानों में इन किस्मों के उपयोग को लोकप्रिय बनाया जा रहा है।

S. F. D. A. and M. F. A. L. A. Agency
in Karnataka

29 SHRI P R SHENOY: Will the
Minister of AGRICULTURE AND
IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the regions in which Small
Farmers Development Agencies and
Marginal Farmers and Agricultural
Labourers Agencies are functioning
in Karnataka;

(b) whether the areas of operation
of these agencies are being extended;
and

(c) whether any measure are under consideration to reduce the burden of high rate of interest charged from the farmers and labourers on loans advanced to them under the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) During the Fifth Five Year Plan, Karnataka State has been allocated seven Small Farmers' Development Agencies/Marginal Farmers' and Agricultural Labourers Development Agencies including the projects started during the Fourth Five Year Plan. Out of the five SFDA/MFAL Projects started during the Fourth Plan, the project in Bijapur will merge with Drought Prone Areas Programme and that in Mysore with Command Area Development Programme. The State Government have, however, been allowed to continue the Mysore Project till Command Area Development Programme is able to take up a larger programme to benefit small/marginal Farmers and agricultural labourers.

The remaining three Projects in the districts of Bidar, North Kanara and Tumkur sanctioned during the Fourth Plan are expected to continue upto the end of the Fifth Plan. In addition, four new Projects in the districts of Hassan, Bellary, Gulbarga and Shimoga have been approved for the Fifth Plan, of which Hassan, and Bellary have already been set up. The others will be taken up in 1976-77.

(b) The SFDA/MFAL Projects sanctioned during the Fourth Five Year Plan covered the entire district in each case. As regards the Projects sanctioned during the Fifth Plan, the area of operation will be determined to aim at a coverage of 50,000 small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers during the Project period of 5 years.

(c) According to the differential interest rate scheme, a concessional rate of interest of 4 per cent per annum is charged by the public sector banks and the scheme is being operated in selected branches and suitable guide-

lines have been issued by the Reserve Bank of India in this regard. This scheme, *inter alia*, covers very small farmers. No other measures for reducing the present rate of interest are under contemplation under these schemes.

Construction of Barrage at Anandpur

30. SHRI KUMAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for construction of a Barrage at Anandpur across river Baitarani in the State of Orissa has been approved by the Central Government;

(b) whether World Bank has approved this project; and

(c) the present position of construction of the Barrage?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (c). The Anandpur Barrage Project was approved by the Planning Commission in May, 1972. The Government of Orissa have since informed that they now propose to defer the construction of the barrage at Anandpur and intend to serve the new area under the proposed barrage by a link canal from existing Bidyadharpur Barrage using waters of the Salandi Project.

The revised proposals have not so far been received from the State Government.

(b) The project has not been posed for World Bank assistance.

Embankment of rivers in Jalpaiguri District, West Bengal

31. SHRI TUNA ORAON: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the strategic places of all the rivers of Jalpaiguri District in West Bengal have been embanked;

(b) if so, what are those strategic places;

(c) the amount spent so far; and

(d) if not, whether those would be embanked before the commencement of the rainy season?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH). (a) to (d). District Jalpaiguri in North Bengal is traversed by a number of rivers of which important ones are Mahananda, Teesta, Raidak and their major tributaries. The banks of these rivers get inundated at several places during high floods.

The State Government of West Bengal have executed a large number of schemes in the form of embankments and anti-erosion works for the protection of vulnerable areas along these rivers. Additional works are being planned and implemented by the North Bengal Flood Control Commission which has been set up by the Government of West Bengal.

Details regarding strategic places in the area and whether all of them have been protected or are planned to be protected before the ensuing floods and the expenditure incurred on such works so far have not been reported by the State Government. An outlay of Rs. 150 lakhs has been proposed for flood control works in North Bengal in the State's Annual Plan for 1976-77 which includes a provision of Rs. 75 lakhs for flood control works in Jalpaiguri District.

Storage capacity of Central Warehousing Corporation

32. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total present storage capacity of the Central Warehousing Corporation and out of it what is the demand from the Food Corporation of India for storage space;

(b) whether the Central Warehousing Corporation would be able to meet the entire storage requirements of the Food Corporation of India out of its existing capacity, particularly in view of the bumper kharif crop and encouraging trend in rice procurement; and

(c) if not, what steps have been taken or adequate and scientific arrangements made by the Warehousing Corporation to meet the immediate storage requirements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) The total present storage capacity with Central Warehousing Corporation is 17.23 lakh tonnes of which the Food Corporation is utilising about 39 per cent capacity

(b) and (c) Food Corporation has sizeable constructed capacity of its own, apart from capacity hired by it from various sources. With a view to meet the storage requirements necessitated by the good crop position, both the Food Corporation of India and the Central Warehousing Corporation have taken steps to build additional storage capacity. Additional capacity is also being hired through various sources. Provision of additional funds has been made for building additional capacities by Food Corporation and the Central Warehousing Corporation. Construction programme of Central Warehousing has been geared up to provide maximum storage space to the Food Corporation.

Proposal for National Library in New Delhi

33. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for having a library of the standard of

National Library in New Delhi which will store publications in all the Indian languages; and

(b) if so, the broad outline of the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). No Sir. There is only one National Library in the country, situated in Calcutta. However, a Library of Indian Regional Languages and a Central Hindi Library are housed in Tulsi Sadan in New Delhi. About 44,000 volumes have already been acquired for the Regional Languages Library in Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Kannada, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu. About 7,000 volumes have already been acquired for the Central Hindi Library. More books are being acquired for both the libraries. A sum of Rs. 3,50,000 has already been spent on equipment, books, and salaries of staff. Additional funds have been provided in the current and the next financial years for purchase of steel shelving, equipment, books and staff. Twenty-six posts of various categories have so far been sanctioned. A proposal is under consideration to form a Central Library with the Regional Languages Library, Central Hindi Library and the Central Secretariat Library and declare it as the fourth recipient library under the Delivery of Books Act.

लेबी की चीनी के वितरण के बारे में
शिकायतें

34. श्री माधुराज अग्रहरिवार : क्या
कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बनाने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को ऐसी शिकायत
मिली है कि लेबी की चीनी की खुली चीनी के
बाज में कासाबाजारी होती है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को ऐसी भी शिका-
यतें मिली हैं कि दुर्बल वर्ग के लोगो विशेषकर
ग्रामीण उपनगरीय क्षेत्रों में हरिजनों तथा
आदिवासियों को लेबी की चीनी नहीं मिलती
है;

(ग) क्या लेबी की चीनी के विक्रेता
खाद्य विभाग के अधिकारियों के साथ साठ गांठ
करके ऐसी हेरा फेरी करते हैं;

(घ) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार का
विचार मोमेट तथा वनस्पति तेलों की भांति
चीनी को भी प्रयोग के तौर पर खुले बाजार में
बेचने का है; और

(ङ) यदि हा, तो ऐसा कब किया
जायेगा ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य
मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब धी० शिन्दे) :

(क) से (ग) लेबी चीनी के मासिक कोटे
राज्यों को 2.15 रुपये प्रति किलो के समान
खुदरा मूल्य पर बरेलू उपभोक्ताओं को वित-
रित करने के लिए आवंटित किए जाते हैं।
वितरण की मात्रा राज्य सरकारों की इच्छा
पर छोड़ दी जाती है लेकिन ये निर्देश मिद्वान्त
हैं कि यह मात्रा प्रति व्यक्ति
प्रति मास एक किलो से अधिक नहीं होनी
चाहिए और प्रत्येक परिवार के लिए
एक किलो प्रति मास से कम नहीं होनी चाहिए
तथा ग्रामीण जनता को पर्याप्त मात्रा में लेबी
चीनी दी जानी चाहिए। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के
निर्बल वर्गों से ऐसी कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं
हुई है कि उन्हें लेबी चीनी नहीं मिल रही
है। तथापि, कुछेक राज्य सरकारों को लेबी
चीनी की बाजार में बेचे जाने के बारे में
शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है और जब कभी ऐसी
शिकायत प्राप्त होती है, राज्य सरकार उनकी
जांच करता है और उपयुक्त कार्यवाही करती
है।

(घ) और (ङ) जी नहीं। ऐसा कोई
प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Storage problem of F.O.I.

35. SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Food Corporation of India is facing storage problems as reported in Times of India dated the 12th February, 1976; and

(b) if so, various steps undertaken by Government to ameliorate the position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) There has been some pressure on the available storage capacity following a very good procurement due to a good Kharif crop and reduced offtake through the public distribution system

(b) Government is fully aware to the situation and all possible measures are being taken to adequately meet storage requirements. Additional storage capacity to the extent necessary is being built by the Food Corporation of India as well as the Central Warehousing Corporation. Additional Storage capacity is also being hired through various sources. Storage of foodgrains under cover and plinths is also being resorted to. Existing storage capacity is also being utilised to the maximum possible extent by substantially increasing the height of stacks etc.

New System of Education

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

(a) whether all the States have agreed to the 10+2+3 system of education;

(b) if not, the names of State Governments which have not agreed to the proposal;

(c) the reasons given by them for not agreeing to the proposal; and

(d) the particular steps taken or proposed to be taken in this connection?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). The following States have already introduced 10+2 pattern of curriculum:

Andhra Pradesh

Assam

Delhi and Schools under Central Board of Secondary Education

Gujarat

Jammu & Kashmir

Karnataka

Kerala

Maharashtra

Manipur

Nagaland

Meghalaya

Sikkim

Tripura

Uttar Pradesh and

West Bengal.

The matter is under consideration in the other States.

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

Sick Colleges of Delhi University

37. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are sick colleges of Delhi University; and

(b) if so, the names of those colleges and steps proposed to take over those colleges from private managements?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). According to the information received from the University of Delhi, there have been cases of violation of University rules by some colleges. There are also colleges which do follow the rules but are handicapped because of financial limitations. The colleges falling under these two categories are (i) Ram Lal Anand College, (ii) Dyal Singh College, (iii) PGDAV College, (iv) Rao Tula Ram College, (v) Kirori Mal College and (vi) Shyam Lal College.

The Delhi University Act does not have any provision to enable the University to take over a college if the management of the college is unwilling for such take-over.

On receipt of a request from its management, the Ram Lal Anand College has already been taken over by the University and a decision has been taken in principle to take over the Dyal Singh College. The question of taking over of PGDAV, Rao Tula Ram and Kirori Mal Colleges is under consideration of the University of Delhi which has referred the matter to the University Grants Commission for their advice. As regards Shyam Lal College, some teachers of the college have requested the University for immediate take-over of the College.

Irrigation Schemes in States

38. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state hectares of land brought under irrigation schemes in each State after emergency?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): Up-to-date information with

regard to area brought under irrigation after emergency is not available. However, State-wise details of irrigation potential likely to be created through major, medium and minor schemes during the year 1975-76 after June, 1975, allowing for development in three months prior to emergency, are given below:

Sl. No	Name of State	Irrigation potential (000hectares)
1	Andhra Pradesh	24
2	Assam	21
3	Bihar	95
4	Gujarat	63
5	Haryana	52
6	Himachal Pradesh	2
7	Jammu and Kashmir	7
8	Karnataka	67
9	Kerala	24
10	Madhya Pradesh	
11	Maharashtra	110
12	Manipur	3
13	Meghalaya	1
14	Nagaland	1
15	Orissa	62
16	Punjab	46
17	Rajasthan	48
18	Sikkim	..
19	Tamil Nadu	17
20	Tripura	2
21	Uttar Pradesh	460
22	West Bengal	56
	Union Territories	2
	TOTAL	1247 thousand hectares

Say 1.25 million hectares.

Unauthorized constructions in Union Territories

39. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons living in unauthorised constructions in each of the Union Territories;

(b) whether the Government propose to rehabilitate them; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines of the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMIAH): (a) No survey of unauthorised constructions in the Union Territories has been conducted.

(b) and (c). In Delhi, bonafide squatters on public land are provided alternative plots of 25 square yards in resettlement colonies developed by the Delhi Development Authority, which implements the Jhuggi Jhonpri Removal Scheme. In Chandigarh, families who have been squatting on public land prior to April, 1971 are allotted tenements under a scheme known as the "Licensing of tenements transit-sites in Chandigarh Scheme, 1975". The rest of the squatters on public land are provided transit-sites each measuring 15' x 20' on lease of Rs. 10 per month. The Government of Pondicherry has a proposal to allot tenements and developed plots to squatters on public land, during the current Five Year Plan period.

Examination of Report on Status of Women

40. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report submitted by the Committee on the Status of

Women has been examined by the Government;

(b) if so, action taken on the various recommendations of the Committee;

(c) whether it is a fact that a good number of State Governments have not yet issued order prohibiting giving or taking of dowry by its employees; and

(d) if so, action taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). The examination of the report is continuing. The action so far taken on the Recommendations of the Committee is as stated in the attached statement.

(c) and (d). Giving or taking dowry is an offence under the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, which is applicable to Government employees as well. The State Governments of Bihar, Haryana, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have taken steps to amend the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 to make it more stringent. The Government of India have also recently amended the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964, to make the position more clear. The attention of State Governments has also been drawn to the amendment with the request that they may introduce similar provisions in respect of their employees, if this has not already been done.

Statement

1. The following recommendations of the Committee on the Status of Women in India have been accepted by Government:

(i) Mounting a campaign for the dissemination of information about the legal rights of women to increase their awareness.

(ii) Prohibiting giving or taking dowry by Government servants through appropriate provisions in the Government Servants Conduct Rules.

(iii) The creation of a cell within the Ministry of Labour to deal with problems of women.

(iv) Reduction of the limit of women workers for provision of creches from 50 to 30 under the Factories Act (The Committee had, however, recommended reduction of the number to 20 women workers).

(v) Promulgation of Legislative enactment to ensure equal pay for equal work for both men and women workers.

(vi) Amendment of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1956 to cover inter alia provision for divorce by mutual consent and for adding cruelty and desertion as grounds for divorce.

(vii) Developing programmes of vocational training for women in close relationship with industries and resources located in the area.

(viii) Attachment of production centres to Polytechnics for Women as recommended by the Committee of the All India Council for Technical Education.

(ix) Development of vocational training for both illiterate and semi-literate women workers.

(x) Provision of basic education to adult women.

(xi) Acceptance of co-education as the general policy at the primary level of education.

(xii) Maintenance of required standards in regard to staff, co-curricular activities, etc., wherever separate schools/colleges are provided for girls.

(xiii) Common course of general education for both sexes till the end of class X.

(xiv) Vocationalisation of courses in classes XI and XII;

(xv) Launching of special efforts to increase the number of *bal-wadis* in rural area and urban slums, as near as possible to the primary/middle schools of the locality.

(xvi) Provision of primary schools within walking distance from the home of every child.

(xvii) Provision of greater flexibility in admission procedures in schools to help girls to complete their schooling.

(xviii) Introduction of job oriented work-experience for girls in secondary schools.

(xix) Provision of non-formal education to women who have remained outside the reach of the formal system.

(xx) Promotion of research in the field of female disorders.

(xxi) Mass campaigns for family planning should also aim to correct prevailing social attitudes regarding fertility, metabolic hereditary disorders and the sex of the child.

(xxii) Provision for conversion of single teacher schools as early as possible.

(xxiii) Developing system of part time education for girls.

(xxiv) Adoption of multiple entry system.

(xxv) Provision of facilities in schools for looking after younger brothers and sisters of girls who can thus attend schools.

(xxvi) Free education for girls up to the end of the secondary stage.

(xxvii) Provision of mixed staff for mixed schools.

(xxviii) Provision of separate toilet facilities for girls in all schools, adequate arrangements for co-curricular activities and provision of more need-cum-merit scholarship for girls.

2. The following recommendations of the Committee were implemented during the International Women's Year:—

(i) Equalisation of wages for men and women workers; an Ordinance entitled "The Equal Remuneration, 1975" was promulgated by the President of India on 28th September, 1975.

(ii) A scheme to provide basic education to adult women as recommended by the Committee was sanctioned under the title "Scheme of Functional Literacy for Adult Women".

(iii) Inclusion of women in all important committees, commissions or delegations that are appointed to examine the socio-economic problems; appropriate instructions have already been issued in this behalf by the Government of India on 1st April, 1975.

(iv) Mounting a campaign for the dissemination of information about the legal rights of women to increase their awareness; all media of mass communication were utilised for the purpose.

(v) Launching of special efforts to increase the number of balwadis in rural areas and urban slums; the Integrated Child Development Services scheme which contemplates the establishment of *anganwadies* which serve the same purpose was sanctioned during the year.

3. The recommendations referred to at sub-para (vii), (viii), (ix), (xi), (xii), (xiv), (xvi), (xvii), (xviii), (xix), (xx), (xxi), (xxvii), to (xxviii), in para 1 above are in accord

with policies being pursued by Government.

4. The recommendations of the Committee regarding formation of women's wings in all trade unions and the adoption of a definite policy by political parties regarding the percentage of women to be sponsored by them for elections are outside the sphere of Governmental action.

5. The remaining recommendations of the Committee are under consideration in consultation with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations and the concerned Ministries/Departments of the Government of India

Potato Production

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

(a) whether a large segment of the potato crop in the country is likely to get destroyed through rotting in the absence of adequate cold storage capacity—resulting in distress sale of potato;

(b) if so, steps taken/proposed to ensure better returns to the farmers;

(c) whether Government have formulated a package plan with short-term and long-term perspective for increasing production and export of potato, and

(d) the results achieved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a). No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise. However, following steps have been taken to ensure better returns to the farmers:

(i) purchase centres of exportable potato at remunerative

price have been opened in the State of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.

- (ii) Food Corporation of India has entered into the market to make commercial purchases of potato in certain districts of Uttar Pradesh where farmers were facing the problem of fall in prices.

(c) Government have taken adequate measures to increase potato production. Steps have been taken this year to promote exports also.

(d) The production during last three years is given below:—

Year	Production in '000 tonnes
1972-73	4451.0
1973-74	4861.1
1974-75	6171.1

Production estimates for 1975-76 have not yet become available.

Elimination of Argemone Plants from Mustard Fields

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

(a) whether there have been many complaints from oil millers that mustard seeds get adulterated with argemone seeds due to non-elimination of weeds in mustard fields; and

(b) whether any attempt has been made to educate farmers regarding elimination of argemone plant from mustard fields?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The question of adulteration argemone seeds with mustard seeds

in the fields has been considered. The opinion of the experts is that the unintentional adulteration of mustard seeds with argemone seeds in the fields does not arise because argemone ripens much after the mustard crop and further, they very thorny nature of the argemone plant, particularly its fruits precludes the possibility of argemone fruit getting harvested along with the mustard crop. However, the State Governments have been advised to mount a campaign for the eradication of *Argemone mexicana* and impress upon the growers of rapeseed and mustard the imperative need for thorough weeding and eradication of this weed not only from the fields but also from the field bunds and adjoining wastelands etc. They have also been advised to emphasise this aspect at the time of "Farmers' Days" and "Farmers' Melas" being organised by them

Nehru Yuvak Kendras

43. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR. Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the names of the places, along with the States, in which they are located, where the Nehru Yuvak Kendras, have been sanctioned in the year 1975-1976;

(b) whether all these Kendras have been opened;

(c) if not, the names of such among them as have not been opened so far, the dates on which they were sanctioned and the reasons for the delay; and

(d) the likely date(s) by which they would be opened?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a). A statement is

laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10373/76].

(b) to (d). Two Kendras at Gurdaspur and Faridkot in Punjab, have started functioning from October, 1975 and one in Delhi from March, 1976. Selection of 12 Youth Coordinators has since been finalised and they are expected to assume charge shortly. Selection of suitable candidates for the remaining Kendras is in progress, in consultation with the State Governments concerned. The Kendras will start functioning as soon as the Coordinators assume charge of their office.

Recognition of Nepali and Konkani by Sahitya Akademi

44. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nepali and Konkani were recognised by the Sahitya Akademi as modern literary languages;

(b) if so, the dates on which the languages were accorded recognition;

(c) whether any funds have since been made available by Government for the programmes and activities in these languages; if so, the amount sanctioned in each case;

(d) whether the Advisory Boards for these languages have since been set up to carry out these programmes and activities in these languages; if so, the composition of each one of the Boards; and

(e) if not, the reasons for delay and the likely dates by which the Boards would be set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). At its meeting held on 28-2-1975, the General Council of the Sahitya Akademi

decided to recognise Nepali and Konkani as independent modern literary languages of India.

(c) The Government of India provides grants for the overall activities of the Akademi. It is for the Akademi to allocate the funds for its various activities. The total grant sanctioned to the Akademi for 1975-76, is Rs. 3.75 lacs (Plan) and Rs. 13.51 lacs (Non-Plan).

(d) Not so far.

(e) Action to constitute the Advisory Boards for these languages has already been initiated by the Sahitya Akademi in accordance with its prescribed procedure

Autonomous Colleges

45. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has approved the concept of autonomous colleges in certain Universities; and

(b) if so, the names of the colleges (alongwith the Universities in which they are located) which have been recognised as autonomous colleges so far?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, it gives high priority to the programme of autonomous colleges. The Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra, Ranchi has been accorded autonomous status within Ranchi University. A number of other colleges have also been identified by the Universities for granting autonomous

status. The Commission has advised the Universities regarding the manner in which proposals for autonomous colleges may be examined.

Voluntary Association to look after Handicapped

46. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme under which the Central Government sanctions financial assistance to the voluntary Associations, set up to look after and help the handicapped;

(b) if so, the salient features of this scheme; and

(c) names of such Associations/Institutions as have been granted financial assistance during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Under the scheme of assistance to voluntary organisations for the handicapped, Government can give upto 90 per cent of the estimated recurring/non-recurring expenditure or the net deficit whichever is less for approved projects. Grants can be sanctioned for buying equipment, constructing buildings, convening conferences for payment of salaries and allowances to the staff.

(c) A statement giving the information for the years 1973, 1974 and 1975 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1037/76].

Area of Irrigated Land

47. SHRI BISWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any blue print has been drawn up to augment the area of irrigated land in the country under the 20-Point Programme by the different States;

(b) if so, the State-wise break-up of the same; and

(c) the Central assistance proposed for this purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) 20-Point Economic Programme announced by the Prime Minister in July, 1975 envisages creation of additional irrigation facilities for 5 million hectares of land during the last 4 years of the Fifth Five Year Plan i.e. 1975-76 to 1978-79.

(b) The target of 5 million ha is proposed to be achieved by the execution of ongoing major and medium irrigation schemes as well as by taking up new schemes. State-wise break-up of the target of 5 million ha envisaging an outlay of Rs. 2800 crores is given in the Statement attached.

(c) Irrigation is a State subject and funds for the irrigation projects are provided by the States themselves in their developmental Plans. Central assistance for State Plans is provided in the form of block loans and grants and is not related to any sector of development. During 1975-76, it is proposed to provide advance plan assistance of Rs. 56.85 crores for 18 major irrigation projects.

Statement

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Target of potential to be created in four years from 1975-76 to 1978-79 ('000 hectares)
1	Andhra Pradesh	526
2	Assam	74
3	Bihar	487
4	Gujarat	336
5	Haryana	168
6	Jammu and Kashmir	45
7	Karnataka	189
8	Kerala	145
9	Madhya Pradesh	393
10	Maharashtra	454
11	Manipur	22
12	Orissa	220
13	Punjab	111
14	Rajasthan	362
15	Tamil Nadu	13
16	Uttar Pradesh	1392
17	West Bengal	212
TOTAL STATES		5149
UNION TERRITORIES		3
GRAND TOTAL		5152
		5150

Proposal for a separate University at Midnapore

48. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are proposing to have a separate University at Midnapore in the name of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar; and

(b) if so, whether it would be Centrally sponsored University?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The Central Government do not have any proposal under consideration to establish a University at Midnapore.

Damage to Rabi Crop due to Winter Rain

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

(a) whether the rabi crop this year has been affected by scanty winter rains;

(b) if so, the total likely harvest of rabi crops; and

(c) the total quantum of procurement expected from this crop?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Sowings of 1975-76 rabi crops took place under favourable soil moisture conditions but there was a dry spell of about 8-10 weeks from the beginning of November 1975 to the middle of January 1976. However, in view of the beneficial rains received during the second fortnight of January and first fortnight of February, 1976 as well as comfortable power and irrigation water position, the present indications are that rabi crops would show an increase over last year.

(b) and (c). Estimates of production of rabi crops for 1975-76 and of likely procurement therefrom are not yet available.

खाद्यान्नों पर लेवी

50. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र: क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खरीफ फसल के समाहार लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति में सरकार को कहां तक सफलता मिली है; और

(ख) क्या किसानों ने खाद्यान्नों पर लेवी तय करने की नीति का विरोध किया था ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी. शिन्दे):

(क) 3 मार्च, 1976 तक उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, 1975-76 के चालू खरीफ विपणन मौसम के लिए चावल की अधिप्राप्ति के लक्ष्य का लगभग 97 प्रतिशत पूरा कर लिया गया है। चालू खरीफ मौसम के दौरान मॉटे घनाजो की अधिप्राप्ति के लिए कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) किसी राज्य से इस सम्बन्ध में कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

असिंचित भूमि में सिंचाई के लिए योजना

51. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अण्णासाहेब की स्थिति में असिंचित भूमि में सिंचाई के लिए कोई विशेष योजना बनाई गई है;

(ख) योजना की राज्यवार रूपरेखा क्या है; और

2617 LS-4.

(ग) क्या सरकार ने समस्त असिंचित भूमि में सिंचाई करने के लिए कोई निर्धारित तिथि निश्चित की है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री केदार नाथ सिंह): (क) जुलाई 1975 में प्रधान मन्त्री द्वारा घोषित बीस प्रथम आर्थिक कार्यक्रम में पाचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि 1975-76 से 1978-79 के अन्तिम चार वर्षों के दौरान पांच मिलियन हेक्टेयर भूमि के लिए अतिरिक्त सिंचाई सुविधाओं का मूजन करना परिकल्पित है।

(ख) पांच मिलियन हेक्टेयर का लक्ष्य सन् वृहत् एवं मध्यम सिंचाई स्कीमों के क्रियान्वयन तथा इसके साथ-साथ नई स्कीमों को हाथ में लेकर प्राप्त करने का प्रस्ताव है। पांच मिलियन हेक्टेयर के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए 2800 करोड़ रु० का परिकल्पित है, राज्यवार व्यय संलग्न है।

(ग) यह मूल्यांकन किया गया है कि अधिकतम विकास होने पर देश में फसली क्षेत्र के लगभग 50 प्रतिशत में ही सिंचाई सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की जा सकती है। 107 मिलियन हेक्टेयर की कुल सिंचाई शक्यता होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है जिसमें से 46 मिलियन हेक्टेयर से अधिक शक्यता की सृजित किया जा चुका है। पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में शेष रही शक्यता का मूजन करने के लिए वृहत् मध्यम और लघु सिंचाई स्कीमों को हाथ में लिया जा रहा है। धनराशि की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करते हुए अन्तिम शक्यता को लगभग तीन दशकियों में प्राप्त करने की सम्भावना है ?

विवरण

क्रम सं० राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र 1975-76 से 1978-79 तक चार वर्षों में सुचित की जाने वाली शक्यता का लक्ष्य (हजार है० में)

1. आंध्र प्रदेश	526
2. असम	74
3. बिहार	487
4. गुजरात	336
5. हरियाणा	168
6. जम्मू और काश्मीर	45
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कुल राज्य	5149
संघ शासित क्षेत्र	3
कुल योग	5152
अर्थात्	(5150)

अर्थों की प्रशिक्षण और उनका कल्याण

53. श्री जालीराम अंबर : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में, राज्यवार, अर्थों, मूकों तथा बहिरों की संख्या क्या है और उनके प्रशिक्षण तथा कल्याण के लिए किस-किस प्रकार की योजनाएँ हैं ; और

(ख) क्या शिक्षित अर्थ, मूक और बहिर व्यक्तियों की सेवाओं का लाभ उठाया जाता है और यदि हाँ, तो किस प्रकार ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री अरविन्द मेताजी) : (क) अस्थायी आँकड़ों से पता चलता है कि विभिन्न प्रकार के विकलांग व्यक्तियों की संख्या निम्नलिखित है :—

क्र०सं०	वर्ग	संख्या
1	नेत्रहीन	90 लाख
2	बहिर	15 से 20 लाख
3	अपांग	40 से 50 लाख
4	मानसिक रूप से अविकसित (बच्चे)	20 लाख

भारत के राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण ने अपने 28वें राउंड में नमूने के आधार पर विकलांग व्यक्तियों की गिनती की है। अंतिम आँकड़े अभी तक तैयार नहीं हैं।

सरकार के पास उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार इस देश में विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिये 388 संस्थाएँ हैं। इसमें से अधिकतर में प्राथमिक तथा माध्यमिक शिक्षा के साथ-साथ कुछ व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण भी दिया जाता है।

(ख) जी, हाँ । विशेष रोज़गार कार्यालयों ने 1975 में 831 शिक्षित विकलांग व्यक्तियों को रोज़गार दिलाया ।

केन्द्रीय स्कूनों में अध्यापक और कर्मचारी

54. श्री भागीरथ शंकर : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रत्येक राज्य में केन्द्रीय स्कूनों की संख्या क्या है और इन स्कूनों में शिक्षा पाने वाले लड़कों एवं लड़कियों की, राज्यवार, संख्या क्या है;

(ख) इन प्रत्येक राज्य में किन्ते पुरुष एवं महिला अध्यापक तथा कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं, और

(ग) केन्द्रिय स्कूनों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों तथा अधिकारियों एवं क्रमिक राज्यों में शिक्षा विभागों में काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों के वेतनमानों में क्या क्या विषमताएँ हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) प्रत्येक राज्य में एक मार्च 1976 को केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों की संख्या और प्रत्येक राज्य में एक अगस्त, 1975 को केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में दाखिल विद्यार्थियों की संख्या से संबंधित सूचना विवरण II में दी गई है जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [रेफ़रेंस संख्या LT 10375/76] क्योंकि केन्द्रीय विद्यालय प्राथमिक स्तर से उन केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों के वेतनों की वैयक्तिक आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने हैं जो देश के एक भाग से दूसरे भाग में अधिकतर स्थानांतरित होते रहते हैं अतः केन्द्रीय विद्यालय का विद्यार्थी किस

राज्य का है, इस संबंध में सूचना विद्यालयों द्वारा नहीं रखी जाती है ।

(ख) प्रत्येक राज्य में केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में कार्य करने वाले अध्यापन और वैर-अध्यापन कर्मचारियों की संख्या से संबंधित सूचना विवरण II में दी गई है । जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [रेफ़रेंस संख्या LT 10375/76] कर्मचारियों की लिंगवार संख्या तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ग) सम्पूर्ण भारत के केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों के अध्यापन कर्मचारियों के वेतन मान दिल्ली मध्य मामिन क्षेत्र में सरकारी और सहायता प्राप्त स्कूनों के अध्यापन कर्मचारियों के समान हैं । केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों के लिपिक वर्ग और अनुसंधान क्षेत्र के कर्मचारियों के वेतनमान केन्द्रीय सरकार के ऐसे ही कर्मचारियों के समान हैं । केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों के कर्मचारियों के वेतनमान विवरण III में दिए गए हैं । जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [रेफ़रेंस संख्या LT 10375/76] राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अपने अपने शिक्षा विभागों में कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारियों को दिए जाने वाले वेतनमानों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

भूगर्भीय का उत्पादन और उसकी खपत

55. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भूगर्भीय पर हाल ही में लगाये गये निर्यात शुल्क के कारण इसके निर्यात पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ने से इसका उत्पादन घटेगा ; और

(क) भूगर्भीय का प्राथमिक उत्पादन इस समय कितना है और बरेलु खनन के लिये इसकी कितनी मांग है ?

श्री वि. श्रीर तिसाई मैत्रालय में उपसत्री (श्री प्रभुबास कटेल): (क) भूगर्भीय पर निर्वात मुक्त बनाने का मुख्य उद्देश्य यह है कि इसके देशी और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्यों के बीच भारी अन्तर कम किया जा सके। इसलिये इसके फलस्वरूप भूगर्भीय का उत्पादन कम होने की सम्भावना नहीं है।

(ख) देश में तिलहनों की खपत का कोई व्यापक और वैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है जिसमें भूगर्भीय भी शामिल है। अतः भूगर्भीय की खपत की आवश्यकताओं का सही-सही अनुमान लगाना कठिन है। खाने के लिए बीज के लिए और तेल बनाने के लिए भूगर्भीय का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। भूगर्भीय का तेल कनस्पति वी के विनिर्माण और सीधे खाने के काम आता है। विभिन्न तिलहनों तेलों की खपत की पद्धति मूल्यों में परिवर्तन, प्राय के हतर, जलसंख्या में वृद्धि, उपभोक्ताओं की रुचि आदि जैसी अनेक बातों पर निर्भर करती है, जिसमें भूगर्भीय और भूगर्भीय का तेल भी शामिल है।

तथापि, 1974-75 में समाप्त होने वाले गत पांच वर्षों में भूगर्भीय के उत्पादन के अधिकार भारतीय अनुमान नीचे दिए गए हैं।

भूगर्भीय के उत्पादन के अधिकार भारतीय अनुमान:

वर्ष	उत्पादन (हज़ार टनों में)
1970-71	6111 1
1971-72	6180 5
1972-73	4091 6
1973-74	5932 0
1974-75	4990 5

अन्तर्गत बनावट के लिए महाराष्ट्र
अन्तर्गत अनुमान

56. श्री हुकूम खन् कल्लवाय: क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने आपात-स्थिति की घोषणा के पश्चात् महाराष्ट्र के मादियसूरी एवं हरिजन क्षेत्रों में मकानों के निर्माण के लिए केन्द्र सरकार से अनुदान की मांग की थी; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितनी। अथवा कि केन्द्र सरकार से अनुदान दिये गए ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा सैसदीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री के. रघुरमैया):

(क) तथा (ख) महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भूमिहीन मजदूरों के लिए बनाई गई झोपडियों में बेहतर किस्म की छतें डालने के लिए 5 करोड़ रुपये की केन्द्रीय सहायता देने के लिए अनुरोध किया था। राज्य सरकार को यह सुचित किया गया है कि निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय की ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं है जिसके अन्तर्गत इस प्रयोजन के लिए निधियाँ दी जा सकें।

शिक्षा मंत्रियों को पुनः जानू करना

57. श्री हुकूम खन् कल्लवाय : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने विभिन्न राज्यों के बड़ी संख्या में बलाई जा रही कुछ स्वतन्त्र शिक्षा संस्थाओं को बंद करने के कोई आदेश दिए हैं और यदि हाँ, तो आपात स्थिति की घोषणा के बाद के फरवरी के अन्त तक कितनी शिक्षा संस्थाओं को बंद कर दिया गया है तथा किन किन राज्यों में उन्हें बंद किया गया है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार मित्र-
मंदिरों जैसी संस्थाओं को पुनः बालू
करने का है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय
तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी०
बी० यादव):

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Settlement of Adivasis in M.P.

58 SHRI G C. DIXIT: Will the
Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABI-
LITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how much land has been re-
claimed in Shahpur Project by the
R.R.O Unit in Madhya Pradesh for
settlement of the local Adivasis; and
out of the total reclaimed land, how
much area was utilised for settling
tribal families,

(b) whether it is a fact that despite
availability of land for reclamation
part of R.R.O. Unit was shifted from
Shahpur;

(c) whether the reduction in
the strength of the Unit has resulted
in retarding the reclamation program-
me, and

(d) whether it will not affect the
programme of settlement of local
tribal families?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND RE-
HABILITATION (SHRI G VENKA-
TSWAMY): (a) No area has been
made available so far by the Gov-
ernment of Madhya Pradesh for rec-
lamation in Shahpur Project for
agricultural settlement of local
Adivasis.

(b) to (d). On the basis of land
which was available, and programme
of resettlement of new migrants in

Shahpur area, it was decided to shift
half R.R.O. Unit to Andhra Pradesh
and this is not expected to create any
difficulty in the reclamation of land for
resettlement in Shahpur area during
the current year. In regard to the
reclamation for settling local tribal
families, it has since been stated by
the Government of Madhya Pradesh
that 4000 acres have been identified.
Reclamation work thereof will be
taken up by R.R.O. on completion of
present assignment and as soon as the
Forest area is handed over.

