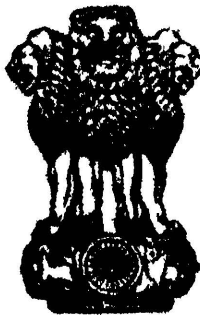


# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourth Session)

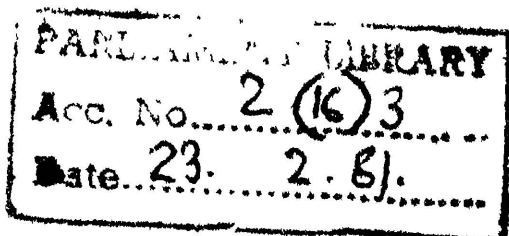


सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. IX contains Nos. 1—10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
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[Seventh Series, Volume IX, 4th Session, 1980/1982/(Saka)]

*No.1, Monday, November 17, 1980/Kartika 26, 1982 (Saka)*

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 Riyan, Shri Baju Ban (Tripura East)  
 Rothuama, Dr. R. (Mizoram)  
 Roy, Shri A. K. (Dhanbad)  
 Roy, Dr. Saradish (Bolpur)  
 Roy Pradhan, Shri Amar  
 (Cooch Behar)

**S**

Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar (Vishnupur)  
 Saha, Shri Gadadhar (Birbhum)  
 Sahi, Shrimati Krishna (Bengusarai)  
 Sahu, Shri Narayan (Deogarh)  
 Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad (Ranchi)  
 Saini, Shri Manohar Lal  
 (Kurukshetra)  
 Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman  
 (Manjeri)  
 Sajjan Kumar, Shri (Outer Delhi)  
 Saminuddin, Shri (Godda)  
 Sangma, Shri P. A. (Tura)  
 Sankhawar, Shri Ashkaran  
 (Ghatampur)  
 Saran, Shri Daulat Ram (Churu)  
 Sarangi, Shri R. P. (Jamshedpur)  
 Sathe, Shri Vasant (Wardha)  
 Sathiyendran, Shri M. S. K.  
 (Ramanathapuram)  
 Satish Prasad Singh, Shri (Khagaria)  
 Satya Deo Singh, Prof. (Chapra)  
 Sawant, Shri T. M. (Osmanabad)  
 Seyeed, Shri P. M. (Lakshadweep)  
 Scindia, Shri Madhavrao (Guna)

- Sebastian, Shri S. A. Dorai (Karur)**  
**Selvaraju, Shri N. (Tiruchirapalli)**  
**Sen, Shri A. K. (Calcutta North West)**  
**Sen, Shri Subodh (Jalpaiguri)**  
**Sethi, Shri Arjun (Bhadrak)**  
**Sethi, Shri P. C. (Indore)**  
**Shailani, Shri Chandra Pal (Hathras)**  
**Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari (Chittorgarh)**  
**Shakya, Shri Daya Ram (Farrukhabad)**  
**Shakya, Shri Ram Singh (Etawah)**  
**Shakyawar, Shri Nathuram (Jalaun)**  
**Shamanna, Shri T. R. (Bangalore South)**  
**Shankaranand, Shri B. (Chikkodi)**  
**Shanmugam, Shri P. (Pondicherry)**  
**Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal (Karnal)**  
**Sharma, Shri Kalj Charan (Bhind)**  
**Sharma, Shri Mundar (Jabalpur)**  
**Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore (Balaghat)**  
**Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore (Dausa)**  
**Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu (Vidisha)**  
**Sharma, Dr. Shanker Dayal (Bhopal)**  
**Sharma, Shri Vishwa Nath (Jhansi)**  
**Shastri, Shri Dharam Dass (Karol Bagh)**  
**Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna (Fatehpur)**  
**Shastri, Shri Rajnath Sonkar (Saidpur)**  
**Shastri, Shri Ramavatar (Patna)**  
**Shejwalkar, Shri N. K. (Gwalior)**  
**Shingda, Shri D. B. (Dahanu)**  
**Shiv Shanker, Shri P. (Secunderabad)**  
**Shivendra Bahadur Singh, (Shri Rijnandgaon)**  
**Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan (Mahasamund)**  
**Sidnal, Shri S. B. (Belgaum)**  
**Singaravadivel, Shri S. (Thanjavur)**  
**Singh, Shri B. D. (Phulpur)**  
**Singh, Dr. B. N. (Hazaribagh)**  
**Singh, Shri C. P. N. (Padrauna)**  
**Singh, Shri D. G. (Shahabad)**  
**Singh Deo, Shri K. P. (Dhenkanal)**  
**Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir (Barh)**  
**Sinha, Shrimati Kishori (Vaishali)**  
**Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari (Sheohar)**  
**Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan (Aurangabad)**  
**Sivaprakasam, Shri D. S. A. (Tirunelveli)**  
**Solanki, Shri Babu Lal (Morena)**  
**Solanki, Shri Natavarsinh (Kapadvanj)**  
**Sonkar, Shri Kalapnath (Basti)**  
**Soren, Shri Harihar (Keonjhar)**  
**Soren, Shri Shibu (Dumka)**  
**Soundararajan, Shri N. (Sivakasi)**  
**Sparrow, Shri R. S. (Jullundur)**  
**Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V. (Chamarajanagar)**  
**Stephen, Shri C. M. (Gulbarga)**  
**Subba, Shri P. M. (Sikkim)**  
**Subburaman, Shri A. G. (Madurai)**  
**Sukhadia, Shri Mohan Lal (Udaipur)**  
**Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati (Gurdaşpur)**  
**Sunder Singh, Shri (Phillaur)**  
**Suraj Bhan, Shri (Ambala)**  
**Surya Narayan Singh, Shri (Balial)**  
**Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing (Bidar)**  
**Swami, Shri K. A. (Visakhapatnam)**  
**Swaminathan, Shri R. V. (Sivaganga)**  
**Swaminathan, Shri V. N. (Pudukkottai)**  
**Swamy, Dr. Subramaniam (Bombay North East)**

## T

- Tandon, Shri Prabhunarayan (Damoh)**  
**Tapeshwar Singh, Shri (Bikramganj)**  
**Tariq Anwar, Shri (Katihar)**  
**Tayeng, Shri Sobeng (Arunachal East)**  
**Tayyab Hussain, Shri (Faridabad)**  
**Tewary, Prof. K. K. (Buxar)**  
**Thakur, Shri Shivkumar Singh (Khandwa)**

Thomas, Shri Skariah (Kottayam)  
 Thorat, Shri Bhausahab (Pandhar-  
 pur)  
 Thungon, Shri P. K. (Arunachal  
 West)  
 Tirkey, Shri Pius (Alipurduar)  
 Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani  
 (Balrampur)  
 Tiwari, Shri Narayan Datt (Naini  
 Tal)  
 Tiwari, Shri R. G. (Janjgir)  
 Trilok Chandra, Shri (Khurja)  
 Tripathi, Shri Kamalapati (Varanasi)  
 Tripathi, Shri R. N. (Bilhaur)  
 Tudu, Shri Manmohan (Mayurbhanj)  
 Tur, Shri L. S. (Tarn Taran)  
 Tytler, Shri Jagdish (Delhi Sadar)

## U

Uike, Shri Chhote Lal (Mandla)  
 Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P. (Badagara)

## V

Vairale, Shri Madhusudan (Akola)  
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari (New  
 Delhi)  
 Varma, Shri Jai Ram (Faizabad)  
 Varma, Shri Ravindra (Bombay  
 North)  
 Velu, Shri A. M. (Arakkonam)  
 Venkataraman, Shri R. (Madras  
 South)  
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P. (Nandyal)  
 Verma, Shri Chandradeo Prasad  
 (Arrah)

Verma, Shri Ptooj Chand (Shajapur)  
 Verma, Shri R. L. P. (Kodarma)  
 Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh  
 (Mainpuri)  
 Verma, Shri Shiv Sharan (Machh-  
 lishahr)  
 Verma, Shrimati Usha (Kheri)  
 Vijayaraghavan, Shri V. S. (Palghat)  
 Virbhadrha Singh, Shri (Mandi)  
 Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal (Bhilwara)

## W

Wagh, Dr. Pratap (Nasik)  
 Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna Ramchandra  
 (Buldhana)

## Y

Yadav, Shri Chandrajit (Azamgarh)  
 Yadav, Shri Chhotey Singh (Kan-  
 nauj)  
 Yadav, Shri D. P. (Monghyr)  
 Yadav, Shri R. N. (Parbhani)  
 Yadav, Shri R. P. (Madhepura)  
 Yadav, Shri Ram Singh (Alwar)  
 Yadav, Shri Subhash Chandra (Khar-  
 gone)  
 Yadav, Shri Vijay Kumar (Nalanda)  
 Yazdani, Dr. Golam (Raiganj)  
 Yusuf, Shri Mohmed (Siwan)

## Z

Zail Singh, Shri (Hoshiarpur)  
 Zainal Abedin, Shri (Jangipur)  
 Zainul Basher, Shri (Ghazipur) •

**LOK SABHA**

*The Speaker*

Shri Bal Ram Jakhar

*The Deputy-Speaker*

Shri G. Lakshmanan

*Panel of Chairmen*

Shri Gulsher Ahmed

Shri Somnath Chatterjee

Shri Harinatha Misra

Shri K. Rajamallu

Shri Chandrajit Yadav

*Secretary*

Shri Avtar Singh Rikhy

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

### MEMBERS OF THE CABINET

Prime Minister (All Ministries/ Departments not specified below).	Smt. Indira Gandhi.
Minister of Commerce and Steel and Mines.	Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee.
Minister of External Affairs.	Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao.
Minister of Home Affairs.	Giani Zail Singh.
Minister of Communications.	Shri C. M. Stephen.
Minister of Finance.	Shri R. Venkataraman.
Minister of Energy.	Shri A. B. A. Ghani Khan Chaudhuri.
Minister of Education and Social Welfare.	Shri S. B. Chavan.
Minister of Railways.	Shri Kedar Pande.
Minister of Shipping and Transport.	Shri Veerendra Patil.
Minister of Information and Broad- casting.	Shri Vasant Sathe.
Minister of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilisers.	Shri P. C. Sethi
Minister of Law, Justice and Com- pany Affairs.	Shri P. Shiv Shankar.
Minister of Health and Family Wel- fare.	Shri B. Shankaranand.
Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation.	Shri A. P. Sharma.
Minister of Civil Supplies.	Shri Vidya Charan Shukla.
Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Works and Housing.	Shri Bhishma Narain Singh.
Minister of Agriculture and Rural Reconstruction and Irrigation.	Rao Birendra Singh.
Minister of Planning and Labour.	Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari.

## MINISTERS OF STATE

Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation.	Shri Z. R. Ansari.
Minister of State (Independent charge) of the Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation.	Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad.
Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry.	Shri Charanjit Chanana.
Minister of State in the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation.	Shri Chandulal Chandrakar.
Minister of State in the Ministry of Education.	Smt. Sheila Kaul.
Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs.	Shri Sita Ram Kesri.
Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce.	Shri Khursheed Alam Khan.
Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.	Shri Nihar Ranjan Laskar.
Minister of State in the Ministry of Energy.	Shri Vikram Mahajan.
Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs.	Shri Yogendra Makwana.
Minister of State in the Ministry of Communications.	Shri Kartik Oraon.
Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence.	Shri Shivraj V. Patil.
Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture.	Shri Baleshwar Ram.
Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways.	Shri C. K. Jaffar Sharief.
Minister of State in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport.	Shri Buta Singh.
Minister of State in the Departments of Science and Technology and Electronics.	Shri C. P. N. Singh.
Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers.	Shri Dalbir Singh.
Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour.	Smt. Ram Dulari Sinha.
Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance.	Shri Sawai Singh Sisodia.
Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture.	Shri R. V. Swaminathan.
Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Department of Parliamentary Affairs.	Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah.

**DEPUTY MINISTERS**

**Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works and Housing.**

**Shri Mohammed Usman Arif.**

**Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance.**

**Shri Maganbhai Barot.**

**Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.**

**Miss Kumudben M. Joshi.**

**Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Agriculture.**

**Miss Kamla Kumari.**

**Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways.**

**Shri Mallikarjun.**

**Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Civil Supplies.**

**Shri Brajmohan Mohanty.**

**Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Communications.**

**Shri Vijay N. Patil.**

**Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour.**

**Shri P. Venkata Reddy.**

**Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry.**

**Shri P. A. Sangma.**

**Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation.**

**Shri P. K. Thungon.**

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

Vol. IX, First day of the Fourth  
Lok Sabha

Session of Seventh

No. 1

I

2

## LOK SABHA

Monday, November 17, 1980/Kartika  
26, 1902 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair].

## OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. SPEAKER: Hon'ble Members, we are meeting after an interval of about three months. In the brief period one of our sitting Members, Shri Misryar Khan and eight former Members, namely, Sarvashri A. K. M. Ishaque, Madho Ram Sharma, Girija Nandan Singh, T. Sanganna, Banamali Patnaik, Nanubhai N. Patel, K. R. Sambandam and N. Dandekar left for their heavenly abode.

Shri Misryar Khan was representing Bareilly constituency in Uttar Pradesh. Earlier, he was a Member of Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly during 1974—77. He had also been a member of erstwhile Rampur State Council and Assembly. A veteran freedom fighter, he participated in freedom movement and was jailed in 1923, 1926 and 1938. He passed away at New Delhi on 12 September, 1980 at the age of 84.

Shri A. K. M. Ishaque was a Member of the Fifth Lok Sabha from Basirhat constituency of West Bengal during 1971—77. He served as Deputy Minister of Health and Family Planning at the Centre from October, 1974

to March, 1977. Earlier, Shri Ishaque was a Member of West Bengal Legislative Assembly during the years 1961-62 and 1969. A social worker, he founded two schools and worked for establishment of a hospital. An active parliamentarian, he took keen interest in parliamentary activities. He passed away at Calcutta on 15 August, 1980 at the age of 52.

Shri Madho Ram Sharma was a member of the Fourth and Fifth Lok Sabha during 1967—1977 representing Karnal constituency of Haryana. Before coming to Lok Sabha Shri Sharma had served as a member of Punjab Legislative Council during 1952—54. He was a Member of Rajya Sabha during 1958—64. He took keen interest in parliamentary proceedings. A freedom fighter, Shri Sharma participated in Independence movement and courted imprisonment during 1941-42. As a social worker, he worked for the uplift of Harijans and the backward classes in Karnal District. He passed away at Karnal on 15 August, 1980 at the age of 67.

Thakur Girija Nandan Singh was a Member of Sixth Lok Sabha during 1977-79 representing Sheohar constituency of Bihar. Earlier, he was a member of Bihar Legislative Assembly during 1947—62 and 1967—72. He also served as a Cabinet Minister in Bihar in 1971-72. He participated in the non-cooperation movement in 1942. An agriculturist, he was keenly interested in social reforms and educational institutions. He passed away at Patna on 28 August, 1980 at the age of 67.



Shri T. Sanganna was a Member of the First and Second Lok Sabha during 1951—61. He was elected a Member of Orissa Legislative Assembly in 1961 and also served as Minister in the Government of Orissa during 1962—67. A social worker, he launched a campaign for the uplift of the hill tribes of Koraput District and social uplift of Adivasis and other backward classes. He passed away at Cuttack on 8 September, 1980, at the age of 62.

Shri Banamali Patnaik was a Member of the Fifth Lok Sabha during 1971—77 representing Puri constituency of Orissa. Earlier, he was a Member of State Legislature of Orissa during 1946—52, 1961—67 and 1967—71. He also served as Minister of Education in the Government of Orissa during 1967—70. A veteran freedom fighter, he participated in freedom movement and suffered imprisonment in 1940 and 1942—45. An agriculturist and social worker, he worked for various educational institutions and was trustee of several institutions. He passed away at Bhubaneshwar on 8 October, 1980 at the age of 58.

Shri Nanubhai N. Patel was a Member successively of the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Lok Sabha during 1957—79, representing Bulsar constituency of Gujarat. An active parliamentarian, he took keen interest in the proceedings of the House and served on a number of Parliamentary Committees including the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee. An agriculturist and social worker, he was deeply interested in the uplift of Adivasis, Harijans and down-trodden people. He also worked for development of small scale industries in rural areas. He passed away at Surat on 17th October, 1980 at the age of 75.

Shri K. R. Sambandam was a Member of the Second Lok Sabha during 1957—62 representing Naga-pattinam constituency of Tamil Nadu.

He was also a Member of the Madras Legislative Assembly during 1952—57 and 1962—67. An agriculturist and social worker, he was keenly interested in uplift of the backward community and Harijans. He also participated in the 1942 movement. He passed away in Poonthazhai Village, Mayuram Taluk, on 22nd October, 1980, at the age of 61.

Shri N. Dandekar was a member of the Third and Fourth Lok Sabha during 1964-66 and 1967-70. A member of the Indian Civil Service, he held several high offices with distinction during 1931—53. An eminent economist, he was keenly interested in planning, finance and economic growth and development of technical education and management movement. He passed away at Bombay on 4th November, 1980 at the age of 72.

I am sure the House will join me in mourning the sad demise of these friends and conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

The House may stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

*The members then stood in silence for a short while.*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order, Sir...

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed you. Nothing should go on record without my permission. (*Interruptions*).\* I have already informed you about the position. After question hour.

Hon. Prime Minister  
(*Interruptions*)\*

#### INTRODUCTION OF NEW MINISTERS

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): Sir, I have pleasure in introducing to you

and through you to the House my colleagues:

Shri S. B. Chavan, The Minister of Education and Social Welfare.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation.

Shri Khursheed Alam Khan, The Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce.

Shrimati Sheila Kaul, The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education.

Shri Sawai Singh Sisodia, The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance.

Shri Shivraj V. Patil, The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence.

Shri Baleshwar Ram, The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture.

Shri Brajamohan Mohanty, The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Civil Supplies.

Kumari Kumudben M. Joshi, The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

Shri P. A. Sangma, The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry.

Kumari Kamla Kumari, The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Agriculture.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, questions.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order during Question Hour. I am going according to what the book says.  
(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): You read Direction 2...

MR. SPEAKER: I have read it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are misleading the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think so. This might be your presumption. Nothing will go on record.  
(Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER: I have gone through all the precedents, the traditions and the conventions of the House and I have done it accordingly.  
(Interruptions)

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: It is with reference to the traditions and conventions to which you have made a reference. Now the hon. Prime Minister introduced new Ministers. I would like to know the reasons as to why the hon. Minister, Shri Tripathi, has resigned. There is a precedent to that effect. This question was raised by Shri Stephen when Shri Charan Singh resigned.

MR. SPEAKER: I am going to allow everything to be discussed but not like this.

(Interruptions)

#### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Lay Out Plans of the Trans Yamuna Colonies, Delhi

\*1 SHRI NGANGOM MOHENDRA: Will the minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether objections/suggestions to the draft lay-out plans of the unauthorised colonies i.e. Laxmi Nagar, Shakarpur, Pandav Nagar etc. submitted by the Residents and Welfare Associations have not been examined so far;

- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the people concerned will be asked to appear in person when examination is undertaken;
- (d) whether any time limit is fixed for this and also for preparing and finalising the layout plan;
- (e) whether on account of delay in preparing the final plans of these colonies, conditions are deteriorating creating slum conditions etc;

(f) whether Government are aware that open areas large unbuilt areas are being sold and houses are coming up; and

(g) if so, whether D. D. A. has any agency to check such construction work?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND  
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA  
NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (g). A  
statement is laid on the Table of the  
Sabha.

### STATEMENT

- (a) whether objections/suggestions to the draft lay-out plans of the unauthorised colonies i.e. Laxmi Nagar, Shokarpur, Pandav Nagar etc. submitted by the Residents and Welfare Associations have not been examined so far;
- (a) and (b). These are under examination.
- (b) if so, the reasons therefore;
- (c) whether the people concerned will be asked to appear in person when examination is undertaken;
- (c) A reasonable opportunity for hearing would be given, if necessary.
- (d) whether any time limit is fixed for this and also for preparing and finalising the lay-out plan;
- (d) The Govt. is keen to avoid any delay.
- (e) whether on account of delay in preparing the final plans of these colonies, conditions are deteriorating creating slum conditions etc.;
- (e) No, Sir, however the services in unauthorised colonies are sub-standard as these are un-planned.
- (f) whether Government are aware that open areas/large unbuilt areas are being sold and houses are coming up; and
- (f) The Delhi Development Authority has intimated that some illegal sale and unauthorised constructions have taken place.
- (g) if so, whether D.D.A. has any agency to check such construction work ?
- (g) They are taking necessary steps in regard to the same.

**SHRI NGANGOM MOHENDRA:**  
Regarding the answer to part (a) of the question, will the hon. Minister please apprise us of the tentative date of completion of the examination?

**SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH:**  
I cannot give a tentative date. It is a complicated question. We are trying to expedite it. While we will try our best, I cannot give a specific date just now. This is a matter coming under DDA. We are trying to solve it.

**SHRI NGANGOM MOHENDRA:**  
In part (d) of the answer, it is stated that Government is keen to avoid any delay. Since the Minister is unable to give even a tentative date, how can we take that there will not be any delay?

**SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH:**  
We are trying our best to avoid any delay.

**SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT:** Is it not a fact that in February 1977 the Congress Government took a decision, a comprehensive and concrete decision, on human considerations to regularise and develop some hundreds of colonies, in which lakhs of poor people are living? But this decision remains unimplemented so far. Since the Minister is sympathetic to the poor people, what does he propose to do to help these poor people by regularising and approving these colonies? This must be done quickly and without any delay.

**SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH:** The Congress Government took a decision in the matter and laid down certain procedures. The Government is trying to solve this problem according to those procedures. While trying to help the poor people living in those colonies, Government has also to see that Delhi is developed in a planned manner. So, we have to keep these things in view, while solving this problem.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** अटप्रश्न महोदय, सरकार हर एक को मकान देने की स्थिति में नहीं है। लोग अपने प्रयत्नों से जो मकान बना रहे हैं, उन्हें बंध करने के बजाय ऐसी बस्तियों को नियमित करने की बुजाय, सरकार उन्हें गिराने का इरादा रखती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितनी कोलीनीज इस समय सरकार के पास नियमित होने के लिए पड़ी हुई हैं? जो कोलोनीज पहले दिल्ली कार्पोरेशन और दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन से किलयर कर दी गई थी सरकार उन के बारे में कोई फैसला नहीं कर रही है। क्या यह फैसला चुनाव के समय किया जाएगा?

**श्री श्रीराम नारायण सिंह :** मैं माननीय सदस्य श्री अटल बिहारी

वाजपेयी का बड़ा घाबर करता हूँ। मैं उन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह सरकार सिर्फ चुनाव की दृष्टि से काम नहीं करती यह सरकार इस बात के लिए कमिटेड है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा गरीब लोगों के लिये आवास का प्रबन्ध किया जाए लेकिन सरकार कोई भी काम अनियमित रूप से नहीं करना चाहती।

जहां तक दिल्ली में ऐसी कोलोनीज का सवाल है, जो अभी तक एप्रूव नहीं हुई हैं, यह एक बड़ा सवाल है और सरकार को जो सूचना मिली है, उस के अनुसार जो आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं उन के मुताबिक 611 लगभग ऐसी कोलोनीज हैं, जो अनएप्रूव्ड हैं। उन को एप्रूव करने के लिए अभी जैसा कि मैंने उतर में बताया है, सरकार सचेष्ट है। जो प्रोसीजर हमने ले डायन किया है, ऐसी हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि उस के अनुसार हम उन को एप्रूव करें।

**SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:** My question pertains to the unauthorised colonies in Delhi. There are colonies which are on the green belt and there are certain colonies which have a population of about 50,000 people. What do the Government propose to do about them?

**SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH:** As I have already said, Government will keep the entire thing in view and then decide on the merits of the case.

**श्री धर्मादास शास्त्री :** मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सन् 1977 में जब जनता सरकार थी तो उस समय कितने लोगों के मकान गिराये गये? उन जो कोई आल्टरनेटिव जगह नहीं दी गई और किस तरह से उनको उस समय सड़क पर फेंक दिया गया? अब

कांग्रेस सरकार ने उनको बसाया है और जगह दी है, लेकिन उस समय जो लोग तबाह किये गये, उसकी स्थिति मंत्री महोदय हमको बतायें। (व्यवधान) अध्यक्ष महोदय, उन्होंने उन लोगों के मकान गिराये, उनको कोई जगह नहीं दी गई और उनको गिरफ्तार कर के जेलों में भर दिया गया। (व्यवधान) 1977 में जनता सरकार ने किन किन लोगों को मारा और उनको कौन-कौन सी जगह दी, यह सब मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप सवाल करें।

**श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री :** सवाल मेरा साफ है कि क्या मंत्री महोदय बताने का कष्ट करेंगे कि 1977 में उस समय की सरकार ने कितनी कालोनियां गिरायी और उन लोगों को कहां-कहां एक्मोडेशन दी गई ?

**श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह :** अगर माननीय सदस्य मुझे इसकी अलग से सूचना दें, तो मैं उनको आंकड़े उपलब्ध करा दूंगा।

**श्री हरीश कुमार गंतव्यार :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके द्वारा मंत्री महोदय ने जानना चाहता हूँ कि अन-अथराइज्ड कालोनीज के बारे में स्थानीय निकायों ने कब-कब संस्तुति की कि उन को रेगुलाराइज कर दिया जाये ? क्या वह डेट्स मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि कब-कब उनको लिखा कि इनको रेगुलाराइज कर दिया जाये और सरकार ने उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की ?

**श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह :** 16-2-77 को सरकार ने आदेश दिया और उसके बाद उसमें दो किस्म की कैटगरीज बनाई गई। एक कमर्शियल परपज के लिये और दूसरी रेजीडेंशियल परपज के लिये। जो रेजीडेंशियल परपज के लिये था, उनको 30 जून 1977 का समय

रखा गया और उसी आधार पर डी० डी० ए० ने इस पर प्राबन्धिक कार्यवाही की।

**श्री श्रीकृ राम जैन :** मंत्री महोदय ने इस सवाल के जबाब में कहा था कि जो ग्रीन बेल्ट में मकान बनाये गये हैं, उनकी व्यवस्था अभी विचाराधीन है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो डिमोलीशन एक्शन अभी लिया जा रहा है, क्या उसको स्थगित कर दिया जायेगा जब तक इस पर विचार नहीं किया जाता ?

**श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह :** अभी इसको स्थगित करने का सवाल कहां है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** क्या डिमोलीशन स्थगित कर दिया जायेगा ?

**श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह :** स्थगित कैसे करेंगे ? कार्यवाही चल रही है, उसे बीच में हम स्थगित कैसे करेंगे ?

**Payment of arrears to Sugarcane Growers in U.P. and Bihar**

\*2. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 410 on the 7th July, 1980 regarding payment of arrears to sugarcane growers in U.P. and Bihar and state:

(a) Whether total clearance of the arrears of the sugarcane price has since been made by the sugar mills;

(b) If not, the list of the defaulting mills and action proposed to be undertaken to ensure full clearance; and

(c) What is the ratio and amount of arrears held by the mills in the public sector to that in the private sector?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BIRNDR)**

RAO): (a) The comparative position of the cane price arrears of factories in U.P. and Bihar as indicated in reply to the Starred Question No. 410 referred to and now are given below:

(Figures in rupees lakhs)

	As on 31-5-80	As on 30-9-80
Factories in U.P.	895.06	650.55
Factories in Bihar	346.46	269.05

It could be seen that arrears have come down since then.

(b) A statement showing the factory-wise position of cane price arrears in the case of U.P. and Bihar is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Notices have been issued under the provisions of the Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1978 in the case of 10 factories in U.P. and 3, factories in Bihar whose arrears are more than 10 per cent of the amount payable for purchase of sugarcane during the previous season. In the case of factories which are below this minimum prescribed under the Act, the State Governments have been asked to take effective action.

(c) The sector-wise information regarding the ratio and amount of arrears is given below:—

	Public Sector		Private Sector	
	Amount in lakh Rs.	Percentage to total arrears	Amount in lakh Rs.	Percentage to total arrears
U.P.	158.54	24.4	492.01	75.6
Bihar	127.09	47.2	141.96	52.8

#### Statement

Factory-Wise position of arrears of cane prices as on 30-9-80 based on information furnished by sugar factories

Name of factories	(Lakh Rs.)			
	1979-80	1978-79 & earlier	Total	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
<b>(A) UTTAR PRADESH</b>				
1. Lahaksar	36.24	..	36.34	
2. Ajudhia	..	13.55	13.55	

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Bhabhanan . . . . .	..	51.98	51.98
4.	Mohiuddinpur . . . . .	0.62	6.05	6.67
5.	Sakhautitanda . . . . .	..	32.03	32.03
6.	Bijor . . . . .	..	8.58	8.58
7.	Amroha . . . . .	..	24.86	24.86
8.	Razabuland . . . . .	..	66.91	66.91
9.	Jaiwa' Road . . . . .	0.04	13.50	13.64
10.	Diamond . . . . .	..	2.10	3.10
11.	Khadda . . . . .	..	0.29	0.29
12.	Ramkola (MK) . . . . .	..	2.11	2.11
13.	Nandganj . . . . .	0.28	0.02	0.30
14.	Dariyapur . . . . .	0.08	0.07	0.15
15.	Arsoopsalar . . . . .	0.06	0.25	0.31
16.	Harduaganj . . . . .	1.24	1.87	3.11
17.	Ramiala . . . . .	0.57	..	0.57
18.	Nanauta . . . . .	0.05	..	0.05
19.	Bisalpur . . . . .	0.08	..	0.08
20.	Karimganj . . . . .	0.77	9.35	10.12
21.	Nadehi . . . . .	0.47	0.45	0.92
22.	Barlaun . . . . .	..	3.60	3.60
23.	Kashi . . . . .	4.63	6.55	11.18
24.	Rasra . . . . .	0.04	..	0.04
25.	Azamgarh . . . . .	0.23	4.80	5.03
26.	Meerut . . . . .	17.20	17.92	35.12
27.	Kha'auli . . . . .	0.68	0.01	0.69
28.	Mansurpur . . . . .	14.78	..	14.78
29.	Rohanakalan . . . . .	10.00	..	10.00
30.	Bulandshahr . . . . .	21.56	8.79	30.35
31.	Saharanpur . . . . .	..	0.54	0.54
32.	Iqbalpur . . . . .	6.75	..	6.75

1	2	3	4	5
33.	Dhampur . . . . .	..	1.93	1.93
34.	Barcilly . . . . .	..	14.18	14.18
35.	Pilibhit . . . . .	..	5.51	5.51
36.	Nooli . . . . .	3.04	0.82	3.86
37.	Maholi . . . . .	..	96.30	96.30
38.	Hardoi . . . . .	0.12	99.76*	99.88 * Reported to be sub- Justice
39.	Ratra . . . . .	0.20	..	0.20
40.	Balrampur . . . . .	0.01	0.05	0.06
41.	Nawabganj . . . . .	..	22.03	22.03
42.	Ghughli . . . . .	2.60	2.43	5.03
43.	Ghitauni . . . . .	5.26	2.38	7.64
44.	Kathkuiyan . . . . .	..	0.10	0.10
45.	Scorahi . . . . .	0.14	0.04	0.18
TOTAL : . . . . .		91.50	559.5	650.55

## (B) BIHAR

1.	Motipur . . . . .	12.21	60.42	72.63	as on 15-9-80
2.	Sitalpur . . . . .	0.11	14.00	14.11	
3.	Ryam . . . . .	5.00	0.22	5.22	
4.	Lohat . . . . .	4.99	47.24	52.23	
* 5.	Sakri . . . . .	0.01	19.76	19.77	
6.	Samastipur . . . . .	0.15	0.47	0.62	
7.	New Savan . . . . .	4.95	8.37	13.33	
8.	Banmankhi . . . . .	5.34	0.73	6.07	
9.	Bihta . . . . .	0.02	28.44	28.46	
10.	Warisaliganj . . . . .	0.08	0.33	0.41	
11.	Guraru . . . . .	..	0.20	0.20	
12.	Bagaha . . . . .	0.17	0.01	0.18	
13.	Harinagar . . . . .	0.68	..	0.68	



1	2	3	4	5
14.	Narkatiaganj . . . . .	0.27	..	0.27
15.	Bara-hakia . . . . .	0.54	0.72	1.26
16.	Lauriya . . . . .	1.52	.	1.52
17.	Majhulia . . . . .	0.34	..	0.34
18.	Saugauli . . . . .	5.87	0.01	5.88
19.	Matihari . . . . .	0.51	..	0.51
20.	Chanptlia . . . . .	0.40	0.04	0.44
21.	Righa . . . . .	0.74	0.74	1.48
22.	Hassanpur . . . . .	0.62	..	0.62
23.	Sasa Mura . . . . .	0.87	..	0.87
24.	Gopal Ganj	6.14	0.04	6.18
25.	Hathua	4.58	..	4.58
26.	Sidhawalia	1.68	..	1.68
27.	Marhowrah	0.01	0.02	0.33
28.	Pachrukhi	..	11.83	11.80
29.	SKG Siwan	6.42	10.93	17.35
TOTAL		64.53	201.52	269.05

**SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** Sir, in his reply referred to by the Minister in the last Session, he had stated that in U.P. the sugar arrears for 1978-79 were Rs. 5,84,26,000 and this time the latest arrear figure as on 1st October or 30th September was Rs. 5,59,05,000. So, in the year 1979-80 in U.P. the matter stands where it was. The same is the case with regard to Bihar. In Bihar we had a figure at that time and it was Rs. 2,11,10,000 being the arrears for the year 1978-79, and this time, up to 30th September 1980, the arrear figure was Rs. 2,04,52,000. I want to know whether the overall payment for the year 1979-80 has been comparatively better particularly with regard to public sector, for the arrears with regard to 1978-79 remain

almost the same. So, what about these arrears? In view of the inflationary trend in our economy precipitated by the Government's policy itself the sugarcane growers are going to lose heavily in respect of 1978-79 arrears. How are they going to be compensated?

**SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:** Efforts have been made to reduce the amount of arrears. As I have already stated, the arrears as on 31-5-1980 in Bihar were Rs. 346.46 lakhs. I have given you the total, and then something has been added for the last year 1978-79.

That is why the figures do not show that there has been a great re-

duction. But if you take the overall figure in case of Bihar, from Rs. 346.46 lakhs it has come down to Rs. 269.05 lakhs only. Rs. 64 lakhs is for the last year 1979-80. That has been included. There has been a substantial reduction in the amount of arrears in case of almost all sugar factories.

**SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA:** For 1979-80 there is some improvement. But in regard to 1978-79 the arrears remain where they were. How are the peasants going to be compensated for the fall in the purchasing power of the rupee itself?

**SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:** Sugar factories have not paid any arrears. There is also provision for giving interest to the sugar cane growers. If they do not get it in time, they will be compensated.

**SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA:** In his reply last time the Minister had stated that there was an assurance from the State Governments that the arrears in respect of Raiyam, Samastipur and Hasanpur which were affected will be cleared during the monsoon season. The Monsoon has passed and the arrears for Raiyam for 1978-79 remain where they were—i.e. over Rs. 5 lakhs. In regard to Lohat and Sakari too even for 1978-79 the arrears remain where they were. This seems to be a breach of the assurance.

**SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:** I have laid full statement in respect of all the factories on the Table of the House. If the hon. Member wants to have any further information, I will supply that to the hon. Member in detail.

**SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA:** I would like to know from the hon. Minister is it a fact that a total amount of more than Rs. 20 crores is payable by the sugar barons to the cane producers. Now the hon. Minister has stated that the State

Governments are taking steps against them. Actual fact is that the State Governments have stopped purchasing. I will like to know why the Central Government is hesitating to launch prosecution? Has the Central Government launched prosecution of sugar barons who are having an upper hand. More than Rs. 20 crores are due and are payable as amount plus interest.

**SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:** I have already stated that notices have already been served on 13 factories for non-payment of arrears.

**SHRI AJOY BISWAS:** Have you prosecuted them?

**SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:** The question of prosecution will arise later on. They have to reply to the show cause notice. Action will be taken afterwards in the light of their explanation.

**SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA:** Has any prosecution been launched so far as Rs. 20 crores are due?

**MR. SPEAKER:** He has already replied. He has issued notices.

**SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA:** When were the notices given? My information is that the Central Government has not launched any prosecution.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** I did not know Rao Sahib could be a criminal lawyer. I do not say he is a lawyer for the criminals. How nicely he has taken us for a ride; You kindly go through the charge.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Don't you enjoy the ride?

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** I will take him for a ride. Rao Sahib will explain the credit that he has claimed. In Uttar Pradesh at Lhaksar earlier it was Rs. 36.34 lakhs and now it is Rs. 36.34 lakhs. At Bhabnan it was Rs. 51.98 lakhs and now it is Rs. 51.98 lakhs. Razabul and—

earlier 66.91; now 66.91. You come to Meerut—here, he requires a feather on his cap; he does not have a cap today—earlier 17.92; now 35.12; I give him another feather—Bulandshaher; earlier 8.79; now 30.35. I have got a whole list here. The hon. Minister is deliberately misleading the House. May I know, is it or is it not a fact that in U.P. Raj Bhavani before the last elections, through the Excise Commissioner's force on the tycoons, an amount of Rs. 80 crores was collected from the tycoons for conducting elections. It was done through the Excise Commissioner who was a Commissioner who had done nasbandi in Muzaffarnagar.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He cannot level any allegation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I asked, is it or is it not a fact?

MR. SPEAKER: No please.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: These people have not been touched because they have given money.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: I would gladly supply information if my hon. friend, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu is genuinely interested in getting information. But he is levelling allegations. I do not think I should take any notice of the insinuation as you, Sir, have yourself very kindly remarked. Therefore he should rest content with whatever information has already been given by me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given specific figure in regard to arrears, earlier and today, and there is a big difference. They could escape the law because they have contributed to their coffers.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: I am not supposed to reply to his speech. It is not a question.

MR. SPEAKER: He has cited some examples; to that, you can reply

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: All that information is already tabled; it is contained in the statement laid on the Table of the House. The position is as I have already stated.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He claims that the situation has improved considerably. I have pointed out that he has misled the House deliberately.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: I have given figures to show that it has improved.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, you take out certain points and he takes out other points. You take out single instances and he takes the whole picture into account.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I deduce it is because they got Rs. 80 crores.

श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आप के माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि शुगरकेन कंट्रोल (अमेन्डमेन्ट) आर्डर, 1978 के अन्तर्गत 1978 के बाद कितने केन-प्रोबर्स को 15 परसेन्ट ब्याज के हिसाब से रकम दिलवाई गई है और रकम न देने पर यू.पी० और बिहार में कितने चालान आज तक किए गए हैं ? इस आर्डर का पालन हो रहा है या नहीं यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ ।

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : स्पीकर साहब जहाँ आर्डर का पालन नहीं होता है वहाँ ऐक्शन लिया जाता है । इसीलिए जहाँ नाटस 15% हैं और शुगर मिल्स एरियस को कम नहीं करती है या कोई दूसरी एग्ज्यूलेटीव करती है तो उनको टेक-ओवर किया जाता है । इसीलिए हमने पहले कई मिलें ली हैं और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स ने भी ली हैं ।

लेकिन मि० बसु का जो इल्जाम है कि 80 करोड़ रुपया बसूल कर लिया गया है, वह बिलकुल गलत, मिस लीडिंग और वाहिवात है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ आप इस तरह की बातों की इजाजत नहीं देंगे।  
(ब्यवधान)

श्री रशीद मसूद: यह तो हम मानकर चलते हैं कि इस गवर्नमेंट से किसानों को कोई फायदा होने वाला नहीं है। मेरे सवाल के दो भाग हैं: (अ) 6 करोड़ रु० तो यू०पी० के किसानों का खास तौर पर रह रहा है और बाकी जगहों का भी है, तो क्या सरकार उनको इन्टरेस्ट देगी और (ख) जो शासन का हमारे ऊपर कर्ज होता है, उसके बदले में तो हमारे बैल कुड़क करा लिए जाते हैं, लेकिन जो हमारा बकाया होता है, उसकी पर्ची लिए हम फिरते रहते हैं और पैसा नहीं मिलता है। उसके लिए क्या आप कुछ तय करेंगे, कोई प्रोवीजन लायेंगे हाउस में?

[श्री रशीद मसूद: یہ تو ہم مان کر چلتے ہیں کہ اس گورنمنٹ سے کسانوں کو کوئی فائدہ ہونے والا نہیں ہے۔ مہرے سوال کے دو بہاگ ہیں: (ا) ۶ کروڑ روپیہ تو یو۔ پی کے کسانوں کا خاص طور پر وہ دیا ہے۔ اور باقی جگہوں کا بھی ہے۔ تو کہا سرکار ان کو انٹریسٹ دیگی اور (ب) جو شاسن کا ہمارے اوپر قرض ہوتا ہے اس کے بدلے میں تو ہمارے بیل کوک کرا لئے جاتے ہیں لیکن جو ہمارا بقیہ ہوتا ہے اس کی پرچی لئے ہم پھرتے رہتے ہیں۔ اور پھسے نہیں ملتا ہے۔ اس کے لئے کوا آپ کچھ طے کریں گے۔ کوئی پروویژن لائیں گے ہاؤس میں۔]

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव: अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो चीज प्रश्न से संबंधित नहीं है, उसके लिए एशोरेंस मांग रहे हैं (ब्यवधान) कानून और कायदे बने हुए हैं। मैं बहस नहीं करना चाहता हूँ.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप तो एशोरेंस मांग रहे हैं।

श्री रशीद मसूद: हमारे जानवर तक कुड़क करा लिए जाते हैं... (ब्यवधान)

[رشید مسعود: ہمارے جانور تک کوک کرا لئے جاتے ہیں۔  
(انٹروپشن)]

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Sir, what is his reply?

MR. SPEAKER: He says it is a suggestion, not a question.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: It is not a suggestion. How can he say that? That right is not with the Minister. Once you have asked him to reply, he may say 'yes' or 'no'.

MR. SPEAKER: He has already said it: he says it is a suggestion.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: You can say that, not the Minister. How can the Minister say that it is not a question? It is not a suggestion. Will you please ask the Member to put his question again?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: The hon. Member gave certain suggestions...

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: It is not a suggestion... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Please let him speak; no prompting is needed.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: The hon. Member specifically asked me whether the Government would bring in some legislation to look into various things which the Hon. Member mentioned, to set off the farmers' cost of carrying sugarcane, and other things. I am not in a position to give

replies to such suggestions immediately, but I can assure the House, through you, that the Government is fully conscious of the needs of the farmers and the need for providing incentives to farmers, especially sugarcane growers, and we have done whatever we could and, certainly, much more than what the previous Government had done. (Interruptions).

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, बिहार की 29 मिलों पर बकाया का ब्योरा मंत्री महोदय जी ने दिया है, जिसमें मोतीपुर 72 लाख 63 हजार, लोहट 52 लाख 23 हजार, बिहटा 28 लाख 46 हजार और एस०के०जी० सिवान 17 लाख 35 हजार है। यह रुपया सबसे ज्यादा इन कारखानों पर किसानों का बकाया है। इसमें मोतीपुर को अभी हाल में सरकार ने अपने कब्जे में लिया है और बिहटा कई सालों से सरकार के कब्जे में है। इसके बावजूद भी सरकार ने बकाया अदा नहीं किया, जो कि आपका कारखाना है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन चारों मिलों पर जो राशि बकाया है, इसको दिलाने के लिए आपने कौन सी कार्यवाही की है ?

श्री बोरेंद्र सिंह राव : कौन कौन सी मिलें हैं, कितना-कितना पैसा हमने दिया है, उसका ब्योरा मेरे पास इस वक्त नहीं है, यदि सदस्य चाहेंगे तो मैं तफसील में बता दूंगा। जो मिलें सरकार ने ले ली हैं, उन सब को काफी कर्जा सरकार ने दिया है। जो स्टेट ने ली हैं उन को कोआपरेटिव के थ्रू या ...

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : सवाल कुछ दूसरा पूछा था, जबाब कुछ दे रहे हैं।

श्री बोरेंद्र सिंह राव : आप का जैसा सवाल है, वैसा ही जवाब मिलेगा।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैंने पूछा था कि इन रुपयों को कब दिलवायेंगे या कब तक

दिलवाना चाहते हैं सब से ज्यादा बकाया वाली मिलें यहीं हैं, जो आप के कब्जे में हैं...

श्री बोरेंद्र सिंह राव : बकाया देने की सरकार की पालिसी है। इसी के त्तिये मिलें टेक-ओवर की जाती हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : कब तक दिया जायेगा।

श्री बोरेंद्र सिंह राव : जितनी जल्दी हो सकेगा, उतनी जल्दी बकाया दिलवायेंगे। हमें सरकार के रिसोर्सेज को भी देखना पड़ता है। ऐसा न हो कि कहा सभी मिलें, सिक हो जाएं, लोग करोड़ों रुपया बकाया छोड़ कर चने जायें और कर्जा हम देते रहें।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : यह कर्जा नहीं है, यह उन की गाढ़ी कमाई का पैसा है।

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Somnath Chatterjee.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Question number 3.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Question No. 12 may also be taken up with this...

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Questions Nos. 3 and 12 are of a similar nature; they can be taken up together.

MR. SPEAKER: Should we take up Questions Nos. 3 and 12 together? Are you agreeable?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Yes, Sir.

Unutilised Stock of Foodgrains Under Food for Work Programme

\*3. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether out of 17 lakh tonnes allocated for Food for Work Programme, the State Governments till the end of September, 1960 had utilised 11 lakh tonnes, thus leaving an

unutilised balance stock of 6 lakh tonnes;

(b) if so, the names of State Governments which have not utilised the allotted quota;

(c) the names of State Governments who demanded more quota for the States; and

(d) the names of States which demanded supply of their quota in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) to (d). On 1st April 1980, the unutilised balance of foodgrains with the States/Union Territories from the earlier year was about 7 lakh tonnes. 10 lakh tonnes of foodgrains were allocated to the States/Union Territories under the Food for Work Programme in April, 1980. Out of the total available quantity of 17 lakh tonnes till end of September, 1980, the utilisation reported so far from different States/Union Territories is 9.56 lakh tonnes. No State except Maharashtra has reported utilisation of the entire available quantity of foodgrains under the programme.

All State Governments/Union Territories except Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Chandigarh have demanded more foodgrains than allocated to them.

#### Revision in Allocation of Foodgrains under Food for Work Programme

\*12. SHRI CHITTA BASU:  
SHRI NIREN GHOSH:

Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to State:

(a) Whether Government have recently revised the foodgrain allocations to the States for the Food for Work Programme;

(b) if so, the full facts in regard to such revisions State-wise; and

(c) the reasons for such revisions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) to (c). No revision has been made but in the last month an additional allocation of 4 lakh tonnes has been made among the different States and the Union Territories. A statement showing this allocation is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

Quantities of Foodgrains of 4 lakh metric tonnes allocated to States/

Unions

#### Territories

Sl. No.	State/UT	Quantity of foodgrains (Metric tonnes)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42,000
2.	Assam	8,000
3.	Bihar	54,000
4.	Gujarat	12,500
5.	Haryana	3,500
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2,500
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	3,500
8.	Karnataka	18,500
9.	Kerala	18,000
10.	Madhya Pradesh	29,500
11.	Maharashtra	32,500
12.	Manipur	500
13.	Meghalaya	500
14.	Nagaland	400
15.	Orissa	18,500
16.	Punjab	5,500
17.	Rajasthan	10,400
18.	Sikkim	250
19.	Tamil Nadu	33,000
20.	Tripura	1,250
21.	Uttar Pradesh	74,500
22.	West Bengal	30,000

#### UNION TERRITORIES

23.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	300
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	300
25.	Mizoram	300
26.	Pondicherry	300

Total 4,00,000

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:**  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the last *Economic Survey*—for the year 1979-80—it has been stated:

“Within a short period, the Food for Work Programme has developed into an effective instrument of employment generation and rural development. The Programme is expected to be strengthened and expanded on a big scale as it has the potential to become a focal programme for generation of rural employment in the coming years.”

This is the commitment of this Government as they say in their last *Economic Survey*. The Hon. Minister says that there has been no demand from the States for extra allocation. But, would he kindly tell us whether the Central Government has supplied the State Governments foodgrains upto the allotted quantity? I would like to give some figures of allotment between March and May of this year.

U.P.	2.45 lakhs tonnes.
M.P.	2.24 lakhs tonnes.
Bihar	3.15 lakhs tonnes.
Rajasthan	1.30 lakhs tonnes.

West Bengal has been given only 20,000 tonnes in May. Since then not a single grain of food has been allotted for this programme. (*Interruptions*). Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there has been a fair deal in the matter. They say that this food for work programme will be expanded on a big scale because of the great potential for rural development and generation of rural employment. I want to know whether Government would keep its commitments to the State Governments, particularly, to the Government of West Bengal and see that the foodgrains are made available unless the objective is to scuttle it and put the people of West Bengal into difficulties. May I know from the hon. Minister as to what is the Government going to do?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO):** Sir, I refute the statement made by my hon. friend when he is trying to say that there has been some discrimination against West Bengal Government exercised by the Central Government. This is absolutely baseless. (*Interruptions*) If at all, the Government has been trying to show favour to West Bengal on the contrary. (*Interruptions*) West Bengal Government was allocated 2.44 lakhs tonnes of foodgrains in the year 1979-80. Out of that, there was a carry over of 95,000 tonnes as on 1st April this year. That was out of the allocation made during the previous year. After that, we released 20,000 tonnes more and then again 30,000 tonnes recently after the Chief Minister of West Bengal saw me and the Central Government was assured that its guidelines would be implemented and accepted. The West Bengal Government has been showing figures different from what the Central Government has in the matter of utilisation of foodgrains allotted. The West Bengal Chief Minister was requested to send his officers to Delhi to remove the discrepancies if any. Those figures were synchronised and the matter was settled. After that the West Bengal Government assured us that as in every other State in India, the District Magistrate/Collector would be the Convener of this Steering Committee at the district level. That was one point which they had not been accepting as our Guidelines. After that, we immediately released 30,000 tonnes to West Bengal. Now, West Bengal Government has a carryover of 95,000 tonnes of foodgrains. 50,000 tonnes more have been released during this year. So, they have now a total of 1.45 lakhs tonnes. Out of that, so far, we have received the utilisation certificates in respect of a quantity of only 45,188 tonnes. (*Interruptions*) Our rules provide that further releases would be made only after the utilisation certificate upto the extent of 80 per cent of the quantity released

has been received. The utilisation certificates received showed much less than 50 per cent of the foodgrains as having been utilised. That is, out of 1.44 lakhs tonnes of foodgrains released only 45,000 and odd tonnes more have, so far, been certified by the West Bengal Government as having been utilised. Now, this is a concession we have made in case of West Bengal. Without receiving utilisation certificates of at least 50 per cent of the foodgrains, we have released to them 30,000 tonnes. What more do you want from us?

So far as the allegation of discrimination is concerned I would like to assure the House that the Minister or for that matter anybody here at the Centre cannot make any difference in allocations according to the formulae that has been framed in consultation with the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry. Seventy-five per cent of the allocation should go on the basis of marginal farmers and landless families in the State and twenty-five per cent is for the families below the poverty line in a State. Now everything is worked out on that formulae. We cannot make any difference in case of any State. It is only when a State Government does not accept our guidelines or does not furnish the utilisation certificates in time that sometimes foodgrains cannot be released but all that allocation is kept in reserve for the State and it cannot be allocated to anybody else even if it is not given to that State for some time.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:**  
Mr. Speaker, it is a matter of great importance. I feel that the House should know that the figures given by the hon'ble Minister are all wrong and he knows that these are all wrong. I charge the Minister of misleading the House.

Sir, the impression he was given to the House is that the hon'ble Chief Minister of West Bengal came and with folded hands asked for mercy from him and he has been kind enough to

show mercy. The Chief Minister had written to the hon'ble Minister, Shri Rao Birendra Singh on 31st October, 1980 in which he has referred to the fact that the Secretary of his Ministry vide his letter dated 3rd June, 1980 has admitted that upto 64 per cent utilisation has been given to the Central Government. Sixty-four per cent utilisation has been admitted by his own Secretary in the letter dated 3rd June, 1980. And on the figures supplied upto August, 1980 the amount comes to 80 per cent of the total quantity given. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister what percentage of utilisation certificates have been given by other States before the quantities that have been mentioned, have been released to them. Secondly, what are the steering committees which have been formed in those States and the composition of those steering committees? Sir, if he thinks that he can subjugate West Bengal by denying them foodgrains then he is living in a fools' paradise. (Interruptions) Whether he will stop playing politics with food, I would like to know?

**SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:**  
Sir, I am very much pained at what Shri Somnath Chatterjee has said.

First of all, he has tried to put words into my mouth which I never said. I never said that the West Bengal Chief Minister came with folded hands. I have all the respects for the West Bengal Chief Minister, as much as for any other Chief Minister, in any State of the country. It was his right. He came and saw me and he



put a demand. And it was his right to ask for foodgrains which were his share for the State. And we went in certain matters. Mr. Somnath Chatterjee, to my mind, is not doing any thing to improve relations between Central Government and West Bengal. It is very unfortunate, Sir. We, on our part, are very keen that every State should be satisfied and must feel being properly looked after by the Central Government without any discrimination, least of all, in the matter of foodgrains. The figure that I gave was upto the end of August, 45,000. That figure was upto the end of August, as I said. I still accept the challenge of Mr. Somnath Chatterjee.

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## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Chief Ministers' Conference

\*4. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:  
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether the Chief Ministers' Conference was convened by the Union Agriculture Minister at New Delhi recently; and

(b) if so, the gist of the discussions held and decisions taken therein?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) and (b). A conference of the Chief

Ministers of important wheat producing and wheat consuming States was convened on 24th October, 1980 to discuss the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission on the price policy for wheat and barley for the 1980-81 crop season. While inviting the participating Chief Ministers and Ministers to give their views on the procurement/support prices for wheat and barley recommended by the A.P.C., the Union Minister of Agriculture and Rural Reconstruction stressed the need for building up a strong bufferstock of at least 20 million tonnes of foodgrains aiming at procurement of about 9 million tonnes of wheat and taking an overall balanced view with due regard to the interests of the producers and the consumers. Views of the participants were also sought in regard to issue prices of wheat. The Minister added that the recommendations of the A.P.C., the views expressed at the conference and the views of Planning Commission and other concerned Ministries would all be placed before the Cabinet for taking a final decision in regard to fixation of procurement/support prices of wheat and barley. The Chief Ministers/Ministers of the participating States mostly suggested the fixation of procurement price of wheat in the range of Rs. 127 and Rs. 150 per quintal and the minimum support price of barley in the range of Rs. 95 and Rs. 140 per quintal. Briefly, the views of State Governments on procurement/support prices of wheat and barley and issue price of wheat are as under:

*Procurement and issue prices of wheat and support prices of barley suggested during the Conference.*

(1)	Wheat		Rs. per quintal Barley
	Procurement Price	Issue Price	
Haryana . . . . .	150	May be increased	140
Punjab . . . . .	142	Raised reasonably but no increase for weaker sections	..
Karnataka . . . . .	142	Proportionate increase	
U.P. . . . .	140	150—155	110
M.P. . . . .	140	..	95
Bihar . . . . .	133	Some increase	
J&K . . . . .		Would agree to Govt. of India's decision, provided it did not put any extra burden on the State	
West Bengal . . . . .	some increase	No increase	
Rajasthan . . . . .	127	141	110
Assam . . . . .	127	Proportionate increase	
Maharashtra . . . . .		Procurement prices should be different for different States keeping in view the cost of production	
Tamil Nadu . . . . .		Did not attend	

No Government decision regarding the procurement price of wheat and support price of barley have been taken so far. These are likely to be taken during this month.

#### Incentives to new Sugar Units

\*5. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH  
THAKUR:  
SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to offer incentives to new sugar units in the country as reported in the *Indian Express* of 18th October, 1960;

(b) if so, the details of the incentives proposed to be offered to the sugar units and the period thereof; and

(c) the extent to which such incentives will be helpful in production of sugar in the country and to meet domestic requirements?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) and (b). The Government of India have announced a revised scheme for granting incentives to new sugar factories on 4-10-1960. A note highlighting the salient features of the revised incentive scheme, as approved by the Government, is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The substantial incentives will facilitate the setting up of new viable

sugar mills and expansion of the existing mills, wherever necessary and this would help in increasing production of sugar in the country for meeting the domestic requirement of sugar.

#### REVISED INCENTIVE SCHEME FOR NEW FACTORIES AND FOR EXPANSION OF EXISTING FACTORIES

The Government of India had been considering the matter of giving relief to newly licensed sugar factories and expansion projects in the context of the increased investment cost in plant and machinery to make them economically viable. The Inter-ministerial Group, appointed under the Chairmanship of Shri C. N. Raghavan, Joint Secretary (Sugar) in the Ministry of Agriculture to revise an earlier scheme in operation from 1973, had submitted a report to the Government. After a detailed and careful consideration of the report, the Government have now decided to provide incentives to new sugar factories and expansion projects consisting partly of higher levy free sugar quotas and partly of excise duty concessions. The principal features of the revised scheme of incentives are mentioned below:—

1. Scheme would be effective from the sugar year 1980-81 and apply to the following categories of sugar factories in case of new units:

(a) all units covered by the previous incentive scheme *viz.*, commencing production during the period between November 1, 1975 and October 31, 1980. New units which commenced production after October 1, 1973 and before November 1, 1975 are also eligible to get the benefits of the scheme but in such cases, the concession would apply for the balanced period from the date of commissioning.

(b) New sugar factories already licensed which commence production within a maximum period of 39

months from 1-10-1980 would also be eligible to the benefits of the scheme.

(c) New sugar factories to be licensed in the Sixth Plan starting production within a period of 39 months from the date of their licence or letter of intent, whichever is earlier, will also be entitled to grant of incentives.

(d) In case of expansion projects, the following categories will be covered:

(i) All units covered by the previous incentive scheme *i.e.* commencing production during the period between November 1, 1975 and October 31, 1980.

(ii) Expansion projects already licensed which commence production within a maximum period of 39 months from 1-10-1980 would also be eligible to the benefits of the scheme.

(iii) Licensed expansion projects to be licensed in the Sixth Plan starting production within a period of 39 months from the date of their licence or letter of intent, whichever is earlier, will also be entitled to grant of incentives.

(iv) Incentives to expansion projects costing Rs. 1 crore and above may be granted subject to approval of the expansion by the Committee to be set up in the Department of Food and obtaining by the sugar factory concerned of prior approval of the Directorate of Sugar to the items of plant and machinery to be installed for the purpose of expansion.

Since expansion projects involve installation of machinery to serve the joint needs of replacement/modernisation and also expansion, the expansion projects would include modernisation and replacement, but incentives would be applicable to "Additional Production" which is attributable to expansion only.

## 2. Higher Levy Free Quotas:

### (A) New Units:

Higher percentage of levy free sugar quota linked to a total f.o.r. cost of plant and machinery of Rs. 400 lakhs and above will be allowed as follows:

Year	HRA	MRA	LRA
First	90	100	100
Second	80	100	100
Third	70	100	100
Fourth	60	100	100
Fifth	55	65	100
Sixth	35	35	100
Seventh	35	35	100
Eighth	35	35	75

The incentives are proposed for a period of five years in case of high and medium recovery areas and eight years in case of low recovery areas. These levy free quotas will be calculated suitably in case of new units whose cost of plant and machinery is between Rs. 200 lakhs and Rs. 400 lakhs. This concession will not be admissible if the cost of plant and machinery is below Rs. 200 lakhs.

### (B) Expansion Projects:

The higher percentage of levy free sugar quota admissible to expansion projects will be as follows:

Year	HRA	MRA	LRA
First	40	60	90
Second	40	60	90
Third	40	50	75
Fourth	40	50	70
Fifth	40	50	60

The incentives are proposed to be given over a period of five years. The higher free sale quota indicated above would apply only to that much of "Additional Production" in sugar season, which is either (i) in excess of production over the average of the last three years before the year of completion of expansion, or (ii) the excess of actual production (such actual production being limited to the norms of post expansion capacity) over the norms of pre-expansion capacity, whichever is lower. This will apply from the date of inception of the scheme.

### 3 Applicability of scheme to the factories who have already availed of some incentives

Factories which are eligible for incentives under the original scheme but had not availed of the incentives benefits or have partly availed of them would be fitted in the new scheme. Suitable compensation for shortfall in the quantum of incentives already availed would also be given.

### 4. Excise duty relief:

In spite of higher free sale quotas allowed, the new sugar factories, as well as the expanded units will be required to pay excise duty at levy sugar rates on the extra free sale quota of sugar.

5. Further details of scheme will be communicated to the industry and the State Governments shortly. It is hoped that entrepreneurs having licences for establishing new units or for expansion of their existing units would now be able to obtain requisite financial assistance from financial institutions and implement their licences without under delay.

#### **Malpe Fishing Harbour**

\*6. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to develop the Malpe fishing harbour with aid from the United Nations Development Programme; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof and when the work is expected to be over?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The fishing harbour at Malpe is already under construction. No aid from the United Nations Development Programme is envisaged.

(b) The main features of the harbour are—construction of a wharf 295 meters, jetty 160 meters, training wall 2000 meters, dredging, slipway and other shore facilities. The harbour is designed for accommodating 200 fishing vessels of sizes varying between 10 to 28 meters.

The harbour is expected to be ready in March, 1981.

#### **Loss due to Floods in States**

\*7. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the extent of loss of life, crop and property, State-wise, caused by the recent floods in various parts of the country;

(b) the States which have been most affected by the floods; and

(c) the Central assistance given to the State Governments to tide over the situation?

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

(b) and (c). Ten of the States, viz Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, worst affected by recent floods have asked for Central assistance.

Rs. 148.65 crores have so far been sanctioned as ceiling of expenditure to the Governments of Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh. Further proposals for a ceiling of expenditure to the extent of around Rs. 50.85 crores are under consideration to Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. Assistance to Bihar and Karnataka will be considered after the report of the Central Team is considered by the High Level Committee.

## Statement

Extent of loss of life, crop and property, State-wise caused by the recent Floods

Name of the State	Cropped area affected (in lakh hect.)	No. of Houses/Huts etc. affected	Deaths		Loss to Public properties estimated Value (Rs. in lakhs)
			Human lives	Cattle Heads	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	0.24	33811	88	26069	518.36
2. Assam . . . . .	2.88	37457	57	9134	2538.00
3. Bihar . . . . .	9.96	81015	67	42	5401.00
4. Gujarat . . . . .	2.74	24282	42	8744	3521.00
5. Haryana . . . . .	0.86	2230	7	5	1373.26
6. Karnataka . . . . .	0.28	7563	11	359	403.58
7. Kerala . . . . .	0.61	36811	42	56	1862.20
8. Orissa . . . . .	3.55	90000	73	8280	6032.90
9. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	30.94	1923134	1309	5244	7595.00
10. West Bengal . . . . .	1.41	267822	47	104	1632.36
11. Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	Negl.	331	46	63	9.01
12. Maharashtra . . . . .	0.03	3576	29	202	0.46
13. Punjab . . . . .	0.45	19244	47	113	201.00
14. Rajasthan . . . . .	Negl.	78	16	..	..
15. Manipur . . . . .	State Govt. reported that a total population of 3.00 lakhs has been affected and the State Govt. is assessing the damage.				
TOTAL	53.89	2527354	1881	58435	31088.13

## Shortage and High Prices of Sugar

\*8. SHRI N. E. HORO:  
SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the rise in the price of sugar which has been as high as Rs. 25/- per Kg. in black market;

(b) if so, whether Government consider that the non-availability of sugar in the open market and abnormal rise in its price is due to the lacuna in the sugar policy;

(c) whether Government propose to revise the sugar policy with a view to bring down the price and to make it available in the open market at reasonable rate; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) and (b). Arrangements were made by Government for distribution of free sale sugar to all categories of consumers during festival months of September and October, 1980 through State Government agencies at prices around Rs. 6 per kg. under the Scheme of Voluntary offer made by the factories to deliver sugar at a fixed ex-factory price of Rs. 450 per quintal excluding excise duty. By and large, sugar was made available under this scheme at a reasonable price. However, there were some press reports about charging of higher prices for sugar by traders at some places about which Government has no direct information.

(c) and (d). The special arrangements made for distribution of free sale sugar at fixed prices under the voluntary offer of the industry has come to an end on 15th November, 1980 and sugar is available in the open market through normal trade channels, as in the past, under the existing policy of dual price control on sugar under which 85 per cent of the total production is being released for free sale in the open market. The price of sugar depends on the total availability, which is dependent on production.

कृषि उत्पाद के निम्ने कम समर्थन मूल्य

\* 9. श्री बीरत राम सारथ :

श्री नित्यानन्द मिश्र :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्तमान खरीद और आगामी रबी फसल के दौरान किन-किन कृषि-उत्पादों का समर्थन मूल्य घोषित करने का सरकार का विचार है और इसका आधार क्या है

(ख) क्या अब तक घोषित खरीद फसलों का समर्थन मूल्य किमान संगठनों तथा अन्य संस्थाओं द्वारा बहुत कम बताया जा रहा है और यदि हां, तो क्या किमान संगठनों तथा अन्य संस्थाओं के मुद्दाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए इनके समर्थन मूल्यों में वृद्धि की जायेगी

(ग) क्या किसान तथा उनके संगठन अपनी बर्दाई में पूर्व अपने उत्पाद के समर्थन मूल्य की घोषणा की मांग कर रहे हैं और इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार कृषि वस्तुओं तथा औद्योगिक (गैर-कृषि) वस्तुओं के मूल्यों के बीच समानता का आधार बनाने का है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव) :

(क) सरकार में धान, ज्वार, बाजरा, मक्का और रागी तथा दलहन (तुर धूम तथा उड़द) व कृपाम, कच्ची पटसन, साबुत मूंगफली, सोयाबीन और मूरजमूखी के बीजों तथा गन्ने की वर्तमान खरीद फसलों के लिए खरीद/न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्यों की घोषणा कर दी है। गेहूं, जौ तथा सरसो की आगामी रबी फसलों के लिए खरीद/समर्थन मूल्यों की घोषणा अभी की जानी है। ये मूल्य कृषि मूल्य आयोग की सिफारिशों तथा राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से निर्धारित किये जाते हैं, जो अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ उत्पादन लागत के उपलब्ध आंकड़ों, प्रतियोगी फसलों के आकलित मूल्यों, आदान मूल्यों, उत्पादन एवं मूल्य अभाव, व्यापार की शर्तों आदि में हुए परिवर्तनों को भी ध्यान में रखती है।

(ख) कृषि उत्पादों के खरीद/समर्थन मूल्यों की घोषणा करने से पहले सरकार ने किसान संगठनों, राज्य सरकारों

तथा अन्य संबंध रखने वालों के विचारों पर पूरी तरह से विचार किया है। पहले से ही घोषित खरीद/समर्थन मूल्यों में कोई परिवर्तन करने का विचार नहीं है।

(ग) किमान तथा किमान संगठन बुवाई में पूर्व अपने उत्पाद के समर्थन मूल्यों की घोषणा कराने की मांग कर रहे हैं। इस वर्ष ऐसा करना संभव नहीं हो सका है क्योंकि जून के महीने में ज्वरक तथा डीजल की कीमतों में भारी वृद्धि के कारण कृषि मूल्य आयोग को प्रत्येक रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने के लिए कहा गया था। भविष्य में सरकार यथा संभव शीघ्र ही खरीद/समर्थन मूल्यों की घोषणा करना चाहती है।

(घ) कृषि मूल्य आयोग को खरीद/समर्थन मूल्यों के उचित स्तर की सिफारिश करते समय कृषि एवं गैर-कृषि वस्तुओं के बीच व्यापार की शर्तों में हुए परिवर्तनों को ध्यान में रखने के लिए कहा गया है।

#### Radical Changes in Education

\*10 SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state,

(a) whether Government are thinking of making radical changes in the education system;

(b) whether it is a fact that the present education system of 10 + 2 + 3 has not brought the desired results; and

(c) what are the details of the proposals in this regard?

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

(c) Does not arise.

#### Houses for the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes in Delhi

\*11. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR:  
SHRI RAM LAL RAHI:

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

(a) whether Government have any scheme to provide housing facility to homeless persons belonging to Scheduled Castes, economically backward class and labourers living in Delhi Territory for a long time; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) (a) and (b). Delhi Administration has reported that although no separate scheme as such for providing housing facilities to the homeless persons belonging to Scheduled Castes, economically backward class, and labourers living in Delhi territory for a long time is in operation, there are the following schemes running—

(1) Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers

This Scheme is applicable to certain "employees within the meaning of The Indian Factories Act, 1948.

(2) House-sites-cum-Hut Construction Scheme for Landless Workers in Rural Areas.

This scheme relates to provision of house-sites for landless agricultural labourers, workers and artisan living in rural areas. The ceiling for



development of house-sites is Rs. 300 in the plains and Rs. 500 in hilly areas. 100 per cent grant is provided for development of house-sites. Assistance for construction of dwelling units is at Rs. 500 for those who have already been given house-sites and Rs. 750 for those to whom house-sites are also to be provided. All labour inputs have to be provided by the beneficiaries. The scheme is included in the revised Minimum Needs Programme.

(3) Subsidy for construction of houses to Scheduled Caste persons in rural areas.

Harijan Welfare Board, Delhi, gives an assistance of Rs. 1500 as subsidy to those Scheduled Caste persons in rural areas who have not got a pucca house in their own name or in the name of their dependents, but possess a plot of land measuring at least 60 sq. yds. in their own name.

(4) Provision of residential plots under Jhuggi-Jhonpri, Removal Scheme.

Persons removed from jhuggi-jhonpris are given plots of 25 sq. yds. each in Resettlement Colonies scattered all over Delhi.

#### **Estimated Cost of Infrastructure for Asian Games, 1982**

\*14. SHRI S. M KRISHNA:  
SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

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

(a) the estimated cost of the infrastructure being built for Asian Games, 1982;

(b) the venue of the games and the stadia being constructed for the purpose;

(c) the broad details of the steps taken towards this aspect so far; and

(d) whether Government have any second thinking on the advisability of holding ASIAD in India, if so, what?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Rs. 36.83 crores (excluding the expenditure to be borne by DDA and NDMC) as per details given in the statement placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) Except for Yachting, which will be held in Bombay, all the sports for Asian Games, 1982 will be held in Delhi in the existing stadia/halls or in the new sports facilities to be constructed. The stadia to be constructed are:—

(1) Main Outdoor Stadium of 75,000 capacity in Lodi Road Complex;

(2) Indoor Stadium of 25,000 seating capacity in the Rajghat Sports Complex;

(3) Indoor Swimming Pool of International standards at Talkatora Garden; and

(4) A new Cycle Velodrome and Shooting Range may have to be constructed.

(c) Designs and financial estimates of the stadia to be constructed have been approved and sanctioned. The construction works have started. PERT Charts have been prepared for each construction work laying down target dates for the completion of various stages of the construction works. All the construction works are expected to be completed by end of June, 1982. So far the progress of construction work which is reviewed every fortnight by the Steering Committee is satisfactory.

(d) No, sir.

## Statement

Sl. No.	Discipline	Venue	Estimated Cost (Rs. in crores)
1	Athletics . . . . .	New Stadium at Lodi Road Complex. Electric Sub-Station.	15.12 1.09
2	Badminton . . . . .	Pragati Maidan	1.25
3	Table Tennis . . . . .		
4	Cycling . . . . .	New Cycle Velodrome to be constructed in Delhi.	1.00
5	Gymnastics . . . . .	Indoor Stadium to be constructed by DDA Hall of Nations or some other Indoor Hall as may be decided by the steering Committee.	Included under Sl. No. 11 below or Sl. Nos. 2 and 3 above.
6	Weight-Lifting . . . . .	Community Hall in the Sports Village to be constructed by DDA.	
7	(a) Hockey (Men) . . . . .	National Stadium, New Delhi to be renovated.	2.47
	(b) Hockey (Women) . . . . .	Shivaji Stadium, New Delhi to be renovated.	Expenditure to be borne by N.D.M.C.
8	Shooting . . . . .	New Shooting Range to be Constructed at Rajghat Sports Complex or Nicholson Range or some other place as the Steering Committee may decide.	0.70
9	Swimming . . . . .	New Swimming Pool to be constructed by N.D.M.C. at Talkatora Garden.	9.25 (Rs. 2.75 to be met by NDMC and the rest by Govt. of India).
10	Lawn Tennis . . . . .	Delhi Lawn Tennis Stadium, Hauz Khas, New Delhi.	0.20
11	Volleyball . . . . .	(a) Indoor Stadium to be constructed by DDA at Rajghat Sports Complex.	6.00 (The remaining expenditure of Rs. 9.35 crores to be met by DDA)
		(b) In the Hall to be constructed by Trade Fair Authority of India in Pragati Maidan to be used as practice ground or as stand by arrangement.	0.50
12	Wrestling . . . . .	Ambedkar Stadium, Delhi Gate, Model Town stadium or some other suitable place in Delhi to be decided by the steering Committee.	} 2.90
13	Archery . . . . .	Ground of Modern School or Pragati Maidan or some other suitable place to be decided by the Steering Committee.	
14	Basketball . . . . .	Indoor Stadium of N.D.M.C. at Talkatora Garden.	

Sl. No.	Discipline	Venue	Estimated cost (Rs. In Crores)
15	Boxing	Indoor Stadium of DDA or some other suitable venue as may be decided by the steering Committee.	2.00
16	Equestrian.	Harbaksh Stadium and Nicholson Range Delhi Cantt.	
17	Football	D.D.C.A. Crick et Ground up to semi-finals and Lodhi Road Stadium for semi-finals and finals.	
18	Golf	Delhi Golf Club	
19	Yachting	Bombay	
			Rs. 39.58
			(Rs. 36.85 to be borne by Government of India and Rs. 2.75 by N.D.MC.)

#### Storage capacity of Warehouses

\*15. SHRI E. BALAWANDAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing

(a) the total storage capacity of Warehouses in the country; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to enhance their capacity for speeding up distribution of foodgrains, fertilizers and essential commodities?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) The total owned storage capacity available with the Food Corporation of India, Central Warehousing Corporation and State Warehousing Corporations is to the extent of 123.95 lakh tonnes. Besides, the capacity hired by these agencies is to the extent of 101.85 lakh tonnes. In regard to the capacity with private

sector, no reliable information is available.

(b) An additional capacity of 66.84 lakh tonnes is proposed to be added by Food Corporation of India, Central Warehousing Corporation and State Warehousing Corporations during the Sixth Plan period (1980-85). Besides, a capacity of 20 lakh tonnes has also been approved in principle for construction by Food Corporation of India

बिहार के गिरिडिह जिले में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की मांग

\*16. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या संघार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार के गिरिडिह जिले में राजघनवार "टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज" के टेलीफोन प्रयोक्ताओं ने निर्धारित फार्म में टेलीफोन डिबीजन, घनबाद को आवेदन किया है और 20 से 25 व्यक्तियों ने प्रतिभूति जमा कर दी है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि धनबाद और जमुआ महत्वपूर्ण स्थान होने के साथ ही टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज नगाने के लिए उपयुक्त स्थान हैं जहां से उस क्षेत्र के लोगों को टेलीफोन सुविधाएं प्रदान की जा सकती हैं, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो सरकार का विचार उपर्युक्त स्थानों पर कब तक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोलने का है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री सी० एम० स्टीफन) : (क), (ख) और (ग) : बिहार के गिरिडिह जिले के राजघनवार नामक स्थान पर 12 आवेदकों के नाम टेलीफोन कनेक्शन हेतु दर्ज किए गए हैं। जमुआ में 8 भावी उपभोक्ताओं में निर्धारित आवेदन फार्म खरीद रखे हैं परन्तु अभी तक कोई आवेदन फार्म दर्ज नहीं कराया गया है।

ये दोनों स्थान फिलहाल टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों को खोलने की शर्तें पूरी नहीं करते।

इन शर्तों का उल्लेख करने वाली एक विवरणी मदन के मभा पटल पर रखी जाती है।

#### विवरणों

हाक तार विभाग के सामान्य नियमों के अन्तर्गत नए टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोलने अथवा उनका विस्तार करने की मंजूरी तभी दी जाती है जब कि वित्तीय मूल्यांकन से यह पता चलता है कि वार्षिक आवर्ती व्यय, जिसमें पूंजी पर ब्याज तथा मूल्यह्रास भी शामिल हैं, प्रत्याशित वार्षिक राजस्व से अधिक नहीं होगा।

2. तथापि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज सुविधाओं का विस्तार करने के लिए विभाग में उन शर्तों को निम्न अनुसार उदाहरण बना दिया है जिनके अन्तर्गत एक्सचेंज खोले जा सकते हैं :—

(i) एक ग्राम अथवा केन्द्रीय ग्राम की 5 किलोमीटर घेरिय दूरी के अन्तर्गत आने वाले ग्राम समूह में 25 लाइनों का एक एक्सचेंज खोला जा सकता है। यदि 10 कनेक्शनों के लिए मांग हो। साथ ही शर्त यह भी है कि प्रत्याशित राजस्व प्रत्याशित वार्षिक आवर्ती व्यय का कम से कम 40 प्रतिशत होना चाहिए।

(ii) 25 लाइनों वाले एक्सचेंज को 50 लाइनों वाले एक्सचेंज में बदला जा सका है जबकि मांग 23 तक पहुंच जाए और 50 लाइनों वाले एक्सचेंज को 100 लाइनों वाला एक्सचेंज तब बनाया जा सकेगा जबकि मांग 46 तक पहुंच जाए। साथ ही शर्त यह भी है कि प्रत्याशित राजस्व प्रत्याशित वार्षिक आवर्ती व्यय का क्रमशः 50 प्रतिशत और 70 प्रतिशत होना चाहिए।

3 जबकि राजघनवार में टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए तीन आवेदन पत्र दर्ज हुए हैं वहां पर एक्सचेंज खोलने के लिए योजना के वित्तीय मूल्यांकन से यह पता चलता है कि इन 12 टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों से जो प्रत्याशित राजस्व आएगा वह वार्षिक आवर्ती व्यय का 40 प्रतिशत नहीं हो सकेगा। इसलिए इस योजना की मंजूरी देना संभव नहीं हो सका है। यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोलने के लिए अपेक्षित शर्तों को पूरा करने हेतु कम से कम 18 कनेक्शनों की जरूरत है।

4. अगर राजधनवार में 6 आवेदन और दर्ज हो जाते हैं तो एक्सचेंज खोलने के लिए मंजूरी दी जा सकेगी। योजना के मंजूर हो जाने के बाद एक्सचेंज खुलने में मामूली पर 18 से 24 महीने लग जाते हैं।

5. जहां तक जमुआ का संबंध है, अभी तक कोई आवेदन दर्ज नहीं हुआ है। योजना की मंजूरी के लिए मूल्यांकन सब किया जा सकता है अगर कम से कम 10 आवेदन दर्ज हुए हों।

#### Kharif Crop for 1980-81

\*17. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the likely level of Kharif crop and the estimate of total foodgrains production for the year 1980-81; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has scaled down the earlier target?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) Firm estimates of area and production of kharif crops for the year 1980-81 are expected to be received from the States from the middle of December onwards. However, according to tentative estimates, the production of kharif foodgrains in 1980-81 might be about 80 million tonnes.

(b) No Sir, there is no change in the annual target of 135 million tonnes of foodgrains production which includes kharif and Rabi crops.

#### Increase in Prices of Pulses

\*18. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the prices of all kinds of pulses is on an increase in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government so far to stop this price increase?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) and (b). The Government is aware of increase in the prices of pulses. This is substantially a reflection of the fact that while the demand for pulses has been growing, the supply has tended to stagnate or decline. With the growth in irrigation, pulse crops generally have not been able to compete for acreage with more high-yielding and remunerative cereal crops. To arrest these trends, Government has taken up an intensive programme for development of pulses in 56 districts. Cultivation of summer moong after the harvest of wheat is also being popularised by organising special campaigns in northern States. In the eastern and southern States, cultivation of Rabi moong in rice fallows is being encouraged. Research efforts are also being intensified in relation to pulse crops.

#### Panel on Working of I.C.A.R.

\*19. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been urged to appoint a high power panel to probe into the working of the I.C.A.R.; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) Government's attention has been drawn to a press report in which a member of the I.C.A.R. Governing Body has urged that a high

power panel should be appointed to probe into the working of the I.C.A.R.

(b) It is not proposed to appoint any panel in this regard as the working of the I.C.A.R. has already been reviewed by the Gajendragadkar Committee in 1972 and more recently by the Estimates Committee of the Lok Sabha in their 35th Report (Sixth Lok Sabha, 1978-79).

**Foodgrains lying in F.C.I. Godowns,  
Moga Division**

\*20. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the stocks of foodgrains worth crores of rupees are still lying in F.C.I. godowns in Moga Division for the last several years and these stocks have not been cleared and are rotting;

(b) the reasons why the F.C.I. had failed to despatch those stocks in time to the needy States; and

(c) the steps taken by Government against the FCI officials who are responsible for that?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) There is a stock of about 2.71 lakh tonnes of foodgrains with the Food Corporation of India in Moga Sub-Division of Faridkot District. Of this about 6,000 tonnes relate to the year 1977-78, about 69,000 tonnes to 1978-79 and the balance to 1979-80 and 1980-81. It is not correct to state that the stocks are not being cleared and are rotting.

(b) The Food Corporation are procuring fresh stocks of foodgrains under the price support scheme and against levy, every year. Movement from out of the procured stock and inflow of fresh stocks on fresh procurement take place every year. Movement programmes are drawn up every month for despatch of stocks from FCI godowns to other States with due regard

to the requirements of those States. Proper care is taken to preserve the stocks remaining in storage in good condition.

(c) Does not arise.

**Agency to look after the common portions of the allottees of Group Housing Societies**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that under the DDA's allotment of group housing Rules, the allottees of DDA's flat in Delhi are required to form an Agency to look after the common portions;

(b) the monthly and other contribution each allottee is required to make to the Agency thus formed and what is the legal sanction for it;

(c) whether his Ministry has received reports from Agencies about non-payment of its dues by the allottees;

(d) if so, whether any proposal has been considered by his Ministry to cancel the allotment of those allottees who have not paid the Agencies dues;

(e) whether any allotment has been cancelled on this account or cancellation of allotment is under consideration; and

(f) what other steps are proposed to be taken for the realisation of Agency's dues from the allottees?

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

(b) Under Clause 12 of the Model Constitution appended to the DDA (Management & Disposal of Housing Estate) Regulations 1968, every member has to pay, as a deposit, a sum not less than the aggregate amount of one month's charges, as determined by the Authority representing maintenance charges of the common portions & common services. In addition, he has to pay the said aggregate amount every month in advance and such other

charges as may be decided. These are prescribed under the said Regulations. If any member fails to make payment demanded by the Agency, the amount is liable to be recovered as arrears of land revenue.

(c) The DDA has reported that reports about non-payment of dues by the allottees have been received from Agencies. Action has been taken for the recovery of dues by issuing letters to the defaulters inviting their attention to the various provisions in the said Regulations.

(d) and (e). No, Sir. There is no such proposal.

(f) The position is as stated in reply to parts (b) and (c) above.

#### **Belongings of Velu Thempi Dalava**

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

(a) whether Government of Kerala has requested Government of India for protection of the House, weapons and belonging of the Velu Thempi Dalava the Martyr in the first freedom struggle against the British in the former Travancore State as national monument; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by the Government of India in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir. The Archaeological Survey of India has not received any such request from the Government of Kerala.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Housing Funds for Lakshadweep**

3. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have not so far provided sufficient funds to the Lakshadweep administration for setting up houses for the weaker sections there;

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

(c) how much funds have been allotted for the purpose during the current year; and

(d) what are the schemes being prepared by the Central Government in this regard for the weaker sections of the Lakshadweep?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Funds provided for 1980-81 to implement two housing schemes are Rs. 3,50,000.

(d) In Lakshadweep two schemes are in operation for setting up houses for weaker sections of people. The first scheme is Village Housing Project (Loan) scheme under which Rs. 50,000 have been provided during 1980-81. The second scheme is Welfare of Backward Classes Housing (Subsidy). Under this scheme Rs. 3,00,000 have been provided during the current year.

#### **Amendment of Port Blair Municipal Board Regulations**

4. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have received any proposal to amend the Port Blair Municipal Board Regulation to create a provision for election of non-official Chairman for the Port Blair Municipal Board; and

(b) if so, when and what action has been taken and the details thereof?

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

(b) The proposal is under consideration.

### Sugar

5. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of sugar in the country on 1st September, 1980;

(b) the details of the release of sugar in the free market and through the Fair Price Shops during this period;

(c) the estimated production of sugar during the ensuing season;

(d) the cost of production of sugar with break up; and

(e) the profit made by sugar magnates and whole-salers by selling sugar at Rs 8/50 to Rs. 16/- per Kg during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The quantity of sugar with the sugar factories in the country as on 1st September, 1980 was about 3.1 lakh tonnes.

(b) the quantity of free sale sugar released under the voluntary price regulation scheme for 2½ months period from 1st September to 15th November, 1980 was about 3.90 lakh tonnes. As regards levy sugar, it has been released for distribution through fair price shops at 2.71 lakh tonnes per month from September to November 1980 in parity with the quantity released in earlier months.

(c) According to the present estimates the sugar production in 1980-81 season is expected to be around 52—54 lakh tonnes.

(d) As the investigation into the working of the sugar industry as also the cost of production of sugar had been entrusted to a High Level Committee headed by the Chairman, Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices, no detailed calculations of cost of production were made on the basis of final working results of 1979-80.

(e) Under the voluntary price regulation scheme operative from 1st September to 15th November 1980, free sale sugar was sold by the factories at an agreed price of Rs. 450 per quintal exclusive of excise duty and it was distributed by the State Governments at fixed retail prices which generally ranged from Rs. 5.50 to Rs. 6.50 per kg. There might have been some cases of malpractices involving sale at higher prices but these were dealt with by the State Governments under the existing statutory provisions.

### Branch Post Offices and PCOs in 24-Pargana Districts, West Bengal

6. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Branch Post Offices and PCOs opened in the 24-Parganas District of West Bengal during the current year; and

(b) the target for the year 1980?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) The number of Branch Post Offices opened in 24 Parganas District during the financial year 1980-81 is 4. One P.C.O. has been opened so far since 1-4-1980.

(b) Target for the financial year 1980-81 is 22 Branch Post Offices and 6 P.C.Os. However, opening of P.C.Os. is subject to availability of Stores.



**Branch Post Offices and PCOs in Midnapore**

7. SHRI MOTILAL HASDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Branch Post Offices and PCOs opened in the Midnapore District of West Bengal during the current year; and

(b) the target for the year 1980?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) The number of Branch Post Offices and P.C.Os. opened in Midnapore District during the financial year 1980-81 is one each.

(b) Target for the financial year 1980-81 is 8 Branch Post Offices and 7 P.C.Os. Establishment of P.C.Os. is subject to availability of stores.

**Branch Post Offices and PCOs in Darjeeling**

8. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Branch Post Offices and PCOs opened in the Darjeeling district of West Bengal during the current year; and

(b) the target for the year 1980?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) No Branch Post Offices or P.C.O. has been opened in Darjeeling District during the current year.

(b) Target for the financial year 1980-81 is 3 Branch Post Offices and 3 P.C.O.s. Establishment of P.C.Os; is subject to availability of stores.

**Drought affected States**

9. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that certain parts in the country are facing drought at present;

(b) if so, the names of States which are suffering from drought;

(c) whether any Central Team has studied the drought condition in those States; and

(d) if so, the assistance given by the Centre to those States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (d). The Governments of Rajasthan, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Haryana have reported about drought conditions. The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana and Karnataka have submitted the detailed Memoranda, while the Government of Rajasthan is yet to send the same. Government of India would consider deputing Central Teams shortly for an on the spot assessment of the drought situation in the States and for assessing the requirements of funds for meeting the situation.

**Central Housing Funds to States**

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

(a) the amount which Government have sanctioned for rural housing, State-wise; and

(b) how many rural houses were built in the last year and how many are to be built this year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) 'Housing' is a State subject Central financial assistance is given to the States for the State-sector programmes, including 'Housing', in the form of 'block loans' and 'block grants' without being tied to any particular scheme or head of development. As the State Governments are free to determine their priorities, it is not possible for the Central Government to give State-wise sanction of funds for rural housing.

(b) Details of rural houses constructed during 1979-80 and proposed to be constructed during 1980-81, as

per information received from State Governments, are given below:—

State	Rural-Houses constructed 1979-80	Rural Houses proposed to be constructed 1980-81
1. Gujarat . . . . .	1828	10666
2. Haryana . . . . .	—	2000
3. Punjab . . . . .	—	222
4. Tamil Nadu . . . . .	29041	40000
5. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	1793	37822
6. West Bengal . . . . .	21700	21700

Information in respect of other States is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha shortly.

#### Extension of Communication and Postal Services in Tribal areas of Orissa

11. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state what are the details of the tribal areas in Orissa selected for the extension of communications and postal services during 1980-81?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): Detailed of tribal areas in Orissa selected for the extension of communication facilities during 1980-81 are given in the Statement enclosed.

Information regarding Postal services is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

#### Statement

*List of Tribal of areas of Orissa Selected for extension of Telecommunications facilities during 1980-81*

Name of District	Name of place
1. Balasore . . . . .	1. Berhampur. 2. Mitrapur.

Name of District	Name of place
2. Ganjam . . . . .	1. Naugoda. 2. Ramgiri. 3. Mohana.
3. Kalahandi . . . . .	1. Biswanathpur. 2. Thuamal Rampur. 3. Kolampur. 4. Lanjigarh. 5. Charbahal. 6. Ladugaon
4. Keonjhar . . . . .	Janghira.
5. Koraput . . . . .	1. Kalyansinghpur. 2. Podia. 3. Kalimela. 4. Motu. 5. Chandrapur. 6. Kango. 7. Hatiheda. 8. Naukata. 9. Atigaon. 10. Baligaon. 11. B. Singhpur. 12. Kujndri.
6. Mayurbhanj . . . . .	1. Nalagaja. 2. Kamara. 3. Jugpura. 4. Kluchinj
7. Phulbani . . . . .	1. Lipada. 2. Chakapada.
8. Sundergarh . . . . .	1. Jalda. 2. Raidoga. 3. Tensa.

NOTE.—Public Telephones Co. has already been opened at Nuagoda of Ganjam district and Linepada of Phulbani district. 25 Lines Small Automatic Exchange already opened at Boipariguda in Koraput district.

**Suicide by Student of I.I.T., Kanpur**

12. **SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:** Will the Minister of **EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on 30th September, 1980 one student studying in Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur committed suicide;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any enquiry has been made in the matter;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether it is a fact that earlier nine students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were expelled;

(f) if so, whether Prime Minister had intervened at that stage and the students were asked to be taken back; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN):** (a) and (b). Shri K. K. Chaudhary, an ex-student of I.I.T., Kanpur, was found hanging from the ceiling fan by a rope on the evening of 30th September, 1980, in his room. The police declared it a case of suicide.

(c) and (d). The question of ordering an enquiry is engaging the attention of the Chairman, Board of Governors.

(e) Yes, Sir. Ten students including nine belonging to SC/ST were asked to leave the Academic Programme due to their poor academic performance.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) Does not arise.

**Studentships/Fellowship to Engineers pursuing Research**

13. **SHRI N. SELVARAJU:** Will the Minister of **EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE** be pleased to state

whether Government propose to enhance the apprentice amount paid to the apprentice Graduates Engineers and Diploma Holders in Engineering from Rs. 250/- Rs. 150/- to Rs. 500/- Rs.300/-—consequent up on the decision of the University Grants Commission to enhance the studentship/fellowship to the Engineers pursuing research programmes in the recognised institutions?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN):** The question of enhancement of stipend amount paid to the apprentice Graduate Engineers and Diploma Holders in Engineering is under consideration of the Government.

दिल्ली के स्कूलों में अध्यापकों की  
अपर्याप्त संख्या

4. श्री जे. व्ही. भाई गाम्भिर : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 24 सितम्बर, 1980 के "हिन्दुस्तान" में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि दिल्ली के विभिन्न स्कूलों में अध्यापकों की पर्याप्त संख्या न होने तथा शिक्षा निदेशालय के अव्यवहार्य आदेशों के कारण सैकड़ों छात्रों का विभिन्न विषयों की पढ़ाई का अनुक्रमण हो रहा है ; और

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि विषय चयन करने की सुविधा भी दोषपूर्ण है, जो छात्रों के आगे अध्ययन करने के मार्ग में कठिनाई उत्पन्न करती है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री एस. बी. चव्हाण): (क) जी हां, तथापि, इस वक्तव्य में कोई सच्चाई नहीं है कि अध्यापकों की पर्याप्त संख्या के अभाव में सैकड़ों छात्र पढ़ाई से वंचित हो रहे हैं।

स्कूलों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए सटाफ संबंधी वर्तमान मानदण्ड पर्याप्त हैं।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

**Boundary Wall on Baba Kharag Singh Marg, New Delhi**

15. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to raise the boundary wall outside the newly constructed quarters (896-1090) on Baba Kharag Singh Marg with a view to contain the traffic noise and for security purpose; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay and the time by which it is likely to be completed?

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

(b) Does not arise.

काम काजी महिलाओं के लिए होस्टल

16. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन के मंत्रालय द्वारा वर्ष 1980-81 में काम-काजी महिलाओं के लिये कितने होस्टलों को मंजूरी दी गई और प्रत्येक राज्य में उन की संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ख) काम-काजी महिलाओं को आवास प्रदान करने के लिये भिन्न-भिन्न स्थानों पर अब तक कितने होस्टल बनाये गये हैं और कहां कहां पर बनाये गये हैं तथा उन में से प्रत्येक में कितने-कितने कमरे हैं और उन की दरें क्या क्या हैं तथा काम-काजी महिलाओं को ये कमरे

किन परिस्थितियों में आबंटित किये जाते हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री एस०बी० चव्हाण) : (क) दो होस्टलों—केरल और हरियाण, में एक-एक-के निर्माण के लिए अनुदान मंजूर किए गए।

(ख) एक विवरण, जिस में प्रत्येक स्थान पर उन होस्टलों की संख्या दी गई है जिन के निर्माण के लिए अनुदान मंजूर किए गए हैं तथा उन की क्षमता दर्शाई गई है, संलग्न है। स्थान में सिंगल कमरे, डबल कमरे तथा शयनागार शामिल हैं। अनुदान की शर्तें ये हैं कि सभी वर्गों की श्रमजीवी महिलाओं को, जिनकी मासिक आय 1,000 रुपये से अधिक नहीं है धर्म, जाति, मत, जन्म स्थान, अथवा भाषा के आधार पर बिना किसी भेदभाव के स्थान दिया जाएगा। अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन जातियों की महिलाओं के लिए विशेष व्यवस्था है। इन होस्टलों को मुनाफा न कमाने के आधार पर चलाया जाएगा तथा केवल उचित किराया ही लिया जाएगा जो सिंगल कमरे के मामले में श्रमजीवी महिला की कुल आय के 10 प्रतिशत डबल कमरे के मामले में 7 प्रतिशत तथा शयनागार स्थान के मामले में 5 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होगा।

## विबरण

नगर/उपनगर का नाम	अनुदान	क्षमता
	स्वीकृत	
	किये गये	
	श्रमजीवी	
	महिलाओं	
	के होस्टलों	
	की संख्या	

1	2	3
<b>आन्ध्र प्रदेश</b>		
गन्तूर	1	20
हानमकोंडा (वारंगल)	1	50
हैदराबाद	4	175
काकीनाडा	1	56
विजयवाडा	1	30
<b>असम</b>		
डिब्रूगढ़	1	50
गोहाटी	3	282
<b>बिहार</b>		
जमशीदपुर	1	50
पटना	1	21
रांची	1	76
<b>गुजरात</b>		
अहमदाबाद	3	186
भावनगर	1	25
जामनगर	1	25
राजकोट	2	100
सूरत	1	25
वदोदरा	1	20
वोधवनसिटी	1	38
<b>हरियाणा</b>		
अम्बाला	1	50
गुडगांव	1	43

1	2	3
करनाल	1	43
पानीपत	1	43
सोनीपत	1	43
फरीदाबाद	1	43
जमुनानगर	1	50
मंडी डाबवाली	1	50
<b>हिमाचल प्रदेश</b>		
धर्मशाला	1	35
कुल्लू	1	35
मंडी	1	35
शिमला	1	40
सोलन	1	35
<b>जम्मू तथा कश्मीर</b>		
श्रीनगर	1	50
<b>कर्नाटक</b>		
बंगलौर	7	670
बेलगाम	1	30
हुबली-धरवार	1	100
माडिया	1	42
मंगलोर	3	115
मैसूर	1	50
<b>केरल</b>		
एलेप्पी	1	140
एलबेई	1	110
चंगानाचेरी	1	78
चलका कुड्डी	1	95
कोचीन (अरनाकुलम)	6	1001
इरिनजालककुडा	1	90
कोटायाम	3	495
कसरगोडे	1	64
कोजीकोड (कालीकट)	5	362
पलाई	1	50
पालघाट सिटी	1	94

1	2	3
पेरम्बर	2	78
सरतलई	1	32
तेलीचेरी	2	236
थिरुवैला	1	20
थिरुवैन्म	8	715
थिरुचूर	2	95
<b>मध्य प्रदेश</b>		
भोपाल	6	299
छिन्दवाडा	1	30
ग्वालियर	3	124
इन्दौर	1	48
जबलपुर	3	180
भन्सूर	1	30
नीमच	1	30
रायपुर	1	20
उज्जैन	2	125
विदिशा	1	32
दुर्ग-भिलाई	1	20
<b>महाराष्ट्र</b>		
बम्बई	6	662
अमरावती	2	50
कोल्हापुर	1	24
नागपुर	4	220
नासिक	1	26
पूना	5	255
सांगली शोलापुर	1	24
थाना	1	40
तापोबन	1	45
वर्धा	1	40
<b>मनीपुर</b>		
इम्फाल	2	90

1	2	3
<b>मेघालय</b>		
शिलांग	1	54
उड़ीसा		
भुवनेश्वर	1	100
कटक	2	150
रुरकेला	1	50
<b>पंजाब</b>		
अबोहर	1	40
अमृतसर	1	150
भटिंडा	1	75
जालन्धर	2	246
लुधियाना	1	150
पटियाला ]	1	150
<b>राजस्थान</b>		
अजमेर	1	20
जयपुर	1	50
<b>सिक्किम</b>		
गंगटोक	1	96
<b>तमिलनाडू</b>		
कोइम्बटूर	2	120
कांचीपुरम	1	24
मद्रास	7	261
मदुराई	3	100
सेलम	3	70
तिरुचिरापल्ली	1	32
तिरुनेलवेली	1	50
त्रिपुरा		
अगरतला	1	20
<b>उत्तर प्रदेश</b>		
इलाहाबाद	1	45
देहरादून ]	1	96
गोरखपुर	1	50

1	2	3
कानपुर	2	60
फिरोजाबाद	1	50
लखनऊ		60
भैरठ	1	200
<b>पश्चिम बंगाल</b>		
आसनसोल	1	20
कलकत्ता	3	140
केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश		
अरुणाचल प्रदेश		
इटानगर	1	25
<b>अंडमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह</b>		
पोर्ट ब्लेयर	1	36
चंडीगढ़	3	404
दिल्ली	5	930
गोवा-पानाजी	2	120
मिजोरम—एजबाल	1	40

**P.C.Os. opened in Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur Districts**

17. SHRI BIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:  
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of telephone exchanges and Public call offices opened in Barmer and Jaisalmer Districts and Shergarh Tehsil of Jodhpur District till now; and

(b) the target for telephone exchange and Public call offices to be achieved during the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON) (a) Barmer District 10 exchanges and 19 P.C.Os. Jaisalmer District: 2 exchanges and 9 P.C.Os. Shergarh Tehsil: 1 exchange and 7 P.C.Os.

Names are given in the statement enclosed.

(b) 5 exchanges and 12 P.C.Os.

**Statement**

Names of exchanges and P.C.Os. working in Barmer and Jaisalmer districts and Shergarh Tehsil in Rajasthan.

District	Exchange	P.C.O.
Barmer	1. Asoda.	1. Asotra.
	2. Barmer.	2. Bishala.
	3. Balotra.	3. Gadra Road.
	4. Bayatoo.	4. Gagiya.
	5. Chol tan.	5. Harsani.
	6. Dhorimana.	6. Kanara.
	7. Pachpadra.	7. Kawas.
	8. Samdari.	8. Kotia.
	9. Siwana.	9. Malabar.

1	2	3
	10. Sindhri.	10. Majal.
		11. Moksar.
		12. Munabao.
		13. Nand.
		14. Padar.
		15. Parlu.
		16. Patodi.
		17. Ramsar.
		18. Sherwa.
		19. Sheo.
Jaisalmer . . . . .	1. Jaisalmer.	1. Bhaniyana.
	2. Pokhrar	2. Konoc.
		3. Iathi.
		4. Nokh.
		5. Phalsoond.
		6. Ramdwara.
		7. Rangarh.
		8. Sam.
		9. Sanghar.
Shergarh Tehsil of Jodhpur Distt. . . . .	1. Balesar.	1. Agolai.
		2. Belwa.
		3. Dec'au.
		4. Sai.
		5. Sekhala.
		6. Shergarh.
		7. Tena.

### Societies running unaided Educational Schools

18. SHRI AJIT PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the registered education societies running unaided

educational schools in Delhi (South Zone) till date together with the names of the trustee members of these societies;

(b) what are the financial years of audition declared by these unaided schools and the period upto which their accounts have been audited by Government; and



(c) what checks Government exercise on these unaided schools against misuse of school funds by trustee members?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN):** (a) The requisite details are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1319/80].

(b) Under Delhi School Education Rules, 1973, the unaided schools are required to submit returns by 31st July which contain the audited accounts also normally pertaining to the previous financial year (1st April to 31st March).

(c) Under the provisions of Delhi School Education Rules, 1973, the accounts and records of an unaided private school are subject to examination by the auditors and inspecting officers, authorised by the Director of Education and also by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India

#### **Allotment of Flat by D.D.A.**

19. **SHRI K. PRADHANI:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6622 on the 4th August, 1980 regarding allotment of DDA flats and state:

(a) whether no flats of any type have been offered for allotment by

the Delhi Development Authority to the registered persons so far;

(b) if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of flats of various categories with their locations etc. which are now complete and ready for allotment to the registered persons and the exact dates/time by which they will be offered to the eligible persons for allotment?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH):** (a) and (b). The DDA has reported that 10,000 flats under MIG, LIG, Janta, Self Financing Scheme and New Pattern Scheme of 1979 were announced for release to public in the first week of November, 1980.

(c) A list giving the No. of flats of various categories with their locations is enclosed. The brochure will be available from 1st December, 1980 in respect of Schemes, other than new Pattern Scheme of 1979. The date of issue of brochure for the new pattern Scheme will be announced shortly.

#### *Statement*

Name of the Scheme	MIG	LIG	Janata	Total
Shalimar Bagh . . . . .	900	524	—	1424
Dilshad Garden . . . . .	231	193	48	472
Rajouri Gerden . . . . .	256	360	—	616
Trilokpuri . . . . .	1105	558	—	1663
Sheikh Sarai . . . . .	—	264	88	352

1	2	3	4	5
Paschimpuri . . . . .	—	—	1312	1312
Pitampura . . . . .	—	—	402	402
Avantika . . . . .	—	—	60	60
Kalkaji . . . . .	—	—	554	554
Total . . . . .	2492	1899	2464	6855

*Self Financing Scheme— 1979*

Name of the Scheme	Category I	Category II	Category III	Total
Rajouri Garden . . . . .	50	408	—	458
Kalkaji . . . . .	62	274	132	468
Sheikh Sarai . . . . .	48	—	—	48
Masjid Mohl . . . . .	—	12	24	36
Vasant Vihar . . . . .	—	10	20	30
Saket (Malviya Nagar Extension) . . . . .	—	271	127	398
East of Kailash . . . . .	—	68	136	204
. . . . .	160	1043	439	1642

*New Pattern Scheme— 1979*

Name of the Scheme	MIG	LIG	Janata	Total
Bodella . . . . .	141	—	1362	1503
GRAND TOTAL				10,000

**Grants to Institutions in Samastipur and Etawah by Department of Social Welfare**

20. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the name of the institutions in Samastipur District in Bihar and Etawah District in U.P. to whom grants were given by the Ministry of Social Welfare during 1978-79 and 1979-80 together with the amount of grant in each case?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): No grant was sanctioned to any institution in Samastipur District during 1978-79.

The Akhil Musahar Seva Mandal, Rajendra Ashram, Rosra, P.O. and District Samastipur, Bihar was given maintenance grant of Rs. 48,375 during 1979-80.

No grant was sanctioned to any institution in Etawah District of U.P. during 1978-79 and 1979-80.

**Interview of Scientists of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Veterinary faculty of I.C.A.R.**

21. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Scientists of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Veterinary faculty of the ICAR Institutions were interviewed for assessment ending December, 1977 in January, 1980;

(b) whether except in the case of one Scientist working in the Krishi Bhavan from the same group of scientists interviewed in January, 1980, the results have not been declared;

(c) if so, the reasons for not announcing the results of the remaining Scientists in this group;

(d) whether in the case of Agricultural Scientists who were assessed in

December, 1977 and interviewed in October, 1979 their results were announced in January, 1980;

(e) whether despite repeated reminders and telegrams the results have not been announced; and

(f) whether these results will be announced before these scientists are asked to appear again if they are not successful for promotion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The scientists belonging to certain disciplines in Animal Sciences of the Agricultural Research Service were called for personal discussion by the ASRB in January, 1980 in connection with their five-yearly assessment for the period ending December 31, 1977.

(b) It is true that barring one scientist of the ICAR Headquarters, results of the scientists referred to in (a) above have not been declared so far.

(c) The results of the remaining scientists referred to in (a) above could not be declared as an ambiguity in the service rules of the Agricultural Research Service came to notice after the recommendations of the ASRB in respect of the scientists in question were received.

(d) The results of the scientists belonging to the disciplines in Agricultural Sciences were by and large declared in January, 1980 with the approval of the competent authority. This was done before the ambiguity in the Agricultural Research Service Rules came to notice.

(e) The results of the scientists referred to in (a) above could not be declared in (c) above.

(f) The scientists who are not found fit for grant of merit promotion on the basis of the assessment for the period 31st December, 1977 will be eligible for being considered

for assessment every year until they are found suitable for merit promotion. Enough time will be given to them for submitting supplementary information for the purpose.

विभाग की कुशलता बढ़ने के बजाय घट गई है और भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में बहुत सी शिकायतें भी आई हैं ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस बारे में वर्तमान नीति बदलने का है ?

डी० डी० ए० में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर आये व्यक्ति

22. श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर कितने व्यक्ति कार्य कर रहे हैं और उनके ग्रेडों और पदनामों का पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ,

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि बहुत से कर्मचारी दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण में प्रतिनियुक्ति की अवधि समाप्त हो जाने के बाद अभी भी कार्य कर रहे हैं जबकि नियमों के अनुसार उन्हें मूल कार्यालयों में वापस भेजा जाना चाहिये ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि कर्मचारियों को प्रतिनियुक्ति पर लेने के परिणामस्वरूप

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) :  
(क) एक विवरण मभा पटल पर रखा है ।

(ख) जी, हां । दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि ये कर्मचारी लोक हित में रोके गये हैं ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि प्रतिनियुक्ति पर अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति के मामले में यह केन्द्रीय सरकार की नीति का अनुसरण करता है । दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण का इस नीति में फिलहाल किसी प्रकार का परिवर्तन करने का विचार नहीं है ।

#### विवरण

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर कार्य कर रहे व्यक्तियों के ब्यौरे :—

क्रम संख्या	पदनाम	वेतनमान	व्यक्तियों की संख्या
1.	उपाध्यक्ष	2500—2700 रुपये	1
2.	वित्त सदस्य	2250—2500 रुपये	1
3.	इंजीनियरी सदस्य	वही	1
4.	आयुक्त (योजना)	2000—2250 रुपये	1
5.	आयुक्त (भूमि)	1500—2000 + विशेष वेतन 300 रुपये	1
6.	मुख्य इंजीनियर	1800—2000 रुपये (पी० आर०)	1

क्रम संख्या	पदनाम	वेतनमान	व्यक्तियों की संख्या
7.	अपर मुख्य इंजीनियर	1500—2000 + विशेष वेतन 150 रुपये	1
8.	मुख्य परियोजना इंजीनियर	वही	1
9.	अधीक्षक इंजीनियर	1500—2000 रुपये ]	7
10.	मुख्य लेखाधिकारी	1500—2000 रुपये	1
11.	वित्त सलाहकार ; आवास	1200—2000 रुपये ]	1
12.	निदेशक (जे० जे०) ]	1200—2000 रुपये + विशेष वेतन 200 रुपये	1
13.	मुख्य विधि सलाहकार	1500—1800 + विशेष वेतन ; 200 रुपये	1
14.	मुख्य सतर्कता अधिकारी	1500—1800 रुपये	1
15.	निदेशक	1300—1700 रुपये	3
16.	अध्यक्ष के सचिव	1300—1700 रुपये	1
17.	अपर सचिव	1200—1600 रुपये	1
18.	उप निदेशक	1100—1600 रुपये	14
19.	एल० ए० ओ० और उप निदेशक	1100—1600 रुपये	1
20.	कार्यपालक इंजीनियर	1100—1600 रुपये	7
21.	अर्थशास्त्री	1100—1600 रुपये	1
22.	उपसचिव	1100—1600 रुपये ;	1
23.	सहायक इंजीनियर	650—1200 रुपये	14
24.	लेखाधिकारी "A"	840—1200 रुपये	19
25.	अधीक्षक विधि	550— 900 रुपये	1
26.	एस० ए० एम० लेखाकार	500— 900 रुपये	46
27.	कनिष्ठ इंजीनियर	425— 700 रुपये	17
28.	ड्राफ्ट्समैन ग्रेड-I (सी०)	वही	13
29.	नायब तहसीलदार	वही	4
30.	प्रवर ग्रेड आडिटर	वही	72
31.	ड्राफ्ट्समैन ग्रेड-II (सी०)	330— 560 रुपये	5
32.	आशुलिपिक	330— 700 रुपये	1
33.	उच्च श्रेणी लिपिक	330— 560 रुपये	74

राजस्थान के अजमेर जिले में पानी की पूर्ति के लिए विश्व बैंक से ऋण

23. आचार्य भगवान देव : क्या नि नि और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्व बैंक अजमेर जिले के 130 गांवों में पीने के पानी की पूर्ति के लिए 4½ करोड़ रुपये की परियोजना के ऋण स्वीकृत करने को सहमत हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो परियोजना का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस परियोजना पर कार्य के कब प्रारम्भ होने की संभावना है और यह कब तक पूरी हो जाएगी ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) :  
(क) राजस्थान जलपूर्ति तथा मल निकास परियोजना के लिये 800 लाख डालर के बराबर के ऋण के लिये भारत सरकार और विकास एसोसिएशन (विश्व बैंक) के बीच एक करारनामे पर हस्ताक्षर हो गये हैं जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ साथ अजमेर के 10 जिलों के लगभग 2000 गांवों में शुद्ध पेय जल की व्यवस्था करना भी शामिल है ।

(ख) इस परियोजना में बताई गई योजनाएं आसान होगी जिसमें शोधन मयन्त्रो या नलकूपो में पानी पम्प द्वारा स्टोरेज टैंक में ले जाना और सीमित संख्या में वितरण की मुख्य नालियां ; कुछ हैण्ड पम्प योजनाएं भी शामिल की जाएंगी ।

(ग) इस परियोजना पर प्रारम्भिक कार्य पहले ही प्रारम्भ हो चुका है । परियोजना के 31 मार्च, 1985 तक पूर्ण हो जाने की संभावना है ।

**Custody of Claims and Compensation Record of Deptt. of Rehabilitation**

24. SHRI DHARAMDAS SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state whether National Archives of India have decided to take over current claims and compensation record of Department of Rehabilitation when the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 is still in force?

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

#### **Amendment to Rent Control Act**

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

(a) whether Government have received a Memorandum from the editor of "Jagrut Bhadekari Patrika" and the Organiser of Tenants Association, Pune (Maharashtra) regarding the proposed amendments in the Rent Control Act;

(b) if so, what are the demands; and

(c) the action Government have taken or propose to take in this regard?

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

(b) and (c) Since the "Rent Control" is a State subject, the memorandum dated 22-10-1980 received from the Editor, Jagrut Bhadekari Patrika and the Organiser of Tenants Association Pune (Maharashtra) has been forwarded in original to the State Government of Maharashtra for taking necessary action.

### Posts of Assistant Engineers and Junior Engineers vacant in F.C.I.

26. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a good number of vacancies of Assistant Engineers (Civil and Electrical) and Junior Engineers (Civil and Electrical) are lying vacant in various regions of the Food Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof, category-wise and region-wise;

(c) how many of them are lying vacant for less than six months and how many exist for more than six months and how many are newly created;

(d) the reasons why these vacancies have not been filled up in time; and

(e) the action contemplated in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The Head Office of the FCI issued instructions in March, 1980, that all posts which remained unfilled for more than six months should be treated as cancelled. In view of these instructions there were hardly any vacancies of Assistant Engineer (Civil and Electrical) and Junior Engineer (Civil and Electrical) in the Corporation. However, after a review of the position taking into account the construction/maintenance programme of godowns the following new posts have been sanctioned by the Head Office of the Corporation on 12th November, 1980:

	Posts
Asstt. Engineer (Civil & Elec.)	9
Jr. Engineer (Civil & Elec.)	103

(c) to (e). The required information is being collected by the FCI from their Zonal/Regional offices and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha on receipt.

### Availability of Sugar

27. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fair Price Shops did not have sufficient sugar to provide to the ration card holders during the festival days in September and October, 1980;

(b) whether the blackmarketeers and sugar magnates were much benefited due to this panic and due to the sugar crisis; and

(c) whether Government have conducted any enquiry about this sugar crisis and who were the people responsible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) According to the reports received from State Governments, by and large regular supplies of levy sugar from fair price shops to the ration card holders were maintained during the festival months of September and October, 1980

(b) and (c). Since levy sugar is distributed by the State Governments through fair price shops/ration shops under the Public Distribution System and the private trade is not in any way connected with the distribution arrangements, the question of any undue benefit being derived by the black-marketeters and sugar magnates should not arise. However, on account of tight availability position of sugar this year as a result of substantial decline in production, there may have been stray cases of blackmarketing and other anti-social activities like hoarding of stocks etc. Directions were issued to the State Governments for strict enforcement of various control measures, carrying out of intensified dehoarding operations and conducting of frequent raids to check the activities of anti-social elements indulging in black-marketing etc., if necessary, by tak-

ing recourse to the Preventive Detention Act. Many of the State Governments are reported to have taken adequate steps in this direction.

**Changes in set up of Agricultural Prices Commission**

28. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to bring certain changes in the present set up of the Agricultural Prices Commission; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). At present there is no proposal under the consideration of the Government to change the existing set up of the Agricultural Prices Commission.

**Fault in working of Telephones in Jammu Tawi**

29. SHRI G. L. DOGRA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government propose to take to remove the perennial faults in the working of telephones in Jammu Tawai with special reference to Gandhinagar area; and

(b) how much time it will take to bring the working of telephones to normal standard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Following steps are being taken to improve the working of telephones in Jammu Telephone System:

(i) In Gandhi Nagar area over head lines are being replaced by 2087 LS—5.

underground cables at power crossings

(ii) Drop wires are being used to give new connections.

(b) Rehabilitation work of the out-door plant is expected to be completed during this year. This and other measures being taken will lead to improvement in the working of Telephones in this area.

**Opening of Central Schools in Rural and Semi-urban Areas**

30. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHALANI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is dearth of Central Schools in country-side in all parts of the country;

(b) if so, the places under consideration for opening such schools with the name of the State; and

(c) if not, whether Government will consider to open such schools on priority basis in rural or semi-urban sector?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) There is a steady demand for opening more Central Schools.

(b) Locations for Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) to be opened during an year are decided every year before the commencement of the academic session.

(c) Kendriya Vidyalayas are opened at those places where there is a sizeable concentration of Central Government employees, including Defence and para-military personnel, or on the campuses of public sector undertakings/institutions of higher learning, irrespective of whether such concentration of Central Govern-



ment employees or location of public sector undertakings|institutions of higher learning is in a rural or urban area.

### **Crushing by Khandsari Units after December**

31. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have instructed the State Governments that no *Khandsari* unit be allowed to commence crushing before December end;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government are aware that the aforesaid decisions would most adversely affect the units in Maharashtra as the crushing season in Maharashtra starts in November, unlike U.P. where it starts in December;

(d) whether Government are aware that it would be unfair to discourage *khandsari* units to favour large sector; and

(e) whether Government propose to have a new policy in this respect and if so, what are the main features of the policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). To ensure a balanced availability of sugarcane to the producers of sweetening agents and to check likely diversion of sugarcane from sugar factories with a view to maximising sugar production, the State Governments have been requested not to permit the working of *khandsari* units before 31st December, 1980.

(c) to (e). The Government of Maharashtra has however requested that out of the *khandsari* units in the State some of them by the very nature of their geographical position would not be effecting the supply of sugarcane to sugar factories and

hence, their cases should be considered separately. The details in this regard have been obtained from the State Government and are under examination.

### **Work in I.C.A.R. Laboratories not related to I.C.A.R.**

32. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any projects on which some of the ICAR Laboratories are working but which are not related to their work;

(b) if so, the names of such projects on which the I.C.A.R. Laboratories are working;

(c) the expenditure incurred on the working of these projects; and

(d) the reasons for taking up the projects by the I.C.A.R. Laboratories which are not related to its objectives?

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

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

### **Alleged Corruption Charges against Co-ordinator of Nehru Yuvak Kendra**

33. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA:  
Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have received any charges of corruption against co-ordinator of Nehru Yuvak Kendra in District of Purulia, West Bengal; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Two

complaints received against the Youth Coordinator of Nehru Yuvak Kendra, Purulia, (West Bengal) are under investigation.

### Beggars

34. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the estimated number of beggars in our country;

(b) whether there is any rehabilitation programme of the Government of India for those people; and

(c) if so, what is the progress so far?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. GHAVAN): (a) According to the 1971 Census, the number of beggars including vagrants etc. was estimated to the 10.11 lakhs.

(b) and (c). Implementation of Anti-beggary enactments is being done by State Governments. At present, 15 States and 2 Union Territories have enacted Anti-beggary Legislations; 102 Institutions for beggars, with a capacity of 16350, are being run in the country by the various States|Union Territory Administrations.

### Amount Earmarked for Desert Development Scheme in States

35. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States and the total amount earmarked for each State under the Desert Development Schemes with special reference to Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) the total amount earmarked and expenditure incurred for Leh and Kargil district of Jammu and Kashmir State separately since the inception of the schemes year-wise; and

(c) the achievement made so far?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) The Desert Development Programme is being implemented in the States of Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Rajasthan. The amount of Central assistance indicated to the concerned States and the amount actually released are shown in Statement I—

(b) The total amount earmarked (viz., the size of the approved programme for each year) and the total expenditure under the Programme are given in Statement II.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha (Statement III).

## Statement I

Central Assistance indicated to the States and Actually Released\*

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80**	1980-81**
1. Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	43.50 (43.50)	75.00 (461.8)	25.00 (23.65)	25.00
2. Gujarat . . . . .	45.00 (45.00)	285.00 (43.32)	82.50 (82.50)	65.08
3. Haryana . . . . .	140.70 (140.70)	382.00 (168.00)	195.00 (48.75)	153.81
4. Rajasthan . . . . .	429.00 (324.18)	1100.00 (650.00)	630.00 (554.00)	496.95
5. Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	56.62 (56.62)	150.00 (nil)	45.00 (22.50)	59.16
	714.82 (610.00)	1992.00 (907.50)	977.50 (731.40)	800.00

\*Figures in brackets indicate the amount actually released.

\*\*From 1979-80 onwards, Central assistance is limited to 50% of the cost of the programme. The balance is contributed by the State Government.

## Statement II

Size of the Approved Programme and yearwise expenditure under the Ladakh Desert Development Programme.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Size of the approved Programme	Expenditure		Total
		Leh	Kargil	
1977-78	56.62	Nil	Nil	Nil
1978-79	104.01	1.01	1.01	2.02
1979-80	83.19	18.90	22.55	41.45
1980-81*	170.00	N.A.	N.A.	..
		19.91	23.56	43.47

\*Equally divided between Leh and Kargil districts. Since Ladakh was divided into two districts late in 1979-80, the programme approved prior to 1980-81 relates to undivided Ladakh.

### Statement III

List of major activities in Ladakh DDP

Though the Desert Development Programme was launched in 1977-78, it began to be implemented in Ladakh towards the end of 1978-79 with the appointment of Project staff. Some of the major items of work taken up under the Project are given below:—

1. Supply of improved seeds and potato seeds in Leh.

2. Work started on the seed multiplication farm at Khurbathang (Kargil district)

3. Work started on the cattle farm and Alpine Goat farm at Khurbathang (Kargil).

4. Work started on establishment of a goat farm at Stakna (Leh).

5. 43 Lamb sheds constructed in Leh.

6. 4 tanks, 7 khuls head works of two projects and 2 protection bunds constructed in Leh.

7. Scheme of diversion of snow water at Changla completed (Leh)

8. Work started on the Tirth Irrigation Scheme (Leh).

9. Work started on the Haftal Project (Kargil).

10. Work started on construction of head reach of Bearas Khul (Kargil).

11. Assistance provided for construction of cooperative godowns in both the districts.

12. Cross-breeding work taken up.

13. Horticulture development work started in both the districts.

14. Soil conservation work in forest area (60 acres in Leh).

15. Work started on the Cold Arid Fodder Farm at Nidder (Leh).

गेहूं का समर्थन मूल्य

36. श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा :

श्री नित्यानन्द मिश्र :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार आने वाले वर्ष के लिए गेहूं का समर्थन मूल्य 150 रु० प्रति क्विंटल नियत करने का है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन) : सरकार ने 1981-82 के विपणन मौसम के लिए गेहूं के समर्थन मूल्य के बारे में अभी कोई निर्णय नहीं किया है। कृषि मूल्य आयोग ने गेहूं की मूल्य नीति संबंधी अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी है और 24 अक्टूबर, 1980 को हुये मुख्यमंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में गेहूं का उत्पादन/खपत करने वाले प्रमुख राज्यों की राय ली गई थी। कृषि मूल्य आयोग की सिफारिशों, मुख्यमंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में व्यक्त किये गये विचारों, और योजना आयोग तथा संबंधित मंत्रालयों के सुझावों के आधार पर मंत्रिमंडल द्वारा अंतिम निर्णय लिया जाएगा।

### Improvement of Katras in Delhi

37. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the specific schemes formulated by Government for the improvement of the Katras in the walled city of Delhi;

(b) whether Government are aware that the walled city is stinking even today;

(c) the amount earmarked for the development of Shahjehanabad (Delhi); and

(d) when the work on the improvement project is likely to commence?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS  
AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA  
NARAIN SINGH): (a) During  
the current financial year a budget  
allocation of Rs. 1 crore has been  
made for Environmental Improvement  
of Slum Areas which include katras  
and another allocation of Rs. 15 lakhs  
for the structural improvement of  
the katras owned by the Slum Depart-  
ment of the Delhi Development Au-  
thority.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Most of Shahjehana-  
bad is within the notified slum areas  
and the annual allocation is spent for  
improvement of slum areas in the wal-  
led city, Sadar Paharganj Zone and  
Sabzi Mandi, etc. Although no speci-  
fic budget allocation has been made  
exclusively for the development of  
Shahjehanabad, the amount allocated  
is being spent on improvement of  
the slum areas which include most  
of the walled city areas.

#### **Semi-starvation level prevailing among the Poors**

38. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will  
the Minister of RURAL RECONS-  
TRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's atten-  
tion has been drawn to a study made  
by the Jawaharlal Nehru University,  
Delhi (*Economic Times* Dated 19th  
August, 1980) which says that although  
the production of foodgrains was  
raised from 50 million tonnes in 1950  
to 123 million tonnes in 1977 and with  
a buffer stock of 20 million tonnes, 2  
out of 5 Indians still go without  
enough cereals and pulses;

(b) whether it is also a fact that  
while spectacular success has been

achieved in raising food production  
in the country, much remains to be  
done to enhance the demand for food-  
grains and reduce the semi-starvation  
level prevailing among the poorest in  
the villages;

(c) if so, whether Government pro-  
pose to formulate any scheme to  
attack and liquidate the semi-starva-  
tion in a phased manner; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICUL-  
TURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUC-  
TION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI  
BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a)  
Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). A substantial proportion  
of India's population is living below  
the "poverty line" and the levels of  
consumption of food materials and  
other items of these families require  
considerable improvement. This can  
be achieved only by providing the  
rural poor opportunities for employ-  
ment and additional purchasing po-  
wer. While investment activities un-  
dertaken by the Central and State  
Governments in various sectors gene-  
rally enhance opportunities of emp-  
loyment in the economy, the Minis-  
try of Rural Reconstruction is imple-  
menting the following poverty ame-  
lioration programmes which are ex-  
clusively aimed at the rural poor:—

#### **(1) The Integrated Rural Develop- ment Programme:**

Started in 1978-79 in 2,300 deve-  
lopment blocks in the country, this  
programme has been extended to all  
the development blocks in India  
from Gandhi Jayanti day this year.  
This programme is meant for the ex-  
clusive benefit of the poorest among  
the poor in the rural sector consist-  
ing of agricultural labourer, rural  
artisans and craftsmen, marginal far-  
mers, small farmers and members of  
the scheduled castes and scheduled  
tribes. Under this programme, assis-  
tance is provided to families of this  
"target group" for acquiring assets  
and starting enterprises of their own

for increasing their incomes. The objective is to enable identified families of this group to earn substantial incremental incomes to enable them to cross the poverty line once and for all.

In the selection of families under this programme, care is taken to ensure that the poorest among the poor receive assistance in the first place. During the 6th Plan period, it is expected to provide assistance under this programme to 15 million families. On an average, at least 3,000 families would be directly assisted under this programme in each block.

This programme is financed by a combination of subsidies provided by the Government and loans advanced by cooperative and commercial banks. An outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs per block is provided for this programme in the current year. In 1981-82, the outlay is likely to be stepped up to Rs. 6 lakhs per block and in the remaining three years of the 6th Plan, the likely outlay would be Rs. 8 lakhs per block. The outlays are shared on a 50:50 basis by the Central and the State Governments. In Union Territories, the entire outlay on the programme is borne by the Central Government.

Selected families of the target group are entitled to subsidies at the rate of 33.1/3 per cent of the cost of the scheme when the beneficiary is an agricultural labourer or marginal farmer. Small farmers are entitled to subsidy at the rate of 25% of the cost of the scheme. Scheduled tribe families are entitled to a subsidy of 50 per cent of the cost of the scheme. An individual family may receive upto Rs. 3,000 by way of subsidy. However, tribal beneficiaries are entitled to subsidy upto Rs. 5,000 per family.

**2. Food for Work Programme:** In order to provide employment to the unemployed and to create durable community assets in the rural areas

by utilising foodgrains a Food for Work Programme was started in 1977. Under this programme, the Central Government has been providing foodgrains to states and union territories for undertaking a variety of schemes in the rural areas. Wages have been paid in terms of foodgrains under this programme.

The Food for Work Programme has been reviewed and it has been restructured into a "National Rural Employment Programme" (NREP) which would form part of the Sixth Five Year Plan. Under the revised scheme, it is proposed to generate employment to at least 1000 poor persons in each block every year. Allocations of foodgrains to the states would be made 75 per cent on the basis of the number of agricultural labourers and marginal farmers and 25 per cent on the basis of incidence of poverty in the states. Payment of wages in foodgrains has been fixed at 3 kgs. per day per head.

#### Fall in Offtake of Fertiliser

39. PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether fertiliser offtake has slowed down after the price hike in June, 1980;

(b) if so, what is the extent of slowing down; and

(c) whether this will affect the efforts to reach the foodgrains target of 135 million tonnes for the year 1980-81?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) It is too early to gauge the impact of rise in fertiliser prices on fertiliser consumption. It is expected that the overall fertiliser demand during the year would not be adversely affected as the Government has decided to fully compensate the farmer through

suitable increase in support/procurement prices of crops.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) There are no indications that fertiliser offtake is likely to have an adverse impact on the target of food-grains production of 135 million tonnes. The preliminary estimates indicate the likely production of 80 million tonnes for kharif programme; the balance of 55 million tonnes is the target for Rabi foodgrains crop. This target is achievable in case there are normal weather conditions.