मध्य प्रदेश में कपास रोग

59. श्री गुणाचरण दीक्षित : क्या
कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि
मध्य प्रदेश में विजयपुर से राज्य
के पूर्व निमाड जिले में कपास पीछे रोग से
प्रभावित हो गये थे ।

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने
इस रोग की रोकथाम के लिए कुछ कदम
उठाये थे; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उनके क्या परिणाम
निकले ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप-
मंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास फोले) (क) से (ग):
सचता मिली है कि मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्वी
निमाड में कुल 1.3 लाख हेक्टर क्षेत्र
में लगभग 80,000 हेक्टर क्षेत्र
में नवम्बर और दिसम्बर, 1975 में
कपास की फसल में बिमोला आने के समय
हरी पत्तियों के लाल हो जाने से पौधों
पर मामूली असर पड़ा था । जवाहरलाल
नेहरू कृषि विश्वविद्यालय के कपास कृषि
विज्ञानी और राज्य कृषि विभाग के सहायक
कपास प्रजनक ने प्रभावित फसल का
मौके पर निरीक्षण किया । उनकी सिफारिश
किसानों को सलाह दी गई थी कि वे
फसल पर 2 प्रतिशत यूरिया या 2 प्रति-
शत डाई अमोनियम फास्फेट

तथा थ्यूरेट आफ पोटाश का सिखकाव करे। उन्हें यह भी सलाह दी गई थी कि वे यथासम्भव फसल की सिंचाई करें।

मध्य प्रदेश में दुग्ध उत्पादन कार्यक्रम

60. श्री गंगाधरन बीक्षित : क्या कुवि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, ऊत्तर प्रदेश आदि प्रदेश तमिल नाडु, पंजाब हरियाणा और राजस्थान में डेरी विकास के मुख्य कार्यक्रमों के प्रथम चरण को अथवा दग्ध चूर्ण निर्माण सयत्तों की स्थापना और दुग्ध उत्पादन को बढ़ाना आदि, लागू किया है परन्तु इन कार्यक्रमों को मध्य प्रदेश में शुरू नहीं किया गया है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कुवि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्रि (श्री प्रमोदस कडेल) (क) और (ख) दुग्ध विपणन और डेरी विकास सम्बन्धी विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम परियोजना 618 (आपरेशन फलड) के अन्तर्गत उन 10 राज्यों और दिल्ली सब राज्य क्षेत्र में डेरी विकास कार्यक्रम हाथ में लिए गए थे जिनसे दिल्ली, बम्बई कलकत्ता और मद्रास के महानगरों के लिए दग्ध इकट्ठा किया जाता है। चूकि मध्य प्रदेश में इन महानगरों में से किसी के लिए दग्ध इकट्ठा नहीं किया जाता था, अतः इस परियोजना के अन्तर्गत नहीं लिया गया। तथापि मध्य प्रदेश में अंतराष्ट्रीय विकास एजेंसी (जो कि विश्व बैंक का एक सम्बद्ध संगठन है) कि सहायता से कुल 24 97 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से एक समेकित पशु एवं डेरी विकास परियोजना शुरू की गई है। भारतीय डेरी निगम का भी इस

परियोजना के तूँदरे चरण में मध्य प्रदेश में डेरी विकास कार्यक्रम हाथ में लेने का प्रस्ताव है।

Introduction of Punjabi in Delhi schools

61 SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to introduce Punjabi as second language in schools of Delhi Administration, and

(b) if so when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV) (a) and (b) Under the three language formula which is to be followed in classes VI to X according to the Delhi School Education Rules, provision exists for teaching of Punjabi as a language in schools under the Delhi Administration. In addition to the above, Delhi Administration also gives grants to the extent of 95 per cent of the deficit to the aided schools which impart either instruction through Punjabi medium or teach Punjabi as a language

Enquiries pending against the officers of CPWD

62 SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the officers of CPWD against whom either Departmental or C.B.I. inquiries are pending, and

(b) when these inquiries are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

बंगलादेश से आए शरणार्थियों पर
हुआ व्यय

63. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बंगलादेश में भारत में आए शरणार्थियों पर पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार के माध्यम से केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कुल कितनी राशि खर्च की और इन खर्च में से पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार ने कितने खर्च में हिस्सा बटाया और यह किन्तु अवधि के दौरान किया गया;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार को इन खर्च में से अब तक 27.50 करोड़ रुपये की राशि देनी है अथवा यह खर्च इन दोनों के बीच निपटा दिया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो कितनी धनराशि बकाया है ?

पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री श्री० बंकटस्वामी): (क) 25-3-1971 को या इसके बाद भारत आए बंगला देश के शरणार्थियों को राहत तथा आश्रय देने के लिए 1971-72 में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा खर्च के रूप में पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार को स्वीकृत 110.57 करोड़ रुपये के 'लेख पर' अग्रिम में से पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार द्वारा 89.30 करोड़ रुपये (देयताओं सहित) व्यय किए जा चुके हैं। सारा खर्च भारत सरकार द्वारा वहन किया गया।

(ख) और (ग): राज्य सरकार को अभी खर्च न किए गए लेख 21.27 करोड़

रुपए (110.57-89.30 रु०) लौटाने हैं। यह निर्णय किया गया है कि यह राशि राज्य सरकार से 10 वर्षों की अवधि में वसूल की जाएगी।

मास्टर प्लान के अन्तर्गत ग्रहण, कस्बों तथा गांवों के विकास के लिए आदर्श उप-नियम

64. श्री मूल चन्द डागा: क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या देश में बढते हुए नगरों को देखते हुए सरकार का विचार कोई ऐसी आदर्श उप-विधि (माडल बार्ड-प्लान) बनाने का है जिसके आधार पर सभी नगरपालिकाओं और ग्रामीण पंचायतों में ऐसी कानून और उप-विधि बना सकें ताकि एक मास्टर प्लान के अन्तर्गत सभी ग्रहण, कस्बों तथा गांवों का विकास सुनिश्चित हो सके ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री श्री० रघुरमैया) : नगर आयोजना तथा नगरपालिका के मामले राज्य सरकारों के क्षेत्राधिकार में आते हैं। तथापि, राज्य सरकारों तथा नगरपालिकाओं के मार्ग-दर्शन के लिए एक आदर्श क्षेत्रीय नगर आयोजना तथा विकास कानून तैयार और आदर्श क्षेत्रीय विनियम बना दिये गये हैं ताकि वे एक सम्यक आधार पर अपने उप नियम बना सकें। नगरीय तथा क्षेत्रीय आयोजना के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर कई निर्देशिकाएँ तथा मैनुअल भी राज्य सरकारों को दी गई हैं।

Use of surplus water of river Some

65 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for utilising the surplus waters of river Some over and above those required by the present canal system, to irrigate the almost permanently

draught-affected areas of Palamau, Gaya, Nawada and Monghyr Districts in Bihar, by making some weir or barrage over Sone which will also bring flow of water into Ganga during the rainy season to the minimum;

(b) whether this flood prevention-cum-irrigation system can also cover river Poonpoo; and

(c) if so, salient features of the Scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) to (c) According to the Inter-state agreement on Bansagar Project reached in September, 1972, the allocation of water from Sone river agreed to was 7.75 m. a. ft for Bihar, 5.25 m. a. ft for Madhya Pradesh and 1.25 m.a.ft. for Uttar Pradesh. Storage of 1 m.a.ft in Bansagar will be utilised by Bihar. In addition about 0.25 m.a.ft. will be supplemented by pumping from the Ganga to meet irrigation requirements of Bihar.

Bihar Government have formulated several new schemes viz. Auranga, Amanat, Kanhar, Malla etc to use their share of Sone Waters. These works when completed will reduce the flood flows in the Ganga.

Kutch Ghats on the Ganga at Varanasi

66 SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have given any assistance to the U.P. State Government for protecting five Kutch ghats on the Ganga at Varanasi from erosion, and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b) No assistance

has been given by the Centre to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh for protecting particular five Kutch ghats in Varanasi from erosion by Ganga. However, a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for providing launching apron, protection in front of Varanasi Ghats had been included in the advance plan assistance given to the State Government for flood control works during the current year which the State Government is utilising on two pucca ghats namely Punchkot and Chet Singh.

Primary Education Curriculum

67. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a primary education curriculum renewal project is being launched in the country by the National Council of Educational Research and Training with the assistance of UNICEF; and

(b) if so, the salient features and objectives thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The purpose of the project is to develop innovative curricula which can meet the educational needs of the children who are likely to remain in school for only a few years or who are not reached at all.

The renewed curriculum will be related to the life style of the child and to the socio-economic opportunities likely to be available and the curriculum will be developed at the grass root level with the involvement of teachers, community leaders and parents.

Initially the project will be limited to the lower primary stage of 30 experimental schools in each participating state. New instructional materials

including texts, multi-level self-learning materials and audio-visual aids shall be developed and tried out. In-service training of teachers and teacher educators shall be an integral part of the project. To start with 15 States/Union Territories are to launch the Project on an experimental scale.

The Plan of Action for the Project has been prepared in consultation with the States which will be implemented by the concerned States.

Increase in water supply rate for domestic use in Delhi

68. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:

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

(a) whether the water supply rate for domestic purposes in Delhi proposed to be raised; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi proposed to increase the rate from 17 paise per kilolitre to 20 paise per kilolitre with effect from 1st April, 1976. Increase in the rate was necessitated due to overall increase in the cost of production.

Demolition of Jhuggi-Jhopries in Delhi

70. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are more than one agency to demolish jhuggi-jhopries in Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of those jhuggies which has been demolished since July, 1975 to date, agency-wise;

(c) whether Government are aware that due to more active monsoon last year and winter this year some deaths

have occurred due to exposure in these areas; and

(d) if so, the number of victims and their average age?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Levels of DDT in Blood in India

71. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an international seminar held in Delhi recently has pointed out to Government in its recommendations that the higher levels of D.D.T. in blood found in India are not so much because of the washings of the sprayed D.D.T. in drinking water or D.D.T. applied on food crops, but because of the admixing the same for preserving foodgrains and pulses during storage;

(b) if so, whether the additional measures proposed include creation of licensed agencies to the country with possible alternatives for pesticides usage in grain storage; and

(c) whether the seminar suggested in the context of lacking of Laboratory facilities for toxicological studies to have such a Laboratory?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b) The Government have received the recommendations of the International Seminar on Pesticide Toxicology held at New Delhi on 31st October and 1st November, 1975 organised by the Pesticide Association of India. The Seminar had expressed its concern at the high concentration in the fat levels of undegraded DDT in our country. They had also taken the view that, the

higher levels so found are not so much because of the washings of the sprayed DDT in drinking water or DDA applied on food crops but because of admixing the same for preserving foodgrains/pulses during storage. The Seminar had recommended suitable amendments to the Food and Adulteration Act for guarding against this. It also recommended that some additional steps were called for, like creating licensed agencies in the country with possible alternatives for pesticide usage in grain storage in the homes of farmers, small traders and house holders.

Mixing of DDT in foodgrains meant for consumption is not allowed under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act. The Registration Committee constituted under the Insecticides Act, 1968, has while granting registration certificates in respect of DDT, laid down the condition that it should not be mixed with foodgrains. Only fumigants have been approved as grain protectants. It may be stated that the reported presence of DDT in human blood/fat is on account of gradual build up of DDT residues through food chain. In so far as creation of licensed agencies is concerned, proposals are under consideration to include a provision in the Insecticides Act for licensing of commercial pest control operators.

(c) Yes, Sir; the Seminar has suggested establishment of laboratories for toxicological studies. A scheme for establishment of Central Insecticides Laboratory with an outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs has been included in the 5th Plan. The scheme is expected to be sanctioned shortly and the Central Insecticide Laboratory when established will carry out toxicological studies. In addition, under a Centrally-sponsored scheme for quality control of agricultural inputs, 17 insecticides laboratories at State level are proposed to be established.

Implementation of restructured courses of education

72. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in evolving the curriculum and text books by the Committee constituted to go into the matter before the switch over to the new system, 10 plus 2 plus 3 of education;

(b) whether any time bound programme has been drawn up for implementation of the restructured courses; and

(c) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) On the basis of the suggestions and guidelines of the Committee constituted to prepare curricula in different school subjects, the National Council of Educational Research and Training has brought out a publication entitled, "The curriculum for the 10 Years School: A Frame-Work"

The actual syllabi in the light of this framework are being worked out by the Council in the areas of Science, Languages, Social Sciences and Humanities which are expected to be ready by 31st March, 1976.

The Council has also constituted different Editorial Boards for the various subjects. These Boards will assist the Departments of Education of the National Council of Educational Research and Training in Social Sciences and Humanities and in Science and Mathematics in finalising curricula in different subjects, preparation of textbooks and also supplementary readers wherever necessary.

(b) and (c) The Council proposes to introduce this curricula in schools in a phased manner, in a period of three years as follows:

(i) In the first year, the Council would prepare the textbooks in Social Sciences, Humanities and Languages for Classes I, III, VI, IX & XI and for classes I, III, VI, IX and XI in Sciences and Mathematics.

(ii) In the second year, the Council proposes to introduce new curricula and textbooks in Social Sciences, Humanities and Languages for Class II, IV, VII, X, and XII and for classes II, IV, VII, X and XII in Sciences and Mathematics.

(iii) In the third year, it is proposed that the curricula and the textbooks in Languages, Social Sciences and Humanities and Sciences and Mathematics for Classes V and VIII would be introduced.

Mechanization of Agriculture

73. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:

SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Society of Agricultural Engineers has pleaded for a national policy on mechanisation of agriculture; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Indian Society of Agricultural Engineers has not sent any proposal to the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, pleading for a national policy on mechanisation of agriculture.

(b) Does not arise.

Introduction of Grading System in University Examination

74. DR. RANEN SEN:

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

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the

fact that several Universities are going to introduce grading system in examinations; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and to what extent this system is welcomed by the Universities?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE. (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b): According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, 27 Universities, including deemed to be Universities, have agreed in principle, or have decided to, introduce the system of grading in certain examinations.

The objectives of the grading system are to introduce a more uniform, relative and reliable means of evaluation, to ensure greater comparability among disciplines and within the disciplines, to bring about greater internal coherence in the choice by students of different subjects or papers in keeping with their aptitudes and ability, and to facilitate the movement of students from one university to another. Recently, four Zonal Workshops were organised by the Commission at the Universities of Delhi, Panjab, Bombay and Madras to discuss the mechanics and objectives of grading system in all their ramifications. The universities participating in the workshops generally agreed that grading be adopted at the post-graduate level beginning with admissions in June-July, 1976. They also recommended switchover to the grading system in respect of the under-graduate examinations beginning with admissions in June-July, 1977, if not earlier.

Foodgrains lost during Transit and storage

75. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any estimate has been made regarding wastage or loss of foodgrains during (i) transit and

(ii) storage during the years 1973—75

(b) if so, facts thereabout;

(c) whether steps have been taken to minimise such losses; and

(d) if so, nature of the steps adopted and outcome of such measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHÉB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b): No estimate on an all-India basis in regarding to loss of foodgrains during transit and storage during 1973—75 has been made. However the estimate of such loss in respect of foodgrains and foodstuffs handled by the Food Corporation has been as under:—

Year	Percentage of losses
1972-73	0.88
1973-74	0.81
1974-75	1.19

(c) and (d): I. A Save Grain Campaign has been launched by Government in various States and it aims at reduction of storage losses by educating the farmers, traders and other agencies engaged in handling and storage of foodgrains through training, demonstration, publicity ect. Improved types of storage structures of small sizes are made available to farmers etc., Under the scheme on easy credit basis.

II. Godowns owned by the Food Corporation and the Central Warehousing Corporation—the two major public sector organisations holding stocks on behalf of Government are constructed on scientific lines, and they are rat, damp and leak proof. Scientific techniques for preservation of stocks and proper handling of stocks at the handling points etc. are

also being resorted to. Strict quality control measures are being taken for preservation of stocks and scientific techniques for control of insects, rodent and birds are adopted.

Proper planning in regard to movement of stocks is ensured so as to reduce infructuous movement, unnecessary transshipment and losses in transit. At the loading and unloading points, sufficient care is exercised in handling foodgrain bags.

Covered wagons are being used for transporting foodgrains to the extent possible. Necessary precautions are taken when block rakes of open wagons are used. All these steps have enabled the Corporations to keep losses to the minimum.

Wagons Carrying F.C.I. Foodgrains

76 SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of wagons carrying F.C.I. foodgrains were found lost or missing during the years 1973—75;

(b) if so, facts thereabout including the total quantity of food load in such wagons; and

(c) steps taken to recover them and the result of such effort?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHÉB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). During the years 1973 to 1975 as against a total of 51, 688 wagons carrying 11.87 laks tonnes of foodgrains reported as 'missing', 51, 921 'unconnected' wagons of foodgrains including some of the previous year (s) were traced and linked with 'missing' wagons by the Railways and, the Food Corporation of India. In these three years, the total quantity of foodgrains, carried by the Railways, on Food Corporation of India account, was about 250 lakh tonnes.

Foodgrain wagons, while in rail transit, have, on occasions, to be diverted to meet urgent demand of the deficit States or due to operational reasons connected with the Railways. When the wagons so diverted do not reach the destination station (s) to which they were originally booked within a reasonable time, the destination stations record them as 'missing'. A claim for compensation is lodged with the Railways by the consignee. On the other hand, when such wagons are received at the station (s)/ F.C.I. depots to which they are diverted, these are, in the absence of booking particulars, termed as 'unconnected' wagons. These wagons are subsequently linked and the 'missing' wagons are there by traced. At times, transshipment of consignments from one wagon to another and at break of gauge points, also results in similar difficulty. The so-called 'missing' wagons, do not remain untraced and cannot therefore be deemed to have been lost.

Pollution of Ganga Water

77. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of WORKS and HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that according to a survey report of the West Bengal Government Ganga Water is fast becoming undrinkable owing to the daily admixture of about 5.25 crores gallons of polluted water from factories etc ;

(b) if so, the main features of the survey report; and

(c) steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On behalf of the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority, National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagur (Formerly CPRI) commenced a Base line study on water quality of Hooghly Estuary in the 100km. long reach

between Kalyani and Birlapur from April, 1972. An interim report, highlighting the basic data that were collected in the first year is now available. From this report it is known that roughly about 346 waste water drains are discharging a total quantity of about 780 million gallon/day of waste water into Hooghly. The bacterial quality (Coliform organism) of the river water in the observed 100 km. reach is as tabulated in the statement. From the statement it may be seen that there is degradation in quality of the river water.

(c) To prevent and control pollution of water the West Bengal State Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution has been set up under the water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

STATEMENT

Sampling Station No.	Distance Kms. of sampling from Kalyani	Coliforms MPN per 100 ml.
1	5	340
2	10	2,240
3	15	6,030
4	20	13,730
5	25	24,000
6	30	4,670
7	35	12,870
8	40	Not available
9	45	19,170
10	50	20,070
11	55	21,300
12	60	41,330
13	65	21,000
14	70	22,100
15	75	31,670
16	80	6,030
17	85	2,680
18	90	2,700
19	95	7,930
20	100	1,780

*NOTE :—Only grab samples were taken and analysed.

Socio-Economic Projects

78. **SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:**

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

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

(a) total amount sanctioned for socio-economic projects to Central Social Welfare Board during the last three years;

(b) whether money sanctioned for the projects was utilised for setting up of various socio-economic projects during the last three financial years;

(c) if so, the facts thereof with the names of the organisations to whom money was sanctioned; and

(d) the basis of sanctioning the money for the projects to the organisations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM):

Year	Amount (Rs.) in lakhs
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1972-73 .	2.50
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1973-74 .	2.20
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1974-75 .	9.61
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(b) The amounts utilised during these years are as under:—

Year	Amount (Rs.) in lakhs
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1972-73	1.14
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1973-74 .	2.47
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1974-75 .	9.61
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(c) A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10376/76].

(d) The grants are sanctioned to registered Organisations by the Central Social Welfare Board after considering the recommendations of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board concerned and the report about the technical feasibility and economic viability from the appropriate technical authority viz., Small Scale Industries Service Institutes, All India Handloom Board, Industries Departments of the State Governments and the Design Centres of the All India Handloom Board, as the case may be.

In the case of agro-based schemes like Dairy and Poultry, standard schemes have been drawn up in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.

Promotion of Circus

79 **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:**
Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a scheme for the promotion of circus and for encouraging circus artistes; and

(b) if not whether the Government intend to take some steps in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). Government have been encouraging Circus as a recreational activity by granting railway concession for movement of troupes and their luggage etc. in respect of bonafide Circus Companies for their performances. The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have also been advised to encourage Circus by granting exemption from payment of Entertainment Tax, provision of land for Circus shows at nominal rent, help in maintenance of law and order, temporary allotment of quota of foodgrains and other essential commodities.

Irrigation Schemes Submitted by Kerala

80. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of irrigation schemes submitted by the Kerala Government are pending sanction with the Centre;

(b) if so, the names of those schemes; and

(c) the reasons for delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) to (c). 8 major and 5 medium irrigation schemes of Kerala are pending examination in the Central Water Commission. The names of these schemes are given in the attached statement. Of these 13 pending schemes, 8 schemes lie in the Cauvery basin. Since there are differences with regard to use and development of the waters of Cauvery, these will be processed further for clearance after a settlement regarding the Cauvery waters is reached amongst the concerned States. The remaining 5 schemes are under various stages of examination in the Commission in consultation with the State Government.

Statement

Name of the Project

CAUVERY BASIN

Major

1. Kerala Bhawani Tailrace
2. Banasuragar
3. Tirunelli

Medium

1. Karapuzha
2. Noolapuzha
3. Attapaddy
4. Minjat
5. Thondar

OTHER BASINS

Major

1. Idamalayar
2. Vamanapuram
3. Kakkadavu
4. Muvattupuzha
5. Chinnar

Area Under Crop Insurance Scheme

81. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:

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

(a) the acreage of agricultural land covered by the Crop Insurance Scheme; and

(b) the progress made in the implementation of the scheme State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). General Insurance Corporation is implementing Crop Insurance scheme on a pilot basis for selected crops in selected areas. A statement indicating the state-wise progress of implementation of crop insurance scheme for the years 1974 and 1975 including the acreage covered is given in statements I and II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. I T-10377/76.]

Gobar Gas Plants

82 SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

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

(a) whether the maintenance of 'Gobar Gas Plants' in the country has been found to be extremely poor and neglected, by a Scientific Committee of ICAR; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. In a survey of Gobar-Gas Plants in various States, the Committee found that, with a few exceptions, the maintenance of gas plants was poor. Lack of regular painting led to severe rusting and a greatly reduced life of gas holders. Several plants lay idle for lack of technical advice, transport difficulties, or absence of maintenance services.

(b) The Committee has recommended that the State Governments, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and the State Agro-Industries Corporations may arrange for the training (both theoretical and practical) of an adequate number of personnel in the installation and maintenance of gobar gas plants. Such trained personnel would be located at the block/district headquarters to provide necessary assistance to the gobar gas plant owners.

Wheat Rust Epidemic

83. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

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

(a) whether Plant Pathologists have made any study and research on wheat rust epidemics;

(b) if so, whether prediction of wheat rust epidemics is possible in the light of such study; and

(c) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Scientists at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, and the Agricultural Universities have been engaged in the investigations of Wheat rust epidemic

(b) No, Sir. Precise prediction of

ever, with new techniques, attempts are being made to develop a forecasting method for future

(c) The fungal spores and stem rust of wheat survives in the southern hills. They are transported by upper air winds particularly during late October and November along with the southerly winds created by the cyclones formed in the Bay of Bengal. These spores get deposited in central and peninsular India along with the rain that occurs due to cyclones. Sometimes, spore-depositions occur in the foot hills by wind currents also. If ground level conditions are favourable, successful infection establishes. Based on these findings, it has been possible, to some extent, to forecast the approximate date of the appearance of black rust in central and peninsular India. However, it has not been possible to predict the further development of the epidemics. Experiments are in progress in this direction. A survey and surveillance programme is maintained to identify the areas where yellow and brown rusts appear first.

New Variety of Dioscorea

84. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

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

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Horticultural Research has released a new variety of dioscorea recently;

(b) if so, whether dioscorea tubers are the source of diosgenin; and

(c) if so, whether the new dioscorea yields on an average 1 Kg. of tuber per plant according to the I.C.A.R.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Institute of Horticultural Research, Bangalore has released a new variety of Dioscorea floribunda on a small scale for cultivation in Karnataka region.

(c) Yes, Sir. In trials conducted at the I.I.H.R., Bangalore, one kilogramme of fresh tuber per plant is obtained from the newly released variety of *Dioscorea*, when the tubers are harvested after a year.

"Illegal Grants" to Universities and Institutes

85. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

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

(a) whether U.G.C. has been giving "illegal grants" to some Universities and Institutes;

(b) if so, which are those Universities and Institutes; and

(c) steps taken by his Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, it gives grants in accordance with the provisions of the UGC Act.

Role of F.C.I. in checking Price Line

86. SHRI P GANGADEB:

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

(a) whether Food Corporation of India has helped in maintaining the price line; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Food Corporation of India have built up sufficient stocks through internal

procurement and imports and have helped in maintaining the price line by supplying reasonable quantities of foodgrains to the State Governments and the Union territories for issue through the Public Distribution System at prices fixed by the Government.

Manufacture of Agricultural Equipment

87. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:

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

(a) whether office-bearers of AVARD (Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development) have set up a factory for the manufacture of agricultural equipments or a workshop to assemble agricultural equipments;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) names of big factories which are associated with these factories or workshops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b) The office-bearers of AVARD have not set up any factory for the manufacture of agricultural equipment or a workshop to assemble agricultural equipment. However, the AVARD Foundation for Rural Development holds less than 30 per cent of the equity of Goodearth Farm Equipment Private Ltd., Muzaffarpur which is engaged in the manufacture and assembly of agricultural equipments.

(c) There is no big factory which is associated with the Unit but three small agricultural equipment factories the Landesbreg India Private Limited, New Delhi, Goodearth Engines, (P) Ltd., and Union Diesel Engines, are associated with it. These three companies together hold the balance of the capital.

Allotment of Land to AVARD by DDA**88. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:**

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

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has allotted some land to Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development; and

(b) if so, particulars thereof and terms and conditions on which land has been allotted to AVARD?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

Allotment of Plots to Low and Middle Income Groups by DDA**89 SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN**

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

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has allotted plots of land of different measurements to Low and Middle Income Group People by draw of lots recently

(b) if so the rates at which such land has been allotted;

(c) whether all plot holders, irrespective of the size of the plot, are required to cover only 60 per cent of the plot; if so, the justification therefor; and

(d) whether Government are considering to allow the small plot holders (upto 100 meters) in the low-income group to cover more areas?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) : The rates are as under :—

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Whether LIG or MIG	Area in Sq. mtrs	Rate per Sq. Meter
Rs.				
1.	Ghonda Residential Scheme	LIG	36	60
2	Do.	LIG	70	60
3.	Shalimar Bagh	LIG	36	72
4.	Pritampura	LIG	70	84
5.	Paschimpu	LIG	84	96
6	Bodella	MIG	126	120
7	Bodella	MIG	167	150

(c) In accordance with the Building Bye-laws maximum coverage permissible is 60 per cent in respect of plots upto 250 sq meters in area.

(d) No, Sir

Allotment of Plots by D.D.A.**90 SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:**

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

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has taken the full amount of lease money in respect of plots of land allotted to Low and Middle Income Group people by draw of lots in the month of December, 1975 and January, 1976;

(b) if so, when the possession of these plots is likely to be given to the persons concerned; and

(c) when these plot holders can start construction?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Possession of plot will be given as soon as full premium is received from the allottees.

(c) Plot holders can start construction only after taking possession of plots and obtaining sanction of the Delhi Development Authority to the building plans.

Sheep Breeding in Hilly Areas of U.P.

91. SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI:

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

(a) the number of polwarth, marino and other breeds of imported sheep supplies to U P hills;

(b) steps taken to provide pastures for these sheep;

(c) percentage of wool produced from these sheep to be allowed to be used locally; and

(d) steps taken to improve indigenous sheep during 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) (a) 108 Polwarths, 1412 Rambouillet, 1327 Russian Merinos 70 Corriedale and 70 Border Leicester Sheep have been imported and supplied to the Hilly areas of UP by the State Govt.

(b) Grazing areas have been reserved by the State Govt in the hilly districts for providing the pastures to these sheep.

(c) There is no restriction on the use of wool produced locally. The State Government however provides for purchase of surplus wool, if available.

(d) The State Government has a proposal to set up 2 Exotic Sheep Breeding farms and 5 Sheep & Wool Extension Centres in the hilly tracts

during 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79 for production of good quality Rams and their distribution for improving the indigenous sheep through cross breeding programme.

Triple Benefit Scheme for Teachers

92. SHRI S M BANERJEE:

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

(a) whether Triple Benefit Scheme for teachers has been implemented in all States and

(b) if not names of States who have not yet implemented the Scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV): (a) and (b), A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

School Education:

Education in general and school education in particular is a State Subject. However, according to the available information the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal are implementing the Triple Benefit Scheme in aided schools wholly or partially or in a modified form. Other States are considering the matter.

In so far as Union Territories are concerned Chandigarh, Delhi and Goa, Daman and Diu have implemented the Scheme. Arunachal Pradesh and Lakshdweep have no private aided schools. There is only one aided school in A & N Islands and this

Scheme has not been extended to this school so far. The matter is under consideration of the Government of Pondicherry. Information is awaited from Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Mizoram.

University Education:

The Triple Benefit Scheme is being implemented in the following Universities and Deemed to be Universities:—

Universities

1. Guru Nanak
2. Sardar Patel
3. Panjab Rao Krishji Vidapeeth
4. Utkal
5. South Gujarat
6. Andhra University, Waltair
7. A.P. Singh University of Rewa. Deemed to be Universities
8. Jamia Millia Islamia
9. Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages

The University Grants Commission in consultation with the Central Government introduced with effect from 1-4-1964 the following two Schemes for the employees of the Central Universities (including those of colleges in Delhi in receipt of maintenance grant from University Grants Commission) and the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

(1) Contributory Provident Fund-cum-Gratuity

(2) General Provident Fund-cum-Pension-cum-Gratuity.

The Commission circulated these schemes to the State Universities for adoption for the benefit of their employees in consultation with the authorities concerned. Implementation of the scheme, however, depends upon the State Governments concerned.

Technical Education

The Triple Benefit Scheme has been implemented in the Indian Institutes of Technology at Kharagpur, Bombay,

Madras, Kanpur and New Delhi; Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad; the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; and the 4 Technical Teachers Training Institutes at Chandigarh, Bhopal, Calcutta and Madras. In the Indian Institute of Management at Ahmedabad, Calcutta and Bangalore, C.P.F.-cum-gratuity-scheme has been introduced.

11 out of the 15 Regional Engineering Colleges in the country which are given grants by the Central Government and State Government concerned have C.P.F.-cum-gratuity or C.P.F. rules. In the case of the remaining four regional colleges, C.P.F. or Death-cum-Retirement scheme has been approved by the Board of Governors; but the approval of the Government is awaited.

Breakthrough in Seed Production

93 SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:

SHRI B S BHAURA:

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

(a) whether recently there is breakthrough in production of foundation and certified seeds in the country; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b) There has been substantial improvement in production and distribution of quality seeds to meet the requirements of farmers. In the last 2 years by and large there has been no shortage of foundation and certified seeds in the country. The production of certified seeds by National Seeds Corporation increased from 311900 quintals in 1973-74 to 768200 quintals in 1975-76. During the same period the certified seeds production of Tarai Development Corporation increased from 221600 quintals to 296700 quintals and the production of foundation seeds by National Seeds Corporation increased from 56868 quintals to 66220 quintals.

Assistance from International Development Association for Cotton Development

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

(a) whether the International Development Association has agreed to finance cotton development in selected areas in the country; and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Government of India has negotiated an Integrated Cotton Development Project with the World Bank at a total cost of \$ 36 million with IDA loan component of \$ 18 m. The Project will operate in the States of Haryana, Punjab and Maharashtra. Major components of the Project are as under:—

1. Acceleration of Cotton Research to Breed more suitable and high-yielding varieties as well as operational research to field test/demonstrate improved cotton production technology.
2. Provision of improved seeds and more intensive insect and disease control service.
3. Modernisation and expansion of ginning and cotton seed processing facilities.
4. Provision of a revolving fund for short-term credit to cultivators for financing package of inputs.
5. Training programme for cotton growers, processors extension and research workers
6. Extensive Cotton Development Service.

Land Reform Measures

95. SHRIMATI PRAVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) in the view of the assurance given by the Government for quick execution of land reform plans in the States, how far this decision has been implemented since January, 1976; and

(b) whether Government makes review of it from time to time and if so, the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). The latest position of the implementation of the land ceiling measures has been given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10378/76] Progress of land reforms measures, particularly land ceiling and the distribution of house-sites as well as conferment of ownership rights on homestead tenants, is being monitored closely. The Chief Minister's Conference held on the 5th and 6th March, made a detailed review of the position and suggested various measures in order to make implementation of land reforms speedier and more effective.

Rice Allocation to Kerala

96. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:

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

(a) whether the kharif procurement reached an all-time record during this season;

(b) if so, the quantum of procurements made; and

(c) in the light of the high procurement whether Government will increase the rice allocation to Kerala as required by the State?

Corporation to these countries during last four years has been as under:—

	Rs. Lakhs
1972-73	42.50
1973-74	35.40
1974-75	28.25
1975-76 (upto Jan., 1976)	33.50

A proposal to open a zonal office of the corporation in one of the South East Asian countries is under consideration.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to reports received upto 2nd March, 1976, the procurement of kharif cereals during 1975-76 has been of the order of about 47.2 lakh tonnes, comprising 44.7 lakh tonnes of rice and 2.5 lakh tonnes of coarse grains.

(c) Consistent with the overall availability of rice in the Central pool, relative needs of other deficit States, market availability and the need to build up a buffer stock and other relevant factors, maximum possible allotments of rice are being made to Kerala to meet its reasonable requirements of the public distribution system. The allocation of rice for Kerala has been increased from 45,000 tonnes to 54,000 tonnes per month from February, 1976.

Fall in Foodgrain Prices

98. SHRI RAMSAHAI PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of wheat, barley and other foodgrains have fallen down considerably during the last six months; and

(b) if so, the percentage of fall, commodity-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No LT--10379/76]

Export of Seeds

97. SHRI RAGHUNANDANLAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Seeds Corporation are taking any steps for export of seeds; and

(b) if so, whether there are good prospects for seeds export to South East Asia?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). There is scope for exports of seeds to South East Asian countries. The Volume of export of seeds by National Seeds

Extinction of Wild Life

99. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether rare fauna like Asiatic lion, the brown deer, the Kashmir stag, the wild buffaloes are on the verge of extinction in near future in the country; and

(b) if so, steps Government proposes to save these species?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The Asiatic, browantlerd deer or Thamin deer, Kashmir stag or Hangul and the wild buffaloes are not on the verge of extinction but they are among the endangered species which require special protective effort.

(b) The following steps are being taken by Government to protect these species:—

(i) Asiatic lion

These lions are available in the Gir forests in Gujarat. An area of 1265 Square kilometers has been declared a sanctuary and Rs 45 lakhs sanctioned by the Government of Gujarat for conserving the Gir habitat, encouraging wild life, minimising human interference with a view to create a conducive ecosystem for the lion. Government of India have approved Central assistance of Rs. 11,13,500 for this project during the fifth five year plan.

(ii) Browantlerd deer or Thamin deer.

This species is restricted to the Keibul Lamjao sanctuary on the shore of the Loktak Lake in Manipur. The sanctuary is receiving special attention from the Government of Manipur and the Government of India. Government of India have sanctioned Central assistance to the tune of Rs. 6.46 lakhs for proper maintenance of the sanctuary and to protect the species from extinction.

(iii) Kashmir stag or hangul

The species is limited to the north side of the Valley of Kashmir and some of the adjacent valleys. As recommended by the

eleventh session of the Indian Board for Wild Life the State Government are exploring the possibility of setting up of sanctuaries to provide maximum protection for preservation of this endangered species.

(iv) Wild buffaloes

This species is distributed in the plains of Brahmaputra in Assam, parts of Orissa and in the Bastar District of Madhya Pradesh. The Government of Madhya Pradesh have recently formulated a scheme for Central assistance to protect this species.

New system of education

100. **SHRI D. D. DESAI:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of students was held at Wardha to consider the 10+2+3 system of education;

(b) whether this conference opposed the system; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). Apart from the newspaper reports the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare has received no communication on this.

Pilferage of Precious Stones from Agra Fort

101. **SHRI HARI SINGH:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether pilferage of precious stones inlaid in Shahajahan's balcony inside the hall, Shahajahan's Jail and Jasmine Tower of Agra Fort, Agra

has been reported in newspapers of January, 1976; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken to check further pilferage from Agra Fort, Agra?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). Government's attention has been drawn to newspapers reports about the pilferages of precious stones from monuments at Agra. These reports have, after investigation, been found to be baseless. The inlaid areas at these monuments are being photographed in detail for record, and restoration of semi-precious stones has been in progress for sometime. The present watch-and-ward arrangements have been tightened.

Special Books Programme

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

(a) whether special books programme has been sponsored by the Government to produce 600 quality books on a variety of educational and literary subjects; and

(b) if so, what are those books and in what languages those books would be produced?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). There is no such special book programme under which only 600 quality books are to be produced. The Government of India, however, launched in 1968-69, a massive programme of production of university level books in Indian languages to facilitate the adoption of

regional languages as media of instruction for higher education. Under this programme, a number of schemes have been taken up by the concerned State Governments as well as central agencies like University Grants Commission, the National Book Trust and the Indian Council of Historical Research to produce quality books on a variety of educational and literary subjects for use by students undertaking higher studies.

Procurement targets in West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh

103. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether procurement targets of West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh have not been fulfilled as yet; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Procurement in the current Kharif marketing season (1975-76) is still in progress and will continue upto the end of October, 1976. The question of non-fulfilment of targets as such does not, therefore, arise at this stage.

Security of service of employees of Farakka Barrage Project

104. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of Farakka Barrage Project were assured before completion of the work that no worker would be retrenched after the work on the project was over;

(b) if so, whether at present the position of security of service of all the employees of Farakka Barrage project is ensured; and

(c) if not, what alternative efforts Government are making to protect these employees and their service?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) (a): No, Sir.

(b) In view of (a) above, does not arise.

(c) Efforts are being made to find alternative jobs for the staff likely to be rendered surplus from the Farakka Barrage Project. The matter has been taken up with the various Ministries and the Departments of the Government of India. Public Sector Undertakings etc. The Government of West Bengal has also been requested to give preference to the employees of the Project specially the low paid, for employment under them. A Special Cell under the Directorate General of Employment and Training has been set up at Calcutta for finding alternative employment for the Project staff likely to be rendered surplus. As a result of these efforts more than 900 employees and workers have been provided with alternative jobs so far.

U.G.C.'s Grant to Universities

105. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.G.C.'s grants are uniform in case of all the non-Central Government Universities in India; and

(b) the amount actually given to various Universities of India during 1974-75 and upto December, 1975?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a). The University Grants Commission gives development grants to State

Universities. The grants are allocated for universities development programmes, on the recommendations of expert committees appointed to assess the needs of universities according to the prescribed pattern of assistance. The quantum of assistance provided to State Universities is not uniform and depends on the recommendations of the Visiting Committee which takes into account the stage of development of university concerned, academic standards, needs of the area, the programmes of the university, its enrolment, number of departments, strength of teaching staff, etc. before recommending programmes and allocations. Development grants, except for a few schemes, are given on a matching basis, the matching share being met by the State Government.