#### Allotment of Flats by D.D.A.

40. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state by what time the DDA would be able to allot flats under the registration scheme of new pattern 1979 to all categories of registered persons?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): The DDA has reported that, subject to availability of funds and building materials, it may be possible to provide houses to persons registered under the new Registration Scheme of 1979 in 5 to 7 years time.

#### Sugar

41. SHRI R. Y. GHORPADE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that States failed to make proper arrangements to take delivery of available sugar and distribute them properly;

(b) if so, quantities physically made available and shortfall in States lifting and distributing them;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in the face of country wide sugar scarcity the industry and trade were in collusion with each other in pushing up prices, especially in the last few months of 1979-80 season and the in-

dustry is estimated to have earned a profit (net) of Rs. 1,000 million; and

(d) if so, the reasons why the farmers were denied remunerative prices for sugarcane and the consumers exploited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir. By and large, adequate arrangements were reported to be made by the State Governments for taking delivery of free sale sugar and its proper distribution.

(b) A statement showing the quantities of free-sale sugar allocated to the State Governments for the months of September and October and the first fortnight of November, 1980 is attached. It was the responsibility of the State Governments to lift the allotted quantities from the factories and arrange for distribution thereof. The exact position regarding actual lifting and shortfall if any is not known. However wherever the State Govts. have indicated difficulty in getting sugar from particular factories, alternate arrangements have been made.

(c) Under the voluntary price regulation scheme operative from 1st September to 15th November, 1980, free sale sugar was sold by the factories at an agreed price of Rs. 450 per quintal exclusive of excise duty and it was distributed by the State Governments at retail prices fixed around Rs. 6 per Kg. There might have been some cases of malpractices involving sale of sugar at higher prices but these were dealt with by the State Governments under the existing statutory provisions.

(d) Remunerative prices are being ensured to the sugarcane growers by fixing the statutory minimum prices payable to them by the sugar factories after taking the cost of cultivation and other relevant factors into consideration. The interests of the consumers are also fully taken care of.

## Statement

Quotas of Free sale Sugar (indigenous and imported sugar) for September, October and 1st Fortnight of November, 1980

(tonnes)

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	September 1980	October 1980	1st fortnight of Nov. 1980	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	3736	4564	2000	10300
2	Assam	2881	3519	1600	8000
3	Arunachal Pradesh	90	110	50	250
4	Mizoram	90	110	50	250
5	Bihar	2745	3354	1500	7600
6	Gujarat	1350	16495	7500	37500
7	Maharashtra	3016	36839	16700	83700
8	Kerala	6258	7642	3400	17300
9	Lakshdweep	—	30	20	50
10	Madhya Pradesh	6292	7808	3500	17700
11	Tamil Nadu	9589	11711	5300	26600
12	Karnataka	6528	7972	3600	18100
13	Orissa	1080	1320	600	3000
14	Punjab	13505	16495	7500	37500
15	Haryana	4872	5938	2700	13500
16	Chandigarh	315	385	170	870
17	Rajasthan	5987	7313	3300	16600
18	Uttar Pradesh	12830	15670	7000	35500
19	West Bengal	10219	12481	5600	28300
20	Jammu & Kashmir	675	825	350	1850
*21	Delhi	1396	1704	2500	5600
22	Himachal Pradesh	1350	1600	600	3550
23	Manipur	45	55	30	136
24	Tripura	90	110	50	250
25	Pondicherry	165	195	80	440
26	Sikkim	45	55	30	130
27	Goa	490	590	250	1330
28	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	45	55	30	130
29	Nagaland	135	165	80	380
30	Andamans	—	30	20	50
31	Maghalaya	45	55	30	130
TOTAL		135255	165195	76140	376560

\*3500 tonnes of additional free sale sugar allotted to Delhi Administration for each of the month of September & October '80 and 1000 tonnes for 1st fortnight of November, 1980.



**Absorption of NDS Instructors**

42. SHRI JAMBUWANT DHOTE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a decision was taken on 11th May, 1972 in the office of the Chief Secretary, Delhi Administration for the absorption of NDS Instructors against regular vacancies as crop up in due course;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Executive Council also took the decision that until NDS 327 Instructors got absorbed, no new hand would be appointed in the rank of P.E.T./P.T.I.; and

(c) whether these decisions have been implemented and if not the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes Sir. Delhi Administration had decided that the staff taken over by them would be gradually absorbed against regular vacancies of junior physical Education Teachers and the additional posts created to facilitate the absorption of NFC staff would be adjusted against the regular vacancies as may crop up in future.

(b) and (c). The Executive Council in its meeting held on 23-8-78 recommended 50 per cent absorption/adjustment of NDS/NFC Instructors and the remaining 50 per cent vacancies to be filled by direct recruitment.

The NDS Instructors are being absorbed by Delhi Administration against vacancies of Junior Physical Education Teachers accordingly.

**Re-organization of Tiger Project**

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

(a) whether Government have decided to re-organize completely the 'Tiger Project';

(b) the allocation of funds made for this project each year since 1973;

(c) whether the World Wildlife Fund or any other International Institution has contributed financially to this project, if so, how much during the last five years, year-wise;

(d) whether serious complaints have been received that these funds have been mismanaged and wrongly used if so, whether Government have made any inquiry; and

(e) if so, the result thereof and the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

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

(b) Since the initiation of the Project in 1973, a total amount of about Rs. 545.28 lakh has been provided upto the current financial year. Year-wise position is given in the statement.

(c) No financial assistance has been received in cash so far from any international institution or organisation. However, the World Wildlife Fund has provided equipments worth about US \$ 519,469 for the Project

upto 31-12-1978. Year-wise break-up is as follows:—

World Wildlife Fund aid upto 31.12.1978  
(in US \$)

1975	1976	1977	1978	Total
232,314	129,362	77,108	80,685	519,469

(d) and (e). Since no assistance has been received in cash, the question of mismanagement of funds does not arise.

**Statement**

*Yearwise allocation of funds for Tiger Project.*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81 (tentative)	Total
3.219	37.997	58.698	89.65	96.67	123.57	66.48	69.00	545.284

**Fixation of Procurement Price of Foodgrains**

44. SWAMI INDERVESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently fixed procurement price of foodgrains;

(b) if so, the extent to which rise in the input cost, fertilizers and diesel and the growing cost in the movement of foodgrains has been taken into consideration; and

(c) the reaction of the farmers with regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir, Government have recently announced procurement prices for kharif cereals and minimum support prices for tur, urad and moong.

(b) While recommending procurement/support prices, the Agricultural Prices Commission takes into account the full extent of the rise in the input costs. The rise in the cost of movement of foodgrains has also been duly taken into consideration by the Gov-

ernment at the time of taking decisions on the level of support prices.

(c) By and large, the reaction of the farmers has been favourable.

**Utilisation Report on Food for Work Programme**

45 SHRI V KISHORE CHANDRA S DEO: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have received utilisation reports for the assistance given to various States under the Food for Work Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the list of defaulter States, if any, with the details of assistance given to them?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI

BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) and (b). A statement indicating the quantities reported to be utilised by different States|Union Territories during the current year is enclosed.

(c) The information regarding the defaulting States|Union Territories, which have not reported any utilisation is also contained in the statement enclosed.

**Statement**

*Quantities of foodgrains reported Utilised by the state Government.*

Sl. No	State/Uts.	Quantity of food-grains reported utilised.	Period to which it relates
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	72,568.07	August, 80
2.	Assam . . . . .	..	..
	Bihar . . . . .	81,986.17	June, 1980
4.	Gujarat . . . . .	15,613.00	August, 1980
5.	Haryana . . . . .	19,635.82	August, 1980
6.	Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	10,471.78	July, 1980.
7.	J & K . . . . .	NR	
8.	Karnataka & . . . . .	1,296.94	May, 1980.
9.	Kerala . . . . .	13,575.78	Sept., 1980
10.	Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	1,47,087.00	August, 1980
11.	Maharashtra . . . . .	56,079.00	July, 1980
12.	Manipur . . . . .	..	
13.	Maghalaya . . . . .	..	
14.	Nagaland . . . . .	127.85	May, 1980.
15.	Orissa . . . . .	1,01,607.87	Sept., 1980.
16.	Punjab . . . . .	2,600.35	August, 1980
17.	Rajasthan . . . . .	1,81,600.00	July, 1980.
18.	Sikkim . . . . .	42.48	August, 1980
19.	Tamil Nadu . . . . .	14,305.59	August, 1980
20.	Tripura . . . . .	6,619.00	July, 1980
21.	Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	1,85,387.98	August, 1980
22.	West Bengal . . . . .	45,188.00	August, 1980
23.	A & N Island . . . . .	..	..
24.	Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	..	
25.	Chandigarh . . . . .	..	
26.	Mizoram . . . . .	..	
27.	Pondicherry . . . . .	579.27	August, 1980
<b>ALL INDIA</b>		<b>9,56,343.95</b>	

### Report on Sugar Prices

46. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the Report on sugar prices from Committee appointed for the purpose headed by the Chairman of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices;

(b) what are the major recommendations of the Committee; and

(c) whether Government have taken any decision on the prices of levy sugar on the basis of the recommendations of the said Committee and the prices finally fixed?

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

(b) the major recommendations made by the Committee are indicated below:

(i) For purposes of cost ascertainment, the country is divided into 16 geographical zones as is the position at present;

(ii) The cost of production zone-wise based on a minimum statutory cane price is recommended to be notified as levy price.

(iii) A conversion cost schedule on the same lines as in Tariff Commission Report (1973) for the norms of recovery and duration representing the last five years' average has been furnished for use for the period 1980—83. This schedule should be adjusted to estimated actual recovery and duration for each price fixation.

(iv) *Interest and Return:* Return is provided on the basis of 12 per cent post-tax on equity with interest provision on loan at the current average rate. Working capital is provided at 4-1/2 months' cost of production.

(v) There should be a two-tier levy prices in each zone i.e. one for

the efficient (average and above average) and the other for less efficient units. The two criteria for determining the less efficient units are (a) capacity being less than 1250 tonnes of cane crush per day and (b) age of the plant over 25 years. This is intended to benefit the weaker units to withstand the competition from efficient units and to improve their management and operational efficiency.

(vi) A development cess of Rs. 5/- per quintal may be levied on the production for the creation of a Development Fund. The funds are to be utilised for the rehabilitation of sick units.

(c) In accordance with the recommendations of the High Level Committee, the Central Government have notified the prices of levy sugar payable to the sugar factories for their production of 1980-81 season. The zone-wise prices fixed are indicated in the Statement attached.

#### Statement

Zone-wise ex-factory prices of levy sugar fixed for 1980-81 season for D-29 grade of sugar (excluding excise duty

(In Rs./qtl.)

Zone		Ex-factory price
1	2	3
1.	Punjab	317.67
2.	Haryana	308.75
3.	Rajasthan	311.97
4.	West Uttar Pradesh	281.81
5.	Central U.P.	294.35
6.	East U.P.	316.26
7.	North Bihar	322.82
8.	South Bihar	344.90
9.	Gujarat	270.81
10.	Madhya Pradesh	244.12

1	2	3
11.	Maharashtra . . . . .	270.18
12.	Karnataka . . . . .	279.17
13.	Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	287.27
14.	Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry . . . . .	297.14
15.	Assam, Orissa, W. Bengal and Nagaland . . . . .	320.42
16.	Kerala & Goa . . . . .	273.82

Note: In respect of weaker units having crushing capacity below 1250 tonne<sup>s</sup> per day and which are over 25 years of age, the prices fixed are higher by Rs. 26 per quintal in each Zone than the prices indicated above.

#### Amount for Education in Sixth Plan

47. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that State Governments have approved the earmarked amount for education in the Sixth Plan;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The Sixth Plan proposals of State Governments for Education are being discussed by the Planning Commission with the States.

दिल्ली, कलकत्ता और पटना के बीच बोधयुक्त टेलीफोन प्रणाली

48. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली, कलकत्ता और पटना के बीच टेलीफोन प्रणाली

में व्यवधान पैदा हो गया है और इससे टेलीफोन प्रयोगकर्ताओं की कठिनाइयां बढ़ गई हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि ऐसी ही शिकायतें प्रायः समाचार पत्रों में छपती रहती हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस कुप्रबन्ध के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) टेलीफोन प्रणाली के दोषों को दूर करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या उपाय किये हैं ?

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

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता । फिर भी इस प्रणाली और जाल-कार्य को अच्छी चालू हालत में रखने के लिए उपस्करों के लिए निर्धारित मानीटरिंग एवं स्तरीय अनुरक्षण नित्यचर्चाओं को अपनाया जा रहा है ।

#### Nari Niketan, Delhi

49. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report appearing in "Indian Express" New Delhi edition dated 14th October, 1980 regarding the activities of Nari Niketan, Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what action has been taken, if any, to improve the situation?

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

(b) Nari Niketan is an Institution for the care and protection of res-

cued, deserted and destitute women; it is run by Delhi Administration. the facts of the case, which is the subject matter of the press report, as given to the Ministry by Delhi Administration are as follows:

One Smt. Savita Wagle, aged 34 years, was admitted along with her 5 month's old daughter in the Nari Niketan on 11 August 1979 as a voluntary case sponsored by the Nari Raksha Samiti. At the time of her admission, she had stated that she had been deserted by her husband. On enquiry, the address given by her was found to be incorrect. She was discharged from the Institution at her own request on 10 October, 1980. The allegations made by her were enquired into by Delhi Administration, but found not correct.

The Government is also making further enquiries from Nari Raksha Samiti.

#### **Automatic Telephone Exchange at Gobichettipalayam in Tamil Nadu**

50. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps will be taken to instal automatic telephone exchange at Gobichettipalayam in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by Government to provide immediate telephone connections in Tamil Nadu; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to publish telephone Directories annually?

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

(a) and (b). Gobichettipalayam is at present served by a 480 lines manual exchange. Due to the limited availability of automatic exchange equipment, it has not been feasible to plan an automatic exchange for this place yet.

(c) With the present limitation of resources, it is not possible to plan for provision of telephone connections immediately on demand in the foreseeable near future. It is, however, the effort to limit the waiting periods in smaller towns and rural areas to about 2 years.

(d) Yes, Sir.

#### **Root-wilt Disease of Coconut**

51. SHRI V. S. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has requested the Centre to declare the root-wilt disease of the coconut trees as a disease of national importance;

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Centre thereon; and

(c) the details of the assistance, if any, given to the State by the Centre to fight this disease?

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

(b) The main purpose of declaring a disease as of national importance is to make the treatment (cost of chemicals and application expenses) eligible for financial subsidy by the Central Government. The Technical Committee set up for the purpose in its meeting held on 3rd November, 1980, did not recommend the inclusion of this in the list of diseases of national importance on the ground that neither the cause nor the control measure of the disease is conclusively established.

(c) There is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme under which Central assistance is made available for the supply of hybrid seedlings and fertilizers to the extent of Rs. 6.34 lakhs as Government of India's share during 1980-81. The Government has also mounted intensive research efforts to

find out the remedy for this disease-complex through the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

**Installation of Auto-Exchange Facilities in U.P. Districts Headquarters**

52. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) which are the district headquarters of Uttar Pradesh where the Auto Exchange facility has not been installed;

(b) whether there is any scheme to instal auto-exchange facilities in these districts in near future; and

(c) if so, what are the details of the scheme and up to which time work is expected to be completed?

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

(a) Out of 56 district headquarters

in U.P., 17 district headquarters have not got Auto Exchange Facility and are at present served by manual telephone exchanges.

(b) It is proposed to instal automatic exchanges in all these in a phased manner.

(c) Plans have been drawn up to provide automatic exchanges in 7 by 1983-84 in the first phase. The automatization in the rest will be taken up in next phase.

Following is a list of 17 district headquarters stations where manual exchanges are working, in two parts (one of 7 for which automatic exchanges have been planned and the 2nd of 10 where exchanges are planned in second phase).

---

Part I

Part II

- 
1. Almora
  2. Bijnore
  3. Chamo'i
  4. Matlura
  5. Nainital
  6. Uttarkashi
  7. Pratapgarh

1. Banda.
  2. Fatehgarh (Farrukhabad).
  3. Fatehpur.
  4. Ghazipur.
  5. Jhansi.
  6. Lalitpur.
  7. Orai (Jalaun).
  8. Pauri (Garhwal).
  9. Pithoragarh.
  10. Sultanpur.
-

**Fair Price for Sugarcane**

53. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:  
SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have looked into the reports that enormous standing sugarcane crops had been destroyed by burning or otherwise last year when sugar prices had crashed and the farmer could not get reasonable price for sugarcane;

(b) if so, how much of standing sugarcane crops had been burnt or destroyed; and

(c) what steps have been taken this year to ensure fair return for their crops of sugarcane to encourage and boost up production of sugarcane and sugar, to avert such critical condition and scarcity of sugar next year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). There were no reports of destroying of cane crop by burning or otherwise during 1979-80. However, some reports during 1977-78 season about leftover cane had been seen in Press, but in the absence of any official report the quantum cannot be estimated. To ensure crushing of leftover cane, the factories had been given incentives for prolonging crushing operations during 1977-78.

(c) The Government have fixed a higher statutory minimum cane price of Rs. 13.00 per quintal linked to 8.5 per cent recovery with full proportionate premium for recoveries above that level, as compared to Rs. 12.50 per quintal fixed last year. Considering the capacity of factories to pay higher prices, the Prime Minister has also advised that actual minimum cane price of Rs. 16.00 per quintal may be paid by the factories in all the States.

**Benefit to Farmers under S.F.D.A. and I.R.D. Scheme**

54. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state the number of Small and Marginal Farmers who have been benefited under the Small Farmers Development Agency and the Integrated Rural Development Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): Assistance is provided under the Small Farmers' Development Programme and the Integrated Rural Development Programme to small farmers, marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, rural artisans and others below the "poverty line". Under the Small Farmers' Development Agency Programme, 80,33,802 families were provided benefits since the inception of the programme in 1970-71 till June, 1980. Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme 22,26,886 families were provided assistance since the inception of the programme in 1978-79 till June, 1980.

**Open Market Price of Sugar in Delhi**

55. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the monthly prices of sugar in open market and Super Bazars in Delhi during the last three months; and

(b) the reasons of price variation, steps taken and the results in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The wholesale and retail prices of free-sale sugar in Delhi during the last three months are indicated below:



(Rs. per Kg.)

Month	Who'sale Price	Super Bazar Price	Open market Price (Retail)
August . . . . .	7.70	7.80	7.97
September (from 3/9) . . . . .	6.00	6.10	..
October . . . . .	6.00	6.10	..
November (upto 15th) . . . . .	6.00	6.10	..

(b) Prior to 3rd September 1980, there was no voluntary price regulation on sugar. The fluctuations, variations in prices of freesale sugar were partly due to short supplies and to some extent on account of tendencies of hoarding and profiteering on the part of traders. With the commencement of the voluntary price regulation scheme, which became operative in Delhi from 3rd September, 1980, the wholesale price was fixed by the Delhi Administration at Rs. 600 per quintal and retail price at Rs 6.10 per kg. The distribution of free-sale sugar was regulated through the approved wholesale sugar licensees, super bazar and its branches, Delhi Consumers Cooperative Wholesale Store, Primary Cooperative Stores, Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society and the mobile vans organised by the Delhi Wholesale Consumer Cooperative Store.

### राज्यों में चीनी की दर

50 श्री हंसुर क्या

कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) विभिन्न राज्यों में उपभोक्ताओं को चीनी किस दर पर उपलब्ध कराई जा रही है ; और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित मूल्य दर पर चीनी को बिक्री सुनिश्चित करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धार० बी० स्वामीनाथन) : जहां तक लेवी चीनी का संबंध है, इसे देश भर में 2.85 रुपये प्रति किलो के समान मूल्य पर उपभोक्ताओं को उपलब्ध किया जा रहा है। 1-9-80 से 15-11-80 तक लागू उद्योग की स्वैच्छिक पेशकश के अन्तर्गत उपभोक्ताओं को 450 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के निकासी मूल्य, जिसमें उत्पादन शुल्क शामिल नहीं था, के आधार पर मुक्त बिक्री की चीनी उपलब्ध की गई थी। राज्य सरकारों द्वारा सितम्बर और अक्टूबर 1980 के त्यौहारों के महीनों के दौरान मुक्त बिक्री की चीनी के वितरण हेतु निर्धारित किए गए खुदरा मूल्यों का ब्योरा सलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

(ख) राज्य सरकारें लेवी चीनी का वितरण मार्बजनि वितरण प्रणाली के अधीन उचित दर की दुकानों/राशन की दुकानों के अपने जाल के माध्यम से करती हैं। सितम्बर और अक्टूबर, 1980 के दौरान मुक्त बिक्री की चीनी का वितरण करने हेतु किए गए विशेष प्रबंधों के अधीन राज्य सरकारों ने वितरण संबंधी कार्य या तो अपने राज्य नागरिक पूर्ति निगमों को अथवा राज्य सहकारी एजेंसियों को सौंपा था और कुछेक राज्यों में यह कार्य सामान्य व्यापार प्रणालियों को सौंपा गया था। राज्य सरकारों ने सूचित किया है कि उन्होंने उपभोक्ताओं को उनके द्वारा निर्धारित किए गए मूल्यों पर चीनी की पूर्ति करने की दशा में आवश्यक गम उठाया है।

**Statement**

*Retail prices of sugar fixed by the State Governments for distribution of imported/free sale sugar during September-October, 1980*

State	Retail Price (Rs. per K.g)
1. Andhra Pradesh	6.00
2. Assam	6.50
3. Bihar	5.75 Indigenou 6.27 Imported
4 Gujarat	5.50 Dom. consumers 7.50 Bulk consumers
5. Haryana	5.95
6. Himachal Pradesh	5.85
7. Jammu & Kashmir	Not intimated
8. Karnataka	6.10 Enhanced to 6.40
9 Kerala	6.25
10. Madhya Pradesh	6.50
11. Maharashtra	5.00
12. Manipur	6.30
13. Meghalaya	6.55 Imported .80 to 5.90 Indige - n u.
14. Nagaland	Not intimate d
15. Orissa	As fixed by Collect- tors
16 Punjab	5.95 Dom. ccnumers 6.10 } Bulk 6.15 } consumer

State	Retail Price (Rs. per Kg.)
17, Rajasthan	6.00 Dom. consumers 5.97 Bulk consumers
18. Sikkim	6.15
19. Tamil Nadu	6.00
20. Tripura	Not intimated
21. Uttar Pradesh	6.22 to 6.30
22. West Bengal	5.97
<i>Union Territories</i>	
23. Andaman & Nicobar	Not intimated
24. Arunachal Pradesh	Do.
25. Chandigarh	6.00
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5.60 Indgei- nous 6.10 Imported
27. Goa Daman & Diu	5.60 (Dom.)
28. Lakshadweep	6.70
29. Mizoram	7.10
30. Pondichery	5.83 to 5.85
31. Delhi	6.10

**Unauthorised Construction in Government Quarters in Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi**

57. SHRI CHRISTOPHER EKKA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that certain allottees of Type-III Government Quarters in C Block of Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi, have made additions of a pucca room in the backside of their quarter during the last two months;

(b) if so, whether Government have given them permission to make such construction and if so, whether Gov-

ernment would accord such permission to other allottees of Government Quarters in the said colony; and

(c) if not, the action proposed to be taken by Government against such allottees who have violated the rules concerning Government quarters and whether enquiries would be made as to how scarce material like cement found its way into the hands of such allottees?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The allottees of 7 quarters in C Block of Sarojini Nagar have been served with notice to remove the unauthorised constructions failing which their allotments are liable to be cancelled.

#### **Fixation of Sugarcane Price**

58. **SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cane prices for the coming crushing season has been fixed by the Union Government;

(b) if so, the price fixed and on what basis it was calculated;

(c) whether some of the State Governments have fixed a higher price than fixed by the Union Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE  
(SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** (a) and (b). The minimum price for sugarcane is fixed taking into account the cost of production, the return to the grower from alternative crops, availability of sugar to the consumer at a fair price, the recovery of sugar from sugarcane etc. Considering the rise in the cost of production of sugarcane, the statutory minimum cane

price has been fixed at Rs. 13.00 per quintal linked to 8.5 per cent recovery with full proportionate premium for recoveries above that level as against Rs. 12.50 per quintal fixed last year.

(c) and (d). According to newspaper reports some of the State Governments are reported to have announced higher prices for sugarcane than the statutory minimum fixed by the Central Government. This has been done in response to Prime Minister's advice that minimum cane price of Rs. 16.00 per quintal should be paid by factories in all the States.

#### **Recommendation for Setting up Re- search-cum-Advisory Cell of National Sugar Institute at Hyderabad**

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

(a) whether the study team which went into the production cost of Khandasari sugar in different States recommended that a research-cum-advisory cell of the National Sugar Institute should be established at Hyderabad for the benefit of Khandasari Industry; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon?

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

(b) No decision to establish such a cell at Hyderabad has been taken by the Government.

#### **Demand of wheat for National Rural Employment Programme**

60. **SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA  
BOSE ALLURI:** Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received demands for supply of adequate quantum of wheat for the National

Rural Employment Programme from different States;

(b) the names of the States which have made this request; and

(c) the reasons for such request and steps being taken to improve the situation?

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

(b) All the States except Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Sikkim.

(c) More quantities of foodgrains have been asked for taking up larger number of works under the programme. Additional allocations of 4 lakh tonnes have been made only recently.

“फारेस्ट्स फार प्लंडर” शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार

61. श्री मूलबंद डामा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 18 अगस्त, 1980 के इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में “फारेस्ट्स फार प्लंडर” शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित सम्पादकीय लेख की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है;

(ग) क्या वैज्ञानिक दृष्टि से 35 प्रतिशत क्षेत्र में वन होने चाहिये और यदि हां, तो देश का कितने प्रतिशत क्षेत्र वनों के अन्तर्गत शामिल है; और

(घ) पारिस्थितिक संतुलन को बनाये रखने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है और इसे किस प्रकार कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) वन विकास निगम, मध्य प्रदेश, जो विश्व बैंक से सहायता प्राप्त बस्तर परियोजना को क्रियान्वित कर रही है, मध्य प्रदेश वन विभाग के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में है । “फारेस्ट्स फार प्लंडर” शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित सम्पादकीय लेख के संबंध में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से टिप्पणी मांगी गयी है ।

(ग) राष्ट्रीय वन नीति-1952 के अनुसार देश की कुल भूमि का एक तिहाई भाग वनों के अन्तर्गत होना चाहिए । 1977-78 के दौरान वन के अन्तर्गत कुल क्षेत्र देश के भौगोलिक क्षेत्र का 22.7 प्रतिशत था ।

(घ) पारिस्थितिकीय संतुलन को बनाये रखने के लिए केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित, केन्द्र एवं राज्य क्षेत्रों के अधीन वन रोपण की अनेक योजनाएं क्रियान्वित की जा रही हैं । असुरक्षित हिमालय क्षेत्र में वन तथा मृदा कटाव को रोकने के लिए हिमालय क्षेत्र (आपरेषन सायल वाच) में मृदा, जल तथा वृक्ष संरक्षण स्कीम आरम्भ की गयी है ।

25-10-1980 को जारी किये गये वन (संरक्षण) अध्यादेश, 1980 के अनुसार कोई भी राज्य सरकार या कोई अन्य प्राधिकारी केन्द्र सरकार की अनुमति के बिना निम्नलिखित बातों से संबंधित कोई आदेश नहीं देगा :—

1. कि कोई असुरक्षित वन या उसका कोई हिस्सा असुरक्षित नहीं रहेगा ।

2. कि किसी वन भूमि या उसका कोई हिस्सा, गैर-वन कार्यों के लिए प्रयोग में लाया जा सकता है ।

यह अध्यादेश देश में वनों को काटने की गति को रोकेंगा और पारिस्थितिकीय संतुलन को बनाये रखने में सहायक होगा ।

**Food Production during Sixth Plan**

62. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the target of foodgrains production in the Sixth Plan; and

(b) the details of the programme chalked out in this regard?

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

(a) and (b). The Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) is currently under formulation. The Steering Group, set up by the Planning Commission to formulate the Sixth Five Year Plan relating to Agriculture and Allied Sectors, has proposed a target of 153.6 million tonnes of foodgrains in the terminal year 1984-85 over the base level production (trend estimate) during 1979-80. This implies an annual compound growth rate of about 4 per cent.

2. The strategy envisaged for achieving the above mentioned target

3. The targets proposed for some of the major inputs are as follows :

	1979-80 (Base Level)	1984-85 (Target)
1. Fertilizer Consumption (N+P+K) . . . . . (Lakh Tonnes)	52.7	96.5
2. Pesticides Consumption (Technical Grade Material) - . . . . . (Thousand Tonnes)	60.0	80.0
3. High Yielding Varieties (Paddy, Wheat, Maize, Jowar and Bajra) . . . . . (Million Hect.)	35.2	56.0
4. Gross Cropped Area . . . . . (")	171.0	181.0
5. Irrigated Area (through minor, major and medium works) . . . . . (")	53.8	67.8
6. Soil Conservation . . . . . (")	23.4	30.5

4. The above mentioned figures of targets of foodgrains production as well as of inputs are provisional and subject to provision. These figures will be firmed up after these have been considered by the Planning Commission and the Draft Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) has been approved by the N. D. C.

of foodgrains production will consist of the following main elements:

(i) Increased use of fertilisers, both organic and inorganic;

(ii) Expansion of area under assured irrigation and full utilisation of available irrigation potential;

(iii) Increase in gross cropped area, mainly through multiple cropping;

(iv) Expansion of area under the high yielding varieties programme;

(v) Adequate plant protection measures to reduce crop losses due to pest and disease attacks;

(vi) Greater emphasis on soil and water conservation measures and improved dryland farming practices;

(vii) Promotion of research and its application on a wider scale;

(viii) Farmers' training and education in improved technology through reorganised and strengthened extension network; and

(ix) Development of infrastructure of credit, marketing, distribution system for supply of inputs and services.

**पटना विश्वविद्यालय को केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय घोषित करना**

63. श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पटना विश्वविद्यालय देश के प्राचीनतम विश्वविद्यालयों में से एक है ;

(ख) क्या पटना विश्वविद्यालय को केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय करने की अनेक वर्षों से मांग की जा रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस विश्वविद्यालय को केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय घोषित करने का है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री एल० बी० चट्टाण) : (क) और (ख) जी, हा

(ग) जी नहीं ।

**Recommendations of the Working Group on Electronic Switching System Policy**

64. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations made by the Inter Departmental Working group in July, 1979 on the Electronic Switching system policy;

(b) what are the recommendations accepted by the Posts and Telegraphs, Ministry of Communications and Department of Electronics; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken to implement the accepted recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) The main recommendations made by the inter-departmental Working Group

in July, 1979 on electronic switching system policy are given below:—

(1) The Working Group is of the opinion that adequate production capacity should be set up within the country so that import of switching equipment can be avoided at least by the middle of the Seventh Five Year Plan. This would require a further production capacity to be established in the country of the order of 1 million lines per annum during the decade.

(2) From technical point of view, electronic switching systems are considerably superior to the electromechanical systems now working in the country as they enhance the performance of the exchanges, the network as a whole and provide many new facilities to the subscribers and are more economical compared to electromechanical exchanges.

(3) It needs to be explicitly stated that import of technology will be necessary for setting up the electronic switching system factory.

(4) The Working Group therefore strongly recommends that the second factory that is proposed to be set up during the current Plan by the Ministry of Communications should be for production of electronic exchange equipment with a capacity of 5 lakh lines per annum.

(5) The technology package for the manufacture of electronic switching systems is among the most contemporary and sophisticated which necessitates that a suitable management culture for the continued development and evolution of these systems is devised. It was therefore the considered view of the Working Group that the optimum solution would be to set up a totally new and independent corporate entity under the Ministry of Communications at the earliest, on the lines suggested above without tying it up with any existing unit.

(6) The Working Group therefore recommends that a third new switching factory to produce electronic exchange equipment with a capacity of 5 lakh lines per annum should be set up during the beginning of the Seventh Five Year Plan—factory to start production by 1985-86.

(7) It is absolutely essential to take up the development of the system SPC-2 to create indigenous R&D capability for catching up with the fast moving electronic system technology which is changing every 3-4 years. An R&D capability which is kept abreast with the latest trends abroad will enable continuous updating of the technology now being imported by local development complemented by selective purchases of new technologies where appropriate.

The Working Group had also given other recommendations spelling out details of methodology based on these main recommendations.

(b) All the main recommendations have been accepted by Posts and Telegraphs, Ministry of Communications and Department of Electronics.

(c) The details of methodology for setting up the manufacture of electronic switching equipment in the country including the specifications for a global tender invitation for collaboration are being finalised.

#### Import of Wheat and Sugar for Buffer Stocks

65. SHRI P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to import wheat and sugar in order to build up buffer stocks;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to meet the present shortage of wheat and sugar in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) At present there is no proposal under consideration of the Government to import wheat and sugar in order to build up buffer stocks.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In so far as wheat is concerned, the stocks with the public agencies are adequate to meet our requirements. Various steps like excise incentive for early crush, increase in cane prices, control on khandsaris and lifting the ban on licensing of sugar factories have been taken for maximising sugar production.

#### 1979-80 के दौरान चीनी का उत्पादन

66. श्री हरद्वारा राण उदिया : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में 1979-80 के दौरान चीनी मिलों द्वारा कितनी चीनी का उत्पादन किया गया और उस पर प्रति टन कितनी उत्पदन लागत आई ;

(ख) 1979-80 के दौरान कुल कितने मूल्य की चीनी का उत्पादन हुआ और विक्री के लिए जारी की गई चीनी का कुल मूल्य क्या था ;

(ग) क्या चीनी मिलों ने चालू वर्ष में उत्पादन आरम्भ कर दिया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो चीनी मिलें राज्यों में किसानों को उनके गन्ने की क्या कीमत दे रही है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) 1979-80 के दौरान देश की चीनी मिलों ने 38.59 लाख मीटरी टन चीनी का उत्पादन किया है। दिसम्बर, 1979 किए गए अनुमानित मल्याकन के अनुसार

मौसम के प्रारम्भ में फैक्ट्री के द्वार पर चीनी की उत्पादन लागत लगभग 2560 रुपये प्रति मीटरी टन बैठती है।

(ख) उपर्युक्त उत्पादन लागत के आधार पर 1979-80 के दौरान उत्पादित चीनी की कुल लागत लगभग 987.90 करोड़ रुपये बैठती है। क्योंकि 1979-80 के दौरान उत्पादित सभी चीनी निर्मुक्त कर दी गई है, निर्मुक्त की गई चीनी की लागत भी वही है अर्थात् 987.90 करोड़ रुपये।

(ग) जी हा, वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान 10-11-1980 तक विभिन्न राज्यों में 73 चीनी मिलों ने उत्पादन शुरू कर दिया दिया है।

(घ) गन्ने के अधिसूचित किए गए न्यूनतम मूल्यों के आधार पर, विभिन्न राज्यों में गन्ने के लिए गए मूल्यों के रेंज का ब्योरा सलगन विवरण (अनुबन्धक) में दिया गया है। यह भी मालूम हुआ है कि सत्रधित राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श पर चीनी फैक्ट्रियां अधिसूचित किए गए न्यूनतम मूल्यों से विभिन्न दरों पर अधिक मूल्य दे रही है।

विवरण

राज्य	न्यूनतम अधिसूचित मूल्य		
	(रु०/क्विंटल)		
1		2	
1. उत्तर प्रदेश	13 00	से	17.28
2. बिहार	13.00	से	16 52
3. पंजाब	14.53	से	17.28
4. हरियाणा	13.76	से	14.68
5. असम	13.00	से	13 15
6. पश्चिम बंगाल			13.00
7. उड़ीसा	13.00	से	13.61
8. मध्य प्रदेश	13.00	से	15.45
9. राजस्थान	13.00	से	14.84

	1		2
10. महाराष्ट्र	13.00	से	18.35
11. गुजरात	13.00	से	17.59
12. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	13.00	से	15.60
13. तमिल नाडु	13.00	से	16.06
14. कर्नाटक	13.00	से	17.13
15. केरल	13 00	से	13.15
16. पांडिचेरी			13.00
17. नागालैण्ड			13.76
18. गोआ			13.00

### Number of Extra-Departmental Employees of P & T

67. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the numbers and classifications of the Extra-departmental employees of the Post and Telegraph Department;

(b) what are the payments and salaries of the said employees according to their grades and classifications; and

(c) what are the proposals of the Government of India to improve the remunerations of the said employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Necessary information has been given in Annexure 'A'.

(b) The EDAs are only part-time employees and are paid fixed allowances with reference to the postal traffic handled by them and the hours of work they are required to put in. The fixed allowances being paid to different categories of EDAs are mentioned in Annexure 'B'.

(c) Heretofore the consolidated allowances of EDAs, were revised biennially. It has now been decided to revise their allowances on yearly basis. The yearly revision is to be made from 1-9-1980.



**Statement**  
**Annexure 'A',**  
**Extra-Departmental Staff of the Posts and Telegraphs**  
**Department as on 31-3-1980**

Name of the Category	Number
Sub Postmasters . . . . .	9,960
Branch Postmasters . . . . .	1,03,017
Delivery Agents . . . . .	75,537
Mail Carriers . . . . .	45,645
Packers . . . . .	13,957
Messengers . . . . .	3,693
Stamp Vendors . . . . .	3,349
Runners . . . . .	7,122
Porters . . . . .	8
Sweepers . . . . .	202
Watermen . . . . .	58
Chowkidars . . . . .	1,278
Mail Peons . . . . .	2,136
Letter Box Peons . . . . .	458
M.C/D.A Packers . . . . .	6,096
Others . . . . .	3,434
	2,75,950

**Annexure 'B'**

*Fixed allowances payable to different categories  
of EDAs from 1-9-1979*

	Minimum Rs.	Maximum Rs.
EDSPM (Sub Post- masters)	155.00	192.00
ED Branch Post- masters . . . . .	108.00	136.00
ED Stamp Vendors . . . . .	108.00	136.00
ED Mail Carriers/ EDDAs/ED Packers ED Messengers/ED Chowkidars etc. . . . .	105.00	130.00

Work load for less than  
two hours . . . . .  
Rs. 93.00 fixed

**Construction of Indoor Stadium by  
D.D.A.**

68. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-  
PAYEE:

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:

DR. VASANT KUMAR PAN-  
DIT:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that an indoor stadium will be built in the

Indraprastha Estate in connection with the Asian games;

(b) what would be the central assistance for this project and how much funds the D.D.A. will be investing on it;

(c) whether it is a fact that D.D.A. is being authorised to divert its funds for this project which has been earmarked for the construction of residential quarters by D.D.A.;

(d) if so, the justification thereof; and

(e) to what extent the construction activity of the houses by D.D.A. has been affected as a result of such diversion?

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

(b) DDA has reported that the total estimated cost of the Project is Rs. 14.35 crores. Central assistance is of Rs. 2.5 crores, which may be enhanced. The balance will be invested by the DDA.

(c) No, Sir.

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

**Tubewells in the Drought Affected  
Areas of Orissa**

69. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the tubewells for providing safe drinking water to villagers in drought affected villages in Orissa were allotted in 1979-80 and 1980-81;

(b) if so, how many such wells were allotted to Orissa in those two years respectively; and

(c) the names of villages in Bhubaneswar, Khurda and Nayagarh subdivisions in Puri District which have been provided with tubewells in 1979-80 and 1980-81?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND  
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN  
SINGH): (a) and (b). The number  
of tubewells allotted for providing safe  
drinking water to villages in the  
drought affected areas in Orissa during

the years 1979-80 and 1980-81 are as  
follows:

1979-80	2647
1980-81	1992

(c) A statement is enclosed.

*Statement*

*List of villages where tubewells have been sunk in Drought affected areas.*

1979-80

**NAYAGARH SUB-DIVISION (CIVIL)**

S. No.	Name of the Block	Name of the G.P.	Name of the village	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Nuagaon	Maichheli Malisahi Durdura Kupatpali Korada Jakada Nuagaon	1. Sanapada 2. Malisahi 3. Durdura 4. Kapatpali 5. Korada 6. Jakada 7. Singipur	
2.	Odagaon	Sunamunhi Saradhapur Kajadiapali Gotisahi	8. Sunamunhi 9. Madangadia 10. Sankunjuri 11. Gambharidihi.	
3.	Dasapalla	Dihagaon Kunjabengarh Pokharigochha Kujamendhi Chhadeipalli Banigochha Ghogadiapada Khamasahi Tendabadi Golapokhari Madhyakhanda Tumundi Jagadevpurpatna	12. Jhutamara 13. Harsasinghpur 14. Halihsahi 15. Ambabalimba 16. Surkabadi 17. Talabadi 18. Ghogadiapada 19. Kadua 20. Tendabadi 21. Karadapali 22. Madanpur 23. Neliguda 24. Pithakhai.	
4.	Bhapur	Kurapara Baghuapalli Baigania Rakama -do- Padmabati -do- Badasana Golapokhari -do- Salapada Patharachakada	25. Tikarapada 26. Kurabara. 27. Baghuapalli 28. Dhalabandha 29. Rakama 30. Bijipur 31. Chhelia 32. Padmabati 33. Kakadei. 34. Tarabaula 35. Golapokhari 36. Karadapalli 37. Salapada 38. Patharachakada.	

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Khandapada	Khalisahi Kantilo Panichheli Khandapada Jagannathprasad Salajharia Gunthuni Banamalipur	39. Katapokhari 40. Kantilo 41. Mardarajprasad 42. Golapokhari 43. Kaduapatna 44. Salajharia 45. Gunthuni 46. Jagannathpur.	
6.	Khandapada	Osaka Banapur Rayatdholamara Singapada Benagadia	47. Tuharkhadi 48. Bharamarburaprasad 49. Manisibindha 50. Sankhajaria 51. Tentulipali.	
7.	Gania	Gania Belapada Gopiballavapur Chhamundia Badasilinga	52. Purunachandrapu 53. Rasanga. 54. Adakuta 55. Masakajhala 56. Dhipasahi	
8.	Bhubaneswar	Itipur -do- Patrapada Andharua -do- Chandaka Paikarapuri -do- -do- -do- Daruthenga Andharua -do- -do-	57. Kalyanpur 58. Gangeswar 59. Retanga 60. Naharkanta 61. Pathargadia 62. Chandaka 63. Malipada 64. Paikarapur 65. Nuagaon 66. Gothapatna. 67. Daruthenga 68. Andharua 69. Dalua 70. Sisupal.	
9.	Jatni	Janla -do- -do- Chhanaghar Padhansahi -do- -do- Janla Kantia	71. Janla 72. Gopalpur 73. Goudakasipur 74. Alekera 75. Panchagaon 76. Kuha 77. Madhipur 78. Harekrushnapur 79. Beruanha.	
10.	Balianta	Benupur	80. Dhamilo.	
<b>KHURDA CIVIL SUB-DIVISION</b>				
11.	Tangi	Suandapur Badapokharia -do- -do- -do- -do- Sundarpur -do-	81. Nuapada 82. Ratmati 83. Badapokharia 84. Marmorsingh 85. Haripurpatna 86. Raghunat'ipur 87. Brundabanpur. 88. Udayagiri 89. Mangaljodi	
12.	K. Prasad	Nuapada Fetepur  Nuapada	90. Nuapada 91. Fatepur-Pada- Adalbad 92. Arakhakuda	

1	2	3	4	5
		Bajrakota	93. Nuapada-Balarampur	
		-do-	94. Padasamantrapur	
		-do-	95. Udayagiri	
12.	K. Prasad	Bajrakota	96. Bajrakota	
		-do-	97. Jhadakholi	
		-do-	98. Kungeswar	
		-do-	99. Bramando	
		-do-	100. Kuanarpur	
		-do-	101. Nandala	
		-do-	102. Talatala	
		Sial	103. Nuagaon	
		Malud	104. Fatepur	
		-do-	105. Nalakakudi	
		-do-	106. Patharagaria	
		-do-	107. Maludpada	
		-do-	Maheswari	
		-do-	108. Budhibar	
		-do-	109. Sahabajpur	
		-do-	110. Malud-Khas	
		Satapada	111. Satapada	
		-do-	112. Nuagaon	
		-do-	113. Pirijipur	
		Badajhara	114. Khit sah	
		-do-	115. Titipa	
13.	Khurda	Malipur	116. Tolakei	
		-do-	117. Taraboi	
		-do-	118. Malipur	
		-do-	119. Podaput	
		-do-	120. Putani	
		Haladia	121. Hatasahi	
		-do-	122. Hatasahi	
		-do-	123. Bramhabereni	
		-do-	124. Basanla	
		-do-	125. Halisahi	
		-do-	126. Haladia Baurishal	
		-do-	127. Tarukeibalisahi	
		Keranga	128. Dibyasinghprasad	
		-do-	129. Keranga	
		-do-	130. Kumbhilo	
		-do-	131. Godaput	
		-do-	132. Barsahi	
		-do-	133. Thakurpada	
14.	Bolagarh.	Khajuria	134. Gopalpur	
		Dalhisahi	135. Hatasahi	
		Palanga	136. Palangapatna	
		Phasioda	137. Brundapanpur	
		-do-	138. Kotapalu	
		-do-	139. Kusapalla	
		Dabardhua-patna	140. Kapasia	
		-do-	141. Dabardhua	
		-do-	142. Chhuda	
		-do-	143. Dabardhuapatna	
15.	Chillika	Nimikheta	144. Ankula	
		Barakula	145. Badkula	
		-do-	146. Patharala	

1	2	3	4	5
		do-	147. Totapada	
		-do-	148. Nuagarh	
		-do-	149. Barisahi	
		-do-	150. Aswaripatna	
		-do-	151. Hatibari	
	Tangi	Sundarpur	152. Nuapada	
		-do-	153. Bhajagarh	
		-do-	154. Charigharpatna	
16. Begunia		Baglamari	155. Kathakhantia	
		-do-	156. Baghamari	
		-do-	157. Atri	
		-do-	158. Patnibar	
		Badaberena	159. Kantabad	
		Durgapur	160. Karadagadia	
		-do-	161. Durgapur	
	K. Prasad	Sial	162. Noliapatna	
		-do-	163. Siandi	
	Bhubaneswar	Andharpa	164. Kujimahar	
	Jatni	Janla	165. Loporoshicolony	
		-do-	166. Gediapatna	
		-do-	167. Badaraghunathpur	
		Chhanagarh	168. Kusumati	
		-do-	169. Gobindapur	
		-do-	170. Ogharsuan.	

1980-81

## Nayagarh Civil Sub-Division

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Name of G.P.	Name of village where tube wells have been sunk in drought scheme in 1980-81	Remarks
1.	Nayagarh	Sinduria Itamati Badpandasar	1. Sinduria (Karansahi) 2. Itamati 3. Badapanduar (near (P.H.C.) 4. Badapanduasar	
2.	Gania	Gania Salapada	5. Karadapada 6. Salapada	
3.	Odagaon	Kodanda Odagaon Gotipada Kural	7. Komanda 8. Block colony 9. Gotipada near M.E. Schol 10. Kural	
4.	Nungaoon	Nungaoon Mahip r Durdura	11. Mahitama 12. D'wirijha 13. Raipur	

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Daspalla	Khamarsahi Bamigochha K.B. Garh	14. Haridabadi 15. Kulurukumpa 16. Block colony	
6.	Bhapur	Baigamia Bhapur Fatagarh	17. Baigamia 18. Bhapur P.H.C. 19. Manipur	
7.	Ranpur	Ranpur Chatrapur Sunakhala	20. Fatchgarh 21. Rapur 22. Chandapur bazar 23. Sunakhala bazar	

## Khurda Civil Sub-Division

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Name of G.P.	Name of Village where tube wells have been sunk in drought scheme in 1980-81	Remarks
1.	Tangri	Olasingh	1. Gayabandha 2. Chhanagiri	
2.	Begunia	Kamaguru Dinger Manitri Kunjuri	3. Tankol 4. Routpada 5. Chhania 6. Dattada	
3.	Khurda	Jangiapada Haladia	7. Wilkiasanngar 8. Haladia 9. Kuapatasaan	
4.	Chilika	Keranga Arjunpur Jangipada Palatotapada Barakul Balugan Ankula	10. Kundilo 11. Joymangala 12. Oranga 13. Jaripatnuasahi 14. Subudhipatna 15. Patnasahi 16. Bramhankasahi	

## Bhubaneswar Civil Sub-Division

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Name of G.P.	Name of Village where tube wells have been sunk in drought scheme in 1980-81.	Remarks
1.	Bhubaneswar	Patia Chandaka Andharua Mendhasal	1. Patia Routsahi 2. Chandaka 3. Raghunathapur. 4. Chhatabar	

### Stoppage of Food for Work Programme in States

70. SHRI SURYA NARAIN SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food for Work Programme has more or less come to a halt in almost all States because of the Food Department's refusal to release wheat for the purpose; and

(b) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir. On the contrary, a further allocation of 4 lakh tonnes of food-grains has been made in the last month. The total availability of food-grains for National Rural Employment Programme during the current year

now stands at 21 lakh tonnes. Compared to wheat, larger allocations of rice are being made but the total allocated quantities of foodgrains are not being reduced.

(b) Question does not arise.

#### **Scheme for distribution of sugar during September and October, 1980**

71. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why Government felt the need for a new scheme for internal distribution of sugar during September and October, 1980;

(b) the broad features of this new scheme;

(c) how is it that in spite of this scheme, the consumers are still feeling difficulty in obtaining their requirements of non-levy sugar; and

(d) how the bulk consumers were accommodated in this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The new scheme for distribution of freesale sugar during the months of September and October, 1980 was adopted in view of the high prices in the market at that time and in pursuance of the voluntary offer made by the industry to deliver free-sale sugar at a fixed ex-factory price of Rs. 450 per quintal exclusive of excise duty to the nominees of the State Governments for distribution to various categories of consumers at a fixed price during these festival months. Under this scheme, arrangements were made for lifting of freesale quotas for the months of September and October from the factories by the State Government nominees and distribution thereof through fair price shops/Cooperative societies or normal trade channels to various categories of consumers alongwith imported sugar at pooled prices fixed by the State Governments with prior concurrence of the Central Government. The actual distribution arrangements and the scales of distribution were how-

ever, left to the discretion of the concerned State Governments.

(c) Reports received from State Governments indicate that, by and large, adequate arrangements were made to distribute freesale sugar as equitably as possible to various categories of consumers within the overall availability under this special schemes

(d) All the bulk consumers, excepting certain selected categories of large scale units were covered by the distribution arrangements made by the State Governments and were supplied sugar out of the quotas allocated to them. Allotments to the exempted categories of consumers were made directly by the Central Govt.

#### **Purchase of entire arrival of paddy in Punjab**

72. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in Punjab Procurement agencies for Paddy have failed to fulfil their responsibility towards the farmers by not purchasing entire arrival of paddy in the market and by not offering the announced procurement price under one pretext or the other; and

(b) if so, what immediate steps are being taken to rectify the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Elaborate arrangements for providing effective price support for paddy have been made by the State Government and the Food Corporation of India. In all 566 purchase centres are being operated by Government Agencies. The Govt. of Punjab have reported that the Government agencies have purchased 19.36 lakh tonnes out of 29.58 lakh tonnes of market arrivals which work out to more than 65 per cent of the market arrivals. Farmers are being paid price in accordance with Government policy, subject to specifications prescribed by

Government. Private trade is also operating in the market. A close watch is being kept on the situation and so far procurement operations are reported to be progressing satisfactorily.

**Parliamentarians registered with D.D.A.**

73. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of ex-MPs, MPs and ex-Metropolitan Council Members who are registered with DDA for flats under MIG;

(b) the names of ex-MPs, MPs and ex-Metropolitan Council Members who have got allotment letters from the DDA, but the possession of flats has not yet been given and the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether any interest is being given to those who have deposited full cost of the flats but have not yet been given possession of flats by the DDA?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) A statement giving the names of MPs., Ex-M.Ps. and Ex-Metropolitan Council Members, whose earnest money is lying in D.D.A. is enclosed.

(b) The names of the person concerned are as under:—

1. Shri Charan Narzary
2. Shri Mritunjoy Prasad
3. Shri B. Rajagopala Rao
4. Shri Raghavji
5. Shri Vijay Kumar Jain
6. Shri K. Ramamurthy.

The possession of the flats could not be given to the persons at S. No. 1 to 5 as the matter was under consideration of Government. A decision has since been taken and their cases are being finalised. Shri K. Ramamurthy has not paid the amount against the cost of flat demanded by the D.D.A.

(c) In cases where full payment has been made but actual possession has

not been given, interest charges be paid under the normal rules.

**Statement**

1. Mohd. Yunus Saleem
2. Shri Pius Tirkey
3. Shri P. Kanam
4. Shri M. S. Sanjeevi Rao
5. Shri Ganga Bhakat Singh
6. Shrimati Aziza W/o Shri Raqvi Imam
7. Shri Anant Ram Jaiswal
8. Shri P. Parthasarthy
9. Shri Baldev Singh
10. Shri Lakhani Singh
11. Shri Birender Prasad
12. Shri Vijay Kumar Naral Patil
13. Smt. Jamuna Devi
14. Shri L. L. Kapur
15. Shri Maya Prakash Sinha
16. Shri B. N. Pande
17. Shri Babu
18. Shri M. A. Hannan Alhaj
19. Mohd. Shamsul Hasan Khan
20. Shri Niranjani Parshad
21. Shri Habib Tanwar
22. Shri Gargi Shankar Mishra
23. Shri Gulam Mohd. Khan
24. Shri Kamalapati Tripathi
25. Shri Nathi Singh
26. Shri L. G. Havanur
27. Shri Ram Kinkar
28. Shri Multan Singh Verma
29. Shri Anant D. Dave
30. Shri Rajeshkhar M. Kober
31. Shri Shyam Sunder Lal
32. Shri Krishan Lal Sharma
33. Shri Saeed Murtaza
34. Shri Shyam Sunder Lal Somani
35. Shri Tulsi Das Dasappa
36. Shri Brij Bhushan Tewari
37. Shri S. P. Mandal
38. Shri Bashir Ahmed
39. Shri P. Chawan
40. Shri Sukh Dev Prasad
41. Begum Khursid Kidwai
42. Mohd. Ismail
43. Shri Harcharan Singh.

**Implementation of Rural Housing Projects**

74. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise break-up of rural housing projects being implemented



or assisted by HUDCO and other housing development agencies like NBCC; and

(b) the amount of investment involved and the number of tenements so far constructed during the past three years, under these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN

SINGH): (a) and (b). State-wise Projects assisted, investment involved and tenements constructed through financial assistance by Housing and Urban Development Corporation are given in Annexure.

National Buildings Construction Corporation have not implemented or assisted any rural housing project.

#### Statement

### Statement and Year-wise Details on Rural Housing Projects Financed By Hudco

State	1977-78			1978-79			1979-80		
	No. of Projects	Loan amount (Rs. in crores)	Dwelling sanctioned;	No. of Project	Loan amount (Rs. in crores)	Dwelling sanctioned	No. of Projects	Loan amount (Rs. in crores)	Dwelling Sanctioned
Andhra Pradesh	1	0.03	249	—	—	..	7	3.83	23580
Gujarat	3	0.44	5827	3	1.13	6800	6	1.55	13790
Karnataka	1	5.00	50000	..	..	..	4	4.25	42500
Kerala	1	5.00	25000	2	3.50	20000	1	1.00	5000
Madhya Pradesh	..	..	..	2	0.08	400	..	..	..
Punjab	1	0.78	3946	..	..	..	1	0.93	4637
Tamil Nadu	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	3.06	16491
West Bengal	..	..	..	1	0.04	200	..	..	..
	7	11.25	85022	8	4.75	27400	29	14.62	105998

#### समर्थन मूल्य पर धान की वसूली

75. श्री जय राम वर्मा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि समर्थन मूल्य पर धान की वसूली अभी तक उचित प्रकार से शुरू नहीं की गई है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप मंडियों में धान के मूल्य कम हो गये हैं और छोटे तथा गरीब किसानों को जिन्हें अपनी आवश्यकतायें

पूरी करने के लिए धान बेचना पड़ता है, हानि हो रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो अब तक धान की वसूली के लिये उचित व्यवस्था न करने के क्या कारण हैं और इसके लिये व्यवस्था कब की जायेगी और प्रत्येक राज्य में इसकी वसूली के लिये लगी हुई एजेन्सियों के नाम क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस बात की भी जानकारी है कि धान के लिये घोषित 105 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के समर्थन मूल्य से किसान संतुष्ट नहीं हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप वे उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये निरुत्साहित हुए हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ तो इस मामले में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धार० बी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) और (ख)। जी नहीं। हालांकि वसूली मौसम के प्रारम्भ में कुछेक राज्यों में कुछेक कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ा था। लेकिन अब उचित प्रबन्ध कर दिये गए हैं। अद्यतन सूचनानुसार वसूली कार्य पूरे वेग से चल रहे हैं। सरकारी एजेन्सियों ने 14-11-1980 तक 25.78 लाख मीटरी टन धान वसूल कर ली है जबकि पिछले वर्ष इसी अवधि के दौरान 14.71 लाख मीटरी टन की वसूली की गई थी अर्थात् वसूली में लगभग 75 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। एक विवरण संलग्न है, जिसमें इस समय धान की वसूली करने में लगी एजेन्सियों का ब्यौरा दिया गया है।

(ग) और (घ). सरकार ने केवल न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य ही निर्धारित किया है और किसान अपना उत्पाद बाजार में अत्याधिक उपलब्ध मूल्य पर बेचने में स्वतन्त्र हैं। कृषि मूल्य आयोग की सिफारिशों पर विचार करने के बाद तथा राज्य सरकारों के साथ परामर्श करने के बाद ही समर्थन मूल्य निर्धारित किए गए हैं। कुल मिलाकर सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित किए गए समर्थन मूल्यों के बारे में प्रतिक्रिया अनुकूल रही है।

#### विवरण

राज्य	एजेन्सी
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	भारतीय खाद्य निगम, राज्य सिविल सप्लाई कारपोरेशन

राज्य	एजेन्सी
2. हरियाणा	भारतीय खाद्य निगम, 'हफेड'
3. हिमाचल प्रदेश	भारतीय खाद्य निगम
4. जम्मू तथा काश्मीर	राज्य सरकार
5. महाराष्ट्र	राज्य सरकार
6. पंजाब	भारतीय खाद्य निगम, राज्य सरकार, 'पं० सप०', 'मार्कफेड'
7. तमिलनाडु	भारतीय खाद्य निगम राज्य सिविल सप्लाई कारपोरेशन, कोआप०
8. उत्तर प्रदेश	राज्य सरकार, राज्य सिविल सप्लाई कारपोरेशन, कोआप०
9. दिल्ली	भारतीय खाद्य निगम
10. पांडिचेरी	भारतीय खाद्य निगम।

#### समाज कल्याण विभाग के अधिकारियों द्वारा की गई विदेशों की यात्रायें

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

(क) समाज कल्याण विभाग के सचिव और अधिकारियों ने वर्ष 1978-1979 और 1980 के दौरान कितनी विदेश की यात्रायें की हैं उन अधिकारियों के नाम क्या हैं प्रत्येक ने कितनी यात्रायें की हैं और उन में से प्रत्येक ने राज्यों में विभिन्न केन्द्रों की कितनी यात्रायें की हैं; और

(ख) उन की विदेशों की यात्रायों पर वर्ष-वार कितना व्यय हुआ है ?

शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण, जिस में उप सचिव तथा उस से ऊंचे दर्जों के अधिकारियों के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी दी गई है, संलग्न है।

**विवरण**

समाज कल्याण विभाग के अधिकारियों द्वारा की गई विदेशी यात्रायें दर्शाने वाला विवरण

क्रम संख्या	अधिकारियों का नाम और पदनाम	विदेशी यात्राओं की संख्या				उत्पत्ती				
		राज्यों के विभिन्न केन्द्रों की गई यात्राओं की संख्या	राज्यों के विभिन्न केन्द्रों द्वारा	विदेशी यात्राओं की संख्या	विदेशी यात्राओं पर खर्च					
		1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980

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1. श्री शरण सिंह, सचिव . 1 1 3 20 14 4 9999 27152 33532
2. श्री एस० एम० राजेन्द्रन, संयुक्त सचिव 3 2 4 10 8 4 \*— — (क) 31856

\*यात्रा भत्ता और दैनिक भत्ते पर हुआ सारा खर्च विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन द्वारा उठाया गया।

(क) विमान द्वारा यात्रा के किराये, यात्रा/दैनिक भत्ते इत्यादि पर खर्च जापान सरकार द्वारा उठाया गया।

3. श्री भास्कर शीष, संयुक्त सचिव . 2 — — 12 7 4 17516 — —

1 2 3 4 5

4. श्रीमती पद्मा रामचन्द्रन, संयुक्त सचिव 1 — — 9 — — (छ) खर्च एशिया और पैसिफिक आर्थिक और सामाजिक परिषद् द्वारा उठाया गया । 10 13059 42355 91152
5. श्रीमती निर्मला बुच 2 2 2 4 5 10 10 13059 42355 91152
6. श्री जे० सी० जेटली, संयुक्त सचिव — — 2 — — 11460
7. कु० मजुमदार, निदेशक 2 — — 17 11 — 38956
8. डा० ए० बी० बोस, निदेशक 2 2 2 1 4 — 3 (ख) (घ) (च) खर्च वाणिज्य विभाग द्वारा उठाया गया (ख) खर्च एस० डब्ल्यू० डी० सी० ए० पी०/संयुक्त राष्ट्र द्वारा उठाया गया । (घ) खर्च ई० एस० सी० ए० पी०/संयुक्त राष्ट्र द्वारा उठाया गया ।
9. श्री एन० पी० नवानी निदेशक — 1 — 2 4 2 — (ङ) — (ङ) याला भत्ते/दैनिक भत्त पर सारा खर्च विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन द्वारा उठाया गया ।

1	2	3	4	5
10. श्री बी० एन० बहादुर, निदेशक।	—	—	4	—
11. श्री एम० एस० दयाल निदेशक	1	—	—	3680
12. श्री एन० आर० पार्थसारथी, संयुक्त निदेशक	—	1	—	(च) खर्च संयुक्त राष्ट्र द्वारा उठाया गया।
13. श्री ए० एम० ऋष, संयुक्त निदेशक	—	—	—	—
14. श्री ए० स० कपूर, उप सचिव	—	—	—	—
15. श्री ओ० पी० सिंह भाटिया, उप सचिव	—	1	—	—
16. श्री एम० के० मिगलानी, उप सचिव	—	1	—	—
17. श्री एन० एस० खरोला, .	—	1	—	—
18. श्री लाल अडवानी, विशेष कार्य अधिकारी (एच०)	1	1*	2**	—

(ज) खर्च यूनिसेफ द्वारा उठाया गया

(ज) \* \*\*

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\*खर्च इंटरनेशनल फंडेशन/आफ दि ब्लाइंड द्वारा उठाया गया।

\*\*खर्च ई० एस० सी० ए० पी० आस्ट्रेलिया सरकार द्वारा उठाया गया।

**Division of sugarcane between various users**

77. SHRI G. S. REDDI:

SHRI CHANDRABHAN  
ATHARE PATIL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have urged the States to pay canegrowers higher than minimum price for sugarcane supplied to the mills;

(b) if so, whether there is any apprehension of large scale diversion of cane to gur and khandsari units if sufficient price is not paid by mills to canegrowers; and

(c) whether Government propose to take steps to apportion cane between various users statutorily?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Considering the capacity of the factories to pay higher than the minimum price for sugarcane fixed by the Government, the Prime Minister had suggested that the actual minimum cane price payable by the factories in the States should not be less than Rs. 16 per quintal. This could also help to check any likely diversion of sugarcane away from factories for manufacture of gur and khandsari.

(c) There is no proposal under consideration to apportion cane between various users statutorily. However, in certain States like Uttar Pradesh where bonding of cane is done by the State Government, a certain area is designated for supply to each factory.

**Youth under training of Rural Youth for self-employment**

78. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of youths State-wise, who have been trained between 15th August, 1979 and 14th August, 1980 under Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment in the institutional training and through local servicing and industrial units master-craftsmen, artisans and skilled workers; and

(b) number out of them State-wise, who are employed upto now in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) and (b). Statement giving the available information based on the quarterly progress reports for the TRYSEM programme received from the State Governments is attached. The specific information called for in the parts (a) and (b) of the question is not readily available.

## Statement

## T R Y S E M

## PROGRESS OF ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER TRYSEM DURING THE YEAR 1979-80

(POSITION AS ON SEPTEMBER, 1980)

States/UTs	Target 1979-80	Number trained	Number under going training	No. of trainees who have set up Units
1	2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	6480	1003	1541	134
2. Assam . . . . .	2680	..	134	NR
3. Bihar . . . . .	11740	323	105	107
4. Gujarat . . . . .	4360	10636	.	NR
5. Haryana . . . . .	1740	594	191	232
6. Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	1380	8	664	NR
7. Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	1500	@	..	..
8. Karnataka . . . . .	3500	1361	NR	NR
9. Kerala . . . . .	2880	100	40	NR
10. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	9160	612	724	33
11. Maharashtra . . . . .	5920	4331	..	336
12. Manipur . . . . .	520	30	..	..
13. Meghalaya . . . . .	480	@	..	..
14. Nagaland . . . . .	420	61	..	..
15. Orissa . . . . .	6280	202	5500	NR
16. Punjab . . . . .	2340	..	144	NR
17. Rajasthan . . . . .	4640	3954	1498	476
18. Sikkim . . . . .	80	@	..	..
19. Tamil Nadu . . . . .	7540	8164	NR	2889
20. Tripura . . . . .	340	530	NR	NR
21. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	17520	7909	17626	575
22. West Bengal . . . . .	6700	@	..	..
<i>Union Territories</i>				
23. A & N Islands . . . . .	150	15	15	NR
24. Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	960	@	..	..
25. Chandigarh . . . . .	20	..	30	NR

1	2	3	4	5
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . . .	20	@	..	..
27. Delhi . . . . .	100	66	75	5
28. Goa, Daman & Diu . . . . .	240	@	..	.
29. Lakshadweep . . . . .	100	@	..	..
30. Mizoram . . . . .	400	@	..	..
31. Pondicherry . . . . .	80	..	240	NR
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ALL INDIA	100220	39899	28527	4789

\*Since the Scheme was implemented w. e. f. 15-8-1979, target for the year 1979-80 has been reduced to half.

NR— Not reported.

@Not implemented.

#### Prospects of sugar production

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of good sugarcane crop this year as compared to that of the previous year, the prospects of sugar production are not so bright; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the said imbalance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Having regard to good sugarcane crop this year as compared to that of previous year, the sugar production in 1980-81 season is being estimated at about 52—54 lakh tonnes as against 38.6 lakh tonnes in 1979-80 season.

#### उज्जैन और अन्य नगरों के बीच-टेलीफोन करने की सुविधा

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

(क) क्या टेलिफोन विभाग के उज्जैन मंडल के अंतर्गत रतलाम, मन्दसौर, जाबरा तथा नीमच को एक विशेष सेवा

व्यवस्था (समक्ष प्रणाली) द्वारा बम्बई, दिल्ली, जयपुर, अहमदाबाद जैसे दूरस्थ नगरों से जोड़ने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव) : (क) जी हां, नीमच को छोड़ कर ।

(ख) रतलाम, जाबरा, मन्दसौर, सह-धुरीय केबुल योजना को मंजूर कर दिया गया है और इसे 1982 में इसकी स्थापना करने की योजना है । सूक्ष्मतरंग प्रणाली पर रतलाम पहले ही राष्ट्रीय दूरसंचार जालकार्य से जुड़ा हुआ है ।

#### Damage to crop due to hailstorm in Haryana

81. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the loss suffered by the farmers in Haryana District-wise, on



account of heavy damage to their crops by hailstorms in October, 1980; and

(b) the financial assistance the Central Government have already given or propose to give to the aggrieved farmers through State Government?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** (a) According to the report of the Government of Haryana a hailstorm of moderate to severe intensity lashed fairly large areas in the districts of Ambala, Kurukshetra, Karnal and Sonapat on the 8/9th (night) October, 1980. About 275 villages have been adversely affected. The final district-wise figures of loss would be available on the receipt of the results of the girdawari which are in progress in these districts.

(b) The Government of Haryana have not sought any Central assistance.

#### Distribution of free-sale sugar in States

**82. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) which were the States that could not arrange proper distribution of free-sale sugar from 1st September, 1980;

(b) what were the quotas distributed to each State by the Centre; and

(c) what steps were taken to tighten the distribution machinery?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** (a) According to the information received from State Governments, only a few States namely, Haryana, Maharashtra and Punjab could finalise their arrangements and start distributing sugar under the new scheme evolved for the festival months from 1st September, 1980. However, during the first and second weeks of September, most of the State Governments were able to make suitable distribution arrangements.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) The State Governments were advised to arrange lifting of sugar from factories either through their State Civil Supplies Corporations or cooperative agencies and utilise their net work of fair price shops and ration shops under the public distribution system. Instructions were also issued to the State Governments to streamline their distribution arrangements by keeping a watch over the activities of anti-social elements indulging in black-marketing etc. and also to carry out periodical raids by the inspection staff to eliminate the chances of leakage of sugar in the black-market.

#### Statement

*State-wise quota of free sale sugar (indigeneous and inported sugar) for September, October and first fortnight of November, 1980*

(tonnes)

Sl.No.	State/Union Territories	September 1980	October 1980	Ist fortnight of Nov. 1980	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3736	4564	2000	10300
2.	Assam	2881	3519	1600	8000
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	90	110	50	250

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Mizoram . . . . .	90	110	50	250
5.	Bihar . . . . .	2746	3354	1500	7600
6.	Gujarat . . . . .	13505	16495	7500	37500
7.	Maharashtra . . . . .	30161	36839	16700	83700
8.	Kerala . . . . .	6258	7642	3400	17300
9.	Lakshdweep . . . . .	..	30	20	50
10.	Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	6392	7808	3500	17700
11.	Tamil Nadu . . . . .	9589	11711	5300	26600
12.	Karnataka . . . . .	6528	7972	3600	18100
13.	Orissa . . . . .	1080	1320	600	3000
14.	Punjab . . . . .	13505	16495	7500	37500
15.	Haryana . . . . .	4862	5938	2700	13500
16.	Chandigarh . . . . .	315	385	170	870
17.	Rajasthan . . . . .	5987	7313	3300	16600
18.	Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	12830	15670	7000	35500
19.	West Bengal . . . . .	10219	12481	5600	28300
20.	Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	675	825	350	1850
*21.	Delhi . . . . .	1396	1704	2500	5600*
22.	Himachal Pradesh ] . . . . .	1350	1600	600	3550
23.	Manipur . . . . .	45	55	30	130
24.	Tripura . . . . .	90	110	50	250
25.	Pondicherry . . . . .	165	195	80	440
26.	Sikkim . . . . .	45	55	30	130
27.	Goa . . . . .	490	590	250	1330
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . . .	45	55	30	730
29.	Nagaland . . . . .	135	165	80	380
30.	Andamans . . . . .	..	30	20	50
31.	Meghalaya . . . . .	45	55	30	130
Total		135255	165195	76140	376590

\*3500 tonnes of additional free sale sugar allotted to Delhi Administration for each of the months of September and October, 1980 and 1000 tonnes for first fortnight of November, 1980.

**वजीरपुर क्षेत्र दिल्ली में जनता फ्लैटों का आबंटन**

83. श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने 500 रुपये से 800 रुपये तक की वार्षिक आय वाले गरीब तथा कमजोर वर्गों के लोगों के लिए वजीरपुर क्षेत्र में जनता फ्लैटों का निर्माण करा लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि इन फ्लैटों को अब गरीब तथा कमजोर वर्गों के लोगों के बजाये अमीर व्यक्तियों द्वारा ले लिया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार का इस विषय में क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है और यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का इस संबंध में अविलम्ब जांच कराने और आवश्यक कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

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

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि उनके द्वारा वजीरपुर क्षेत्र में बनाये गए जनता फ्लैटों को नीचे दिये गये आय ग्रुप के पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों को आबंटित किया गया था :—

1. 1973 तक पंजीकृत किये गये व्यक्ति	3000 रुपये प्रति वर्ष से अधिक नहीं
2. 1976 में पंजीकृत किए गए व्यक्ति	6000 रुपये प्रति वर्ष से अधिक नहीं

(ख) जी, नहीं । दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि उनको

ऐसे अन्तरण का ज्ञान नहीं है । कोई भी आबंटी उनकी लिखित रूप से पूर्व अनुमति के बिना किसी भी फ्लैट को बेचा/अन्तरण नहीं कर सकता । ऐसी कोई अनुमति नहीं दी गई है । तथापि, आबंटियों द्वारा अपने फ्लैटों को किराये पर देने में प्रतिबंध नहीं है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

**कम लागत के मकानों के सम्बन्ध में अनुसंधान**

84. श्री केशव राव पारधी : क्या आवास और निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण संगठन और केन्द्रीय भवन अनुसंधान संस्थान ने कम लागत के मकानों के निर्माण के संबंध में अनुसंधान किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ?

**संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री ( श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह ):**  
(क) केन्द्रीय भवन अनुसंधान संस्थान ने कम लागत के मकान बनाने संबंधी अनुसंधान किया है जब कि राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण संगठन ऐसे अनुसंधान कार्य के व्यवहार में लाने के लिए प्रोत्साहन देने पर लगा हुआ है ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय भवन अनुसंधान संस्थान रूडकी द्वारा किये गए अनुसंधानों में से कुछ निम्नलिखित है :—

(1) संस्थान ने पूर्वविरचित छत तथा फर्श एककों के बहुत से डिजाइनों को तैयार किया और विकसित किया है जो

लागत और समय की बचत करते हैं और परम्परागत प्रबलित सीमेंट कंक्रीट ब्लोकों की बनिस्बत जिन में लोहा और सीमेंट कम लगता है।

(2) इसने कम लागत के मकानों के लिए एक पूर्व विरचित विक पैनल पद्धति का विकास किया है। दीवार पैनल केवल सिरों पर उठाने वाले हुकों सहित अप्रबलित है परन्तु छत के पैनलनम मात्र को प्रबलित है।

(3) मकानों के लिए विकसित की गई पूर्व विरचित की दूसरी पद्धति निर्माण का एक कंक्रीट फ्रेम तथा क्रोड आयताकार फिलरटाइप एकक है। इस पद्धति में पूर्वनिर्मित घटक केवल पांच प्रकार के हैं।

(4) इसमें 30 सें.मी. × 20 सें.मी. × 15 सें.मी. की पूर्वनिर्मित पत्थर के चिनाई ब्लॉक बनाने की एक स्कीम विकसित की है जिसमें 12 सें.मी. आकर तक पत्थर तथा सीमेंट कंक्रीट का पतला मिलावा प्रयुक्त होता है। इन ब्लॉकों का एक एरफ पत्थर मानिन्द है और इनका वजन लगभग 21 किलोग्राम है।

### स्कूलों में योग प्रशिक्षण

85. श्री नन्द किशोर शर्मा : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्कूल शिक्षा के साथ अनिवार्य रूप से योग प्रशिक्षण सहित शारीरिक प्रशिक्षण देने के प्रश्न पर सरकार विचार करेगी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार के विचार क्या हैं और इस दिशा में सरकार अब तक कार्यवाही करेगी ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री शंकरराव चव्हाण) : (क) तथा (ख). स्कूल शिक्षा की पद्धति के अंतर्गत शारीरिक शिक्षा अनिवार्य विषयों में से एक है। राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण परिषद् द्वारा तैयार की गई "कक्षा I X के लिए शारीरिक शिक्षा की प्रारूप पाठ्यचर्या" में भी योग, जूडो तथा लोक नृत्य आदि जैसे कार्य-कलाप शामिल हैं।

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन ने सभी केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों के प्रयोगात्मक आधार पर योग को एक स्वतंत्र विषय के रूप में लागू करने का निर्णय किया है।

### Holding of Asian Games

86. SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV:  
SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN:

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

(a) when the Asian Games are proposed to be held in India;

(b) which of the State Governments are making preparations to provide facilities for the Asian Games;

(c) the nature of the facilities to be provided by the State Governments and the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred thereon;

(d) whether, in view of the heavy burden on the exchequer in providing facilities for the Asian Games, country's economic tight position and other priorities requiring Government's attention, Government would consider the question of postponing the Asian Games; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) 31st October, 1982. to 14th November, 1982.

(b) and (c). Government of India and Delhi Administration are making all preparations to provide facilities for the Asian Games. However, wherever necessary, cooperation of State Governments will be sought.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Government wish to honour the international commitments made by the Indian Olympic Association to host the games in 1982.

**Shortage of accommodation in Major General/Head Post Offices in Kerala**

87. SHRI A. A. RAHIM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are acute accommodation shortage in some major general/Head Post Offices in Kerala;

(b) how many head Post Offices are still housed in rented buildings in Kerala region; and

(c) the steps taken to construct spacious and improved buildings for Major Head Post Offices in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Shortage of accommodation from considerable to moderate extent exist in five Major Head Offices;

(b) 21 Head Post Offices.

(c) Departmental buildings for 5 Head Post Offices, at present housed in rented buildings, are under construction. Construction of 3 more departmental buildings for the Head Post Offices housed in rented buildings would be undertaken at the appropriate time when funds for the purpose become available. Action is being taken to acquire land for construction of departmental buildings for the remaining 13 Head Post Offices housed in rental buildings. Extension to departmental building housing Palghat Head Office is in progress. It

is not possible to make extension to the existing General Post Office building at Trivandrum for want of enough land. Action is being taken to procure one acre of land from the State Government for General Post Office, Trivandrum.

**Dispute between D.D.A. and M.C.D. in Ashok Vihar, Delhi**

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the dispute between D.D.A. and M.C.D. about taking over by M.C.D. of Group Housing Pockets KC/KD and 1A/1B Blocks in Ashok Vihar, Delhi;

(b) for how long the dispute is going on and when it is likely to be resolved;

(c) whether it is a fact that because of disputes, M.C.D. has withdrawn safai karamcharis from the above area; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken by D.D.A. to mitigate the sufferings of the residents because of withdrawal of safai karamcharis by M.C.D.?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). There is no dispute as such. The proposal of the DDA for handing over services in these pockets in Ashok Vihar is under consideration of the MCD since 1977-78. The MCD have called for certain information and documents from the DDA. The matter will be finalised on receipt of the same.

(c) and (d). The MCD have reported that from Public health point of view and for improving environmental sanitation, sometime sanitation is carried in group programme. The DDA has reported that arrangements exist for proper scavenging purposes.

### Sports and game facilities to Educational Institutions

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

(a) whether Government have any proposal to make necessary changes in the present system of education to provide adequate facilities in the educational institutions to enable students to learn and practice sports and games in their student career; and

(b) whether it is a fact that in vast majority of educational institutions sports and games suffer from gross neglect?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Sports is a State subject. The primary responsibility for development and promotion of sports therefore rests with State Governments. The Central Government's role is generally confined to providing coordination and consultancy services to States and to laying guidelines for promotion of sports.

In so far as Kendriya Vidyalayas are concerned, games and sports are compulsory for every student.

Under the 10+2 system of education, physical education, of which games and sports from a part, is a compulsory subject.

### Post of Rural Development Officer in Andaman Nicobar Islands

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

(a) whether Union Government have received a proposal for creation of the post of Rural Development Officers for Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, when the post was created; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). A decision has been taken to create the post.

### Drinking Water in Rural India

91. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages without potable drinking water facilities;

(b) the number of villages provided with drinking water facilities since Independence till end of 1977;

(c) the number of villages which have been covered under Rural Water Supply Programme and as a minimum needs programme during 1977 to 1980; and

(d) by which date the country will attain its target of having not a single village without drinking water facilities?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) In a survey undertaken during 1972, 1.55 lakh villages were identified as problem villages based on the following criteria:—

- (i) Those not having an assured source of drinking water within reasonable distance (1.6 km) or guineaworm infestation.
- (ii) Those which suffer from excess salinity, iron, fluorides or other toxic elements hazardous to health.
- (iii) Those where sources of water are liable to the risk of cholera or guineaworm infestation.

However, many State Governments mentioned subsequently that the 1972 survey was incomplete and that

for this reason as well as drought conditions subsequently, the number of problem villages had increased. State Governments have been requested to furnish information about the number of problem villages remaining to be covered as on 1.4.1980. Information is yet to be received from many State Governments. It is, however, estimated that the total number of problem villages yet to be covered as on 1.4.1980 may be about 2 lakhs.

(b) Out of the problem villages identified during 1972 about 40,000 villages were provided with drinking water facilities till the end of March, 1977.

(c) The number is 52,377 problem villages out of those identified in 1972.

(d) The target is to provide safe drinking water to all the remaining problem villages during the Sixth Plan (1980-85).

#### **Excavation in Mithila**

92. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6706 on 4th August, 1980 regarding excavation in Mithila and state:

(a) whether such excavations are proposed to be undertaken at Kalna in Umagaon bloc, Uchchaitha in Benipatti bloc of Madhubani District at Ahilyasthan in Jalsy bloc of Darbhanga District and other ancient sites in the Mithila region in order to help reconstruction of history;

(b) whether the State Government of Bihar is being advised and assisted to undertake excavations; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN):** (a) to (c). There is no proposal at present to undertake excavation at Kalna, Uchchaitha, Ahilyasthan and other ancient sites

in the Mithila region nor any such proposal has been received from the State Government.

In matters of excavation, the policy, of the Archaeological Survey of India has been to undertake only problem oriented works and in view of the results obtained from the already excavated sites in the region during the last thirty years, the sites indicated in the Question do not seem to offer any archaeological problem for solution.

#### **Achievement Audit Committee of Indian Council of Agricultural Research**

#### **93. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the I.C.A.R. is supposed to set up Achievement Audit Committees for each research institute under its control to suggest improvement in the working of the institutes;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that I.C.A.R. is delaying the setting up of these audit bodies; and

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

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not a fact that the I.C.A.R. is delaying, and

(c) the setting up of Audit Bodies for its Research Institutes.

The first achievement audit became due when the Institutes, transferred to I.C.A.R. in 1966 at the time of its re-organisation, completed five years of their functioning under the I.C.A.R. system. The first roster for the functioning of Achievement Audit Committee was accordingly prepared in 1970 and the achievement audit was conducted in respect of 22 Institutes during the period 1971-74, i.e., spread over a period of three years.

In the second phase, Achievement Audit Committees for 5 Research Institutes were constituted in 1977. During 1980, another 13 Achievement Audit Committees were constituted according to the revised guidelines. The position of the Achievement Audit Committees in respect of another 7 Research Institutes has been finalised and the consent of the members is being ascertained for issue of orders. Steps are also being taken to constitute Achievement Audit Committees for the 7 Research Institutes for which the audit would be due only in 1981-82.

**Number of Branch P.O. and P.C.O. opened in the Country, State-wise**

94. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Branch Post Offices and PCOs opened in the country, State-wise, during the current year; and

(b) the target for the year 1980, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) and (b). Circle-wise targets for the current year 1980-81 and number of post offices opened from 1-4-1980 to 30-9-1980 are indicated in the Annexure. Information regarding the number of P.C.Os. opened during the current year and the target for 1980-81 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

1	Targets fixed for opening of P. Os. during 1980-81.	Branch Offices opened from 1-4-80 to 30-9-80
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	160	230
2. Bihar . . . . .	125	164
3. Delhi . . . . .	10	1
4. Gujarat . . . . .	80	77
5. J & K . . . . .	75	3
6. Kerala . . . . .	75	3
7. Karnataka . . . . .	90	52
8. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	115	199
9. Maharashtra . . . . .	115	166
Goa . . . . .		2
10. North Eastern Circle . . . . .	100	—
Assam . . . . .		24
Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .		—
Manipur . . . . .		4
Mizhalaya . . . . .		2
Mizoram . . . . .		—
Nagaland . . . . .		—
Tripura . . . . .		—



1	2	3
11. North Western Circle . . . . .	110	
Punjab . . . . .		21
Haryana . . . . .		6
H.P. . . . .		27
12. Orissa . . . . .	125	31
13. Rajasthan . . . . .	155	133
14. Tamilnadu . . . . .	90	16
15. U.P. . . . .	100	18
16. West Bengal . . . . .	75	3
	1600	1186

#### Promotion Avenues in P. & T.

95. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHAR-  
YA: Will the Minister of COMMUNI-  
CATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the fate of 20 per cent promotional scheme in P&T introduced in the year 1974 and whether it is sufficient or department is going to consider more promotional avenues for non-gazetted staff;

(b) if so, what are those and when will be implemented;

(c) whether this scheme is being implemented in all cadres of P&T Department all over India;

(d) if so, what is the position of its implementation, Circle-wise, in postal side;

(e) whether promotional orders are being issued timely and the number of beneficiaries in preceding years with percentage of staff; and

(f) whether there is provision of confirmation of officials on the post in P&T?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNI-  
CATIONS (SHRI KARTIK  
ORAO): (a) to (f). The 20 per cent

promotional scheme was introduced in 1974 to provide better promotional avenues to the staff in P&T Department. It has been implemented in various cadres of the Department all over the country. Promotional orders are generally issued in time. Confirmation of officials on their posts is made in accordance with the existing rules and orders of the Government. As regards number of beneficiaries with percentage of staff as well as Circle-wise (Postal), the information is under collection and will be placed on the Table of the House. Recently the staff have represented for at least two promotions in one's official career. It is under active consideration of the Department.

#### Post Offices opened in Burdwan District

96. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHAR-  
YA: Will the Minister of COMMUNI-  
CATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Branch Post Offices and PCOs opened in the Burdwan district of West Bengal during the current year; and

(b) the target for the year 1980;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) No Branch Post Office or PCO has been opened in Burdwan District during the financial year 1980-81 so far.

(b) Target for the financial year 1980-81 is 1 Branch Post Office and 7 PCOs. Establishment of P.C.O. is subject to availability of stores.

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

97. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 21 on the 9th June, 1980 regarding Government Servants Co-operative House Building Society Limited, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi and state:

(a) whether Government's attention had been drawn by the DDA to the provisions of Clause VIII of the Perpetual Sub-Lease executed by the allottees of Shanti Niketan with the Delhi Administration according to which any dispute arising in such matters shall be referred to the Lt. Governor for arbitration;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) if not, whether Government will get the matter re-examined in the light of the above provisions and afford necessary relief to the Shanti Niketan allottees instead of leaving it at the mercy of the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Delhi as 'an intra-Society dispute', and state the outcome thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). No, Sir, as the decision of the Delhi Administration that the enhanced compensation is payable by the allottees of the plots in Shanti Ni-

ketan has been upheld by the Delhi High Court.

**Negotiation for Supply of Cross Bar System from Sweden**

98. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICA-  
TIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he visited Sweden recently to negotiate for the supply of cross bar system peddled by I. M. Ericsson and if so, the details of the deal proposed to be finalised;

(b) the reasons for not going in for the Electronics Exchange System product lines in preference to the out-moded and outdated Cross-bar Electro-Mechanical Switching System; and

(c) the stage at which the proposed expansion of the indigenous Indian Cross-bar Project (ICP) stands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS  
(SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) The Minister of Communications recently visited four European countries including Sweden to familiarise himself with the current practices regarding the operations of tele-communication services and the manufacture of tele-communication equipments, at the invitation of the governments of these countries. The visit to Sweden was not intended to negotiate the supply of cross-bar system.

(b) Electro-Mechanical Crossbar Switching Systems are in extensive use world-wide and cannot as yet be considered as out-moded and outdated. Apart from implementing earlier plans for additions to indigenous production capacity for Electro-mechanical switching equipment, steps are also being taken to set up new factories for Electronic switching systems both for transit and local exchanges to meet the rising public demands.

(c) The Indian Cross-bar project Group was set up for development of system, design of circuits, manufacture

and installation of equipment for the local and trunk automatic exchanges suitable for working in Indian conditions. The Group has succeeded in installation of a 2,000 line local exchange of I.C.P. design which has been working satisfactorily. A 1,000 line trunk automatic exchange of I.C.P. design has also been commissioned.

#### **News-Item 'Postal Authorities Fooled by Stamp'**

99. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Postal authorities fooled by Stamp' appearing in the *Times of India*, New Delhi dated the 21st October, 1980;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps which Government propose to take to obviate such fraudulent stamps being used and going undetected by the postal staff?

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

(b) and (c). As per the existing instructions and Rules the articles bearing this type of label should have been treated as 'Bearing Letters' and due postage should have been charged from the addressee because the label was not a postage stamp. In fact, some letters with the labels of this kind were detected and charged as un-paid articles.

Fresh instructions have been issued to the staff to be more careful in handling of mails and detection of such cases.

#### **Different Water Rates in Baba Kharag Singh Marg, New Delhi**

100. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that residents of Flat Nos. 806—1080

at Baba Kharag Singh Marg, New Delhi are being charged Rupees Sixteen per month for water supply;

(b) whether the residents of other flats in the same colony are being charged rupees nine per month for water supply;

(c) if so, the reasons for charging different rates;

(d) the criteria adopted for charging such an exorbitant amount and whether the same criteria is being followed with regard to other colonies; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Water Supply in Baba Kharag Singh Marg, New Delhi**

101. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is very scanty water supply in the multi-storeyed quarters on Baba Kharag Singh Marg, New Delhi especially to quarter numbers 806—1080;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these multi-storeyed quarters have been constructed without first making adequate provision of water supply; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take for regular supply of water to these quarters?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Since the summer season, two tube-wells have been energised

for augmenting the water supply being received from NDMC. Action has also been taken to provide an underground and an overhead tank to further improve the water supply.

डाक-घर बचत बैंक खातों के डा के परिणाम प्रकाशित करना

102. श्री ब्रिहदास सिंह : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि डाक-घर बचत बैंक खातों में कम से कम रु 200 या इससे अधिक की राशि बनाए रखने वाले व्यक्तियों के संबंध में निकाले जाने वाले डा के परिणाम समाचारपत्रों में प्रकाशित नहीं होते हैं, जिसके परिणाम-स्वरूप जमाकर्ताओं को डा के परिणामों की सूचना नहीं मिल पाती ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसी व्यवस्था करने का है जिससे इन डा के परिणाम समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित हो सके ; और

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों, 31 अक्तूबर, 1980 तक, के दौरान राज्यवार पुरस्कार पाने वाले जमाकर्ताओं का व्यौरा क्या है ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) 1,00,000 रुपये, 50,000 रुपये, 20,000 रुपये और 5,000 रुपये के प्रथम चार इनाम जो 31-10-80 को समाप्त होने वाले गत तीन वर्षों के 6 इनामों के दौरान जीते गए हैं, उनका राज्यवार विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। प्रश्नात्तर में देखा गया। देखिए संख्या Lt 1320/80] 500 रुपये के पांचवें

इनाम और 50 रुपये के छठे इनाम की अर्हकारी खातों की संख्या के अनुसार दिया जाता है। पहला इनाम प्रत्येक दस हजार खातों के लिए और बाद वाला प्रत्येक हजार खातों के लिए दिया जाता है। इसलिए इन पांचों इनामों को विभिन्न राज्यों द्वारा प्रत्येक राज्य में अर्हकारी खातों की संख्या अनुपात के अनुसार जीता जाता है।

### Conservation and Development of Orchids

103. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that orchids in India are in danger due to ruthless collection by exporters and deforestation and felling of trees; and

(b) the steps taken to conserve and develop the orchids?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Orchids were exploited in the past for export and some species have been critically endangered.

(b) The following steps have been taken:—

(i) Export of Orchids is strictly regulated under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora since 1976 when India became a party to this Convention. Export of endangered species of Orchids of wild origin is now completely banned.

(ii) Protection and conservation of forests is being given very high importance and special attention is being given to forest areas having rare or unique natural vegetation. This is likely to improve the status of the Orchids.

(iii) The Botanical Survey of India and a few States in the North-East

have initiated action to grow rare species of Orchids for propagation. Three Orchidariums have been set up also by the Botanical Survey of India at Shillong, Ootacamund and Pauri Garhwal. Motion is also being taken to constitute nature reserve and sanctuaries in areas where rare species of Orchids grow naturally.

#### **Financial and other Assistance to Mithila University**

104. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7508 on 11th August, 1980 regarding financial and other assistance to Mithila University and state:

(a) whether the Government of Bihar has since fulfilled its obligations in regard to the Mithila University;

(b) if so, the details thereabout, if not, Government reaction thereon;

(c) whether the U.G.C. has sanctioned entirely or partially the recommendations made for the development of the University; and

(d) if so, details thereabout and the target date for their completion; if not, further steps being contemplated?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, the Government of Bihar had informed the Commission that the State Government had, till 1979-80, incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1.40 crores on the L.N. Mithila University for buildings, books and journals, post-graduate development, research, students welfare etc, and that they were committed to a further expenditure of Rs. 60.00 lakhs during 1980-81. The Commission had requested the State Government in October, 1980 to send the details of expenditure on post-graduate departments and students welfare alongwith the

number of faculty positions created and filled up in the University. This information has not yet been received.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The question of sanctioning development grants will be considered by the Commission only after all the required information is received from the State Government.

#### **Draft Central Sports Legislation**

105. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any proposal to prepare a draft Central Sports Legislation; and

(b) if so, at what stage the proposal is at present?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). There has been so far no proposal to prepare a draft Central Sports Legislation.

#### **Drinking water supplied in Baba Kharag Singh Marg, New Delhi**

106. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the water supplied to the occupants of newly constructed quarters on Bawa Kharag Singh Marg, New Delhi (896 to 1090) is bitter in taste;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the tube-well water supplied to the residents of these quarters was declared as health-hazard and the health authorities/Delhi Corporation advised the C.P.W.D. to mix half of the Yamuna water with the tube-well water;

(c) if so, whether the Yamuna water is being mixed with tube-well water before it is supplied; and

(d) if so, the name of the authority responsible for its regular check?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH):** (a) No, Sir. However as the water supply is partly through tube- well, the taste differs slightly from river water.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yamuna water is mixed with tube-well water before supply, because the tube-well has been connected to the sump where water from NDMC is also received.

(d) Usual checks are exercised by sending the sample occasionally to the laboratory.

**Unauthorised Construction of Shops on Pandit Pant Marg, New Delhi**

107. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of unauthorised shops have come up on Pandit Pant Marg (in front of Yoga Ashram), New Delhi; and

(b) if so, steps being taken or proposed to be taken to remove such unauthorised encroachment and to keep the area neat and clean?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH):** (a) and (b). Yes, there were some unauthorised shops which have since been removed.

**Demands of Delhi School Teachers**

108. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation on behalf of teachers of Delhi met the Minister on the 24th October, 1980 and made a request to look into their demands expeditiously;

(b) if so, what are their demands;

(c) whether it is a fact that a committee was appointed in 1979 to look into their demands;

(d) whether Government had received the report of the committee and if so, suggestions made therein; and

(e) when the Government's decision is likely to be made in the matter?

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

(b) The demands put up by the Joint Council of Delhi Teachers Organisation are listed in the statement attached.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. The matter is still under consideration.

**Statement**

Demands put up by Joint Council of Delhi Teachers Organisation

1. Revision of pay scales.
2. Grant of Selection Grade on completion of 8 years service.
3. Conversion of Rs. 425-640 scale into Rs. 440-750 scale in case of (1) Junior Craft Teachers, (2) Junior Physical Education Teachers, (3) Junior Domestic Science Teachers, (4) Junior Language Teachers, (5) Junior Music Teachers, (6) Junior Dance Teachers and (7) Headmasters, Primary Schools.
4. Provision of earned leave for teachers.
5. Medical allowance for all the teachers in replacement of re-imbursment scheme.
6. Provision of Joint Consultative Machinery with statutory powers on the pattern of Central Government employees.
7. Free education for teachers' wards upto University level, including professional courses, such as medical, engineering etc.
8. Age of retirement to be enhanced to 60 years extendable upto 65

years on the pattern of University teachers.

8. All the schools in Delhi to be up-graded to 12 years school on 10 plus 2 pattern of education.

### **Centrally sponsored Social Welfare Schemes in States**

109. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to spend Rs. 400 crores in the country on centrally sponsored social welfare schemes as reported in the "Indian Express" of 16th October, 1980;

(b) if so, the details of the schemes and plans on which the amount will be spent, State-wise and what will be share of Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) whether some request have been received from State Governments for increase of the amount; if so, the details thereof particularly about Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a), (b) and (c). The Sixth Plan outlay for Social Welfare sector has not been finally decided upon as yet.

### **Tele-communication Facilities to Sri Lanka**

110. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Sri Lanka Government have approached the Government of India to route their international telecommunication traffic via the earth stations at Bombay;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard;

(c) whether an agreement was reached between the two countries in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the extent to which Indian overseas telecommunication traffic will be affected adversely/favourably?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Yes, Sir. For a temporary period during which modifications will be carried out on the Sri Lanka earth station.

(b) Arrangements are being made to route Sri Lanka international telecommunication traffic via the Indian Satellite earth station at Arvi (near Pune) by providing 3 groups of 12 circuits each between Colombo and Bombay. The circuits are being built up partly on the existing UHF network in Sri Lanka, partly on the Indo-Sri Lanka microwave scheme which is now in advanced stage of installation and partly on the Indian P&T terrestrial network of Coaxial/microwave medium upto Bombay.

(c) Agreement was reached through an exchange of letters between the operative administrations. A formal request was made by the Sri Lanka administration to Indian P&T and OCS for making the above mentioned arrangements. A provisional rental of Rs. 2.03 lakhs per annum with a minimum guarantee period of 3 months was quoted for carrying the traffic on the Indian P&T network. This was accepted by Sri Lanka OTS. The charges for routing the traffic at Bombay via the Earth station will be accounted for, through the common wealth accounting system.

(d) Indian overseas telecommunication traffic will not be affected since the Sri Lanka traffic will be provided in the spare capacity available in the Arvi earth station.

**Release of Sugar for Diwali Fortnight**

111. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government released 90,000 tonnes of sugar for free sale for the Diwali fortnight;

(b) if so, the extent to which it will meet the requirements of the consumers keeping in view the September and October release of 75,000 tonnes each; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to bring down the price of sugar in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b) Under the voluntary price regulation scheme operative from 1st September to 15th November, 1980, 3 lakh tonnes of free sale sugar (indigenous and imported) was released for allocation to the State Governments for both the months of September and October 1980—1.35 lakh tonnes for September and 1.65 lakh tonnes for October. On this basis the quantum of release for the first fortnight of November worked out to 75,000 tonnes but as against this higher quantity of 90,000 tonnes was released for the said 15 days for meeting the increased demand on account of Diwali festival which fell on 7-11-1980.

(c) Sugar industry's voluntary offer for sale of free sale sugar at the agreed price of Rs. 450 per quintal exclusive of excise duty for 2-1/2 months period from 1-9-1980 was accepted by the Government with a view to make available free sale sugar to the consumers during festival season at fixed prices. The scheme has expired on 15-11-1980 and free sale sugar is being sold through normal trade channels as per practice obtaining prior to 1st September 1980. Government would keep a watch on the trend of sugar prices in open market and would take necessary corrective measures if prices tend to increase beyond reasonable levels.

**Delay in Relief Operations in Orissa**

112. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen press reports that Government machinery had completely failed to take timely rescue and relief operations and there was nobody to help the hungry and homeless even three days after the calamity in the State of Orissa;

(b) whether the people were not informed and warned of the possibility of the floods which came in the night and they were caught unawares in their beds; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). The inhabitants of the riparian towns and villages on the banks of the river Vansadhara were warned on time through flood messages. Three warnings were given on the 17th at Gunupur and each time people were evacuated to safer places. The last wireless message from Gunupur on 18th September was received from the Circle Inspector of Police at Gunupur at 7.00 A.M. reporting inundation of flood water at Gunupur and disrupting communications from all sides of Gunupur. These warnings also helped villagers across the border in Andhra Pradesh.

In coastal Orissa affected by the river Mahanadi almost hourly warning messages were relayed by All India Radio. The areas likely to be submerged and the weak points in the embankments were identified and duly published so as to caution people likely to be affected to move to safer places well ahead. Round the clock guard of the weak points in the embankments was ensured.

Rescue and relief operations were taken in all flood affected areas on war footing. Rail and road communication having been snapped the State



Revenue Minister accompanied by the State Relief Commissioner and the Additional Chief Engineer made an aerial survey of the affected areas by the Vansadhara river on the 18th afternoon by the State plane. The Memorandum submitted by the State Government indicated that relief had been organised during the 18th to 20th September with the rice stock available in Gunupur. Free kitchens were also run by the local voluntary organisations and local Government officers and the Fire Services during 19th and 20th September. Nearly 15 M.T. of food packets, 500 kgs. of medicines, disinfectants, phynele anti-snake vaccine etc. were dropped on the 21st and 22nd September in Gunupur, Gudari and Kashinagar areas. After the road link to Gunupur was restored, truck-loads of foodgrains, essential commodities like tents, bamboo-talai, chuda, salt, gur were rushed. The Chief Minister reached Gunupur on 20th September and went round the flood ravaged town.

As regards the flood affected areas by the Mahanadi, all the available power boats under the State Government relief organisations were pressed into service to reach marooned and flood affected villages within hours of their distress. Air dropping of food was taken up on 22nd September 1980. Over 33 M.T. of food materials have been air dropped.

Thus it will be observed that the relief and rescue operations were undertaken in all affected areas and the entire Government machinery had been geared to provide relief to the affected people without any loss of time.

### Loss due to Floods in Bihar

113. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have collected information regarding the loss of life and property

due to floods in the State of Bihar recently;

(b) whether the Central Government have come forward to assist the State of Bihar in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the financial assistance provided by the Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) According to the reports of the State Government, the extent of damage on account of recent floods in Bihar is as under:—

(1) Area affected	-19.20 lakh ha.
(2) Cropped area affected	-9.96 " "
(3) Number of houses/huts affected	-81015
(4) Number of human lives lost.	-67
(5) Number of cattie heads perished.	-42
(6) Estimated loss to Public properties—Rs.	54 crores

(b) and (c). On the request of the Government of Bihar, a Central Team visited that State from the 28th—31st October, 1980 for an on the spot assessment of the damage caused by floods in the State and estimation of the requirements of funds by the State Government to meet the situation. The Central Team has recommended a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 26.47 crores. The proposal is under consideration of Government of India.

राज्यों में सूखे तथा वर्षा के कारण खरीफ फसल की हुई है।

114. श्री बोलत राम सारण: क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के प्रत्येक राज्य में ऐसा क्षेत्र तथा जनसंख्या क्या है जो हाल ही में सूखे तथा भारी वर्षा के कारण खरीफ फसल के नष्ट होने से प्रभावित हुए हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि गत 2-3 वर्षों से राजस्थान में अकाल की गंभीर स्थिति है और सूखे के कारण 26 जिलों में से 21 जिलों के हजारों गांवों में अकाल के कारण इस वर्ष भी स्थिति गंभीर है ;

(ग) क्या अकाल की गंभीरता के बारे में जानकारी देते हुए राजस्थान ने किसी सहायता की मांग की है और अन्य राज्य कौन-कौन से हैं जिन्होंने अकाल के बारे में जानकारी दी है; और

(घ) देश के अकाल से प्रभावित हुए लोगों तथा उनके पशुओं की सुरक्षा के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रबन्ध किये गए हैं अथवा करने का विचार है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) से (घ) . राजस्थान, हरियाणा, कर्नाटक तथा आन्ध्र प्रदेश की सरकारों ने अपने राज्यों में सूखे की स्थिति की सूचना दी है और सूखे की स्थिति का मौके पर जायजा लेने तथा स्थिति से निपटने के लिए वित्तीय जरूरतों का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए केन्द्रीय दलों को दौरे पर भजने का अनुरोध किया है । आन्ध्र प्रदेश, हरियाणा तथा कर्नाटक की राज्य सरकारों ने ज्ञापन भेजे हैं । राजस्थान

सरकार से अभी ज्ञापन प्राप्त होना है । भारत सरकार सूखे से प्रभावित राज्यों को केन्द्रीय दल भेजने के विषय में विचार करेगी ।

### विवरण

क्रम संख्या	राज्य	प्रभावित सस्यगत क्षेत्र (लाख हेक्टेयर)	प्रभावित आबादी (लाख में)
<b>1. बाढ़-शीत राज्य</b>			
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	0.24	1.76
2.	असम	2.88	33.59
3.	बिहार	9.96	74.45
4.	गुजरात	2.74	27.02
5.	हरियाणा	0.80	2.25
6.	कर्नाटक	0.28	3.42
7.	केरल	0.68	36.00
8.	उत्तर प्रदेश	30.94	303.47
9.	उड़ीसा	3.55	26.39
10.	प० बंगाल	1.41	20.00
11.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	नगण्य	0.06
12.	महाराष्ट्र	0.03	0.02
13.	पंजाब	0.45	0.85
14.	राजस्थान	नगण्य—	—
15.	मणिपुर	मूल्यांकन किया जा रहा है ।	3.00
योग		53.89	532.28

### 2. सूखे से प्रभावित राज्य

1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	10.42	14.10
2.	कर्नाटक	49.67	90.00
(बिना बुझाई के 21.11 क्षेत्र सहित)			

3. राज्यसभन 151.27  
4. हरियाणा 4.36 12.79

\*राज्य सरकार ने स्थल निरीक्षण रिपोर्टों के आधार पर 26 जिलों में से 25 जिलों के 18,959 गांवों को अभाव-ग्रस्त घोषित कर दिया है ।

### Postal Facilities in New D.D.A. Colonies of Delhi

115. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the postal facilities provided by Government in the newly developed colonies of Delhi where the D.D.A. had allotted plots of land under the 20 Point Programme;

(b) whether it is a fact that in some of these colonies in Delhi, no post office facilities have been provided and even no letter boxes have been put for the benefit of the residents there; and

(c) when the post office facilities are likely to be provided there and when it is proposed to put letter boxes there?

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

(a) to (c). There are 17 newly developed resettlement colonies in Delhi. 27 Post Offices are already functioning in these colonies in departmental buildings. Colonies with more than one block/phases have been provided with more than one post office. 3 more post offices have been ordered to be opened in these colonies. 61 letter boxes are installed in the resettlement colonies. Further facilities will be provided as the requirement increases.

संचार मंत्रालय में क्लक कर रहे अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित आदिमजाति कर्मचारियों सहित कर्मचारियों की संख्या

116. श्री हीरालाल आर० परमार : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय तथा उसके अधीनस्थ संगठनों में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है और उःमे से प्रत्येक संगठन मे अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित आदिमजाति कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है तथा इस बारे में पूर्ण व्यंरा क्या है, और

(ख) क्या उनके मंत्रालय तथा उसके अधीनस्थ संगठनों में विभिन्न श्रेणियों के कुछ पद खाली पडे है और उनमें से कितने पद अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिमजातियों के लिए आरक्षित है और उन पदों को कब तक भरे जाने की संभावना है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कर्तिक उरांव) : (क) और (ख). जानकारी देश भर में फैली एको से इकठ्ठी की जा रही है । इसे लोक सभा के पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिन्टर्स लि० में विदेशी सहायता

117. श्री हीरालाल आर० परमार : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिन्टर्स लि० में विदेशी सहायता से विद्युत टंकण मशीनों, इलेक्ट्रानिक्स टेलिप्रिन्टरो और कम्प्यूटरों के फालतू पुर्जों का निर्माण करने की संभावनाओं का पता लगाने के लिए मत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कोई प्रतिनिधिमंडल विदेश भेजा गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रतिनिधिमंडल ने कौन-कौन से देशों का दौरा किया कि या इस प्रतिनिधि मंडल ने वापसी पर जो प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किए हैं उनका व्यौरा क्या है ?

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

(ख)

वर्ष	जिन देशों का दौरा किया उनके नाम
1977-78	इटली और पश्चिम जर्मनी ।
1978-79	इटली, पश्चिम जर्मनी, ब्रिटेन और फ्रांस ।
1979-80	संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और इटली ।

वापसी पर प्रतिनिधिमंडलों द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्टों का पूरा व्यौरा संसदन विवरण में दिवा गया है ।

#### विवरण

हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिन्टर्स लिमिटेड, मद्रास द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्षों (1977-78 से 1979-80) के दौरान विदेश भेजे प्रतिनिधिमंडलों की रिपोर्टों का व्यौरा ।

(एक) 1977-78 :

हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिन्टर्स लिमिटेड के अध्यक्ष और हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिन्टर्स लिमिटेड के उप-प्रबन्धक (इलैक्ट्रॉनिक्स) को मिला कर बने एक प्रतिनिधिमंडल ने मैसर्स आलीवटी आफ इटली और मैसर्स सीमेन्स आफ वैस्ट जर्मनी के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ भारत में इलैक्ट्रॉनिक्स टेलीप्रिन्टर व बिजली से चलने वाला टाइपराइटर बनाने के प्रस्ताव पर वहां जाकर बात की थी । इनकी दोनों कम्पनियों के प्रबन्धकों के साथ प्रतिनिधिमंडल की बातचीत बहुत

उपयोगी रही । इन दोनों कम्पनियों ने भारत में बिजली से चलने वाला टाइपराइटर बनाने के काम में हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिन्टर्स लिमिटेड को तकनीकी जानकारी देने में सहयोग की इच्छा प्रकट की । मैसर्स आलीवटी ने यह भी सुझाव दिया कि हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिन्टर्स लिमिटेड उनके लाइसेंस के अधीन बिजली से चलने वाले टाइपराइटर बनाने का काम शुरू कर दे ।

(दो) 1978-79 :

हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिन्टर्स लिमिटेड के अध्यक्ष एवं प्रबन्ध निदेशक, वित्त प्रबन्धक तथा उत्पादन प्रबन्धक को मिला कर बने प्रतिनिधिमंडल में नीचे लिखी कम्पनियों के कारखानों का दौरा किया :—

1. मैसर्स आलीवटी आफ इटली
2. मैसर्स ओलम्पिया वर्क्स आफ बैस्ट जर्मनी
3. मैसर्स सीमेन्स आफ बैस्ट जर्मनी
4. मैसर्स कोसोर इलैक्ट्रॉनिक्स आफ यू० के०
5. मैसर्स आई० • टी० क्रीड आफ यू०के०
6. मैसर्स टेनी आफ यू० के० तथा
7. मैसर्स लोगाबक्स आफ फ्रांस ।

प्रतिनिधिमंडल ने भारत में बिजली से चलने वाली टाइपराइटर और इलैक्ट्रॉनिक्स टेलीप्रिन्टर्स बनाने की संभावनाओं पर इन कम्पनियों के उच्च स्तर के कार्यकारियों के साथ चर्चा की । इन चर्चाओं के आधार पर कम्पनी ने बिजली से चलने वाली टाइपराइटर बनाने के लिए एक व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट तैयार की है । यह व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट अब सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

(तीन) 1979-80 :

हिन्दुस्तान टैलीप्रिंटर्स लिमिटेड अपने उत्पादन में विविधता लाने के उद्देश्य से भारत में कम्प्यूटर पेरिफेरियल्स बनाने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रहा है। हिन्दुस्तान टैलीप्रिंटर्स लिमिटेड के अध्यक्ष एवं प्रबन्धक निदेशक कम्प्यूटर मैन्टेनेन्स कारपोरेशन के परियोजना प्रबन्धक और हिन्दुस्तान टैलीप्रिंटर्स के उप-प्रबन्धक (पेरिफेरियल्स) को मिलाकर बने एक प्रतिनिधिमंडल ने जून 1979 में संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका का दौरा किया तथा वहां नीचे लिखी कम्पनियों के प्रतिनिधियों से बातचीत की :—

1. मैसर्स कन्ट्रोल डाटा कारपोरेशन संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका
2. मैसर्स डाटा प्रोडक्ट्स, संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका
3. मैसर्स सुगार्ट एसोसिएट्स, संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका
4. मैसर्स मैमोरेक्स कारपोरेशन, संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका
5. मैसर्स कालाकाम्प, संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका, तथा
6. मैसर्स डाटा 100 कारपोरेशन, संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका।

इन चर्चाओं के आधार पर हिन्दुस्तान टैलीप्रिंटर्स लिमिटेड, भारत में लाइन प्रिंटर्स और फ्लोपी डिस्क ड्राइव्स जैसे कम्प्यूटर के पेरिफेरियल्स बनाने के कारखाने स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव बना रहा है।

#### Vocational Training for Women in Distress

118. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme to set up vocational training

centres with provisions for residence for women in distress and their children which was drawn by the Ministry has been introduced;

(b) if not, what are the main reasons for the delay;

(c) what are its main features; and

(d) when the scheme is likely to be introduced?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme under which assistance is given to recognised voluntary organisations to set up centres for training and rehabilitation of women in need in the age group of 18—50 years, in different vocations—Training course is normally upto six months' duration and each batch consists of 20 to 40 trainees. Assistance includes cost of trainers, raw materials, machinery and stipends for trainees, rent of building. Rehabilitation grant Rs. 500/- per trainee at the end of the course is also given. Ten per cent cost of the training centre is borne by the voluntary organisation and the rest is given as grant by the Central and State Governments equally.

(d) The scheme is already under implementation since 1977-78.

#### टैलीफोन उपकरणों का निर्यात

119. श्री हीरालाल शर्मा परमार : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी से अक्टूबर, 1980 की अवधि के दौरान इंडियन टैलीफोन्स इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड द्वारा, देशवार, कितनी मात्रा में और कितने मूल्य के टैलीफोन उपकरणों का निर्यात किया गया ; और

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान किए गए निर्यात की तुलना में यह कितना न्यून-नाधिक है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव) : (क) इंडियन टेलीफोन इण्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड ने जनवरी से अक्टूबर, 1980 की अवधि में कुल 109.85 लाख रु० की लागत के विभिन्न प्रकार के दूरसंचार उपकरणों का निर्यात किया। इसमें टेलीफोन उपकरण, एक्सचेंज उपकरण, पारेषण उपकरण, और अतिरिक्त पुर्जे शामिल हैं। इस अवधि में निर्यात का देशानुसार खुलासा संलग्न विवरण में दिया है।

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों में इसी अवधि में किए निर्यात का कुल मूल्य नीचे दिया है :—

अवधि	निर्यात का मूल्य (लाख रुपयों में)
जनवरी—अक्टूबर, 1977	215.66
जनवरी—अक्टूबर, 1978	165.82
जनवरी—अक्टूबर, 1979	75.80

निर्यात में आई गिरावट का मुख्य कारण यह है कि सलाहकार सेवाओं के निर्यात आदेश प्राप्त करने का काम अब, संचार मंत्रालय के अधीन, एक अन्य सरकारी क्षेत्र का नया उपक्रम-टैलिकम्यूनिकेशन्स कन्सलटैन्ट्स (इन्डिया) लिमिटेड कर रहा है।

विवरण

देशों को किए गए निर्यात का खुलासा

देश का नाम	निर्यात का मूल्य (रुपयों में)
1. अफगानिस्तान	1,14,400
2. आस्ट्रेलिया	1,000
3. बंगलादेश	9,100
4. भूटान	5,97,300
5. बर्मा	18,300
6. ग्रीस (यूनान)	300
7. जोर्डन	46,79,300
8. मलेशिया	7,700
9. नेपाल	57,300
10. नाइजेरिया	20,99,500
11. साउदी अरब	2,44,800
12. श्री लंका	24,58,600
13. सुरी	2,30,000
14. तंजानिया	1,14,500
15. यमन अरब गणराज्य	13,400
16. भारत* विश्व बैंक तथा पश्चिम जर्मनी में (जमा धन)	3,39,900
कुल मूल्य	1,09,85,400

इंडियन टेलीफोन इण्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड द्वारा जनवरी-अक्टूबर, 1980 के दौरान विभिन्न

\*इंडियन टेलीफोन इण्डस्ट्रीज ने विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की।

### **Plan for Integrated Rural Development**

120. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since formulated a comprehensive plan of action for the Integrated Rural Development; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The various on-going programmes viz. Small Farmers Development Agency, Integrated Rural Development, Special Livestock Production Programme, Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) etc. have been amalgamated into a single comprehensive programme of Integrated Rural Development, and the new programme has been extended to all the blocks in the country.

(b) The programme envisages assistance to about 3,000 families per block during the current plan period for enabling them to raise their incomes above the poverty line. The assistance will be in the form of subsidy @ 25 per cent to the small farmers and 33 1/3 per cent to marginal farmers 50 per cent to tribals and the balance amount of the cost of investment will be met through institutional finance. The programme will be implemented by District Rural Development Agencies, on the lines of the existing SFDA/DPAP agencies which will be set up in all the districts in the country. An allocation

of Rs. 5 lakhs per block is being made in the current year which will be shared by the Centre and the States on a matching basis.

### **Allotment of Foodgrains to West Bengal**

121. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that allotment of foodgrains for the public distribution system in West Bengal has recently been reduced;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the actual deliveries against the monthly requirements for the State for the last six months; and

(d) the steps taken to improve the supply position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) & (b). Allotment of wheat has been rationalized keeping in view the overall stock position with the Government, offtake in the State and the movement constraints. The reduction in the wheat allotment is being compensated by increased allotment of rice to the extent necessary.

(c) A statement is attached.

(d) To ensure sufficient supplies the movement of foodgrains to West Bengal has been geared up. As compared to 1979, the average monthly movement of foodgrains during the current year has been higher by about 42 thousand tonnes per month.

Actual deliveries against the monthly requirements for West Bengal for the months of April-November, 1980

(In thousand tonnes)

Month 1980	Demand		Allotment		Supplies	
	Rice	Wheat PD	Rice	Wheat PD	Rice	Wheat PD
April . . . . .	150 0	250 0	150 0	150 0	71 4	40 0
May . . . . .	150 0	250 0	150 0	150 0	63 7	42 2
June . . . . .	156 6	250 0	156 0	150 0	61 4	44 8
July . . . . .	150 0	250 0	150 0	150 0	99 6	67 9
August . . . . .	150 0	250 0	175 0	100 0	79 7	63 5
September . . . . .	150 0	250 0	175 0	100 0	93 0	77 2
October . . . . .	175 0	250 0	175 0	55 0	NR	NR
November . . . . .	175 0	150 0	175 0	55 0	NR	NR

N.R. — Not reported.

**Stoppage of Food for Work Programme in West Bengal**

122. SHRI CHITTA BASU:  
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of schemes under the Food for Work Programme in West Bengal have been kept in abeyance for want of foodgrains; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have so far taken to ensure the steady supply of foodgrains for the continuance of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) and (b). There is no problem in regard to the allocation of foodgrains for West Bengal. This State had an unutilised balance of 95,000 tonnes of foodgrains on 1-4-80. During 1980-81, the additional quantity allocated so far is 1 lakh tonnes. Thus the total availability of foodgrains during the current

year is 1,95,000 metric tonnes. The quantity actually utilised in the State is very much less than even 50 per cent of the allocated quantity. Hence, the question of non-availability of foodgrains does not arise and there is no reason by a large number of schemes need be kept in abeyance.

**Fixation of Procurement Price of Paddy**

123. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently fixed the procurement price of paddy;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the considerations on which the procurement price of paddy has been fixed; and

(c) the reaction of the farmers with regard thereto?

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



(b) Procurement prices of paddy for 1980-81 marketing season have been fixed at Rs. 105 per quintal for 'Common', Rs. 109 for 'Fine' and Rs. 113 for 'Superfine' varieties. These were fixed, as usual, on the basis of the recommendations made by APC and in consultation with the State Governments, and the concerned economic Ministries. In making its recommendations, the Commission had taken into account various factors including latest available data on cost of production, changes in input prices, changes in prices of competing crops, terms of trade, etc.

(c) By and large, the reaction of the farmers has been favourable.

#### **Allotment of Model Flats and Strips of Garden land by D.D.A.**

124. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

SHRI CHHANGUR RAM:

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV:

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

(a) the number of model flats and strips of garden land allotted by the D.D.A. in various colonies, giving the names of persons to whom these were allotted; and

(b) if so, the considerations on which such allotments were made by the D.D.A.?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The DDA has reported that they do not construct or allot model flats. However, one flat in each scheme/colony is reserved as sample flat which is allotted subsequently. Also, no strip of garden land has been allotted by the DDA in any colony to anyone.

(b) There are no special considerations for the allotment of sample flats.

#### **Stock of Wheat and Sugar with F.O.I.**

125. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total stock of (i) Wheat (ii) Sugar with the Food Corporation of India as on 1st April, 1980 and as on 31st October, 1980;

(b) what was the prices of both these commodities on the above dates mentioned in part (a) above in the open market; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to bring down the prices of sugar and wheat in the open market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The stock position of wheat and sugar with the Food Corporation of India on 1st April and 1st October, 1980 (information as on 31st October, 1980 is not available as yet) is indicated below:—

(In thousands of tonne)

	As on 1-4-1980	As on 1-10-1980
(i) Wheat	3,728.4	3,193.4
(ii) Sugar	108.5	109.9

(b) A Statement giving the required information is attached.

(c) In order to bring down the prices of sugar in the open market, Government accepted a voluntary offer of the sugar industry under which the factories agreed to deliver free sale sugar at a fixed price of Rs. 450/- per quintal ex-factory exclusive of excise duty to the nominees of the State Governments for distribution to various categories of consumers. This special arrangement was made to ensure the avail-

ability of free sale sugar to the consumers at a reasonable price, during the festival season upto 15th November, 1980.

2. As for wheat, on account of the wide-spread drought which prevailed in various parts of the country during 1979, the prices of foodgrains parti-

cularly those of wheat showed an upward trend. To contain the prices at reasonable levels adequate quantities of foodgrains are being allotted for the public distribution system which has been strengthened by opening more fair price shops.

### Statement

#### Open Market Prices

Wheat

(Rs. per quintal)

State	Variety	As on		
		1-4-80	1-10-80	31-10-80
Bihar	Mexican	140—160	160—170	180—185
Gujarat	Mexican	145	160	160
	Traditional	149	195	185
Haryana	Mexican	128—135	128—135	132—137
	Traditional	135	144	140
Karnataka	Traditional	225	190	200
Madhya Pradesh	Mexican	130—145	150—171	150—170
	Traditional	142	180	175
Maharashtra	Mexican	158—260	160—170	165
	Traditional	155	163—175	166—180
Punjab	Mexican	118—130	117—132	130—137
	Traditional	128	140	142
Rajasthan	Mexican	120—140	126—142	136—143
	Traditional	146—165	155—180	165—180
Uttar Pradesh	Mexican	120—155	131—150	135—160
	Traditional	118—150	129—168	135—170
West Bengal	Mexican	143	178	173
	Traditional	125	180	180
Delhi	Mexican	128	140	152
	Traditional	127	138	150

Sugar	1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	550—565	850—890	900
Assam	590	910	860
Bihar	540—550	NA	NA
Gujarat	560—580	NA	NA
Kerala	590	NA	1095
Karnataka	510—615	600—800	600—630
Madhya Pradesh	568—590	638—1000	1025
Maharashtra	560—584	NA	NA
Orissa	575—590	NA	NA
Punjab	585	NA	NA
Rajasthan	550—558	NA	NA
Tamil Nadu	570—580	NA	NA
Uttar Pradesh	460—490	630—750	616—730
West Bengal	540—560	920	585—950
Tripura	NA	NA	NA
Pondicherry	577	775	702
Delhi	560	600	600

NA—Not available

### Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan

126. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports appearing in the *Blitz* dated the 18th October, 1980 (Hindi) under the heading "Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, 'ew aur Safed Hathi'";

(b) whether Government propose to hold an inquiry into the working of this undertaking; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) and (c). The Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan is one of the autonomous organisations working under the auspices of the Ministry of Education and Culture. Allegations against individual officers do not warrant an enquiry into the working of the organisation as such. Suitable action, however, is invariably taken against the employees of an autonomous organisation, found guilty, in accordance with a prescribed procedure. It is, therefore, not considered expedient to conduct an inquiry into the working of the Sansthan.

### **Changes in Sugar and Khandsari Industrial Licensing Policy**

127. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:  
SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-  
GRAHI:  
SHRI ARVIND NETAM:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether with a view to discouraging the crushing of scarce sugarcane by *Khandsari* units and encouraging the setting up of new sugar mills and motivating the existing mills to expand their capacity, Government contemplate some changes in the present sugar and *Khandsari* industrial licensing policy;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b). The following steps have been taken by the Central Government to discourage the crushing of scarce sugarcane by *khandsari* units to ensure adequate supplies of sugarcane to sugar factories and encourage the setting up of new sugar mills:

(i) The State Governments have been advised to ban working of *Khandsari* units till 31st December, 1980.

(ii) The excise duty on *khandsari* has been increased to reduce the gap between the incidence of excise duty on sugar and *khandsari*.

(iii) A Press Note has been issued on 4th July 1980 by the Government indicating the guidelines for setting up of new sugar factories during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

The Government do not contemplate for the time being any other changes except the above in the present sugar and *khandsari* industrial licensing policy.

(c) Does not arise.

### **Price of Levy Sugar**

128. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:  
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL  
REDDY:  
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:  
SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-  
GRAHI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government propose to revise the price of levy sugar shortly; and

(b) if so, whether, after fixing the price of levy sugar, it will be available in the market easily?

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

(a) Consequent upon increase in the ex-factory prices of levy sugar recently notified for the production of 1980-81 season, it has been decided to increase the consumer price of levy sugar from Rs. 2.85 to Rs. 3.50 per kg. with effect from 1st December, 1980.

(b) Levy sugar will continue to be distributed through fair price shops/ration shops under the Public Distribution System in force in each State.

### **Diversions of Funds by D.D.A.**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that D.D.A. suspended construction of houses meant for Janata, L.I.G. and M.I.G. etc. and diverted its energy towards construction of Stadia for Asian Games;

(b) if so, what is the factual position; and

(c) what action Government propose to take in the matter of early construction and allotment of aforesaid flats?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The DDA has reported that the programme for construction of houses has been stepped up and construction of about 32,000 houses is in progress.

### **Procurement of Rice in West Bengal**

**130. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the quantity of rice procured by West Bengal State during the last three years:—

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE  
(SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):**  
The following quantities of rice (including paddy in terms of rice) were procured in West Bengal during the last three years:—

Marketing season	Quantities procured (In '000 tonnes)
1977-78 . . . . .	245
1978-79 . . . . .	145
1979-80 . . . . . (up to 30-9-1980)	67

### **Export of Rice**

**131. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how much rice and in what quality has been exported to other countries during the last three years;

(b) whether the rice exported to other countries is cheaper than that sold in Indian markets; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE  
(SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):**  
(a) A statement showing export of both Basmati and non-Basmati rice during the years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 is attached.

(b) and (c). Apart from the consideration of earning foreign exchange, the main factors determining the price of rice for export are the economic cost of rice and the prevailing prices of rice in international grain markets.

### **Statement**

*Export of Basmati and other than Basmati rice during the years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80.*

(Quantity in Metric Tons)

Year	Basmati	Other than Basmati
1977-78 . . . . .	10,000	42,226
1978-79 . . . . .	67,100	42,393
1979-80 (Provisional)	47,480	5,22,520

### **Setting up of Sugar Factory at Bramhavar in Dakshin Kannda**

**132. SHRI JANARDHANA POO-  
JARY:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to set up a sugar factory at Bramhavar in Dakshin Kannda (South Canara); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE  
(SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):**  
(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A licence was granted on 6th November 1974 to the Dakshin Kannada Sahakara Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., for setting up a sugar factory of 1250 TCD at a suitable site in South Kannada District of Karnataka State. According to the information furnished by the Government of

Karnataka, Rs. 93 lakhs have been provided by the State Government and the Cooperative Society has collected Rs. 27 lakhs from the members towards share capital. The Cooperative Society has submitted an application for term loan of Rs. 418 lakhs to the financial institutions in September, 1980.

#### Encouragement for Setting up of New Sugar Mills

133. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to encourage the setting up of new sugar mills and motivate the existing mills to expand their capacity; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b). On the 4th October, 1980, Government has announced a revised incentive scheme for new sugar factories and expansion projects established at high capital cost. The details of the scheme are enclosed at Appendix I.