(b) A statement showing the development grants paid to the State Universities is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT--10380/76]

Seed Garden for Cocoa in Mallapuram, Kerala

106. SHRI A K GOPALAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have given approval to a scheme for the establishment of a seed garden for cocoa in the District Agricultural Farm, Chungathara, Mallapuram District in Kerala;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, when the approval is likely to be given?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (c). A scheme for the establishment of a Seed Garden for Cocoa in Kerala has been formulated for being implemented as Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the Fifth Five Year Plan. The scheme was discussed with the Planning Commission in a meeting held in May last,

and it was desired to be revised on the basis of guidelines evolved. The scheme was accordingly revised and the same is being processed for sanction. It will, however, take some time before a final decision is taken on it.

Sanskrit Vidyapeeth in Kerala

107. SHRI A K GOPALAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of establishing a Sanskrit Vidyapeeth in Kerala is pending with Government of India;

(b) if so, when the final decision is likely to be taken; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in taking the final decision?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c) The question of establishment of new Sanskrit Vidyapeeths during the Fifth Five Year Plan is still under consideration. A final decision could not be taken so far due to financial constraints.

Veeranam Projects in Tamilnadu

108. SHRI S. A. MURUGAN-ANTHAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tamilnadu Government have appointed a three member technical panel to examine the Veeranam Project meant to utilise Cauvery water;

(b) whether the contract for this project was given to a private firm; and

(c) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Accord on Krishna Water

109. SHRI S. A. MURUGAN-ANTHAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been reached among Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka regarding giving Krishna Water to Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b) The Governments of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka have agreed to spare 5 TMC each from their share of Krishna waters to meet the water requirements of Madras city. Relevant details are being worked out.

Study of Modern Arabic

110. SHRI C. H. MOHAMMED KOYA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) steps taken by Government to introduce the study of Modern Arabic in the country;

(b) whether his Ministry has promised any help to the Calicut and other Universities if they introduce the teaching of modern Arabic; and

(c) whether he is aware of the large number of job opportunities in the Middle East to those who know Arabic?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Arabic language in its classical form is common to all Arab Countries. However, in different regions dialects have developed their own specific characteristics. It would thus be difficult to look upon Modern Arabic as a language distinct from classical language.

In a large number of schools, colleges and universities facilities for teaching Arabic are available and efforts are now being made to introduce the teaching of Modern Arabic literature. Some of the State Governments have reported that steps have been taken to modernise syllabus and prepare text-books for study of Modern Arabic at the School stage in response to the demand for this subject in their respective areas. The University Grants Commission has also taken measures to help the Universities and Colleges affiliated to them to modernise and improve courses of study in Arabic. The Commission offers financial assistance to the universities for appointment of additional teachers for teaching Modern Arabic and encourages short term and advanced research projects. The scheme of scholarships and fellowships of the Commission also promotes study in Arabic.

(b) The University Grants Commission has accepted the development proposals of the Calicut University for the study of Modern Arabic and has sanctioned an additional teacher. Besides, it has agreed to provide funds for purchase of books and journals. Similar facilities are also given to the Aligarh Muslim University and the Delhi University.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Sugar Samples taken from Vishnu Sugar Mills, Gopal Ganj

111 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether sugar samples are taken from sugar factories to check up the correct gradation of sugar by the Directorate of Sugar and Vanaspati; and

(b) if so, how many sugar samples have been taken from Vishnu Sugar Mills Ltd., Gopal Ganj, (Bihar) in between 1973-74 and 1975-76 and how many misgradings have been detected and if prosecutions launched what are the positions of the cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A total of 52 sugar samples were drawn from the stocks held by Vishnu Sugar Mills Ltd., Gopal Ganj, Bihar, on six occasions during the period 1973-74 to 1975-76 and 10 cases of overgrading were noticed.

Out of these, 8 sugar samples were found to be overgraded as per confirmatory test report of the National Sugar Institute, Kanpur. 3 cases covering the 8 overgraded sugar samples were forwarded to the State Government for initiating prosecution proceedings against the factory. The State Government have informed that one case is already under trial in the court of Chief Judicial Magistrate, Gopalganj and that the other two cases have also been sent to District Magistrate Gopalganj for launching prosecution proceedings against the factory.

2 sugar samples, which were found to be overgraded on analysis in the Directorate of Sugar and Vanaspati have been forwarded to the National Sugar Institute, Kanpur for their confirmatory analysis and report.

बिहार में गंगा द्वारा भूमि कटाव

112. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :
क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के खगरिया मौगजिया और कटिहार डिवीजनों में प्रति वर्ष गंगा नदी के भूमिकटाव के कारण हजारों एड्डे उपजाऊ भूमि में पानी भर जाना है और हजारों परिवार बेघर हो जाते हैं ?

(ख) यदि हाँ तो क्या सरकार बिहार के उपजाऊ भूमि और ग्रामीणों को गंगा नदी के पानी में नुकाने के लिए कोई योजना बना रही है और

(ग) क्या बिहार सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री केदार नाथ सिंह) : (क) गंगा की बाढ़ों से हमारे तटीय प्रमुखित पट्टियों में मार्जिनल भूमि जल में डूब जाती है। कटाव के कारण कुछ क्षेत्र भी प्रत्येक वर्ष प्रभावित हो जाते हैं तथा क्षेत्र एवं राज्य को मात्रा प्रत्येक वर्ष भिन्न भिन्न रहती है।

(ख) और (ग) बिहार सरकार ने 1974 में बिहार राज्य के लिए बाढ़ नियन्त्रण की एक व्यापक योजना तैयार की थी जिसमें लगभग 6.5 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र की सुरक्षा तथा इसके तटों पर स्थित नगरों की सुरक्षा के लिए गंगा नदी पर तटबन्धों के निर्माण के लिए लगभग 55 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। इस व्यापक योजना को गंगा बाढ़ नियन्त्रण आयोग द्वारा तैयार की गई रूपरेखा योजना के आधार पर बनाया गया है।

गंगा नदी के साथ-साथ कटाव विरोधी कार्यों के लिए इस व्यापक योजना में 7.5

करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है। इस समय राज्य तकनीकी सलाहकार समिति तथा बाढ़ नियन्त्रण बोर्ड इस व्यापक योजना की जांच कर रहे हैं।

केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा गंगा के तटों पर मन्दी के निकटवर्ती क्षेत्रों की सुरक्षा के लिए स्थापित की गई विशेषज्ञ समिति की सिफारिशों के आधार पर राज्य सरकार ने एक विस्तृत स्कीम तैयार की है जिसकी अनुमानित लागत 3 करोड़ रुपये है। इस स्कीम में शामिल कुछ तारों को 1975 की बाढ़ों में पूर्ण रूप से नष्ट किया गया था और यद्यपि मन्दी के नियन्त्रण में रहने की स्थिति मन्त्रालयक नहीं।

बिहार में 'मकफा हार्टस्टार्च' बीजों की बिक्री

113. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :
क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम ने बिहार राज्य में विभिन्न जिलों में किसानों के बीच नगद भुगतान पर 'मकफा हार्टस्टार्च' बीज वितरित किये थे और वितरित एड्डे भूमि के लिये ये बीज बेचे गये थे ?

(ख) क्या उक्त बीज का प्रचुरण केवल 25 प्रतिशत ही हुआ, और

(ग) यदि हाँ तो राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम से सम्बन्धित कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध तथा प्रभावित किसानों की क्षतिपूर्ति करने के लिये सरकार के क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० शिंदे) • (क)
राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम ने बिहार राज्य में विभिन्न एजेसियों के जर्गिए 1,61,750 एकड़ क्षेत्र के लिये "मक्का हाईस्टार्च" के बीज वितरित किये थे।

(ख) और (ग) कम अकुरुण की शिवायत पर विचार करने के लिये तथ्यों का पता लगाने के लिये राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम तथा कृषि उत्पादन आयुक्त बिहार के नामित व्यक्तियों की एक संयुक्त समिति बनाई गई है। अकुरुण की मही-मही प्रतिशतता इस समिति द्वारा जांच का काम पूरा कर लिये जाने के बाद जानी जा सकेगी। समिति की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने पर इस सम्बन्ध में आगे कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

कृषि उत्पादकों के लिए समर्थन मूल्य

114. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार विभिन्नों को अधिकतम उत्पादन हेतु प्रेरित करने के लिये "समर्थन मूल्य" की घोषणा करेंगी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री
(श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) • धान, गेहूँ, ज्वार, बाजरा, मक्का और रागी के लिए प्रति वर्ष अधिकतम मूल्य निर्धारित किए जाने हैं। इन मूल्यों पर महायन्त्रा सम्बन्धी व्यवस्था करना सरकार की नीति है। वषार तथा पटमन के लिए कम से कम समर्थन मूल्य निर्धारित किए जाते हैं और गन्ने के लिए चीनी के कारखानों द्वारा भुदा किए जाने वाले कम से कम मूल्य निर्धारित किए जाने हैं ?

खरीफ उगाही

115. श्री रामावतार नाहरी :

श्री दशरथ देव :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि खरीफ उगाही का राज्यवार व्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० शिंदे) :
एक विवरण मन्ना पटल पर रखा गया है [देखिए संख्या एन टी-10381/76]

Rice and Wheat Allotment to States During 1975

117 SHRI C H MOHAMMED KOYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the quantity of rice and wheat allotments to various States, State-wise, from the Central Pool during 1975?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) A statement showing the quantities of rice and wheat allotted from Central Pool to the various States (including Union Territories) during 1975, is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT 10382/76]

Decentralisation of Central Forms Department

118 SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Forms Department has decided to decentralise its work;

(b) if so, the reaction of the employees thereto;

(c) whether the decentralisation will increase the expenditure of the department; and

(d) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS & HOUSING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) At present the forms required by various Departments/Organisations are stocked and distributed by the Government of India Forms Store, Calcutta. In order to expedite supply of Forms to the indenting Departments/Organisations scattered all over the country, some regional stores are being opened, in addition to the Government of India Forms Store, Calcutta

(b) Some representations have been made by the employees of the Government of India Forms Store, Calcutta.

(c) and (b) There may be some marginal increase in overall expenditure commensurate with the advantage of more expeditious distribution of Forms to the indentors

Permission for Allotment of Plots to the Members of Works Housing House Building Cooperative Society Ltd.

119. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of House Building Cooperative Societies were allotted land in Shahdara Area across the Jamuna Bridge more than ten years ago;

(b) whether some of these Societies have approached the Government to allow them to allot the plots to their members particularly Ministry of Works Housing House Building Cooperative Society Ltd.; and

(c) if so, whether Government have permitted them to allot the plots to their members?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) 42 Cooperative House Building Societies have been allotted undeveloped land in Shahdara area.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Only one Society namely Saini Cooperative House Building Society has been permitted to allot plots to its members.

यूरिया का मूल्य

120. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने गत वर्ष यूरिया सामायनिक उर्वरक के मूल्य 150 रुपये प्रति टन तक कम कर दिये थे ,

(ख) क्या मिश्र (मिश्र) सामायनिक उर्वरक "प्रो मोर" में यूरिया का अधिक अंश होता है ;

(ग) क्या गत वर्ष मिश्र उर्वरक "प्रो मोर" की 50 किलोग्राम की एक बोरी का मूल्य 153 रुपये था और वर्तमान रबी की फसल के लिये मिश्र उर्वरक "प्रो मोर" का प्रति बोरी मूल्य 164 रुपये निर्धारित किया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो इस उर्वरक का मूल्य बढ़ाने का औचित्य क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास शर्मा) : (क) जी हां। दिनांक 18 जुलाई, 1975 से यूरिया का खुदरा मूल्य 150 रुपये प्रति मीटरी टन तक कम कर दिया गया था।

(ख) "प्रो मोर" नाम के चिह्न के अन्तर्गत दो मिश्रित उर्वरकों, अर्थात् 28-28-0 और 14-35-14 का उत्पादन मैसूर

कारोमण्डल फर्टिलाइजर्स लिमिटेड करता है। उनके उत्पाद 28-28-0 में 'एन' की 28 यूनिटों में से नाइट्रोजन की 9 से 10 यूनिट अमोनिकल के रूप में और 19 से 18 यूनिट अमाइड (यूरिया) के रूप में होती है। उत्पाद 14-35-14 में 'एन' की सब 14 यूनिट अमोनिकल के रूप में होती हैं और अमाइड (यूरिया) के रूप में नहीं होती।

(ग) मैसर्स कारोमण्डल फर्टिलाइजर्स लिमिटेड द्वारा दो उत्पादों के 50 किलोग्राम (कुल) के प्रत्येक बैले के लिये समय-समय पर निर्धारित किये गये खुदरा मूल्य निम्नलिखित हैं :—

	28-28-0	14-35-14
दिनांक 7-1-		
75 से लागू	164 00	164 00
28-6-75 से		
लागू	159 00	159 00
5-1-76		
से लागू	151 50	146 50

(घ) उक्त (ग) को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए औचित्यता का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता, क्योंकि मूल्य कम किये गये हैं।

आयातित गेहूँ का बिक्री मूल्य

121. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले उ महीनों के दौरान कितना गेहूँ विदेशों से आयात किया गया है ;

(ख) आयात किये गये गेहूँ को किस भाव पर उचित दर की दुकानों पर बेचा जा रहा है ;

(ग) क्या देश में गेहूँ के भाव 100 रुपये से लेकर 120 रुपये क्विंटल तक है और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो आयातित गेहूँ को किस भाव पर बेचा जाएगा और इसके कारण सरकार को कितनी हानि उठानी पड़ रही है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० शिन्डे) : (क) सितम्बर, 1975 से फरवरी, 1976 के दौरान लगभग 33 65 लाख मीटरी टन गेहूँ का आयात किया गया था।

(ख) देश भर में राज्य सरकारों/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों की सरकारी वितरण प्रणाली के लिए 125 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के केन्द्रीय निर्गम मूल्य पर गेहूँ मण्डाई किया जाता है। उचित मूल्य की दुकानों में गेहूँ की बिक्री का मूल्य सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों के प्रशासनों द्वारा निर्धारित किया जाता है और यह मूल्य प्रदेश राज्य में भिन्न-भिन्न होता है।

(ग) देश में गेहूँ का खुल बाजार में मूल्य न केवल प्रत्येक राज्य में बल्कि एक ही राज्य की प्रत्येक मण्डी में और प्रत्येक किस्म का भिन्न-भिन्न होता है। उचित आमत किस्म की मैक्सिकन किस्म के गेहूँ का थोक मूल्य 28 फरवरी, 1976 को प्रमुख गेहूँ उत्पादक राज्यों में 105 रुपये से 137 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के बीच था।

(घ) राज्य सरकारों/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों की सरकारी वितरण प्रणाली के लिए सभी किस्मों का गेहूँ भले ही देशी या आयातित हो, 125 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के केन्द्रीय निर्गम मूल्य पर दिया जाता है। गेहूँ का औसत स्वीकृत लागत मूल्य 125 रुपये के निर्गम मूल्य से ज्यादा होता है ; इसका अन्तर सरकार द्वारा राजसहायता के रूप में बहन किया जाता है।

माडर्न बेकरीज द्वारा बनाए जा रहे
नान की मांग

122. श्री हरी सिंह : क्या कृषि और
सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या माडर्न बेकरीज, नई दिल्ली
के उत्पाद "माडर्न नान" की मांग बहुत कम
हो गई है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;
और

(ग) क्या इसकी ख़ात बढ़ाने के लिये
कोई नई योजना बनाने वा सरकार का विचार
है और यदि हा तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें
क्या हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य
मंत्री (श्री अमरसिंह पौ० शिन्हे) :
(क) जी हाँ।

(ख) देश में पन्नी वाग स्वचालित मयत्र
से नान तैयार किए जा रहे हैं। यह परि-
योजना प्रायोगिक है और भारी मात्रा में
सस्ते दामों पर नान तैयार करने की विकास
परियोजना है। इन समय तैयार किया गया
नान प्रत्यक्षतः उपभोक्ता को इसके मौजूदा
स्वरूप में मान्य नहीं है और इसकी किम्मत में
सुधार करने की आवश्यकता है।

(ग) माडर्न बेकरीज इस सम्बन्ध में
सूक्ष्मता से समीक्षा कर रही है जिसमें उत्पादन
प्रक्रिया आदि में और अनुसन्धान तथा संशोधन
करना शामिल है ताकि उपभोक्ता को मान्य
उत्पाद का विकास किया जा सके ;

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT RE. REPORT OF PIPELINES
INQUIRY COMMISSION (TAKRU COM-
MISSION), REPORT OF PIPELINES
INQUIRY COMMISSION (AUG. 1975)
FINDING. ETC. IN THE REPORT.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM
(SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): I beg to
lay on the Table a copy each of the
following papers:

(1) A statement (Hindi and Eng-
lish versions) regarding Re-
port submitted by the Pipe-
lines Inquiry Commission
(Takru Commission) which
was set up in August, 1970, to
inquire into certain matters
connected with the laying of
Gauhati-Siliguri and Haldia-
Barauni-Kanpur Pipelines of
Indian Oil Corporation.

(2) Report of the Pipelines Inquiry
Commission (August, 1975),
under subsection (4) of sec-
tion 3 of the Commissions of
Inquiry Act, 1952

(3) Findings and Important
Observations contained in
the Report of the Pipelines
Inquiry Commission (Hindi
and English versions).

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-
10347/76].

ORDINANCES UNDER ARTICLE 123(2) (A) OF THE CONSTITUTION

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND
HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RA-
MAIAH): I beg to lay on the Table a
copy each of the following Ordinances
(Hindi and English versions) issued
by the President under provision of
article 123(2)(a) of the Constitution.

(1) The Comptroller and Auditor-
General's (Duties, Powers and
Conditions of Service)
Amendment Ordinance, 1978
(No. 1 of 1978) promulgated

by the President on the 1st March, 1976;

- (2) The Departmentalisation of Union Accounts (Transfer of Personnel) Ordinance, 1976 (No. 2 of 1976) promulgated by the President on the 1st March, 1976.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-10348/76].

Economic Survey, 1975-76

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of 'Economic Survey, 1975-76' (Hindi and English version) [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10349/76].

Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Rules, 1976

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Rules, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 35(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1976, under sub-section (3) of section 46 of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976, together with an explanatory note) [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10350/76].

Notification under Customs Act 1962, Indian Tariff Act, 1934 and Central Excise Rules 1944, and Central Excise, Income-tax and Wealth-tax Rules, 1976.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

- (i) The Customs (Publication of Names) Rules, 1975, published in Notification No.

G.S.R. 27(E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th January, 1976 together with an explanatory memorandum.

- (ii) G.S.R. 183 published in Gazette of India dated the 7th February, 1976.

- (iii) G.S.R. 74(E), 76(E) and 77 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th February, 1976 together with an explanatory memorandum.

- (iv) G.S.R. 106(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1976 together with an explanatory memorandum

- (2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 75(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th February, 1976 making certain amendment to the Second Scheduled to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, under sub-section (2) of section 4A of the said Act together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10354/76].

- (3) A copy of the Central Excise (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 164 in Gazette of India dated the 7th February, 1976, under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10356/76].

- (4) A copy of the Income-tax (Amendment) Rules, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 134(E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd February, 1976, under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10351/76].

[Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee]

(5) A copy of the Wealth-tax (Amendment) Rules, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 147(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1976, under sub-section (4) of section 46 of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10352/76.]

(6) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) G.S.R. 162 published in Gazette of India dated the 7th February, 1976 together with an explanatory memorandum

(ii) G.S.R. 163 published in Gazette of India dated the 7th February, 1976 together with an explanatory memorandum

(iii) G.S.R. 68(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th February, 1976 together with an explanatory memorandum [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10353/76]

STATEMENT TO FIRE IN A BOGIE OF T84 UP THANA-BOMBAY V T LOCAL TRAIN OF CENTRAL RAILWAY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI): I beg to lay on the Table a statement regarding fire in a bogie of T84 Up Thana-Bombay V.T Local Train between Slon and Matunga stations of the Central Railway on the 12th February 1976. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10356/76].

Gadgil Committee Report on Memorandum submitted by NSC Employees Union to P.M., Central Warehousing Corporation (Amdit.) Rules,

1976 and Notification under Seeds Act, 1966.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Gadgil Committee Report (Hindi and English versions) on the points raised in the Memorandum submitted by the National Seeds Corporation Employees' Union to the Prime Minister on January 30, 1971. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10357/76].

(2) A copy of the Central Warehousing Corporation (Amendment) Rules, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 143 in Gazette of India dated the 31st January, 1976, under sub-section (3) of section 41 of the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-103/58/76].

(3) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 52 (E) (Hindi) and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th January, 1976 containing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 211 (F) dated the 29th April, 1975, under sub-section (3) of section 25 of the Seeds Act, 1966. [Placed in library. See No. LT-10359/76].

INDIAN TELEGRAPH (4TH AMDT.) R 1976.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Telegraph (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 98 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th February,

1978, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10360/76].

Fertiliser (Movement Control) (2nd Amdit) Order, 1976 & Annual Report of Rajasthan State Agro Industries Corporation Jaipur for 1974-75

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: on behalf of Shri Prabhudas Patel I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Fertiliser (Movement Control) (Second Amendment) Order, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 49 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th January, 1976, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 [Placed in library. See No. LT-10361/76].
- (2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rajasthan State Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Jaipur, for the year 1974-75 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in library. See No. LT-103562/76].

Order of the President re. Extension of President's Rule in Pondicherry

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Order of the President dated the 5th March, 1976 issued under section 51 of the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963, extending the President's rule in Pondicherry for a further period of one year commencing from 28th March, 1976, published in Notification No. S. O. 174 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th March, 1976 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10363/76].

Madras City Municipal Corporation (Amdit) Ordinance, 1976.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Madras City Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1976 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance No. 5 of 1976) (Hindi and English versions) promulgated by the Governor of Tamil Nadu on the 3rd March, 1976, under provisions of article 213 (2) (a) of the Constitution read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 31st January, 1976 issued by the President in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu. [Placed in library, See No. LT-10363/76]

Annual Report of 1-1-T. Bangalore for 1974-75, Certified Accounts of I.I.T., Delhi for 1973-74 & Certified Accounts of Jawahar Lal Nehru University New Delhi for 1973-74.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi version) of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore for the year 1974-75 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10365/76].
- (2) A copy of the Certified Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi for the year 1973-74 along with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Institute of Technology Act, 1961 (Hindi version). [Placed in library. See No. LT-10366/76]
- (3) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Jawahar Lal Nehru University, New Delhi, for the year 1973-74 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10367/76]

12.05 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE****INCREASE IN THE RATES OF POSTAL
SERVICES, TELEGRAMS AND TELEPHONES
ON THE EVE OF PARLIAMENT SESSION.**

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष जी, बोलने में पहले मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। इसके बारे में वक्तव्य की कापी हथ लोगों के पास नहीं भेजी गई है। लगता है कि कोई तर्द प्रथा चालू की गई है ? इसके बारे में मुझे पता नहीं है। पहले बराबर वक्तव्य की कापी दी जाती थी लेकिन आज कोई कापी नहीं दी गई है। इसलिए वक्तव्य को मुन वर ही हम कुछ बोल सकेंगे और मंत्री जी में कुछ पूछ सकेंगे।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त (अलीपुर) ऐसा नहीं हो सकता।

श्री मोहम्मद इम्साइल (बैरकपुर) : एजेन्डा पेपर में नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER: The statement was kept in the Notice Office, as usual

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : पहले दी जाती थी।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The Members whose names are on the Call-attention notice are always provided with copies. Otherwise, how are they expected to ask questions? Perhaps, it has been given late by the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: It was received at 10-25.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: There was plenty of time. It could have been given during Question Hour.

MR. SPEAKER: In future, it will be done.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की और माननीय संचार मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :—

“समय के सत्र के ठीक पहले डाक-सेवा, तार और टेलीफोन की दरों में वृद्धि।”

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): A review of the Budgetary position of the P&T Department over the past few years shows that the overall surpluses of the Department have been coming down progressively. The profit of Rs. 37.14 crores during the year 1971-72 came down to a mere Rs. 2.33 crores during 1974-75. During the current year 1975-76, the Department is expected to run into an anticipated loss of over Rs. 20 crores.

Taking the financial picture of the Postal Services independently, it has been observed that the losses incurred by this Wing during the year 1970-71 amounted to a little less than Rs. 1 crore, but had been going up steadily, reaching the figure of about Rs. 66 crores estimated during 1975-76. The total loss on Postal Services since 1970-71 has accumulated to Rs. 138 crores. The calculated loss for next year would have been another Rs. 75 crores.

The Postal Branch is highly labour intensive and about 80 per cent of its cost is spent on staff expenditure. The revision of pay scales implemented on account of the Third Pay Commission's recommendations and some improvements in promotional avenues made as

a result of Agreement in the JCM Department Council in May, 1974 have steeply increased the salary Bill. Besides, sanction of 14 instalments of Dearness Allowance has led to a considerable increase in expenditure on allowance. The wage bill of the Department which stood at Rs. 203 crores in 1973-74 rose to Rs. 321 crores during 1975-76, an increase of nearly Rs. 120 crores during a period of two years.

The P&T Department has been taking various measures to contain the expenditure on staff costs. It is currently engaged in carrying out an exercise to modify and simplify the procedures so that the time of staff required for performing various operations pertaining to the work in Post Offices, RMS Offices and Telecommunication Offices may be reduced. The recent economy measures decided upon by the Government are being implemented scrupulously. Staff standards for sanction of man-power are being followed strictly. Expenditure on contingencies, over-time allowance, medical re-imbursement etc. are being controlled and restricted to the minimum required for efficient functioning of the Department. These measures are expected to result in streamlining the working, increasing efficiency and also reducing expenditure. However, these measures cannot by themselves meet the anticipated deficit.

The costing of the individual postal services indicates that almost all the services are running at a loss, mostly due to the increased staff costs as mentioned earlier. The Telecommunication facilities in the country stand at a very low stage of development at present. We have 0.3 telephones per 100 of population as compared to 62.75 in the United States of America, 55.95 in Sweden, 35.9 in Japan and 35.39 in U.K. Telecommunications is an essential infrastructure for fast economic development of the country.

It also provides scope for earning substantial quantum of foreign exchange by export of telecommunication equipment manufactured in the country. The Department therefore, has to have an intensive plan to expand the Telecommunication Services in the remaining 3 years of the 5th Plan. In order to ensure that the existing subscribers get a better service, expansion as well as improvement of the system is absolutely necessary. This calls for heavy investment in more modern and sophisticated equipment. For this purpose, substantial support has to be provided to the P&T's Capital Budget from out of the P&T revenues.

The surpluses of the Telecom. Branch are being utilized to balance the overall Budget of the Department. Consequently, the internal resources that could be utilized for Telecom development are decreasing fast. The Capital Reserve Fund built up so far will be completely wiped off by the end of 1975-76. As a matter of fact Rs 11 crores have to be borrowed this year from the General Revenues to meet the anticipated loss. Besides the increase in staff costs, prices of Telecom. equipment both imported and indigenously manufactured have been going up steadily. In these circumstances, the Government have found it necessary to revise the tariffs for certain of the Postal Services and Tele-com Services.

The revision of tariffs implemented with effect from 1st March, 1976 are the barest minimum required by the Department to meet its overall costs and earn a little surplus for Capital investment. In fact, the Government have refrained from raising substantially the charges for certain services which are used by the common man. For example, the money order service was incurring a loss of Rs. 11.5 crores per annum. The revision of money order commission will make up the loss only to the extent of Rs. 4.5 crores,

[Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma]

still leaving the service to run at a deficit of Rs 7 crores

I would like to submit that the revision of these rates are within the competence of Central Government under the provisions contained in Indian Post Office Act and Indian Telegraph Act. It is only in respect of certain Postal Services like Postcards, letter-cards, letters, book and sample packets, registered newspapers and parcels, that the revision of tariffs are subject to the approval of the Parliament. It may be observed that the tariffs for these services are not being revised.

The Government have been seriously considering the need for revision of tariffs for quite some time past in order to arrest the deteriorating financial position of the Department as early as possible. The Government would have liked to revise the rates much earlier but due to certain administrative reasons, this was practicable only from 1st March, 1976. Every day mattered and so the Government decided to revise the rates from 1st March and place the revision on the table of the House on re-assembly of the Parliament.

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री अध्यक्ष जी वक्तव्य तो बहुत लम्बा है लेकिन निम्नान्त ही समन्वयजनक है और जनता पर चोटें करने वाला है। आज 8 तारीख मे सदन का सत्र प्रारम्भ हुआ और श्री महोदय ने इन चीजों की कीमत बढ़ाने या टैक्स बढ़ाने का ऐलान 25 फरवरी को किया। एक पक्षबाज पहले समझ के सत्र में इस बात की घोषणा की गई और मुझे दुःख होता है कि डा० शंकर दयालशर्मा जी जैसे मन मंत्री को शिखड़ी बना कर सरकार ने आम लोगों पर, करोड़ों लोगों पर, चोट करने की कोशिश की है।

क्या होता अगर हम 10-15 दिन रुक जाते, ससद में उस पर विचार हो लेता? तरह तरह के मुद्दावा आ जाते, तब अगर सरकार बढ़ाना चाहती तो कुछ बढ़ा सकती थी। इसका क्या प्रभावित है कि उसने मसद में पहले इस तरह की घोषणा की? इससे तो यही पता चलता है कि ससद का महत्व या इसकी मर्यादा का क्या सरकार को नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष जी, सरकार ने आम लोगों पर चोट की। मरीआड कगोडा गरिब लोग भेजत है कागखाने में काम करने वाले मजदूर भेजत है। इस तरीके में तार का रेट बढ़ा दिया। अब दो रुपये में बम में कोई तार नहीं जाएगा। हम लोग बारह घंटे में तार भेज सकें हैं एक रुपये में तार भेज चुके हैं अब तार दो रुपये में जाएगा। इस तरह से रजिस्ट्रेशन फी का है। यह ठीक है कि बड़ी बड़ी कम्पनिया ज्यादा रजिस्ट्रेशन भेजती है। आप एक पत्र समझ पर ज्यादा लगाव तो हम सब करें। लेकिन एक मामूली आदमी अगर मर उस रजिस्ट्री से पत्र भेजना चाहेगा तो उस ज्यादा दना पड़ेगा। दहान में किताब की दुकानें नहीं हैं। कोई भी ऐसा दहान नहीं जाएगा मर पड़ने निखन के लिए लोग बी०पी०पी० से पब्लिशर से पुस्तकें न मगवाने ह। अब उन पुस्तकों पर ज्यादा टैक्स देना पड़ेगा। फेडरेशन आफ इंडियन पब्लिशर्स के मनाबिक 6 रुपये की किताब के लिए 3 रुपये टैक्स देना होगा। यह कहा का न्याय है कि आप मामूली लोगों पर टैक्स लगा रहे हैं और बड़े लोगों को रीपोरेट सेक्टर बड़े बड़े इजारेदारों, पूँजीपतियों को आपने समय समय पर छूट दी है। न मामूम, घाने वाले दिनों में, बजट के सिलसिले में आप क्या करने वाले हैं? एक तरफ कुछ घना सेठ लोग और दूसरी तरफ ऐसे मामूली लोगों पर चोट, यह कहा का जनतन्त्र है? क्या इसी तरीके से बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम की

क्रियान्विति में आप गरीबों का सहयोग चाहते हैं, मजदूरों का सहयोग चाहते हैं, किसानों का सहयोग चाहते हैं, साधारण गरीब जनता का सहयोग चाहते हैं, मध्यम वर्ग का निम्न मध्यम वर्ग का सहयोग चाहते हैं ? मैं समझता हूँ कि यह आपने तय कर लिया है कि प्रतिगामी, फासिस्ट शक्तियाँ उनका इस्तेमाल करें। आप उनको मौका दे रहे हैं। ऐसा करके आप गरीबों को, गरीबी मिटाने के नाम पर, शत्रुओं की गोदी में फेंक रहे हैं। उसमें आपकी नीति स्पष्ट मालूम पड़ती है।

अध्यक्ष जी, इस स्थिति में मैं दो-तीन बातें जानना चाहता हूँ। पहली बात तो यह बताना कि सदन का मंत्र या मसद् का मंत्र प्रारम्भ होने में पहले आपको यह एवान करने की कौन सी आवश्यकता पड़ गई आप रुक क्यों नहीं मके ?

दूसरी बात, क्या इस तरह की नीति में आप आम जनता को वीम मंत्री कार्यक्रम के लिए प्रोत्साहित कर सकेंगे ?

तीसरी बात यह ठीक है कि आपको पैसे की जरूरत है सेवाएं बढ़ रही हैं। डाक-नागर विभाग सेवा का विभाग है, यह मैं मानता हूँ। इसलिए आपको घाटा भी हो तो बर्दाश्त करना चाहिए। अगर आप धनी लोगों पर बढ़ाते तो कोई बात नहीं थी। लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप पोस्ट कार्ड मनीआर्डर और लिफाफों पर एडवर्टाइजमेंट छाप करके आमदनी नहीं कर सकते थे ?

आखिरी बात, अध्यक्ष जी, टेलीफोन की है। टेलीफोन कौन लोग इस्तेमाल करते हैं ? क्या यह सब बड़े लोग ही इस्तेमाल करते हैं ? शहरों में बहुत बड़ी तादाद में मध्यम वर्ग के लोग, साधारण खेती के लोग इस्तेमाल करते हैं, उस पर भी आपने बढ़ा दिया। इसका क्या औचित्य है ? टेलीफोन व्यवस्था आपकी कैसी है, यह बयान चाहिए है।

बार बार हम लोग सदन में बहस करने हैं कि टेलीफोन डाक में नहीं चलने, आपके विभाग में कर्प्शन है। मैं पटना की बात जानता हूँ, बाढ़ के नाम पर लाखों रुपये बर्बाद किये गये। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने कर्प्शन को रोकने के लिए कौन से उपाय किये हैं ? फिजल-खर्ची रोकने की बात आपने कही है लेकिन कर्प्शन को हटाने के लिए आपने कौनसी योजना बनाई है ?

मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि इन तीन-चार बातों का आप स्पष्ट जवाब दीजिए ताकि जनता समझे कि आपकी नीयत क्या है, आप सचमुच में वीम मंत्री कार्यक्रम अमल में लाना चाहते हैं, या उसके नाम पर आप जनता पर हमला करना चाहते हैं ? स्पष्ट रूप से जनता यह जानना चाहती है।

डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा : हमारा बराबर प्रयास यही है कि जो आम जनता है उस पर इसका प्रभाव न पड़े। माननीय शास्त्री जी अगर गहराई से देखेंगे तो पायेंगे कि जिन चीजों का सम्बन्ध आम लोगों से है और जिसमें पोस्ट कार्ड हैं, इनवैड कार्ड हैं, लिफाफे हैं उन पर हमने दर को नहीं बढ़ाया है। जहाँ तक एडवर्टाइजमेंट से आमदनी बढ़ाने का सवाल है वह कोशिश तो चल रही है लेकिन वह न काफी है और हम उसमें घाटा पूरा नहीं कर सकते हैं। पोस्टल माइड में हमारा घाटा मौजदा दरों से 75 करोड़ होने जा रहा है जिसमें से हमने जितना बढ़ाया है उससे कुल 19 करोड़ 70 लाख रुपया पूरा कर पाये हैं। जो पोस्टल है जिसका सम्बन्ध जन साधारण से है अब भी उसमें हम दूसरी आमदनी में से व्यय दे रहे हैं। मनी आर्डर की बात भी उन्होंने कही है। जैसे मैंने कहा है हमें 11.5 करोड़ के करीब घाटा था। अब भी हमारा घाटा 7 करोड़ के करीब रहता है। हमने सिर्फ उतना ही बढ़ाया है जिसके बिना

[डॉ० शंकर दयाल शर्मा]

हमारा काम नहीं चल सकता था। पूरे पोस्टल के रेटों के रिबिजन से, डाक के रिबिजन से कुल 19 करोड़ 70 लाख की आमदनी हमारी बढ़ती है बाकी हमने टेलीफोन से बढ़ाया है। खास तौर से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हम न बढ़ाते तो गांवों में पोस्ट आफिस खोलने में गांवों में डाक पहुंचाने में जो कि बहुत आवश्यक निश्चित रूप से सकावट आ जाती। मैंने बताया है कि इसमें बहुत ज्यादा लोग काम करते हैं। इस कारण से कुछ दो बरस में हमारा बेज बिल जो हम उनको दे रहे हैं लगभग 120 करोड़ बढ़ गया है। उस में कमी करने की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है। लोगों की छटनी करने, लोगों को हटाने की गुंजाइश नहीं है। हम इस ओर ध्यान जरूर दे रहे हैं कि उसके बढ़ने पर रोक लग सके। इसके लिए हमने नियम बनाए हैं और उन पर पूरे अनुशासन के साथ पूरे ध्यान के साथ हम देख रहे हैं और उसका पालन कर रहे हैं। लेकिन इस समय कोई और दूसरा रास्ता नहीं था। अगर हमको टेलीफोन या नई टेलीफोन लाइनें देनी हैं तो उसके लिए हमको पैसों की जरूरत होगी। मैंने बताया है कि हमारे देश में सौ पर 3 यानी एक हजार लोगों पर तीन टेलीफोन हैं जबकि दूसरे देशों में 67-63 टेलीफोन हैं। इसलिए मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि अगर हमको उसको बढ़ाया है तो हमको इन टेलीफोन की संख्या बढ़ानी होगी। आप बार बार पीसीओज की मांग करते हैं। मांग होती है कि गांवों में एक्सचेंज खोले जाएं। वहां हमें ऐसा करके नुकसान होता है। हमें तो बड़े एक्सचेंज ही फायदा करते हैं। अगर हमको देश को, पूरे को आगे बढ़ाना है तो जो पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र हैं वहां इन तमाम चीजों को ले जाना पड़ेगा। उसके लिए पैसे की आवश्यकता होगी। हमने काफी सोच विचार के बाद इसका निर्णय किया है।

ऐसा कोई भी टैक्स लगे जिसका जन साधारण पर असर पड़े इसको हमने कभी भी पसन्द की नजर से नहीं देखा है। ऐसा तभी किया जाता है जब कोई चारा शेष नहीं रह जाता है। आई टी आई का हमको विस्तार करना है, उपकरणों को ज्यादा बढ़ाना है। जब तक इनको खपत नहीं होगी, कारखाने बड़े नहीं बिठा सकते हैं। खपत की जरूरत है। स्पष्ट है कि हम ज्यादा इंतजार नहीं कर सकते थे।

तार में हमने जो रेट बढ़ाया है इसके बाद भी तार व्यवस्था में हमें नुकसान रहता है। नए रेट के बाद भी जो तार है उसमें हमको 25 लाख रुपये का बाटा फिर भी रहता है। जहां तक टेलीफोन का ताल्लुक है उसको दर जो हमने बढ़ाया है वह भी थोड़ी बढ़ाया है क्योंकि उसको बहुत लोग इस्तेमाल करते हैं। बहुत ज्यादा उससे लाभ होता है। आप मानेंगे कि अत्योक्तवा इसका वजन जो बड़-बड़े कारखानेदार हैं, बड़े लोग हैं उन पर ही पड़ता है। आम आदमी टेलीफोन करता ही कितने हैं? आम आदमी जो बहुत टेलीफोन करता है वह भारत का आम आदमी नहीं बन सकता है। हम चाहते हैं कि भारत का आम आदमी भी बहुत से टेलीफोन करने लगे। हम उसका प्रयास कर रहे हैं।

एक आपत्ति आपने देर को की है और कहा है कि क्या हम प्रतीक्षा नहीं कर सकते थे। यह हर महीने दस करोड़ की आमदनी का सवाल था। दस करोड़ रुपये हमें मिलते हैं तो हम कुछ और टेलीफोन व्यवस्था बढ़ा सकते हैं, कुछ ग्रोपोस्ट आफिस खोल सकते हैं। आपने देखा होगा कि इस सब के बावजूद हम बराबर काम करते रहे हैं। इन चन्द महीनों में, करीब छः महीनों में 31 मार्च तक देश के सवा लाख या उससे भी कुछ ज्यादा गांवों में प्रति दिन डाक मिलने लगेगी। कल तक नहीं मिलती थी। दूर क्षेत्रों में जाते हैं हम तो खर्चा बढ़ता है।

खर्चा कम से कम बढ़ा कर हमने यह सब करने की कोशिश की है। आप अगर गहवाई से देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि हमारे सामने कोई चारा नहीं था। सिवाय रेट्स को बढ़ाने के। इसलिए हमने इनको बढ़ाया है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आप क्या इंतजार नहीं कर सकते थे

डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा : हर तीन दिन में एक करोड़ रुपये का फर्क पड़ता है।

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar): It is a very serious thing that a serious attempt is being made by the Government to erode the very powers of the Parliament and introduce a budget through the back-door just on the eve of the Budget Session. The statement takes shelter behind the fact that in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Post Office Act and the Indian Telegraph Act all these increases could be made without reference to the Parliament. The Minister had explained that he had shown mercy upon the people in that he had exempted items like the post-cards etc. which could not be done without the approval of Parliament. So, therefore, no question of mercy here. In the statement just now made, we have heard this. He said that substantial support has been provided to the P&T's Capital Budget from out of these P&T Revenues. What I want to say is this. This is the Budget for the coming year and this budget is being introduced in a manner which erodes the authority of the Parliament.