#### APPENDIX I

#### REVISED INCENTIVE SCHEME FOR NEW FACTORIES AND FOR EXPANSION OF EXISTING FACTORIES

The Government of India had been considering the matter of giving relief of newly licensed sugar factories and expansion projects in the context of the increased investment cost in plant and machinery to make them economically viable. The Inter-ministerial Group, appointed under the Chairmanship of Shri C. N. Raghavan, Joint Secretary (Sugar) in the Ministry of Agriculture to revise an earlier scheme in operation from 1975, had submitted a report to the Government after a detailed and careful consideration of the report, the Government have now decided to provide incentives to new sugar factories and expansion projects consist-

ing partly of higher levy free sugar quotas and partly of excise duty concessions. The principal features of the revised scheme of incentives are mentioned below:—

1. Scheme would be effective from the sugar year 1980-81 and apply to the following categories of sugar factories in case of new units:

(a) all units covered by the previous incentive scheme *viz.*, commencing production during the period between November 1, 1975 and October 31, 1980. New units which commenced production after October 1, 1973 and before November 1, 1975 are also eligible to get the benefits of the scheme but in such cases, the concessions would apply for the balance period from the date of commissioning.

(b) New sugar factories already licensed which commence production within a maximum period of 39 months from 1-10-80 would also be eligible to the benefits of the scheme.

(c) New sugar factories to be licensed in the Sixth Plan starting production within a period of 39 months from the date of their licence or letter of intent, whichever is earlier, will also be entitled to grant of incentives.

(d) In case of expansion projects, the following categories will be covered:

(i) All units covered by the previous incentive scheme *i.e.* commencing production during the period between November 1, 1975 and October 31, 1980.

(ii) Expansion projects already licensed which commence production within a maximum period of 39 months from 1-10-80 would also be eligible to the benefits of the scheme.

(iii) Licensed expansion projects to be licensed in the Sixth Plan starting production within a period of 39 months from the date of their licence or letter of intent, whichever is earlier will also be entitled to grant of incentives.

(iv) Incentives to expansion projects costing Rs. 1 crore and above may be granted subject to approval of the expansion by the Committee to be set up in the Department of Food and obtaining by the sugar factory concerned of prior approval of the Directorate of Sugar to the items of plant and machinery to be installed for the purpose of expansion.

Since expansion projects involve installation of machinery to serve the joint needs of replacement/modernisation and replacement, but incentives on expansion projects would include modernisation and replacement, but incentives would be applicable to "Additional Production" which is attributable to expansion only.

## 2. Higher levy free quotas

### (A) New Units:

Higher percentage of levy free sugar quota linked to a total f.o.r. cost of plant and machinery of Rs. 400 lakhs and above will be allowed as follows:

Year	HRA	MRA	LRA
First	90	100	100
Second	80	100	100
Third	70	100	100
Fourth	60	100	100
Fifth	55	65	100
Sixth	35	35	100
Seventh	35	35	100
Eighth	35	35	75

The incentives are proposed for a period of five years in case of high and medium recovery areas and eight years in case of low recovery areas. These levy free quotas will be calculated suitably in cases of new units whose cost of plant and machinery is between Rs. 200 lakhs and Rs. 400 lakhs. This concession will not be admissible if the cost of plant and machinery is below Rs. 200 lakhs.

### (B) Expansion Projects:

The higher percentage of levy free sugar quota admissible to expansion projects will be as follows:

Year	HRA	MRA	LRA
First	40	60	90
Second	40	60	90
Third	40	50	75
Fourth	40	50	70
Fifth	40	50	60

The incentives are proposed to be given over a period of five years. The higher free sale quota indicated above would apply only to that much of "Additional Production" in a sugar season, which is either (i) in excess of production over the average of the last three years before the years of completion of expansion or (ii) the excess of actual production (such actual production being limited to the norms of post expansion capacity) over the norms of pre-expansion capacity, whichever is lower. This will apply from the date of inception of the scheme.

### 3. Applicability of scheme to the factories who have already availed of some incentives

Factories which are eligible for incentives under the original scheme but had not availed of the incentive benefits or have partly availed of them would be fitted in the new scheme. Suitable compensation for shortfall in the quantum of incentives already availed would also be given.

### 4. Excise duty relief

In spite of higher free sale quotas allowed, the new sugar factories, as well as the expanded units will be required to pay excise duty at levy sugar rates on the extra free sale quota of sugar.

### 5. Further details of scheme will be communicated to the industry and the

State Government, shortly. It is hoped that entrepreneurs having licences for establishing new units or for expansion of their existing units would now be able to obtain requisite financial assistance from financial institutions and implement their licences without undue delay.

### Compulsory Education

134. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

SHRI RAM LAL RAHI:

SHRI NAND KISHORE SHARMA:

SHRI KESHORAO PARDHI:

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

(a) whether Compulsory Education Act applies to all the States and Union Territories;

(b) if not, the names of the States which have not so far adopted it; and

(c) the reasons therefor and what steps Government are taking to implement it throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a), (b) and (c). There is no Central legislation on this subject. Such Acts have been enacted by 19 States/Union Territories. The following States/Union Territories have not enacted any such legislation:

Bihar, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman & Diu, Mizoram, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry.

The reasons for not legislating on this subject have not been reported by them.

### Change in Complexion of Food for Work Programme

135. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to change the complexion of Food for Work Programme; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the new scheme?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE & RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) The Food for work Programme has already been replaced by National Rural Employment Programme.

(b) A copy of the guidelines giving broad outlines of the scheme is enclosed.

### Guidelines on National Rural Employment Programme—1980-81

The 'Food for Work' programme was conceived early in January 1977. Its main objectives to utilise available foodgrains for generating employment in rural areas and creating durable community assets in order to strengthen the rural infrastructure for socio-economic development.

2. In the implementation process of the programme during the last 3 years, a number of defects/shortcomings were noticed. It has, therefore, been suitably modified and restructured. The new programme will be known as the National Rural Employment Programme.

### Objectives:

3. The programme will have three basic objectives as under:—

(i) generation of additional gainful employment for the unemployed and under-employed persons, both men and women, in the rural areas;



(ii) creation of durable community assets for strengthening the rural infrastructure, which will lead to rapid growth of rural economy and steady rise in the income level of the rural poor;

(iii) improvement of the nutritional status and the living standards of the rural people

*Implementing Agencies:*

4. The programme will be implemented through the state governments and union territory administrations in accordance with the guidelines of the Central Government.

*Programme contents:*

5. All on-going plan and non-plan schemes as well as new items of works, which result in the creation of durable community assets in rural areas, will fall within this programme. The types of works that can be taken up under the programme are indicated in the annexure. The list is, however, illustrative only.

6. In the execution of works under the programme, preference will be given to the ecologically and economically backward areas, particularly, the areas predominantly inhabited by the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

*Standard and specifications of the works:*

7. Standards and specifications of the works to be executed under the programme should be the same as already approved by the technical departments like Irrigation, PWD etc. Wherever standards and specifications or any category of works have not been laid down, approval of the technical authorities concerned in this regard will have to be obtained before executing the works.

*Maintenance of assets:*

8. Maintenance of assets under the programme will be the responsibility of the state governments/union territories. Necessary provision for maintenance and continuance of the assets

created under the programme will have to be made in the state plan budgets on year to year basis for the entire plan period.

*Resources:*

9. Under the 'Food for Work' programme only foodgrains were made available to the state governments. The new programme will have a provision of cash component also for purchase of materials to make the assets created durable. The proportion between the value of foodgrains and cash grants to be given to the States/UTs will be roughly in the ratio of 2:1. States may make matching provision in their budgets also to meet any additional requirement of funds for this purpose.

*Programme a part of the five Year Plan*

10. The national rural employment programme will form part of the sixth five year plan. For the year 1980-81, a budget provision of Rs. 340 crores has been made and the availability of funds for the programme during the remaining years of the plan may be roughly of the same order. The States will be given a clear indication of their respective shares annually, so that work-projects to be taken up under the programme are carefully planned, executed and monitored. The size of the programme will, however, be determined on year to year basis having regard to the buffer stock position and other relevant factors.

*Criteria for allocations:*

11. The population of the marginal farmers and agricultural labourers on the one hand and the incidence of poverty on the other will form the basis for the allocation of resources to the States/Union Territories. While weightage on account of population of marginal farmers and agricultural labourers will be 75 per cent, for poverty incidence, it will be 25 per cent. The state governments may make district-wise allocations accordingly. Due regard will, however, be given to the on-going works in determining the allocations get completed without delay or damage.

*Shelf of projects:*

12. The States will prepare a shelf of projects, as a continuous process, on a sufficiently dispersed scale for each district/block, so that the felt needs of the rural community, particularly, of the economically and socially handicapped get catered to on a planned and priority basis. The overall objective will be the systematic development of the rural infrastructure through proper utilisation of local resources.

For preparation of the shelves of projects or the master plans for area development for each block/district, the expertise of local technical institutions like I.I.T.s, Agricultural Universities, engineering colleges etc. as well as voluntary organisations could be utilised. Block level committee, consisting of elected representatives, should be intimately associated with the identification of works to be included in the shelf. It will be essential to indicate *inter se* priority of these projects. A suitable system for the periodic review of projects included in the shelf as well as of monitoring of the projects undertaken for execution should be evolved.

*Organisational arrangements for effective implementation:*

13. The States will have to provide adequate technical personnel at the block and the higher levels for effective implementation of the programme. Some of the States do have a rural engineering organisation or at least some technical personnel at the block level. Considering the size of the programme, the available staff strength is not adequate. For ensuring effective technical supervision and regular monitoring of the programme, suitable strengthening of the staff will be necessary at block, district as well as state levels.

*Priority works:*

14. 10 per cent of the resources, made available under the programme, shall be earmarked for works relating

to afforestation, social forestry, fodder and fuel plantation etc. Another 10 per cent shall be earmarked for works directly benefitting the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes like development of house sites group housing, drinking water wells and irrigation wells.

*Wages Quantum:*

15. The wages will be paid partly in foodgrains and partly in cash. In areas, where wheat is the staple food, the payment of daily wage in kind debitable to the NREP allocation will consist of one Kg. of wheat/coarse grains and one Kg. of rice. In the predominantly rice consuming areas, it will be two Kg. of rice. In addition to aforesaid two Kgs. of foodgrains, cash equal to the cost of one Kg. of wheat/coarse grain will be paid and be debitable to the NREP allocation. The central grant will, therefore, comprise of two Kg. of foodgrains and cash for one Kg. of foodgrains. Normally all the three Kgs. of foodgrains, to be paid as wages to a workman, would have been provided to the states/union territories, but in view of this year's shortfall in foodgrains procurement by the FCI/State Governments resulting from the 1979 drought, the aforesaid arrangement of providing cash in lieu of one Kg. of foodgrains has been decided upon. Any amount over and above the aforesaid rates will be paid by the states out of their own resources and will not be debitable to NREP allocation of foodgrains and cash.

*Involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions:*

16. Since the programme is basically aimed at providing employment to the rural poor, raising their economic status, generating community assets and thereby strengthening the rural infrastructure, it is only appropriate that the panchayati raj institutions are actively involved in its implementation. Given proper technical and administrative support, these institutions have the capability of executing works, fulfilling the needs of the people on a dispersed basis. It would, no doubt, be neces-

sary, to exercise a close and strict supervision and control over the execution of works under the programme so that the scope for malpractices is reduced to the extent possible. It would be desirable, if broad based village panchayat level committees representing various political and other interests are set up for the execution of works.

*Banning of contractors:*

17. Contractors are to be totally excluded from the execution of this programme as well as from the distribution of foodgrains as wages to workers employed on works under this programme.

*Resources—an additionality:*

18. The foodgrains as well as the cash assistance given under the programme is an additional resource made available to state/union territories over and above their plan and non-plan resources. The states should, therefore, show clearly that expenditure on existing plan and non-plan schemes, new items of capital works and the maintenance of public works, as the case may be, has been augmented to the extent of the amount of additional resources made available to them in the shape of foodgrains and cash grants.

*Steering Committee at the State and the District level:*

19. There shall be a steering Committee at the State levels headed by the Chief Minister or Minister in-charge, Rural Development and Panchayats. A few members of Parliament not exceeding seven normally, who represent all interests will also be nominated as members of the State level Steering Committee. Secretaries/Heads of the Departments operating the scheme or concerned with any facet of the programme will be represented on the Committee. A representative of the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction and the senior Regional Manager, FCI will be members of the Steering Committee. The Committee should meet regularly at-

least once in three months to make a detailed review of the progress in the implementation of the programme with particular reference to the speed and quality of work, stock position as well as the quality of foodgrains, disbursement of wages to workers, maintenance and scrutiny of muster rolls, measurement books and other work records and progress reports from the field levels. A copy of the proceedings of the meeting is to be regularly forwarded to the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction.

20. Like-wise, at the district level, there shall be a Steering Committee headed by District Magistrate/Collector. It is to include all the departmental Heads concerned with the works taken up in the district under the programme. Members of Legislative Assembly and Members of Legislative Council from the districts should also be the members of the District-level Steering Committee. In addition, the members of Parliament not nominated at the State level Steering Committee shall also be the members of the District level Committee. The senior-most officer of the FCI in the District, a representative of Zila Parishad or District Panchayat if such an elected body is functioning in the district, the voluntary agencies, if any, participating in the scheme should also be represented on the Committee. The district level Committee should meet once in a month.

The main task of this Committee will be to plan the works to be taken up under the programme, to determine allocation of resources to the blocks, Panchayats and official agencies executing works departmentally in the district. It has to ensure that there is an equitable distribution of resources to all the areas under its charge and that there is no misuse of any type. It is at this level, that the greatest vigilance will have to be exercised to ensure meticulous compliance of the guidelines on the subject.

**Monthly reports and returns:**

21. It is necessary that in the beginning of every year, the information regarding existing provision in the State/Union Territory Government budget for ongoing plan and non-plan schemes, new items of capital works as well as for maintenance of public works in respect of which foodgrains are proposed to be utilised should be furnished in the prescribed Proforma-I. A statement indicating details of the works proposed to be taken up under the programme will also have to be furnished in Proforma II in the beginning of each year. In addition, it will be necessary to furnish a monthly progress report in proforma-III. More detailed quarterly progress report as in annexure-IV will also be necessary.

The progress reports will serve the needs of planning and administration of the scheme. These also will enable authorities both at the Centre and at the State levels to keep a close watch on trends and then apply corrective steps. The progress reports will also form the basis for further release of foodgrains under the scheme. It is, therefore, necessary that the State Governments/Union Territories furnish the monthly progress report by 20th of the following month and the quarterly progress report within two months of the close of the quarter.

**Infringement of guidelines**

22. Any departure from or non-compliance of these guidelines may lead to discontinuance of further allocation of resources under the programme.

**ANNEXURE**

*A list indicating the items of works to be taken up under the Programme*

- (i) Medium and minor irrigation works;
- (ii) Flood protection, drainage and anti-water logging works;
- (iii) Soil and water conservation, land reclamation;

(iv) Afforestation and social forestry works on Government and community lands including lands belonging to local bodies like Panchayats etc. roads side plantation, plantations along canal banks and on waste lands on sides of railway lines etc. plantation of trees in the denuded forest areas, and other land unfit for cultivation, plantation of fuel, fodder and fruit trees;

(v) Construction of intermediate and main drains field channels and land levelling etc. in the command areas of irrigation projects; cleaning and desilting of water courses etc.;

(vi) Rural Roads, widening and strengthening of forest roads and canal service roads thrown open to public use, subject to standard specifications;

(vii) School buildings, panchayat ghars, community centres, drinking water wells belonging to Government or local bodies including panchayats or the community in rural areas or drinking water sources for the wild animal in the forest areas, cattle ponds, Pinjrapoles, gaushalas, construction of service complex at the VLW's headquarters and construction of residential accommodation for extension officers and works relating to development of house sites and group housing, drinking water wells|irrigation wells for the benefits of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(viii) Any other work not covered under the above items but which will result in creation of durable assets for the benefit of the rural poor, e.g. providing a village pond or repairing deepening and rejuvenating an existing tank for providing water for human use or for cattle, for developing irrigation or fisheries etc. thereby augmenting the income of the village panchayat which can be used for providing better sanitation or street lighting etc. in the villages; location specific works such as cleaning of irri-

gation reservoirs and channels, fishery tanks of water hyacinth and turning it into organic manures or construction of storage lines.

### **Increase in Price of Bread**

136. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently increased the price of Britannia and Modern Bread; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Central Government had concurred in a proposal from Delhi Administration to revise the statutorily fixed prices of Bread in Delhi, in September, 1980. The revised prices are, however, applicable to all Brands of bread.

(b) The increase ranging between 5 and 15 paise was necessitated because of increase in the cost of maida, sugar, oil, yeast, wrappers and other ingredients used in the production of bread as also distribution costs.

### **Sugar Policy**

137. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has been urged to fully decontrol the sugar and give up the present sugar policy; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government on it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. A proposal to this effect has been made by the Indian Sugar Mills Association.

(b) After careful consideration, Government of India have decided to continue the present policy of partial control with dual pricing system.

### **High Prices and Non-availability of Sugar**

138. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the eve of Janamashtmi and Dussehra and Id, the sugar crisis reached a record high;

(b) if so, whether apart from high prices sugar was not available in many parts of the country;

(c) if so, how many persons were arrested and action taken against them;

(d) whether Government fixed a price of sugar at open market at Rs. 6.20 Kg. but the traders also did not respond to this fixed price and continued to charge Rs. 15 or even more from the people;

(e) whether large scale smuggling was also indulged by the traders and a large quantity of sugar was captured by the Government agencies; and

(f) whether, inspite of the large import of sugar this year, the position of sugar is also very acute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). For the festival months of September and October, 1980, Government had made special arrangements for distribution of freesale sugar at fixed prices through State Government agencies under the voluntary offer of the industry to deliver sugar at a fixed ex-factory price of Rs. 450 per quintal exclusive of excise duty to the State Governments for distribution to various categories of consumers at prices fixed around Rs. 6 per Kg. In the absence of this scheme, the price of

sugar in the open market were expected to be much higher and the scheme helped in making sugar available at reasonable prices.

(c) According to the reports so far received from the State Governments, 25 persons were arrested in Haryana; 6 in Orissa and 3 in the Union Territory of Chandigarh.

(d) During the months of September and October, 1980, free-sale sugar was distributed either through fair price shops/ration shops or through cooperative agencies, at prices fixed by the State Governments around Rs. 6 per kg. Since the private traders were practically excluded from the distribution arrangements under this scheme, the question of traders not responding or continuing to charge Rs. 15 or more from the people and any large-scale smuggling being indulged into by the traders does not arise.

(e) The possibility of stray cases of sale of sugar by traders at higher prices in respect of their old stocks cannot be ruled out. Adequate steps were however, taken by the State Governments to deal sternly with such anti-social elements. According to the reports received from State Governments, there were very few cases of substantial seizure of sugar stocks by State Governments.

(f) Only a limited quantity of 1.80 lakh tonnes of sugar was imported to tide over the shortage of sugar in 1979-80 season. Since the production of sugar for the new season 1980-81 has already commenced with a sugar-

cane crop better than last year the availability of sugar position is likely to ease considerably during the coming months.

**Procurement Price of Foodgrains**

139. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI AMAR SINH V.  
RATHAWA:

SHRI MADHAV RAO  
SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have announced procurement price of foodgrains;

(b) if so, the prices recommended and to what extent the recommendations of the Agricultural Price Commission were accepted;

(c) how much foodgrains have so far been procured; and

(d) whether proper arrangements have been made for their storage?

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

(b) The procurement prices for different foodgrains recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission for the marketing season 1980-81 and those fixed by the Government of India are indicated below:—

(Price per quintal)

Grain	Recommended by A.P.C	Fixed by Govt.
Wheat	Rs. 117.00	Rs. 117.00
(For the year 1981-82, price recommended by A.P.C. is Rs. 127.00 per quintal and that is under consideration of the Govt.)		
Paddy (Common varieties)	Rs. 100.00	Rs. 105.00
Coarse grains (Jowar, Bajra, Maize & Ragi)	Rs. 97.50	Rs. 105-2

(c) The total quantities of different foodgrains procured in different States during the current marketing season (1980-81) are as follows:

Quantity in thousand tonnes.

Wheat (upto 6.11-1980)	5,852
Paddy and rice in terms of rice (upto 12-11-80)	1,601
Kharif Coarsegrains (upto 12-11-1980)	7.8

(d) For the stocks procured by/delivered to the Food Corporation of India for the Central Pool the Food Corporation have made suitable storage arrangements. The State Governments and their procuring agencies have made proper arrangements for storage of the foodgrains procured by them.

#### **Distribution of Free Sale Sugar by States**

140. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether distribution of free sale sugar being entrusted to the State Governments by the Centre has flopped;

(b) if so, whether it has led to country wide blackmarketing;

(c) whether a sizeable quantity of free sale sugar offered by the sugar industry to the Centre at the fixed rates of Rs. 450 per quintal from the 1st September, 1980 is being leaked out to the black market;

(d) if so, what steps Government have taken in this regard;

(e) whether Government's firm policy and its implementation is defective which has created this confusion; and

(f) what steps are being taken to put the sugar policy in order?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** (a) No, Sir. The reports received from State Governments indicate that, by and large, the scheme for distribution of freesale sugar has been successful.

(b) to (d). While the possibilities of small quantities of free sale sugar having leaked to the black market through unscrupulous elements cannot be ruled out, the reports received from the State Governments do not suggest any country-wide black marketing or leakage of sizeable stocks to the black market. Utmost vigilance is, however, being exercised by the State Governments to deal sternly and effectively with anti-social elements.

(e) and (f). The new scheme for supply of free sale sugar at fixed prices was adopted in pursuance of the voluntary offer made by the industry to deliver sugar at a fixed rate of Rs. 450 per quintal ex-factory exclusive of excise duty to the nominees of State Governments for distribution to various categories of consumers at reasonable prices during the festival months of September and October, 1980. The scheme has, by and large, served its purpose. It was operative only upto 15th November, 1980. From 16-11-1980, the policy of monthly releases of levy and free sale sugar quotas, hitherto being followed, has been resumed. The prices of free sale sugar will now be governed by the market forces of demand and supply.

#### **Urban Land Ceiling Act**

141. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-

DASAN NADAR:

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

(a) whether Government have taken any final decision to amend the Urban Ceiling Act;

(b) if so, whether the views of all State Governments have been obtained;

(c) how many States have so far forwarded their recommendations to the Centre;

(d) the changes which are likely to be made and whether these changes have been approved by the State Governments;

(e) whether many States have opposed this move of the Central Government;

(f) whether in view of the opposition, the Central Government are not likely to introduce the legislation during the current year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) No final decision has been taken so far.

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

#### **Nationalisation of Aided and Public Schools**

142. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have under consideration nationalisation of the Government aided and the public schools in the country;

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) School Education is primarily the responsibility of various State Governments. As such, it is for the individual State Governments to examine the matter.

#### **Rice to West Bengal**

143. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Bengal Government have recently asked from the Central Government to supply rice as demanded earlier by that State;

(b) if so, the quantity of rice so far supplied to that State against the demand; and

(c) what further steps have been taken to meet the requirement of the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The Government of West Bengal have been allotted more rice than demanded by them during 1980. Lifting of rice by the State Government is, however, lower than allotment.

(c) To ensure sufficient supplies, movement of foodgrains to West Bengal has been geared up. As compared to 1979, the average monthly movement of foodgrains during the current year has been higher by about 42 thousand tonnes per month.

#### **Expenditure on Education in Sixth Plan**

144. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Working Group on Education has suggested to the Central Government to invest more national income on education in the Sixth Plan than the amount invested in the previous plans; and



(b) if so, the action so far taken by Government in the matter?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN):** (a) The Working Group on Education and Culture has suggested a higher level of investment for Education in the plan sector so as to reach the goal of 6 per cent investment of National Income on Education by the end of the Seventh Plan.

(b) The Sixth Plan outlay for education has not been determined. Central and State Plans are under discussion with the Planning Commission.

**Construction of the Stadium at Indraprastha Estate Complex, New Delhi**

145. **SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:**  
**SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJ-PAYEE:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Urban Transport Authority has opposed the construction of the stadium at the Indraprastha Estate Complex, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the action taken so far in the matter by Government?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH):** (a) No, Sir. In fact, there is no organisation called "Urban Transport Authority".

(b) Does not arise.

**Addresses of Sugar Mills**

146. **SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAI-LANI:** Will the Minister of **AGRICUL-TURE** be pleased to state:

(a) the names and addresses of Sugar mills in each State and Union Territory as on 31st March, 1980.

(b) the break-up of the above mills|factories in the following form (i) working, (ii) sick, (iii) under construction alongwith names of location of such mills|factories; and

(c) whether Government intend to take over the managements of sick mills|factories which are lying closed since 31st March, 1979?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** (a) Statement-I indicating the names and addresses of sugar mills in each State and Union Territory, as on 31st March, 1980 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT—1321/80]

(b) (i) All sugar mills indicated in Statement-I excepting the eight sugar factories mentioned in Statement-II worked during 1979-80 season. The statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT—1321].

(ii) The Central Government have not prepared any list of sick sugar mills in the country.

(iii) Statement-III showing the licences issued for the establishment of new sugar factories which are under construction/yet to go into production as on 31-3-80 with their locations is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT—1321|80].

(c) No decision has been taken by the Central Government to take over the management of sugar factories lying closed since 31-3-1980.

**National Adult Education Programme**

147. **SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:** Will the Minister of **EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any grants under the National Adult Education Programme have been made to voluntary agencies since April, 1980 and if so, the total amount of grants issued;

(b) whether funds have since been issued to State Governments at the 1979-80 level instead of higher levels as per National Adult Education Programme; and

(c) Government's policy towards the National Adult Education Programme and the proposal with respect to adult education in the International literacy year?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Since April, 1980, Rs. 6348 lakhs have been sanctioned to voluntary agencies.

(b) Pending Government's decision on the recommendations of the NAEP Review Committee, funds are being sanctioned during 1980-81 to the State Governments at the 1979-80 level.

(c) The National Adult Education Programme has been comprehensively reviewed by a Committee appointed in October, 1979 under the chairmanship of Dr. D. S. Kothari. The Committee submitted its Report on April 13, 1980. The recommendations of the Committee are under consideration of the Government. Government is not aware of any declaration regarding celebration of an International Literacy Year.

#### Switching over of Tirurangadi Telephone Exchange from dial to C. B. System

148. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tirurangadi Telephone Exchange (Kerala State, District Malappuram), working under dial system, has been recently converted into cross bar system;

(b) if so, since when and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government are aware that after the introduction of the Cross-Bar system, it has become in-

creasingly difficult to get telephone and trunk calls;

(d) whether complaints have been received from telephone subscribers;

(e) if so, steps taken to remove the aforesaid difficulties of the subscribers; and

(f) whether the dial system would be restored?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) and (b). No Sir. Tirurangadi Exchange which was a small auto-exchange of 90 lines capacity was converted into a manual exchange of 150 lines capacity on 27-8-80 to meet the ending demands for new connections.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) to (f). Demands for conversion to auto-exchange have been received. Due to acute shortage of MAX-II type strowger equipments it is not possible for early conversion of this exchange into an automatic one.

#### Hardship faced by Tirurangadi Telephone Exchange

149. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the great difficulties in getting a trunk call to Calicut booked at Tirurangadi Exchange (Kerala State, Calicut Division);

(b) whether it takes considerable and inordinate delay to get the said trunk calls and whether the trunk lines are mostly out of order;

(c) the number of trunk lines to Calicut available at Tirurangadi Exchange;

(d) the steps taken to remove the said trunk difficulties; and

(e) whether the number of trunk lines to Calicut will be increased?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):**  
(a) Not aware of.

(b) Calls are not delayed inordinately. It takes on an average about 20 minutes for a trunk call to mature. The trunk lines are mostly in order and their efficiency on the average is 75 per cent.

(c) There are two open wire trunk lines between Calicut and Tirurangadi.

(d) Better maintenance of trunk lines has been ordered.

(e) Additional trunk circuits to Calicut are not justified.

**Installation of Trunk Exchange facilities in Tirurangadi, Vengara, Prappanangadi and Malappuram District of Kerala**

150. **SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the pressing need for a Trunk Exchange comprising Tirurangadi, Vengara, Prappanangadi and Malappuram Exchanges in Kerala State;

(b) whether representations have been received to setting up the said Trunk Exchange; and

(c) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):**  
(a) There is no justification for opening trunk exchanges at Tirurangadi, Vengara, Prappanangadi and Malappuram.

(b) No representation received in this office in the recent past.

(c) Does not arise.

**Incidence of Violence in Delhi University and Colleges Campuses**

151. **SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the frequent incidents of violence in the Delhi colleges and university campus for the past some time;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any inquiry into the reasons for the growing incidents of violence in the educational institutions; and

(c) if so, the result thereof and the steps taken by Government to improve the situation?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN):** (a) According to the information received from the University of Delhi and Delhi Administration, there were some incidents of hooliganism and indiscipline in the University Campus and Colleges in the recent months, particularly during the elections to the Delhi University Student's Union and the College Unions.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. However, the Vice-Chancellor has appointed Justice G. D. Khosla, retired Chief Justice, Punjab High Court to conduct internal enquiry into the alleged events of indiscipline and hooliganism starting from the election of Members on the Executive Committee of the DUSU held on 6th September, 1980 in order to ascertain the facts and to suggest measures that would prevent recurrence of such incidents in future and to submit a report for consideration by the Vice-Chancellor. The enquiry is in progress.

All possible precautionary measures are taken and adequate Police arrangements are made by the Delhi Administration to prevent incidents of violence. Cases involving cognizable offences are registered promptly and investigated.

ग्राम पंचायतों के चुनावों के लिए अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सीटों का आरक्षण

152. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न राज्यों में ग्राम पंचायतों के चुनावों में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों के लिए सीटें आरक्षित नहीं की गई ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार ग्राम पंचायत चुनावों में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों के लिए सीटें आरक्षित करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव) : (क) जी नहीं। वस्तुतः राज्य सरकारों द्वारा बनाये गए पंचायती राज अधिनियमों में ग्राम पंचायतों के चुनाव में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए सीटों के आरक्षण की व्यवस्था पहले से ही है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

#### **Demands of Villagers around Forest of Project Tiger**

153. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether since June, 1960, the villagers living in and around the

forest of Project Tiger (a Central Government Project) and the National Park (Wild Life Sanctuary) of Belta (Palamau) have been agitating against the project authorities and the Forest Department for their high-handedness, oppressive measures and for the non-acceptance of their demands;

(b) whether a large number of villagers mostly Harijans and Adivasis are alleged to have been falsely implicated in a number of cases and that their case are under review;

(c) if so, the salient features of the demands of the villagers and the reasons for their non-acceptance; and

(d) if so, the number of cases in which the villagers have been found to be falsely implicated and the measures taken by the Government to safeguard their interests and to ensure that they are not harassed by the Project and the Forest authorities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the Government of Bihar and would be placed on the table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

#### **Agricultural Extension Service**

154. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agricultural extension service has failed to reach the majority of the farmers and to achieve the desired results;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any exercise to identify the causes for the failure of the farm extension service; and

(c) the result thereof and the measures proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

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

(b) and (c). The questions do not arise. It may be stated however that constant efforts are being made to improve the farm extension service. Steps are being taken in particular for reorganisation and strengthening of extension service in various States with World Bank assistance.

**Non-utilisation of Foodgrains under Food for Work Programme**

155. **SHRI NIREN GHOSH:** Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) names of the States which had not utilised their allotted quota of foodgrains under Food for Work Programme; and

(b) what are the reasons for not implementing this programme by those State Governments who could not utilise their quota?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO):** (a) During the current year, none of the States except Maharashtra have reported utilisation of total quantity of foodgrains given to them under the Programme.

(b) Some States have mentioned non-availability of foodgrains in the Food Corporations' godowns as a reason for non-utilisation of their full quota.

**Effect of raise in Prices of Levy Sugar**

156. **SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed raise in prices of levy sugar will be reflected in the prices of sugar supplied

through ration shops also; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** (a) and (b). Consequent upon increase in the ex-factory prices of levy sugar recently notified for the production of 1980-81 season, it has been decided to increase the consumer price also from Rs. 2.85 to Rs. 2.50 per kilogram from 1st December, 1980.

**Irregular allotment of D.D.A. flats**

157. **SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:**  
**SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:**

**SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:**

**SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKER:**

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of DDA flats have been allotted without draw of lots during the last six months;

(b) whether any enquiry has been ordered by the Ministry in the matter;

(c) if so, whether the report thereof has been received; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH):** (a) DDA has reported that 35 allotments on compassionate grounds have been made during the last six months.

(b) No, Sir.

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

**जहरीली शराब के कारण मौतें**

158. श्री छीतू भाई गामित : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत छः महीनों के दौरान जहरीली शराब पीने से मरने वाले व्यक्तियों की राज्य-वार संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने राज्य-वार किसी वर्ग विशेष का, जो बहुधा स्थानीय शराब (कच्ची शराब) पीते हैं, पता लगाने के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री एस. बी० चव्हाण) : (क) से (ग). यह जानकारी राज्य सरकारों से एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा उसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

**Housing Loans to Individual by H.U.D.C.O.**

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

(a) whether Government have decided to give loans to individuals for construction of houses through the Housing and Urban Development Corporation;

(b) whether the Planning Commission has also been asked to increase the allocation for construction of houses; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the conditions of loan, particularly to the economically weaker sections of the society?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Individuals, who form themselves into a cooperative housing society and fulfil other prescribed conditions, can get housing loans from HUDCO through the concerned State Apex Housing Finance Society. Where an Apex Society does not exist HUDCO finances the primary coope- rative societies directly.

(b) The increased amounts has been proposed to the Planning Com- mission for the 6th Five-Year-Plan for the equity capital and loans to HUDCO from Govt./financial institu- tions.

(c) Some of the conditions/terms of loan meant for construction/deve- lopment of tenements and sites for Economically Weaker Sections are as under:—

(i) the all-inclusive cost of the house meant for EWS has been fixed at Rs. 8,000 including the cost of land.

(ii) Rate of interest for loans is 5 per cent p.a.

(iii) Rate of interest for site and services programmes for EWS cate- gory is 4 per cent p.a.

(iv) The period of repayment of loan is the longest, viz., 20 years.

(v) 100 per cent loan is given for a house costing upto Rs. 5,000.

**Central Housing Funds for West Bengal**

160. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the number of houses built in rural areas of West Bengal last year and the number to be built this year?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): According the information furnished by the State Government

21,700 houses were constructed during 1979-80 in the rural areas of West Bengal. In their Annual Plan 1980-81, the State Government has proposed a target of construction of 21,700 houses in rural areas.

### ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण के अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण गृहों की परियोजना

161. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के पास, ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में गृहविहीन ग्रामीण लोगों को आवासीय सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराने के लिए, कोई परियोजना है ; और

(ख) क्या अब तक लोगों को कोई उपयुक्त सुविधा उपलब्ध कराई गई है और यदि हां, तो उससे उत्तर प्रदेश में कितने लोगों को लाभ मिला ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह):  
(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) आवास स्थल और झोंपड़ी निर्माण योजना के अन्तर्गत, ग्रामीण भूमिहीन श्रमिकों के परिवारों को लगभग 100 वर्गगज वाले आवास स्थल दिए जाते हैं और मकान बनाने के लिए भिन्न-भिन्न दरों पर सहायता दी जाती है । उत्तर प्रदेश में, 12,40,340 पात्र परिवारों में से, अब तक 12,37,096 परिवारों को आवास स्थल दिए गए हैं, 1,026 परिवारों को मकान दे दिए गए हैं और 689 मकान निर्माणाधीन हैं ।

### राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण विकास संस्थान में राष्ट्र भाषा का प्रयोग

162. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण विकास संस्थान के काम काज में अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग करने और राष्ट्रभाषा अथवा अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं का प्रयोग न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण और सिंचाई मंत्री (राव बंशेन्द्र सिंह) : राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण विकास संस्थान को खाद्य तथा कृषि संगठन, संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम, संयुक्त राष्ट्र अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय शिशु आपातकालीन निधि (यूनिसेफ) एशियाई तथा प्रशान्तीय क्षेत्र हेतु समन्वित ग्राम विकास केन्द्र तथा अन्य विभिन्न अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय एजेंसियों से सम्पर्क करना होता है । इन संगठनों की ओर से सामूहिक देशों की अनेक कार्यशालाएं/विचार गोष्ठियां आयोजित की जाती हैं तथा सभी देशों द्वारा स्वीकार्य तथा समझी जाने वाली संचार की भाषा केवल अंग्रेजी है । यह संस्थान राष्ट्रीय महत्वपूर्ण कार्मिकों के लिए प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम कार्यशालायें और गोष्ठियां आयोजित करता है, जिनमें केवल अंग्रेजी ही सम्पर्क की संभव भाषा होती है । इसके अलावा, संस्थान का गैर-हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों से भी सम्पर्क रहता है तथा इस लिए इसे उनके साथ पत्राचार में अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग करना पड़ता है । अनुसंधान रिपोर्ट भी अंग्रेजी में ही रखनी होती है क्योंकि ये प्रकाशन सम्पूर्ण भारत तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिचालन के लिए होते हैं ।

तथापि, हिन्दी के प्रयोग को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए संस्थान हिन्दी पत्रों का उत्तर हिन्दी में देता है। वार्षिक रिपोर्टें, कार्य-वाही कार्यक्रम तथा अन्य प्रचार सामग्री हिन्दी में भी प्रकाशित की जाती है।

### Wheat Allotted Under Food for Work Programme

163. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:  
SHRI MUKUNDA MONDAL:

Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of wheat supplied during the first six months (i.e. April—October, 1980) to each State under Food for Work Programme;

(b) whether the Department of food is hesitant to supply the allotted quota; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government to supply wheat as per programme?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) A statement indicating the quantities of foodgrains allocated/released to different States/Union Territories from April—October, 1980 is enclosed. There is no separate allocation of wheat among different States/Union Territories; the allocations are always in terms of 'foodgrains'.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

### Statement

Quantities of foodgrains allocated under Normal/Special Food for Work Programmes upto April 1980 to October 1980.

(in MTs.)

Sl. No.	States/U.Ts.	Allocations made to different States/U.Ts.		
		April 1980	October 1980	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	63,000	42,000	1,05,000
2	Assam	11,000	8,000	19,000
3	Bihar	1,10,000	54,000	1,64,000
4	Gujarat	10,000	12,500	22,500
5	Haryana	20,000	3,500	23,500
6	Himachal Pradesh	18,000	2,500	20,500
7	J. & K.	10,000	3,500	13,500
8	Karnataka	13,500	18,500	32,000
9	Kerala	13,500	18,000	31,500
10	Madhya Pradesh	1,99,000	29,500	2,28,500
11	Maharashtra	40,000	32,000	72,000



1	2	3	4	5
12	Manipur . . . . .	1,500	500	2,000
13	Meghalaya . . . . .	1,500	500	2,000
14	Nagaland . . . . .	2,000	400	2,400
15	Orissa . . . . .	82,000	18,500	1,00,500
16	Punjab . . . . .	6,000	5,500	11,500
17	Rajasthan . . . . .	1,30,000	1,10,400*	1,30,000
18	Sikkim . . . . .	500	250	750
19	Tamil Nadu . . . . .	27,000	33,000	60,000
20	Tripura . . . . .	3,500	1,250	4,750
21	Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	1,95,000	74,500	2,69,500
22	West Bengal . . . . .	70,000	30,000	1,00,000
<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>				
23	A. & N. Islands . . . . .	750	300	1,050
24	Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	650	300	950
25	Chandigarh . . . . .	..	..	..
26	D. & N. Haveli . . . . .	..	..	..
27	Delhi . . . . .	..	..	..
28	G.D. & Diu . . . . .	..	..	..
29	Lakshadweep . . . . .	..	..	..
30	Mizoram . . . . .	1,250	300	1,550
31	Pondicherry . . . . .	350	300	650
TOTAL . . . . .		10,30,000	4,00,000	14,19,600

\*Advance release already made and is included in 1,30,000 M.T.

### Educationally Backward States

164. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:  
Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND  
SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of educationally  
backward States in the country; and

(b) the steps taken by Govern-  
ment to improve their condition  
during the next Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION

AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B.  
CHAVAN): (a) The educationally  
backward States are: Andhra Pradesh,  
Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir,  
Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan  
Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(b) It has been agreed in principle  
to give special Central assistance to  
these States for non-formal education  
under the programme of universalisa-  
tion of elementary education. The  
Sixth Plan for 1980—85 is under for-  
mulation. It is too early to indicate  
the details of the steps to be taken.

### Implementation of Immoral Traffic Act

165. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any country-wide survey on the implementation of suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act;

(b) if so, the result of the survey; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to make a survey?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). No national survey has been made by Government. However, according to the information available with Government 89 Rescue/Protective Homes are being run in various States/Union Territories in the country.

(c) Government is considering undertaking a study of the subject.

### Survey on Prostitution

166. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any country-wide survey on prostitution and what is their total number;

(b) if so, how many open centres of prostitution are running in the country, State-wise; and

(c) whether Government have any plan, long-term and short-term to rehabilitate the unfortunate victims of prostitution?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) No such national survey has been made by Government.

(b) Keeping of brothels has specifically been made punishable under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956.

(c) The Act, which is implemented by State Governments, provides for

the setting up of Protective Homes and Corrective institutions for the victims of prostitution. 89 such Institutions have been established in different parts of the country. Government also assists voluntary agencies for setting up institutions to help such women in distress.

### खण्डसारी मिलों का बन्द होना

167. श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रताप बर्मा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चीनी सम्बन्धी नीति के अन्तर्गत सरकार ने पूरे देश में खण्डसारी मिलों को बन्द करने का निर्णय किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) और (ख) जी नहीं । राज्य सरकारों से तो केवल यह कहा गया है कि वे 31 दिसम्बर, 1980 से पूर्व खण्डसारी यूनिटों को पिराई का कार्य शुरू करने की अनुमति न दें ।

### Difference on Renewal of Licences for Import of Fishing Trawlers

168. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the issue of renewing licences for import of fishing trawlers has affected the entire programme of development of marine resources;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to remove the bottlenecks coming in the way of taking a decision in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No authorisation for import of fishing vessels has so far lapsed hence the question of renewing it does not arise. The issue has not affected the programme of development of marine fishery resources.

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

#### Release of Wheat and Rice Under Food for Work Programme

169. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have decided to release more rice and wheat under Food for Work Programme;

(b) if so, the total quantity thereof to be supplied during the current financial year under the programme;

(c) how much has been allotted to each State patil now, both rice and wheat, from August to October, 1980; and

(d) how much will be allotted to the States during November and December, 1980?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A quantity of 4 lakh metric tonnes of foodgrains has been allocated to various States/Union Territories recently.

(c) A statement indicating the allocations made during the period from August to October, 1980 is enclosed.

(d) There is no system of making month-wise allocations.

#### Statement

Quantities of foodgrains out of 4 lakhs metric tonnes allocated to States/Union Territories. (As on 23-10-1980)

S. No.	State/U.T.	Quantity of Foodgrains (Metric tonnes)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh . . .	42,000
2.	Assam . . . . .	8,000
3.	Bihar . . . . .	54,000
4.	Gujarat . . . . .	12,500
5.	Haryana . . . . .	3,500
6.	Himachal Pradesh . . .	2,500
7.	Jammu & Kashmir . . .	3,500
8.	Kernataka . . . . .	18,500
9.	Kerala . . . . .	18,000
10.	Madhya Pradesh . . . .	29,500
11.	Maharashtra . . . . .	32,000
12.	Manipur . . . . .	500
13.	Meghalaya . . . . .	500
14.	Nagaland . . . . .	400
15.	Orissa . . . . .	18,500
16.	Punjab . . . . .	5,500
17.	Rajasthan . . . . .	10,400
18.	Sikkim . . . . .	250
19.	Tamil Nadu . . . . .	33,000
20.	Tripura . . . . .	1,250
21.	Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	74,500
22.	West Bengal . . . . .	30,000
<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>		
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands . . . . .	300
24.	Arunachal Pradesh . . .	300
25.	Mizoram . . . . .	300
26.	Pondicherry . . . . .	300
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .		<b>4,00,000</b>

### **Food for Work Programme in Lakshadweep**

170. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Food for Work Programme will also be introduced in Lakshadweep Island; and

(b) if so, how much foodgrains are to be allotted to them?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) and (b). Lakshadweep Administration, who were requested to implement the programme in the Union Territory, have not evinced any interest in implementation of the programme. The programme can be introduced in the Union Territory if Local Administration is interested.

### **Inclusion of Development Blocks under Integrated Rural Development Programme**

171. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to bring all 500 Development Blocks in the country under the Integrated Rural Development Programme from 2nd October, 1980;

(b) if so, the details of the programme and the extent to which the work has started;

(c) how many families will be covered under the programme every year; and

(d) the blocks selected for the first phase?

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

(b) The programme envisages assistance to about 3,000 families per block during the current Plan period for enabling them to raise their incomes above the poverty line. The assistance will be in the form of subsidy @25 per cent to the small farmers and 33-1/3 per cent to marginal farmers, 50 per cent to tribals and the balance amount of the cost of investment will be met through institutional finance. The programme will be implemented by District Rural Development Agencies on the lines of the existing SFDA/DPAP agencies which will be set up in all the districts in the country. An allocation of Rs. 5 lakhs per block is being made in the current year which will be shared by the Centre and the States on a matching basis. The decision to extend the programme to all the blocks in the country was communicated to the States on 4th October, 1980. The State Governments have also been requested to take certain measures so as to ensure immediate implementation of the programme in all the blocks in the current year. The measures relate to the setting up of a District-level agency in all the districts, appointment of suitable officers at the State and district level, and strengthening of the Block Administration. The guidelines in regard to administrative arrangements, objectives of the programme, the programme contents, financial allocations, procedure for release of funds etc. have since been communicated to the States. States have also been permitted to utilise the unspent balances with them as well as the current year's releases for extending this programme to all the blocks.

A meeting of the State Secretaries dealing with IRD programme was held on 31st October, 1980 in which the administrative as well as financial implications of the extension of the programme and the modifications in the guidelines were discussed and the State Governments have been requested to take immediate steps to imple-

ment the programme in all blocks.

(c) It is targeted to cover at least 600 families per block per year and during the current Plan period it is targeted to cover 3000 families per block.

(d) Since the programme has been extended to all the blocks, no phasing of the coverage is envisaged.

**Central Rice Research Institute to Boost Rice Production in Orissa**

172. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Rice Research Institute had undertaken a Lab to land plan for boosting rice production in the State of Orissa on an experimental basis last year;

(b) if so, the area covered by this scheme, the types of farmers that were given the benefit of advance farm technology; and

(c) the results of the experiment done during the last one year?

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

(b) The Central Rice Research Institute has taken Lab to Land Programme in a cluster of villages in Pipli Block of Puri district of Orissa covering an area of 90 hectares. 310 families have been taken up under this programme. The distribution of these families is as under:—

Landless	..	67
Less than half hectare	..	98
0.5 to 1 hectare	..	63
1 to 1.5 "	..	41
1.5 to 2 "	..	17
2 to 3 "	..	24

(c) The main programme consisted of demonstrating the new technology for the production of rice. For land-

less families, the programme consisted of demonstrating composite fish culture. In the rice demonstrations during kharif 1979, average paddy yield of 4.7 tons per hectare was obtained when the highest yield was 7.2 tons. During rabi 1979-80 the average yield of paddy was 4.8 tons per hectare. In the kharif 1980 season, the yield of about 5 tons per hectare is expected.

In fish culture, average fish yield of 1554 kg. per hectare was obtained from an area of 1.5 hectares covered under the Programme.

**Abolition of Lease in Delhi**

173. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are proposing to convert the lease hold plots in Delhi into free hold plots;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (c). The matter is still under consideration of Government and no decision has yet been taken.

**Revision of Dual Pricing Policy of Sugar**

174. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a revision of the dual pricing policy in regard to sugar;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item in *Economic Times* dated 18th August, 1980 in this regard; and

(c) if so, what is Government's reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). Government have seen the news item referred to in the question. After careful consideration, it has been decided to continue the existing policy of partial control on sugar with dual pricing system.

**Offer by Cooperative Sugar Federation to bring down Retail Price of Sugar**

175. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of Co-operative Sugar Federation at its meeting held on August 13, 1980 criticised the Government as well as the Indian Sugar Mills Association for failure to bring down sugar prices;

(b) whether the Cooperative Sugar Federation has offered to deliver their entire quota of free sale sugar for the season at Rs. 450 per quintal so that the retail price could be brought around Rs. 5.50 per kilogram; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). The National Federation of Co-operative Sugar Factories Ltd. made a voluntary offer to the Government in August, 1980 to deliver their entire free sale quota of sugar at an ex-factory price of Rs. 450 per quintal excluding excise duty. This offer was accepted by the Government and, on persuasion, the Indian Sugar Mills Association also agreed to make a similar offer. Arrangements were accordingly made for allocation of the entire free sale quotas for the months of September, October and 1st fortnight of November, 1980 to different State Governments for lifting the same from the factories through their no-

minees at the agreed price of Rs. 450 per quintal ex-factory excluding excise duty and for distributing it to all categories of consumers alongwith imported sugar at pooled prices fixed by them around Rs. 6 per kg. through fair price shops/ration shops or cooperative agencies. This scheme has since ended on 15-11-80.

**Modest Houses for Central Ministers**

176. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that previous elected Government had taken a decision after prolonged deliberations to build modest houses for the Ministers on the vast unoccupied land of the Rashtrapati Bhawan;

(b) if so, whether the earlier decision still stands; and

(c) if so, when the decision will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH):(a) and (b). There was a proposal under consideration of the previous Government to construct new smaller houses to provide accommodation to the Union Ministers. The present Government is examining the matter *de novo* keeping in view the availability of resources & materials.

(c) Government had constituted a Study Group to go into different aspects of the matter. The Study Group had submitted its Report. An Empowered Committee had been constituted to examine the recommendations of the Study Group & make proposals for the consideration/approval of the Government. The views of the Empowered Committee have since been received and Government are seized of the matter.

**Asian Games Organising Committee****Opening of Polytechnic Schools in West Bengal**

177. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:  
SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

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

(a) whether Ninth Asian Games Organising Committee has been de-recognised and following the derecognition a new committee has been set up;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the particulars of the Chairman and members of the former and present Ninth Asian Games Organising Committee?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The Indian Olympic Association have informed that the earlier Ninth Asian Games Organising Committee constituted by Indian Olympic Association in February, 1979 has been superseded on 6th September, 1980 and a new Special Committee of the Indian Olympic Association has been set up. The reasons for setting up of the new Special Committee, as given by Indian Olympic Association, are:—

(1) The previous Ninth Asian Games Organising Committee have not been able to deliver the goods as per the time of events laid down; and

(2) It was the majority view of the Indian Olympic Association's General Assembly that due to changed circumstances in the country, it will not be possible for the earlier Ninth Asian Games Organising Committee to carry on with the difficult task of the various activities connected with the holding of 1982 Asian Games Championship.

(c) Statement giving the names of Chairmen and members of the two Committees are placed on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-13/2/80].

178. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:  
Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal has approached the Central Government for opening Polytechnic schools in the State;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) what is the attitude of the Government towards the opening of Polytechnic school in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of West Bengal approached the Eastern Regional Office of this Ministry in 1978-79 for opening new polytechnics at Raiganj and Contai.

(b) (i) Polytechnic at Raiganj:

The proposal has been under consideration. The State Government has been requested to give specific justification for the need for the establishment of the polytechnic based on the Technical Manpower Survey, carried out by the State Government. Reply from the State Government is awaited.

(ii) Polytechnic at Contai:

An expert committee has been set up by the Eastern Regional Committee to examine the matter and make recommendations. The State Government has been requested to fix a date for the visit of the Expert Committee. Reply from the State Government is awaited.

(c) As a policy, the Central Government do not normally encourage opening of new institutions as the existing annual admission capacity is considered adequate. Exception is, however, made in case of backward areas on the basis of well defined and well established manpower needs.

**Scientists in I.C.A.R.**

179. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many scientists have been working in the ICAR;

(b) the different streams in which Research work is conducted by the Institute;

(c) how many scientists of the Institute went abroad during the last three years, year-wise and expenditure incurred by the Government under the head; and

(d) details of the scientists who left the Institute after receiving education abroad during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) About 4,100 scientists.

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

**Availability of Nutrient from Organic Waste**

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

(a) the estimated availability of nutrients from organic waste in the country; and

(b) the plans being made by the Central and State Governments to utilise this for productivity and rural needs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Exact quantification of nutrient availability through wastes is difficult, as no systematic scientific survey appears to have been carried out.

(b) Apart from the age-old practice of farmers recycling organic wastes through composting etc., both the State and Central Government are paying attention to this important source of nutrient through various programmes.

After the transfer in 1979 of the Government of India's scheme of 'Development of Local Manurial Resources', which encompassed schemes like biogas, greenmanuring, sewage and sullage, mechanical compost plants, etc. to the State Sector under the decision of the National Development Council, provisions are being made by several State Governments in their Sixth Plan which are being finalised. The Government of India is planning to embark upon an ambitious programme of biogas development at an estimated cost of Rs. 50 crores during the Sixth Plan.

**Gift of USSR Machinery for Suratgarh Farm**

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

(a) whether U.S.S.R. is gifting farm machinery to India for use at Suratgarh State Farm in Rajasthan as reported in the "Hindustan Times" dated 20th April, 1980;

(b) if so, the value of the machinery together with the details of the machinery and equipments to be gifted; and

(c) the extent to which this machinery will be useful for boosting the production at Suratgarh farm?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes Sir. State Farms Corporation of India Ltd. (a Government of India Undertaking) has already received the gift machinery from USSR.

(b) Details of the machinery and equipments alongwith its value is given at Annexure.

(c) With the utilisation of new machinery, the cropped area at Suratgarh farm will be increased from 10575 hectares (taken in 1978-79) to 13000 hectares by the end of 1984-85. The machinery will also be useful to ensure timely and effective mechanical operations and harvest of crops in time.



## ANNEXURE

*Details of Machinery and equipments alongwith the value received from USSR as Gift*

Sl. No.	Description	Quantity	Rate per Unit (in Rbbs.) C.I.F., Bombay	Total in Rbbs. C.I.F., Bombay	Indian Rupee C.I.F., Bombay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Tractor MTZ-80 . . .	25 Nos.	6800	1,70,000.00	Rs. 17,00,000.00
2.	Grain Harvester "NIVA" . . .	15 Nos	14000	2,10,000.00	Rs. 21,00,000.00
3.	Fertilizer Sower . . .	20 Nos.	2400	48,000.00	Rs. 4,80,000.00
4.	Trucks . . .	5 Nos.	17700	88,500.00	Rs. 8,85,000.00
5.	Seed Separating machine . . .	5 Nos.	3600	18,000.00	Rs. 1,80,000.00
6.	Bulldozer DZ-42 . . .	2 Nos.	25000	50,000.00	Rs. 5,00,000.00
7.	Set of Spare Parts to item 1-6 . . .	8 tones	5000 per to 4	40,000.00	Rs. 4,00,000.00
	TOTAL . . .			6,24,500.00	Rs. 62,45,000.00

**Sugar lying in Southern Ports**

182. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE:

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR:  
SHRI KESHORAO PARDHI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that over 43,000 tonnes of sugar valued Rs. 20 crores is lying in three Southern Ports for the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what steps have been taken to distribute the sugar to the needy and rural population where there is shortage of sugar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Only 3466 tonnes of sugar of the value of Rs. 86.32 lakhs is lying in the three Southern Ports since April, 1980, as detailed below:—

Port	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs Lakhs)
Madras	2331	58.27
Vizag	674	16.85
New Tuticorin	461	11.20

(c) These stocks were left-over after completing shipments of sugar during January—March, 1980 against the committed export deals. In a normal year 'levy free' sugar stocks at the ports are disposed of in the internal market by inviting tenders and 'levy' sugar is allocated at controlled prices. The position had undergone a change in April, 1980, when a tie-up contract was concluded for import of 2 lakh tonnes of sugar.

In May, 1980, the Government agreed to supply 1150 tonnes sugar to Maldives as a special case. The stocks lying at Madras port were earmarked for shipments to Maldives, but that deal did not materialise subsequently on price considerations.

In June 1980, it was decided to utilise these shipable stocks in meeting the shortages, if any, in the imported sugar.

Actually, the Foreign Supplier delivered a quantity of 1.80 lakh tonnes against the contracted quantity of 2 lakh tonnes by exercising his option of shipping 10 per cent less. The quantities of imported sugar were further expected to be reduced en voyage due to damages etc. These sugar stocks at the ports were kept handy to meet such type of marginal short-falls in the actual imports.

In September, 1980, the Government considered expedient to hold on these stocks for some time more in view of the new scheme for pooling the imported and 'Levy-free' indigenous sugar for internal distribution for the months of September-October, 1980.

Out of 2331 tonnes of sugar stocks at Madras Port, 1800 tonnes of sugar have been released to Tamil Nadu State. The balance stocks of about 1666 tonnes at these ports have been kept for tiding over any unexpected internal requirement till the new production of sugar during the crop year 1980-81 (October-September) reaches a sufficient level for meeting the domestic demands during the months of November and December, 1980.

#### **Central Assistance to the Hutment Dwellers at Bombay**

183. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that due to torrential rain in August, 1980 in Bombay city, heavy damage was done to the hutment dwellers in the city and suburbs of Bombay leading to many casualties; and

(b) if so, whether the assistance will be given by the Central Government to prevent such a situation in future?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Information is being col-

lected from the Government of Maharashtra.

(b) The Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme is in the State sector and is operated by the State Governments as a part of the State Plan. Central financial assistance for State Plan schemes is given in the shape of block loan and block grant. Inter-sectoral allocation of funds within the State Plan are made by the State Governments according to priorities adopted by them, keeping in view the guidelines laid down by the Government of India and the Planning Commission. There is no allotment of funds by Government of India specifically for slum clearance/improvement.

#### **Wheat and Rice Allotted under Food for Work Programme during 1980**

184. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHRI: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) the amount of wheat and rice despatched to various States during 1980 under the Food for Work Programme; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to reduce the scale of foodgrains assistance in the remaining months of the year or to suspend it altogether?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) and (b). A statement indicating the quantities of foodgrains allocated/released to different States/Union Territories during 1980 is enclosed. There is no proposal to either to reduce the allocation or to suspend it altogether.

**Statement**

*Quantities of foodgrains allocated/released to States/U.Ts. under Normal/Special Food For work Programme during current financial year*

(in Mts.)

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Allocation made to different State/U.Ts.			Quantities released upto 31st October, 1980
		2 April, 1980	4 Oct. 1980	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	63,000	42,000	1,05,000	63,000
2	Assam	11,000	6,000	19,000	5,500
3	Bihar	1,10,000	54,000	1,64,000	1,10,000
4	Gujarat	10,000	12,500	22,500	10,000
5	Haryana	20,000	3,500	23,500	20,000
6	Himachal Pradesh	18,000	2,500	20,500	18,000
7	J & K	10,000	3,500	13,500	10,000
8	Karnataka	13,500	18,500	32,000	13,500
9	Kerala	13,500	18,000	31,500	13,500
10	Madhya Pradesh	1,99,000	29,500	2,28,500	1,99,000
11	Maharashtra	40,000	32,000	72,000	40,000
12	Manipur	1,500	500	2,000	..
13	Meghalaya	1,500	500	2,000	750
14	Nagaland	2,000	400	2,400	..
15	Orissa	82,000	18,500	100,500	82,000
16	Punjab	6,000	5,500	11,500	6,000
17	Rajasthan	1,30,000	10,400	1,30,000	1,30,000
18	Sikkim	500	250	750	500
19	Tamil Nadu	27,000	33,000	60,000	27,000
20	Tripura	3,500	1,250	4,750	3,500
21	Uttar Pradesh	1,95,000	74,500	2,69,500	1,95,000
22	West Bengal	70,000	30,000	1,00,000	20,000
<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>					
23	A. & N. Islands	750	300	1,050	750
24	Arunchal Pradesh	650	300	950	..

1	2	3	4	5	6
25	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..
26	D. & N. Haveli	..	..	..	..
27	Delhi	..	..	..	..
28	Goa, Daman & Diu	..	..	..	..
29	Lakshadweep	..	..	..	..
30	Mizoram	1,250	300	1,550	..
31	Pondicherry	350	300	650	350
TOTAL		10,30,000	4,00,000	14,19,000	9,68,350

\* Advance release already made and is included in 1,30,000 M.T.

### New Farm Pricing Policy

185. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state what steps government have taken to formulate a new farm pricing policy for agricultural produce in the country during the sixth plan-period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): The Sixth Five Year Plan is still in the formulation stage. The New farm pricing policy for agricultural produce during the 6th Plan period would be significantly influenced the revised terms of reference for the Agricultural Prices Commission which have been adopted by government in March, 1980. Two new salient features arising from this revision are that: (a) increase in the number of commodities for which procurement/minimum support prices should be recommended by the A.P.C. and (b) consideration by the A.P.C. of the changes in terms of trade between agricultural and non-agricultural sectors. The earlier objectives of price policy for providing incentive to the producers for adopting improved technology of production, ensuring rational utilisation of production resources, safe-

guarding the interests of producers and consumers and evolution of a balanced and integrated price structure in the perspective of overall needs of the economy, would also continue to be followed.

### Sugar for West Bengal

186. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of free sale and P.D.S. sugar released to West Bengal State for the period June to December, 1980 by the Central Government against the State Government's demand;

(b) whether it is a fact that the released sugar would meet the demand of West Bengal people; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to supply more sugar to that State immediately?

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

(a) and (b). A monthly levy sugar quota of 21994 tonnes has been allotted to West Bengal Government for the period June to November 1980. The release to levy quota for December 1980 will be made in due course. West Bengal Government had asked for a monthly levy sugar quota of 40,000 tonnes but in view of decline in sugar production in 1979-80 season, it has not been possible to increase the quota of any State beyond the level of their quota obtaining during partial control period immediately prior to decontrol of sugar on 16.8.1980.

As regards freesale sugar, under the voluntary price regulation scheme operative from 1st September to 15th November, 1980, West Bengal Government was allotted freesale quota of 10,219 tonnes for September, 12,481 tonnes for October and 5,600 tonnes for first fortnight of November, 1980. All the State Governments including West Bengal were allotted these quotas on the basis of pattern of freesale sugar consumption in the past with some adjustment for population. West Bengal Government had asked for a freesale quota of 15,000 tonnes per month, but in view of limited availability of sugar it was not possible to accede to its request.

(c) The requests of State Governments including West Bengal for increase in their monthly levy sugar quotas will be considered in the light of sugar production trends in 1980-81 season.

**चीनी के मूल्य में वृद्धि के लिए राज्य सरकारों को निर्देश**

187. श्री रामबतार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को गन्ने के मूल्य में वृद्धि के लिए निर्देश दिए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ध्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उस पर राज्य सरकारों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री ( श्री धर. बी. स्वामीनाथन ) : (क) राज्यों को सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित न्यूनतम मूल्य के अलावा गन्ने का ऊंचा मूल्य देने के बारे में ऐसे कोई सरकारी निर्देश जारी नहीं किए गए हैं तथापि, फैक्ट्रियों द्वारा गुड़ और खण्डसारी निर्माताओं के साथ होड में गन्ने की पर्याप्त सप्लाई प्राप्त करने के लिए ऊंचे मूल्य दिए जाने की संभावना है ।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

### **National Adult Education Programme**

188. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Adult Education Programme has not made much headway as expected when it was launched;

(b) if so, what is the present position of the programme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN):

(a) to (c). The National Adult Education Programme was launched in October 1978. Certain aspects of the programme came up for widespread criticism. Accordingly, the programme was subjected to a comprehensive review by a Review Committee set up in October 1979. Measures to make the programme more effective are being examined.

**Visit of J.C.M. to Govt. of India Presses**

**189. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some representatives of J.C.M. visited various Government presses on Government's expenses under Directorate of Printing;

(b) if so, the details thereof since 1st January, 1978 date-wise, unit-wise and Government's advances involved and rules under which such concession were extended;

(c) whether the advance were timely and duly adjusted and if not the reasons thereof;

(d) whether any useful purpose was served with these visits; and

(e) if so, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) The visits of the representatives of the P.C.M. at Government's expenses were of two types. One was visit of the J.C.M. members as Members of a Committee formed by the Departmental Council (JCM) to examine and give its report on a particular issue raised in the Council. The other was visit by leader of the Staff Side of the Printing, Stationery and Publications Wing in the Departmental Council (JCM) to the Government of India Presses for specific purposes under the direction of the Director of Printing. Since 1st January, 1978, members of the Departmental Council (JCM) visited Nasik, Calcutta and Simla on 13th September, 1979, 25th October, 1979 and 4th March, 1980 respectively as members of a Committee formed by the Departmental Council (JCM) to examine and give recommendations on certain matters referred to the Committee. These were official visits and the members were entitled to normal Travelling Allowance|Daily Allow-

ance as admissible under the Rules. As per Rules they were also entitled to T. A. advance for their journey. The T. A. advance is invariably adjusted against the T.A. bill of the individual. Since members belonged to Government of India Presses at Simla, Delhi, Nasik and Calcutta, the details of the advances paid and the adjustments made are not readily available.