Sir, several blows on democracy are being made and on the authority of Parliament. These things have been happening during the last two years and there have been various forces at work. There have been one set of forces demanding the dissolution of State Assemblies and even the Lok

Sabha. And here is another blow which is coming, from the ruling party itself, from the Treasury Benches themselves. The two streams are meeting here only to give a blow to our system and thereby eroding the very authority of the sovereign Parliament.

No plea of public interest could be taken here. The Minister has explained in the statement that this ought to have been done earlier, but, because of some administrative reasons, this could not be done before March 1. So, because of this, namely; administrative difficulties; this could not be done earlier. But my question is this: Why cannot you wait for sometime more, especially when Parliament is going to meet soon? You have waited for so long. You have been losing several crores because of administrative difficulties. These administrative difficulties could not be overcome three months back or two months back or even one month back because it is a time-consuming, long-drawn out process and so this thing has come suddenly in this fashion. We know that during the last several years there have been cases of losses accruing to the Department. Even last year it could have been done, but it was not done. Here just now on the eve of this budget session it has been done. So, Sir, here; it is not merely a question of reply by the hon. Minister, but you, Sir; as the Speaker of the House; as the custodian of the authority of Parliament, have to give your ruling on this particular point. The arguments made so far by the hon. Minister are superficial and they are not convincing. He is giving a blow to the authority of Parliament, though unwillingly it may be. Although he may not have meant it, this is what it really means, and it serves that very purpose.

And, Sir, I think the Minister owes an apology to this House that in doing so he has committed a mistake and

[Shri Bhogendra Jha]

that ought to be rectified. The sooner it is done the better it will be for the country and all of us.

Now coming to the contents of the statement Sir, one argument that has been given in the statement is regarding some economy measures that have been taken. The economy measures have been enumerated in the statement but neither the statement nor the oral reply given by the Minister gives us any idea as to what amount is going to be saved through these economy measures and whether these have been calculated in putting this additional burden on the common man. In this context I would like to say that the different measures of economy that have been enumerated ought to make good the loss or part of the loss.

Another aspect that has been emphasised in the statement is:

"In order to ensure that the existing subscribers get a better service, expansion as well as improvement of the system is absolutely necessary. This calls for heavy investment in more modern and sophisticated equipment. For this purpose substantial support has to be provided to the P&T's capital budget out of the P&T revenues."

Sir, we know and I fully share the idea given by the Minister here that our production, particularly in telephone industry, has picked up very speedily during the last few years and we ought to be proud of it. I also feel that time has come when by exporting our equipment we can augment the resources of foreign exchange for our country and make this Department a very profitable one. But, Sir, for that investment is it necessary that the common man should be taxed? Is it not possible that the money could be had from banks and other sources because it

is an investment and not an expenditure. If an investment is required so that our telephone industry is capable of satisfying national needs and at the same time is in a position to meet the requirements of a score of other countries and thereby earn foreign exchange for that taxing the common man, I do not think, is justified.

Similarly the third point that has to be emphasised is that the increments in rates have violated the policies enunciated by the Government and the Prime Minister during the last few years. The policy here as declared several times is to try to help the common man, try to help the lowest rung of our population and then try to tax the upper rung. But here we have increased the money order and registration fee. Most of us are receiving registered letters. Could it be not possible to exempt the lower rung and impose heavy burden on the upper rung. I submit that taxing all classes together at the same rate is not very justified and that goes against the declared objectives of the Government. I think, in such a situation even now the lowest rung of people should be exempted and that burden, if it is unavoidable, can be shifted to the upper rung of people.

So I want to ask of the Minister whether it could not be done earlier. I also want to ask why it could not be delayed for at least one month...

Mr. Speaker: He has answered that.

Shri Bhogendra Jha: He has said in his statement that several crores have been lost already. He has also said in his statement that for administrative reasons, it could not be done before March 1. I am asking why it could not be done from January 1, why not from December? I why not from last year's budget itself so that Parliament could have had an opportunity to discuss it. He has said that for administrative reasons it could

not be done. So the administrative difficulty was taken note of. But what about the sovereignty of Parliament? What about a discussion with Members of Parliament and the Opposition and then evolving a more concrete, more satisfactory, policy? That has been avoided. There is no satisfactory explanation as to why this could not be done, why this could not be delayed for a while.

Then what is the net effect of the economy measures? Thirdly, what is the total expected saving due to all these measures? Lastly, are they even now thinking of exempting the lowest rung from these taxation measures?

DR SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA: Mr. Speaker, so far as the question of not bringing these measures earlier is concerned, I should like to point out that last year we had a surplus of Rs. 2.33 crores. Naturally in a department so widespread as this, it takes time to get figures of income and losses. Again, I would like to remind Shri Jha—working in the labour field, he must be knowing it—that the new rates of DA were decided upon only late and after it was decided, its impact was studied. Then and only then could we decide about it.

So far as respect for Parliament is concerned I should like to submit that we have done this fully in accordance with the traditions and wishes of the House, because Parliament itself has conferred upon Government this power to change, meaning thereby—we have every reason to think that this is the only way of interpreting it—that Parliament in such a case has decided that this should be done by administrative action and we need not come before Parliament for these things.

AN HON. MEMBER: No, no.

DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA: So we have done it fully in accordance with the letter of the law and the intention as can be gathered from the letter of the law.

As for the question of its being done earlier, I have already explained that after that impact of the new instalments of DA was studied, we had to consider what further measures we should take in this matter. We could think of raising the rates of certain items with the consent of Parliament. We have tried to leave them.

So far as money orders are concerned, you have said that the richer people use bank cheques. We do not get money orders of the rich people. They just pay a rupee to the bank and they collect it from bank to bank.

As I said, there was a loss of Rs. 11.5 crores and we have only tried to make it up slightly.

So far as the question of what we are going to get by the various economy measures is concerned, the effect of these measures will be known later. We have reduced the forms, but we are not going to reduce the strength. There is no idea of retrenchment. As to what will be the effect of these measures, we will come to our conclusions later.

You may judge the extent of our work if you realise that we have got more than 6 lakh people working for us. We have to look to their interests. Then we have also to look to the interests of the extra-departmental employees. We have increased their emoluments also. As you yourself have said, ours being a welfare state, we have to see both sides. These 6 lakh people are not only employees, but they are also our people. We cannot retrench them; we cannot also stop what they should get, merely because this thing has

[Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma]

gone up. So in every measure taken, we have to see that the burden falls heavily only on those who can afford to bear it. We have tried to save the people who cannot pay, who are in difficulty. We have tried to tap the rich people.

Then I am not using the word 'tax'.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: The rich have been spared.

DR SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA: This is technically a fee and not a tax.

As for delay, delay would have resulted in a loss of Rs. 10 crores which would mean so much loss in other things. We want to utilise all this for improving the conditions. I want to make it clear that when we are talking of economy, we are not thinking of economy in terms of essentials for the worker. Even during this period while we were calculating we also decided about the quarters which had been stopped earlier types I and II. The ban on them had been removed and we are thinking of that. So this has to be balanced both ways in order that we may be able to meet the needs of the common man.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: He has not answered the point whether it was not possible to invest in Telecom industry, not by taxing people but by taking money from financial institutions.

DR SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA: As far as the Indian Telecom industry is concerned, the capital investment does not come to much. We have to pay for the equipment we use and this will mainly go for payment for the equipment that will be used.

12.41 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

(i) MINUTES

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): I beg to lay on the Table minutes of the sittings of the Committee on Papers laid on the Table held on the 23rd June, 1975, 18th February and 1st March, 1976.

(ii) FIRST REPORT

SHRI SEZHIYAN Sir, I beg to present the First Report of the Committee on papers laid on the Table.

12.42 hrs.

STATEMENT RE DISCOVERY OF OIL BY ONGC IN BASSEIN STRUCTURE

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): Mr. Speaker Sir, it is with a sense of considerable gratification that I rise to make this statement today. The Hon'ble Members are aware of the efforts made by us in off-shore exploration in an area of about 100,000 sq. km., spreading from the Saurashtra Coast to Konkan line. I have already stated about the special project known as the 'Deeper Continental Shelf Project' covering an area of about 20,000 sq. km. where seismic surveys have been completed in a record time of two months. The data obtained from the seismic survey of the deeper continental shelf project area are being processed and evaluated and the preliminary results are quite encouraging. In all probability, exploratory drilling in the deeper continental shelf area will also be taken up during this year.

Against this background of good work done by the ONGC, I would like to announce another good oil discovery made by ONGC in the off-shore areas. On the basis of seismic surveys conducted previously, several independent structures were delineated off the Western Coast. One such structure is located about 70 km west of Bassein. In the light of the optimistic interpretation given by the ONGC's geo-scientists about this structure and some others, a programme for off-shore exploratory drilling was discussed at a two-day conference in the first week of February, 1976. As a result of these deliberations, ONGC launched a programme of simultaneous drilling at Bassein structure and at another structure 90 km south of Diu. The drilling was commenced on the Bassein structure on the 11th February, 1976 and the well has been projected to a depth of 2300 metres. After drilling about 1714 metres, a 71 metre thick lime-stone section containing oil and gas has been encountered. The preliminary testing could only be of a short duration but it indicated good production characteristics. A more precise estimate of the potential of this structure can be had after the well is drilled to the projected depth and the conventional production test completed. However, I dare say that the discovery is of very great significance and the oil is of good quality. The drilling has been resumed and is likely to be completed during the course of the next few days. In order to get a quick idea of the potential of the Bassein structure as well as the prospects of the neighbouring area, a programme has been chalked out for commencing exploration and appraisal drilling without losing any time. The exploratory-cum-assessment drilling will be completed by October, 1976. This new discovery of oil at Bassein would take us one more step towards the goal of self-sufficiency in oil.

12.44 hrs.

NAGALAND BUDGET, 1976-77

MR. SPEAKER: Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi will present the Nagaland Budget.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): Sir, the House is aware that the State of Nagaland is under the President's Rule with effect from 22nd March, 1975 and under the Presidential Proclamation issued under Article 356 of the Constitution, the powers of the State Legislature are exercisable by or under the authority of the Parliament.

MR. SPEAKER: You may lay it on the Table.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Sir, I lay it on the Table.

BUDGET FOR 1976-77 OF THE GOVERNMENT OF NAGALAND

The House is aware that the State of Nagaland is under the President's Rule with effect from 22nd March, 1975 and under the Presidential Proclamation issued under Article 356 of the Constitution, the powers of the State Legislature are exercisable by or under the authority of the Parliament. Accordingly, with your permission Sir, I lay before the House the Annual Financial Statement of the Government of Nagaland for the financial year commencing from 1st April 1976. The Explanatory Memorandum and the Demands for Grants are also being circulated to the Honourable Members.

Revised Estimates 1975-76

The Budget for the Government of Nagaland for the current financial year, presented to and approved by the House, assumed Revenue Receipts at Rs. 45.22 crores including Rs. 39.10 crores as grants-in-aid from the Central Government. Revenue Receipts

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in the current year including grants-in-aid from the Central Government, are now estimated to be Rs. 44.32 crores. Expenditure on Revenue Account, originally estimated at Rs. 41.32 crores will now be Rs. 41.02 crores resulting in a surplus of Rs. 3.30 crores in the Revenue Account against Rs. 3.90 crores anticipated in the original Budget for the year. The transactions on Capital Account in the Consolidated Fund and the Public Account are now expected to result in a deficit of Rs. 5.70 crores against the deficit of Rs. 6.91 crores originally estimated. Thus, the overall deficit of the current year would be Rs. 2.40 crores, which will be met by drawing down the opening cash balance of that amount.

Budget Estimates 1976-77

Receipts on Revenue Account are estimated at Rs 50.12 crores, including grants-in-aid of Rs. 42.83 crores from the Central Government. The expenditure on Revenue Account is estimated at Rs 44.47 crores, leaving a surplus of Rs. 5.65 crores. Disbursements on Capital Account are estimated at Rs. 13.74 crores against the estimated receipts of Rs. 6.45 crores, including market loans and loans from the Central Government, leaving a deficit of Rs. 7.29 crores on Capital Account. With a surplus of Rs. 1.34 crores in the Public Account, the year is expected to close with an overall deficit of Rs. 30 lakhs. The State Government might have to raise additional resources during the year to cover this deficit.

Plan Outlay in 1976-77

The Budget of State Government for 1975-76 envisaged a Plan outlay of Rs. 15.24 crores. On the basis of latest estimates an outlay of Rs. 15.36 crores on Plan is anticipated during the current financial year. The Budget for 1976-77 contemplates a higher State

Plan outlay of Rs. 17.70 crores, comprising Rs. 7.94 crores on Revenue Account and Rs. 9.76 crores on Capital Account. A sectoral distribution of the contemplated Plan outlay in 1976-77 is given in the Annexure to the Explanatory Memorandum which is being circulated along with other Budget documents. In addition, the estimates for 1976-77 include Rs. 3.07 crores, comprising Rs. 2.11 crores on Revenue Account and Rs. 1.56 crores on Capital Account, for expenditure on Central and Centrally sponsored Plan schemes. This includes an amount of Rs. 0.84 crores for schemes of the North Eastern Council. The estimates for 1976-77 also include a provision of Rs. 1.96 crores for improvement of roads through the Border Roads Organisation.

I may make here a brief review of the progress of Plan schemes in Nagaland. Intensive agricultural practices have been introduced in Nagaland on a systematic basis to achieve higher food production. Necessary physical inputs have been put into use over the past few years. As a result of greater emphasis on high yielding variety programme and such other quick-yielding schemes the original Fifth Plan target for food production is expected to be exceeded. In spite of all these, the State will have to import food-grains for some years to meet the requirements of town-dwellers and security forces. Agricultural Research was almost non-existent in Nagaland. It is a happy augury that the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has set up a few research centres and stations in Nagaland as a part of their Research Complex for the entire North Eastern Region.

Intensive piggery, poultry and cattle development programme have been started in the State. Side by side, veterinary aid facilities have been expanded to cover interior areas. Under Small and Marginal Farmers' Development programme, intensive piggery development programme in ?

districts and one Milk Production Scheme are being started.

Forest plantation works have been progressing both for economic plantation as also for farm forestry. A sum of Rs. 2.50 crores has been allotted within the outlay for 1976-77 for purchase of about 70 square miles of forest area growing bamboo and other pulpable species for assured supply of raw materials to the paper mill when it goes into production.

The Co-operative Department is seriously taking up revitalisation of the weak societies, so as to be able to cater to the needs of the rural and weaker sections under the 20 point economic programme. The youth and students are also being benefited through these efforts.

Under the industrial undertakings, the Sugar Mill in Dimapur has made substantial improvement in its working over the last year. The Distillery project is expected to be commissioned in the beginning of April 1976 and the Paper and Pulp Mill at Tuli is expected to go into production towards the end of 1977. The work on the Plywood Factory is progressing according to schedule.

Nagaland being a State consisting mostly of difficult hilly terrain, utmost importance has been given to road communication which accounts for the largest outlay under the Plan. The emphasis is on the completion of important spill-over works and linking of villages under the Minimum Needs Programme.

Under Power Development, the Dzuza Hydro Electric scheme near Kohima with an installed capacity of 1500 Kw. is likely to be commissioned in a few months. Electrification of villages is progressing satisfactorily.

Under the Social Services Sector, the improvement of educational and medical facilities in the rural areas has given priority. In case of water

supply schemes, the efforts have been directed towards completion of as many schemes as possible, specially for the rural water supply.

Twenty Point Economic Programme

The 20-point Economic Programme announced by the Prime Minister has been whole heartedly welcomed by the people of Nagaland.

Branches of the Nagaland State Co-operative Bank have been started in the rural areas to extend credit to the farmers and Marketing Societies have been asked to purchase their surplus produce. The minimum agricultural wages have been raised from Rs 4 to Rs 6 per day. Plans have been drawn up, and arrangements have been made for stepping up the agricultural production in the State.

As far as the student community is concerned, they are being given adequate scholarships and stipends. Co-operative Societies have been organised in hostels to provide essential commodities at controlled prices. The Government itself arranges rice, sugar, atta, cloth, salt, etc., to these co-operative societies. Arrangements have also been made to print text books and make them available to the students at cheap rates.

The Government has been vigilant in regard to the price situation and has taken steps to bring down the prices of essential commodities.

Law and Order

In the end, I come to the present situation in Nagaland. As the House is aware, following large scale defections in the Nagaland Legislative Assembly and the inability of any political party to constitute a stable Government, Article 356 of the Constitution had to be invoked and the President's Rule was imposed in Nagaland with effect from 22.3.1973. As instability continued, the recommendations of the Governor were

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi]

accepted and the Legislative Assembly was dissolved on 20-5-1975.

It is gratifying to note that the end of an era of conflict and confrontation is in sight in Nagaland. Talks were held between the Governor of Nagaland, representing the Government of India and the representatives of the underground and an agreement was signed at Shillong on the 11th November, 1975. Under this agreement the underground conveyed their decision, on their own volition, to accept without condition, the Constitution of India to bring out and deposit the arms held by them. The Government of India agreed to allow time to the underground to formulate issues which they may like to discuss subsequently. The implementation of the Accord reached at Shillong on the 11th November, 1975 is progressing satisfactorily.

12.45 hrs

PONDICHERRY BUDGET, 1976-77

MR. SPEAKER: It may be laid on the table.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): I lay on the Table a statement showing estimated receipts and expenditure of the Union territory of Pondicherry for the year 1976-77.

BUDGET OF THE UNION TERRITORY OF PONDICHERRY FOR 1976-77

As the House is aware, the Union Territory of Pondicherry has been under President's Rule since the 28th March, 1974. Accordingly, with your permission Sir, I lay before the House, as required under Section 27 of the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963, the Annual Financial Statement of the Union Territory of Pondicherry for the financial year commencing from 1st April, 1976. The Explanatory Memorandum and the Demands for Grants for the year

1976-77 are also being circulated to the Honourable Members.

Revised Estimates 1975-76

2. In the Budget of the Union Territory for the current financial year, receipts on Revenue Account were estimated at Rs. 15.34 crores, including Grants-in-aid of Rs. 5.39 crores from the Government of India. As a result of revision of electricity tariff and also due to buoyancy in revenue collections, it is anticipated that Revenue Receipts in the current year will go up to Rs. 15.99 crores, including Grants-in-aid of Rs. 5.27 crores from the Government of India. There will be an increase of Rs. 1.68 crores in Revenue expenditure over and above Rs 15.34 crores originally estimated. The increase is mainly due to grant of additional dearness allowance, payment of arrears of salaries in the revised scales of pay, payment of arrears of increase in pensions sanctioned to ex-French pensioners from 1-1-1973 and payment of surcharge levied by Tamil Nadu on electricity supplied to the Union Territory. On Capital Account, both Receipts and Disbursements are estimated to be more by Rs 27.53 lakhs.

Budget Estimates 1976-77

3. Revenue receipts in the next year are estimated at Rs 10.44 crores as against expenditure of Rs 18.32 crores. The deficit of Rs. 7.88 crores will be met by Grants-in-aid from the Government of India. Receipts on Capital Account by way of recoveries of loans are estimated at Rs 43 lakhs, while disbursements on Capital Account, including Rs. 92 lakhs by way of repayment of loans to the Central Government are estimated at Rs. 4.12 crores. The deficit of Rs. 3.69 crores will be met by loans from the Government of India.

Plan Outlay

4. The Plan outlay as envisaged in the Budget for 1975-76 was Rs. 5.14 crores. The Plan outlay for the current year has now been enhanced to

Rs. 5.25 crores consequent on mobilisation of additional resources by the Union Territory Administration. The Budget for 1976-77 contemplates a higher outlay of Rs. 6.97 crores, the sectoral distribution of which is given in the Annexure to the Explanatory Memorandum. In addition, the estimates for 1976-77 also include Rs. 45.60 lakhs for Central and Centrally Sponsored Plan schemes.

20-point Economic Programme

5. In pursuance of the 20-point Economic Programme announced by the Prime Minister, concrete policies and action have been initiated by the Union Territory Government to fulfil those objectives and this has given greater depth and fuller content to the Budget of the Union Territory, particularly on the Plan side. All the schemes and programmes have been reviewed in the light of the 20-point Programme with a view to achieving the objectives quickly. The Plan outlay of Rs. 6.97 crores for 1976-77 includes Rs. 41.66 lakhs for Minimum Needs Programme and Rs. 119.72 lakhs for the schemes specifically and directly covered by the 20-point Economic Programme.

The Union Territory has made rapid strides in the implementation of the 20-point Programme. In the field of Land Reforms, it has been estimated that about 1000 hectares of surplus land would be available as a result of the implementation of the ceiling Act. Distribution of house sites to the landless, and to the weaker sections has been taken up as a major programme and so far 4226 house-sites have been distributed, out of which 3380 have gone to scheduled castes. A housing scheme for fishermen has been added in the fisheries sector.

Necessary Regulation has already been promulgated imposing moratorium on recovery of debts from agricultural labourers, small and marginal farmers and rural artisans.

In the matter of distribution of essential goods, the entire Union Territory has been covered by the public distribution system and the rural areas have been treated on the same footing as urban areas for this purpose. All the 63 fair price shops that have been newly opened, have been allotted to Co-operatives to ensure that the Co-operatives play a decisive role in the scheme of public distribution. Distribution of controlled cloth is now being done through 82 outlets as against 15 earlier. The quantum has also been increased from 40 bales to 60 bales per month and the items now include dhotis and sarees. This step has been widely welcomed by the public. The prices of commodities have registered a steep fall as a result of the measures taken, and there has been conspicuous reduction in the price of food stuffs.

The outlay on apprenticeship training programme for 1976-77 has been increased considerably. Even in 1975-76, the Union Territory has exceeded its target for the number of apprentices to be trained.

Production in the small scale industries sector registered an increase of 50 per cent over last year's level, whereas in the non-small scale industries sector, the increase has been 15 per cent compared to the previous average of 9 per cent. In the Handloom sector 42 per cent of the weavers have already been covered by Co-operatives and the drive will be continued to bring the rest of them into the Co-operative fold. An intensive Handloom Development Project will be implemented in the next year. Two export oriented production units will also be set up.

All the high schools and colleges have been covered under the Book Bank Scheme. Middle Schools will be covered during 1976-77. Text Books have been made available to students at controlled rates.

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi]

6. The other developmental schemes being implemented by the Union Territory are making fast progress and a number of new schemes are also being taken up. In the Agriculture sector the strategy continues to be one of increasing the area under commercial crops without affecting the production of food-grains. Adequate provision has been made under High Yielding Varieties Programme and schemes for development of organic manurial resources, plant protection and minor irrigation to achieve this objective. Food-grains production in the Union Territory has surpassed the target of 1,20,000 metric tonnes by 15,000 metric tonnes. An Intensive Poultry Development Project and a new scheme to assist small and marginal farmers in rearing cross-bred heifers have been included in the Animal Husbandry sector.

The Industries sector will get a new fillip with the establishment of a semi-urban industrial estate and implementation of a Package Assistance Scheme for new entrepreneurs. These will be implemented by drawing upon institutional finances to the maximum extent possible.

Schemes for the welfare of scheduled castes and backward classes have been expanded in coverage and content. A scheme to provide free legal aid to the weaker sections of society has already been started in the Union Territory.

7. Even excluding expenditure on non-Plan schemes and schemes implemented with the assistance of institutional finances, the Plan outlay alone accounts for a per capita level of developmental expenditure of about Rs. 111 in 1975-76. For 1976-77, this will be about Rs. 147. The development programmes are thus being given greater stimulus in the Budget for 1976-77.

12.45 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1975-76.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1975-76

12.45½ hrs.

INDIAN LIGHTHOUSE (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Lighthouse Act, 1927, be taken into consideration".

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA (Marmagao): Sir, kindly look at the Statement of Objects and Reasons of this Bill. It is stated in paragraph 2 as follows:

"For the purpose of maintaining or providing lightouses for the benefit of ships, the Act empowers the Central Government to cause light-dues to be levied and collected in respect of every ship arriving at or departing from any port in India. According to section 10 (1) of the Act, as amended in 1959, the maximum rate at which such dues may be levied is fifty paise per ton. This rate is not at all adequate to meet the cost of the services which have to be rendered and improvements in relation thereto. It is therefore, proposed to raise the maximum rate to Rs. 1.50 per ton.

Article 117(1) of the Constitution says like this:

"117 (1) A Bill or amendment making provision for any of the matters specified in sub-clauses (a) to (f) of clause (1) of article 110 shall not be introduced or moved except on the recommendation of the President and a Bill making such provision shall not be introduced in the Council of States".

This is a finance Bill and, therefore, it cannot be considered by this House without the recommendations of the President.

MR. SPEAKER: Please read the proviso to article 117.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: That is for reduction or abolition. This is an increase.

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI: The objective is to levy only a fee and not a tax. Therefore, this Bill really does not fall under article 110(1). Secondly, the existing statute itself under section 10(1) provides for the levy of this fee. All that is now being attempted is to amend the ceiling prescribed by the existing Act.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: The objective of the constitutional provision is to ensure that wherever a citizen has to pay something to the government, it should be brought before the Parliament with the prior permission of the President. The fact, as the minister says, that the fees was already leviable does not in any way let him off from complying with the requirement of going to the President for permission to increase it. It is only a matter of procedure, I know but it should not be given the go-by so lightly.

MR. SPEAKER: Article 117(2) say:

"A Bill or amendment shall not be deemed to make provision for

any of the matters aforesaid by reason only that it provides, for the imposition of fines or other pecuniary penalties, or for the demand or payment of fees for licences or fees for services rendered.."

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: This is not a fee for a service rendered.

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI: The light house only provides the service of safety of navigation. It is in fact a fee levied on ships, not a tax for the light house.

MR. SPEAKER: So, we can go ahead with the Bill.

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI: Sir, I do not think I need to elaborate on the main purpose of this Bill. These have been stated more or less fully in the Statement of Objects and Reasons.

The Department of Lighthouses and Lightships in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport is responsible for the administration and maintenance of lighthouses in India. The capital expenditure on the development and improvement of navigational aids is financed out of loans from Government repayable from the yearly surplus of revenue over expenditure to the extent available and the remaining is treated as assistance from Central revenues. Government assistance for improvement and development of lighthouses upto the end of Fourth Plan amounted to Rs 293 lakhs.

The total expenditure during the Fifth Five Year Plan is likely to be about Rs 1200 lakhs. On the basis of existing trend of collection of light dues at present rates and normal maintenance expenditure, only about Rs. 50 lakhs may be available from normal revenues for financing capital expenditure. Thus a balance of Rs. 1150 lakhs would have to be provided by the Central Government. In view of the fact that there

[Shri H. M. Trivedi]

is a considerable increase in the costs of providing the services, it is considered appropriate that the rate of light dues should be revised upwards.

The Indian Lighthouse Act, 1927, empowers the Central Government to levy and collect light dues in respect of every ship arriving at or departing from any port in India. According to Section 10(1) of the Act, as amended in 1959, the maximum rate at which such dues may be levied is 50 paise per registered ton. The main purpose of this Bill is to raise the maximum rate to Rs 150 per ton. As the light dues have to be specified in the body of the Indian Lighthouse Act, 1927, it is necessary to amend this Section of the Act.

The other purpose of this Bill is to provide for charging fees for services rendered by the Department to ships under the Act, for calibrating their wireless direction finders, etc.

Apart from these purposes, the other amendments are mainly procedural and consequential to the repeal and replacement of Sea Customs Act, 1878, and the enactment of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.

It is also intended that rules framed under the Act will be laid before Parliament.

Sir, I move

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved.
"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Lighthouse Act, 1927, be taken into consideration."

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल (बेरकपुर):
स्पीकर साहब, हम लाइट हाउस एक्टमेंट बिल का जहाँ तक ताल्लुक है इस पर मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है और न ही कोई शिकायत है। ठीक ही हुआ। लेकिन मुझे सिर्फ इसका ही कहना है कि यह लाइट हाउस एक्ट

1927 के है, इस एक्टमेंट की अब जरूरत क्यों महसूस हुई? मैंने इसके बीचबीच एंड रीक्विज से सम्बन्ध की कोशिश की और मुझे ऐसा लगा कि इसल बात को प्रभावित करने की कोशिश की गई है। इसल में स्मगलिंग जो खुले तौर से हो रही है थी और यह लाइट हाउस एक ऐसी चीज थी जहाँ से शिप को डाइरेक्शन मिलता था, शिप आ रहा है उसको मालूम हो गया इन्होंने बताया कि अब समुद्र का किनारा आ गया और यह पता चलने ही स्मगलर्स की स्पीड बोट तैयार हो जाती थी। 30 मील पहले ही इसकी खबर मिलते स्मगलर्स अपनी स्पीड बोट लेकर चले गये और राम्मे में ही जहाज खड़े होते थे जो स्मगलर गुडज उनार देते थे जिनको लेकर बोट्स भाग जाती थी और शिप बिना किसी डर के किनारे पर चले आते थे। सरकार उनको पकड़ नहीं पायी। बहुत दिनों बाद सरकार को इस बात का पता लगा है कि जब वायरलेस का भी इन्तजाम कर रहे हैं। नो अमन बात को छुपाने की क्या जरूरत है, आपको कहना चाहिए कि स्मगलिंग का रोकने के लिए यह किया जा रहा है, हम इसका विरोध थोड़े ही करते। लेकिन मोड़ी बात न कह कर इधर उधर की तिकड़मबाजी करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं थी। आपने कुछ सी कन्स्टम्स एक्ट से ले लिया, कुछ मर्चेंट्स शिपिंग एक्ट से ले लिया और एक पोम मोल नेजिस्लेशन ले आये। वहाँ आप वायरलेस लगा देंगे जिसमें डाइरेक्शन दिया जायेगा और उसी डाइरेक्शन पर शिप आयेगा। मगर स्मगलिंग का जो सिस्टम कायम हुआ जो कि हमारे देश में डीप कटेड है उसके लिए हम पोममोल नेजिस्लेशन की जरूरत नहीं है, बल्कि एक कमप्रोडेंसिबिल बिल लाना चाहिये सी कन्स्टम्स एक्ट और मर्चेंट्स शिपिंग एक्ट को मिला कर, जिससे ठीक तौर से स्मगलिंग को रोक सकें।

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member may continue his speech after lunch.

The House will adjourn now and meet again at 14.00 hrs.
13.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch to meet again at Fourteen Hours of the Clock

The Lok Sabha reassembled after lunch at three minutes past fourteen of the clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]
INDIAN LIGHTHOUSE (AMENDMENT) BILL —Contd

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Shri Mohammad Ismail to continue his speech.