In addition, the leader of the Staff Side representing Printing, Stationery and Publications Wing in the Departmental Council (JCM) was required by the Director of Printing to visit Simla on 18th May 1980 and Calcutta on 7th September, 1980 in public interest. Therefore, these two journeys were treated as official journeys and as per the Rules he was paid T.A. advance of Rs 300.00 for journey to Simla and Rs. 600.00 for his visit to Calcutta.

(c) The factual position, as already stated in part (b) is not readily available. The advances paid to the members of the JCM Committee which relate to their journeys in September, 79, October, 79 and March, 80 being quite old would have been adjusted against their T.A. claims as per normal practice.

The Leader of the Staff side who visited Simla and Calcutta in May, 80 and September, 80 respectively has already submitted his T.A. (adjustment) bills on 22nd July, 1980 (in respect of journey to Simla in May, 80) and on 4th October, 1980 (in respect of journey to Calcutta in September, 80). These bills are under scrutiny.

(d) Yes, Sir. The visit of the JCM members was useful as they functioned as a liaison between the management|Government and the Staff. Similarly the visit of the Leader of the Staff Side representing the Printing Stationery and Publications Wing in the Departmental Council (JCM) to the Government of India Press at Simla and Calcutta

were helpful as he functioned as a liaison between the management and the staff at the required occasions by virtue of his being a member of the Joint Consultative Machinery.

(e) Does not arise.

**भारत सरकार के मुद्रणालयों के कर्मचारियों के लिए बोनस**

190. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने रेल, रक्षा तथा कुछ अन्य विभागों से जुड़ा रक्षा तथा कुछ अन्य विभागों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को उत्पादिता में जुड़ा हुआ बोनस देने का निर्णय किया है परन्तु भारत सरकार के मुद्रणालयों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों पर इस सम्बन्ध में विचार नहीं किया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय अलीगढ़ को मुख्यतया डाक-घर विभाग की आवश्यकताएं पूरी करनी होती है ;

(ग) क्या भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय अलीगढ़ के सभी कर्मचारियों ने एक मांगपत्र पर हस्ताक्षर करके उसे बोनस दिये जाने हेतु मंत्रालय को भेजा है , और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार अलीगढ़, पटना तथा अन्य मुद्रणालयों के कर्मचारियों को प्रोत्साहन के रूप में उत्पादिता से जुड़ा हुआ बोनस देने का है ?

**संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) :** (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) जी, हां ।

(घ) यह प्रस्ताव इस मंत्रालय में विचाराधीन है । यह निर्णय जब कभी भी यदि किया गया तो यह इस मंत्रालय के अधीन भारत सरकार के सभी मुद्रणालयों पर लागू होगा । फिर भी यह कहा जाता है कि पटना में इस समय भारत सरकार का कोई मुद्रणालय नहीं है ।

#### **Food for Work Programme in Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

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

(a) when the Food for Work scheme was introduced in Andaman and Nicobar Islands and how much rice/wheat has been sanctioned by the Government of India;

(b) whether Andaman and Nicobar Administration has asked for material cost under the said scheme;

(c) if so, when and what action has been taken;

(d) the quantity of rice supplied to the workers under the Food for Work scheme at Port Blair, Tehsil Rangat, Tehsil Fararganj, Tehsil Diglipur, Tehsil Mayabunder and Little Andaman Tehsil, respectively; and

(e) if there is any discrepancy, the reasons thereof from Tehsil to Tehsil?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) The implementation of Food for work Programme in Andaman and Nicobar Islands started in the year 1979-80. The allocation releases made to the Union Territory Administration during the years 1979-80 and 1980 are as under:—

	1979-80	1980-81
Quantity allocated	(M.Ts.) 550	1050
Quantity released	(M.Ts.) 175	750

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Cash amount of Rs. 5 lakhs has been allocated to the Union Territory.

(d) and (e) The information is being collected from the Union Territory Administration and will be laid on the table of the House.

### ग्रामीण तथा नगरीय क्षेत्रों में प्राथमिक पाठशालायें

192. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी देने वाला विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) देश में राज्यवार ग्रामीण और नगरीय क्षेत्रों में प्राथमिक पाठशालाओं की अलग-अलग संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या इन पाठशालाओं की अपनी/सरकारी पक्की इमारतें हैं इसमें आवश्यक सामान और पढ़ाई अध्यापन सुविधाएं हैं तथा इस संबंध में पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की इन सभी पाठशालाओं के लिये इमारतों के निर्माण की योजना बनाने का है और इस प्रकार शिक्षा को उद्देश्यपूर्ण तथा सुबोध बनाया जाये; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) : (क) विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [प्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एल टी-1323/80]

(ख) जी नहीं । सभी प्राथमिक स्कूलों के पास पक्के भवन, न्यूनतम उपस्कर, पाठ्य पुस्तकें आदि उपलब्ध नहीं हैं । दो विवरण सभा पटल पर रखे गये हैं [प्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एल टी-1323/80 ] इनमें से एक विवरण (ii) छ: मुख्य वर्गों, अर्थात् खुले स्थान, तम्बू, झोपड़ियों, कच्चा आंशिक रूप से पक्का, और पक्का, के अनुसार प्राथमिक स्कूल भवन ढांचों की राज्यवार संख्या दर्शायी गई है और दूसरे (विवरण-iii) में ग्रामीण और शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में प्रबंध के अनुसार छात्रों के लिए श्याम-पट्ट पाठ्यपुस्तक बैंक पुस्तकालय तथा पर्याप्त फर्नीचर की सुविधाओं वाले प्राथमिक स्कूलों की कुल संख्या दर्शायी गई है ।

(ग) और (घ). सरकार को विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में प्राथमिक स्कूलों की कमियों का पता है । राज्य सरकारों को 1980-85 के लिए अपनी छठी योजना के प्रस्ताव तैयार करते समय इन कमियों को ध्यान में रखने की सलाह दी गई है । तथापि आर्थिक स्रोतों की कमी के कारण उस निश्चित समयावधि को बताना संभव नहीं है, जिसमें इस कमी को पर्याप्त रूप से पूरा किया जा सकता है ।

### Distress sale of Paddy

193. SHRI R. Y. GHORPADE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received reports of distress sale of paddy from various parts of the country; if so, facts thereof;

(b) whether the new policy bars the procurement of paddy with a moisture content of above 18 per cent;



(c) how it is ensured that officials strictly follow this direction and prescribed quality of paddy only is procured;

(d) whether it is a fact that bulk of the paddy stock has been mopped up by rice millers and paddy with higher moisture content only is left for Government agency; and

(e) if so, whether there is proper check on Procurement Officers and Commission Agents against their collusion to deprive the farmers of proper price by arbitrarily declaring quality and moisture content of paddy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir. There have been no official reports of distress sales from any State Government. A few representations received regarding non-purchase of paddy by State agencies in Punjab and Haryana in the beginning of the season were forwarded to the State Governments for suitable action.

(b) No, Sir. The limit for moisture content has recently been enhanced from 18 per cent to 20 per cent subject to cuts as last year.

(c) Technically qualified and trained staff who are equipped with moisture metres are deployed on procurement work.

(d) No, Sir. In fact, in Punjab and Haryana major portion of the paddy stock has been purchased by Government agencies. Of the total market arrivals of 37.02 lakh tonnes as on 12th November, 1980 in the Punjab and Haryana, the public agencies purchased 21.58 lakh tonnes which works out to more than 58 per cent. For stocks purchased with higher moisture content, proportionate cuts are being made as usual.

(e) Special squads are deputed during the procurement season to make on the spot surprise inspections

and sort out the grievances of farmers in the mandies.

#### Protection for Teachers working in Educational Institutions run by Minority Communities

194. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to amend the Constitution to protect the interest of the teachers working in the Educational institutions run by the minority communities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### Visit of Central Team to Gunupur due to flood in Vansadhara River in Orissa

195. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central team recently visited flood affected Gunupur sub-division of Koraput District, Orissa to assess the loss and damages due to Vansadhara river;

(b) if so, the findings made by that team in Gunupur sub-division;

(c) the suggestion made by them to his Ministry and also to the Government of Orissa to meet the problems of flood affected people; and also the sub-division; and

(d) the measures taken by his Ministry and Government of Orissa in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) A Central Team visited the flood

affected areas in Orissa between the 8th and 10th October, 1980.

(b) The Vanasadhara river caused unprecedented havoc on the 17th and 18th September, 1980. At Gunupur in Koraput, it crossed the Danger Level of 82.20 metres at about 11 A.M. on the 17th September and, at about 5 P.M. the town protection embankment (84.50 mts.) was overtopped. The river started rising steadily thereafter till late evening of the next day. In the meantime, Gunupur and the down stream township of Kashinagar (in Ganjam) had been extensively devastated. Apart from numerous huts, a large number of pucca buildings in these two towns and in some villages on the Vanasadhara banks had been swept away. The Team found clear evidence of the flood level from the floating matter deposited in treetops and from water works on walls on surviving masonry structures. A huge bridge and massive transmission towers had fallen to the floods which have also annexed large areas of cropped lands to the river's beds causing heavy sand-casting on extensive agricultural lands.

(c) and (d). The Team recommended Central assistance for the relief and rescue operations, repair and restoration of public properties and for taking up labour intensive works and restoration of community assets. Besides it also recommended advance Plan assistance to the Government of Orissa. The report of the Central Team has been considered by the High Level Committee on Relief and a proposal to sanction a ceiling of expenditure of about Rs. 43 crores is under consideration of the Government of India.

The Central Team has recommended that the State Government should endeavour to organise housing loans from the HUDCO, the LIC and the State Housing Board to assist the people for reconstruction of the houses damaged.

No specific recommendation of assistance has been made in respect of Gunupur sub-division.

The State Government have taken the following measures:—

- (1) Rescue and relief operations.
- (2) Rehabilitation of the people whose houses have been washed away or wholly and partly damaged.
- (3) Extending assistance to artisans and fishermen.
- (4) Organising labour intensive works for providing employment.
- (5) Repair and restoration of damage to public properties.
- (6) Intensification of agricultural production in the affected areas.

#### **Govt. accommodation for employees owning Houses**

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

(a) whether Government are contemplating to reverse the decision to allot houses to Government servants who own their houses and are getting rent at the rate of Rs. 1000/- p.m. and above with a view to accommodate such of the Government servants as have not been allotted accommodation for the last more than 2 decades or so and are still on the Waiting List; and

(b) if so, at what stage the matter stands at present?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND**

**HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

**Observance of reservation orders in I.I.T., Madras**

197. **SHRI K. B. S. MANI:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a spot study has been conducted in I.I.T., Madras regarding observance of reservation orders for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if not, when the spot study will be conducted by Government?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN):** (a) and (b). Yes Sir, on 28-1-1978 a study team from the office of Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes conducted the study regarding observance of reservation orders for SC/ST at I.I.T., Madras.

**U.G.C. grants to J.V.M.G.R. College Charki Dadri, Haryana**

198. **SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1637 on 23rd June, 1980 regarding U.G.C. grants to JVMGR College and state:

(a) whether the investigation into certain irregularities in the construction of staff quarters of J.V.M.G.R. College built with U.G.C.'s assistance during Fourth Plan period has since been completed;

(b) if so, the decision so far thereon; and

(c) whether the grant has been released?

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

(b) and (c). On receipt of the report of investigation, the University Grants Commission asked the College to provide adequate electric facilities in the staff quarters and send a certificate to that effect. Subject to this, the Commission decided to lift the ban imposed on the release of development grants to the College in general.

The College has since furnished the required certificate. While the grants for the construction of staff quarters have already been paid to the College, grants for the construction of library building have yet to be released.

**Industrial Wood and Social Forestry**

199. **SHRI HARINATH MISHRA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute shortage of industrial wood in the country;

(b) whether Government propose to introduce high-yielding varieties of timber, particularly Central American species in the forests;

(c) whether Government propose to reclaim wastelands, ravines for promotion of social forestry in and near the villages to meet the shortage of fuel wood; and

(d) whether Government would earmark special funds to launch a crash programme to give impetus to industrial wood and social forestry?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** (a) Yes, Sir. There is shortage of industrial wood.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) For growing industrial wood, no funds are specially earmarked. There is a proposal under consideration for giving assistance to the States for growing fuelwood for supply to rural population, under a Centrally sponsored (Social Forestry) Scheme.

**Dependence on Imports of weed killers for paddy**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the country is totally dependent for weed-killers for paddy (Butachlor-Monsanto Chemicals, USA) on imports;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps have been taken to prevent this for future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Weedicides for paddy are used to a limited extent in certain parts of the country. Both indigenously produced weedicides like 2, 4-D, Propanil, Nitrofen and imported weedicides viz: Butachlor are used by the farmers. Butachlor has been found by the farmers to be more effective; hence this is the preferred weedicide.

(c) Firstly, another weedicide (Benthiocarb of Japan) claimed to be equally effective has been provisionally registered to enable an Indian Pesticide manufacturing Company to develop manufacturing/formulation capacity. Secondly, letters of intent have been issued to three Indian firms for manufacture of technical grade Butachlor and the case of another Company is under consideration of Government of India.

12 hrs

(Interruptions)

**RE. MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT**

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): I rise on a point of order . . .

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): We have given you notice for adjournment motion on rising prices.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: All of you may please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House that I have received several notices of Adjournment Motions, regarding Railway Accidents.

The Notice has come from Shri Basudev Acharya, Shri A. K. Balan, Shri Rupchand Pal and Shri Hari-kesh Bahadur. The notice from Shri Basudev Acharya has secured the first place in the ballot. It reads as under:

“The reported accidents of Sangam Express, Saurashtra Mail and Punjab Mail in just ten days resulting in the death of hundreds of passengers and injuries to many hundreds.”

I have given my consent to the moving of this Adjournment Motion under Rule 56. Shri Basudev Acharya may now ask for the leave of the House to move his Adjournment Motion.

DR SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bambay North East): What about the others?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: One by one, let me first hear him.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : दूसरी भी पढ़िये । कम्युनल रायट्स वाली भी पढ़िये । यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है । और कौन-कौन से एडजर्नमेंट मोशन हैं उनका भी पढ़िये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी बात सुनिये । Have you read the rule?

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing to be recorded.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: I request all of you to please take your seats.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I just want to know only this: I want to know how many Adjournment Motions notices have come? Railway Accidents is just one of them. Many changes have taken place in the Railway Ministry. So probably you have taken that. But what about the others? What about the Notices on Rising Prices? I have given notice. We are very much worried about it.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot allow all of them.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister make a statement specifically on this? I want to know this. We are very much exercised about the rising prices. Sir, what about rising prices? Is it not very important?

श्री रामावतार झास्त्री (पटना) : प्राइज राइज वाला सब से ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण मामला है ।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: All of you may please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record without my permission.

(Interruptions)\*\*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Why have you given permission for an adjournment motion on this subject (Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: It is my judgement. Now please sit down. One thing at a time I know there are important questions, I know there are many burning questions, If we have to take them all at once, you are free to do it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Prime Minister's Secretariat's clearance is necessary.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question. No. I don't consult anybody about my judgement, This is an insinuation. It should be recorded, I will have to take it up.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. When I am on my legs, you are not supposed to speak. All things cannot be taken up at once. Please listen to me. If you interrupt all the time, how can I speak?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question. There are certain things.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: But you have to taken into account all the things, all the rules and regulations that have been given in the book. Please sit down now. Why are you interrupting me? I can take into consideration every aspect, every question, and I will allow in this House discussion on every subject which is brought up. But it shall be one subject at a time. We are having a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee this evening. We can discuss it. This adjournment motion has also been given by an hon. Member. I have not given the adjournment motions. These are from the hon. Members. There are certain things. If I had taken yours and not somebody else's, he will take objection. That is not the thing.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Don't interrupt me in any case. Please listen to me. I have given you one thing. Please sit down. Let me finish first. What I want to say is: I can give you one assurance that you will have the time to discuss each subject which has been referred.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Look here. There is no question. You cannot dictate terms to me. Mr. Ram Vilas. You cannot dictate terms to me. I have to decide. Price rise is there, communal disturbances are there. The Assam problem is also there. There are so many things. They are all important. How can you minimize their importance? That is my duty. I have to discharge it.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: No. When I am standing, you should sit. Please sit. Don't shout, sit down. You can discuss everything, but not like this.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): Sir, I am on a point of order. *(Interruptions)*,

MR. SPEAKER: He is on a point of order.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Please see chapter IX. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I will give time to you also. I have given time to Mr Basudev Acharia, and said that he should seek the leave of the House. First he should speak.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am on a point of order under rule 56. Sir, would you kindly indicate to the House as to the date on which, i.e. the opening date of receiving adjournment motions, and at what point of time which adjournment motion was received by you? You kindly indicate it to the House. First come, first served.

MR. SPEAKER: Look here, I am not supposed to divulge anything or to explain anything.

*(Interruptions)*

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : (नई दिल्ली) : माफ कीजिए अध्यक्ष महोदय। आप मनमानी नहीं कर सकते (व्यवधान)

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: My point of order is under rule 60.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I am on a point of order under Rule 60.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I will come to you after his point of order is over; I will listen to you.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: You kindly see Chapter IX dealing with Adjournment Motions. Your honour may kindly see it *(Interruptions)*. You had your time. Let me speak. Please sit down. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him finish.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: He has already finished.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What I read out was a narrative part. The operative part is that if you reveal, if you take the House into confidence, then we shall perhaps think that you are not being guided by political considerations in matters of... *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: What are political considerations? *(Interruptions)*. Absolutely irrelevant. *(Interruptions)*. No, no, you cannot.

AN HON. MEMBER: Why cannot? *(Interruptions)*.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): Such a remark can never be allowed. *(Interruptions)*. I am against imputation of motive to the Speaker. *(Interruptions)*. No imputation of motive.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, you are right. Your point of order is upheld.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: In Chapter IX regarding Adjournment Motions, you kindly see Rule 56 and line 1. It says, "subject to the provisions of these rules, a motion for an adjournment..." The word is 'a motion' and as you have exercised your right, out of the several motions, you have selected 'a motion'. The moment you select it up...

(Interruptions). Please listen to me. Let me make my point. You have a right, it is your privilege to select 'a motion' and not many motions. You, having done one... (Interruptions).

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** He has done it by a lottery.

**SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT:** Then you kindly see Rules 57 and 58. Rule 58 says that you will ask the concerned person. It is for those who are for it may support it and those who are against it may oppose it. But the whole subject matter of the discussion for the grant of permission can be 'a motion'. (Interruptions). No, no. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu. Do not teach us. We know something. (Interruptions).

**MR. SPEAKER:** Only 'a motion' is there.

**SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV:** My point of order is under Rule 60. You have the right under Rule 60 either to accept an adjournment motion or to reject it on the basis of the Adjournment Motions given under Rule 56. The main thing is that the matter should be of urgent public importance. That is the main criterion. I agree with you that there are many adjournment motions before this House, before you. Now one being as you have accepted a motion regarding train accident where hundred people were killed. Another is regarding communal riots where hundred of people have been killed. The minds of the people all over the country are being agitated on that communal situation. The entire country is losing faith in the Government. The third is the rising prices where the entire Indian society today is suffering because of unprecedented rise in prices. As you know, the sugar price is from Rs. 8 to Rs. 15 per kg. The kerosene price is Rs. 4 per litre. The price of every item is going high. (Interruptions). Now, you have rejected it and you have taken your decision under Rule 60,

second paragraph which says, "Provided that where the Speaker has refused his consent under rule 56 or is of opinion that the matter proposed to be discussed is not in order."

"... he may, if he thinks it necessary, read the notice of the motion and state the reasons for refusing consent or holding the motion as being not in order."

I am saying that the issues, namely, rise in prices and communal riots are of such great urgent public importance; therefore I am saying that even though in your wisdom you have not thought fit to give the reasons for not allowing these two important national issues, we have written to you that you should listen to the Opposition leaders why they are pressing their adjournment motions on rise in prices and communal riots... (Interruptions).

**MR. SPEAKER:** I have received from the Opposition group; there is an extract. I am giving you a precedent on 20-3-1972.

**SHRI JYOTIROMY BOSU:** Very recent indeed!

**MR. SPEAKER:** I am giving it

**SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV:** Do not refuse to allow that. We have been informed by your office that you have refused them before listening to us.

**MR. SPEAKER:** We shall discuss in the Business Advisory Committee how to discuss, what to discuss.

**SHRI JYOTIROMY BOSU:** This is not discussed in the Business Advisory Committee.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Motions can be discussed.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East):** On a point of order. I also want to draw your

attention to rule 60 ; a breach of rule 60 has taken place. I also gave an adjournment motion on the question of price rise. Now it has come here. Your pleasure is involved in what you accept and what you do not accept. We do not question that. But you are a knowledgeable person and you are aware of the treatises written on parliamentary procedures. The pleasure that is given to you here is not like the other pleasures; it cannot be exercised arbitrarily. Therefore, in this important situation, you are obligated to give your reasons. The whole House wants it and therefore you will have to tell us why you gave preference to this among others.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): The question whether a particular adjournment motion should be admitted or not, on what item it should be admitted is purely your discretion. It is clear from rule 59, which says: "Provided that the Speaker may in his discretion allow such matter being raised in the House" The discretion is yours as to which matter should be raised.

MR. SPEAKER: I know it

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Secondly, when you have rejected a particular motion, whether you have to give reason or not is clear from rule 60 which says: "...Provided that where the Speaker has refused his consent under rule 56 or is of opinion that the matter proposed to be discussed is not in order, he may, if he thinks it necessary....". This is in answer to the two hon. Members who raised the point. Whether to give reason or not is thoroughly your discretion. So that question does not arise.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, आपने रेल दुर्घटना के बारे में काम रोको प्रस्ताव पेश करने की अनुमति दी है। मैं आपको बधाई देना चाहता

हूँ क्योंकि आप काम रोको प्रस्ताव पेश करने की अनुमति दे रहे हैं। अभी तक हमारा ख्याल था कि आपने फैसला कर रखा है लेकिन मेरा निवेदन यह है कि काम रोको प्रस्ताव अपोजीशन की तरफ से आता है . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी तरफ से नहीं आया है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यही मैं कहने जा रहा हूँ कि अपोजीशन इसके लिए तैयार है कि रेल दुर्घटना से सम्बन्धित काम रोको प्रस्ताव को वापिस ले ले और प्राइज राइज से सम्बन्धित काम रोको प्रस्ताव पेश करने की अनुमति आप प्रदान करें। (व्यवधान)।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने फैसला कर लिया है। . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अपोजीशन से आप को आपरेशन चाहते हैं या नहीं . . . (व्यवधान) . . . यह प्रस्ताव हम वापिस ले रहे हैं और प्राइस राइज के प्रस्ताव को आप लें। . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक दफा मैंने फैसला कर लिया है, वह वापिस नहीं होगा . . . मैंने फैसला कर रखा है . . . .

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: When the leaders of the opposition met you in your chamber, you asked us, "which are the issues on which you would like to focus attention?". We said that the issue that confronts the people and the Government is the rising prices and we have told you that already.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already allowed questions on that. I am going to have a discussion also. We can discuss it. I am ready to discuss it. I am not going to bar this discussion; not at all.



**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN (Satara):** This question about price rise and adjournment motion was discussed with you when you were pleased to invite us for a discussion and I remember specifically that I raised this question with you and said, "It seems that you have made up your mind not to allow adjournment motions. Please reconsider your decision this session. The price rise is a major and priority problem before the country." When today we are about to discuss an adjournment motion, one member may have given that suggestion. But you cannot go technically in that matter if you want to take the response of the whole opposition and the united view of the opposition. We are offering cooperation and you are refusing.

**MR. SPEAKER:** No, no. (*Interruptions*).

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat):** In today's revised list of business, item 8 says:

"Shri C. K. Jaffar Shariief to lay on the Table a statement regarding three serious train collisions which occurred on 20th, 27th and 30th October, 1980".

In other words, according to the revised list of business already circulated, the Government is coming here *suo motu* to make a statement regarding those three train accidents, on which somebody else here has given an adjournment motion also. I would respectfully submit to you that we cannot anticipate matters like this. After hearing the statement of the Minister regarding these three train accidents, it may be that the necessity or desire for an adjournment motion may not persist any more if he makes a satisfactory explanation. You want to have a discussion for 3 or 4 hours regarding that? (*Interruptions*) Surely, when the majority of the opposition has given adjournment motion on the question of price rise, will you not inform us why you are rejecting it? You have

not even informed the House as to what are the subjects on which you have received adjournment motions, which you generally do. You have not stated the reasons as to why you are not accepting the adjournment motion on a subject on which the entire opposition is united.

**SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah):** This adjournment motion has been given by a Member of our Party. We have also given an adjournment motion on price rise. Today, the role of the opposition is under discussion throughout the country. The entire opposition is offering full cooperation on this issue. On behalf of my Party. I am prepared to withdraw this adjournment motion provided you allow the adjournment motion on price rise. The entire opposition will give full cooperation.

(*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** I have listened to Mr. Chavan. हम सब जो मिलते है इस लिये मिलते हैं कि बैठ कर बात करें और जो समस्याएँ हैं उन का समाधान हो। उस में हम आप की राय लेते हैं और उस दिन भी सारी बातें आई थीं, क्या-क्या डिस्कस करना चाहते हैं। मैंने भी उस दिन यह निवेदन किया था कि मैं किसी डिस्कशन को दबाना नहीं चाहता हूँ।

I have an open mind. But when I have decided one thing why do you want me to change that? I want to give you an assurance that all these subjects will have full discussion and I will give full opportunity for that.

(*Interruptions*) मंहगाई की बात भी करेंगे, मुरादाबाद की बात भी करेंगे। भुखमरी की बात करेंगे, सभी बातें करेंगे।

I am open to suggestions. I have given an assurance that I will not throttle any discussion in this House. I am going to provide full opportunity to every Member of this House to have discussion on each subject which is of importance, one by one.  
(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Allow me to correct an impression that you have given. You have just now made certain comments that when you had invited the leaders of the opposition, you gave us an assurance that you will give an opportunity to discuss all the issues. But let it be clear that when the leaders of the entire opposition met you in your chamber, we told you that our priority number one was the "rise in prices" and therefore, the priority for adjournment motion should be given. There is an element of censure involved in the adjournment motion. We are not interested only in discussion but we want to censure this Government. That is why, we want this adjournment motion.  
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I want to cooperate and I gave you an assurance that I would cooperate in discussing every subject.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: But what is wrong if he is withdrawing? Has the Member not the right to withdraw it?

MR. SPEAKER: I will not change my decision and I will stick to my word that I will give full time for discussion on every subject.  
(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, you were good enough to observe that only one motion could be taken up. Rule 58 reads:

"not more than one such motion shall be made at the same sitting"  
(Interruptions) Since hon. Members are anxious to move a motion on price rise, the Member who has given notice of an adjournment motion on

Railways is willing not to move his motion... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There is no precedent for changing the decision.... (Interruptions) I will allow a discussion.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Let it be withdrawn... (Interruptions) Since the hon. Member is willing to withdraw his motion, if you want the co-operation of the opposition members, you should accept the change... (Interruptions).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, I rise on a point of order. Rule 60 says:

"The Speaker, if he gives consent under rule 56 and holds that the matter proposed to be discussed is in order, shall call the member concerned who shall rise in his place and ask for leave to move the adjournment of the House."

In both places the word used is "shall". If he wants, he can move the motion. If he does not want it, he can say "I do not ask for leave". But there is no choice for the Speaker; he cannot say "I will allow the withdrawal of the motion"... (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: After the withdrawal of the adjournment motion on the railway accident, are you going to change your decision?  
(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Members can withdraw themselves from the House, but the motion cannot be withdrawn.  
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. There is no option. (Interruptions). You don't try to accommodate.

What I have already told you is, there is no option for me but to go ahead with this. If Mr. Basudeb does not come up and ask for the permis-

[Mr. Speaker]  
 sion, then it is his choice. But I shall not ask him. (*Interruptions*). There is no such precedent...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : श्री बसुदेव ने अब क्या लिखा है यह तो ठीक है कि उन्होंने दिया था। (*व्यवधान*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय आप मेरी बात क्यों नहीं सुनते। अगर हाउस ऐसे चलाने से चल सकता है तो चला लीजिए। (*व्यवधान*) मैं हरेक की बात सुन रहा हूँ। मैं बार-बार यह बता रहा हूँ कि मैंने कोई तहैया नहीं किया हुआ है कि इस पर डिस्कशन नहीं होना है। (*व्यवधान*) इस तरह से आपके कहने से तो हाउस नहीं चलेगा। (*व्यवधान*)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : हम लोगों ने भी एडजॉर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है।

MR. SPEAKER: But today it cannot. मैं एक ही स्वीकार कर सकता हूँ।

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: You are refusing to accept the united request of the Opposition...

MR. SPEAKER: You are also not accepting my request.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: ...to discuss the most burning topic, that is, the price rise. Or entire people are suffering. You are not prepare to allow discussion. Therefore, we walk out.

*At this stage, Shri Chandrajit Yadav and some other hon. Members left the House.*

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: (Ratnagiri) Mr. Speaker, I am making a submission. You said that you

may throw it for discussion. But your officers have informed us that all our adjournment motions have been rejected. We have not been informed that they are under the consideration of the Chair. Have you rejected our adjournment motions? That is the only question which we have been asking and no answer has been given to us. We have given four adjournment motions and we have been told that the motions have been rejected. And you say you will now throw it for discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: The motions are there. We have got other motions under Rules 184 and 193. There are so many motions like this.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: What about the adjournment motions?

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed one adjournment motion.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: What about the others? Have you rejected them? What are the reasons for that?

MR. SPEAKER: I don't need to give them. I am not supposed to give them.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: That is true, but you are accepting the adjournment motion on railways. I would like to know when did you receive the adjournment motion in regard to railways.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Why not?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know from where others came. In fact they came from the Members.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Would it be of any harm if that is disclosed?

MR. SPEAKER: I did not give. I need not give.

(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:**

There is no bar,

**MR. SPEAKER:** Shri Rup Chand Pal,

(Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER:** Nothing should be recorded.

(Interruptions)\*\*

**MR. SPEAKER:** This is absolutely incorrect, false and baseless.

**SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Pon-nani):** There is a point of order.

There is a peculiar situation under this Rule 60. You have given your consent to one adjournment motion which was not moved or anything like that. We have given several adjournment motions. There is my adjournment motion on communal violence. At least let us know the reason why you are not taking it up so that we may not go on repeating it every day.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You can come to me I am not supposed to give....

**SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:** I may repeat my adjournment motion on communal violence for tomorrow.

**MR. SPEAKER:** It is your discretion

**SHR! G. M. BANATWALLA:** Please let us know the reason why you are disallowing

12.48 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE  
INDIAN TELEGRAPHS (FOURTH AND FIFTH  
AMDT) RULES, 1980

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICA-  
TIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): I  
beg to lay on the Table a copy each of  
the following Notifications (Hindi and  
English versions) under sub-section  
(5) of section 7 of the Indian Tele-  
graph Act, 1885:—

(1) The Indian Telegraphs (Fourth  
Amendment) Rules, 1980, pub-

lished in Notification No. GSR  
482(E) in Gazette of India dated  
the 27th August, 1980.

(2) The Indian Telegraph (Fifth  
Amendment) Rules, 1980, pub-  
lished in Notification No. GSR  
549(E) in Gazette of India dated  
the 25th September, 1980.

[Placed in Library. See. No. LT-  
1293/80.]

ANNUAL REPORT AND REVIEW OF INDIAN  
INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, BOMBAY  
FOR 1979-80

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION  
AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI  
S. B. CHAVAN): I beg to lay on the  
Table:

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report  
(Hindi and English versions) of  
the Indian Institute of Techno-  
logy, Bombay, for the year  
1979-80.
- (2) A copy of the Review (Hindi  
and English versions) by Gov-  
ernment on the working of the  
Indian Institute of Technology,  
Bombay, for the year 1979-80.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-  
1294/80.]

**SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bom-  
bay North West):** I am entitled to  
make my comments on the Papers to  
be laid on the Table.

(Interruptions)

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : मैं  
जानना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय जेठमलानी  
जी ने वाक आउट किया है या नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह बैठे हुए है ।  
कैसे वाक आउट हुआ ?

**SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:** I had  
walked out and I have come back.  
(Interruptions)

**SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:** I want to make a comment on the first set of papers which are being laid on the Table.

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:** I will take care of my party. These gentlemen need not advise me.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please sit down.

**SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:** I take advice from the people who know better than me and not from these gentlemen.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER:** He is within his bounds.

**SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:** I have two comments to make on the Papers which have been laid—comments which are not covered by Rule 305B.

In the first place, the papers that have been laid include 10 important Ordinances which have been promulgated during the last few days when the Parliament session was absolutely imminent...

**MR. SPEAKER:** They have not been laid yet. That is item No. 5. You have to wait.

**SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:** I will wait much to the annoyance of these gentlemen.

PAYMENT OF BONUS (AMDT. ORDINANCE, 1980, NATIONAL SECURITY ORDINANCE, 1980, CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1980 ETC., ETC., AND D.D.A. (FACTORS FOR DETERMINING RATE OF BETTERMENT CHARGES) RULES, 1980.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following Ordinances (Hindi and English

versions) under article 123(2)(a) of the Constitution:

(i) The payment of Bonus (Amendment) Ordinance, 1980 (No. 10 of 1980) promulgated by the President on the 21st August, 1980.

(ii) The National Security Ordinance, 1980 (No. 11 of 1980) promulgated by the President on the 22nd September, 1980.

(iii) The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Ordinance, 1980 (No. 12 of 1980) promulgated by the President on the 23rd September, 1980.

(iv) The Maruti Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1980 (No. 13 of 1980) promulgated by the President on the 13th October, 1980.

(v) The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Amendment) Ordinance, 1980 (No. 14 of 1980) promulgated by the President on the 13th October, 1980.

(vi) The Tea (Amendment) Ordinance, 1980 (No. 15 of 1980) promulgated by the President on the 13th October, 1980.

(vii) The Hind Cycles Limited and Sen-Releigh Limited (Nationalisation) Ordinance, 1980 promulgated by the President on the 15th October, 1980.

(viii) The Forest (Conservation) Ordinance, 1980 (No. 17 of 1980) promulgated by the President on the 25th October, 1980.

(ix) The Bird and Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings and Other Properties) Ordinance, 1980 (No. 18 of 1980) promulgated by the President on the 25th October, 1980.

(x) The Auroville (Emergency Provisions) Ordinance, 1980 (No.

19 of 1980) promulgated by the President on the 10th November, 1980.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1295/80.]

(2) A copy of the Delhi Development Authority (Factors for Determining Rate of Betterment Charges) Rules, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1007 in Gazette of India dated the 27th September, 1980, under section 58 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1296/80].

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ram Jethmalani.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: The two comments which I am making are these.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): Under what rule?

MR. SPEAKER: I have gone through the rules. I have allowed him.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, you are the protector of the dignity and the authority of this House. My first comment is that you have not protested and you have not prevented the diminuation of the duration of this session. It was your duty to see that this House gets adequate time for the discussion of these vital matters. I regret that the duration of this session instead of being expanded has been curtailed. This is intended to steamroller the Parliament; this is intended to curtail legitimate dissent.

My second comment is that the Ordinances which have been promulgated are a threat to the parliamentary form of Government which it is your duty to protect...

SHRI BUTA SINGH: He is discussing the merits.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: A Government by habitual Ordinances is the greatest menace to parliamentary democracy and parliamentary decency. The promulgation of these Ordinances, I say with great confidence, is a fraud on article 123 of the constitution. I want that the Speaker of the House should express his displeasure to the Government that this is not the way to govern. This is not Government. This is gross-mis-Government. I expect you, as the protector of the dignity of the House, to make your displeasure known to the Government.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): I know Mr. Ram Jethmalani is ignorant of the rules. But I did not know he was so ignorant of the rules. It is the right of the Government to promulgate ordinances. The House has not yet taken a decision on them. They will be discussed. It is for the House to decide. He is making allegations and imputing motives. Let them have the courage and strength to defeat them, if they want.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I have to request Mr. Maganbhai Barot to read *Kaul and Shakdher* Book which he has not done. Let him at least read that book and do some home work.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: I never knew that he was so ignorant of the rules.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: (East Delhi): I rise on a point of order, Sir.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: (Ratnagiri): Under what rule? You ask him. There should be no discrimination.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Sir, you gave permission to Mr. Ram Jethmalani to speak about the business which was going on. Under the garb of speaking, did you give him per-

[Shri H. K. L. Bhagat]

mission to make aspersions on you? He said, you have failed to protect the dignity of the House. This is a serious aspersion on the Speaker which under no rule can be allowed. We will not tolerate it. You may tolerate it. But we will not tolerate it. He has no business to do that. He must apologise to you first. (*Interruption*) Speak with sense....

MR. SPEAKER: He cannot cast aspersions.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: You cannot talk to the speaker like that. We will not tolerate it.

MR. SPEAKER: No aspersions.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: We will never tolerate it; let him understand it. That is not the way to talk.

MR. SPEAKER: No aspersions. Please sit down.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: No aspersion was meant and no aspersion was found by you. Aspersions may be found by him.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: It is a matter of fact which you cannot change....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Manjeri): I have a point of order. I would say that now that the National Security Ordinance has been placed on the Table of the House, I want to make certain observations about that.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no: whatever names I have got before the prescribed time, I will allow only those and not others. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BUTA SINGH: I have a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, what is your point of order?

SHRI BUTA SINGH: My point of order is that the Hon. Member has got your permission....

MR. SPEAKER: He asked my prior permission and I have given it.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: I am saying on that only. He has got your permission to say something on the introduction of some subjects in the List of Business. He can object to those subjects purely on technical and constitutional points. He is entering into the merits of the Ordinances which he has no business to do and he has said so many\*\* things about the Ordinances, about which he does not know anything.

MR. SPEAKER: No unparliamentary aspersions will be allowed. Yes, Mr. Jethmalani, you can continue.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: My friend is right. Except that he is impolite and obscene, he is right. I am supposed to comment on the constitutionality of the papers. My constitutional comment on the papers is that the Ordinances are a fraud on Art. 123 of the Constitution. The subject matter of most of the Ordinances, including the Maruti Ordinance which is intended merely to deprive the public of its good money and pay it to some business investors and some kind of business speculators, is such that the Ordinances are plainly *ultra vires* of the Constitution; they are *ultra vires* of the power of Parliament itself. I hope that, in view of the constitutional questions involved, you will provide adequate time for a discussion about the Ordinances.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Chitta Bosu.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Having said this, I will walk out again.

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

*Shri Ram Jethmalani then left the House*

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: I just want to point out that under Art. 123(a) of the Constitution, this National Security Ordinance cannot be placed on the Table of the House because there are certain...

MR. SPEAKER: You should have given your name first and asked my permission: I would have allowed you, but not now. You did not give me prior intimation. (*Interruptions*).

No. (*Interruptions*)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: I have already looked into the matter. My distinguished predecessors have made observations in regard to these matters from time to time in the past. They did not approve of the issue of Ordinances on the eve of Parliament session. I agree with them.

Government has already indicated its intention to bring forward Bills for replacing the Ordinances. The Members can very well raise the points when the relevant Bills are taken up for consideration in the House.

There is, however, no objection to the laying of these Ordinances on the Table of the House today.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH, NEW DELHI FOR 1978-79 PART II WITH A STATEMENT FOR DELAY AND REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS FOREST AND

PLANTATION DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD., PORT BLAIR FOR 1977-78 WITH STATEMENT FOR DELAY.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): On behalf of Shri Rao Birendra Singh, I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79 Part II (Administration and Finance);

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Report.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1297/80*].

(2) A copy each of the Following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development Corporation Limited, Port Blair, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) Annual Report of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development Corporation Limited, Port Blair, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1298/80*].

“SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN, 1980—85—A FRAMEWORK”.

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of “Sixth Five Year



Plan 1980—85—A Framework” (Hindi and English versions) [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1299/80].

**STATEMENT RE. THREE RAILWAY ACCIDENTS OCCURRED IN OCTOBER, 1980**

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY):** I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding three serious train collisions which occurred on 20th, 27th and 30th October, 1980. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1300/80].

**REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN DAIRY CORPORATION, BARODA FOR 1978-79 WITH STATEMENT FOR DELAY.**

**SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:** I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Dairy Corporation, Baroda, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Dairy Corporation, Baroda, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1301/80].

**INQUIRY REPORT ABOUT THE DEATH OF A STUDENT, SHRI ASHUTOSH KAUSHIK WITH MEMO RE. ACTION TAKEN THEREON AND NOTIFICATION SUSPENDING CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF DELHI ADMINISTRATION ACT, 1966.**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIA-**

**MENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH):** I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952:—

(i) Report of the Commission of Inquiry set up to enquire into the circumstances leading to the death of Shri Ashutosh Kaushik, a student of Kashmere Gate Polytechnic.

(ii) Memorandum of Action taken on the findings the above report.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1302/80].

(2) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 804(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th September, 1980 containing President's Order dated the 20th September, 1980 issued under section 31 of the Delhi Administration Act, 1966 suspending certain provisions of the said Act for a further period of six months with effect from the 21st September, 1980. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1303/80].

**REPORT OF THE NATIONALISED BANKS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31-12-1979 AND A STATEMENT RE. RESULT OF MARKET LOANS FLOATED BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT IN OCTOBER, 1980.**

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT):** I beg to lay\* on the Table a copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (8) of section 10 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970:—

(i) Report on the working and activities of the Central Bank of

\*The reports were earlier laid on the table on the 8th August, 1980.

India for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(ii) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of India for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(iii) Report on the working and activities of the Punjab National Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(iv) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of Baroda for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(v) Report on the working and activities of the United Commercial Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(vi) Report on the working and activities of the Canara Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(vii) Report on the working and activities of the United Bank of India for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(viii) Report on the working and activities of the Dena Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(ix) Report on the working and activities of the Syndicate Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(x) Report on the working and activities of the Union Bank of India for the year ended the 31st Decem-

ber, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xi) Report on the working and activities of the Allahabad Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xii) Report on the working and activities of the Indian Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xiii) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of Maharashtra for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xiv) Report on the working and activities of the Indian Overseas Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1244/80].

(2) to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) indicating the result of market loans floated by the Central Government in October, 1980. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1304/80].

13 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Five Minutes Past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair].

#### ARREST OF MEMBER

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received the following telegram dated the 15th November, 1980, from the Police Inspector, Police Station, Nasik:—

"To-day, on 15-11-80 at 11.00 hours, Shri George Fernandes, M.P.

is arrested U/S 143/147 IPC and 135 Bombay Police Act for defying prohibitory orders and forming unlawful assembly etc. at Nasik. SHO, Sarkarwada Police Station, Police Inspector Deshpande effected arrest. Shri George Fernandes remanded to two days' Magisterial custody till 17th November, 1980."

14.6 hrs.

#### RELEASE OF MEMBER

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received the following telegram dated 13th November, 1980 from the jail, Dhanbad:—

"Shri A. K. Roy, Member, Lok Sabha was released from the jail at 09.05 A.M. on 1st November, 1980."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Call Attention by Shri Mandal.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): On the 13th, the telegram was received. Why was this not announced before Lunch?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is all right, Shri Mandal.

14.07 hrs.

#### CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

#### CONTINUED STATEMENT IN ASSAM ON THE ISSUE OF FORFIGNERS.

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल (गान्धपुर) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अबिलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर गृह मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वे इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

"असम में विदेशियों के मामले पर लगातार गतिरोध बने रहने, जिससे लोगों को कठिनाइयाँ हो रही हैं तथा राज्य की

ओर समूचे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था बिगड़ रही है, के समाचार ।"

गृह मंत्री श्री जैल सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय यह बड़े अफसोस की बात है कि सरकार द्वारा बड़े सहनशील तथा उचित रवैया अपनाने के बावजूद असम में 27 अक्तूबर 1980 से फिर से आन्दोलन तेज किया गया है। . . . .

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल (जयपुर) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब हम को जो कापी दी गई है स्टेटमेन्ट की, जिन्होंने कि मोशन मूव किया है, उसमें कुछ अलग है और मंत्री जी पढ़ कुछ अलग रहे हैं। या तो यह इसमें अलग है या अगर पढ़ने में कठिनाई हो रही है तो बात दूसरी है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is left to the Home Minister.

SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL: He can read something else? (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is left to him. Do you mean to say that it is not pertaining to the Calling Attention?

SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL: Yes, Sir. You give your ruling. You said just now that he is free to read anything.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Agrawal, you never said that it was not pertaining to the Calling Attention.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the heading here is this. In the paper which is being supplied to us the heading reads 'the statement to be made by Giani Zail Singh, Minister for Home Affairs'. I do not deny that he can make supplementary remarks also, no doubt. But the heading reads 'the statement to be made by the Home Minister'.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** When it is printed by the Office, this is only a statement to be made by the Home Minister.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** He need not make this statement? Let us know this because this is a new precedent which is set up. Then, we shall have to take this up in some other place.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** I have called the Minister and he is now replying.

*(Interruptions)*

श्री जल सिंह : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मेरे ख्याल में इंग्लिश और हिन्दी, दोनों में स्टेटमेंट की कापियां तकसीम की गई थी। हो सकना है उसमें कुछ अन्तर हो लेकिन वैसे मेरा हक बनता है कि मैं क्या शब्द काट दूं और क्या बढ़ा दूं। फिर भी मैं अनाररेबल मेम्बर, साहबान को कोई शिकायत का मौका नहीं देना चाहता, जो तकसीम किया गया है उसी को पढ़ कर सुना देता हूं।

Sir, it is a matter of regret that despite consistently patient and reasonable attitude shown by Government, the agitation in Assam has been resumed from 27th October, 1980. MLA's have been put under gherao in the MLA's hostel and elsewhere in the Districts. This is undemocratic way of conducting an agitation. Frequent calls for Bandhs and non-cooperation have disrupted normal activities in Assam apart from increasing tension, bitterness, suspicion and distrust amongst communities and groups. Since the resumption of agitation, seven more lives have been lost making a total of 224 as dead due to violence from August, 1979 onwards. Besides, over 240 persons are still missing.

The agitation spread over a year now has caused incalculable harm to the economy of the country. Assam and other States/Union Territories in

the North Eastern Region have suffered serious set back in developmental activities. Disruption of transport has resulted in great hardship to the common people in obtaining their daily necessities. The agitation has seriously jeopardised the economic and financial well-being of Assam. On account of blockade of crude and due to intermittent functioning of Gauhati and Digboi refinery, the country lost about 3.5 million metric tonnes of crude throughout between January and September, 1980. Approximate value of product losses, come to nearly Rs. 626 crores. On account of difficulties in providing feed stocks, for the fertilizer plants at one stage, as many as six fertilizer plants had to be closed down. Due to curtailment, in the production and disruption in the movement of fuel oil, power generation has suffered leading to shortages of production of several critical items such as steel, cement etc.

Government have been fully alive to the genuine apprehensions of people in Assam and have all along been anxious to find an early solution to the problem of foreigners in Assam. They have been assured that the social, cultural and linguistic identity of Assam will be preserved. Almost all demands of the agitators have been accepted. On principle the following measures have also been initiated:—

(i) Security arrangements have been further strengthened to prevent effectively illegal entry;

(ii) Speed boats with out-board motors have been provided to patrol riverine sector of the border;

(iii) Arrangements will be made to issue identity cards with photographs affixed to voters in Assam on the revision of electoral rolls;

(iv) Names of persons who are finally determined as foreigners, will be deleted from electoral rolls.

(v) In future, citizenship certificates would be granted by authorities of the Central Government and modalities are being worked out;

(vi) Restrictions have been placed on foreigners in regard to acquisition of immovable property in Assam.

Taking all aspects into consideration and the imperative need to restore normalcy in Assam, Government have made earnest efforts to convince the leaders of the agitation of the need to find a solution satisfactory to all concerned. By continuing the agitation, even the normal work of detection and deportation of foreigners, which is the stated objective of the agitators, has been brought to a standstill. Government have therefore, decided that the work of detection of foreigners who came to Assam after March 1971, will be taken up vigorously and on a priority basis. For this purpose, a machinery which commands the confidence of all concerned will be set up. The modalities are being worked out.

The Government have always believed in resolving the problem through discussions and have kept its doors open. It is hoped that saner counsel will eventually prevail amongst the agitators and they will give up the path of agitation.

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : श्रीमन,  
(व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Only what Shri Mandal says will go on record.

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : श्रीमन, असम की समस्या बहुत ही गम्भीर है, भावना से जुड़ी हुई है और संवेदनशील है। सभल से ऊपर हो गया है कि यह समस्या ऐसी ही लटक रही है और आज तक उस का हल नहीं हो पाया है। हम बिना किसी अत्युक्ति और अतिशयोक्ति के कह सकते हैं कि आसाम जल रहा है और इस से न केवल आसाम का बल्कि

पूरे देश का नुकसान हो रहा है। कभी कभी हम लोग आपस में बातचीत करते हुये घबड़ा से जाते हैं क्योंकि ऐसा लगने लगता है कि कहीं आसाम भारत से अलग न हो जाए। इसलिए देश की एकता और अखण्डता का प्रश्न भी हमारे सामने आ जाता है। समस्या का यह डाइमेंशन है। इसलिए इस समस्या पर बड़ी संजीदगी से सरकार को और पूरे सदन को विचार करना चाहिए। मैं कुछ सवाल माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहूंगा।

अब्वल तो यह है कि इस बात को सरकार भी मानती है और हम लोग भी जब आपस में बात करते हैं, तो कहते हैं कि आसाम का जो आन्दोलन है, वह ठीक है, उचित है बल्कि यहां तक कहते हैं कि आसाम देर से जागा और वह बहुत देर तक सोता रहा है।  
... (व्यवधान)\*\* ... आप भी कहते हैं जब हम आपस में बात करते हैं।  
... (व्यवधान)\*\* ... ये माननीय सदस्य जो उधर बैठे हुए हैं, वे भी आपस में बातचीत में, इस बात को कबूल करते हैं, तसलीम करते हैं। ... (व्यवधान)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He wants certain clarifications from the Minister. Other Members should not intervene. You cannot take the place of the Minister. We cannot conduct the proceedings like this. I am not allowing anybody.

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : यह सरकार का बयान है। सरकार का बयान मैं पढ़ रहा हूँ।

“सरकार असम में लोगों की वास्तविक शंकाओं के प्रति पूरी तरह जागरूक है।”

यह सरकार का बयान है। (व्यवधान)\*\*

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** It is for the Minister to reply. You are not here to do that. Please understand the procedure. You must help in the proper conduct of proceedings.

**श्री धनिक लाल मंडल :** श्रीमन, यह सब कोई मानते हैं कि वे देर से जागे। क्या कोई आसामवासी या दूसरे प्रदेश के लोग इस बात को स्वीकार कर सकते हैं कि वह प्रदेश किसी देश की कालोनी बन जाए? असम की जो समस्या है, उसकी गहराई में आप जाएं। असम की यही समस्या है कि असम धीरे-धीरे दूसरे की कालोनी, उपनिवेश बनता चला आ रहा है। इसे कोई बर्दाश्त नहीं करेगा। जब मैं यहां गृह मंत्रालय की मांगों पर कटौती मोशन पर बोल रहा था तो उस समय मैंने यह बात आंकड़ों से सरकार को दर्शायी थी। 75 हजार से लेकर एक लाख लोग असम में हर साल बंगला देश से चले आ रहे हैं। असम की आबादी दो करोड़ है। प्रत्येक वर्ष बाहर से एक लाख लोग वहां चले आते हैं। क्या यह असम की समस्या नहीं है? क्या इससे असम के एक कालोनी बनने की संभावना उत्पन्न नहीं होती है? क्या इसे कोई अस्वीकार कर सकता है?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Please address me; don't see towards them.

**SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL:** In Parliamentary practice, every member has a right to intervene either from this side or from that side. I do not deny that.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Not in the calling attention motion, for your information.

**श्री धनिक लाल मंडल :** यह असम की वास्तविक समस्या है, कल्पित समस्या नहीं है। इससे हर मानव की सहानुभूति

है। खुद सरकार ही अपने बयान में कह रही है कि उसको भी उनसे सहानुभूति है। इस सम्बन्ध में बार-बार सरकार के बयान आये हैं कि उनकी मांगों से सरकार को सहानुभूति है और उनकी बहुत सारी मांगें उचित हैं। यह सरकार ने माना है और इसमें खुद लिखा भी है। यह मैं नहीं कह रहा हूं।

महोदय, असम की जो समस्या है इसका समाधान दोनों पक्षों की सहमति से होना चाहिए। असमवासियों के मन में जो भय है, जो डर है, उनकी जो आशाएं और अपेक्षाएं हैं उनको और राष्ट्र के हित तथा असम के हित को भी ध्यान में रख कर असम की समस्या का हल निकालना होगा। इस से यह स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि इस समस्या का समाधान दोनों पक्षों को मिल-बैठ कर, बातचीत से करना है। असम के हित और राष्ट्र के हित दोनों को ही ध्यान में रख कर असम समस्या का समाधान हो सकता है, मिलट्री से यह समाधान नहीं हो सकता है।

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** What is your question?

**SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL:** I am coming to that.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** You come to that quickly.

**SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL:** I am coming to that quickly if you do not interrupt me.

महोदय, दोनों हितों को ध्यान में रख कर और मिल-बैठ कर इस प्रश्न को तय किया जाना चाहिए। लेकिन सरकार क्या कर रही है? सेना की मदद से, आंतक से और दबाकबाजी के तरीके अपना कर सरकार इस आन्दोलन को दबाना चाहती है। आप सेना पर

## [श्री धानिक लाल मंडल]

निर्भर कर रहे हैं। आपने होली में, दिसपुर में, नारंगी में सेना को तैनात कर रखा है। पूरे असम में सेना तैनात की हुई है। सेना का काम बिल्कुल भिन्न है। सेना का काम यह नहीं है। लेकिन आप सेना के बल पर उन पर कोई समाधान लादना चाहते हैं। मैं सरकार को चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि यह ठीक काम नहीं है। दोनों की तरफ के माननीय सदस्य यह नहीं चाहेंगे कि असम भारत से अलग हो जाए। इसलिए ऐसा कोई काम हम को वहाँ नहीं करना चाहिए। (व्यवधान)

महोदय, दूसरा सवाल उठता है कि क्या सरकार इस समस्या का समाधान बातचीत के द्वारा करना चाहती है या ताकत के बल पर करना चाहती है? आज सरकार यह कर रही है। असम का प्रश्न केवल असम का ही नहीं है, यह एक राष्ट्रीय महत्व का सवाल है। जब यह राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न है तो इसके लिए राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण से विचार करना चाहिए। आज सरकार को इस समस्या का समाधान करने की उतनी चिन्ता नहीं है जितनी चिन्ता सरकार को वहाँ कांग्रेस सरकार बनाने की है। इसी से यह स्पष्ट होता है कि सरकार का दृष्टिकोण राष्ट्रीय नहीं है, पार्टी का दृष्टिकोण है। मैं सरकार को चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने यदि पार्टी दृष्टिकोण से काम लिया तो इस समस्या का हल नहीं निकलेगा।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Put your question please.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: That is the question.

सरकार समस्या को हल करने के बजाय कांग्रेस सरकार को थोपने

का प्रयास कर रही है। वह ऐसा क्यों कर रही है? इस से समस्या का समाधान नहीं होने वाला है। यही बात मैं कह रहा हूँ।

अब प्रश्न यह है कि बातचीत में गतिरोध उत्पन्न हो गया वह किस बात को लेकर हुआ? गृह मंत्री महोदय का जो पूरा बयान है उसमें कहीं भी इस बात की चर्चा नहीं है। कहीं भी इसका उल्लेख नहीं है। सिर्फ एक जगह बयान में कहा है कि आन्दोलनकारियों की लगभग सभी मांगों को स्वीकार कर लिया गया है। बिना किसी संदर्भ के यह उचित है। केवल एक वाक्य जोड़ दिया है लेकिन उसके पहले इन्होंने यह बताने की चेष्टा नहीं की है कि इन लोगों के दरमियान जो बातचीत हुई उसमें गतिरोध कहां उत्पन्न हुआ? उसमें किस तरह से व्यवधान उत्पन्न हुआ, यह बताने की चेष्टा नहीं की है।

महोदय, सरकार ने यह कहा है कि आसाम की जो समाजिक, सांस्कृतिक भाषाई, जो भी उनकी इंटिग्रिटी है, उसको मेंटेन किया जाए। सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, भाषाई, जो उनका भय है, उसको खत्म किया जाएगा और उनकी अखण्डता को रखा जाएगा, उसकी सुरक्षा की जाएगी। यह कैसे होगा? यह केवल बयान देने से नहीं होगा, प्रयास करने से होगा। इन्होंने प्रयास करने के जो एक, दो, तीन, चार, पांच छः, स्टैप्स गिनाए हैं, ये अच्छे हैं। इनको मैंने देखा है और इन्होंने घुसपैठ को रोकने के लिए कदम उठाए हैं जो नदियां हैं उनमें पेट्रोलियम के लिए जो मोटर-बोट की व्यवस्था की गई है या मतदाताओं को पासपोर्ट साइज फोटोग्राफ देने की बात कही

है, वह मंजी है, सही दिशा में कदम है, ऐसा मैं मानता हूँ, लेकिन यह समस्या इतनी कठिन है, सवाल तो आगे-पीछे बयान का है। आगे आप कह रहे हैं कि हम यह सारे काम करेंगे और इस ढंग से सोल कर दगे बंगलादेश में या दूसरे देशों से सि सी को आने नहीं देंगे, लेकिन पीछे वालों की बात का इन्होंने कहीं जिक्र नहीं किया है कि क्या करना है। एक बात कह दी है कि 1971 के बाद जो आने वाले विदेशी हैं, उनकी पहचान की जाएगी, उनको निकाल दिया जाएगा, लेकिन उनको पहचाना कैसे जाएगा, उसके बारे में कहीं चर्चा नहीं की है, सवाल यही है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो आसाम के आन्दोलनकारी हैं, उनका क्या करना है? उनकी मांग यही है कि संविधान के अनुसार, कानून के अनुसार और जो 1951 का नेशनल रजिस्टर है और 1952 की वोटर लिस्ट है उसके आधार पर कौन विदेशी है, उसकी पहचान होनी चाहिए और उन्हें निकाल दिया जाना चाहिए। लेकिन इस बात का कहीं बुलासा नहीं किया गया है। हम लोग तो अखबार से जानते हैं और यह यही जानते हैं कि 1951 के नेशनल रजिस्टर को और 1952 की वोटर लिस्ट का ये स्वीकार नहीं करते सिटिजनशिप का जो कानून है उसको स्वीकार नहीं करते। जो बयान दिया है उसमें ह्यूमन कंसीडरेशन क्या है, नेशनल कमिटमेंट्स क्या है, इंटरनेशनल कमिटमेंट्स क्या है इनका खुलासा नहीं किया गया है। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इसको मानने में क्या कठिनाई है? 1951 के रजिस्टर को मानने में क्या कठिनाई है, वोटर लिस्ट को आधार मानने में क्या कठिनाई है? हिन्दुस्तान के कानून के अनुसार जो नागरिकता का अधिकार है, उसको मानने में क्या कठिनाई हो रही है? इसमें

इंटरनेशनल कंसीडरेशंस क्या है, यह हम लोग जानना चाहते हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय उन सारे दस्तावेजों को सदन के पटल पर रखेंगे ताकि यह पता चल सके कि इंटरनेशनल कमिटमेंट्स क्या हैं और इस मामले में क्या वह सदन को और देश को विश्वास में लेंगे?

क्या वह फर्म कमिटमेंट भी देंगे कि इस समस्या का समाधान ताकत के बल पर नहीं बल्कि बातचीत के द्वारा किया जायेगा और उनका दरवाजा खुला रखा जाएगा? असम के आन्दोलनकारियों ने उनको असम बुलाया बातचीत करने के लिए लेकिन इन्होंने अभी तक यह स्पष्ट नहीं किया कि वहां जाएंगे या नहीं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसको आप इज्जत का प्रश्न न बनाएं। अपने देश के अन्दर इज्जत का प्रश्न नहीं है। यदि असम के आन्दोलनकारी आप को असम बुला रहे हैं, बातचीत के लिए तो आप को वहां जाना चाहिये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस पर सरकार को क्या कहना है।

श्री जैल सिंह: मानरेबल मन्बर ने रैपीटोशन बड़ा किया है। जिन बातों का मैंने जवाब दे दिया उन बातों को ले कर भी सवाल कर दिए हैं। उन्होंने पूछा है कि गवर्नमेंट बातचीत करना चाहती है या ताकत से दबाना चाहती है। मने अपनी स्टेटमेंट में कहा है Government have always believed in resolving the problems through discussion and have kept this in mind.

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल: क्यों असम नहीं गए?

श्री जैल सिंह: सारी बातें बताऊंगा। यह आन्दोलन अगस्त 1979 में शुरू हुआ था और अक्टूबर 1979 में इसको कुछ आगे बढ़ाया गया और दिसम्बर में



यह आन्दोलन पूरे जोबन पर आ गया । 12 जनवरी 1980 तक मंडल जी गृह मंत्रालय में स्टेट मिनिस्टर के तौर पर रहे । अब हमें वह यह बताना चाहते हैं कि उनकी बात क्यों नहीं मान ली जाती । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप ही अक्टूबर में मान जाते, अगस्त में मान जाते, दिसम्बर में मान जाते जब आप शासन में थे । उस वक्त तो आप को सूझी नहीं, उस वक्त तो आप को पता नहीं चला कि हमें क्या करना चाहिये, जैसे आन्दोलन चल रहा था, चलता छोड़ कर उधर चले गए और अब हम से पूछते हैं कि क्या मामला आप नेगोशिएशन से सुलझाएंगे या ताश्त से ? दुनिया की कौन सी सरकार है जो अगर नेगोशिएशन से, बातचीत से कोई मामला न सुलझा सके तो अपने कर्तव्य को छोड़ देगी देश के टुकड़े करवा लेगी, लोगों को मरवा देगी ? वह कहते हैं कि सेना को क्यों भेजा ? आप शायद भूल गए हैं त्रिपुरा में क्या हुआ ? छः सौ से ज्यादा लोगो कि जानें चली गईं । अगर वहाँ पर पहले से ज्यादा मजबूत प्रबन्ध कर लिए जाते और सरकार हम को कहती कि वहाँ कुछ करो तो हम वहाँ भी सेना को भेज देते । आखिर में सेना को भेजना पडा । सेना की मांग की गई और सेना को भेज दिया गया । इस तरह से वहाँ सेना को भेजना पडा । सेना लोगो की रक्षा के लिए जाती है , अमन और शान्ती के लिए जाती है , लोगो को मारने के लिए नहीं जाती है । अपनी स्टेटमेंट में मैंने बताया कि 224 लोग इस आन्दोलन के कारण मारे गए हैं । आप चाहते हैं कि लोगो को मरने दिया जाये और साथ बन जाओ । सरकार का कर्तव्य है कि वह लोगो पर जुल्म न करे, लोगो को संभल न करे । लेकिन बेसहारा, कमजोर लोगो

की रक्षा करना भी सरकार का कर्तव्य है और इसको देखने के लिए उसका यह भी कर्तव्य है कि वह वहाँ अपनी फोर्स को रखे ।

मैं उन को दोष नहीं देता । वह बेचारे नहीं कर सके और टैम्पोरेरी थे और चले गए ———

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल: आपको भी पता लग जायेगा ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Zail Singh, you have stepped in his shoes. Don't expose him.

श्री जैल सिंह : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, यह जो गांव की खबर है , वह तो खुदा के मिवाय किसी को नहीं मालूम, लेकिन मुझे इतनी खबर जरूर है, मैं भरोसे से कहता हूँ कि कुछ भी हो जाये, मंडल जी अब दोबारा मिनिस्टर नहीं बन सकते, और न ही उन की पार्टी कभी सत्ता में आ सकती है । यह दो बातें मेरी लिख लीजिए ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्या आप ज्योतिषी हैं ?