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल (बैरकपुर) - मैं यह कह रहा था कि लाइट हाउस एक्ट का एमेन्डमेंट इस मामले किया जा रहा है कि स्मगलिंग हमारे देश में ज्यादा हो रहा था और मन्त्रालय को चेतना आई और तलाश करने पर उसने यह माल्युशन निकाला है कि लाइट हाउस एक्ट में एमेन्डमेंट की जाए। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि इनका सिर्फ यही सोल्यूशन नहीं है। आपको चाहिए था कि एक कम्पिहेंसिव बिल आप लाते और उसमें यह व्यवस्था करते कि सी कस्टम्स एक्ट में चेंज शिपिंग एक्ट आदि जितने भी एक्ट हैं उन में संशोधन किये जाने। पीमसील कानून बना देने से काम चलने वाला नहीं है। एक कम्पिहेंसिव बिल इस तरह का लाकर ही इस पर रोक लगाई जा सकती थी।

मैं आपको अपना तजुर्बा बताना हूँ। नेशनल शिपिंग बोर्ड का मेम्बर मैं रहा हूँ। मन्त्री महोदय भी थे। सी मन भी इस काम से लगे रहते हैं। कम्पनियाँ जो हैं वहाँ पहले यह दस्तूर हुआ करता था कि गवर्नमेंट का जो एम्प्लायमेंट डिपार्टमेंट है मडीकल डिपार्टमेंट है, वही से वे रिक्लूमेंट करती थी सीमेन का और एक जो जनरल रजिस्टर हुआ करता था उसी में से वे रखती थी। लेकिन पता नहीं कि यह बीज चालू हो गई है कि कम्पनियाँ ने अपने सेपरेट रजिस्टर रखने शुरू कर दिए हैं और जिस

का न बीज होता है सीमेन बनाकर के उसकी सिलैक्ट कर लेती है अपने ही रजिस्टर में से और ले जाती है और प्रमोशन दे देती है। इनका नतीजा यह है कि ऐसा एम्प्लॉयमेंट भी जहाजों से चना जाना है जो स्मगलिंग को हेल्प करना है, बीच से जहाज छुड़ा करके गुड्स को स्मगल कर दिया जाता है। जनरल रजिस्टर में जिन लोगों का नाम रहता था गवर्नमेंट डिपार्टमेंट के पास जिन लोगों का नाम रहता था उनके लिए इस तरह से कोई स्क्रीन नहीं होता है। कभी उसके अदर से उनके यम में न सिलैक्ट करके, और भी दूसरों को नया सी० डी० सी० देकर भजते हैं। जो डाउटफुल लोग होते हैं जो जहाजों में सी मेन्स की हैमियन में जाते हैं, वह स्मगलर्स की हैल्प करते हैं। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से कहूँगा कि उनका इसमें तजुर्बा है वह इस बीज की तरफ खानतौर से ध्यान दे।

मर्चेंट्स शिपिंग एक्ट में यह नहीं है कि एम्प्लायर भी और शिपओनर्स भी इनका रजिस्टर रखेंगे। वह अपने आदमी सिलैक्ट करते हैं और जिसको चाहते हैं वे जाते हैं। ज्यादा आदमी भी ले जाते हैं और कम भेजे जाते हैं। शिप-ओनर्स के हाथ में यह तमाम बाते हैं। ये स्मगलर्स के लिए स्मगलिंग के काम में इस्तेमाल होते हैं। एम्प्लायर्स का भी इसमें को-प्रोपेजेशन होता है, वगैर इतके स्मगलिंग नहीं हो सकती है। मन्त्री महोदय इसका खानतौर से ध्यान रखें।

मर्चेंट्स शिपिंग एक्ट के बारे में मैं धर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि सन् 67 में एक कमेटी इसको अमेन्ड करने के लिए बनी थी। उसी हाल में ही उसकी रिक्मेंडेशन आई है कि इनको अमेन्ड किया जाए। जो कमेटी 1967 में बनी थी

[जी मोहम्मद इस्लाम]

इसे धमक करने के लिए अपनी रिकमेंडेशन देने के लिए उसको ठीक से फंक्शन नहीं कराया गया। अब सन 1976 में उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट सबमिट की है। मालूम नहीं कि कितने और दिन मिनिस्ट्री इसमें लगायेगी। मन्बन्टस शिर्षण एक्ट को धमक करने के बारे में काफी डील चल रही है।

जब कि एमरजेंसी लगी हुई है, कहा जाता है कि कम बात करो ज्यादा काम करो जोर से करो, डटकर करी, तो मिनिस्ट्री इस मामले में आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता चले, यह कैसे हो सकेगा। आप देश को तो कहते हैं कि एक्टिव होकर चलो और आप खुद इन-एक्टिव होकर चलें, तो यह कैसे हो सकता है। अगर स्मगलिंग रोकना है तो इसको जल्दी करना चाहिए।

लाइट हाउस में वायरलेस लगाने की बात है जिससे जहाज को कहा जा सके कि इस डायरेक्शन से आओ। अगर लाइट हाउस के एम्पलाइज की सर्विस कडीशन, बेजेल वगैरा को ठीक नहीं किया गया तो स्मगलर इनको खरीद लेंगे और ये लोग जहाज को ऐसी डायरेक्शन देंगे जो स्मगलर कहेंगे। स्मगलर चाहेंगे कि नार्थ की डायरेक्शन दें तो वह वही करेंगे और वहा स्मगलर का स्टोम बाट रहेगा। रास्ते में वह 3 बडल फीक देंगे जो स्मगलर का स्टीम बोट लेकर चला जाएगा।

मैं यह याद दिलाना चाहता हू कि इन बिल के पास करत समय इन मामलों की जांच का ख्याल रखा जाये। लाइट-हाउसेज की मटीनेन्स मामलों बात नहीं है, इसके साथ बहुत सी चीजों का ताल्लुक है। मंत्री महोदय इसका ध्यान रखने और अपना जवाब देने समय मेरी बातों का भी जवाब देंगे।

जी हरी सिंह (बुर्खा) : उपस्थित महोदय, सदन में इंडियन लाइट हाउस (अमैडमेंट) बिल पर चर्चा चल रही है। मंत्री महोदय जो यह बिल सदन में लाये हैं, यह बड़ा ही समय के अनुकूल है और इसकी बेहद जरूरत भी थी।

इस बिल को अगर आप गौर से पढ़ें तो इसमें जो 50 पैसे सीलिंग था, उसको बढ़ाकर एक रुपये पचास पैसे कर दिया गया है। आप देखेंगे कि चीजों के दाम आजकल बहुत बढ़ गये हैं। यह जो हममें रोज किया जा रहा है, यह मामूली सी बढ़ोतरी है। जो मन्बन्टस के गिफ्ट है, वह इसको बर्दाश्त कर सकते हैं। जो मौजूदा रैवेन्यूज है वह लाइट हाउस की मॅटिनेन्स के लिए नाकाफी पड़ते हैं। माडर्न इक्विपमेंट्स को इक्विप करने के लिए रैवेन्यूज की बहुत जरूरत पड़ती है। तो मेरा कहना यह है कि जो कास्ट है वह बहुत ऊंची हो गई है, उसका लिफाज से यह 50 पैसे नाकाफी था और अब 1 रुपया 50 पैसे कर देना बहुत ही मुनासिब और उचित है।

आप देखेंगे कि समुद्र में हमारे करीब 300 लाइटहाउसेज और लाइट बोकन्स हैं और हमारे समुद्र का एरिया बहुत बड़ा है, हजारों की तादाद में शिप प्रतिदिन हमारे बन्दरगाहों पर आते हैं। हमारे इन लाइटहाउसेज की मॅटिनेन्स के लिए और विदेशों में जो लाइट हाउस होते हैं, उनके मुकाबले में इन लाइटहाउसेज को इम्प्रूव करने की आवश्यकता है। मंत्री महोदय न शायद इसी उद्देश्य से लाइट-ड्यूज में बढ़ोतरी करने का स्ताव रखा है, जो बहुत ही उचित है।

एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि स्मलिंग को चैक करने में लाइट हाउसिज सहायक नहीं होते हैं। तथ्य यह है कि

हमारे लाइट हाउसिज और लाइट बीकन जहाजों की जांच करने और उन को डायरेक्शन देने में, और कस्टम्स की तेज चलने वाली नावों को डायरेक्शन देने में बहुत सहायक हुए हैं, जिस के कारण करोड़ों रुपयों का स्मगलिंग का माल पकड़ा जा सका है। इस लिए हमारे लिए लाइटहाउसिज की संख्या और उन की फैसिलिटीज को बढ़ाना बहुत आवश्यक है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि लाइट-ड्यूज का 1-50 रुपये का जो सीलिंग रखा गया है, क्या वह सैलिंग बेसल्स पर भी लागू होगा।

मीजूदा बिल समय के बहुत अनुकूल है। हमारी समुद्री बहुत लम्बी है और हमारे बन्दरगाहों की संख्या भी बढ रही है। इसको देखते हुए हमें और अधिक लाइट हाउसिज बनाने पड़ेंगे। इसके लिए पैसा कहाँ से आयेगा? हमारे समुद्री क्षेत्र में थनेक प्रकार के जराज अलग अलग मकसद और इरादों में आते रहते हैं। देश के समुद्री तट की रक्षा के उद्देश्य में उन जहाजों की जांच करने के लिए पर्याप्त नॉट राउसिज का होना बहुत जरूरी है।

इस सम्बन्ध में कहा गया है कि यह बिल बहुत पहले लाया जाना चाहिए था। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि समय आविष्कार की जननी है। समय के अनुसार विभिन्न पग उठाये जाते हैं। हमारे देश का कानून समय के अनुसार चलने के लिए कदम उठा रहा है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): This is really a very minor Bill which seeks only to raise the ceiling limit on light dues which can be levied. As a

matter of fact, it has nothing to do with the Indian Merchant Shipping Act as such or the Sea Customs Act. Only consequential amendments arising from the Sea Customs Act and the Indian Merchants Shipping Act have been indicated here. Lighthouses are useful to merchant shipping all over the world and just because smugglers can see lighthouses, we cannot abolish lighthouses—because they are mainly meant to be used by merchant ships.

In regard to any recommendations emanating from the National Shipping Board in so far as they concern the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, the Ministry will certainly consider them in due course. whatever the recommendations of the National Shipping Board may be, they are not really relevant to the present Bill.

Another Hon. Member correctly referred to the fact that the revenues are presently not sufficient to meet the expenditure. The estimated revenue from light dues in 1976-77 is likely to be only Rs. 153 lakhs; as against that, the expenditure is likely to be Rs. 210 lakhs and it is the purpose of this Bill to raise the ceiling so that, after consultation with the Central Lighthouses Advisory Committee, it may be possible to raise the rate of light dues which are at present being levied.

There is a reference made to sailing vessels. At present, sailing vessels pay light dues at the rate of six paise per net tonne and as far as the sailing vessel are concerned, there is at present no intention to raise the rate.

With these words I commend that the Bill be taken into consideration.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is;

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Lighthouse Act, 1927 be taken into consideration"

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now take up clause-by-clause consideration. There are no amendments to Clauses 2 to 4. The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

Clause 5 (Amendment of Section 10)

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA (Marmagao): I beg to move:
page 2, lines 18 and 19,—

for "one rupee and fifty paise
per ton"

substitute "rupees five per ton
as Government may from
time to time notify" (2)

The Bill, as it stands, seeks to increase the limit from fifty paise to Rs. 1.50 per ton. My amendment seeks to increase it to rupees five per ton as Government may from time to time notify. I think, all of us know that the number of lighthouses in this country, even if visibility is better than it is today is very inadequate and that Government has, before it a substantial number of requests for additional lighthouses and also for improvement of the existing lighthouses many of which were built quite a long time ago and require modernisation. In the period of darkness through which this country is passing, I think, lighthouses should certainly be improved. With this in mind I have suggested that, instead of having to come to the House more often than this, we may fix the limit in the Bill itself so that Government could acquire for itself a larger margin and really utilise that margin to improve the existing lighthouses and to increase the number of lighthouses, within a margin of Rs. 5. Government can notify the various limits at various times and thus a cost control can be maintained.

With regard to sailing ships, I am sorry that Government has not thought it fit thus far to exempt

sailing ships completely from lighthouse dues. I think, this is something which they should seriously consider.

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI: I regret I cannot accept the amendment. I shall explain the reasons. As far as lighthouses are concerned, there are several countries in the world like USA, Canada, etc., who, in fact, levy no light dues at all. In fact, lighthouses, light beacons, direction finders, etc. are regarded by some countries as a service which they have to render to merchant shipping calling at their ports. As a matter of fact, we are one of the few countries, along with U.K. Sweden, etc., who do levy light dues. So, as far as the ceiling or the level of light dues which one can levy is concerned, one has therefore, to be a little discreet about it.

Secondly, under section 4(1) of the original Act itself, Government is required to appoint a Central Advisory Committee for lighthouses, and it also lays down that the Government shall consult it in regard to making or alteration of any rules or rates of dues under the Act. We have already constituted, in consonance with the Act, a Central Lighthouse Advisory Committee. This subject was placed before it and the recommendation made by the Lighthouses Advisory Committee is that the ceiling may be raised from fifty paise to Rs. 1.50.

I entirely agree with the hon. Member that there is possibly scope for increasing the number of lighthouses available in the country. But I would like to point out that the revenue arising from light dues is mainly to meet the operational expenditure of lighthouses, and the marginal surplus, which is intended to be raised is mainly to repay the loans which are made by the Central Government, because, as you will appreciate, lighthouses, once constructed, render service over a long period.

(Amdt.) Bill

So, the surplus of revenue over expenditure is mainly to meet, over a period, the loans advanced by Government

For these reasons, I would not be able to accept the amendment which has been moved by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the amendment, moved by Shri Erasmo de Sequeira, to the vote of the House.

Amendment No 2 was put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is—

"That Clauses 5 to 9 and Clause 1 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clauses 5 to 9 and Clause 1 added to the Bill

ENACTING FORMULA

Amendment made

Page 1, line 1.—

for "Twenty-sixth" substitute—

"Twenty-seventh" (1).

(Shri H. M. Trivedi)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Title stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

The Title was added to the Bill

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

Warehousing (Amdt.) Bill

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

The motion was adopted

14 20 hrs.

WAREHOUSING CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We take up the next Bill further to amend the Warehousing corporation Act, 1962

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHAB P SHINDE). I beg to move:*

"That the Bill further to amend the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962 be taken into consideration".

Section 4(1) of the Warehousing Corporations Act provides that the authorised share capital of the Central Warehousing Corporation would be Rs 20 crores. The entire authorised capital has been notified, issued and fully subscribed. As the Corporation is required to create additional warehousing capacity during the 5th Plan and as it is not possible for Government and other agencies to participate in the equity capital of Central Warehousing Corporation, powers are being taken to enable the Central Government to increase the share capital to such extent as may be necessary.

Section 19(1) of the Act provides that the authorised share capital of a State Warehousing Corporation would be such sum not exceeding Rs. 2 crores. The share capital of some of the State Warehousing Corporations has been fully subscribed

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde]

The Central Warehousing Corporation has to participate in the equity capital of State Corporations to the extent of 50 per cent. Additional capacity during the 5th Plan is also envisaged to be created by the State Warehousing Corporations. To enable increase in the share capital of State Warehousing Corporations, Sections 19(1) of the Act is being amended to provide that in respect of any State Warehousing Corporation, the Central Government may, after consultation with the State Government concerned, increase the maximum limit of the capital to such an extent as the Central Government may determine.

Section 16 of the Act at present provides for maintenance of two funds, namely the Central Warehousing Fund and the General fund. There is no provision in the Act for meeting expenses incurred in relation to training of personnel or publicity and propaganda for the purpose of promoting warehousing and storage of agricultural produce and notified commodities as also for meeting expenses including salaries, allowances and other remuneration of the officers and other employees incurred in relation to the administration of the warehousing fund. This has been a liability on the General fund of the Corporation upon which the working results are based. Section 16(2) of the Act is therefore being amended so that the expenses incurred on this account are debitable to the Central Warehousing Fund

Section 27(2) provides that a warehousing corporation can borrow money from Reserve Bank or the State Bank only. Considering the limitation on the budgetary provisions for financing the warehousing programme and having regard to the need for the Corporation seeking finances from non-budgetary resources this section is being amended to enable the Corporation to borrow money also from nationalised banks

or from financial institutions, as may be approved by the Central Government.

Section 28 of the Act provides that all moneys belonging to a warehousing corporation will be deposited only in the Reserve Bank or State Bank or in any scheduled bank or cooperative bank. With the nationalization of the major commercial banks in India this section is being amended to allow the Warehousing Corporation to deposit their moneys in nationalised banks also.

A new section 31A is being inserted to provide that a warehousing corporation shall furnish to the appropriate Governments such returns, statistics, accounts and other information with respect to its property or activities as may be required by that Government. This is in pursuance of Government's decision on the ARC's recommendations

Section 41(3) provides that a rule made by Government is to be laid in Parliament for a period of 30 days while it is in session. The rule laying formula in this section is being amended in accordance with the form that was decided upon by the Committee on Subordinate Legislation

This is the sum and substance of the Bill which has been placed before this august House for consideration. I hope, all sections of the House will support it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the warehousing corporations Act, 1962 be taken into consideration."

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): I would like to support the Bill but I want to make the following observations.

The Warehousing Corporation during the last ten years, have claimed to offer storage facilities to

both private and public sector undertakings for agricultural products. But, so far the capacity available with the Central Warehousing Corporation was about 10 lakh tonnes while the State Warehousing Corporations have got facilities to store an equivalent capacity. During the Fifth Five Year Plan, it is expected to reach 4 million tonnes for both State and Central Warehousing Corporations. Part of the storage facility available with the Central Warehousing Corporation is through hired godowns from private individuals. During the Fourth Five Year Plan nearly 40 per cent of the capacity of the Warehousing Corporation was through hired ware-houses. In view of the total requirements of the warehousing facilities, the availability of the storage facility with the warehousing authorities is just insignificant.

What is however, worse is that despite the provision of Rs 65 crores during the Fifth Plan, the progress made by the Corporation is far from satisfactory. In many places, the storage facilities are available at far away places than the places of actual agricultural production. At times, facilities are not utilised fully while sometimes the facilities are not available. One wonders whether the requirements of sites have been properly surveyed while going into these aspects.

Then, Sir, though the Warehousing Corporation has taken guarantee of the safety of the goods, there are cases of pilferage and thefts at different times. Culprits go unpunished. So, it is necessary to have a proper check-up of this pilferage so that public money is not wasted. It is also necessary to investigate whether while hiring godowns from private individuals, any undue favour was shown by the officials of the Central Warehousing Corporation.

The Government appointed the Gadgil Commission to go into the

aspect of warehousing facilities. The recommendations of the commission show that this Warehousing Corporation should act as a storing agency where the farmer could keep his products. However, in practice, the facilities are available not for poor farmers but for rich farmers and landlords. The manner in which the storage facilities have been developed by the Central Warehousing Corporation is not different from that of the Food Corporation of India, since both are under the same Ministry. The storage losses are piling up and the blame is normally put on insects, rats and other rodents but it is not always so. Things are often lifted through underhood manner and the Warehousing Corporation has not been able to devise ways of checking these pilferages. Since the Central Warehousing Corporation subscribed 50 per cent of the share capita of the State Warehousing Corporations, it is necessary to have a proper check-up on the working of the State Warehousing Corporations.

The Ninth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on the Central Warehousing Corporation has noted the inefficiency and uneconomic set up of the State Warehousing Corporations and also noted that the progress with regard to their improvement is far from satisfactory with the result that part of the money goes down the drains.

Therefore, I strongly feel that before expansion of the existing storage facilities it is necessary to take strong measures so that misuse of Warehousing Corporation is stopped. It is also necessary to make the Warehouse oriented towards poor peasants and they should be given proper storage facilities. Otherwise big landlords and rural rich will be able to take advantage of the storing facilities and add to their profitability. This would compel the poor peasants to have distress sales because their capacity to sustain for

[Shri Krishna Chandra Halder]

a long time is limited. If adequate provision is made to help the poor farmers by giving them loans at nominal rate of interest on a wide scale against their stocks in the Ware-houses it will help them in facing the difficulties in marketing the produces. However, the machinery of the government at present is not oriented towards that direction. No expansion programme will be successful unless the existing mal-practices are stopped by the Government.

श्री मून चन्द्र डाला (पाली) : मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आप मेन्ट्रल बेयरहाउसिंग का रेगुलेशन के बारे में आप इतना अच्छा ज्ञान यहाँ पर लाए हैं लेकिन इस पर आपका इन्वेस्टमेंट क्या है यह आप की ख़द की रिपोर्ट में दिया हुआ है। आप ने इस पर 34 करोड़ 16 लाख रुपये इन्वेस्ट किया है और आप इस पर कमाते कितना हैं? एक परसेंट भी नहीं। परा टोटल जो आप ने बताया है वह 208.68 लाख है। तो जो ख़याल आप लेना चाहते हैं ले स्वीजिए लेकिन 34 करोड़ की अगर धनराशि खर्च हो और 1964 में कोई काम करता हो, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि मारे हिन्दुस्तान की समस्या हल हो जानी चाहिए थी।

अब आप देखिए कि इस में जो खर्च है वह किस पर हो रहा है। इसको कोई देखने वाला है या नहीं। मैं बड़े-बड़े एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के जो खर्च हैं उन को ही बतला रहा हूँ। 1974 में टेलीफोन पर जो खर्च किया गया था वह 2 लाख 76 हजार 758 रुपये था लेकिन इस साल टेलीफोन पर 3 लाख 57 हजार 331 रुपये खर्च हुआ। स्टाफ कार पर एक्मर्सेज कितने बढ़ गये। इस पर 71,141

रुपये खर्च हुआ। इस तरह ने 19 लाख रुपये आप का एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर खर्च होता है और मिसलेनियस पर कितना होता है। अब कोई खर्च बतलाना नहीं होता है तो उसको मिसलेनियस में डाल देते हैं। तो मिसलेनियस "खर्च" "मिसटीरियस" खर्च होता है, जोकि डिस्कलोज नहीं करना चाहते हैं। यह खर्च 3 लाख 16 हजार दिखाया गया है जबकि पहले यह 3 लाख रुपये भी नहीं था। इस तरह में आप देखें कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर आप का कितना ज्यादा खर्च हो जाता है। 34 करोड़ रुपये की आपकी सम्पत्ति खर्च हो गई और फायदा एक परसेंट का भी नहीं हुआ।

इस के अलावा आप देखें कि कितने कार्पोरेशन, कितनी क्रा. की सम्पदा काम करती हैं। एक तो आर का फंड कार्पोरेशन आफ इन्डिया है स्टेट बेयरहाउसिंग कार्पोरेशन अलग है मेन्ट्रल बेयरहाउसिंग कार्पोरेशन आफ इन्डिया अलग है और कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज अलग काम करती हैं और उसके बाद भी आप की यह एकीशियन्स है कि आप का लाखों रुपया किराया दे कर दमरा में मकान लेवा पड़ता है और तब आप अपना सामान रखते हैं। आप ने यह लिखा है

"As on 1-1-1975 the Corporation had a total capacity of 15.19 lakh tonnes of which 11.77 lakh tonnes was owned by it and the remaining 3.42 lakh tonnes being hired capacity."

मैं जानता हूँ कि किस प्रकार इतना किराया दिया जाता है। स्टेट बेयरहाउसिंग कार्पोरेशन अलग काम करता है आप अलग काम करते हैं, फंड कार्पोरेशन अलग काम करता है और सब का अलग-अलग खर्च है और यह खर्च होना किस लिए है

आप कहते हैं कि डाइरेक्टर्स चुकर कर किये हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि 20 ज्वान्ट प्रोपरा लागू होने के बाद यह अच्छा होता अगर इस बैरग्राउन्डिंग कार्पोरेशन एक्ट के अन्तर्गत मार्जिनल फार्मर्स स्माल फार्मर्स और महागाट्र के जो अच्छे अच्छे एग्जीक्यूटिविस्ट्स हैं और जो पराने लोग हैं, उन को आप इस में मेम्बर बनाने। इस वक्त तो सारी कं. सारी मशीनरी गवर्नमेंट की है और यह किस लिए है। बैरग्राउन्डिंग कार्पोरेशन का काम ही यह है कि छोटे वास्तुकार या किसान या छोटे व्यापारी अपने सामान को अच्छी तरह से रख सकें ताकि वह खराब न हो। उनका एक डाइरेक्टर नहीं है। अब आप एक बांड बनाने जा रहे हैं तो इस बोर्ड के अन्दर उनका एक प्रतिनिधि तो होना चाहिये। मार्जिनल फार्मर्स, स्माल फार्मर्स का कार्ड प्रतिनिधि नहीं है और मार्ग के सारे वही प्रतिनिधि हैं। मैं तो आप की चार पाब एनक्ल रिपोर्ट्स देखी हूँ। इसके लिए आप के इतना है लेकिन इन में क्या एडवर्टाइजमेंट आना चाहिए। इसमें यह दिखाना चाहिए कि गरीब काशकार आना अनाज बैरग्राउन्डिंग कार्पोरेशन में रख रहे हैं और बैरग्राउन्डिंग कार्पोरेशन गरीब और छोटे काशकारों के लिए पोटाटूज रखने के लिए हैं लेकिन इसमें यह सब नहीं होता है। इस में तो बड़े बड़े डाइरेक्टर्स के फोंट है। आप बैरग्राउन्डिंग कार्पोरेशन की 1475 की रिपोर्ट निकालें। इस में खुद गवर्नमेंट ने कहा है कि पब्लिकमिटी के लिए पर खर्च होना चाहिए ताकि छोटे छोटे वास्तुकार इस तरफ आकर्षित हों कि वे अपने खाद्यपदार्थ ला कर गोदामों में जमा करवाएँ, लेकिन इसमें आप देखें कि गरीब काशकार का कोई फोंट नहीं है। इसमें फोंट हैं तो डाइरेक्टर्स के हैं जो फिलिपीन्स,

जापान और इंग्लैंड में बूझते

श्री सरजू पांडे (राजीपुर)
गरीब का फोंट छप नहीं सकता क्योंकि उसमें वह खराब हो जाएगा।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा आप का छप जाना है कि एम० पी० साहब कार्पोरेशन में सामान ले जाने में मदद कर रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आपका फोंट छप जाए।

तो मैं कह रहा था कि यह सब क्या है। शिन्दे साहब का लेक्चर मैंने मना है कि उन्होंने क्या क्या किया है लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पब्लिकमिटी में खर्च कम हुआ है लेकिन स्टॉक वाग पर ज्यादा खर्च हुआ है। फिलिपीन्स जाने के लिए सैनजिग डाइरेक्टर साहब को टाइटम मिला (स्पेशल) फिलिपीन्स, जापान और कनाडा जाने पर रुपया खर्च हो रहा है।

अगर आप बिजनेस ज्वान्ट आप व्यू में मोचे तो 34 करोड़ पया आप का खर्च हुआ है और एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर भी आप का लाखों रुपया खर्च हुआ है लेकिन आप की आमदनी किन्ती हुई। गरीब वास्तुकार अपना माल निकालना है तो पता चलता है कि चूहे इतना अनाज खा गये और इतना अनाज खराब हो गया। कार्पोरेशन पर बिजनेस लोगों के क्लेम हैं और बिजनेस एक्नालिज नहीं किये गए यह आप बताइए। किस की गलती में आग लग गई बैरग्राउन्डिंग में? आप ने एक भी आफिसर को पर्सन नहीं किया। किया तो बता दीजिए।

A single officer has not been punished by the Central Warehousing Authority

और क्या हुआ इसका नतीजा।

Pay and allowances of employees prosecuted for criminal charges but were acquitted by the Courts

[श्री मूल बन्ध डॉ.]

उसको आप ने छिपा दिया। यह रिपोर्ट लिखने वाले इन्ने खराब लोग हैं कि एनुअल रिपोर्ट में सारे फॅक्ट्स को हाइड किया है। अभी उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ने बंटी बजा दी कि मैं अपनी स्पीच खत्म करूँ। तो यह बताइए इसमें क्या बात है। आप हम को क्यों नहीं यह सब बताना चाहते हैं।

A man was prosecuted. He was acquitted. How much was paid?

करीब 12 लाख रुपये का क्लेम है।

There was a claim of Rs 11.82 lakhs.

तो यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है।

यह बिल जो आप लाए हैं इसकी बातें तो ठीक हैं लेकिन इस बिल के अन्दर सविम क्लामसेज की क्या हालत है, वह भी मैं आपको बताता हूँ। आपको खुद की रिपोर्ट में दिया हुआ है कि लोग ओवर-एज हैं उनको आप क्यों लेते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप नये आदमियों को क्यों नहीं रखते हैं। पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग्स कमेटी ने भी अपनी सिफारिश में कहा है कि बड़े दुख की बात है कि आप उन लोगों की नौकरी में नहीं लेते हैं।

You should not keep the minimum age at the present level to the men by depriving the younger persons with initiative and drive in entering the services of the Corporation.

वैयरहाउसिंग कार्पोरेशन के अन्तर्गत एक बात चाहता था कि आप अपने कानून को पूरा बदलिए और हमारे वास्तुकार को सीजिए और खर्च कम कीजिये।

SHRI D. K. PANDA: Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this particular Bill is, of course, welcome because we need proper storage of foodgrains. It is

necessary that there should be an additional capacity for the warehouses.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): The hon. Minister is not listening to the speech at all. He does not know what is happening here. You should stop speaking.

SHRI D K PANDA: I say the purpose is very laudable. But, I want to point out certain facts. In the very system since 1952 when this Act was enacted, it was not thought of that there was going to be procurement of foodgrains etc., etc. Even during 1971-72, when there was wheat take-over, at that time too, there was dearth of warehouses for the proper storage and I can say for the State of Orissa that there were very few warehouses and, therefore, whatever be the procurement of foodgrains, they were all kept there. The millers, black-marketeers and the wholesale dealers used to rent out their own godowns by charging a high rent. If the losses as a result are calculated it would run to crores and crores of rupees. Who is responsible for this huge loss? There is defective planning. I say that when you are going to take certain steps for increasing the procurement or when you are going to take over the wholesale trade in foodgrains, unless there is absolutely proper planning, we would continue to lose crores and crores of rupees which would only go to the pockets of these black marketeers and smugglers and those millers. This Bill has been brought forward to create an additional capacity of storage. I welcome it. But, the fact is how far we can protect these warehouses and security arrangements can be made.

I need not draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the debate that has taken place in the Rajya Sabha in the form of calling attention and other debates. This shows that there is a lot of pilferage, corruption and smuggling of grains that is taking place. Whenever a check is made, you will

and that there would be no stock at all. Even in the godowns of these millers entrusted with the storing of these things, it would be found that there would be no stock at all. Even though the FCI is a public sector undertaking which has some warehouses, there also we find that there is absolutely no stock at a time when the country is facing the difficulty of shortage of foodgrains. Therefore I say that proper security arrangement must be made.

As for the wholesale trade takeover or procurement of foodgrains or whatever good policy the Government may adopt, there are forces inside the F.C.I. who are out to sabotage the whole thing; they even go to the extent of torpedoing the wholesale trade takeover on many occasions. They are also being detected; it is the highest officials—the bureaucrats—who try to sabotage the whole thing. During the emergency, it is necessary that the whole F.C.I. should be democratised and there should be a determined effort made to democratise the entire institution. Workers' participation, specially, of the employees, should be ensured. That has to be enforced immediately.

Sir, lastly I would like to say a few words about verification of stocks in the warehouses. At present there are no adequate arrangements for check up of stocks once they are stored in the warehouses. The rules provide sending the inspectors to check up the godowns once in a year. That is not the way. There should be surprise checks and visits and the period should not be one year. The rule should be changed to provide that there would be effective checks now and then and there will not be any such limit. Further, if something wrong is brought to the notice then immediately there should be a check up. The big officers and top-most bureaucrats who are indulging in sabotaging the entire programme of

procurement should be driven out of the service. Unless these things are done creation of additional capacity will not solve the problem.

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार (टीकमगढ़) :
इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुये मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। जैसा पूर्व बक्ताओं ने कहा है कि सरकार ने क्या इस बात का भ्रंदाजा लगाया है कि हमको देश में जिनता खाद्यान्न इकट्ठा करना है उसके लिए हमें कितने गोदामों की आवश्यकता होगी और वह आवश्यकता किस तरह से पूरी होगी? मेरे क्षेत्र में गेहूँ होता है जो सरकार द्वारा खरीदा जाता है। वहाँ गोदाम न होने के कारण उसको पचायत भवन में या प्राइमरी स्कूल की इमारतों में रखा जाता है और वहाँ से जुलाई अगस्त तक उसको उठाया नहीं जाता है और खराब भी हो जाता है। कम से कम धान और गेहूँ जहाँ से खरीदा जाता है और काफी मात्रा में खरीदा जाता है वहाँ पर सरकार के काफी गोदाम होने चाहिये। जिनमें उसको रखा जा सके। मैं समझता हूँ कि वहाँ पर सरकार द्वारा खरीदा गया गन्ना भी रखा जाये और जिन किसानों के पास स्टोरेज को कैंपेसिटी नहीं है उनसे मामूली किराया लेकर उनको बहा रखने की सुविधा भी उपलब्ध कराई जाये। लेकिन यहाँ उलटा होता है। आज यह हो रहा है कि आप अपने गोदामों के ऊपर बहुत ज्यादा खर्च कर रहे हैं और साथ-साथ बड़े बड़े व्यापारियों से ऊँचे किरायों पर गोदाम लेते हैं और उसमें गन्ना रखते हैं। हमने देखा है कि अधिकारी व्यापारियों से मिले रहते हैं और आनाप जानाप पैसा खर्च कर देते हैं। हमने किसी व्यापारी को रोने हुये नहीं देखा है और यह कहते हुये नहीं सुना है कि उसका गन्ना खराब हो गया है। लेकिन आपका गन्ना खराब हो जाता है। आप अपने कर्मचारियों को ऊँची तनख्वाहें भी देते हैं, देखभाल करने के लिये पूरा स्टाफ भी रखते हैं, दवाये भी देते हैं।

[श्री नाथूराम अहरवार]

फिर आपका गल्ला क्यों खराब हो जाता है । समझ में नहीं आता है । एफ सी० आई० के लोग जब किसान से गल्ला खरीदते हैं तो छान छान कर लेते हैं और देखकर लेते हैं कि उसमें कंकड़ पत्थर तो नहीं है और गोदाम में ले जा करके जब उसको बाद में बाहर निकाला जाता है तो उसमें रेत आ जाती है । यह कहां से पैदा हो जाती है ; मैं समझता हूं कि कर्मचारी जो हैं वे नेकनीयति से काम नहीं करते हैं । कुछ वेईमानी की बात हो जाती है जिसकी वजह से यह सब होता है । इंस्पेक्टर भी आपके हैंडायर वे देखने भी जाते हैं । लेकिन वे देखते क्या है ? क्या उनको यह नहीं देखना चाहिये कि गल्ला खराब तो नहीं हो रहा है ? जब खराब हो जाता है तो कह दिया जाता है कि घुन लग गया है , चूहे खा गये हैं । जो कर्मचारी वहां बैठे हुये हैं वे क्या करते हैं ? उनको दवायें रखनी चाहियें । उनको समय समय पर गोदामों को खोलकर देखना चाहिये कि गल्ला खराब तो नहीं हो रहा है । किसान इतना जानकार नहीं है, उसके पास कीटनाशक दवायें होती नहीं हैं, फिर भी वह गल्ला अच्छी तरह से रखता है, व्यापारी और भी अच्छी तरह से गल्ला रखते हैं । आपके पास यह क्यों खराब हो जाता है, जब कि आपके पास पूरे साधन हैं ?

जहां 400, 500 बोरे गल्ला रखा हो, वहां कह दिया जाता है कि 100 बोरे चूहे खा गये । ऐसा क्यों हो जाता है ? सरकार को जब सारा खर्चा देना पड़ता है, तो इसको क्यों सही तरीके से नहीं रखा जाता ।

मुझे आश्चर्य होता है, एक तरफ तो सरकार कहती है कि नौजवान लोगों की बेकारी बढ़ रही है, उनको नौकरी में लगाना चाहिये और दूसरी तरफ बूढ़ों का कारपोरेशन

बनाया जाता है, जहां बड़ी उम्र के लोग रखे जाते हैं, जो दौड़धूप नहीं कर सकते हैं । नौजवानों को रखा जाना चाहिये, जो दौड़धूप कर सकते हैं ।

जो गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया का कारपोरेशन है, उसमें यह साफ होना चाहिये कि इतनी आयु के आदमी रखे जायेंगे । इससे नौजवानों को आगे आने का मौका मिलेगा ।

मेरा यह भी निवेदन है कि देहाती क्षेत्रों में ज्यादा से ज्यादा गोदाम बनाने चाहियें । हम देहरादून गये थे, वहां हमने देखा कि लकड़ों के स्टोरेज के बहुत अच्छे गोदाम बनाये गये हैं । तो इस प्रकार के छोटे छोटे गोदाम बनाकर किसानों को दिए जायें । उनको लोन (ऋण) दिया जाये ताकि वे अपने क्षेत्र में गोदाम बनाकर 50,100 क्विंटल अमाज उसमें रख सकें । किसान के पास भूकान में जगह नहीं होती है जहां वह अनाज रख सकें । ठीक न रखने से अनाज में कीड़ा लग जाता है । एपेक्स फंडे-रेशन को चाहिये कि को-ऑपरेटिक्स को लोन देकर उनके द्वारा गोदाम बनवा दिये जायें तो ज्यादा अच्छा हो ।

भारत सरकार के अधिकारी छोटे देहातों में नहीं पहुंच पाते हैं जिससे ठीक निगरानी नहीं कर सकते । आपके कर्मचारी देहातों में जाकर स्वयं मालिक बन जाते हैं । जो अफसरान इन्स्पेक्शन करने जाते हैं, आप देखिए उनका कितना स्वागत होता है ? वह खर्चा कहां से आता है ? उनको मुर्गा भी खिलाया जाता है, और न जाने क्या क्या गड़बड़ी होती है ।

मेरा कहना यह है कि इसमें निगरानी रखनी चाहिये और कर्मचारियों के साथ सख्ती बरतनी चाहिये । देश में जो गल्ला पैदा होता है, उसको सही स्थान पर रखा जाना चाहिये । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ ।

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA (MARMAGOA) : Mr. Deputy-speaker, when the Warehousing Corporation was conceived, it was the announced intention of Government that this Corporation would serve to build facilities, not merely for the storage of government foodgrains, but also very much to ensure that the kisan and the farmer would have a place close to where he works where he could go and deposit his foodgrains, and get an advance against them. It is very clear from the figures of the Warehousing Corporation that this one essential objective of the Corporation has been completely forgotten by this Government. It is not that we are surprised, Sir, because in every single case Government preaches one thing, and practises something quite different.

If you look at the Report of the Warehousing Corporation you will see that in spite of the large gap that exists between the storage that it has been able to build up, and the requirements of a buffer in this country in foodgrains, the Corporation aided and abetted by this irresponsible Government, is already going into more profitable channels. If you look at the Report, you will see under the heading 'Sales Promotion'—if you please :

"With a view to diversify the custom, your Corporation had approached the Central Government for notification of additional commodities for storage in Warehouses...."

And Government, aiding and abetting this irresponsible change of operation, has notified 56 new commodities. Just now, Shri Daga put forward before the House the economic functioning of the Corporation itself, of very large investment and a very small return.

In addition to that, look at what the Government says to the country and what it does in practice. To the country it says : we are now working to build up a buffer stock. For 1975-76 the money that is allotted by the Planning Commission is, accord-
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ing to the Corporation, sufficient only for building an additional 40,000 tonnes. How can you expect anybody to believe what you are saying, and there appears to be a method in this madness, and that is what makes it worse.

I see here that as a result of the Planning Commission allotting insufficient funds, the Warehousing Corporation has gone ahead and "is considering entering into longterm arrangements with private parties at certain centres who may be interested in constructing storage godowns according to prescribed specifications and leasing them out to the Corporation." What happens in those contracts and what great sources of corruption they are, we all know. Let me leave it at that.

If you look at the figures you will see that even today against a capacity of 11.7 million bags of owned storage, the corporation has 3.6 million of hired storage. If the corporation is unable to build sufficient storage, why should the government allow it to go in for hired storage? Why should the Government not, instead build up a system of controlled private storage where the government will license private parties to have storages according to government specifications, where both entry and exit would be controlled by the Government. We all know that the private sector today, at this stage in India history, is in a position to manage those storages, at far smaller costs than government. Once the storages are licensed built according to specifications and entry and exit are controlled, there is no reason why buffer cannot be built..

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE : Are there no malpractices in the private sector ?

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA : The hon. Minister talks of malpractices in the private sector. There are malpractices in the private sector. But are there none in the Warehousing Corporation? This is neither here nor there. The point is:

[Shri Erasmo De Sequeira]

are we serious about getting storage expanded much faster than we are able to do now or not. The Minister today is faced with a marketable surplus of kharif, about 25 million tonnes. Prices are falling to the levels where grain today is selling in the market at prices lower than those recommended by the Agricultural prices commission. Are we buying them? If we buy them where will we keep them. Let us not merely talk of malpractices; they will continue in this sector or that sector. The real point is: we need additional storage and this Government has proved to be a complete failure at building it. Let them not stay with a monopoly of it which they cannot work. Let them expand it let storage expand and let them control it. For example cold storages are licensed today; they are working according to their conditions, they are built according to their specifications. Let them do the same thing for storage.