श्री जल सिंह : मैं ज्योतिषी नहीं हूँ ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आपके यहाँ भी बहुत सारे मिनिस्टर नहीं रहे । (व्यवधान)

श्री जैल सिंह : यह चलेगी, इसको खतरा नहीं । यह विणफुल यिक्रिंग आपकी रही है, आप को म्ब्रारिक हो, लेकिन यह चलेगी ।

जिम रोज मंडल साहब केंद्र टैकर गवर्नमेंट में होप मिनिस्टर थे, पहले भी थे, वह एडजस्ट कर लेते हैं, जनता में भी थे, चरण सिंह की सरकार में भी थे, लेकिन मुझे बहुत ज्यादा खुशी हुई कि होम डिपार्टमेंट में बैकवर्ड क्लास का एक मिनिस्टर आप स्टेट तो है । अब भी मुझे बहुत हमदर्दी है उनके साथ । (व्यवधान)

बहुत अच्छा रहेगा, अगर कोई शंका उठती है। (व्यवधान) मैं मंडल साहब का जवाब दे रहा हूँ। मंडल साहब को आप दोबारा टाइम दे सकते हैं, लेकिन यह तरीका ठीक नहीं है कि हर एक दोस्त बोले। इससे लुत्फ ही नहीं आता बोलने का। आपकी बात कोई सुनता भी नहीं है। इस लिये आप भी डिग्नीफाइड परसन हैं, खामोशी से बैठें, मैं गलती करूँ तब समझा दीजिए, मेरी मदद कीजिए, मुझे आशा है आपकी मदद की।

एक वक्त पर मुझे बड़ा अफसोस हुआ जो कि मैं मंडल जी के मुँह से नहीं सुनना चाहता था। वह कहते हैं कि अगर ऐसी भावना रही तो वह देश से भी अलग होने का फैसला कर सकते हैं। यह बात उनको बिलकुल नहीं कहनी चाहिए थी हम उन पर एतबार करते हैं। वह एजीटेशन करते हैं, हमारा कहना नहीं मानते, लेकिन हम यकीन रखते हैं कि वे हिन्दुस्तान से अलग नहीं होंगे। हमने जब बातचीत शुरू की तो एक बात उन्होंने कही कि आप इसको मानते है कि यह नेशनल प्राबलम है, मैंने कहा कि बिलकुल नेशनल प्राबलम है। मैंने कहा कि आप एक बात मानते है कि इंडियन सिटीजन किसी भी सूबे का हो, वह किसी भी सूबे में रह सकता है, किसी स्टेट के सिटीजन को बाहर निकालने की बात नहीं है। उन्होंने यह मान लिया। अब दिल में उनके क्या है, लेकिन उनके मानने के बाद मैं समझता हूँ कि मैंने एतबार किया क्योंकि कोई भी देशभक्त कही भी यह नहीं कह सकता कि एक सिटीजन एक सूबे में है तो दूसरे में नहीं रह सकता। खैर, यह बात आप भी महसूस करते हैं, हम भी महसूस करते हैं कि यह मामला बातचीत से निबट जाये लेकिन कोई हद होती है। बहुत मुद्दत

हो गयी, हमने कोई कसर बाकी नहीं छोड़ी है, सब के साथ बातचीत की है, सलाह मशिवरा किया है।

अब भी मंडल जी ने कहा कि सन् 51 के नेशनल रजिस्टर को मानने से क्या आपत्ति हो सकती है। जब हमारी बातचीत हुई तो दोनों तरफ से यह हुआ कि हम जो बातचीत कर रहे हैं, यह पैकेज-डील है, पीसभील नहीं है कि हम कुछ बातें करने के बाद समझाता करने के बाद वह कह दें कि हमारे साथ आपने कर लिया, हमने नहीं किया। मैं नैगो-सियेशन की बात आप को कहता हूँ, उन्होंने कहा कि नेशनल रजिस्टर को रखा जाये। हमने कहा कि नेशनल रजिस्टर की कापियां अब प्राप्त नहीं हैं। अगर हैं भी तो सारी की सारी नहीं हैं। एक तो नुक्स यह है। दूसरे गोहाटी हाईकोर्ट ने जो अपना डिसीजन दिया तो उसने कहा कि नेशनल रजिस्टर सबूत देने के काबिल नहीं है। हमने कहा कि इन दोनों बातों का ध्यान कीजिए। लेकिन अगर रिलेबेन्ट रिकार्ड, गवर्नमेंट या प्राइवेट सिटीजन होने का था, या किसी को विदेशी करार देने के लिए दिया जायेगा तो उसमें नेशनल रजिस्टर का भी इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है, उस पर हमने कोई पाबन्दी नहीं लगाई। उन्होंने कहा कि सन् 52 की वोटर लिस्टों को आधार माना जाये। वहाँ दूसरे लोग ऐसे भी हैं जो इस एजीटेशन के साथ नहीं हैं। उन लोगों ने कहा कि अगर 1952 को आधार मानना है, तो 1952 के बाद 1957, 1962, 1967, 1972, 1977 और 1978 तक वोटर्स लिस्ट्स तैयार होती रही और वोट पड़ते रहे। एक भी सबूत नहीं है कि 1977 के इलेक्शन में किसी ने चैलेंज किया कि फलां विदेशी है, उसे वोट नहीं डालने देंगे। इस इलेक्शन में तमाम पार्टियों

[श्री जैल सिंह]

नें हिस्सा लिया था, इंडिपेंडेंट भी खड़े थे, लेकिन किसी ने चैलेंज नहीं किया। वोट पड़े और उन वोटों की वजह से लोग चुने गये। 1972 के बाद पांच साल तो पूरे नहीं हुए बेचारों के, लेकिन मेम्बरज आफ पालियामेंट बने। 1978 में, एसेम्बली का इलेक्शन हुआ और लोगों ने वोट दिये।

दूसरा ख्याल यह है कि अगर 1952 की वोटर्ज लिस्ट लेनी है, तो उस की शायद प्राप्ति न हो, वह शायद न मिल सके, तो जो लिस्ट प्राप्त है, जो मिल सकती है, वह 1978 की वोटर्ज लिस्ट लो और फिर देखो कि कितने विदेशी निकलते हैं। इस आर्ग्युमेंट पर हम तो गौर करने के लिए तैयार है। हमने कहा था कि हम इस पर गौर करने के लिए तैयार है, लेकिन उन्होंने इस बात का नहीं सुना और वापस जाते ही उन्होंने स्टेटमेंट दे दिया कि हम इस बात के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं।

माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि हम आसाम जाने से इंकार करते हैं। आसाम जाने से इंकार करने की कोई बात नहीं है। वह हमारे देश का हिस्सा है। जिस तरह हम दिल्ली में बैठ सकते हैं, जिस तरह हम जयपुर या बम्बई जा सकते हैं, उसी तरह हम गोहाटी भी जा सकते हैं। यह हमारे लिए कोई प्रैस्टीज का सवाल नहीं है। सवाल सिर्फ यह है कि अगर हम ने बातचीत से, नेगोशिएशन से इस मामले को निपटाना है, तो जब हमने सब बातों को रिलेक्स कर दिया तो एजी-टेटेर्ज का भी फर्ज है कि अगर वे एजीटेशन को विदड़ा नहीं करते हैं, तो सस्पेंड ही कर दें, ताकि तरक्की के काम और दूसरे काम चल सकें।

श्री मंडल ने पूछा है कि उनकी तमाम डिमांड्ज को कैसे मान लिया। जब वे

आये, तो उनकी 8 प.यंट डिमांड्ज थीं। उनकी व्याख्या करने की जरूरत नहीं है, क्योंकि आनरेबल मेम्बरज इन बातों को अच्छी तरह जानते हैं। वे मेमोरेण्डम को देख लें ये बातें अखबारों में भी आ चुकी है। मैं इशारतन बताना चाहता हूँ कि मांग यह है कि विदेशियों को डिटेक्ट किया जाये, उनको छांटा जाए और उनके नाम वोटर्ज लिस्ट में डिलीट किये जायें उसके बाद उन्हें देश से निकाल देने का यत्न किया जाये और जहां जहां से वे आये हैं, उन्हें वहां वहां भेज दिया जाये। हमने इस बात को इन प्रिंसिपल मान लिया। सवाल यह रह गया कि हम कहते हैं कि स्टार्टिंग पायंट मार्च 1971 होना चाहिए।

आप एग्री करेंगे कि हिन्दुस्तान की पार्टीशन की जो आबलिगेशन है, वह हिन्दुस्तान को मंजूर करनी पड़ेगी, हर स्टेट को मंजूर करनी पड़ेगी। अगर कोई कहे कि आसाम वाले क्यों करें, तो दिल्ली की आबादी 1947 में छः और सात लाख के बीच थी, जबकि आज वह 60 लाख के करीब हो गई है। अगर कल दिल्ली वाले कहें कि इन लोगों को बाहर निकाल दिया जाये, तो उन्हें कैसे निकाला जा सकता है? आपको यह मानना पड़ेगा कि दूसरे मुल्कों को लोग गये भी हैं, उन लोगों का शरण दी गई और इस बारे में गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से ऐलान किये गये। बंगला देश के बनने से पहले भी लोग आये थे और व पिस भी बहुत से लोग रह गये। सरकार की कमिटमेंट्स 1971 तक चली आती है।

जो लोग साधारण किस्म के थे, वे इस ख्याल से यहां रह गये कि हमें हिन्दुस्तान में शरण मिल गई है। या वे पहले हिन्दुस्तान में रहते थे और उन्हें आशा थी कि हमें यहां का सिटीजेन बनाया जायेगा। हयुमैनिटेरियन ग्राउंड्ज, इन्टर-नेशनल कमिटमेंट्स, नेशनल कमिटमेंट्स

और इन्टरनेशनल आबलिंगेशन्ज से कोई कौम बरी नहीं हो सकती है। इस मुहज्जब जमाने में, इस लाइटनिंग स्पीड से, तेज रफतार से चलने वाली दुनिया में जब संसार को हम नजदीक कर रहे हैं तो संसार के अंदर कुछ रवायतें बनती है, वह भी माननी होंगी। भारत की परम्परा यह नहीं रही है कि किसी को मार दिया जायें। अगर कोई देश कबूल नहीं करता, न करने की वजह से हम ने कहा कि हम कोशिश करेंगे कि आसाम के ऊपर बोझा न पड़े, हम दूसरे प्रान्तों के लोगों से बात करेंगे, सरकारों से बात करेंगे, उन को वहां भेज देंगे। लेकिन आप अन्दाजा लगाइए, 51 से लेकर 81 हने वाला है, तीस साल के अन्दर जो लोग इस आशा से वगत रहे, टेन्टिवली उन की कोई गलती है, लेकिन इन्फ्लेटर न हो साजिश से न आए हों, कोई बहाना बनाकर न आए हों, विदेशी होते हुए यहां न बैठें हों, ऐसे लोगों को आप एक रजिस्टर लेकर निकालना शुरू कर दें यह कहां तक मुनासिब है? एक मेम्बर ने बातचीत करते हुए कहा, मैं उन का नाम नहीं लेता भुस्मे में थे, कहने लगे कि वे आफ बंगाल में डाल दें उन को ... (व्यवधान) ...

प्रो० मधु दन्डवते (राजापुर) : यह तो गनी खां चौधरी ने वेस्ट बंगाल सरकार के बारे में कहा था।

श्री जल सिंह : मैं यह बात आप में कहना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ कठिनाइयां जो हमारे सामने आती हैं उन को देखें। हां, 71 के बाद भारत सरकार की कोई कमिटमेंट नहीं है कि लोग मुसीबत के मारे आ रहे हैं हम उन को सहारा देंगे यह हमारा कमिटमेंट नहीं है। इस के लिए वचनबद्ध हैं, और पोलिटिकल पार्टीज से जितनी बार भी बात हुई तो उस में सिवाय

एक पार्टी के, आज दूसरी पार्टी के एक आदमी मंडल निकले हैं, बाकी सब यही कहते रहें हैं कि इस का समाधान निकालने की कोशिश करें बातचीत से लेकिन 71 से पीछे नहीं जाना चाहिए। इस से बहुत तकलीफें पैदा हो सकती हैं और इम्प्रीक्टिव भी है। आप जानते हैं कि इंडियन सिटीजनशिप ऐक्ट जो 1955 में बना उस के अनुसार कोई विदेशी जोड़ा हिन्दुस्तान में रहता है, उस के बच्चे हो जाते हैं और वह यह कहता नहीं कि इन बच्चों को इस देश का सिटीजन न बनाओ तो वह आटोमेटिकली हिन्दुस्तानी बन जाते हैं। सिटीजनशिप उन को मिल जाती है। 51 से लेकर 81 तक जो पैदा हुए उन को आप किसी कानून के आधार पर निकाल नहीं सकते, कोई रास्ता नहीं कि उन को निकाल सकें और उन की कोई जगह नहीं कि निकाले जा सकें।

ऐसी बातों को देखकर हम ने उन से यह भी कहा कि एन आर सी भी हो, बैंक का सर्टिफिकेट भी हो, स्कूल-कालेज और यूनिवर्सिटियों के सर्टिफिकेट हो, कोऑपरेटिव के हों, लैंड रिकार्ड्स हों, विलेज रजिस्टर हों, जो भी चीजें इस में रेलिवेट हों ले आएं, वह लेकर हम उन लोगों को निकालने की कोशिश करेंगे यह भी हम ने कहा कि एन आर सी जिस को हाई कोर्ट रद्द कर चुका है, पर तुम्हारी जिद की वजह से उस के पेपर भी कोई दाखिल करना चाहे तो कर दे, हमें उस पर भी कोई एतराज नहीं है। यह बात चलती रही। बातचीत लम्बी थी। ... (व्यवधान) ... मेरे दोस्त गौर से सुनेंगे, यह तो नेशनल सवाल है, कोई पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है। मंडल साब को मैं क्या कहूँ, उन को दाद दू या उन के ऊपर रहम करूँ? ...

एक माननीय सदस्य : एक शेर सुना दीजिए।

श्री जील सिंह : नहीं, मैं शेर नहीं कहूंगा । जब शेर वाला कोई मेम्बर आयागा तो कह दूंगा । मंडल साहब कहते हैं कि कांग्रेस को अपनी सरकार बनाने की जरूरत पड़ी है । मुझे बहुत दुख है कि उन को सरकार याद आ रही है । लेकिन उन को तो वह समय मिलेगा नहीं और यह मेरे बस की बात नहीं है । इस वक्त जो असेम्बली है उस में मैंने कोई उपाय नहीं किया और न मेरे बस की बात है ।

12 दिसम्बर, से पहले सरकार बनानी पड़ेगी । मैंने सभी पार्टियों और ग्रुप लीडर्स को बुलाया और उनसे डिस्कशन की । सभी का एक मत था कि असेम्बली को रिवाइव किया जाए । फिर हमने कहा कि जो भी अपनी सरकार बनाना चाहते हैं वे तैयार होकर आ जायें । इसमें मेरे बस की क्या बात है ? आप जाइये आसाम में और अपनी पार्टी के लोगों को समझाइये कि सरकार किसकी बननी है । लेकिन मेजरिटी कांग्रेस आई के पास है और वह सरकार बनायगी तो इसमें मेरे बस की क्या बात है ? लेकिन आपका यह ख्याल बिल्कुल गलत है कि हमको सरकार बनाने की जल्दी है । हम तो मजबूरन सरकार बनाने की इजाजत दे रहे हैं । हमने सरकार बनाने की कोई जल्दी नहीं की । आपको याद होगा कि दो बार प्रधान मंत्री ने मीटिंग बुलाकर सभी पार्टियों के नेताओं से बातचीत की । एक बार अलाहदा-अलाहदा बात की । जब मने बातचीत शुरू की तो जो दिल्ली में लीडर्स थे उनसे मैं मिला उनसे मश्विरा और राय ली । मैं तो यह भी नहीं कहता कि हमारी बातचीत टूट गई लेकिन बातचीत में कुछ विघ्न पड़ गया और उस वक्त भी मैंने कहा था कि आप भी और सोचिए हम भी और सोचेंगे । मैं तो अब भी कहता हूँ कि 1971 कट ग्राफ नहीं है

बल्कि स्टार्टिंग प्वाइन्ट है ताकि काम आगे चल सके । हमने यह कहा कि आप हमको कन्विन्स करो और दूसरी पार्टीज के लीडर्स को कन्विन्स करो तो एजिटेशन लीडर्स ने कहा कि हिन्दुस्तान की पोलिटिकल पार्टीज आसाम में इरिलिवेन्ट है, उनसे हम बात चीत नहीं करेंगे । मैंने जनता पार्टी के नेता श्री चन्द्रशेखर से मिलकर बात की और कहा कि आप एजिटेटर्स से बात करें तो उन्होंने कहा कि मैं क्या बात करूँ, वे तो कहते हैं कि हम रेलिवेन्ट ही नहीं है ।

ऐसी हालत में आप सोचें कि इस मूवमेंट में सिवाय इसके कि मूवमेंट चलाने के लिए ही मूवमेंट चलाया जाए, और क्या बात रह जाती है ? वह कौन सी बात है जो सरकार नहीं मानती ? उनका यह कहना कि 1951 से सभी को निकाली चाहे कोई माईग्रेटेड हो, डिसप्लेस्ड पर्सन हो, रेफ्यूजी हो—क्या आप ऐसा कर सकते हैं ? मेरे ख्याल से यह हाउस हम को ऐसा करने की इजाजत नहीं देगा । हम न तो कोई डिक्टेटर हैं न कोई बादशाह हैं, हम जो भी फैसला करेंगे वह आपके सामने आयेगा । मैं मंडल साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप वाकिफ हैं, आप बिचोलिया बन जाइये और जाकर बातचीत कर लीजिए ।

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Mr. B. V. Desai. Please pin-point the issues. Your questions must be like bullets.

**SHRI B. V. DESAI (Raichur):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in this Calling Attention I have been sandwiched between four Opposition Members. In fact, what the Home Minister just now told is more than enough for the Opposition Members to understand that this problem is not only a Party problem but it is an important problem of national magnitude. In fact, whatever step the Government has taken till today, in that some basic principles have been enunciated and they have been adhered to.

15 hrs.

I suppose, the statement of Shri Zail Singh contains such basic postulates. If the opposition parties also co-operate there would not be much difficulty in arriving at a solution. But he was telling that the agitators are feeling that the Indian political parties—Opposition or the Congress (I) have no relevance. I do not know how they have come to that conclusion. Probably they have been frustrated due to long standing negotiations with no result. I would like to impress upon the Government to take effective steps as early as possible to see that this problem is solved across the table. As suggested, force cannot be counted upon in such problems. In fact he has already mentioned that detection of foreigners who came from March, 1971 onward will be taken up vigorously. His clarification is that it is not a cut off date but it is a starting point has given much latitude to all the parties and the agitators to see that they come across the table to find a political solution for this problem.

Other States of this country are not averse towards the international and national obligations of the Union Government and so far as the responsibilities arising therefrom are concerned. Probably, other States also may be prepared to participate and take the responsibility of getting whatever excess population is there. I want the Government to state that no citizen of any other State of this country should be allowed to suffer on this ground. You can have the electoral register checked up, revised and names deleted but it should pertain only to those citizens or so-called citizens who entered our border without valid permission. In that also, if possible, humanitarian consideration has to be taken into account.

I would like to know from the Government whether they can give an assurance that geo-political condition of the State of Assam will be preserved because with all said and

done we being a secular State have to take into account the surrounding circumstantial conditions of different States. They are theocratic and they do enter with some ulterior motive which is a historical fact. No responsible parliamentarian of this august House can ignore it. That has to be taken into account while taking decisions of this big magnitude so that later on the posterity should not point out that these people have taken a wrong decision and, therefore, we are suffering like this. On this count I would like to have an assurance from the Home Minister that geo-political condition of the State of Assam will be preserved.

I would like to have an answer from the hon. Home Minister—Is there any foreign hand in this agitation? If so, why effective steps are not being taken to curb and punch it.

These are the major points which I would like to ask the hon. Minister.

श्री जैल सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो तकरीर की है, वे तकरीबन वही बातें हैं जो असलियत में हैं और मेरा ख्याल है कि वे भी उन का जवाब नहीं चाहते हैं और यह हाउस भी नहीं चाहता है, इसलिए इस की जरूरत नहीं है।

एक बात उन्होंने बहुत महत्वपूर्ण कही और वह है फारेन हैण्ड की। इस के प्रति हमारे बहुत से पार्लियामेंट के मंत्रियों ने भी कहा और कुछ ग्रुप लीडरों ने भी कहा तथा मैं ने पहले भी हाउस में कहा था कि आज कल दुनिया में विदेशी दखल जब देते हैं, तो बड़ी होशियारी से देते हैं। वह होशियारी ऐसी होती है कि पैसा विदेशी होता है, लेकिन इस्तेमाल करने वाले, लाने वाले सब देसी होते हैं और उस देसी को हम ऐसा नहीं कहते कि तुम कहां जाते हो, क्यों धूमते हो। जो मुल्क दुनिया में अपनी सी०

[श्री जैल सिंह]

आइ० डी० का अण्डा जाल बिछा सकते हैं और जिन के मन में यह लालसा है कि दुनिया में जिन मुल्कों की ताकत बढ़ रही है, उन के रास्ते में कोई न कोई रुकावट रहे और वे उस में जाहिर भी न हों — वे ऐसा करते हैं— ऐसा लोग कहते हैं लेकिन इसमें शुब्हा भी हो सकता है। शुब्हे के आधार पर, सरकार की यह जिम्मेदारी है कि वह किसी का नाम न ले और इस के बिना पर मैं नाम नहीं लेता हूँ। लेकिन इस में मद्त्वपूर्ण पर्सनेलिटीज और जिम्मेदार लोगों की तरफ से यह बात कई बार कही गई कि वहां पर विदेशी हाथ है साथ ही कुछ रियासतों में, खास कर छोटी रियासतों में तो जाहिर था कि विदेशियों ने दंगे खड़े किये इन्सजेन्ट कराये, लड़ाई करवाई, झगड़े करवाये, खाम तौर से बिपुरा में उन्होंने दखल किया और दंगे करने वाले विदेशो में जा कर ट्रेनिंग लेते रहे, दौलत मिलती रही, सब कुछ होता रहा। हम इस को रूल आउट नहीं कर सकते कि आसाम में भी वे किसी तरीके से घुस गये हों और शरारत की हो। लेकिन मैं यह बात नहीं कह सकता कि किस देश का और किस तरीके से उन का हाथ है।

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have carefully heard the statement read by the hon. Home Minister and also heard with rapt attention the replies which he gave to the various questions put both by Mr. Dhanik Lal Mandal and Mr. B. V. Desai.

I do not want to go deep into the history, the reasons and the persons responsible for this deadlock or the statemate of the problem. This has been debated in this House on a number of occasions and the hon.

Members of the House are now very well aware of the various issues involved in it. I would like to request the hon. Home Minister so far as this issue and other issues are concerned and I would like to remind him with all the humility at my command that he is not the Chief Minister of Punjab and that he is occupying the chair which once upon a time was occupied by Sardar Vallabhabhai Patel and, therefore, the hon. Home Minister or the person occupying this chair has to keep some control and restraint over the language, shair and shairj and other words used here and there. Sometimes, he gets provoked in answering Mr. Mandal or somebody else. He should not get diverted from the main issue.

With this humble request to the hon. Home Minister, I would like to ask one question in separate parts. Is it not a fact that a memorandum was submitted to the hon. Prime Minister on 2nd February, 1980 and, if so, what are the demands contained therein and what action did Government take on these demands during the last nine months?

Then, part (b) of the question is, is it not a fact that you have stated on various occasions that almost all the demands have been accepted? Not only that Sir, even today it has been stated that almost all demands of the agitators have been accepted. I would like to know from the Hon. Home Minister as to how many demands were there and, out of those demands, how many and which of the demands have been accepted. Please, for God's sake, don't carry on this confusion. Make the position clear whether you have accepted one, two, three or four demands, whether you are going to accept X, Y, or Z. If you are not going to accept some, I am not going to persuade you to accept this or that. It is not within my competence and it is not within your competence also; this problem will be solved at the Prime Minister's level and she has made her position clear while addressing the Congress Party

Yesterday, as to what she is going to do. On that score I am not going to ask what he is going to do. I am only seeking certain clarifications on his statement. He has categorically stated that almost all demands have been accepted. So, firstly, please state what were the demands of the students that were contained in the memorandum submitted to the Prime Minister on 2nd February 1980. How many of them and which of them have Government accepted, which of them have Government rejected and which of them are under active consideration of the Government? This is part (b) of the question.

Secondly, so far as the question of negotiations is concerned, Government had certain negotiations. Then there was a deadlock and the negotiations broke down. I would like to know from the Hon. Home Minister what was the main bone of contention on which the negotiations completely broke down and it became a deadlock. Is it insurmountable? Is the Government now in a mood to carry on the negotiations without its being made a matter of prestige? As the Hon. Minister has justly stated that he is prepared to negotiate and discuss across the table, I would like to know from him how is it that, a day earlier, the Hon. Home Minister of State for Home Affairs who not very frequently—once in three months—speaks on this subject,—unlike Shri Yogendra Makwana who speaks every week—stated that the Government is not averse. Have you seen the Press Statement of Mr. Venkatasubbaiah? Shri Venkatasubbaiah stated on 11th November that the Government is not averse to going to Gauhati, but the next day the Hon. Home Minister said 'No, we are not going to Gauhati'. How is it that, both of them being part of the Home Ministry, one Government with such close cooperation, they speak in two languages? One day before, the Minister of State for Home says 'Government is not averse, we are going

to Gauhati to find a solution. But the next day they say 'We are not going to Gauhati; we are busy with the Parliament session'. I think you can find a solution within a week or ten days. Parliament can condone your absence for ten days if you go to Gauhati and find a solution. Everybody wants a solution—whatever you deem proper. I am not going to suggest a solution. You have to find a solution this way or that way—whatever you can. But please, for God's sake, do not try to confuse the issue. You created the problem after 1950 by not having a surveillance at the borders. You created it, you complicated it, you confused it, you compounded it and now you are making the problem more complex. I am not going to go into the history of it. You and your Government and the Prime Minister have recognised the problem. Even yesterday, in her statement, she accepted that the problem of foreign nationals is there. Whether it is 1951, 1961 or 1971 or whatever it is, the problem of foreign nationals is there. Foreign nationals are there in Assam. When did they come? Why did they come? Who brought them and who protected them? Who created this problem? It is you and your Party which created this problem. You complicated that problem; you compounded that problem.... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister will reply to it. He will reply to it.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN (Kanpur): But he is only making allegations and allegations do not come in a Calling Attention. You must tell him to abide by the rules and regulations.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If there are allegations, the Minister will reply to him.



**SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN:** But why, in the first place, allow him to make them?

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** Sir, I am in possession of the Floor. I have not levelled any allegation. I have asked questions for clarification—one, two, three, four, etc. I have said, "You solve the problem. The House will condone your absence; go to Assam and find out any solution which you deem proper. I am not going to suggest a solution. This is your problem". This is your baby which you created since long. You have to solve the problem; and you cannot escape from this responsibility by shifting the blame on to Mr. Dhanik Lal Mandal or Lok Dal or Congress—the temporary Government which came to power last year. Do not try to find an alibi. You have to solve the problem; and you solve the problem. If they had failed, they may have failed...

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Please be brief.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** The last part of my question is whether the Government has any idea or intention, or is contemplating, to impose a partial Emergency in Assam so as to repress the whole agitation the whole movement, in Assam.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I want to correct the impression that my friend, Mr. Satish Agarwal, has got with regard to the statement which I had issued. What I said is, perhaps, being torn out of context. What I have said is that Government does not stand on any question of prestige, is not averse to going to Assam or any other place, provided the atmosphere is congenial, provided the agitators, the people who are leading the agitation, are in a mood to listen to the problems put forward by the Government and also

agree to come to a settlement; if a proper and congenial atmosphere is not provided or created, it is not possible. That is what I have said.

**श्री जैल सिंह :** भूतपूर्व वित्त राज्य मंत्री का और दूसरे मेम्बरों का मैं बड़ा मशकूर हूँ कि वे मुझे भी कभी-कभी अच्छी बातें कह कर प्रेस कर देने ह । आनरेबल मेम्बर ने जहाँ और बातें कहीं वहाँ हमें एक अच्छा मशविरा भी दिया मैं सरदार पटेल के स्थान पर बैठा हूँ इसलिए मुझे छोटी-छोटी बात पर उत्तेजित नहीं होना चाहिए, मुझे गंभीरता से काम करना चाहिए, अपनी जिम्मेदारी को निभाना चाहिए यह शिक्षा उन्होंने दी इसलिए मैं उनका बहुत मशकूर हूँ ।

मैं सरदार पटेल की बराबरी तो नहीं करता और न करना चाहता हूँ । वे बड़े बलवान एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर थे, देश के लिए उन्होंने बहुत कुछ किया, देश को बचाया । लेकिन मुझे इस बात का एहसास जरूर है कि जिस स्थान पर मैं बैठा हूँ उस स्थान से, जो देश की परिस्थितियाँ हैं उनको पूरी जिम्मेदारी से निभाने की कोशिश करूँगा । मैं अपने दोस्तों को यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि बिना शुबहा अगर जरूरत पड़ेगी तो सरदार पटेल की तरह भी एक्शन लिया जाएगा ।

उनका कहना यह ठीक है कि बातचीत जो टूट रही है उसका ब्यौरा मेम्बरों के सामने आना चाहिए । यह ठीक बात उन्होंने कही । इसके बारे में मैंने अपनी स्टेटमेंट में इसका थोड़ा सा इशारा किया, ज्यादा नहीं किया । मैं अब आपकी इजाजत ले कर कुछ बातों को ब्रीफली कहूँगा । खुलासा नेक से मुझे डर है कि जो मेरी आशरा

वह न टूट जाए । खुलासा करने से यह भी होगा कि प्रश्न यह उठे कि हमने यह कहा और उन्होंने यह कहा ।

जब बातचीत चल रही थी तो उसके दौरान में मैंने दोनों पार्टियों के नेताओं से, जो कि तकरीबन 24 और 22 हैं, यह कहा था कि यह अच्छा होगा कि अगर हम आफिसरों के बगैर और आप अपन फोलोअर्स के बगैर बैठे जो आपके नेता हैं वे और हम बातचीत करें और कोई कमिटमेंट न हमारी हो और कोई कमिटमेंट न आप की हो, इससे हम कोई रास्ता निकालें या किसी रास्ते के नजदीक पहुंच जाएं । यह वह नहीं कर पाये । तीन-तीन अलहिदा अलहिदा पार्टियों के आने से तीन-तीन में फिर अगड़ा हुआ है, एक के फिर चार आ गए । हमने बैठ कर बातचीत की । बातचीत यहां तक हुई कि 1951 से लेकर 1961 तक छोड़ दिया जाए और 1961 से लेकर 1971 के लोगों को डिटेक्ट किया जाए लेकिन डिटेक्शन के बाद जो विदेशी साबित हो जाएं उनको सिटिजनशिप बेशक दे दी जाए, मगर आसाम में नहीं रखा जाए । हमने कहा यह बात दुरुस्त नहीं है । इसमें एग्रीमेंट नहीं हो सकता 1971 के बाद डिटेक्ट करना, वोटर-लिस्ट से डिलीट करना, डिपार्टशन करना, मेरी राय एक थी हमने समझा कि हम बहुत नजदीक आ गए हैं, कोई रास्ता निकाल लेंगे । उन्होंने कहा कि एक दिन हमको दीजिए हम रिकार्ड देखेंगे कि इंटरनेशनल कमिटमेंट्स क्या है, नेशनल कमिटमेंट्स क्या है, ह्यूमन कंसीडरेशन्स क्या हैं इनकी सब बातों की हमको व्याख्या कर के दीजिए । बीच में हमने एक दिन की तारीख आगे डाल दी । फिर तीसरे दिन उनको रिकार्ड दिखा दिया गया जो भी हमारे पास एवलेबल था । हमने

उनको यह भी कहा कि गौहाटी हाई कोर्ट का नेशनल रजिस्टर के संबंध में जो फैसला है उसको भी आप देखिए । यहां जो हमारे पास रिपोर्ट है तकरीबन आधा रजिस्टर एवलेबल नहीं है । कहां चला गया, कहीं पुराना हो गया, उसके बाद रजिस्टर बना नहीं ? यह भी हमने कहा कि अगर आप रजिस्टर को बेस मानना चाहेंगे तो हमारे पास यह भी मेमोरेण्डम आया है कि 51 को बेस मान लीजिए और रजिस्टर रखने के बजाय सेंसस जो कि हर 10 साल बाद होती है उसको मानना पड़ेगा । ससस आखिरी बार 71 में हुई 71, 61.51 इन सेंसस को भी सामने रखी जाए तो उन्होंने कहा कि यह भी हम नहीं मानते वोटर लिस्टों का भी वैसा ही हाल है । हर दो साल बाद पुरानी लिस्ट खत्म हो जाती है । आखिर हमने सोचा कि रास्ता निकले । आखिरी दिन सब के सब आ गए और जब सब के सब आ गए तो फिर आप जानते हैं कि उनकी कुछ मजबूरी होती है । इस तरह से दुनियां में कोई भी काम नहीं होता है । जब तक किसी का एक नेता न हो उस नेता की बात कोई मानता न हो, मुझे उनसे हमदर्दी है, लेकिन मेरे ख्याल में उन्हें एजीटेशन के लिए ही नेता बनाया गया है, फैसला करने के लिए नहीं । फैसला शक्ति कर नहीं सकती । दुनियां में बहादुर आदमी ही लड़ सकते हैं और बहादुर आदमी ही सुलह कर सकते हैं कमजोर दिल के लिए यह बड़ा मुश्किल होता है मेरी बहुत बार बात हुई और मेरे तो वे बहुत प्रेमी हो गए हैं । मैं उनके खिलाफ बात कहता नहीं । अब हम आशा रखते हैं कि वे दूर अंदेशी से काम लेने के लिए तैयार हो जाएंगे और हम भी तैयार हो जाएंगे । उन्होंने कहा कि हम कोई बात नहीं मानते । 1951 से लेकर डिटेक्शन, डिलीशन, डिपोर्टेशन हो । अगर आप इनको रखना ही चाहते हैं तो आसाम से बाहर

[ श्री जैल सिंह ]

निकाल दीजिए। आसाम में नहीं रखे जाएंगे। इस बात पर हमने कहा कि यह प्रेक्टिकेबल नहीं है आप रीजनेवल बात करके इस बात को निपटाइए। हमारा यह फर्ज बनता है कि आसाम के लोगों की शंकाएँ जो हैं न रहें। उनको माइनारिटी में नहीं होने दिया। उनके रस्मो-रिवाज, उनकी भाषा, उनका कल्चर वहाँ के रहने वाले जो ट्रांस है उनके रस्मो-रिवाज, उनका कल्चर इत्यादि सब बरकरार रखे जाए यह हमारा फर्ज बनता है। उसमें जो भी तय करना चाहिए वह हम करने के लिए तैयार हैं। मैंने कहा कि हम बात कर लेते हैं और आज भी वक्त ले लें, 2, 1, 4 दिन का तो उन्होंने सवने मिलकर कोई फैसला नहीं दिया।

15.25 hrs.

[SHRI HARINATH MISRA in the Chair.]

किसी ने कहा कि हम रुकेंगे, परसों बात करेंगे, किसी ने कहा कि बातचीत करने का सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता किसी ने कागजों को छाती में लगा कर कहा कि आना हो तो गोहाटी आना हमें कुछ सोचना नहीं है, हम नहीं भोचेंगे, आप सोंचे, मैंने कहा कि आप गुस्से में हों, नाराज न हो, कोई बात ऐसी नहीं हम यह विचार करके उठे कि हमारी बातचीत में विघन पड़ गया है, वह टूटी नहीं है, प्रैम को न कहें कि टूट गई है। कोई भी ऐसा दुनिया में मसला नहीं है जो टेबल पर बातचीत के जरिये सुलझाया न जा सकता हो। एजीटेशन करोगे तो हम उसको रोकने की कोशिश करेंगे। इससे नुकसान होगा यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। दोनों का नुकसान एक जसा नुकसान है। यह नहीं होना चाहिए। मैंने यह भी कहा कि मैं आप से अपील

नहीं करता। मैं आपको मजबूत देता हूँ। आप एजीटेशन को विद्वान नहीं कर सकते हैं तो न करें लेकिन इसको सस्पेंड कर दें। काम एटमसफीयर में हम बैठेंगे, जो हमारी मदद करना चाहते हैं उन से हम मदद लेंगे और कोई हल निकालने की कोशिश करेंगे। बार बार मैंने यह कहा है। पहले रोज भी कहा था। आज भी कहता हूँ कि सेट्रल गवर्नमेंट किसी पार्टी की भावना से, मजहबी भावना से, कम्मुनल नुकतेनजर से, जातापात के नुकतेनजर से विल्कुल नहीं सोचती है और न ही फैसला करना चाहती है। वह समझती है कि यह एक कौमी फैसला है और कौम के लिए करना है।

माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि फर्स्ट मैमोरेडम में क्या कहा था। उनकी जो डिमण्ड्स हैं उनको मैं पहले सुना चुका हूँ अगर चाहें तो इसको मैं तकसीम भी करवा दूंगा। मेरे ध्यान में गुनाने की जरूरत नहीं है। आप चाहें तो मैमोरेडम में आपका भिजवा दूंगा।

श्री लतीफ अख्तरवाल : आलमोस्ट आल आपने कहा है कि मान ली है। वे कौ कौन सी है ?

श्री जैल सिंह : डिटेक्शन की बात मान ली है। डिफेस रह गया है तारीख के बारे में कि कौन सी तारीख से हों। डिजिशन भी मान ली है। वोटर लिस्ट में ग्राइडेंटिटी कार्ड वाली बात और फोटो फिक्स करने वाली उनकी बात मान ली है बोर्डर को स्ट्रेंथन किया जाए, इसको भी मान लिया गया है। सर्टिफिकेशन के सर्टिफिकेट देने का जहाँ तक सम्बंध है हमने हर स्टेट को अख्तियार दे रखा है। उनका कहना था कि त्रिपुरा और वेस्ट बंगाल को हक न दिया जाए। इन्होंने जो सर्टिफिकेट

दिए है उनको हम केंसल कर सकें। हम एग्री हो गए कि केंसल भी न करे लेकिन आइंदा के लिए सिटिजनशिप सर्टिफिकेट किसी स्टेट को नहीं बल्कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट अपनी प्राथोरिटी से दे। ये सब बातें उनकी मान लीं। कोई इस में रोक नहीं। मैंने यह भी कहा कि पुलिस को तो अलग नहीं किया जा सकता है लेकिन डिटेक्शन का काम ऐसी मशीनरी के माध्यम से करें जिसको आपका सलाह मशिवरा मिलता रहे, दूसरे लोगों का भी लें। इसका कारण यह था कि किसी सिटिजन को गैर सिटिजन बना कर निकाल दिया जाए तो यह भी बुरा लगेगा और कोई विदेशी धोखे से हिन्दुस्तानी बन कर हमारे मुल्क के साथ धोखा करे यह भी ठीक नहीं है। हम सब मिलजुल कर कोई ऐसा हल निकालेंगे, ऐसी मशीनरी बनाएंगे जो तकरीबन सब को काबिले कबूल हो। यह सब बात हो गई। सरकार अब भी कायम है। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि इनको सरकार को नहीं करना है। जो देश हित की बात है वह सरकार करेगी। बोर्डर को स्ट्रेथन करना है केवल असम के बोर्डर को ही नहीं, नार्थ ईस्टर्न इंडिया के बोर्डर को भी तो वह भी करेंगे। माननीय सदस्य जानते होंगे लेकिन बहुत से जानते नहीं भी होंगे और उनको मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस पर प्ररबों हपया खर्च अगर करना पड़े तो नेशन को करना चाहिये। यह नेशन का धर्म है। और काम वेशक पीछे कर लें लेकिन बोर्डर को स्ट्रेथन करना हमारा धर्म है, उनकी भी धर्म है। मैंने उनको कहा कि ये सब काम वहाँ है जो सरकार को करने हैं और उसको करने ही चाहिए,

आप क्रेडिट क्यों नहीं लेते कि हमारे कहने से सरकार ने इन कामों को करना मान लिया है तो वे नहीं लेते मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ। इस बात की घोषणा भी कर दी है। घोषणा भी आपके सामने है और स्टेटमेंट भी है। पहले भी जो होम डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ से कम्युनिक गया था उस में भी ये सब चीजें हैं। आप हिन्दुस्तान की जनता के नुमाईदें हैं अब मुझे आशा है रीजनेबल बात को मानेंगे और कोशिश करेंगे कि उन से भी मनवाएं। वे गलत काम न करें, देश को बरबादी के रास्ते पर न ले जाएं, आप यह भी उनको समझायें। तीन करोड़ का नुकसान आयल वूलकेड से हो गया है। टी, वुड, बँम्बू, प्लाईवुड वगैरह के कई कारखाने भी हैं।

यह भी मैं आपको बताऊँ कि जो साथ की रियासते हैं, मेघालय, त्रिपुरा, मिजोरम आदि उनको भी बहुत तकलीफ हो रही है, वह भी बेचारे पीछे जा रहे हैं। बेकारी बढ़ रही है, वहाँ एक साल बच्चों का बरबाद हो गया। हमने बार बार कहा लेकिन उन्होंने नहीं माना। बाद में असम के लोगों को ख्याल आया, 1500 के करीब विद्यार्थी हिन्दुस्तान में और जगहों पर दिल्ली, चण्डीगढ़, मद्रास और लीगढ़ में आये और वह एजुकेशन ले रहे हैं। जब गरीब लोगों को ख्याल आया कि हम पीछे रह गये, हमारे बच्चों की एजुकेशन बरबाद हो गई, अमीरों ने अपने बच्चों को बाहर भेज दिया। अब स्कूल, कालेज और यूनिवर्सिटी खुली है। अब फिर यह किया जाये कि उन्हें बन्द कर दें, सड़क, रेल, हवाई यातायात बन्द कर दे तो इसमें किस का भला है। यह सब तब करते हैं जब सरकार बात न करने को तैयार हो।

मेरे एक दोस्त ने यह भी पूछा, मिनिस्टर आफ स्टेट ने तो अपना जबाब दे दिया, मुझ से भी पूछा कि एक बार आपने कहा

[ श्री जैल सिंह ]

कि नहीं जाऊंगा, दूसरी बार कह दिया कि जा सकता हूँ। मैंने दो स्टेटमेंट नहीं दिये। प्रेस वालों ने पूछा कि गोहाटी जा रहे हैं, मैंने कहा कि नहीं, दिल्ली जा रहा हूँ। गोहाटी नहीं जा रहा हूँ। उन्होंने कहा कि इतनी जल्दी क्यों, मैंने कहा कि पार्लियामेंट का सेशन आ रहा है, दिल्ली जा रहा हूँ। फिर जब स्टेटमेंट छप गया तो मैंने समझा कि अच्छा नहीं किया है कि इन्कार किया। उन्होंने कहा कि गोहाटी नहीं जाना चाहते मैंने कहा कि प्रेस्टिज का सवाल नहीं है। मगर जो उन्होंने लैटर लिखा उसमें जिद की एन० आर० सी० को बेस मानों, 52 का बेस मानों और 51 से डिटेक्शन शुरू करो। जब बातचीत शुरू करें और वह कहें कि एजीटेशन हम जारी रखेंगे, फिर भी बात करनी है तो यहां आ जाओ तो क्या ऐसी हालत में आप हमको मश्विरा देंगे कि हम वहां चले जायें। क्या बातचीत होगी, और क्या उसका फायदा होगा।

मेरा ख्याल है कि आनरेबल भूतपूर्व वित्त मंत्री जी महाराज हमारा साथ देंगे, क्रेडिट भी लेंगे। मैं तो सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि मुझे दो तीन बातों में आज उनकी सहायता मिली। मैं जब हिन्दी में स्टेटमेंट करने लगा तो उनको कुछ शक पड़ा कि मैं दूसरी तरफ जा रहा हूँ अच्छा हुआ वह संभल गये, अगर शकोणुबाह पड़ जाये तो उसमें और समय खराब होता।

उन्होंने बार बार मुझे याद दिलाया कि मैं सरदार पटेल की जगह पर बैठा हूँ, अपनी जिम्मेदारी को समझूँ। मेरे एक बोस्ट ने कहा कि शेर पढ़कर सुनाओ, मुझे याद आ गया, कि ज्यादा शेर नहीं पढ़ने चाहिये। मैं अपनी सारी जिम्मेदारी को महसूस करते हुए अपनी प्रधान मंत्री

की रहनुमाई में जो काम करता हूँ, उसमें संजीदगी से काम करता हूँ लेकिन एक बात जरूर है—

जमाने की अजीयतें मुझे रूला नहीं सकतीं, मैं क्या करूं मुझे आदत है मुस्कराने की।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Sir, after listening to the hon. Home Minister, who has spoken at great length, I am still not clear, and we are also, I think, not clear, as to what exactly they propose to do now. As far as the approach which the Government has taken in the latter part of their talks with the agitators is concerned, I am in broad agreement with that. But I regret to say that though it is becoming a truism now to say that this is a national issue, this should be looked at as a national issue for the whole country, yet, the Government has, for several months now, been treating it as an issue entirely between the Government and the agitators. Last January, on the 20th of January, if I remember right, soon after the Lok Sabha elections were held, the Government had convened a meeting in Delhi in Vigian Bhawan in which representatives of the parties which are represented in the Assam Legislative Assembly were, of course, invited and they came. Representatives of the parties in Parliament were also invited and the exchange of views took place. Many of the things which some of us had said in that meeting and which were not apparently either understood or found to be acceptable at that time, I am glad to say, that the Government's latest position is more in line with what we had tried to explain at that time and subsequently they never called a meeting of that type. Later on, a Consultative Committee for Assam was set up. One meeting was held and after that the meeting of the Consultative Committee has never been called again.

I am saying these things in order to show that actually the attitude of

the Government has also become a sort of closed attitude. Only they will deal with the agitators and though this is referred to as a national issue, they have given up the practice of taking any suggestions or opinions or having any consultations with the national parties which are represented in Parliament. This, I think, is a deplorable thing and I deplore it very much.

Secondly, the only thing which I have found out in the statement made here in order to break the stalemate is that they are going to set up a Congress Ministry in Assam. Is that a solution? You can set up a Ministry if you like; I read in the newspapers that a great deal of defections and all that, as usual, are being carried out so that you have a majority there, but is the establishment of a Congress Ministry in Assam going to solve this basic problem on which this agitation has been going on? It is not going to solve it. That is a side issue, if I may say so, dictated by the political interests of your party. I find that AASU and other organisations have issued a statement in the press denouncing this move to set up a Government in Assam and they are saying that this is a conspiracy to suppress their demands and movement. If this is the way they are looking at it, obviously, this is not going to solve the problem and it is not going to restore normalcy, it seems. Whether the compulsions of the Constitution are such that you have no other go, and by 12th December you have to set up some formal Ministry, that is for you to decide. But certainly, I have an apprehension that because you are now more concerned about the forming of that Ministry, you are now going to be less concerned with trying to find a negotiated settlement. Upto 12th December I feel that Government has got nothing concrete or positive further to say or to do because they are more engrossed with the question of forming their Ministry and of getting more people and MLAs to come over to the side of

the Congress Party, and, therefore, attention to the question of solving that type. Later on, a Consultative is likely to take a lower priority and a back seat now. That is not a good thing.

There are lot of things which have been taking place, and which are missing the attention of Government in terms of human sufferings. It is no use going on repeating it. There are so many people who have left Assam practically as refugees. You know about that. It has been raised several times in this House. These are eleven thousand people living in the camp in Cooch-Bihar, North Bengal, who have been driven out of Assam and are living in miserable conditions. Repeatedly it has been said and the West Bengal Government has appealed to the Government of India that the cost of looking after these refugees, sheltering them and feeding them in the camps should be borne by the Government of India. At that time you forget that it is a national problem. The whole thing has come on the West Bengal Government. Why? Eleven thousand people are there and more may come. I feel that this movement now may go more into the channels of violence. The movement, as we have seen in the last one year, and the reports that we are getting, is disintegrating. The same kind of sweep and mass participation that was there in the earlier stages is not there now. They were determined that the educational institutions would not be allowed to open until a settlement was reached. And when some of the schools began to open, there were physical attempts to prevent students from going to schools; there were clashes and there was loss of life. But the whole atmosphere in the State among the common people—so that the educational career of the Home Minister has referred to it—had become so much in favour of reopening the educational institutions, children should not be spoiled, that

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they were forced to agree to open the educational institutions and finally AASU had given a call that from such and such date, the educational institutions should be reopened. This is a good thing. Similarly, there was a Karamchari federation or union. That union is Karamchari Parishad which is a constituent of the Gana Sangram Parishad. They had given a call that no employees' organisation, that is the State Government employees, will submit a memorandum to the Assam Pay Commission without the permission of this Gana Sangram Parishad. They should boycott it. They should not submit any memorandum. But 90 per cent of the employees' organisations have submitted their memorandum to the Assam Pay Commission without the permission of the Parishad. So, I think that is also a sign that the atmosphere is changing and this is a moral defeat for that part of the leadership which wants to carry on the agitation in the old form. Even in the picketing which is taking place at the MLAs hostels and all that in Dispur, trying to prevent these MLAs from coming out and virtually boycotting them the number of people taking part in picketing is going down all the time. So, I am glad and I feel that the movement in that sense is not being able to cope up with the kind of earlier tempo. But there is a danger that fresh extremist elements in the movement may try to take it into further channels of violence. You want to sit here and think comfortably that the Congress Ministry will be formed on 12th December. Already names are being mooted here as to who will be the Chief Minister and all that. I have nothing against your choice, of your own party people, you do whatever you like and if that lady becomes the Chief Minister, the Muslim lady, I do not think she can solve any problem, I will be quite happy. I do not think she can solve any problem. But at least she belongs to a minority community which is also

the victim of these agitations. So, please tell us what you propose to do. You say you are not going to Gauhati until the agitation is called off or suspended. Those people at least many of them who are the hardcore or the movement, they are determined to carry on the movement, if necessary, by resorting to some violence, more violence, and you are sitting here and saying that by 12th, we must have a Ministry there. How is this thing being solved? We are not able to entertain the consultative committee on Assam any more. You are not calling the parties here to consult with them or to listen to their suggestions or opinions and you are now reaching a dead end, where there is a stalemate. This is a serious situation because every day this agitation continues. Sir, every day this agitation continues, it has a very bad, negative effect and impact and infection on the whole North-Eastern region not to mention the other parts of the country. It has a disrupting and divisive impact. It is really playing havoc with all the basic values of national unity and all that, that all of us I think cherish in this country. So, now, apart from these refugees who are lying in North Bengal, on whom you are refusing to spend even a single pie up to now, inside Assam also, I would like to remind you that this oil refinery and all that which has been closed down by the agitation and which has affected even refineries in Bihar, in Barauni, the fertiliser factories in Barauni and all that, these public sector employees who are temporarily unemployed, at least they are being paid their wages. That is why there is no *halla gulla* from their side. But hundreds of factories in Assam, which are private sector factories, are owned by private employers, private plywood employers—just now, I received a representation from the union of the workers of these plywood factories—they are in a miserable plight. They are absolutely starving. All the factories have been kept closed by these people. No plywood is sent out. Those workers are not getting a single

pie of their wages; their families are starving.

I should say one thing. You have not spelt out what have you told them about how you propose to remove their legitimate grievances about economic backwardness and economic development and employment opportunities and all that? Not that other states do not have those problems. Many states in our country have; they are relatively under-developed. There is imbalance in our economy. There is no doubt about it. Leaving that aside, people in Assam, people in the Northeastern region do feel aggrieved on that account, about lack of opportunities, about economic development and all that. What does the Government propose to do to develop that region? What have you told them about that? You should tell us whether you have given any concrete assurance to them and what is their reaction to that? I believe this is the real grievance; what Mr. Mandal said is not the real grievance, that they are in danger of becoming somebody's colony. They are not in danger of becoming anybody's colony. Some foreign nationals are there, who have come across the border. We are all agreed that they should be detected. The only question is about the procedure for detection, how it should be implemented. There must be something practicable, something workable. It can not be the absurd idea of hunting people who have come thirty years ago. They should try to find out some practicable method to identify foreign nationals.

But if some people in Assam want to suggest that they are being made a colony by people who are coming from other states of India who are just as good Indian citizens as they are, they belong to other states and they had been going there and so there is danger of becoming a colony, I do not know what to say about so many other states also. A chain reaction will start and people will start demanding that people from

other states should be driven out everywhere. That is why Amar Bengali and other organisations in Calcutta are now writing on the walls: If Bengalis are not allowed to live in Assam, let us drive out non-Bengalis from Calcutta. Are we going to encourage that kind of thing? So this business would not do. They have to be told firmly that there is no question of laying a single finger on anybody who is an Indian citizen from any other state.

I want to say that millions of more people have come from Bangladesh and East Pakistan to West Bengal than to Assam. But we all understand the problem. People who have come from across the border are ethnically Bengalis because it was all one Bengal before it was partitioned. People have come from the other side into Bengal as refugees and so on over the years. So many have come; we have lost count of them; they became too many. You shunted some of them to Danda-Karanya. But because they happened to be ethnically Bengali by race, origin and language, nobody in Bengal makes a big row about it. But because some people are coming into Assam through the borders of Assam, they have raised this question. I regret to say that in the history of Assam over the years, long before all this happened, from time to time there have been anti-Bengali movements and riots; everybody knows that. I am not going into who is to blame or who is not to blame for this. This is only a continuation of that. If you take the numbers of people who came to Bengal you will know. We should be very careful about this.

I know there are some parties who have been saying that people who have come from the other side should be treated in two categories: those who have come because of persecution on that side or communal riots or something like that should be treated as refugees, but not the others. It means they are divided into Hindus



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and Muslims. We do not support this kind of attitude at all.

Therefore, I want to say that the disruptionist tendencies, secessionist tendencies and all those things that are being preached there must be fought politically; they should not be fought by the Army. Army is there for a special purpose. I have deplored in this House on many occasions the use of the Army for such a purpose because it is not good for the Army also. But sometimes the situation develops. But I am saying that the disruptive and secession tendencies have to be combated politically. I can tell you that smaller parties in Assam, six or seven parties, who have suffered at the hands of the agitators, who have been beaten up, whose offices have been ransacked, whose workers have been assaulted and even killed, most of them are leftist parties; they may be small parties. They are also 25 per cent in the House, in the Assembly together in Assam. They have been carrying on to the best of their ability a political campaign. In the beginning they could not hold meetings; their meetings were broken up; but subsequently, they have been holding in the last one or two months a series of meetings; and in those meetings, an increasing number of people come to hear them and they appreciated what they are saying. So, the tide has changed, the atmosphere has changed gradually against these extremists among the agitators. And I would say how to step up this political mobilisation is very necessary. But you do not want to have any consultation with us. That is the trouble. You would not call any meeting; you would not call the Consultative Committee; you would not call anybody. So, the things are going on, drifting on in this way.

Lastly, I want to know from you, Sir, these questions. First of all what have you told them in the way of assurances about giving up this neglect of north-eastern region, as far as

economic development, employment opportunities and all that goes, because that is very important; that has nothing to do with the extremists; common people there also feel very aggrieved and sore about these things. Secondly, what do you propose to do now? Thirdly, do you think that the formation of this Ministry is going to solve this problem; if not, then some more positive steps have to be thought of? The matter cannot be left like this. Fourthly, what about the refugees from Assam who are lying in the north Bengal camp? Are you prepared to take the responsibility to look after them or not; and if not why not?

I would say that this national register business and all that must be given up once for all. My friends like Mr. Agarwal and so on here talk about this national register. I would just remind you that the judgment of the High Courts of Assam and Nagaland said this. They delivered the judgment in 1974. They said, "No provision of law or rule has been pointed out by which this court is in a position to accept this document" meaning that national register or to rely on it. Nobody knows what is that national register. It was supposed to be a part of the census operation of 1951, the main census operation; and it is also recorded under Section 15 of the Census Act—these records—that it was a part of the records, this national register. The records of the census are not open for inspection nor admissible in evidence. I think that the Government should stand firm on the Constitution, on the other relevant laws, on international commitments, on other national commitments and not try to encourage this document about national register because that national register is totally illegal or invalid and undependable document. The court itself has held. So, I do not know why he has made a slight concession on that point to them: perhaps to mollify. He has made another concession, I would say and that is that in future all citizenship certificates will be granted only

by the Centre. Well, I mean that is really a concession, because they were making absolutely unfounded charges against the Government of West Bengal saying that West Bengal Government is giving citizenship certificates. To whom? To Bengalis, they meant and then pushing them into Assam to make a colony of West Bengal. We know what propaganda has been going on in Assam in order to inflame the passions and the feelings of the people. It is absolutely a bogus charge. Everybody knows it. On that also, you have made some concessions to them. Even after that, they do not listen to you; they are not willing to go along with you; they are not willing to accept this as 1971. In the meantime, 4 million tonnes of crude oil which we used to get from Iraq and Iran has been stopped and 3½ million tonnes of crude oil coming from Assam has been blocked over the last year. It adds up to 7.5 or 8 million tonnes of crude oil, which I do not think this country's economy is in a position to stand at all. Finally, about this pumping crude through the pipelines so that it does not get frozen or jellied, what is the progress in that? Is it going to continue? The workers are on strike, I am told. The petroleum oil workers are also cooperating with the agitators and they are not working. Perhaps army engineers are doing this pumping. What is the prospects of that? Is it likely to become normal? Is the oil going to go to the refineries, or not? What is the position? Above all, you tell us, how do you now propose to tackle this problem?

श्री जैल सिंह : चेअरमैन साहब, आनरेबिल इन्ड्रजीन गुप्ता साहब ने कई बातें ऐसी कही हैं, जिन को वे तीन-तीन बार कह गये हैं। मैं कोशिश करूंगा कि उन सब का उत्तर दे दिया जाय। वे कहते हैं कि हम अण्डरस्टैण्ड नहीं कर सके कि क्या हुआ? मैं यही कह सकता हूँ कि या तो वे समझ नहीं सके या मैं बतला नहीं सका, लेकिन किसी दूसरे मेम्बर को इस बारे में कोई शक

नहीं है। अब मेरी यह प्रपोजल है कि वह मेरे पास आ जायें या मैं उन के पास चला जाऊँ . . . .

सभापति महोदय : यानी आप गुप्ता जी से गुप्त रूप से बातें करना चाहते हैं।

श्री जैल सिंह : उन्होंने कहा कि आज सरकार ने कहा है कि यह नैशनल क्वेश्चन है। मैं गुप्ता जी को याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि पहले ही दिन जब आसाम पर यहां एक मसला आया—मुझे याद नहीं है कि वह कालिंग-एटेन्शन था या क्वेश्चन था—उसी दिन मैंने यह कह दिया था और आज भी मैंने यह कहा है कि फर्स्ट-मीटिंग में ही हम ने यह फैसला किया था कि यह नैशनल क्वेश्चन है और इस को नैशनल आधार पर ही निबटाना चाहिये।

उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि हम ने उन से डिस्कशन नहीं किया। सी० पी० आई० के सैक्रेटरी श्री राजेश्वर राव बाहर गये हुए थे, हम ने उन का इन्त-ज्जार किया और जब वह बाहर से तशरीफ ले आये—मैंने उन से बानचीत की। मैंने उन से सारी बात की है, आप चाहें तो उन से पूछ लें कि उन्होंने क्या बात की है और मैंने क्या कहा है।

श्री इंद्रजीत गुप्त : पूछ लिया है।

श्री जैल सिंह : अगर पूछ लिया होता तो इल्जाम नहीं लगाते कि हम कन्सल्ट नहीं करते। हम तो हर वक्त कन्सल्ट करते हैं और हर मामले में कन्सल्ट करते हैं। इस मामले में आप का भ्रम गलत है और यह आप के मन में नहीं रहना चाहिये।

सभापति महोदय : जब भ्रम है, तो गलत तो होगा ही।

**श्री जैल सिंह :** गलतफहमी है, इस से ज्यादा कुछ जाहिर नहीं होता है ।

आप ने यह भी कहा कि हम राजनैतिक हितों के लिये सोचते हैं । असल बात यह है, गुप्ता जी कहें या न कहें, जितने लोग यहां आये हैं सब राजनीतिज्ञ हैं और सब अपनी अपनी राजनीति के बारे में सोचते हैं । हम भी राजनीतिक हितों को सोचते हैं, लेकिन राजनीतिक हितों को इस बात पर बालातर नहीं रखते, हम राजनीतिक हितों को हर वक्त कुरबान करने को तैयार हैं । हमारी भी पार्टी है, पार्टी का प्रोग्राम है, लेकिन नेशन का हित पार्टी से बहुत ऊंचा है । पार्टी पोलिटिक्स से बहुत ऊंचा है । इसलिए हम इस धारणा से काम करते हैं कि जिस से देश का मुफाद कुरबान न हो, पार्टी का मुफाद बेशक कुरबान हो जाय ।

आप का यह भी ख्याल है कि हम वहां कांग्रेस की सरकार बनाने जा रहे हैं और इस में हम ने कुछ मैम्बरों को साथ लिया है । मैं गुप्ता जी से यही कहूंगा कि डम मे मेरे बम की क्या बात है ?