Unless this government really gets down to organising warehousing within a reasonable radius of the centres of production, our agricultural commodity prices are going to be subjected to tremendous amount of fluctuation and unless this government can build within a short time really sufficient buffer, our planning is going to be upset every time the cycle of the monsoon changes. For far too long now we have lived in a country where if rains fall we eat and if they don't we starve. It is now time we looked at this warehousing problem because it is only when we have sufficient warehousing capacity and enough buffer that we can make progress always in a forward direction.

15.00 hrs.

श्री नय्यराम सिर्षा (नागौर) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मन्त्री जी जो वेयर हाउसिंग कानून में संशोधन करने का बिल लाए हैं और जिन तीन चार धाराओं में यह संशोधन करना चाहते हैं वह तो उपयुक्त और वाजिब है।

देश में ज्यादा भंडार बनाने की जरूरत है। केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों के जो वेयर हाउसिंग कारपोरेशन्स हैं उन सब के पास में जितनी पूँजी मंजूर थी वह सब समाप्त हो चुकी और उनको नई पूँजी की आवश्यकता है। पर मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जितने गोदाम और भंडार करने की संस्थाएँ देश में अलग अलग काम करती हैं जैसे खास तौर से फ़ूड कारपोरेशन किसनों से अनाज खरीद करके अपने भण्डार बनाते हैं, वेयर हाउसिंग कारपोरेशन केन्द्रीय और स्टेट्स के अपने भण्डार बनाते हैं और उसके अलावा मार्केटिंग कोऑपरेटिव्स हैं वह भी अपना भण्डारीकरण का काम करती हैं। लेकिन इन संस्थाओं में आपस में कोई तालमेल नहीं है। इन के कोऑर्डिनेशन का काम किस जगह किस लेवल पर हो यह आज तक तय नहीं हुआ है और यह कोऑर्डिनेशन न होने की वजह से कितनी खराबियाँ अलग अलग जगह पैदा हो रही हैं इसका अन्दाज़ भी शायद सरकार को नहीं है।

दूसरी बात—जैसा कि सेकेरा साहब ने कहा वेयर हाउसिंग कारपोरेशन का एक बहुत बड़ा उद्देश्य यह था कि राज्य या केन्द्रीय वेयर हाउसिंग कारपोरेशन्स किसानों की उत्पादित चीज सीधे किसानों से लेंगे जिसमें किसानों को मार्केटिंग ड्युरेस न हो। मार्केटिंग की व्यवस्था ठीक से जमी जमायी पूरे साल चलती रहे और प्राइजेज का ठीक से स्टेबलाइजेशन हो। किसान अपनी चीजें वहाँ जाकर रख दें और उन को वेयर हाउसिंग रिसीट्स दे दी जायें। वह जब चाह तब जाकर अपनी चीज बिकवा दें। मोटे तौर पर देश में वेयर हाउसिंग कारपोरेशन का सबसे बड़ा परपज़ यह था। लेकिन मुझे बहुत दुख होता है यह कहते हुए कि इस दिशा में एक दो परसट भी काम नहीं होता। वेयर हाउसिंग कारपोरेशन्स प्राइवेट ट्रेड का सारा का सारा माल लेकर इकट्ठा करके रख लेते हैं। फिर दूसरों का गोदाम भी लेते हैं। इनकी एकोनामी भी साउन्ड नहीं है।

अब इसमें काफ़ी पूंजी की जाय और भण्डार काफ़ी बनाए जाय, भण्डारीकरण की देश में जरूरत है, लेकिन बिना लेखे जोखे के यह काम जैसे चलता चला जा रहा है ऐसे ही चलता चला जाय वह मैं समझता हूँ वाजिब नहीं है। सारी संस्थाएँ जो इस काम को करती हैं उनका सब का कोऑर्डिनेशन हो यह बहुत आवश्यक है। लेकिन जो इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य है जिस उद्देश्य से ये कारपोरेशन्स बने हैं वह एक दो परमेन्ट भी सर्वे नहीं हुआ। अब इसके लिए प्रचार की बात आती है, क्या प्रचार करेंगे? प्रचार के लिए खपया दीजिए, फ़िमान इनके नजदीक आएं। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि इसमें बहुत देखने की जरूरत है और इसके लिए निश्चित तौर से आप को एक कमेटी बितानी चाहिए जो इन तमाम बातों को देखे कि एफ० सी० आई०, बेयरहार्टिंग कारपोरेशन्स और मार्केटिंग कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज क्या करें, इन के भण्डारीकरण की निश्चित दिशा क्या हो और इन सब का कोऑर्डिनेशन कैसे हो।

मैं या भी आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता कि इस साल अभी बफर स्टॉक बनने की बहुत अच्छी हालत है। बफर स्टॉक बनाने के मिनिमम में एफ० सी० आई० के फाय गोदामों की भी मुश्किल आने लगी है। आज निगम की जो मिनिमम स्टॉक प्राइम है वैसी उमर नीचे बिक रहा है, गेहूँ उमर नीचे बिक रहा है, बाजरा उमर नीचे बिक रहा है। मारे के सारे भाव मिनिमम स्टॉक प्राइम से क़ैश कर गए हैं। आप आज कहते हैं कि इस तरीक़े क़ैश करने दगे लेकिन क्या जाहूँ आप करेंगे और कब करेंगे यह हमारी समस्या में नहीं आ रहा है। फिर भी मैं निवेदन करना कि गोदामों की आज जरूरत है। आप उनके लिए हर ज़रूरत बढ़ाना चाहते हैं लेकिन अगर बेसिक उद्देश्य में वह फेल होता है तो उस भण्डारीकरण को बढ़ाने की जरूरत क्या है? तो बेयरहार्टिंग कारपोरेशन्स के कानून में संशोधन करने के

लिए जो बातें कही गई हैं वह ठीक हैं, आप उनकी ट्रेनिंग करवाये, प्रचार करें, किसानों को नजदीक लायें—यह सारे काम करने के लिए जो आप संशोधन कर रहे हैं उसका उद्देश्य मंजूर है लेकिन आज तक एक दो परमेन्ट भी कामयाबी इन उद्देश्य में नहीं हुई है इसलिए भविष्य के लिए भी हमें डर है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ इन सारे मुद्दों को, सारे मामले को गहराई से देखा जाये और जो बिना व्यक्त की गई है बैंड एकोनामिक्स के बारे में, तार्य प्रणाली के बारे में और आगे उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति के बारे में—इन सारी बातों पर गहराई से विचार करने के लिए कुछ नान-आफिशियल्स और कुछ आफिशियल्स की एक कमेटी बैठे और विचार करने के बाद अपनी छोटी सी रिपोर्ट दे। एग्ज़िक्यूटिव कमिशन में भी हमने इस बात को सोचा था लेकिन हमारे टर्म्स आफ रेफ़रेन्स में यह था नहीं इसलिए गहराई से हमने इसको नहीं देखा है। मेरा निवेदन है आप इसके लिए एक छोटी सी कमेटी बना दें जो दो तीन महीने में इन बातों को गहराई से देखकर अपनी राय दे सके और उस पर आप निर्णय करें वग़ना आप इस बिल को पास कर लें, आपको हाया ज्यादा देना पड़ेगा, भण्डारीकरण की व्यवस्था बढ़ानी पड़ेगी लेकिन जिन उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति करना चाहते हैं वह नहीं हो पायेगी।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:
Sir, I am thankful to hon. members for the general support they have extended to this Bill, though some hon. members have made some criticism, to which I am not allergic if it is based on facts.

While I broadly agree with the observations of my hon. friend Shri Mirha that there is need for coordination between various storing agencies, to speak as if there is no co-ordination at all at present is not fully correct. For instance, with a view to ensure proper coordination and planning between these agencies namely FCI, Central Warehousing

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Corporation etc., there is a central storage committee set up at the central level which has representatives from the Food Ministry the FCI, the Central Warehousing Corporation, the railways, the Planning Commission, the NCDC, etc. So, this agency is already there bringing about co-ordination between various storing agencies. To a lay man it may appear that there is no need for so many agencies. But if one looks closely at the storage problems of this country, this doubt will disappear. Take, for instance, cooperatives. The co-operatives at the village level will have to store not only agricultural commodities but also agricultural inputs. Some of them even run fair-price shops. Their activities are a little different. The service cooperatives also by and large according to the present system of functioning have a godown or storage facility and they can accept surpluses which the farmers want to store. But that does not come into conflict with the role of FCI or Central warehousing Corporation or State Warehousing Corporation. First I want to distinguish between the role of a State Warehousing Corporation and the Central Warehousing Corporation.

As far as the Central Warehousing Corporation is concerned, Sir, it determines its locations of storages from the point of view of regions and the various locations, so that if the movement of foodgrains or any other commodities is to be made, the locations are of all India importance. As far as the State Warehousing Corporations are concerned, they take into consideration the position of the State, the logistics the topography, the means of transport available and the means of communications and therefore, they mainly concentrate on locating their storage points at district or divisional headquarters in their States. Therefore, while the Central Warehousing Corporation necessarily treats its storing facilities at

points of all-India importance, the State corporation locates the storage facilities at the points of State importance. Therefore, there is a difference. As far as the Food Corporation is concerned, again it has a different role, as compared to the State corporation and the Central corporation, though some of the functions are necessarily overlapping. For instance, if storage facilities are available with the Central corporation, the Food Corporation would like to utilize it to the extent possible. Now the Food Corporation is essentially a procurement agency and also an agency which, after importing foodgrains or internally procuring foodgrains, allots them to state Governments and carries them from the surplus to the deficit States. Now take the case of Punjab, for instance, Punjab is a small part of our country; but it throws up such a massive marketable surplus as perhaps very few parts in the world with such small areas may be doing. Our present railway system, for instance is not in a position to carry all the marketable surplus, which comes to the market in 4 or 6 weeks. For instance, take the paddy marketing season. In Punjab, it hardly extends to 6 to 8 weeks. In regard to wheat, it is 8 to 10 weeks. And all this marketable surplus amounts to a few million tonnes of food grains with whose movement neither the Railways can cope, nor any other transport can. Naturally, the Food Corporation will have to see that as soon as the market arrivals take place, they undertake procurement operations and ensure that they are stored and that whatever quantity possible, is transported to deficit States, or other important locations. Again the Food Corporation has to see as to which are the deficit States; for instance Kerala, Maharashtra and West Bengal. Then they try to locate storages also from that angle. Then there are our ports like Bombay Calcutta etc. Sometimes we have to import foodgrains. So, the storages of the Food Corporation are located either from the procurement angle, or the distribution angle and to serve the

requirements of the deficit States. The Central Warehousing Corporation's role is slightly different because it is expected not only to cater to storage of foodgrains facilities. For instance even in the objects for which the Central corporation came into being, we have mentioned them as these viz. running of warehouses for the storage of agricultural produce, seeds, manures, fertilizers, agricultural implements and notified commodities offered by individuals, cooperative societies and other institutions. So, the Central corporation's role is different. Therefore all these organizations, I think, fit in very well with the situation which we have to face in our country. And all these organizations have a role to play. What is important, as Mr. Mircha had said, is effective coordination. Since he has made the suggestion and asked whether there is still further scope for having effective coordination, we will see to what extent overlapping can be avoided, as also unnecessary expenditure. We will go into it. His suggestion is valid. It stands. I think this should really be a periodical affair. Even supposing that these different organizations have rent, assigned roles, this should be a periodical exercise, I can assure the hon. Member that it will be the endeavour of my Ministry to go into these and see that there is effective coordination between the roles of the various agencies as far as the receipt of goods from the producers and others is concerned.

Then, Sir, about Mr. Erasmo de Sequeira. Recently, he has of course gone very critical. Sometimes he makes some very strong remarks against the Government. I do not know; he must have some political grievances. This is not the occasion to deal with political points; but he has made some statements which are not justified by facts.

For instance he says that the Government of India is not procuring

the foodgrains because the storage facility is not there. As far as storage facility is concerned, I can concede one point, namely, that today the storage facility is not adequate. In fact we require much more storage space. Fortunately, because of the very good prospects of production—we had a very good khariff production and the rabi prospects are good—we need more storage space. We are able to procure much more this year, compared to the past. This is a good sign.

I have mentioned on the floor of the House that for a country like India the stocks of foodgrains are more important than gold reserves. Therefore, whatever comes in the market, we are prepared to purchase at the procurement price, and we will never allow the price to fall below procurement price, if the quality of the product is good. Sometimes some press reports appear which give the impression as if the prices have fallen. In UP it happened one or two months ago that some spoiled wheat was brought to the market. Since they expected a bumper harvest, they were in a hurry to unload it in the market. Naturally, we can not purchase spoiled wheat at the same price as the procurement price. It can be purchased only for Rs. 95 or 100 a quintal. Yet all of a sudden we started getting complaints that the procurement price has fallen down. While I cannot vouchsafe for every single point in the country, because the country is too big—if there is any point where any attention is needed, we welcome suggestions from the hon. Members—by and large, our policy and strategy is to help and support the farmers to ensure that their goods will be procured at the procurement price. Our effort is to see that the prices of foodgrains do not go below the procurement price.

A point was made by the hon. Member that the Government of India is not purchasing enough. In fact never before have we made so much market purchases as

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this year. Even the khariff procurement is approaching 5 million tonnes and the rabi crop prospect is good. Even our present storage is almost reaching 9 million tonnes. Both the Central and State Warehousing Corporations are trying to help each other and coordinate their activities.

A point was made by Shri Daga that the return on the investment on the Central Warehousing Corporation is not adequate. I am one with him that more returns could possibly be earned on the investment. But one has to appreciate, and I hope, Shri Daga, being an intelligent member, will appreciate, this point that our organisations are not profit-making organisations. Suppose we decide to increase the storage charges. Possibly, we could earn more profits. But that will set the pace for storage charges being increased by all, by the private sector. In fact in this country it has been the general complaint of the hon. Members that there is a wide margin between the producers' price and the consumers' price and that it needs to be narrowed down. So, there is need to bring down the market cost and the storage cost. Therefore, as a responsible agency, the Central Warehousing Corporation is not very particular about earning higher profit at the cost of the country, ignoring the aspect of storage, incentive etc.

Secondly, the share capital is Rs. 20 crores. We have borrowed Rs. 12 crores from the Central Government. Rs. 8 crores have been given to the State Warehousing Corporations. Unfortunately, from the State Warehousing Corporations we are not getting adequate return. That is an aspect which will require a closer look. In fact this is one of the occasions on which we shall be in a position to have a look into some of these matters.

But on this investment, so far, by way of taxes and dividends, the Central Warehousing Corporation has

paid to the Government of India about Rs. 11 crores. I don't think this is a small achievement on a direct investment of Rs. 20-25 crores that had paid back during the last few years. After all, in the beginning, it was very modest, because Daga, should know that we had made a very modest beginning a few years earlier. In fact, as a new organisation, in the first five or six years, we were incurring losses. Then from 1958 and upto 1965, we were incurring losses. Then the Central Warehousing Corporation started earning profit and the total income recently for instance, has been the largest income earned by the Central Warehousing Corporation. I am referring to the total income, not the dividends and the returns. The total income has been Rs. 5.89 crores. I don't think this is not a good performance.

On expenditure side, there has been some criticism on whether the administrative expenditure is justified. Somebody even referred to some expenditure being incurred on photographs and reports, etc. I don't think those are very strong points. In fact, some annual reports, we have to present to Parliament and we would like to make them presentable. If we submit shabby reports, it is not good. Whatever necessary expenditure has to be incurred. I think the public sector organisations should not lag behind in presenting good reports, if necessary, by having photographs also in them. There was some reference about the photographs and my reaction was that there might have been more photographs.

(Interruptions)

More photographs, for instance about how the storage facilities are being made, how goods are stored and how the modern storage facilities have been created. I have got a hint from the hon. Member and in the next report, I would like to rectify it.

Mr. Daga has also made a sweeping statement. He says, "Can you tell us

whether a single person has been punished in this Corporation." Besides statistics, it will take some time for me to do it, but I can tell you that pending enquiries are 45 at the moment. I am referring to the current year. Every year, for instance, statistics can be worked out. Then punishments have been imposed last year in the case of 14, including five removals, etc. But all these statistics can be had. If the hon. Member wants, I can collect the statistics and provide to him. On one point I will be at one with Shri Daga that in public sector organisations, there is need to bring about more efficiency, to be more vigilant and to see that any body who causes damage to public cause or who tries to introduce malpractices, etc. has to be dealt with heavy hands. As far as these aspects are concerned, I am at one with him. But his impression that no action is being taken, as if the Central Warehousing Corporation is sleeping over all these things, is not correct. I would not like to take the time of the House by going into the details. Some of the hon. Members have asked why small farmers' representatives should not be on the Board. Naturally, we will examine whether it is possible to do so. But the point is this. This is a central organisation in which there are representatives of the Central Government, representatives of the various Government agencies

(Interruptions)

As I was submitting, these storage facilities are being provided by co-operatives, etc. Co-operative is the most appropriate forum or the co-operative marketing storage society is the most appropriate forum where the small farmers should be appropriately represented. These are the agencies where Government have to coordinate, particularly the Central Warehousing Corporation has to coordinate the work between the Central Government and these agencies and between the State Governments and the Centre. Therefore, the nature of

the Board reflects the nature of the Central Warehousing Corporation.

Another point that has been made is that storage losses are more. I think, this is not a correct information....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA
(Serampore): No pilferage?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:
Here and there, there may be cases of pilferage. If there are cases, naturally, the law will take its own course. I have already expressed the view that such cases have to be dealt with a strong hand.

As far as the losses are concerned, in fact, there seems to be a wrong impression in this country and outside as if in India there are no modern storage facilities, a lot of damage is caused because of outmoded storage facilities and a lot of foodgrains is lost. I submit, for the information of the hon. Members and the august House that during the last decade, a lot of improvement has taken place in our storage facilities. In fact, an important role has been played by the Food Corporation and the Central Warehousing Corporation. We have built up now absolutely modern storage facilities, damp-proof and rodent-proof. Therefore, our storage losses are less than 1 per cent. It compares favourably with most of the advanced countries in the world. So, I do not think that criticism is justified on that account.

One more point that has been made is that sometimes while taking accommodation on hire, favour is shown to private parties, etc. Normally, the normal procedures are followed. But my Ministry will examine the position. It will continue to review what should be the normal procedure. The other day, I was in Kerala. I met the Chief Minister and the Food Minister, Kerala being a deficit State, we are anxious to store more foodgrains in Kerala. But they found that no sto-

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rage facility was available with the Food Corporation because all their godowns were full, no storage facility was available with the Central Warehousing Corporation or the State Warehousing Corporation because all their godowns were full. We are trying to find out any private party offering storage facility to us and we are prepared to accept. The Kerala Government found it very difficult, even after using the good offices of the Collector, to get storage facility from private party even. This is the position today. Therefore there is no question of favouring private parties as such.

About inefficiency etc I can only say that it should be our constant endeavour to improve efficiency. I am not prepared to say that we are functioning absolutely without any fault that there is hundred per cent efficiency. After all, there are human beings and they are likely to err sometimes. But if somebody errs deliberately, we have to deal with it with a heavy and strong hand.

Sir, I would not like to take more time of the House. I think, the hon. Members have appreciated as to why I have come to the House for amending the law. The main purpose of it is that we want to expand the storage facilities and, therefore we want to augment the share capital. Under the original law, there is a statutory provision in the Section itself that the authorised share capital of the Central Warehousing Corporation will be Rs 20 crores and the authorised share capital of the State Warehousing Corporation will be Rs 2 crores. That means, every time, if the share capital is to be increased, we shall be required to come before the House. What we are doing is that we are taking powers, as and when required, if we have to raise the share capital, the Government shall have the authority to raise the share capital. That is the main purpose of the Bill.

Then, formerly, there were no nationalised banks when the law was originally enacted. As to where the amount should be deposited or from where the loan should be raised, there was no reference to nationalised banks. So the inclusion of the words "nationalised banks" is only consequential.

With these words, I commend the Bill to the House and, I hope, all sides of the House will support the Bill and help me to get it through unanimously.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is

'That the Bill further to amend the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962 be taken into consideration'

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We now take up the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is

'That Clauses 2 to 10, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill'

The motion was adopted

Clause 2 to 10, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: I beg to move.

"That the Bill be passed"

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is

'That the Bill be passed'

The motion was adopted

15 30 hrs.

HIGH COURT JUDGES (CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) AMENDMENT BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall now take up the Bill further to amend the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): I beg to move:*

"That the Bill further to amend the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954, be taken into consideration."

There has been a widespread feeling that the condition of service of High Court Judges requires to be improved. This feeling has been expressed both in the House and outside. The matter has been under consideration of Government and after due consideration. Government has recognised that there is a need for improvement of conditions of service of Judges. The present Bill is to put into effect the decisions to improve the conditions of service of Judges of the High Courts.

The present Bill which seeks to amend the High Court Judges Conditions of Service Act, 1954 seeks to provide the following benefits:

(1) Extension of the scheme of family pension as admissible to Central Government officers to the Judges of the High Courts drawn from the Bar, who were so long not entitled to it.

(2) Provision of death-cum-retirement gratuity in the case of High Court Judges who are governed by Part I of the Schedule of the High Court Judges Conditions of Service Act, 1954, i.e. those recruited from the Bar. It is proposed to give them the facility of death-cum-retirement gratuity admissible to Class I officers of the Central

Government subject to the modification that the minimum qualifying service for the purpose of entitlement shall be two years and six months and the gratuity will be calculated at the rate of 20 days' salary for each completed year of service as a Judge subject to a maximum of Rs. 30,000.

(3) Provision of rent free accommodation to the Judges of High Courts and in case a Judge does not occupy the residence allotted to him, a house rent allowance at the rate of 12½ per cent of the salary.

(4) Grant of conveyance allowance of Rs. 300 per month for Judges of the High Court.

(5) Sumptuary allowance of Rs. 300 per month for the Chief Justice of the High Court.

In addition, Government has also considered the question of increase in pension of the Judges. The maximum pension of Government servants on retirement has been increased on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission by about 48 per cent. There has been no increase in the pension of Judges since the commencement of the Constitution. In the circumstances, it is proposed to increase the pension of the Judges by about 40 per cent. The maximum pension of the Chief Justice of the High Court will be raised to Rs. 28,000 per annum from Rs. 22,400 and that of Judges of the High Court from Rs. 16,000 to Rs. 22,400. The minimum pension admissible is also proposed to be increased from Rs. 6,000 per annum to Rs. 8,000 per annum in the case of High Court Judges.

It has also been considered necessary and desirable to give post-retirement medical facilities to the same extent as are admissible to retired Central Government servants of Class I and also provide that the State Governments should by order provide medical facilities at other places to the retired Judges of the High Courts on the same

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri H. R. Gokhale]

basis as their own employees. The amendments proposed in the High Court Judges Conditions of Service, Amendment Bill, 1978, seek to achieve the above purpose. With these words I beg to move that the High Court Judges Conditions of Service Amendment Bill, 1976 be taken into consideration

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Motion moved.

"That the Bill further to amend the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954, be taken into consideration"

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): Sir, it would seem strange that when the real wages and the various entitlements like bonus etc are being revised or taken away so far as the working class is concerned, we should consider a Bill for improving the service conditions of the High Court Judges who are within what we may call the higher income brackets in the country. But we feel that, like the working class, the judges in this country have been getting a raw deal and, along with those of the working class and common people we feel that the service conditions of the judges in this country should be improved as we believe, still, that the Judiciary has to play a very vital role in the constitutional set-up of this country. We also feel that this Bill should have been brought many years earlier, with still better provisions.

Then, perhaps, the Indian judiciary would not have lost the services of a fearless judge like Justice Gokhale when he resigned from the Bench of the Bombay High Court on the issue of better service conditions of judges and, if I may say so, we would have been spared of the agonising experi-

ence of a very great lawyer actively associating himself with the curtailment of the people's human rights because of the company he is now keeping

The reality is that the conditions of service of the judges in this country have almost remained static since independence. As a matter of fact, the judges were getting more salary during the pre-independence days. The terms and conditions, unfortunately, have not been such as to attract competent, meritorious and efficient people on the Bench, and this has had the inevitable consequence, because, when merit ceases to be the criterion for appointment, mediocrity sets in. That is why we find the unseemly spectacle of aspirants for judgeship frequenting the corridors of power and looking for *tadbirkars* to espouse their cause. I am sure, Mr Gokhale is flooded by visits of such people.

It is the sad and painful experience of a large number of practising law-yeas in this country as well as of litigants that the standard or efficiency of the new recruits has not been upto the mark and that there has been a very well deserved demand for revision of the service conditions. But fortunately, there are always honourable exceptions in all courts: there have been persons who have made real sacrifices to accept judgeship—competent people are there. But, by and large, the complaint is there, and there is some basis, as I can say from personal experience.

Now, what is the position? Why are we supporting this Bill, although it does not meet with the necessities of the situation? If I may quote from the observations made by Mr. Gokhale at some other place:

"The value of money is determined by the goods and services which it will buy. An advocate who sacrifices his practice at the Bar when he becomes a Judge is, I

think, entitled to expect that the conditions of his service, measured in real terms, will not be allowed to deteriorate and that the authorities concerned will be alive to changing conditions and will make corresponding changes in his real earnings. If this is not done, the Constitutional guarantee relating to the salaries of Judges almost becomes illusory."

"In my opinion, against the background of rising prices, growing inflation and high taxation, the present conditions of service are not consistent with the position which the office of a Judge imposes on him and which he is expected to maintain. It is obvious that he cannot go on grumbling and be constantly in need and yet discharge his duties to the satisfaction of his conscience. It is well known that, in the last few years, leading members of the Bar have declined the invitation to be elevated to the High Court Bench."

"I honestly feel that, in the present conditions, I sha'll be doing injustice to my work if I continue in this state of affairs. for, the compensations which go with a Judge's position have very nearly vanished."

This was said by our present Law Minister, while resigning from the Bench in 1966. The position now is worse, and he has come forward with a Bill for doling out his pittance to the judges of this country. I find, if I am not mistaken, that the real increase in the emoluments will be of the order of Rs. 150 or Rs. 200 after payment of income-tax on the increased perquisites or allowances or salary. And, for this, we are going through a ceremony like this? I feel that what is provided for in this Bill is inadequate. There may be some improvement so far as post-retirement benefits are concerned, but not during the tenure of a Judge when he has actually to discharge his functions, according to Mr. Cokhale, to

the satisfaction of his conscience; unless he mortgages his conscience, he cannot function, according to his own theory.

With the steep rise in the cost of living and the incidence of income-tax, I would like to know what would be the real benefit or advantage that would accrue to the judges. I would request the hon. Minister to tell us that. We feel that as judges still play a very important role, it is necessary that the real effort should be made in bringing out all round improvements in the service conditions of the judges to attract the best talents instead of providing this pittance by dribblets. I would like to make it clear, why we are supporting this measure. We want a fearless, honest and independent judiciary which will be the sentinel of the people's rights in this country and which will act as a check on the arbitrary actions of the ever-expanding executive in this country which are out to enslave the people by various Draconian laws and anti-people's rights in this country and the common people and the working class are being eroded fast, it is only the judiciary, apart from vigilant public opinion and the struggle of the working class and the common people, that can keep the executive on its path and prevent the semblance of a democracy in this country from degenerating in a total dictatorship.

We are happy that, by and large, the Indian judiciary has tried to uphold the human rights and human dignity of the people of this country. In spite of the various restrictive laws including procedural laws and laws curtailing people's rights, the judiciary, by and large, has been trying to protect the citizens' rights. The recent tendencies, however, are not in the right direction. I want to take this opportunity of expressing what is being felt not only by me as a practising lawyer, but a very large section of the lawyers of this country. I do not claim myself to

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

be their mouthpiece, but I am sure, I am expressing the views of a very large section of lawyers, especially those who are practising in the High Courts or in the writ jurisdiction. We find, these tendencies these day are shaking the people's confidence in the judiciary in spite of the Government's protestations that they are not interfering with the independence of the judiciary. One is that attempts are being made, both overt and covert on the part of the executive to interfere with the independence of the judiciary and to make the judiciary the scapegoat for all their own failures and the ruling party's so that they can find out an excuse by putting the blame on the judiciary.

The other trend is rather on the opposite direction and that is very much discernable and it is an attempt on the part of some of the judges to carry favour with the executive, which, according to me, is pernicious and eating at the very vitals of the judicial fabric in this country. What is happening in this country? The judges have lost all the rights of seniority, the security of the judges' tenure is being threatened by various methods. We have seen that judges in Supreme Court have been superseded. This has happened in the High Courts also. We are not told, why supersession takes place, why one is allowed to supersede the other. We think, these are the clear high-handed activities of an arrogant executive, which is not even prepared to tolerate any bonafide criticism or any check on its actions. What has happened very recently? A judge of the Delhi High Court has been bypassed; he has not been confirmed; his two juniors have been confirmed. The Supreme Court Bar Association has passed a very strong resolution condemning this, but we do not know, why it has happened. The only crime supposed to have been committed by Justice Agarwalla was that he was a party to the decision

in Kuldip Nayar's case, where the Delhi High Court set aside the detention of Kuldip Nayar, an eminent journalist. I think, Mr. Gokhale, as the Law Minister owes an explanation to the country and to this House, why such drastic step has been taken. This is bound to affect not only the independence of judiciary, but will also deter all self-respecting people from accepting judgeship, when they do not know, that once they are appointed temporary judges, whether they will ever become permanent or not. If they do not know whether they are entitled to enjoy the facilities of seniority and when it appears that the Chief Justiceship has become a matter of executive patronage, who will go and enter into such an establishment where there is no security?

I think these are the tendencies which must be curbed. Merely giving them a motor car allowance will not do. If you want really an independent and fearless judiciary, the attempt of the executive to tinker with or take away the rights of the Judges which should be treated as inalienable rights must be stopped and they should not be interfered in a manner as casually as it is being done in this country. That is why we say that there is a deliberate attempt on the part of the Government in this country to interfere with the judicial independence and to hold out a threat to the Judges that the executive will not tolerate any inconvenient decisions from the court. But my appeal will go out to the hon. Judges in this country that they should fearlessly and honestly seek to uphold the oath they have taken. By surrender of their rights and their conscience they will neither enhance their own dignity and position nor will they be able to discharge their functions properly.

The other disturbing feature is the tendency, specially after the proclamation of emergency, that we find in

the various High Courts. I have had the privilege of appearing before various High Courts and I find that the impression is growing in the minds of lawyers and litigants that some of the Judges feel that the king or the queen can do no wrong. I am saying this with a very heavy heart, not in any light vein, but this is the feeling and this is shared by a very large number of people and lawyers in this country. This is a most pernicious attitude which will ultimately force the people to lose faith completely in the independence of the judiciary in this country.

We all know that the State is now the biggest litigant in this country. Everyday disputes between the citizens and the State are coming up before the courts and a feeling has unavoidably been aroused in the minds of the people that as against the government, people will not get justice because it is the government which alone can dispense favours. That is why I found that a High Court employee—I am very sorry to say and I am ashamed to say—was dismissed by the Governor who has no jurisdiction in the matter. The Constitution specifically provides that appointment and dismissal of all High Court employees are solely within the exclusive jurisdiction of the High Court Chief Justice. The High Court employee was dismissed because his only fault was that he was the Secretary of the High Court Employees' Union of which I have the great honour to be the President. When I went to the Chief Justice, he pleaded his complete inability even to raise a protest against the Governor's action of dismissal of the employee (Interruptions) This is the position and I have had to go to the High Court and ask for the release...

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad): What did the High Court do?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The court directed that so long as the matter is not heard, he will get

full salary and full allowances. That is why that Judge is not a good Judge any longer.

Judiciary should realise that they should not look to the government for favours. Not that we say that the Government is bound to lose all its cases. Certainly we do not say that, but the Judges must be allowed to decide the cases and to decide them according to the laws of the land, according to the constitutional provisions and according to their judicial conscience. But what is necessary is that the Judges should imbibe and develop an attitude of fearlessness and complete impartiality and integrity in the discharge of their duties and functions which I think is of the greatest importance in this country.

There is another recent trend which has developed and which is being encouraged by the executive, by this government and the ruling party and that is that they welcome hobnobbing of the judges with the executive and members of the ruling Party. The recent spate of so-called conferences of lawyers which is happening in State after State are being conducted and managed by particular political parties in this country and also under the aegis of the government. A West Bengal State Lawyers' Conference was held and the Government of West Bengal, if I am wrong, I may be corrected, provided Rs. 2 lakhs for the State Lawyers' Conference....

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Were you there?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: They would not dare to invite me there. Now, under the aegis of this government, these conferences are being held to propagate a particular point of view and I find Judges are actively participating in them and allowing themselves to be denigrated by others and then actively competing among themselves to denigrate themselves.

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

This is a strange sad spectacle which is happening in this country. When this is happening, although right thinking people may not be allowed to open their mouth, you cannot stop them from having a feeling that there is no longer any hope last chance which they can have of protesting or effectively challenging the Government's arbitrary action. I request the Law Minister and also the hon. judges, please leave each other alone. You have to do your duty as an Executive and allow the judges to do their duty in their turn. Do not bring out loll pops in front of them. That is why I have tabled an amendment. I find one of the reasons which is shaking peoples faith in the independence of judiciary is this offer of post-retirement jobs and assignments. This is one of the factors which is polluting the Indian judicial system. I have not got the figures. These figures are not readily available. But between August 1967 and July 1970 I find the Central Government alone gave appointment to 36 retired judges. Once they take up an assignment, the assignment never seems to be over, goes on for three, four or five years and all the facilities which they used to enjoy during their period of judgeship, they continue to enjoy. With low pension and with inadequate post retirement benefits, I do not blame the judges falling a prey to these allurements. They are currying favour; they are competing with each other; they are looking forward to it. What sort of justice would you expect from a judge who within two days of his retirement, get an assignment from the Government when the Government is the biggest litigant in this country? Government must have been appearing before him in so many cases. Unless a judge was being approached while he was a judge to take up the assignment after his retirement, it is not possible that he could be given the job within two or three days of his retirement. If you require 36 persons to be appointed to different Commissions, etc., over a period of

three years, can't you get from the sitting judges? Why must you have these retired judges? This is happening everywhere. We see an unseemly spectacle of a retired High Court Judge becoming a Judge of an Industrial Tribunal, who becomes subject immediately to High Court Supervisory jurisdiction. Does it enhance the prestige of the judges? Does it enhance the faith of the people in the judiciary in this country? Leave the judiciary alone. That is my humble request to the Law Minister and the Government. Various assignments, even their acting as arbitrators and discharging judicial functions, have become a fruitful source of employment for the retired judges.

This is the condition in this country, primarily because of the inadequate service conditions or facilities given to the judges during their tenure and after their retirement—that is why these pitfalls are there. Therefore, I appeal to the judges to rise above all this. They will have to choose. I am taking the opportunity of this forum to make this appeal with all sincerity that the judges will have to choose between independence and subservience between fearlessness and cowardice and between their allegiance to the Constitution and the people and what is suspected to be their allegiance to the establishment. The people will not exonerate them if they succumb to allurements.

With this I support this Bill.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East) Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have been noticing today the speed with which we are passing legislation after legislation and what we have just heard from our friend Shri Somnath Chatterjee reinforces my conviction that every Bill before the House must go through the grime of a Select Committee for otherwise in the name of expedition Government in a hurry would come and get through legislation without adequate consideration. I cannot for the life of me understand

however how Government can expect to answer many of the things which my friend Shri Chatterjee has just raised and get away with it because discussion necessarily would require much longer time. Mr. Chatterjee has referred to certain matters with which I am in agreement. I am sure the House would agree if it really applies its mind to the matter that the allurement offered to judges after retirement are something of a scandal. I recall how nearly 22 years ago I had to shout in this House because I had felt utterly humiliated at finding a highly respected ex-judge of the Calcutta High Court of the most independent disposition having been constrained to tread on the corridors of power, as Mr. Chatterjee put it, in the expectation of some kind of a commission deserts being given to him. It was not that ex-judge's humiliation; it was a humiliation of the entire country. I do not also know, Sir, how Mr. Gokhale would give, but if it is a fact that a judge of the Delhi High Court has been deprived of his on account of a decision which he gave in the case of Kuldip Navar or whoever else it may be, if that is a fact, Sir, it will take Government a lot of time before it leaves it down. If it is a fact as I also seem to have learnt earlier it is a fact, that in Calcutta superseding the authority of the Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court the Governor of the State had the gumption to intervene and sack somebody over whom he had no jurisdiction whatever. I do not know what Government here was doing about this business and how a Governor of a State could have the presumption to intervene where the Chief Justice was the final authority beats my conviction.

We all are interested in the status of the judiciary because we expect our judiciary to act in the manner which is required by the country today. I do not accept some of the implications of Mr. Chatterjee's observations but at the same time there is no doubt that judges should have the independence to which they are entitled. But here

again I find, Sir, that our judges themselves have perhaps been often even more to blame than the executive. They also do their kind of lobbying in certain places and my friend the Law Minister would remember how a few years ago we had to mention in this House the case of a former Chief Justice of a State High Court—I would not particularise because I do not relish scandals, but a Chief Justice of a particular State High Court was allegedly involved in certain activities which were openly noised about in the Press which put forward certain plausible evidence also in support of those allegations and nothing could be done about it in spite of my having tried to take up the matter not only with the Law Minister but with the Prime Minister herself. Nothing happened and that particular ex-Chief Justice goes about the country making convocation speeches and preaching piety to the young.

16 00 hrs.

[SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD in the Chair]

Now, possible this kind of judge also gets encouragement under the dispensation of today. I do not wish to be interpreted as making any impugnement of our judiciary because by and large our judges are a good lot. But there is this danger against which we have to fight but Government so far has not done so. I am sure if this Bill had gone to a Select Committee, the Select Committee could have business like sessions and certain things could have been incorporated. After retirement no allurement except in most exceptional instances of extraordinary academic excellence on the part of a Judge who continues to retain his faculty and that sort of thing he might be occasionally called upon to do a few things, but some of our judges continue ever and ever with all kinds of assignments which are at the mercy of the executive is a scandal. The judges themselves have to be awake to this position and the executive should help the judges to that realisation.

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

In so far as this particular Bill is concerned the main idea is that the judges conditions of service should be improved. I have no quarrel with that. We should let the judges have the optimum conditions of service for their kind of work and when I find that the Law Minister has vouchsafed to us that the facilities which are open and admissible to Class I officers are not available to High Court judges, I say, go ahead. Give them those facilities. I do not object to the Bill in so far as those particular facilities are concerned but at the same time having said what I had earlier said I would stress certain things which do not seem to be particularly necessary. Is there any special reason why these ancillary benefits would take retrospective effect from 1st October, 1974? I do not know why this particular bonanza should be made available to the judges. I do not know why a provision is made that judges of the High Courts would have the facility of rent-free accommodation. This is perfectly alright but where a judge does not avail of the official residence he will be paid an allowance at the rate of twelve and a half per cent of his salary. I do not understand it because a judge who does not take advantage of rent-free accommodation placed at his disposal must have some special reasons. Possibly he owns a house or houses or he may have a lot of money and that is why he does not want official accommodation. If he does not want official accommodation why should he get special payment for it. Is it merely to put him at par with the other fellows. The other fellows are utilising official accommodation. Why do you have to put them at par? Is the judge only after money? No judge if he is worth his name should be after money. This may be trueism but we have to make sure of certain things. The Law Minister himself had been a judge and he discovered, it was very difficult for a successful lawyer who has proved his mettle to become a

judge because his income drops drastically. I know, Sir, that is a fact though sometimes it is expressed in exaggerated form. I have heard in the precincts of this House the talk about a certain person, whom I shall not name, who is not perhaps a leading lawyer that he would not even accept the office of Speaker because he earns Rs. 50,000/- per month and I had intervened at that point when the conversation was taking place with the query whether he did actually pay income tax of income of no less than Rs. 50,000/- a month because I have statistics offered to me by Government which showed that that kind of income is shown by very few people and I hardly discover any of our leading lawyers in that list.

But, Sir, money is not everything. Or is it? Is not the Speaker's job an important enough job? Is not the Minister's job important enough? Did not the Law Minister accept the office of Minister at a very much lower salary not only because along with certain other ancillary advantages which all of us get in greater or lesser measure, the Ministers more than the Members of Parliament—because of that we can make both ends meet—but also because of the opportunity of doing some service to the country that he agreed to become a Minister at a very lower salary than he got as High Court Judge? The salary of a High Court Judge was considered by him quite appropriately, as being inadequate in so far as the ambitions and aspirations of high-earning lawyers are concerned.

Sir, I can understand aspiration for money, but only to a certain extent, not beyond that. Because where would you end at that rate? How much does the Speaker get? How much does the Prime Minister get? Why should everybody go on thinking only in terms of money?

I was reminded at one time talking of this desire for reaching out to a

higher level than the other person, that Napoleon used to be jealous of Julius Caesar and Julius Caesar used to be jealous of Julius Caesar and Julius Caesar used to be jealous of Hannibal and Hannibal used to be jealous of Alexander and Alexander was jealous of Hercules who did not even exist. There is no end to jealousy. If jealousy on the score of the amount of money x, y or z earns is going to be the criterion, there is no end to it. And let not judges and other people or even Ministers in our country, let them not think in terms of the money that they get. They should get enough so that they do not have to worry over petty, trivial things. Keep them relieved of anxiety, but no more than that. Therefore, I ask, why should a Judge who has a house of his own and there are Judges who own houses in cities like Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay—why should they have this kind of allowance?

Then the Chief Justice of the High Court is proposed to be given a sumptuary allowance of Rs. 300 per mensem. It is very little. Mr. Chatterjee's point is very valid—how much would remain after the income tax people really and truly get at the position? Luckily, they do not. But that is a different matter. Why give this pettyfogging amount of money, and why does he need to hobnob perhaps with the leaders of the executive? A Judge does not need to throw parties. What is the good of it? Let these Judges try to believe in our old maxim:

कौपीनः खलु भाग्यवतः

It cannot be interpreted in literal terms, but to some extent, there is some virtue in abstinence. Why have this petty little sum thrown to them for other people to talk about? What is the good of it that we have this sort of thing given to these Judges?

I find also that it is proposed to in-

crease the pension of the Judges by about 40 per cent and fix the maximum at Rs. 28,000 per annum in the case of the Chief Justice and Rs. 22,400 per annum in the case of other Judges. I do not wish to be considered mean. I do not mind pension being given, but should it be at this level, in our kind of country where the earnings of the average citizen are so little? The President of this country, when he retires may or not an affluent person, but when he retires how much do you give him? Rupees 1000 a month, no more than that, as long as he is alive. If the President of India can have a pension of Rs. 1,000 per month with Rs. 10,000 year for secretarial assistance and if he has to make do, why make a fetish? And very likely this man, this person who became the Chief Justice had been a success at the Bar and had accumulated money, had got gratuity-cum-x, y z and other facilities, and has got money by the bagful. There is no doubt about it; most of these people are not people who are in need. We are not pleading for people who are suffering. But we are trying to make these people live very affluent lives. So where are we going? What is our philosophy?

If our expectation of the judges is that they must have their commitment to the country, they must also at the same time make a commitment which could be interpreted in terms of expenditure to the public exchequer. Why should we do this? By all means, close the gap; wherever there is a yawning fissure you do something about it; you plug the loopholes and that sort of thing and give the judge so much that he does not have to worry; help him become an independent citizen of this country on whom everybody can rely; help him to show that he shares the spirit which would animate a country which wishes to rise to greatness. Shall we do so by catering to their petty little trivial ambitions for a little more money in their pay packet? I

Shri H. N. Mukherjee

me not understand this. The entire approach is wrong and that is why I say that this is not in conformity with whatever we say is our ideal today. This is not in conformity with the notion that there should be some commonality and suffering, that there should be some kind of attempt not at asceticism but at certain kind of living which would not be resented by the fact of inequality staring you in the face in the most scandalous fashion; that is why, let us not be too prodigal, let us not allow too many things.

But whom do I talk to? Government comes forward and says: this is the legislation which has to be passed; here you are, take it or leave it. What do I do? They have already proposed; I do not know who proposed but it was a good proposal, that every Bill in Parliament must go to a Select Committee so that we can discuss it properly. Talking in this manner, in an open forum is not always conducive to the ascertainment of certain decisions which could be helpful. Whom do I talk to? This will be passed just as it is with whatever little amendments the Law Minister in his condescension might chose to bring forward. But he has not done so. Whom do I talk to? What is the point? It is a most peculiar situation to which we have been reduced: give something today and say take it or leave it. It is not right. It could have been different. The Law Minister could have easily called a meeting of people and tried to formulate something.

But as I have said earlier, I have some fundamental objections to the very basis of this approach, even though I do not object to some little money going to the pockets of High Court judges or to the Supreme Court Judges for that matter. But these matters of principle have to be given thought to what Mr. Chatterjee has particularly pointed in regard to allowances being offered to judges, in regard to penalisation allegedly of

certain judges who did not toe the line which the Executive wanted them to toe; in regard to those things this House must have satisfaction. We have all respect for the judges; but the judges on their part should also behave differently. A former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, that is to say a former Chief Justice of India has been known to have been associated with some of the biggest blackguards in the industrial history of this country. Nothing has happened, not even a clean exposure of the matter by government; only some attempt was made from this side in order to put forward such a case. The judges also are not beyond blame. Today everybody blames everybody else. Judges also have to cure themselves. A national endeavour has to take place. I am afraid I see no signs of it. We have just got a readymade Bill and all I can say is: a few more rupees to the Judges pockets we do not mind, but certain principles are involved to which government must give some answer.

श्री भूल चन्द डावा(पाली): सभापति महोदय, न्यायाधीशों को और सुविधाएँ मिलनी चाहिए, यह सवाल क्यों पैदा हुआ है? आज भी जो वकील सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाईकोर्ट में काम करते हैं, वे एक एक पेशी के तीन तीन, पांच पांच हजार रुपये ले लेते हैं। अच्छे वकील जज बनना पसन्द नहीं करते हैं।

यह एक विभाग में बान है और इसलिए आप ने सोचा कि जजों को सविसेज को एट्रिक्टिव बनाने के लिए तबसे उन को और सुविधाएं देनी चाहिए। मैं इस बान से सहमत हूँ मुखर्जी ईसाहब की कि देश की आर्थिक हालत को देखते हुए कुछ चन्द लोगों को आप सब कुछ दे दीजिए, सारी दुनिया दे दीजिए, सारा हिन्दुस्तान का फायदा आप जजों को, सभी लोगों को

कुछ और लोगों को, योड़े बहुत बड़े प्रकरों को वे सीमित क्योंकि हिन्दुस्तान इन से चलेगा। हिन्दुस्तान को चलाने वाले कुछ लोग ही हैं और उन लोगों से ही यह दुनिया चलेगी। साठ करोड़ का हिन्दुस्तान केवल सुप्रीम कोर्ट के बड़े जजेड से या हाईकोर्ट के जजेड से या बड़े मजिस्ट्रेट से या कुछ बड़े बड़े वकीलों से जो अपने आप को दिमाग वाले कहते हैं, उन से चलेगा। बाकी और सब को आप कम कर दीजिए। यह बहुत अच्छा उम्मुल मेरी समझ में आया है। यह आप कीजिए क्योंकि उन का काम अच्छा होना चाहिए, उन के बच्चे अच्छे होने चाहिए, उन का परिवार अच्छा होना चाहिए। इस से वह लोग बड़ा अच्छा न्याय दे सकेंगे अन्यथा न्याय नहीं दे सकेंगे। मैं कहता हूँ कि यह बात कहा तक ठीक है हिन्दुस्तान की संस्कृति और सभ्यता की दृष्टिकोण को देखने हुए। कहें कि एक वकील को दस हजार रुपया मिलना चाहिये क्योंकि आप के यहाँ एक मलत तरीका है। मैंने यह ला कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पढ़ी है और उसी से मैं कोर्ट करना चाहता हूँ। आज आप हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजेड को सुविधाएँ देने की बात कर रहे हैं लेकिन छोटी छोटी कोर्टों में जहाँ न्याय बनता है वहाँ क्या हालत है? न वहाँ बुक्स हैं न अलमारी है न और कुछ है। यह ला कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में उन्होंने लिखा है

"We are quite clear in our minds that the terms of service under which junior judicial officers are employed and the fringe benefits and general amenities which are made available to them are wholly unsatisfactory and meagre to a degree, and that they need to be immediately improved if competent and capable lawyers have to be attracted to the judicial career. It

must be borne in mind that the work which these junior judicial officers discharge in their respective courts in small taluk towns is, in substance, the foundation of what is described as the Rule of law As Justice Holmes once observed, the basis of the rule of law is laid down not necessarily in important and sensational constitutional cases but in small and humble disputes between litigants who bring their causes to the courts"

छोटी कोर्टों में कहा न्याय है? छोटी कोर्टों में आप जरूरत नहीं समझते हैं। बड़े बड़े वकीलों को वहाँ जाने की फुर्तत नहीं। जाएँ तो बम्बई से हवाई जहाज में चले आएं। गवर्नमेंट 15 लाख रुपया उन को एक साल में कास्टीट्यूशनल सेल के लिए दे देगी। विभागी कसरत ये करते हैं। जो शारीरिक कसरत करते हैं उन के लिए कुछ जरूरत नहीं। जो इंग्लैंड में चले जाएँ वहाँ से बैरिस्टर बन कर आ जाएँ वह बड़े कंपेबल बन गए। हिन्दुस्तान में रह गए, हिन्दुस्तान की यूनिवर्सिटीज़ में पढ़ते रहे और अच्छी अंग्रेज़ी नहीं बोल सकते या नहीं लिख सकते तो वह ऐसे ही रह जाएँगे तो न्याय कैसे मिल सकता है? मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर कोई न्याय को पढ़े और सारी किताबों को पढ़े तो एक की नकल दूसरे में दूमे की तीमरे में इस तरह से सारी कनिबल नोट करते हैं और तनक्बाह चार हजार रुपये मिलेगी जज साहब को, वह हवाई जहाज से आएं। क्या इस से न्याय मिलेगा? हाई कोर्ट के जजेड का न्याय क्या होता है यह हम जानते हैं। अभी आज भी गोखले साहब कह रहे थे कि 226 हमें हटाना पड़ेगा। (अपवाह) मैं कहता हूँ वह बड़े घरों में पैदा होते हैं उन को बरा मालूम कि छोटे लोग की तकलीफ क्या है? कहते हैं जूडिशियल आफफर्स छोटे घरों में पैदा हों जो उन की तकलीफों को समझ सकें।

[श्री मूल चन्द ढापा]

जजेज कैसे होने चाहिए ? क्यों छोटे बरों में पैदा होकर लोग ईमानदार नहीं हो सकते हैं ? फिर तो इसका मतलब यही है कि जिसके पास धन नहीं है, जो गरीब है उसमें सभी बीमारियाँ पैदा हो गईं। जजेज की तनख्वाहों के बारे में मैं सोच रहा था। मैंने सोचा आप उनकी तनख्वाहें बढ़ा दें लेकिन जो न्याय और इन्साफ देने वाला होगा, जो सत्य और न्याय की मूर्ति होगा वह ऐसा होना चाहिए जो देश में गरीब आदमी को न्याय दे सके। आज तो देश में सारी पेपर जस्टिस होती है। मैं छोटे छोटे जजेज की तनख्वाहों के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन हम देखते हैं न्यायाप्रिय और सत्य की मूर्ति तो वही लोग मिलेंगे जो ज्यादा पैसा व मानें हैं। जब प्रो० हीरेन मुर्जी बोल रहे थे तो मेरे दिमाग में आया कि जुडीशियरी के जो जूनियर जजेज हैं, जो छोटी कोर्ट्स हैं वहाँ पर छोटे छोटे आदमियों को जाना पड़ता है लेकिन वहाँ पर हालत क्या है ? उनके लिए कोई कंसिडरेशन नहीं है। वहाँ पर कोई लाइब्रेरी नहीं है, कोई क्लर्क नहीं है, स्टेनो नहीं है, टाइपिस्ट नहीं है, एक छोटे से कमरे में मुंसिफ बैठता है। वहाँ पर बड़े बड़े केसेज टाइप करने होते हैं। सारे केसेज वही से शुरू होकर डिस्ट्रिक्ट कोर्ट्स, हाई कोर्ट्स और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में आते हैं। लेकिन वहाँ पर उनके लिए कोई सुविधा नहीं है।

एक बात और है। कैसे आपके जजेज होने चाहिए ? ला कमीशन ने भी अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है। कहते हैं अच्छे आदमी नहीं मिलते हैं। देश के 60 करोड़ आदमियों में कुछ आदमियों के ही दिमाग है, ऐसा समझते हैं। देश की यूनिवर्सिटीज 30 लाख विद्यार्थी सालाना निकालती हैं और 5 करोड़ पढ़े लिखे लोग बेकार हैं ? कुनी देने से उनमें कांजिनयत आ जाती है। अगर कुर्सी नहीं मिली तो उनमें कांजिनयत

नहीं है। फिर जो जके जजरादे लोग हैं उनका एक बेटा इजीनियर है और एक बेटा पब्लिक सविस कमीशन में बीकरी करता है। पब्लिक सविस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट कहती है कि हिन्दुस्तान में कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं जिनका एक बेटा डाक्टर और एक बेटा इजीनियर और दूसरी तरफ कुछ लोगों के लिए कुछ नहीं यह तरीका इस देश में है। यहाँ तक कहा है कि एज लिमिट भी नहीं होनी चाहिए।

"More weighty considerations arise in making appointments to the Supreme Court Bench and we feel, that in making selections from the Benches of the High Court, prompt and unhesitating recognition should be given to merit and ability, regardless of considerations of seniority and experience. It must not be forgotten that youth carries a freshness and vigour of mind which have their advantages as much as maturity and experience flowing from age."

जवानी तो वसन्त का मौसम है उसको ठीक नहीं समझते हैं। कहते हैं बूढ़े ही जजेज बने। क्या जवान ईमानदार नहीं बन सकता है। और एक जज का बेटा ही जज बने, इस प्रथा को भी तोड़ना चाहिए। मैं यह कोई नयी फिलॉस्फी नहीं कह रहा हूँ। गोखले जी सब समझते हैं। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि आप वकीलों की आदमनी कम करे जोकि क्लाएन्ट्स को एक्सप्लाइड करते हैं। एक एक वकील को चार पाँच लाख रुपया सालाना तक गवर्नमेंट देती है उनकी फीस के रूप में। बड़े कांस्टीयूशनल केस लड़ते हैं तो अच्छा है 6 महीने तक आर्गुमेन्ट्स करे। उस के बाद वे जजेज, जिन को हमने बैठा दिया है, वे निर्णय देगे। जरूर दीजिये --लेकिन एक बात ध्यान में रखिये, बुनिया इस प्रकार के कुछ लोगों से गड़ गाइड नहीं होनी चाहिये। आज उन की तनख्वाहें बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, जरूर बढ़ादिये, लेकिन

फिर बाद में कहा जायेगा कि उनकी तनखाहें कम हैं, क्योंकि एक वकील तो दो तीन लाख रुपये कमाता है, बकालत नामे में गलत लिखता है, बकालतनामें में उस का कोई इन्दराज नहीं होता, ब्लैक मनी नेता है और कहता है कि मैं सुप्रीम कोर्ट का लायर हूँ, बड़ी ठाठ से बकालत करता हूँ, अपने काशेस को अलग रख कर, केवल टेक-निकैलिटीज आफ ला में जाता है और फिर कहा जाता ।

A very fine lawyer he is, who can defend any murderer.

यह बात सोचनी चाहिये हम लोगों की तनखाहें बढ़ानी है ना जो जूडीशियल आफिसर्स है, मैजिस्ट्रेट है, मजिफ है, मैजिस्ट्रेट कोर्ट के जज हैं, जहा कही ज्यादा काम होता है, इनको भी ज्यादा तनखाहें देनी चाहिये । जहा तक न्यायाधीशों का सम्बन्ध है, जरूर तनखाहें बढ़ाये, लेकिन हमें ईमानदार और अच्छे न्यायाधीश मिलने चाहिये ।

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad) Sir, I support this Bill, which is a simple measure intended to give certain benefits to the judges recruited from the Bar. You are aware that the demand for improving the service conditions of judges has been persistently made over long years; and even when the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Bill was first brought before this House in 1954, it was urged before this House that we should improve the conditions of service of judges so as to attract the best talents from the Bar; and that whatever salaries and allowances were guaranteed under the Constitution, suffered erosion due to inflation and rise in prices; and the Government did not protect them. Mr. Chatterjee has already quoted from that speech of my friend the Law Minister which the latter had made while resigning from the Bench, that the Government did not protect the salaries; and it was not consistent with the status and dignity which attach to

the Justice of the High Court; the comparative ease of the service, and all the compensations of the office had very nearly vanished and therefore it was not consistent with the conscience to function as a judge. And, therefore, he thought that he could not continue as a judge. In England Sir, when the judges threatened to resign, the Government of UK immediately took remedial measures and prevented the resignation from materializing. Here, the Government has taken such a long time in coming forward with this measure. I was not able to understand the reasons for the speech made by my friend Mr Daga, or for that matter the views expressed by my very learned friend Prof Hiren Mukherjee. Prof Mukherjee had said that money was not all that we needed for attracting talents; and that it was not in conformity with the ideals that we held or cherished. Quite true. But may I enquire whether or not the same considerations prevailed when the Conditions of Service Bill was brought forward before this House in 1954, whether or not this demand has been persistently made and whether or not it is in conformity with the reality or fact of life. Are we functioning in some kind of airconditioned compartment, having nothing to do with reality of life? The reality of life is that we cannot function in an independent, impartial manner, without being harassed for our daily chores or necessities of life, if we are not paid enough. Those days are gone when a lawyer considered it to be an honour to accept an offer of judgeship. Are you not aware that many lawyers have declined the offer to serve as judges?

Government have not also encouraged that kind of patriotism in the judges. Recently, the trend has been that the judges are not very sure about their security of tenure. As my friend Shri Chatterjee, said, the dignity, which attaches to this office has also undergone some kind of erosion. Therefore, we cannot

[Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha]

attract talents to the Bench until we have improved the conditions of service to an extent that they will not feel the pinch of life.

My hon. friend, Shri Daga, has spoken about the improvement of salaries and other things for the junior judiciary. Perhaps, he is not aware that the Pay Commission has already made some recommendations for improving their salary scales and all that. You will notice that in the Statement of Objects and Reasons it has been mentioned that with regard to Class I service officers the Pay Commission has recommended certain improvements in their salaries and pensions. This Bill relates only to such members of the Bench as are recruited from the Bar; it does not relate to those who are promoted from the permanent service, because they are already entitled to those benefits, which have not been made available to those members of the Bench, who have been recruited from the Bar. Therefore, the criticism made by Shri Daga is not germane to this measure.

Secondly, it is only when we have fixed the maximum and minimum personal incomes and the ratio between the two that we can consider these arguments as valid. We have got to go by the present trend of thinking, and we cannot preach idealism to the judges who are recruited from the Bar, and have another standard for those who are recruited from the services.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I am sorry to interrupt the hon. Member, but I think there is some misunderstanding. The distinction is only in respect of gratuity, because gratuity is already available to the service judges but not to the Bar judges. Now it is made applicable to the Bar judges. The other proposals apply equally to all.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: I stand corrected.

I do feel that even in the change context of things we do want that the judiciary should be insulated, and the greatest safeguard that you can have for the independence of the judiciary is to keep them aloof from all temptations, not only when they are serving judges but even after retirement. It may or may not be true, but the general feeling is that when the judges can have post-retirement benefits, people start having some kind of apprehensions about the impartiality of these judges. You will remember—because you were a Member of this House then—that even in 1954, practically, from every section of the House a demand was made or concern was voiced in this House that no post-retirement appointments should be given to the judges. The Constitution has imposed an embargo on permanent judges from practising in the same court after retirement. But the real provisions should be there that neither the judges should accept any office nor the Government should give them any office in their gift, because it is creating a wide feeling of uneasiness with respect to independence of judges. By providing employments after retirements, the Government is virtually undermining the foundations of independence and impartiality of the judiciary which is *sine qua non* of democracy. I do believe that the Government still believes in the independence and impartiality of the judiciary. Therefore, I support the views of my friend Mr Chatterji that we should not give them any appointment unless it is of a very exceptional nature. The judges look beyond their tenure for employments. They are carrying favour with the executive. Why should they do it? That is why the status, the dignity and the respect attached to this office has been eroded. It is my concern as a Member on this side of the House that the independence and the impartiality of the judiciary should be maintained and the people should have respect,

faith and trust in their impartiality and independence. Then alone we can say that our democracy will function properly.

In the end, I have one submission to make to the hon. Law Minister. My friend Mr. Daga has asked why the high offices of the judgeship should be confined to only a particular section of the people. Supposing a man becomes a judge. His son will also become a judge. His nephew will also become a judge. His relations will also become judges. Why should there be this kind of inbreeding. Why does it happen? I am not saying that those people do not deserve. But we should do all that we can to allay the suspicion of the public in this regard. I would beg of the Law Minister to help develop a very healthy and necessary convention that at least the Chief Justice of a High Court should not be from among the judges of that High Court; he must invariably be brought from outside. Secondly, a certain percentage of the judges must be from outside. That can prevent this kind of inbreeding. With these words, I support this measure.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): I rise to congratulate the Law Minister for bringing this long awaited measure. As far as judges are concerned, both in the High Court and the Supreme Court, we have been feeling for a long time, that their salary and remuneration have not kept pace with the rise in the cost of living in this country right since 1954. While the incomes of men in other professions in life have been increasing particularly in the field of law, the share of practising lawyers in the High Court and the Supreme Court, with the growth of black money in the country, has also been increasing. Let us not deny that, because eminent lawyers known in this country are lawyers who are known to be practising on taxation side, wealth, income, election petitions, petitions relating to company

matters, petitions relating to high civil matters and petitions in which big money is involved. I believe, the Law Minister will agree that 80 per cent or may be 75 per cent of the cases are of value that are confined to the jurisdiction of lower courts, say, below Rs. 50,000 or Rs. 25,000 or whatever it is. He can give the exact figures. In this respect, one of the eminent judges of the Supreme Court was giving the figures the other day. So, the main litigation in this country takes place actually at the lower level. Very few of those litigants have the capacity to go to the High Courts or to the Supreme Court. It is only the rich who can afford to go to the High Courts and the Supreme Court. In effect, justice becomes available only to the rich and the rich have enough money to throw about, to engage eminent lawyers. The eminence also grows with how much fee a particular lawyer charges per diem in the Supreme Court.

It is a vicious circle that we get in. The black money grows, the defenders of black money grow; the big fees are charged and the eminence grows with big fees. We know what happens in labour matters, in the field of social legislation. It is the experience of those, like you and me, who have been practising all these years in the branch of social legislation, for the employees, as a matter of dedication, that even the labour matters are taken by the employers from the labour court right upto the Supreme Court and they take years. In the High Courts, the cases are pending for years; the writ cases are pending for six years even. In the Supreme Court, they are pending for more than five years.

What I would like to know is, while we are trying to ensure and secure the remuneration or salary or wages of the High Court judges and the Supreme Court judges, and rightly so, is there not going to be the simultaneous thinking of real justice being available to the people

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

of this land? This question does not seem to occupy the same urgency in our thinking. In spite of the various Commissions which have given reports about what to do about laws delay, really, such a measure should have been brought about. How are you going to have these cases disposed of in the High Courts and in the Supreme Court that are pending for years?

We are talking of time-bound programme in the economic field. Is there not going to be any time-bound programme for justice in this country? The dictum "justice delayed is justice denied" has really become worn out. That dictum has lost all its meaning because the rule is, justice delayed.

16.45 hrs.

[SHRI C. M. STEPHEN in the Chair]

You will never get justice in this country if a matter like wage fixation is going to take 16 years. My case of the wage earners of Sivara, Fine Art Litho Works and other Litho Works is till today pending in the Supreme Court and it has been going on for the last 16 years. Now many of the workers have died and nobody seems to bother anything about it. There is not even a Bench available on labour matters in the Supreme Court.

We are today talking about land legislation. Thousands of cases have been admitted and are pending in the High Courts. I would like to know what the High Courts and the Supreme Court are doing about this. There are thousands of matters and one question of law; if you decide one case, thousands of cases get decided.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I can tell you that in three months our Calcutta High Court disposed of 9000 cases. So, they can do it, but

the trouble is that they are not allowing the facilities. There are six vacancies in the Calcutta High Court.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What I am saying is, you may fill up the vacancies. Ultimately there has to be an awareness on the part of the High Court and Supreme Court to dispose of cases expeditiously and early. Lawyers may go on arguing; there may be one month's argument on a point of constitutional law—eminent lawyers arguing and the same point being repeated this way or that way with different wordings and different quotations and different precedents. What I would like to say here today is that if there were a higher court above the Supreme Court, Mr. Gokhale will agree that more than 50 per cent of its decisions would be set aside, if not more. Therefore, is there going to be any sense of finality of justice in this country? The beset common-sense justice, if you ask me—and I have the benefit of practising right from the lowest court to the Supreme Court—you can get from down below. In fact, I would say, while we are doing all this re-thinking, that we should have people's courts at the grass-root level, at the panchayat Samiti level. There are 'Nyay' Panchayats; revamp them with persons who know something. There are so many young lawyers we are producing every year: put there a person who is experienced in civil law, may be a judge or a magistrate. Have a two, three or five judges' Court at the grass-root level and give larger jurisdiction to it—say, upto Rs 50,000 in civil matters and, in criminal matters, punishment up to five years or ten years. You give it such jurisdiction. They know in the village or in the place itself what is what and who is what and they will not be deceived by the so-called evidence created. Therefore, you will get more natural justice there. We talk of natural justice; greater natural justice—justice according to the village—will be there. Therefore, let us also do something on these lines. Give

finality there and only on a question of law—on a very substantial question of law—or gross miscarriage of justice, allow one review. Stop these appeals, and the power of issuing writs given to the High Courts and Supreme Court. It is not necessary. Every matter need not go to High Courts and Supreme Court. I do not know whether my friend, Mr. Frank Anthony, will agree with me because, by this, the practice of the Supreme Court lawyers will suffer.

Another point I would like to mention is this. While we are thinking of Constitutional reforms, at least as far as *vires* of legislations of Parliament and State Legislatures is concerned, the power of judicial review should be taken away from the High Courts and the Supreme Court. Let there be another forum, a national judicial review committee or commission where in representatives of Parliament, a judge of the Supreme Court, a Chief Justice of High Court and leader of the Opposition or his nominee—some such persons—may be there. Let them have the jurisdiction for judicial review. Even advance, advisory opinion on a Bill or legislation can be obtained from them. Fifty per cent of today's delay and mischief—I am using the word 'mischief' advisedly—could be stopped if you withdraw this power of judicial review Constitutionally from the High Courts and the Supreme Court. Simultaneously, you may create people's courts; give them good salaries at the grassroots level. Then you will find that justice in this country is real; justice for the common man will become real; justice for the landless labourers and the working class people, who cannot afford to go to High Courts and Supreme Court, will become real. Today justice is being delayed in a criminal way, literally speaking. Therefore, have some simultaneous thinking on this.

To be very frank, not much is being done for these judges. You are only bringing them on par with Class I officers in respect of remuneration

and other benefits. I do not think that this is anything extra-ordinary. In fact, I have not understood what is the object of sumptuary allowance of Rs. 300/- to the Chief Justice. This looks a little odd. Is he required to give parties and other things? I would like to know this from him.

The minimum pension is proposed to be increased by 40 per cent, from Rs. 6,000 per annum to Rs. 8,400 per annum. I would request you to increase it to Rs. 10,000 per annum. For a retired judge, an amount of Rs. 1,000 per month is nothing. Let him live with dignity, in his retired life, having worked as a judge. I would, therefore request you to accept this suggestion and increase it to Rs. 10,000. I believe, there is some thought being given to increasing the lowest taxable limit from Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 10,000. In the case of judges, please increase the minimum pension to Rs. 10,000. Also, in this Budget Session, please bring some other measure which will ensure speedy justice in High Courts and Supreme Court and which will enable the poor to have justice more directly.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated-Anglo-Indians): Mr. Chairman, I hope, the Law Minister will not deal seriously with the *non-sequiturs* that fell from my friend who spoke before me about people's courts and divesting the courts of their powers of judicial review in the matter of *vires* of legislation. These are serious subjects which will require careful debate and are hardly the subject-matter of pensions and emoluments which fall within the purview of this particular Bill. I am particularly concerned. I hope my friend will not be able to collect disciples for this view that the courts should be divested of this power which is basic to courts. Why have courts, if the *vires* of legislation. These are serious be placed before them. That, to my mind, is the supreme function of the courts. They alone are capable of interpreting the *vires* of legislation

[Shri Frank Anthony]

according to certain rules of procedure, according to certain norms, according to certain nuances which only people with that experience will be capable of doing.

Now, I shall immediately go to the Bill and some of the criticisms which seem to have fallen from my friend, Hiren Mukerjee and my other friend. Both of them seem to be against the principles underlying this Bill. I can understand my friend, Hiren Mukerjee; I have known him for many years as an ultra-idealist, but everybody cannot be an ultra-idealist, and certainly people from the bar cannot be expected to be ultra-ascetics.

I am very happy that this Bill has come. Personally, I would like to have seen the pensions pitched at a higher figure. I think, it was long overdue. There is only one question that I would ask here and that is, what particular significance has this deadline of 1st October, 1974. Some people rather uncharitably suggested that some judges friendly with the Law Minister must have retired after 1st October, 1974, that is why, the deadline has been fixed. The other judges said: Why don't you give it to us generally, we are not a very large fraternity, leave it to us, whether we should practice or not

So far as the judiciary is concerned, I consider that this has been really a priceless legacy of ours—its independence and its competence, and those of us who have practised for many years are a little unhappy about certain trends today. Let us be frank. I think the Law Minister privately will admit this that even the juniors, the front rank of juniors have not been accepting judgeship for some considerable time. My friends have spoken against the seniors who make so much money and charge so much money in any case they would not be eligible from the point of age for judgeship apart from the fact that they are not likely to accept, but even the juniors in

the front rank of juniors have not been accepting judgeships.

Presently, there, has been a very disconcerting development. I find, Mr. Chatterjee referred to that. We do not know the reasons, but all manner of speculation wild and otherwise is going round, as to why three judges in Bombay High Court and one judge here, who have worked and apparently had commended themselves to the Government, have not been confirmed. One of my juniors, who has worked well for a considerable time was approached for a judgeship. He said Now I would never accept a judgeship. It would have meant certain sacrifice, I would have been prepared to make the sacrifice because it would have meant serving the country in a certain way, but if we are going to be elevated to the Bench and because we write a judgement that may be unpalatable to the executive, suddenly after two or three years for no reason at all being sent back and to have to re-build our practice, is going to be a tremendous disincentive now to our good young men for accepting judgeships

I do not know, what the reason is. I do not know, whether Government would be prepared to give the reason for this departure. It has not been the rule for judges who have served for two or three years as Additional Judges suddenly to be axed

17.00 hrs.

There is one particular matter that I wanted to undertake and that is the main reason why I have spoken and participated in this debate. I have made this plea year in and year out. I say, yes, judges are *sui generis*; you cannot assess their conditions of service their conditions of pay, emoluments, cannot be compared with the condition of pay of any other service. Because, by and large, you are recruiting people who are already successful, men who are successful even from

the financial point of view, if they are going to accept judgeships, they have to make a very very heavy financial sacrifice. But what I have asked is this: equate the pension to the salary, but, after that, do not allow a Judge to do anything that partakes of a political or even of an administrative character. This is having a disastrously erosive effect on the judiciary. I have asked that Article 220 be amended so that Judges should not be allowed to practise. At present they can practise in other High Courts or the Supreme Court. Since the Law Minister has left practising at the Bar, he has not seen the new phenomenon. Not a day goes by without some retired Judges swelling the ranks of virtually unemployed senior lawyers in the Supreme Court. Now, this is not very edifying and I say this with a great deal of reluctance. These people who belonged to the judiciary where they have been rightly treated with a great deal of respect, come there and they bring their whole cadre into disrepute. They start as juniors. Now, the Law Minister knows what a fiercely competitive profession the law is and, juniors—I am not justifying juniors—do indulge in malpractices and these people who have held very high offices as Judges, in order to get briefs, are undercutting the juniors or are indulging in a malpractice which is commonly referred to as *touting* which is sad, and I am sorry to say it, very degrading. That is why I say, give them not only this pension but a higher pension, but put a blanket ban on their right to practise. I do not know whether the Minister is contemplating this, but I would seriously ask him to do this.

Then, with regard to the question of offering them some kind of preferment or employment after they retire. Several years ago I addressed one of the High Court Bars and the Members of the Bar complained to me that Judges, on the eve of their retirement, were canvassing with every kind of politician in the country for some kind of a post retirement job. I spoke to the Chief Justice. He said, 'Mr. Anthony you are talking

of canvassing of Ministers. I know that Judges are canvassing with Parliamentary Secretaries and Deputy Ministers for some kind of a post-retirement job. This is a grave reflection on the judiciary. I know what happened when a Judge of the Supreme Court was made a Governor. There was all kind of criticism. Much of it was irresponsible. And another very eminent gentleman, we know him, came from a High Court. He was made a Minister. There was all manner of criticism, and justified criticism from this point of view, that a particular Supreme Court Judge—I do not know—had been influenced by the prospect of some kind of executive preferment, but people began to analyse his judgments. They said, 'You see this judgment. One month before he retired. Obviously it was conditioned by his knowledge that he was going to become a Governor or the likelihood that he was going to become a Governor.' This is what is happening in regard to allowing Judges to practise. All over the country people are talking. Much of it is loose talk—that Judges on the eve of retirement from this High Court or that High Court, are feeding this firm or are feeding the senior lawyer so that ultimately when they come to the Supreme Court, they can in turn be fed with briefs. Stop this. As I said, this was long over-due. I have pleaded earnestly and I think the Law Minister will agree with me. You have done this. Give them the option—those who get this enhanced pension—it is very appreciable, all right—either you take this pension and do not practise. If you want to practise, you give up your pension. At least give them that option and probably you will find that this invasion of the Supreme Court Bar by juniors in the form of one time Judges—the whole thing will end and it will be a healthy thing. I think for that alone, the Bar will acclaim the Law Minister.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): Mr. Chairman, I rise to support this Bill.

The arguments spelt out in the state-

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

ment of objects & Reasons—why exactly the Bill has been brought forward are certainly convincing. It is really an act of grace and justice that the erosion of money value may be made up as far as judges are concerned. But in this again I want to give expression to one sentiment with which all sections in this House and I hope the entire country will agree. There is a feeling that the judiciary in this country is not keeping pace with the aspirations of the people and the changes that the people are pressing for and whatever happens on the socio-economic front, a situation has now arisen when the blame for the delay is sought to be placed at the door of the various courts in this country. Rightly or wrongly, the people have seen enough of the performance of the courts, that unlike what would have been the position some time back, they seem to be easily persuaded to accept the charge that it is the courts which are delaying transformation which had to take place. The point is not whether the charge is correct, but the relevant point is whether the charge is going to be accepted by the people. The judiciary has got to take note of the fact that whereas a few years back if the charge was placed, the people, the intelligentsia, the democratic elements in this country would have opposed it furiously, today the pattern has changed and no sooner the charge is made, the people (including the intellectuals) are inclined to believe that the charge is well founded. Therefore, when the Bill comes forward to give additional remuneration to the judges, having regard to the facts that this is a fair thing that has to be done, nevertheless this House and the people are inclined to concede it not with the gusto and not with the openness with which they would have considered it some time back, but with reluctance. The question is whether it is justified? It is not that I am opposing the Bill but this is one aspect of it.

Now, as far as the High Court is concerned, there are basic defects in

our constitution which when we consider the amendment of the Constitution, we would rather take note of. The position to-day is any High court accepting the writ petition can strike down any law which is passed by the legislature or by the Parliament. Here is a very strange situation that whereas the supreme court in order to strike down a law where a constitutional question is involved must constitute a bench of five judges, the High Court can strike down a law passed by parliament and declare any law *ultra vires* including an amendment of the Constitution. One single judge is sitting there and striking them down. In Kerala one High Court Judge can do it. The number—one or two—depends upon the rule which has been framed. A single judge can strike down a law declaring it *ultra vires*.

There is another thing which we have to take note of. The same law can be challenged in different courts and the different courts can give different judgements on the same cause of action. The result is that the different laws will be prevailing at the different corners of this country. In the same state the High Court has got the power to call up any case which may be pending in the subordinate courts so that different opinions may not be given on constitutional matter.

The Supreme Court does not have the power under the constitution today to call up cases pending in subordinate courts and give decision binding on everybody. The result is confusion throughout. That is what prevails actually. It is time we consider this, whether we must accept the high courts as the really constitutional courts which is what comes to today. Formerly the writ jurisdiction was not in every high Court. When the British Government was here the writ jurisdiction vested only in three high courts. I just cannot understand why exactly the writ jurisdiction to the extent of giving power to strike down laws passed by different legislatures and Parliament must be vested with all the high courts and why cannot we withdraw the

whole thing to a Central Court so that decision can be given binding on everyone. And the mischief with respect to stay and delaying tactics happens not necessarily from the supreme court.

It is the high courts which are the real culprits. And as far as these things are concerned, high courts irresponsibly give a stay, keeping the injunctions, holding up the whole thing, and passing judgements which ultimately will have to be set aside, going up to Supreme Court etc. This is something which we will have to look into seriously. So far as discussion on the Constitution is concerned and judicial review is concerned the central question is where exactly is the beginning or the source of legislative power in this country? Now it has come to a stage in which the courts have begun to say that 'We are the third chamber'

The Courts have gone to the extent of saying: Our business is not merely to interpret the law but to make the law also. This is a thing which has got to be contested. And the law they make is not binding on the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court makes a law and that law is subsequently overruled. They themselves reconsider it as it happened in the Golaknath case. There is no certainty as to what the law tomorrow will be, and who decides them. Something is decided by one Bench, another Bench comes and they overrule the whole thing. If you go through the history you will find that at the start, the Supreme Court rulings were basically correct but more often than not many of these rulings were being over-ruled in proportion to the number of benches that are being constituted. The gravamen of my argument is this that this is not a judicial power. We must have a deeper look into the matter. The Parliament and the people's representatives cannot surrender the fundamental principle that the source, the beginning of the law, is from this very House and not from 3 or 4 judges sitting somewhere else. If

an attempt is made to assume that and to delay the socio-economic transformation in this country it will have to be resisted and it is this resistance which we are witnessing throughout the country. That is why, as I said in the beginning, if this was 4 or 5 years back or 6 or 7 years back, a Bill like this would have been accepted with an openness and with a gusto, saying that more must be done for them. But today, when a Bill like this comes we say, yes, it must be done, but with a grain of salt, with a feeling whether these people are really doing their job in the sense of assisting the socio-economic transformation which has received so much attention in this House and in certain legislative assemblies throughout the country. I hope that the Judiciary will take note of this attitude of ours, of the people throughout the country. And the correction must come from the Judiciary themselves. And if the correction does not come from them, the democratic system which we have, will get eroded and that will certainly be not good for the country and that will be a bad day. I hope that the Judiciary will take note of these sentiments and do accordingly. With these words I support the Bill.

SHRI ARAVINDA BALA PAJANOR: Mr. Chairman, Sir I welcome this piece of legislation introduced by the hon. Minister for Law. Though it is a belated one, it is giving only a solace to the present judges who are sitting and retired little earlier.

Before coming to the general discussion—the generality of law—as has been done by many Members here, I would like to come to the bill as it exists today. I remember how our hon. Minister resigned as a high court judge in Bombay expressing his inability to serve there due to the poor salary existing then. No change is made so far. How can you expect them to function then? After so many years he has brought forward

[Shri Aravinda Bala Pajamor]

now this Bill. On this score alone, I congratulate him. But, at the same time, I want to mention to him that we are here also to represent the section of the people who are affected by this Bill—I mean the judges of the high courts and the Supreme Court.

Sir, I have had certain discussions with the sitting judges of the High Court and also with judges who have retired. Their general feeling was that this was not adequate. But, they were happy that at least they have been able to introduce this Bill in Parliament in this session itself. Sir, I recommend to the hon. Minister that this Rs. 700 and odd that you give by way of Rs. 300 as conveyance allowance and another Rs. 300 and odd as house rent allowance amounting to Rs. 700/- may be exempted from the income-tax.

I know that many members who took part in this debate are members of the Bar both from the High Courts as well as from the Supreme Court. We are particularly aware that the high court judges are getting Rs. 3,500 while the supreme court judge gets Rs. 4,000 and the Chief Justice of a High Court gets about Rs. 4,000. Ultimately, they will all get only Rs. 2,100 after deduction of tax. But, a judge who has not possessed a house, may be left with only about Rs. 1200 or 1100/- after these deductions. It is a pitiable condition for them if they are once again taxed on these allowances that are being granted by this Bill. So I recommend to the hon. Minister to consider this suggestion of mine. I hope he will also agree with me that this paltry sum that is being given to the judges is also exempted from income-tax. My second point is this. I cannot understand the sanctity that you are attaching to the date—1st October, 1974. This is the same question that has been posed to me because a particular judge in my High Court—high court of Madras—retired exactly on the 30th of September, 1974. He is unlucky to get this benefit by a day.

I agree with the hon. Member, Shri Frank Anthony, to extend this benefit to all the judges who retired prior to this date. After all they may not be more than 300 or 400. I do not have the statistics with me here but the hon. Minister can get that from his Department. So, this is not a big problem for them to give the benefits to the members who retired prior to 1st October, 1974 also so that all of them can be benefited when this small benefit is given to the retired judges.

I think the main idea of introducing this particular Bill in this House is to give the sanctity to the judiciary or recognise the faith that we attach to the judiciary in this country. When many members—I do not say that they departed from the discussion of the Bill—discussed about the generality of the judiciary that is existing in the country, of course, they reflected the opinion of this country's voice—the people's voice. That is not the main concern here. The point here is this that the judges are not properly looked after. That is the question. Some members referred that only the affluent people had taken this post as an honour. I agree with it. It is not only the money that you give them is important. What is important is that the people who have come to this post should serve this country by dispensing justice—not dispensing with justice—it may be so in many places. I know that the hon. Minister is also aware of it that the malady is not due to money alone but it is because of the faith that is being lost by the people in the judiciary. That is not because of the remuneration that they get but that is because of the conduct of some judges. In many cases—at least I know that in fifty per cent of the cases—the malady can be cured if we attract the best talents to the Bench.

When you took over as Chairman, I was feeling very much amused because you were arguing like a lawyer a few minutes ago and now you occupy this Chair. You are like a

judge occupying this Chair. Till yesterday my colleagues were in the Bar. The next day I used to see him sitting as a judge. But Mr. Stephen was arguing in the same court. I think it is not possible for a judge to argue in some other court. But, we have the privilege here because we happen to be Members of Parliament. But, I am not on that point. But, I can say the malady is that real talent is not attracted because we do not give due respect to the judiciary.

Sir, I do not know how far the Minister is aware of the fact that three weeks back in a place where I practice—Madras High Court—I saw in a Tamil daily with big captions about a lady judge being appointed. I do not know how the confidence can be so easily created when the judges of the High court can be appointed by newspapers. I feel there might be some truth and it might have leaked. They say this appointment of the lady as the judge is for the simple reason that this is International Women's Year. You know, Sir, how this kind of news will be used in the corridors of the High Court. It is not healthy for the judiciary. I am a little worried because in Tamil Nadu when transformation takes place we were hoping for the good and better things to come and at this moment certain things are being spoken about the judiciary. If you say a particular man is going to be appointed as a particular judge so many things are talked in the public and they say it is because of the influence of a particular gentleman or woman or party. That is how the public now judges the judiciary. It is not the money that is going to give the confidence but the atmosphere that we are going to create in the country is going to matter.

Many of the hon. Members have talked at great length about some of the judgements or the reactions or observations of some of the judges. I am not going to express my views on it for I am afraid the way we reflect towards them today is going to re-

act in the future also. I feel the confidence that can be created in this country mainly must come from this House. So, whenever an appointment is made or contemplated to be made certain amount of norms, restriction or control must be there. I remember, some years ago when an Andhra Pradesh High Court judge was proposed to be appointed to the Supreme Court the news came out in the papers before the orders were issued and only on that score that judge was disqualified and some other judge was appointed in the Supreme Court. Such kind of confidence must be created in the public and only then they will respect the judiciary. Sir, there are about 300 high court judges and some Supreme Court judges in this country and there may be one or two judges—I would not say Allahabad, Bangalore or Assam judges—who are not in tune with the thinking of this country or not in line with the general thinking of the country. That need not be the main score to condemn them all as bad. We must take the generality as to how the judges are behaving. Many of them are good judges. I have an experience of 14 years. We have to consider them also as human beings. They have their own failings.

Sir, before I sit down I would like to say a word about the fact that some of the hon. Members have expressed the feeling that the judges must go in line with present aspirations of the people. I do not attribute to this idea. This will lead to lot of complications. A judge is only to interpret the law and nothing more than that. Today in certain States judges, are appointed according to the political shades of the State governments. In that case if they are going to give vent to their aspirations then there would not be an end to it. Rightly or wrongly this country is following English precedents and, as such they have only to interpret law according to the precedents.

[Shri Aravinda Bala Pajanan]

Lastly, I would like to say that twenty days in calculating the gratuity, in my opinion, is not correct. That can be 30 days. Further the total emoluments instead of 28,000 should be 50,000 and instead of 22,000 it should be 40,000. I am not saying all this for the money value but with the concept that these people should not come and practice after retirement.

They should not be people who seek out another employment on retirement. You must give them an assurance that they can live peaceful retired life. You know Judges in the US get the same pay even after retirement. There is no break in that there

The number involved in this case is limited. It cannot be a big burden on the finances of the country. If you want to create confidence in the people, it is better we treat them better. I do not say that they have to be put on a high pedestal, but keep them in the correct place so that we can get justice.

I am also not in agreement with friends who have said that there are delays in justice. I am in agreement with them that justice delayed is justice denied. At the same time, we cannot also forget that justice hurried is justice buried. So you cannot simply say : just hurry up

Finally, I want to make this point. I made it the other day in Committee also. It is that one third of the Judges of a High Court must be those transferred from other States. I was surprised when the law officers asked Where is the provision? I had to tell them that under art. 222 of the Constitution, there is a clear provision under which you can transfer Judges. But the Law Secretary and other officers were asking, where is the provision? So even under the Constitution, there is provision to transfer Judges from other states.

Now there is a big rumour on our side that many Judges are going to

be transferred. You know there is corridor talk about this. So my request is that if there is going to be any transfer, you do it only in the month of June. If you are going to make such transfers, do it along with other transfers in other States. This is for the simple reason that the confidence of the people should not be disturbed. We may have a certain grudge against a particular Judge, but that is no reason for disturbing the confidence of the public by doing any such thing in this manner.

With these remarks I welcome this piece of legislation. I congratulate the hon. Minister on this and I hope he will come forward with some more legislation also so that Judges are given their correct place in society. Let justice be done and not dispensed with.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I fully support this Bill, and I do so on several counts. I suppose, we all agree that the role and contribution of the judiciary in a democratic set-up is at once vital, fundamental and profound. In fact, such a legislation was overdue. Seemingly, it is of minor significance; it only provides, as the Minister himself called them, ancillary benefits to the Judges. But it has certain significant aspects.

I have listened to the debate and I do not wish to go on the lines on which some of my friends on both sides of the House have gone. They have projected into this debate some very important and fundamental political and constitutional issues. I do not think this Bill really refers to those matters. But perhaps, quite expectedly I would say, they have taken advantage of this measure and expressed their views on the functioning of the judiciary, in the India of today and tomorrow. But I can say this much to those friends that at least some of us on this side do not want Judges to be members who belong to the *status quo*

of the conservative, rigid sections of the community. Certainly not. But that is not to say that the Judges must give judgments as per the wishes of the government of the day. There is a great difference between judgments given on the basis of dynamism and progressivism and judgments given on the basis of the pleasures of the government of the day. But I do not want to project those matters in this debate.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Is not the government of the day sufficiently dynamic?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am glad the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs interrupted me. Normally he does not do it; I am glad he has done it today.

As I said, I am not going into those political overtones. If the Law Minister himself brings forward a measure, as he has been publicly saying, outside Parliament, that some fundamental changes in our Constitution are perhaps necessary, but the time is not yet ripe and Government are contemplating on it and they will come forward with it, when he comes forward with such legislation for changing the Constitution, we will express our views for whatever their value or worth. But the discussion today is really restricted to the specific issue of giving certain ancillary benefits to the Judges of the High Courts whose number, as the previous speaker said, is not far too large. One should not look at this problem from the point of view of the financial liability; one should look at it from the point of making the position of the High Court Judge sufficiently strong and independent so that he is not lured into doing a thing or starting something fresh when he has retired.

That is the real point at issue. It is not just a matter of giving extra perquisites or benefits. It is to strengthen the base of the judge, ensure independence and integrity of that high office. It is not to suggest, therefore, that the

extra monetary and material facilities in themselves will necessarily ensure independence and integrity. I am not arguing from that point of view. But to deny those benefits to the judges is to punish those who have thoughtfully and with a certain degree of idealism gone from the bar to the bench in order to serve the principle of the rule of law and the tenets of democracy as laid down in our Constitution. If you want them to remain independent and look at the laws passed by Parliament strictly in conformity with the letter and spirit of the Constitution and the principles of the rule of law, it is necessary that they should be made to retire honourably at the retirement age and not to take up any job under the government or be forced to practise law after they retire. I am glad that my elderly and learned friend Shri Frank Anthony said that judges should not be compelled to practice at the bar after they retire. To see so many retired judges crowding the Supreme Court Bar is a sorry spectacle. Why is it happening? Because you do not have sufficient attraction in terms of monetary benefits and other ancillary benefits for the office of the judge to ensure that the right type of people are attracted to the bench. Here we find there is a valuable parallel to the profession and selection of teachers. By paying higher salaries you do not necessarily ensure that you get a good teacher; but if you deny a good teacher decent salaries, he will leave the field.

A teacher's job is an honourable calling; it is not a mere job or occupation; it is a calling. Similarly, judgeship is a calling. A person leaves his lucrative practice, in order not just to earn money; in fact, he gives up that. He has not necessarily gone to the bench to become Chief Justice; not every judge becomes a Chief Justice. But when a judge is functioning independently to do justice, he must be assured of two things. While working as a judge his conditions of service should be honourable; they should be decent, handsome and attractive. And,

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

secondly, when he retires as a judge, he should have sufficient amount in his pocket in terms of earnings, in terms of benefits like gratuity, pension, medical facilities, etc. which the hon. Law Minister is offering through this Bill. People with brilliant legal acumen and a certain natural aptitude for judicial service should join the bench and those persons must be well looked after by the state and by the society. Because this Bill does that, I want to support it and I hope in the years to come it will go a little more in the same direction.

I have already suggested: once a judge, always a judge. He should continue to be a judge till his retirement; he should not take any job or occupation which is under the executive government, except of course some very rare cases where there may be some kind of academic enquiry, say, university education, or the question of legal practice or system of judicial administration. In very rare cases, he can act as a judge for an enquiry. But, normally, no judge should be given a job after he retires because in that case he looks forward to that job while still serving though he is expected to be independent. He does not remain so independent because he feels that if he is really independent, he could not get any job and he will not qualify for government patronage after he retires.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The exceptions that you have made just now would be enough to give occupation to all retired judges.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Well, Sir, how many times do we have really appointed Enquiry Commissions of fundamental importance? I am not saying that the judge must be appointed for every single enquiry into police firing, etc.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think you have already made that point.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: But my point is: leave the judges free, and let them do a job after retirement in extremely rare cases. I use the words 'extremely rare cases' because obviously there cannot be any such recurrence in day-to-day cases of inquiries, etc. The performance of our judges in the High Courts since independence, by and large, has been very creditable, creditable to themselves and creditable to the judiciary. I am not talking merely of the judges and the judgements—since the declaration of "Internal Emergency" on 26th June 75 when many judgements of the various High Courts in our country have come in favour of freedom and rule of law and against the Government—but I am talking even of judgements before June 26, 1975 and we have seen that judges by and large have displayed a sense of fairness, equity and justice. If this is so, then I do not know why we should be wary about giving them extra monetary benefits. But one query about the provision of sumptuary allowance. You, Mr. Chairman, yourself mentioned about the sumptuary allowance, while participating earlier in this debate I too want to ask the Law Minister as to why a Chief Justice of a High Court is sought to be given such a sumptuary allowance. I assume therefore that the Supreme Court Chief Justice is already given such sumptuary allowance. Then a point further to be asked is

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: In the next Bill.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: You are now technically saying, not immediately, but in the Bill to follow you are giving it. But my point is: Are these Chief Justices really expected to act like Minister or public relations men? The position of the Chief Justice is like the position of a Speaker. For example, the Speaker of the British House of Commons remains aloof from the society because he has to give justice, similarly a Chief Justice cannot be a social mixer. He must be

aloof from the social minglings. From that point of view, I do not see much point in giving sumptuary allowance. It is from this angle and from the various other angles that I have spoken earlier that I support this Bill. I hope that the functioning of the judiciary which is in the open, and which is open, to arguments and persuasions, will be strengthened by such benefits, monetary and other benefits.

श्री राजाबतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभा-पति जी, हाई कोर्ट्स के जजों को कुछ सुविधाएँ देने सम्बन्धी यह विधेयक है। ज्यादातर बोलने वाले माननीय सदस्य इस पेशे में, यानी बकालत के पेशे में रहे हैं या हैं लेकिन मैं उन लोगों में नहीं हूँ। मैं एक साधारण व्यक्ति की हैसियत से इस बिल के बारे में एक दो बाने रखना चाहता हूँ। वकील के साथ मूविकल भी होना है और उसी हैमियत से मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। खूशी की बात है कि आपके दिल में जजों के प्रति हमदर्दी या महानुभूति पैदा हुई। काश इसी तरह की महानुभूति मजदूरों और जो दूसरे मध्यम वर्ग के लोग हैं जिनकी आमदनी कम है उनके लिए भी होती। उनके लिए भी आप कोई इस तरह की व्यवस्था करते। लेकिन ऐसा न करके दूसरी तरफ आप उनके अधिकारों पर कुठाराघात कर रहे हैं जैसा कि बोनस छीन कर आपने किया है। हमारे दल के प्रवक्ता पहले ही कह चुके हैं कि हम कोई ईर्ष्या नहीं करने कि आप जजों की सुविधाएँ क्यों बढ़ा रहे हैं आप उनको वह सुविधाएँ जरूर दें ताकि वे ठीक तरह से अपना काम कर सकें। यह बान भी कही गई कि जजों की धाज की सामाजिक प्रगति के अनुसार अपने को ढाचना चाहिए। इसको कहने में कोई अनिश्चयकित नहीं होगी कि अभी तक वे ऐसा नहीं करते रहे हैं लेकिन वह अलग बात है मैं इस सम्बन्ध में एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ।

आप ने सम्पचुधरी एलाउन्स यानी आतिथ्य सत्कार के नाम पर हाई कोर्ट के

मुख्य न्यायाधीश को 300 रुपया देना तय किया है। जो अगला विधेयक आने वाला है, जिस पर हम बहस करने वाले हैं, वह सुप्रीम कोर्ट के बारे में है उस में सुप्रीम कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस को 500 रुपये और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के दूसरे जजों को तीन-तीन सौ रुपया देंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप हाई कोर्ट के जजों को इस तरह का सम्पचुधरी एलाउन्स क्यों नहीं देना चाहते हैं, दोनों न्यायालयों के जजों के बीच में यह अन्तर क्यों रखा गया है? मेरी राय में यह अन्तर समाप्त होना चाहिये, हाई कोर्ट के जजों को भी सम्पचुधरी एलाउन्स या आतिथ्य सत्कार के नाम पर कुछ राशि अवश्य दी जानी चाहिये। यदि नहीं दे सकते हैं तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजों को भी नहीं दी जानी चाहिये अन्यथा इस से आपस में कटुता पैदा होगी।

दूसरी बात मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि धाज कल न्यायालयों में पैरवी बहुत चलने लगी है। कुछ साल पहले ऐसी बात नहीं थी और जनता में न्यायालयों के प्रति पूर्ण विश्वास था लोग कहा करते थे कि वहा पैरवी नहीं चल सकती, सही भाषनों में हमें न्याय मिलेगा। धाज पैसे और धन का तो असर पड़ता ही है पैसे वालों की जल्दी न्याय मिल जाता है और कभी कभी तो गलत तरीके से भी मिल जाता है, लेकिन जो बेचारे गरीब हैं उन्हें न्याय नहीं मिलता। मैं इस का एक मुक्तभोगी हूँ मैं 1957 के पार्निशामेन्ट के चुनाव में खड़ा हुआ था और 8 हजार वोटों से हार गया था। उस समय कांग्रेस के एक मंत्री मुजफ्फरपुर में उम्मीदवार थे—उनका नाम था—श्री महेश प्रसाद सिंह, जो बाद में सगठन कांग्रेस में चले गये थे। उन के खिलाफ बाबू महामाया प्रसाद सिंह खड़े थे जिन का समर्थन कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी कर रही थी। उस समय, समाप्ति जो, हैड-लाइन्ज में अखबार में निकला—

“Communist plot to kill Mahesh Babu”

[श्री रामचल्लर वास्की]

जिस में मुझे सुरमि बनाया गया था कि इस प्रकार का वधयंत्र मीने किया है बाद में एम्पायरी हुई—जिस्ट्रेट ने कहा कि यह बल्ल है, यह जाली बिट्टी है । बाद में मामला एस० डी० ओ० के पास गया तो उस ने खारिज कर दिया । जब हाई कोर्ट में पहुँचा तो वहाँ भी बैरबी के बल पर बेरी बरबास्त नामजूर कर दी गई । जब मीने निवेदन किया कि मुझे सुप्रीम कोर्ट जाने दिया जाय तो नहीं जाने दिया गया—यह बैरबी का प्रसर है । मैं चाहता कि सरकार का ध्यान इस तरफ भी जाये ताकि बैरबी के बल पर गरीबों का गला न काटा जाय ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ ।

SHRI H R GOKHALE Sir, the debate has been very good and I am particularly happy that every one of the hon. Members who spoke has supported the Bill. There might have been some aspects of the matter spoken in a critical way, but mainly with regard to the Bill itself, there has been unanimous support.

Mr Somnath Chatterjee did say that this was a measure which was long overdue, but he also said, what has been given is a pittance. I must say, it is not so. The salaries of judges are fixed under the Constitution and even if we have decided to amend the Constitution, we could not have increased the salary of a judge by more than Rs 500 or Rs 1000 at the most. But sum total of the benefits given under this Bill are much more than that. It touches the question of pension because pension has become a very important matter in respect of judges. This has relevance to certain other issues which were raised

Mr. Frank Anothony had said that judges should not be allowed to practise, not only in their courts, but in any other court and in the Supreme

Court. Then it was said that judges should not be given any employment after retirement. With the present low pension, a situation arises when perhaps the judges are compelled to take up employment, to carry on. Of course, Mr. Frank Anthony wanted that the pension should be the same as the salary. We cannot do that. But I think there has been a substantial increase in pension for the judges of the High Court, and as you will see later on, in the pension of the judges of the Supreme Court. Of the other two matters which have not been made applicable at all before, one is the family pension. Unfortunately, nobody referred to it. A judge dies in harness. He does not get pension. He cannot obviously get it, but his dependents too do not get pension now. Family pension really is intended to provide for the dependents of judges when they die in harness, and it is a reasonable amount which is provided for. Then the third thing is about gratuity. There, the hon. Member Mr. Sinha is right that it is made applicable only to judges coming from the Bar, and the reason is that with regard to service judges, there is already the same scheme applicable in respect of gratuity. It is only the members of the Bar who were not entitled. The reason for making the qualifying service also low is that the Bar judge cannot remain like the service judge for that length of time; and if you make that qualifying period very large, no judge will in fact get the gratuity. And I think that 2½ years of service, which is the qualifying period, is a reasonable period, after which the judges will be entitled to get gratuity which is 20 days per year of service, subject to a maximum of Rs 30,000/-. And some judges are entitled to reach up to the maximum. This has been available to the Civil Services, but unfortunately not available to the Bar judges. Now that, to my mind, is a substantial improvement. Now a question has been raised because two allowances have been provided for. One is the sumptuary allowance. The Chief Justice as far as the High Court is

concerned, would get it. The point is that the Chief Justice, in his capacity as the Chief Justice of the High Court has to spend on entertainment—it is not that he should entertain in the sense in which we think of entertainment. Not in that sense. Lots of people call on him in the ordinary course. District judges and other High Court judges call on him; and sometimes the Ministers call on him, as a Minister has got to do, in the course of his duty, particularly if the Minister happens to be the Law Minister or the Minister for Justice. It is ordinary courtesy that even where an allowance is not given, the judge cannot say, "I am not going to offer you even a cup of tea." He does it. He has been doing it even before this. Therefore, some provision is made by way of sumptuary allowance in respect of the Chief Justice of the High Court, on whom many district judges, many other judges from the subordinate judiciary, other judges of the High Court and certain other people—who in the ordinary course are required to visit him—call; and he is entitled to a sumptuary allowance.

In addition to that, I might mention with a reasonable degree of confidence—because, somebody also raised the question that this is all subject to tax—that the sumptuary allowance is not subject to tax. This Rs. 300 is not subject to tax. If Shri Chatterjee visits a Judge, I am sure he will not let him go without a cup of tea. Let us not be unfair to them, because they have all been gentlemen. They have been treating the guests in the same way in which all of us treat them. One way in which we can compensate them is to give them some benefit which is not subject to tax.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
That is the assurance I want.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : I am telling you I am not giving any tax exemption here. The tax exemption is under the Income-tax Act itself. Under

the existing law, as it is, it is not subject to tax. No special provision of tax exemption is made in respect of this.

A conveyance allowance of Rs. 300 is given to the Judges in the High Courts and the Supreme Court. Judges, particularly in bigger places, have to spend considerably on travel from their residence to the High Court, because the distances are longer in those places. I can say this from personal experience because I have been in one of the bigger places. Of course, this allowance is payable subject to their maintaining the car. If they do not maintain the car, they do not get the allowance. Therefore, I think this is also one of the substantive part of the benefits which are sought to be given to them.

MR. CHAIRMAN : They can go by taxi.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : They can go by taxi, but it will be costly. Conveyance allowance is given when they maintain a car. This has been provided, taking note of the other enactments where conveyance allowance is provided.

I do not want to go into the details. But I do mean to say that it is not a pittance. Perhaps, it could have been more. I do not say that it could not have been more. But I do not think that in the present situation we can go so far as to keep these salaries completely out of tune with the general level of emoluments of the civil servants and other. Therefore, taking into account all those circumstances, this is not a pittance. This is a reasonably good package which is being offered to the High Court and Supreme Court Judges.

I fully agree with Professor Hiren Mukherjee that money is not everything. Why should it be everything? But I do not think that money is nothing also. The fact is that as human

[Shri H. R. Gokhale]

beings, as judges are, they have to live in circumstances where the economic and social impact is felt by them as much as by others. Therefore, while I do agree that one should not hanker after money merely for the sake of money, as human beings, as we are, we cannot completely ignore the money aspect of a person's remuneration or this emoluments

There is an amendment given notice of by Shri Somnath Chatterjee, about which he spoke also I personally feel that this is a matter which requires to be considered. I can tell you there was a time when there was a demand for judicial or quasi-judicial inquiry in every case. When anything happens a man wants that it must be a judicial or quasi-judicial inquiry. And no less a person than a retired or a sitting judge was acceptable for such enquiries. There has been a criticism as to why we do not appoint, for example, sitting judges. Now there are two reasons. Firstly, it is not a fact that we do not appoint. In the last two years, almost as a matter of practice, we have appointed sitting judges for these enquiries. If you recall the instances in the recent past, you will see that sitting judges have been appointed. But the other thing is that in a long drawn enquiry, if a sitting judge is taken away—it is true that retired judges sometimes take so long and they continue and do not finish the enquiry—then it is not good

(Interruptions)

* SHRI H R GOKHALE: But what are you to do? The Constitution requires it.

(Interruptions)

Let us not blame the retired Supreme Court judge.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: They are very competent. I know

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I am not talking of their competency. I am

saying that some of these enquiries are delayed not because of the judges only; they have been delayed for various other reasons, and we, as members of the bar, must equally share a responsibility in that matter along with judges. In what way, these enquiries are prolonged by the members of the bar—this side or that side or perhaps both sides? To prolong an enquiry is a fact of which Mr. Chatterjee should be aware.

MR CHAIRMAN: And also members of the Government

SHRI H R GOKHALE: Everybody concerned. What I mean to say is that you cannot put a blame only on these judges. It is true that a judge does it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: A person who is retiring or has retired is looking forward for appointment. That is the point.

SHRI H R GOKHALE: That really should not be done. Somebody mentioned about—I do not know who—a particular instance when it was said that two days or a few days before his retirement.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I will give you a list.

SHRI H R GOKHALE: I do not want names. But if such a thing has happened, it should not happen.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: There is a very recent instance, Mr Gokhale.

SHRI H R GOKHALE: There may be an instance. I am not saying that. What I am saying is that it should not be done. What I was saying was not that it was not there; it may be there. What I was saying was that we should avoid doing that. In fact, we should not do that.

With regard to the practice after retirement, that was not raised by you, that was raised by Frank Anthony. It

is a sad state of affairs that the Supreme Court Bar today is full of retired High Court judges, apart from the sorry spectacle which they make, because most of them have not practised and do not command any adequate practice. The other bad part is that they deprive the new coming up members of the Bar. A new bar is being built up in the Supreme Court. So far as I am concerned, whenever any question of appointment of counsel for Government cases, may be as a Government Counsel or similar position, came up, I had stoutly declined to consider any retired judge or any retired officer of the government for taking up these positions as Government Counsels. I insisted that leading ones among the junior Members of the Bar ought to be given this chance, because Government alone has a possibility of giving work to the junior members of the bar and the Government owes an obligation to the Bar that a junior bar is built up.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I wish your wishes were translated into action. You have a Supreme Court panel. What about the State panel? People are monopolising there.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I am telling you about the appointments made by the Central Government in any panel anywhere in the country. I can say this with complete assurance that I have declined to include a retired judge or a retired officer of the Government....

(Interruptions)

even in the High Courts.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : But there are small panels. A large section does not get the benefits.

(Interruptions)

But I know that there are a handful of people who are getting the benefit.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: Do not say that; you are in Calcutta. The point was with regard to a retired judge. We are dealing with that.

(Interruptions)

I was saying about a panel of the Central Government, whether it is here in Delhi in the Supreme Court or in the High Court; and by any chance, your Calcutta panel is not a small one.

18.00 hrs.

These are the matters which have been taken into consideration in proposing this Bill.

I must refer to one thing more. It has been said by at least two hon. Members that judges have not been confirmed because they had given adverse judgments in this particular case or in that particular case. I must say, this is not true. Non-confirmation has nothing to do with the judgments. Recently a judge who had given the largest number of adverse judgments against the Government has not only been confirmed but has been promoted as the Chief Justice of the High court. The judicial pronouncement has nothing to do with confirmation or non-confirmation.

Sir, these are the main points which have been made in the course of the debate....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Are you giving an assurance to consider my amendment?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I have said so. I am in agreement with this and we should consider it separately. I think, I have said that. We will give due consideration to it.

With this reply which covers almost all the points, I command the Bill to the House to be taken into consideration.

MR CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954 be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2. There is no amendment.

The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 (Amendment of Section 17A)
Amendments made

Page 2, line 7,—

for "and after sub-section (1) as so renumbered"

substitute "and,—

(a) in sub-section (1) as so renumbered, after the words "the First Schedule" the words "retires or" shall be, and shall be deemed always to have been, inserted,

(b) after sub-section (1) as so amended" (2)

Page 2, line 21,—

for "dies" substitute "retires, or dies" (3)

(Shri H R Gokhale)

MR. CHAIRMAN. The question is

"That Clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4A (New)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I beg to move:

Page 3,—

after line 2, insert—

"4A. After section 23A of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"23AA. No retired Judge shall be entitled to exercise any judicial or

quasi-judicial functions in any matter, question or dispute, in which a Government or a Government Company as defined by the Companies Act, 1956, or a body or authority constituted or incorporated by any Act of Parliament or of legislature of a State or Union territory or under the administrative or financial control of a Government is a party or is interested or in any manner concerned or shall be eligible to be appointed to any office or post in respect of which salary or allowance will be payable out of the Consolidated Fund of India or of any State or of any Union territory.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this section, Government will mean the Central Government or the Government of a State or of a Union territory." (5).

MR CHAIRMAN: I put Amendment No 5 [clause 4A (New)] moved by Shri Somnath Chatterjee to the vote of the House

Amendment No 5 was put and negatived

MR CHAIRMAN: There is no amendment to Clauses 5 and 6.

The question is:

"That Clauses 5 and 6 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 5 and 6 were added to the Bill.

Clause 7 (Amendment of the First Schedule)

Amendment made:

Page 4, line 2,—

for "service" substitute "service for pension" (4)

(Shri H. R. Gokhale)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 7, as amended,
stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7, as amended, was added to
the Bill.

Clause 1 (Short title and Com-
mencement)

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 5,—

for "It shall" substitute—

"Save as otherwise provided, it
shall" (1)

(Shri H R Gokhale)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 1, as amended,
stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to
the Bill.

The Enacting Formula and the Title
were added to the Bill.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be
passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be
passed."

The motion was adopted.

18.06 hrs.

SUPREME COURT JUDGES (CON-
DITIONS OF SERVICE) AMEND-
MENT BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Supreme
Court Judges (Conditions of Service)
Amendment Bill is also the same as
the previous one. So, we need not
repeat it .

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
(Burdwan) I want an assurance in
respect of this Bill also.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUS-
TICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS
(SHRI H R GOKHALE): Not assu-
rance; I will say, I will consider it.

Sir, I do not want to repeat my
speech. It is practically the same as
the previous Bill with some minor
variations, I beg to move.*

"That the Bill further to amend
the Supreme Court Judges (Con-
ditions of Service) Act, 1958, be
taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend
the Supreme Court Judges (Con-
ditions of Service) Act, 1958, be
taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We take up
clause-by-clause consideration.

The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the
Bill."

The motion was adopted.

*Moved with the recommendation

of the President.

[Mr. Chairman]

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 (Insertion of new section
16A)

Amendment made

Page 2, line 21,—

for "dies" substitute "retires, or
dies" (1)

(Shri H. R. Gokhale)

MR CHAIRMAN The question is

"That Clause 3, as amended,
stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 3 as amended, was added to
the Bill

Clause 4 (Insertion of new sections
23A, 23B and 23C)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
I beg to move

Page 2,—

after line 36, insert—

"23AA No retired Judge of
Supreme Court shall be entitled to
exercise any judicial or quasi-
judicial functions in any matter,
question or dispute, in which a
Government or a Government Com-
pany as defined by the Companies
Act, 1956, or a body or authority
constituted or incorporated by any
Act of Parliament or of Legislature
of a State or Union territory or
under the administrative or finan-
cial control of a Government is a
party or is interested or in any
manner concerned or shall be eli-
gible to be appointed to any office
or post in respect of which salary
or allowance will be payable out
of the Consolidated Fund of India
or of any State or of any Union
territory

Explanation—For the purposes of
this section, Government will mean
the Central Government or the Gov-
ernment of a State or of a Union
territory" (2)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put
Amendment No 2 to Clause 4, mov-
ed by Shri Somnath Chatterjee, to
the vote of the House

Amendment No 2 was put and nega-
tived.

MR CHAIRMAN: The question is:
"That Clause 4 stand part of the
Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 4 was added to the Bill

Clauses 5 and 6, Clause 1, the Enact-
ing Formula and the Title were add-
ed to the Bill

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE. I beg to
move

"That the Bill, as amended, be
passed"

MR CHAIRMAN. Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be
passed."

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री (पटना) :

सभापति महोदय मझे एक बात बहर्न है ।
म जबाब चाहता हू । मरि महोदय चप
क्या है । मन्चुअरी एलाबेस आप सुप्रम
काटे ये नमाम जजो को दे रहे हैं । नि
मवान उठाया था जब हाई कटे वाला बिल
चल रहा था वहा के जजों को आप मन्चुअरी
एलाबेस क्यों नहीं दे रहे हैं ?

सभापति महोदय वह बहा दिया
उन्होंने ।

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री नहीं बहा ।

सभापति महोदय : उन्होंने बहा उन
के पास कोई बाय पीने वाला नहीं जाता
है ।

श्री रामावतार झा श्री : आपका तर्क
क्या है, यह तो मेरे खानों वरके बता दें।

Why this discrimination between judges of High Courts and Supreme Court? I would like to know the reasons categorically.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has already said about that.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: The reasons are simple. First of all, they are the judges of the highest judiciary of the land unlike the judges of the High Courts. There are visitors who go to the Supreme Court, the High Court judges and other judges. The same, more or less, applies to Supreme Court judges although the allowance is less than that to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, as the Chief Justice has more visitors.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question—

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

18.11 hrs.

**BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
FIFTY-NINTH REPORT**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before we adjourn, Shri Raghu Ramaiah, Minister of Works and Housing and Parliamentary Affairs has to make a statement.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): I beg to present the Fifty-ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

18.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Tuesday, March 9, 1976/Phalguna 19, 1897 (Saka)