क्या आप चाहते हैं कि वहां की ऐसेम्ब्रली को डिजोल्व कर दिया जाए ? अब एक माल हो गया है । इस एक साल में आप को खुली छुट्टी थी, गुप्ता जी, कि अगर आप दूसरी और पार्टियों को मिला सकते हैं, तो मिला लो, और अपनी सरकार बना लो । जिस पार्टी के लार्जैस्ट मैम्बर होंगे सरकार वही बनाएगी । उन्होंने ने तो मुख्य मंत्री का नाम भी बता दिया । पता नहीं कहां से उन को पता चला है । कहते हैं कि एफ बेगम साहिबा है ।

**श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता :** यही सुना है आप के लोगों से ।

**श्री जैल सिंह :** सुनी सुनाई बातों पर एतबार न किया करो । आप ने पार्टी के

हित की बात कही है, मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि यह पार्टी के हित की बात नहीं है । यह तो डेमोक्रेसी को बचाने की बात है । वहां भी डेमोक्रेसी है और जमूहरियत के महान उसूलों को बनाए रखने और उन की रखवाली करने की बात है । हम उन को मौका देंगे कि वे अपनी किस्मत के खुद मालिक बनें । इस में हम उन के सहायक होंगे । मैं फिर कहाता हूं गुप्त जी से और मंडल साहब से कि वे इस बारे में चिन्ता न करें । जो भी पार्टी वहां सरकार बनाने की स्थिति में आ जाती है तो गवर्नर साहब के बस की बात नहीं कि वे उस को सरकार बनाने के लिए न बुलाएं । वे उसी पार्टी को सरकार बनाने के लिए बुलाएंगे जिस के ज्यादा मैम्बर होंगे ।

**श्री धनिक लाल मंडल :** वह डिफेक्शन से होगा ।

**श्री जैल सिंह :** यह ठीक है कि डिफेक्शन बुरी बात है । ये नहीं होने चाहिए । मगर कहां से ये शुरू हुए हैं, कैसे चल रहे हैं और कौन ले रहा है । इस बात का फैसला आप ही कर लें ।

गुप्त जी का यह कहना ठीक है कि वैस्ट बंगाल में रिफ्यूजीज के आने से वहां पर उन का बोझा ज्यादा बढ़ जाता है और वैस्ट बंगाल के ऊपर इतना बोझा नहीं रहना चाहिए । इस बारे में मैं गुप्त जी से कहूंगा कि इस के लिए चिन्ता करने की कोई बात नहीं है । सी० पी० एम० के मुख्य मंत्री श्री ज्योति बसु हैं । उन की बातचीत हमारे साथ हो सकती है । और हम उन से बात कर भी चुके हैं । उस का समाधान निकल आएगा । आप बेफिक्र रहिये । उन पर कोई बहुत बोझा नहीं डाला जाएगा ।

आप ने सलाहकार समिति की बात भी कही । कनसलटेटिव कमेटी होनी चाहिए, ऐसा आप ने कहा है । मैं आप को बता दूँ

कि एक तो होम डिपार्टमेंट की कन्सलटेटिव कमेटी जो कि हुआ करती है, वह है और उस की एक मीटिंग अभी हुई है और एक मीटिंग सेशन के दिनों में होगी। इस के अलावा एक कन्सलटेटिव कमेटी और है जो केवल आसाम के लेजिसलेशन के लिए है। उस की एक मीटिंग हो चुकी है और जरूरत पड़ने पर और भी उस की मीटिंग कर ली जाएगी और इस बारे में कोई चिन्ता करने की जरूरत नहीं है।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं। आर्थिक तौर पर आसाम का बहुत बड़ा नुकसान हुआ है आसाम के एजीटेशन से, जिम के बारे में मैंने पहले बताया है। वैसे तो मारे भारत का नुकसान हुआ है और नार्थ ईस्टर्न रीजन के जितने प्रान्त हैं। उनका प्रान्त नुकसान हुआ है लेकिन आसाम का खाम तौर पर बहुत नुकसान हुआ है। उसकी आर्थिक व्यवस्था को बरकरार रखने के लिए सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने एक कमेटी बनाई है। मिनिस्टर्स की एक कमेटी है और बाकी प्रान्तों को जो सहायता हम देते हैं, उन से ज्यादा सहायता हम आसाम को दे रहे हैं। आर्थिक सहायता, टेक्निकल सहायता और हर तरह की सहायता जो सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट बाकी प्रान्तों को देती है, आसाम को उस से कुछ ज्यादा सहायता दे रहे हैं। आप इस समय अगर आंकड़े चाहेंगे, तो वह तो मैं अभी नहीं दे पाऊंगा और बाद में बता सकूंगा जब आप पूछेंगे कि कितनी संकशन हम ने वहां के लिए की है।

आप ने फरमाया कि एन० आर० सी० को नहीं रखना चाहिए। और उन को खुश रखने के लिए आप इमे रत्र रहे हैं। गुप्ता जी मैंने आप से यह आशा की थी कि आप जिम्मेदारी के साथ इस बात को महसूस करेंगे। एक तरफ आप कहते हैं कि इस का जल्दी निपटारा करना चाहिए, उन से बातचीत करनी चाहिए, इस में देर हो गई है इस में मल्दी की जाए। अगर उन से बातचीत करनी है तो उन्हें नाराज कर के तो नहीं करनी है। अगर उन्हें नाराज कर के बात नहीं करनी

है तो फिर एन० आर० सी० की बात का कोई महत्व नहीं रह जाता।

अभी एक आनरेबल मैम्बर ने कहा कि आप गोहाटी क्यों नहीं जाते हैं? इस में यही दिक्कत है कि कुछ बातों पर उन्हें जिद्द है, वह जिद्द न रहे और टेबल पर आ कर बातचीत हो। मैं गुप्ता जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि आप की पार्टी का जो प्वाइंट आफ व्यू है और अहम पार्टियों के नेताओं का जो व्यू है वह यही है जो आप का है। लेकिन हम इसको इसलिए मानते हैं कि निबटारे में केवल यह बात ही न रह जाए क्योंकि इस का कांस्टीट्यूशनली कोई महत्व नहीं है। इसे हाई कोर्ट ने रद्द कर दिया है। उस का पूरा रिकार्ड भी नहीं मिल रहा है।

आपकी जानकारी के लिए मैं एक बात बताता हूं जो मैंने एजीटेटर्स से भी कही थी कि जब पिछली बार डिटेक्शन हुआ था उस वक्त तीन लाख दस हजार विदेशियों को असम से निकाला गया था। उस वक्त एन० आर० सी० की अवेलेबिलिटी थी और पोलिटिकल पार्टियों ने भी माना था, उस में, एन० आर० सी० में 14 परसन्स के नाम थे जिन के बारे में मैं बता सकता हूं और उन को विदेशी समझ कर वहां से निकाला गया था। जब एन० आर० सी० की कोई महत्ता नहीं है तो आपके तो वे पड़ौसी हैं, आप उन को समझाइये कि भई ऐसा क्यों करते हो। यह आप का फर्ज है। हम उन्हें खुश रखना चाहते हैं, बिगाड़ना नहीं चाहते। न कोई बेउसूल बात उन पर लादेंगे और न उन को बिगाड़ेंगे। इस बात की आप को बिल्कुल चिन्ता नहीं करनी चाहिए।

मेरे ख्याल में मैं शायद यह पहले कह चुका हूँ कि कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि व.। कांग्रेस आई की सरकार बन रही है। यह तो अपने ख्याल से मैं भी नहीं रोक सकता हूँ (अध्यक्षान) फिर भी

[ श्री चैल सिंह ]

मैं आपको कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बात का इस बात से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। यह तो समय की बात है। कांस्टीट्यूशनल पोजिशन ऐसी है कि 44वीं तरमीम के मुताबिक किसी भी सूबे में एक साल के बाद प्रेंजिडेंट रूल नहीं रखा जा सकता है अगर वहां विधान सभा है। अगर वहां कोई सरकार बना कर चला सकता है तो चलाये। अगर नहीं चला सकता है तो उसकी मर्जी है। यह जो एजीटेशन है या और कोई एजीटेशन है, उसके बाद हम यह कहेंगे कि यह बेकार है, गलत है।

हमारे पास इन ग्रुपों के अलावा चार और आर्गनाइजेंस के भी मेमोरेण्डम आये हैं। उनमें एक आल असम माइनोरिटी यूनियन का है, एक ट्राइबल एसोसियेशन का है, एक टी गार्डन एसोसियेशन का है, एक और है। उनके मेमोरेण्डम हमारे पास हैं और उनको टाइम दिया था लेकिन वे मिले नहीं। उनके ख्यालात यहां भी आ रहे हैं पार्लियामेंट में दोनों तीनों ख्यालातों के विचार आ रहे हैं उन्होंने हम से कहा था कि यह जो एजीटेशन है, इस एजीटेशन के साथ हमारा कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है, हमारे मसले अलहिदा हैं। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि हम इन बातों को नहीं मानते। कुछ ने यह भी कहा कि एन० आर० सी० वगैरह को मानना एक बदकिस्मती होगी। इस से वहां रहने वाले भारतीयों को बैचन किया जाएगा, उनको इधर उधर किया जाएगा। इन सारी बातों को उन्होंने कहा और हमें भी इन सारी बातों को ध्यान में रखना होगा।

मैं समझता हूँ कि इन लोगों के मेमोरेण्डम गुप्ता जी के पास होंगे। अगर नहीं हैं तो हम से वे उनकी कापी ले सकते हैं और फिर हम से पूछें कि भई बताओ कि आपने आसू की बात तो सुनी, गण परिषद की बात तो सुनी, इनकी बात क्यों नहीं सुनी।

आखिर में मैं आपकी जानकारी के लिये कहता हूँ कि हमने उन बातों को भी सुना है और ध्यान में रखा है। इसलिए आप किसी बात की चिन्ता न करें।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : माननीय सभापति जी, यह सरकार की अयोग्यता और अकर्मण्यता का परिणाम है अभी तक आसाम की समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो पाया है। जब इस समस्या का जन्म हुआ है तभी से इसके निराकरण के लिए जितनी भी कोशिशें हुई, वास्तव में वे सभी कोशिशें सलाही तरीके से की गई सरकार की नीयत इस में साफ नहीं रही, क्योंकि अगर इस प्रकार के बगड़े देश के विभिन्न भागों में होंगे और स्थिति पैदा होगी तभी सरकार के लिए यह आसान होगा कि वह कह सके कि विरोधी दल के लोगों द्वारा यह काम कराया जा रहा है जैसा कि लगातार आज कल कहा जा रहा है और सरकार की नेता प्रधानमंत्री जी भी कई बार इस तान को दोहरा चुकी हैं कि विरोधी पक्ष के लोग तरह तरह से इस प्रकार की स्थिति पैदा कर रहे हैं कि समस्याओं का समाधान न हो सके या विरोधी दलों की दिलचस्पी इसमें नहीं है। अपोजिशन के ऊपर जो प्रहार किया जा रहा, उसका मकसद यह है कि देश से वर्तमान लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रिया को समाप्त किया जाए और किसी प्रकार से एकाधिकारवादी एवं समान्तवादी पद्धति यहां लागू हो सके। जिस तरह की कांग्रेसें अभी हुई हैं, उन्हें पूरा देश जानता है।

मान्यवर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आसाम की स्थिति से जैसा कि गृह मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है, देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था विकृत होती जा रही है। त्रिपुरा के अन्दर आवश्यक वस्तुओं का गहरा अभाव पैदा होता जा रहा है। केवल वहीं पर ही नहीं देश के विभिन्न भागों में डीजल के न पहुंचने से

अर्थव्यवस्था को भारी चोट पहुंच रही है, हानि हो रही है इसके बावजूद भी सरकार का जो काम करने का तरीका है, वह ऐसा है कि समस्या का समाधान न होने पाए इसी वक्तव्य में मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि सरकार ने निर्णय किया कि मार्च 1971 के बाद असम में आए विदेशियों का पता लगाने के कार्य को भरसक रूप से और प्राथमिकता के आधार पर किया जाएगा। इस उद्देश्य के लिए ऐसी मशीनरी स्थापित की जाएगी, जिस पर सभी का विश्वास हो। एक तरफ तो यह बात कही जाती है, लेकिन जब कभी भी पूछा जाता है कि आप इसमें क्या कर रहे हैं, तो यही उत्तर आता है कि किया जाएगा।

अभी एक महीने पहले सरकार की तरफ से इस तरह का बयान आया है। इसके पहले ऐसी भी बातें कही जाती रही हैं और आज भी कही जा रही हैं। यह पता नहीं है कि यह काम कब से शुरू किया जाएगा? इस मशीनरी को कैसे बनाया जाएगा। जब वहां के नेता आए हुए थे, बात करने के लिए और वार्ता असफल रही तथा सरकार ने जो कुछ भी हख अपनाया उसका स्पष्टीकरण जब किया तो सरकार को कम से कम चाहिए था कि उस हख के आधार पर कोई कदम उठाती। लेकिन कोई कदम नहीं उठाया गया। अगर सरकार यह मानती है कि आज तक जो आन्दोलन चला है अगर कुछ नहीं किया जाएगा तो वे लोग विद्वड़ा करके चुपचाप बैठ जायेंगे तो अब बात इतनी आगे बढ़ चुकी है कि सरकार को इस दिशा में कुछ करना ही पड़ेगा। लेकिन यही कहा जा रहा है कि विरोधी दल के लोग उसको उकसा रहे हैं और उसका हल नहीं होने दे रहे हैं।

मान्यवर कभी कभी इन्दिरा-मुजीब पैकट की बात कही जाती है कि यह सब उसके

आधार पर हो रहा है। पूरे देश की जनता और पूरा देश जानना चाहेगा कि 'इन्दिरा-मुजीब पैकट' क्या है। क्या माननीय गृह मंत्री जी सदन को और सदन के माध्यम से देश को विश्वास में लेंगे कि "इन्दिरा मुजीब-पैकट" क्या है? वह प्रश्न है जिस का जवाब मैं जरूर चाहता हूं।

नेपाली ट्राइबल और माइनोरिटी स्टुडेंट यूनियन वहां बनी हुई हैं। उन्होंने भी कुछ मांगें रखी हैं। वे क्या हैं? उन से भी सरकार ने कोई बात की है या नहीं? अगर की है तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है?

राज्यपाल इस समय जो वहां पर हैं उनकी भूमिका क्या रही है इस पर भी आप प्रकाश डालें। असम की स्थिति को ठीक करने के लिए उनकी जो भूमिका रही है वह भी आप बताएं। बहुत पहले अखबारों में आया था कि शायद सरकार उन्हें हटाना चाहती है। किस वजह से हटाना चाहती है आज तक क्यों नहीं हटाया यह भी आप बताएं। आज भी वह वही पर हैं और अपना काम कर रहे हैं—

सभापति महोदय : सरकार उनको हटाना चाहती है या वह खुद हटाना चाहते हैं?

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : सरकार हटाना भी चाहती है और वह स्वयं भी हटाना चाहते हैं, दोनों तरह के समाचार निकले थे। अब सत्यता क्या है वह तो सरकार ही बता सकती है। किन कारणों से यह स्थिति पैदा हुई कि वे हटाना चाहते थे या सरकार उनको हटाना चाहती थी, क्या सरकार समझती है कि वह ठीक काम नहीं कर रहे हैं,

[ श्री हरिकेश बहादुर ]

सरकार के कार्यों में सहयोग नहीं कर रहे हैं, क्या वस्तु स्थिति है इसका पता हम को चलना चाहिए।

हथियारों की तस्करी भी उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्रों में दूसरे देशों से हाती है। इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने सम्भवतः कुछ कार्रवाई भी की है ताकि यह तस्करी न होने पाए। कुछ देशों में हथियारों की तस्करी जो होती है इसको रोकने के लिए सरकार ने कौन से कदम उठाए हैं इसको भी वह स्पष्ट करें।

सरकार अपनी नीयत को भी स्पष्ट करे कि क्या सचमच में वह इस आन्दोलन को खत्म करना चाहती है या वह इस आन्दोलन की आड़ में तथा देश में तो रहे दूसरे आन्दोलनों की आड़ में भी सी० आर० पी० तथा दूसरी पैग-मिलिटरी फोर्सिस को डधर उधर भेजते रहना चाहती है और इसका बहाना बना कर किसी न किमी दिन एमरजेंसी जैमी कोई चीज लागू करना चाहती है ताकि देश को जिन कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, उनकी आवाज उठाने वाले अपीजीशन के लोगों को जेलों में बन्द किया जा सके? यह भी एक प्रश्न है जिस का उत्तर मंत्री महोदय दें।

श्री जैल सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने इंदिरा-मुजीब पैक्ट का हवाला दिया है। वह पैक्ट नहीं था, एक कम्युनिक था। वह अखबारों में छप चुका है। जब भी चाहें आप इसको ले सकते हैं। पैक्ट के वगैर डिप्लोमैटिक कन्वर्सेशन भी होती है, बातचीत भी होती है, खत पत्र भी आते जाते रहते हैं, और भी कई चीजें होती हैं जो किसी भी नेशन को पूरी करनी पड़ती हैं, आनर करनी पड़ती हैं और की जाती है। मैं माननीय सदस्य को राय दूंगा कि वह उसका अध्ययन करें, पूरी तरह से करें।

दूसरा सवाल उनका रेलवे स्टेशन सवाल नहीं था। गवर्नर को रखना है, नहीं रखना है यह रेलवे स्टेशन सवाल नहीं है। ऐसी बात नजर नहीं आती है कि आपको गवर्नर बनन की कोई आशा हो और न आप कैंडीडेट हैं और न ही किसी ने आपको बनाना है। आनरेबल मैम्बर से मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि आइंदा के लिए इस तरह की कुछ बातों का वह ध्यान रखें। सरकार ने कोई एलान नहीं किया है कि उनको हटाना है या नहीं—

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप गवर्नर बन कर जा रहे हैं, हमने सुना है।

श्री जैल सिंह : आप मेरी चिन्ता न करें। बने वगैर भी मैं बना हुआ हूँ। मेरी ओर से उनको वफिक्र रहना चाहिए। यह चीज अखबार में छपी होगी लेकिन सरकार ने कोई एलान नहीं किया है और न ही सरकार के पास ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव है कि हटाएंगे या नहीं हटाएंगे। यह बिल्कुल इरेलेवेट है। इसकी जरूरत नहीं है।

हथियारों की तस्करी के बारे में उन्होंने कहा है। वह रोकी जाएगी। यह तो सरकार का काम है, धर्म है। हथियार हो, सोना हो, चांदी हो, कुछ भी हो उसको पकड़ना है और आप चाहें कि छुट्टी मिल जाए तो नहीं मिलेगी, किसी को नहीं मिलेगी।

मैं फिर कहता हूँ कि सरकार आन्दोलन बन्द करना चाहती है रोकना चाहती है। मैं फिर खुलासा करता हूँ। आन्दोलनों के बहाने से हम विरोधियों को जेलों में नहीं डालना चाहते। हम कोई भी आन्दोलन नहीं चाहते। उनको बन्द करना चाहते हैं। हमारी ज्यादा से ज्यादा कोशिश है कि यह इंसानी खून नहीं गिरना चाहिए, शांति-

मय ठंग से, बातचीत से मसले हल होने चाहिए। लेकिन फिर भी कोई आन्दोलन चलता है या गड़बड़ी चलती है तो उसको ठीक करने के लिए, दुश्स्त करने के लिए सरकार अपने कर्नव्य का पालन करेगी। पिछली बार एमर-जेन्सी के जमाने में शायद वह जेल में रहे हों, यह उनकी चिन्ता हो तो मैं कहूंगा कि आप इस बात की चिन्ता न करें।

सभापति जी, मैं आपकी मार्फत कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा बिल्कुल कोई इरादा नहीं है, उनको जेलो में रखने का, क्योंकि जेल में रखकर खर्चा बढ़ायें, खिदमत करें, डाक्टर लगाय और संभाल करें। हमारा उसके लिए कोई इरादा नहीं है, आप आजादी से चाहे जहां रहें।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : नेपाली, ट्राइबल्स और माइनोरिटी यूनियन्ज की क्या मांगें है और सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई बात की है या नहीं? अगर की है तो क्या की है?

श्री जल सिंह : सरकार ने उन से बात की है, उनकी मांगें आसू वालों से विपरीत है। आप जहां भी चाहें, उनका मैमोरेडम पढ़ सकते हैं, देख सकते हैं, वह अखबारों में आ गया है।

16.20 hrs.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL (AMEND-  
MENT) BILL\*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION  
(SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): Sir,

on behalf of Shri S B. Chavan, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Victoria Memorial Act, 1903.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Victoria Memorial Act, 1903.”

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: I introduce the Bill.

16.21 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(1) NOTED FOR INVESTIGATION INTO THE DEATH OF CTO TELEGRAPHIST LEADING TO STRIKE BY EMPLOYEES

SHRI R. L. BHATIA (Amritsar): Mr Chairman, Sir, I raise the following matter under rule 377.

Overseas and domestic communication services were seriously disrupted on Tuesday, the 11th November, 1980 as about 3000 employees of the Central Telegraph Office in the capital are reported to have gone on a lightning strike following the death of one of their colleagues.

It is a matter of deep concern that the officer concerned did not grant leave to the telegraphist when he complained of chestpain while on duty in the morning which resulted in his death while on way to the hospital. The whole matter needs to be investigated. It is suggested that some sort of First Aid Posts may be set up by the P&T Department in CTO and Telephone Exchanges where there is a large concentration of staff and First Aid immediately rendered and in such contingencies the employees removed to the nearest Government hospital without observing any formalities about the assignment of his duties to some one else.



(ii) **INADEQUATE OFF-TAKE OF PADDY AT SUPPORT PRICES**

**SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL (Chittoor):**  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, though the Government fixed a price of Rs. 105 a quintal of paddy, in many parts of the country it is not sold at that rate. For example, there are no buyers in Muzaffarnagar and Sultanpur in U.P. to buy paddy even at a price of Rs. 92 a quintal. This is quite unfortunate and distressing.

The Government and the FCI are not able to cope up with the ever-increasing production of paddy. It will even increase with the increase of irrigation and better research results.

It is not that there is no demand for rice. There is an ever-increasing demand for it in foreign countries. We are not planning properly for the utilisation of surplus foodgrains, especially rice. We are not making proper arrangements for storing, milling and procuring them. We are not providing enough money to purchase them.

Unless there is a legislation for compulsory purchase of surplus agricultural commodities for which support prices are published, there will be no use of publishing them. They will be only on paper without any use for the farmers.

(iii) **STEPS TO PROVIDE ELECTRICITY TO FARMERS IN UTTAR PRADESH**

**श्री जैनुल बशर (गाजीपुर) :**  
सभापति महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश इस समय बिजली के गम्भीर संकट में गुजर रहा है। बिजली न मिलने के कारण प्रदेश में रबी के बुवाई-अभियान को गहरा धक्का लगा है। वैसे तो उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार छः घंटे किसानों को बिजली देने की बात कहती है, परन्तु वास्तव में उन्हें दो-तीन घंटे से अधिक बिजली नहीं मिलती। पिछले वर्ष के

अभयंकर सूखे और इस वर्ष के बाढ़ के प्रकोप के कारण किसानों की कमर टूट चुकी है। यदि इस वर्ष भी बुआई और सिंचाई के लिए आवश्यक मात्रा में बिजली उपलब्ध नहीं करायी गई, तो वहाँ के किसानों की आर्थिक शक्ति समाप्त-प्रायः हो जायेगी।

केन्द्रीय सरकार और विशेषकर ऊर्जा मंत्री से मेरा निवेदन है कि इस संकट के समय वे उत्तर प्रदेश की तरफ सहायता का हाथ बढ़ायें। केन्द्रीय तथा अन्य स्रोतों से उत्तर प्रदेश को उसकी आवश्यकतानुसार तत्काल बिजली उपलब्ध कराई जाये तथा वहाँ बिजली का संकट समाप्त कराने के लिए कारगर कदम उठाये जायें।

(iv) **NEED TO ALLOT RAILWAY WAGONS IMMEDIATELY TO CARRY FERTILIZERS TO BIHAR FROM PORTS**

**श्री रामवतार शास्त्री (पटना) :**  
सभापति महोदय, इस वर्ष बिहार में धान की फसल गत वर्ष की तुलना में अच्छी है। फिर भी हथिया नक्षत्र में वर्षा न होने के कारण धान की फसल को क्षति उठानी पड़ी है। जगह जगह पानी के अभाव में धान का मारा पडा है। साथ ही जमीन में नमी के अभाव में रबी की फसल की बुआई में भी कठिनाई हुई है। बिजली के अभाव में किसान नलकूपों का भी इस्तेमाल नहीं कर सके।

रबी की फसल अच्छी हो, इसके लिए पानी और खाद दोनों की आवश्यकता है। इस लिए बिहार सरकार ने भारत सरकार से एक अत्यावश्यक पत्र (एस० ओ० एस०) के द्वारा अनुरोध किया है कि हल्दिया, पारादीप, मद्रास और बम्बई की बंदरगाहों से 60 हजार मीट्रिक टन खाद की बुलाई

के लिए रेल डिब्बों का विशेष प्रबन्ध करे। राज्य सरकार का कहना है कि अगर अगले तीन सप्ताह के भीतर राज्य के विभिन्न जिलों में खाद नहीं पहुंचाई गई, तो फिर बाद में भेजने से कोई लाभ नहीं होगा और रबी की फसल मारी जायेगी।

रेल मंत्री से मेरा अनुरोध है कि वह इस ओर शीघ्र ध्यान दे कर खाद की ढुलाई के लिए बिहार को आवश्यक रेल डिब्बों का आवंटन करने की व्यवस्था करे।

(v) MEASURES TO CONTAIN OUT-BREAK OF "ENCEPHALITIS" IN CERTAIN TOWNS OF U.P. AND RELIEF TO THE VICTIMS

श्री राज नाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : सभापति महोदय, सूचना मिली है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के गाजीपुर, वाराणसी, गोरखपुर, देवरिया, आजमगढ़ आदि जिलों में मस्तिष्क ज्वर का व्यापक प्रकोप हो गया है। लगभग दो हजार से अधिक व्यक्ति इस भयंकर बीमारी में काल-कवलित हो गये। सब से आश्चर्य की बात है कि गत वर्ष भी यह बीमारी फैली थी और लगभग 800 आदमियों की मृत्यु हो गई थी। इस वर्ष सरकार ने समाचार-पत्रों के माध्यम से बड़ा आकर्षक बयान दिया, किन्तु मौके पर कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हुई। केन्द्र तथा राज्य के उच्च स्वास्थ्य अधिकारियों ने मस्तिष्क ज्वर से प्रभावित स्थानों का कोई दौरा नहीं किया। यहां आदमी परेशान हैं, भयभीत हैं। किसी की समझ में नहीं आ रहा है कि वह इस बीमारी से कैसे बचेगा या अभी तो वह जिन्दा है, अगले घंटे वह जिन्दा रहेगा या नहीं।

मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर ले जाते हुए जोरदार शब्दों में यह मांग

करता हूँ कि सरकार अविलम्ब मस्तिष्क ज्वर से मरे हुए प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के जीवन का 50,000 रुपये मुआवजा दे एवं मस्तिष्क ज्वर रोकने की दिशा में अविलम्ब महत्वपूर्ण कार्रवाई करे।

(vi) NEED FOR SETTING UP OF A PAPER MANUFACTURING FACTORY IN PILIBHIT DISTRICT OF U.P.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : सभापति महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश का पीलीभीत जिला उद्योगों की दृष्टि से शून्य है। प्रदेश सरकार ने इसे नोटीफाइड बैकवर्ड एरिया घोषित किया हुआ है। बनों की अधिकता होने के कारण तथा धान का सर्वाधिक उत्पादक क्षेत्र होने के कारण यह जिला कागज उद्योग के लिए सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त है। जिला उद्योग प्रबन्धक तथा अन्य अधिकारियों ने इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ प्रयत्न भी किया है तथा स्थान के निमित्त सर्वेक्षण की कार्यवाही भी की गई है। प्रदेश के सर्वाधिक पिछड़े जिले को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए कच्चे माल का बहुत बड़ा भंडार होते हुए यहां सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में एक कागज की फैक्टरी की स्थापना के लिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकृष्ट करता हूँ जिससे कुछ लोगों की बेरोजगारी भी दूर हो सके।

16.30 hrs.

SREE CHITRA TIRUNAL INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL SCIENCES AND TECHNOLOGY, TRIVANDRUM, BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have received this letter from Shri Shivraj V. Patil: "Sir,...

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARA-IN SINGH): That is not required. It is enough you give the permission.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have given the permission, Shri Shivraj V. Patil.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): Sir, I beg to move\*:

"That the Bill to declare the Sree Chitra Tirunal Medical Centre Society for Advanced Studies in Specialities, Trivandrum, in the State of Kerala, to be an institution of national importance and to provide for its incorporation and matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

This Bill seeks to declare the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology at Trivandrum as an institute of national importance for development of biomedical engineering and technology, under article 246 of the Constitution.

This Institute was established in the year 1973 as an autonomous registered society under the relevant Societies Registration Act. It carries on studies, and is engaged in research, in medical subjects; it lays special focus on biomedical engineering and technology.

This Institute is having good assets. The value of the assets, created out of the Kerala Government's grant, including the value of the building donated by the royal family of Trivandrum, is about Rs. 425 lakhs, excluding the cost of land. Since April, 1980, the Central Government is providing funds for the functioning of this Medical Centre.

A Bill for declaring this institution as an institute of national importance was introduced in Rajya Sabha, and the Bill was passed on 15th May, 1979. But it could not be brought to the Lok Sabha as the Lok Sabha was dissolved. So, the Bill lapsed. Now, the Bill has been introduced in this

House. I would request that the Bill be considered and passed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to declare the Sree Chitra Tirunal Medical Centre Society for Advanced Studies in Specialities, Trivandrum, in the State of Kerala, to be an institution of national importance and to provide for its incorporation and matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

MR. Lawrence.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE (Idukki): Mr. Chairman. Sir, I welcome and support this Bill—this step of the Central Government. This Institute has been in existence for the last seven years and has a great reputation in our country. My only appeal to the Central Government which is taking over this Institute is that this reputation should be continued and the work which is being done there should be augmented further. I know very well that the intention of taking this step is only that. I would have preferred if this Institute was under the State Government. But the resources of the State Government are scarce; because of that, the State Government cannot take it over. I know that very well. My only appeal to the Central Government is that the service conditions of the employees there should be safeguarded after this Institute is taken over by them.

I again welcome and support this Bill.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): I take this opportunity, on behalf of the people of Kerala, to congratulate our beloved Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, for taking over this Medical Institute which has a great reputation.

Sir, this Institute had the reputation of being one of the best medical institutions in Asia. The idea of research

\*Moved with the recommendation the President.

and development in the field of Science and Technology and implementation of the researches was first mooted by our late, Jawaharlal Nehru and, step by step, it is followed by our Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

It is also gratifying to note that a separate department is created in charge of a Minister to look into the research and development of science and technology. In our election Manifesto, the Presidential Address and the budget speech the Congress Party has given due importance and has laid its emphasis on research and development of science and technology. This is a step in ensuring that object, if I may say so. If you look at the title of the Bill, it reads:

'The Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology'.

In that context may I refer you to the statement of objects and reasons wherein it is stated that this autonomous body which was set up in 1974 has become an institution of national importance? In order to enhance its importance in the field of research and development, this institution is now taken over as a statutory body-corporate by the Central Government which means that more aid will be given to this institution and more research and development will be undertaken by this institution. If you refer to the Financial Memorandum, it has been clearly stated that grants-in-aid as well as plan resources will be mobilised to develop this institution as one of the best institutions in the world. That credit ought to go to our Prime Minister certainly. I am taking the hon. Minister to clause 1(2) which says:

'It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.'

I beg to differ on that. My submission is that this should come into force at once. If you refer to clauses 14 and 28, you will understand why this should come into force at once. Clause 14 refers to the vesting of all properties which had vested in the Sree Chitra Tirunal Medical Centre Society for Advanced Studies in Specialities, Trivandrum, immediately before the commencement of this Act in the Institute. Clause 28 refers to the service conditions of the employees. Therefore, my submission is that this should not be postponed. Immediately this Bill should come into force once it is passed by this House. Clause 2 and clauses 12 and 13 have very clearly and categorically stated the noble objectives of this new institute.

Sir, clause 5 says:

"The institute shall consist of the following members."

What are the functions of those members? What will be the function of the institute in contrast with the governing body? The functions of the governing body are well spelt out but here I see certain ambiguity. That should be removed by a clarification on the part of the hon Minister.

Sir, clause 22 says:

"No act done or proceeding taken by the Institute, Governing Body or any standing or *ad hoc* committee under this Act shall be questioned on the ground merely of the existence of an vacancy in, or defect in the constitution of, the Institute, Governing Body or such standing or *ad hoc* committee."

My submission is that if an error is committed or a mistake is made it should have a right to question it because the experience of some other institutions compel us to say that it should have the right to question it. That is my submission.

[Shri Xavier Arakal]

Now, I would like to refer to Clause 25 which says:

"The Institute shall carry out such directions as may be issued to it from time to time by the Central Government for the efficient administration of this Act."

Now, Sir, you will observe that more power is given to the Centre. My submission is that if more power is given to Centre then bureaucracy will get involved and the institute may not be able to carry out its work properly. In this connection I would also like to draw the attention of the House to Clauses 31(1) and 32(1) which read as under:

"31(1) The Central Government, after consultation with the Institute, may, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act:

32(1) The Institute may, with the previous approval of the Central Government, make regulations consistent with this Act and the rules made thereunder to carry out the purposes of this Act, and without prejudice to the generality of this power, such regulations may provide for—"

Sir, if you go through the scheme of these various clauses you will see that more power and more control is sought to be given to the bureaucracy in Delhi. That is where I differ. Though this is a body-corporate yet being a research and development institution it should have the freedom.

In nutshell my submissions are: This Bill once it is passed should come into force at once. Secondly, it should have more freedom to do its research and development in consonance with national policy. Thirdly, this institution should have identical aspects like all-India Medical Institution. If we could bring this institution at par with all-India institutions then definitely this institution will be a great national achievement. With these words I

once again thank you for giving me this opportunity and thank the Government especially Shrimati Indira Gandhi for taking initiative to take over this institution and make it a national institution.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Bill that has been moved by my hon. friend Mr. Patil. I would, first of all, like to congratulate him or his well-deserved elevation. However, Sir, he is appearing before the House today more as a care-taker rather than as one moving a Bill relating to his own portfolio. However, Sir, the House is quite familiar with his versatility. I am sure he will be able to deal with the many points that hon. Members may raise in the course of this Debate.

I shall not twit the hon. Member Shri Xavier Arakal on the choice of persons on whom he wanted to shower his love and credit for this Bill. It is entirely a person's own discretion and I will not go into it. However, Sir, as the Minister himself has stated, this Bill is not new to the Parliament. In fact, it has been knocking at the doors of Parliament for quite some time. It is an over-due Bill. This Institution should have been in fact declared an Institution of National Importance long ago. Sir, it was set up in the year 1973. Even since it started functioning, it began drawing national attention. It did so because it set its sights on a specific area of study, service and research—that was the relation between bio-medical service and bio-medical technology and the yoking of the present achievement, all that mankind can lay its claim to, to this particular area, in which the Centre wanted to concentrate its attention. Sir, it is true that soon after it came into being it has set up, a very modern hospital, providing services in Cardiology and Neurology; it provides these services; it makes them available at marginal cost.

Those with income below Rs. 300 per month for instance were almost

treated free in this hospital and are being attended to.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Patients from all parts of the country can come there.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Yes, Sir, all parts of the country. Perhaps the hon. Minister would have referred to that had it not been that he has been holding somebody else's baby; This institution therefore has been not only providing medical services—in fact that is the least part of the work of the institution—but its object has been this. My friend Mr. Xavier read out the objects from the Bill; I will not read out the clause. But I will state this much that its main objects have been to provide and promote advanced medical facilities in bio-medical engineering and related technology. Sir, it should be noted by the House that this Bill is being brought before the House by the Minister of Science and Technology, and not by the Health Minister. This is because this is one of those very few institutions in this country where Science and Technology are being applied to the field of Medicine.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think we describe the whole thing as Medical Science.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Quite true, Sir. When you talk of Science and Technology, the Institutions run by the Department of Science and Technology, one always imagines institutions that are devoted to the conventional fields like physics chemistry and technology, that is related to industry. But, Sir, with your wide experience and knowledge you know that there are not many institutions in India where technology is being yoked particularly to the field of Medicine. And that is the speciality, the specific area that this Centre has been addressing itself to.

The Centre has also a magnificent team of researchers—bio-chemical engineers, chemical engineers and others. And again Sir, as you asked rightly, competent people from all over

India are working in this magnificent team. No amount of praise will be adequate to compensate them for the magnificent work that they have already done in the field of work, related, for instance, to promoting self-sufficiency in devices, and appliances, achieving a comparable degree of excellence in designing and employing devices like catheters, heart valves etc. which we have been importing into this country. It is a matter of pride for us that it has been possible for this team of scientists and medical technologists to design, to manufacture and bring into use these things which we had been importing and where we had not applied technological knowledge to achieve self-sufficiency.

16.52 hrs

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*

This institution has been dealing with a particular area of interest. My hon. friend, Shri Xavier Arakal, referred to the other medical institutions and said that he hoped that this would be on the line of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences etc. I am sure that he being a very careful man, who tries to analyse the nature of different institutions—himself a doctor, not a medical doctor, may be a doctor of civil laws—must know that today there are two all-India institutions which have been declared as institutions of national importance. One is the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, to which the hon. friend referred to, and the other is the Post Graduate Institute at Chandigarh. Both these institutions deal with medical education and hospital services, public health services and medical research. The area that is expected to be covered and that is being covered, and we hope will be covered, by this centre is slightly different. This institute will, therefore, be devoting itself primarily, solely, to the development of a bio-medical technology and medical specialities and integrated programme of education covering technology and medical sciences. It is true—my friend did not point out—that this Bill also

[Shri Ravindra Verma]

confers on this Institute the rights to provide facilities for medical services, run medical centres, conduct research, provide facilities for post-graduate education, confer medical degrees etc., but this did not constitute the main field of operations as has been conceived for this centre which now will become an Institute. My anxiety is, and I would like to avail of this opportunity to urge upon the Government, that every care must be taken to ensure that the attention in this particular Institute is focussed on what it was meant to serve, namely, a field which is not covered by the other existing all-India Institutes of national importance.

This is an institution, this has been an institution of national significance, national importance. As you said, Sir, the services of the Institution are open to all from all over the country, the faculty is recruited from all over the country, the team of researchers who have been functioning in the institution also come from all over the country and the benefits that would accrue from the efforts that have been carried out in this institution will be of importance for the whole country and will benefit the whole country. The argument for declaring this institution as an institution of national importance is unassailable. The Bill seeks to achieve two objectives; one is to invest this Institution with statutory body-corporate and the other is to declare it as an institution of national importance. I welcome this Bill and I support it.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा: (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि एक महत्वपूर्ण बिल सदन के सामने रखा है और देश को उंचा उठाने में वा. ए. बर्ड: भूमिका अदा करेगा। लेकिन मैं जानता हूँ कि हमारे देश में पार्लियामेंट जो भी लेजिस्लेशन बनाती है वह बहुत समय के बाद लागू होता है।

जब मैंने इस बिल को पढ़ा तो ऐसा मालूम हुआ कि इसे ब्योरोक्रेट्स ने बना दिया है और सारी क्लाजिज में रूल्स और रेगुलेशंस भी वे ही प्रेसक्राइब कर रहे। जितने इसमें मैंने क्लाजिज पढ़े हैं उन क्लाजिज में रूल और रेगुलेशंस ब्योरोक्रेट्स द्वारा बनाये जायेंगे। इस बिल की अनुपालना कब होगी? इस बिल की अनुपालना तब होगी जब कि सारे रूल्स और रेगुलेशंस बन जायेंगे। उन के लिए आप ने एक बहुत बड़ी संस्था बना दी है। आप ने इस बिल की क्लाज 12 में ग्रांज्वैक्टिव ले डाउन किया है और यह ले डाउन किया है कि, यह कैसे लागू किया जाएगा।

It will depend upon framing the rules and regulations and that will take years.

जो भी हमारे लेजिसलेशंस बनते हैं, कानून बनते हैं उन सभी में पार्लियामेंट अपनी पावर्स ब्योरोक्रेट्स को दे देती है और सारी पावर्स को ब्योरोक्रेट्स किस प्रकार से काम में लाते हैं वह हम सभी जानते हैं। इस के इम्प्लीमेंटेशन का पार्ट भी ब्योरोक्रेट्स के हाथ में है। And it will be frustrated.

मैं आज यह बात चेलेंज से कहता हूँ कि इस हाउस से पास होने के बाद भी तीन साल तक आप के नियम नहीं बनेंगे, आप के रूल्स नहीं बन सकेंगे।

आप ने इस बिल के अन्दर क्या किया है? मैं आप का ध्यान क्लाज 3 की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूँ। आप ने इतनी बड़ी इंस्टीट्यूशन का खर्च बांध दिया है। इस को ऐसी इंस्टीट्यूशन बना दिया है जैसे कि यह कोई त्रिपुरा की असेम्बली हो। इस के इतने मेम्बर बनाने की क्या जरूरत थी? आप ने एक इंस्टीट्यूशन चलायी है जिस को हिन्दुस्तान में एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा करनी है। विकास के क्षेत्र में और विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में यह भूमिका अदा करनी है। आप ने इस में लिया है वाइस चांसलर को, डायरेक्टर जनरल हेल्थ सर्विसेज गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया

Four members to be nominated by the Central Government. Why four? You must have given 10 members. Already, the Director is there. Then two members from Kerala Government to be nominated. Then three scientists of whom two shall be medical scientists and one shall be a social scientist to be nominated by the Central Government. Then again three scientists representing engineering and technology to be nominated by the Central Government. Then three representatives of the medical faculties of Indian Universities to be nominated by the Central Government. Then three members of Parliament will be there. When I counted the number I found that there will be 22 or 23 members who will assemble for a meeting. They will have sittings once in Trivandrum and then in Delhi.

257 जार का उन का टी० ए० डी० ए० बनेगा ।

So, this will be the composition of the Institute. There will be three members of Parliament of whom two shall be elected from among themselves by the members of the House of the People and one from among themselves by the members of the Council of States.

Why not two scientists of repute?

17 hrs.

AN HON MEMBER: You have given the reply yourself.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: I have given the reply myself.

यह जो संस्था या इन्स्टीचूट आप फायम कर रहे हैं। अच्छा यह होता कि जो अच्छी नालेज वाल है उनके कुछ मैम्बरो को इन्स्टीचूशन में रखा जाता 15, 11 या 14 मैम्बर काफी थे। कहां मीटिंग करेंगे, कैसे करेंगे ?

2287 LS—15.

The rules will be framed by the bureaucrats; they will decide how they will function.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please define 'bureaucrats'.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: Those who used to delay matters so that the achievement of the objective is not there. That is the bureaucracy due to which we are suffering.

आजकल नौकरशाही तथा तानाशाही प्रवृत्तियां इतनी बढ़ गई हैं कि काम करने की कोई गति नहीं रह गई है और न ही कोई काम करना चाहता है। यही कारण है कि हिन्दुस्तान की पांच योजनाओं का परिणाम सतोषजनक नहीं निकला है। ब्रिटिश सरकार से हमें शासन तो मिल गया, लेकिन हमने सबसे बड़ी गलती की कि ब्यूरोक्रेट्स को शासन सौंप दिया। आज ये ब्यूरोक्रेट्स आई० ए० एस० के रूप में परमात्मा का अवतार बन कर बैठ गए हैं, जिससे हमारा देश आज भी पीछे जा रहा है और यही कारण है कि हमारे देश की कोई योजना सफल नहीं हुई।

अभी मुझे सबोर्डिनेट लेजिस्लेशन कमेटी के चैयरमैन के रूप में जानने का मौका मिला था। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहूंगा कि जब कभी आप बिल को लैजिसलेट करते हैं, तो क्या बिल के साथ उसके रूल्स और रैगुलेशन्स को भी ध्यान में रखते हैं जब कभी हम बिल को पार्लामेंट करे तो बिल के साथ जो रूल्स और रैगुलेशन बनाने हैं, वे भी उसके साथ रखे जायें।

This is the purpose of the Bill; it will be implemented in this way. Let us see the rules and regulations.

मेरा पहला सुझाव है कि इसके मैम्बर कम कर दिये जायें। मेरा दूसरा सुझाव है :

A Member may resign from his office by writing under his hand.



[Shri M. C. Daga]

Why should it not be accepted there and then? When a member gives in writing that he wants to resign, you say: no, wait. Will you compel him to serve? They want to accept the resignation at their pleasure. This is the law.

यदि कोई मैम्बर कमेटी में रहना नहीं चाँता और वह लिख कर दे रहा है, आप कहते हैं कि नहीं—आप रहिए। यह क्या लैजिस्लेशन है और आप इसको किस प्रकार से करना चाहते हैं? आपने इन्स्टीट्यूशन की जो मीटिंग होगी, उस का कोई प्रोसीजर ले डाउन नहीं किया है। प्रोसीजर ले-डाउन गर्निंग बाडी करेगी।

Then there will be a governing body. One is an Institute and there is a Governing Body. Consisting of how many members? Not known. "Provided that the number of persons who are not members of the Institute shall, not exceed one-third of the total membership of the Governing Body."

जो गर्निंग बाडी बनेगी वह बाहर से एक तिहाई मैम्बरों को भी ले लेगी।

They will not be from the Institute.

तो फिर और मैम्बर भी बाहर के लिए जायेंगे। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस गर्निंग बाडी में कौन कौन और कितने मैम्बर होंगे।

Who will be the members of that Governing Body? What will be the strength of the Governing Body? What will be the quorum? Nothing is known. I do not know the members. They will not be the staff of the Institute. I do not know the members of the Committee. Then again, one of the clauses—there are several clauses—clause 17 says: 'Such number of copies'. If you read the language of that clause it says:

"The Institute shall prepare, in such form and at such time every year, as may be prescribed'.

These words 'as may be prescribed' are there in every clause, almost in all clauses. 'As may be prescribed means what you are getting is a skeleton.

आप ने एक ढाँचा खड़ा कर दिया है।  
उन्में खन नहीं है।

It is a pure skeleton which has been given. "The Institute shall prepare in such form and at such time every year as may be prescribed by rules, a budget in respect of the financial year next estimated receipts and expenditure and shall forward to the Central Government such number of copies thereof as may be prescribed." Now, you have to prepare the budget and how many copies will you give to the Government? As may be prescribed. The position I have not understood. "As may be prescribed" you have to give to the Central Government. How many copies? 'As the Central Government will prescribe.' So, what is this legislation? In the year 1980 this is what they say. One thing more. They say, if you make the rules consult the Central Government. And the Central Government will make after consulting the institution.

उल्टी बात आप कर रहे हैं। इन्स्टीट्यूशन अपने आप रूल नहीं बनाएगी, आप से कंसल्ट करके बनाएगी। आप उसको कंसल्ट करेंगे और वह आपको करेगी।

The Institute will consult the Central Government and the Central Government will consult the Institute. You kindly read this clause 31, which says:

"31(1) The Central Government, after consultation with the Institute, may, by notification in the Official

Gazette, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act."

Where you say 'Institute', all the scientists, they will frame the rules. Then they say, 'No. The Government will frame the rules and consult the Institute' It is otherwise. You say you are setting up a particular body or constituting a particular body, autonomous body, they must frame the rules and it must be approved by the Government. But you say, 'No. The Government may make the rules. It is otherwise. If you read clause 30, it says "the Central Government may, within a period of three years from the commencement of this Act, by order published in the Official Gazette, make such certain provisions..." We are giving them a period of three years! As soon as the Act is passed the Government will take three years.

AN HON. MEMBER: For what?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: For giving any directions, and for making any suggestions. It is three years!

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): It is within three years.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: You want three years?

AN HON. MEMBER: Why not three months?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: It says three months. Now, I say that the consultation with the Institute was not necessary on the first occasion for making the rules. Now the rules are framed under Clause 31 and Clause 32, these clauses are for regulations. These are two clauses for making rules and regulations. You may read it. It is very interesting. That is what I submit. I do not want to quote certain clauses

आप जो लैजिस्लेशन लाए हैं, इसमें आपने बहुत ज्यादा पावर्ज ब्यूरोक्रेट्स को दे दी

हैं। आपने इसको बहुत लम्बी चौड़ी संस्था बना दिया है। इसको छोटी बनाएं। तीस-तीस मैनबर रखने से फायदा नहीं है।

The President should be an independent person who has the capabilities of administration and not one of those members. These are my suggestions. If God helps me, I will move my amendments tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have already spoken on your amendments also.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I will highlight each amendment.

श्री रीतलाल रसाद वर्मा (कोडरा): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ हालांकि श्री चित्रांतरिनोल आयुर्विज्ञान और प्रोद्योगिकी संस्थान, त्रिवेन्द्रम विधेयक बहुत पहले आ जाना चाहिए था क्योंकि इसे राष्ट्रीय महत्व की संस्था बनाने की दृष्टि से यह बिल लाया गया है। चूंकि राष्ट्रीय महत्व का यह संस्थान साउथ में है, दक्षिण में है इसलिये वहां के अधिसंख्यक लोग इससे लाभान्वित हो सकेंगे।

जिस तरह से यहां उत्तर भारत में एक आल इंडिया इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ मेडिकल साइन्सेज है, दूसरी पंजाब में है, उसी प्रकार से यह तीसरा संस्थान जो कि राष्ट्रीय महत्व का है, इसे दक्षिण में होना ही चाहिये। पहले से ही इस दिशा में भारत सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिए था, लेकिन जिस प्रकार के प्रावधान इसमें किये गये हैं, उनके बारे में जिस तरह से डागा साहब ने और अन्य सदस्यों ने आशंका व्यक्त की है कि संविधान की धारा 31 और 32 के द्वारा सारे नियम, विनियम और प्रक्रिया या जो भी प्रशासन की विधि होगी वह सब नौकरशाही पर जो

[ श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा ]

छोड़ दिये गये हैं, इससे मुझे भी भारी आशंका है कि इस राष्ट्रीय महत्व की संस्था का कार्य अगर ब्यूरोक्रेसी के द्वारा किया जायेगा तो सारे कायदे कानून जो भी नियम वगैरा बनाये जायेंगे, उनमें भाई-भतीजावाद, क्षेत्रीयता और प्रान्तीयता की भावना काम करेगी। इसमें कोई ऐसी चेतावनी नहीं है जिसमें इस तरह की बात न हो। यही कारण है कि देश में पूरी राष्ट्रीयता की भावना नहीं आ पाती है और जिन राष्ट्रीय महत्व की संस्थान की घोषणा की जाती है वह पर निश्चित रूप से जातीयता या किसी न किसी तरह की संकीर्णता की भावना पैदा हो जाती है। इसलिये मेरा कहना यह है कि यह विधेयक अपने आप में सम्पूर्ण नहीं है। हालांकि एक करोड़ रुपये प्रतिवर्ष खर्च यहां होगा, 75 लाख का खर्चा हो सकता है, लेकिन इस पर एक करोड़ से अधिक खर्च करने का ख्याल है, क्योंकि राष्ट्रीय महत्व का यह संस्थान होगा। इस पर 4 करोड़ से भी अधिक भवन निर्माण पर खर्च होगा।

यह बहुत अच्छा है, दक्षिण भारत में इस प्रकार की एक संस्था होनी चाहिये जिसमें सारे भारतवर्ष के लोगों को लाभान्वित कराया जा सके। गारन्टी के साथ यह प्रावधान इसमें रखना चाहिये था, लेकिन इसमें उस तरह की कभी रह गई है और लगता है कि यह संस्थान भी ऐसे ही लोगों के हाथ में फिर सौंप दिया जायेगा जो निश्चित रूप से इसमें कमियां रह जायेंगी और फिर यह आलोचना का विषय बनेगा।

इसमें जिस तरह से आयुर्विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी की दिशा में तकनीकी और इंजीनियरिंग की तरफ विशेष ध्यान दिया गया है, लेकिन इसमें यह नहीं जोड़ा गया कि यह संस्था हमारे देश में प्रचलित

आयुर्वेदिक प्रणाली के बारे में भी कोई अनुसंधान करती। इसमें आयुर्वेद की बिल्कुल उपेक्षा की गई है। इसमें अनुसंधान के कई केन्द्र और उप केन्द्र बनेंगे, लेकिन कहीं यह नहीं है कि होम्योपैथ या आयुर्वेद के बारे में कोई सरल और सुगम पद्धति बन सकेगी जिनका कि देश में जड़ी-बूटियों के रूप में बहुत खजाना है। इन सब के अनुसंधान के लिए इसमें कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है। ऐसे बिलों में लिख दिया जाता है कि संस्था में उच्च शिक्षा, अनुसंधान और गवेषण की व्यवस्था की जायेगी, लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि पाश्चात्य प्रणालियों की ओर ही सारा ध्यान दिया जाता है और जिन देशी अंधधुंध तथा विधियों द्वारा रोगों का स्थायी रूप से उपचार किया जाता है, उनकी उपेक्षा की जाती है। इस देश में हम लोग नकलची बनते जा रहे हैं और विदेशी प्रणालियों का अंधाधुंध अनुकरण करते चले जा रहे हैं। हमारे देश में जो जड़ी-बूटियां और पद्धतियां हैं, उनका अनुसंधान करने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। डिप्लोमा और डिग्रियां बहुत सी दी जाती हैं, कई कमेटियां बनाने का भी प्रावधान है और अनाप शनाप खर्च की व्यवस्था की गई है। यह सब काम नौकरशाही द्वारा होगा और उसकी निगरानी की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। मैं समझता हू कि अगर मंत्री महोदय इस दिशा में कुछ सुधार कर सकेंगे, तो यह विधेयक सर्वांगपूर्ण बन सकेगा।

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Mavelikara):  
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the Government for bringing this Bill. As my learned friend, Mr. Xavier Arakal, has pointed out, the Government deserves thanks from the people of Kerala. At the same time, I do not agree with him when he says that the credit of bringing this Bill goes to this Government. It was

actually introduced in the Rajya Sabha in 1979 itself. I feel that this Bill should have been brought earlier in this House.

Now, the Institute under consideration which is going to be elevated to a national institute, is functioning as a first-rate one in the State of Kerala and is doing yeoman service to the people of the country as a whole. But as I see this Bill, I am afraid that its smooth functioning will be, to a certain extent, impeded. The reason why I feel so is that as you go through the Bill, you will see that even minor decisions will have to be taken at Delhi by the bureaucrats. This Bill, as presented, is taking all the privileges and rights of the scientists in the Institute and is conferring or transferring these rights to the bureaucracy. I think, this is a very bad tendency. I request and suggest to the Minister not to stick on the technical reasons but change those clauses where bureaucracy is keeping so much domination over scientists and experts.

I congratulate the Government for bringing this Bill under Science and Technology and not under Health because research is more important. This Institute is mainly meant for research in bio-medical scheme and technology. But what is the plight of science and technology and especially, research? The nation should give utmost importance to that. I would rather point out that in our country everywhere the scientists, experts and research scholars are not getting the proper decision-making rights or they are considered second-rate and always, the bureaucracy takes the decision. We cannot afford to continue such a situation. We have to change the policy in regard to science and technology as well. Scientists, experts and research scholars should have independence and more freedom in this country. That will do a lot for the progress of our country.

Many of our experts in the field of medicine and other sciences, who are genius in their respective fields, are working abroad. Most of our scien-

tists are working in foreign countries. Since this Bill has been brought forward by the Department of Science and Technology, I would request them to examine why this is happening. We should make an effort to bring back these scientists to our own soil. We should first consider why they have gone out. Obviously, there are two reasons. One may be the economic reason. But the second is the domination of bureaucracy over scientists in India. This should be changed. There should be no politics in this matter. We should take very seriously the question of bringing our scientists back to our country and enable them to serve us here. After all, they are also national-minded patriotic people. They should be encouraged to work here.

Then, what about the plight of the scientists working in our own country? Recently, I read in a paper, and I have got the paper clipping, stating that scientists in India are committing suicide. Recently, it happened in Kerala. This is happening only in India. It is high time we examine why it is happening in our country.

My only fear is that when this Bill is passed and the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences is elevated to the status of a national institute, those research scholars and scientists working there will lose their freedom of decision. If their right to take decisions is taken away by the bureaucrats, then this Bill will not serve any purpose. There are a number of clauses in this Bill under which more power is given to the bureaucrats and the scientists are tried to be brought under the bureaucracy. I would request the hon. Minister to change those clauses.

So far as the number of members is concerned, I would suggest that the number of Government officers or bureaucrats should be reduced and, at the same time, the number of scientists and experts in the research field should be increased. There is no need to reduce the total number, because

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there are many matters to be deliberated at length. I do not also agree with the view that the strength of the Members of Parliament should be reduced. It is not necessary, because, after all, they represent the people. But the strength of the bureaucracy should definitely be reduced.

I would request the Minister to examine my suggestions and make necessary changes in the clauses so that the autonomous character of the Institute is maintained. If this Bill is passed in its present form, the Institute would be reduced to the standard of a Government hospital or Government institution. I am not blaming Government institutions; they have their own merits, but independent research cannot be done with governmental control. You cannot ask a scientist to conduct research in a particular way. That is not possible. So, this Institute should be really autonomous.

So, while congratulating and thanking the Government for their good intention in bringing this Bill, I would all the same request them to modify it so that the Institute will be autonomous in its working. Only financial sanction should be taken from here. The Bill should be modified in that light.

**SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, first of all I would say that I welcome this Bill. The Government of Kerala and the people of Kerala had been waiting for this enactment, but unfortunately, even though it was brought in 1979, because of various reasons it could not be enacted. This institution earlier known as 'Sree Chitra Tirunal Medical Centre Society for Advanced Studies in Specialities' was registered under the Charitable Societies Act of 1973. From the Objects and Reasons of this Bill it is clear that this Medical Centre was sponsored by the Department of Science and Technology of Kerala. Among all these institutions, Sree Chitra Tirunal Medical Centre has

established particularly a good record by organising a hospital for advanced specialities and making them readily available for the weaker sections. So, while considering and just sponsoring this enactment, the Government of Kerala was very particular that this institution should not be an institution confined to a small State because of its broad aspects of development because it is not only an ordinary hospital, but it is a research-oriented Center which would serve the common people and it could also impart advanced medical studies. That was why the Government of Kerala is clamouring for this enactment.

Sir, I would like to share the anxiety expressed by my colleagues in this debate on the very functioning of this autonomous body. My colleagues have already expressed from their experience that such autonomous bodies could not function properly, they cannot take proper decisions and give proper directives because of the bureaucratic set up which rules over such autonomous bodies. So, the panacea for all these things lies in framing the rules and regulations. Particular attention should be given to see that this is a body of scientists and technologists. And these scientists and technologists are allergic to such sort of bureaucratic handling of such an institution. So, this body should have enough autonomy in its functioning. That is one point which I would like to stress in regard to this Bill.

Regarding the composition and the number of members represented on this body, as it is, it comes to 23, as I understand. Now, I do not mind having 23 members in that body because it represents a scientific and technological institution which has to do research and which has to use various competent people in the field. But here, the representation given under clause 5(e) is:

"Two members to be nominated by the Government of the State of Kerala".

Sir, this institution has already got, according to the statute, 23 representatives. My humble submission is that more representation should be given from the Kerala Government side for representing on this body.

Regarding the governing body which has been proposed under this statute, a specific number of members is not stipulated. But my humble submission is that unless you just indicate the specific number—as a Governing Body it has to perform its duties in time—it may create more difficulties.

I want to stress one more aspect regarding representation on this body. In the Governing Body of the earlier Institute, Sree Chitra Tirunal Medical Centre Society, which has been registered under the Government of Kerala Societies Act, representation among the staff was given. But I see that there is no staff representation here. In such institutions of science and technology, unless you give enough representation to those who are really running the show, there will be lot of difficulties in carrying on the normal activities of the institution. So, the requisite representation should be there.

So far as the other clause relating to the protection of the rights of those who are already employed in the institution is concerned, I am glad that it protects their rights in regard to transfer of service of the existing employees, etc. Section 28 deals with it.

I would like to emphasise again the functioning of this body. Really this body has to function on an All India basis. It has a vast scope of development. It should function as a body of an All India character. It should cater to the needs of all. Though it is located in Kerala, it should cater to the needs of the whole of the country. With advance technology in science, it will benefit the whole nation. By bringing this

enactment with all good intentions, the purpose will be served.

So far as framing of the rules and regulations is concerned, you have to watch carefully. If enough facilities are not given for doing the activities properly, I doubt whether the purpose will be served.

With these points I support this Bill and I welcome this Bill.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN (Trivandrum): I support this Bill because there is a saying—'better late than never'. As other hon. Members have pointed out, we have been waiting for it for a long time. Anyway the Government has shown the kindness by introducing this Bill, though late. So, I thank the Government for that.

Shri Arakal has given the whole credit to Mrs. Gandhi in his speech as regard to this Bill. But I am sorry to point out that taking into consideration the importance of the Bill which is going to have its own impact on the science and technology of our nation, Shrimati Gandhi, the Prime Minister, who is also incharge of Science and Technology Ministry is absent herself from this House. She may be having her own engagements but even the Minister of State for Science and Technology is absent and he has delegated his powers to somebody else to introduce the Bill. This is the importance this Government is giving to such an important Bill.

Shri Arakal has also pointed out that Shrimati Gandhi is following the foot-steps of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as regards to science and technology. But let me ask one question—after Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru what work has been done by the successive Governments in the field of science and technology? It will be a big zero.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: You were elected because of her.

**SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN:** I have been elected because of my own footings in politics. I am not like you. I do not want to give credit to somebody else.

**SHRI K. A. RAJAN:** He may come over.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Please come to the subject proper.

**SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN:** As some of the members have pointed out, this institute started functioning in 1973 as a centre for Advanced Studies in Kerala. At that time, Shrimati Indira Gandhi was in power as the Prime Minister. Even during her days, it had emerged as an institute of national importance with the sacrifice and the dedication of the scientists working there. But Shrimati Indira Gandhi or her Government, during that time, did not take any interest in proclaiming it as an institute of national importance.

As you all know, during the years 1975—77, that is, during Emergency, Shrimati Indira Gandhi was having unlimited powers. She did not even use her unlimited powers to proclaim this institute as an institute of national importance. That is the secret of Mr. Arakal's giving credit to Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

As Mr. Patil himself has stated in his introductory remarks, in 1979 the Government was having a proposal to introduce the Bill: the decision to proclaim this institute as an institute of national importance had been taken during the time of the Janata rule. The Bill had been prepared and presented to the Rajya Sabha and got passed. As the Lok Sabha had been dissolved, it could not be presented before it. The people of Kerala, the Government of Kerala and we, the Members of Parliament from Kerala, were expecting that in the first session of the newly-formed Lok Sabha itself, the Government would bring forward this Bill. But they have not done it. They have taken eleven months to

prepare the Bill and present it before the House, even with all the shortcomings pointed out by some of the members of the ruling party itself.

I want to point out that this institute is working as an institute of national importance with the sacrifice and the dedication of the scientists working there. The unique nature of the Institute has given it a national status. But in respect of clause 26 of the Bill itself, I fear that the autonomy of the institute may be affected. Clause 26 reads:

"If in, or in connection with, the exercise of its powers and discharge of its functions by the Institute under this Act, any dispute arises between the Institute and the Central Government, the decision of the Central Government on such dispute shall be final."

I am not against giving the Central Government the final authority. But normally what is happening is that, as some of the members of the ruling party itself pointed out, the decision of the Central Government sometimes depends on the notes prepared by some Section Officer or Under Secretary or somebody of that status and, generally, the decisions are delayed in this respect.

Similarly, as the proposal to take-over the institute has been pending for one or two years, and because of the delay the authorities of the institute who are now running it have been facing so many difficulties. So I want to request the Government not to allow further delay in framing rules and procedures and to speed up the matter as far as possible.

The other thing I want to point out is that it has been made clear that this Institute functions in Kerala, particularly in Trivandrum, the capital of Kerala. And Kerala is a State which has been neglected generally and Trivandrum in the district in it which has been neglected particularly

after Independence as regard to almost all matters. Even if something owned by the Central Government or something of national importance has been started in Kerala, after in the starting or establishment, Government does not take much interest in their development. For example, there is the Vikram Sarabhai space Centre in Trivandrum which has been started some years ago. But, after the starting or establishment of it no developmental activity is carried on it and the proposed developmental activities of that area have been passed on to some other places in other States. That is the attitude of the Central Government always—whether it is Congress Government, whether it is the Janata Government or whether it is the Lok Dal Government. So I would request the Government not to repeat this in future, particularly at least as regard to this Institute, because this is an Institute which is unique in its nature. There are two other institutes concerned with medical sciences and other things, but these Institutes have their own functions and this Institute is intended to have some different unique and important functions. So, let the Government give up its partisan attitude and give some importance to this institute and its developmental activities.

Let me point out another matter also connected with it. There is one Cancer unit connected with the Medical College, Trivandrum which is also functioning in the compound of this Institute, and there is a proposal pending before the Central Government to proclaim it as a Regional Cancer Institute. Under the provisions of the Act itself this Institute is empowered to run hospitals and research institutes of various types. So, the conversion of the Cancer unit into a Regional Cancer Institute can also be taken up for consideration and can also be connected or united with this so that its activities also

may get some momentum in that direction also.

Let me point out further that at least in moments like this the whole House, the Government and the nation as a whole should think over the importance of science and technology. I request the Government chalk out a plan for the over-all development of science and technology in our country. Let us have a review regarding the fact what happened during the days of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru as regard to the development of science and technology and after Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, what has happened in this field. All these questions should be analysed. Let the Government formulate and chalk out a programme in this field so that the sorrowful situation of our scientists going abroad in search of jobs and research avenues may be avoided for ever and, in our nation itself, within the limits of our country itself, they may have an opportunity to utilise their own abilities and capabilities. This has always been happening, particularly after the Chinese Aggression of 1962; the whole of our economy, the whole of our planning, including our annual budget, has been depending on foreign capital and foreign aid. This situation, must be got rid of, and we should become self-reliant in all the fields, including our annual plan, including our Five-Year Plan, and including science and technology. Then only our scientists will get an opportunity to use their services for the betterment of our nations.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to express my views on this important Bill. I rise to support this Bill. There cannot be two opinions that institutions of technical and scientific education should be declared as institutions of national importance. The intention of the Government can very well be appreciated. But I am sorry that,



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after going through the Clauses of this Bill, I find that this Bill is clumsily worded, badly drafted, and there are many loopholes in this particular Bill.

To start with, may I invite the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that Parliament gets the jurisdiction, and we have the competence to legislate on a measure of this type, provided we come within the four corners of item 64 of List I of the Seventh Schedule, read with article 246 of the Constitution. Of course, I am making this submission only from the view point that some persons, interested in seeing that this Bill or Act does not get through well, may seek to stall this particular measure by going to courts. Item 64 of List I of Seventh Schedule mentions:

“Institutions for scientific or technical education”.

I may invite the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that neither in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, nor in the clauses, nor in his speech, has it been stated that this particular Institute regarding which you are legislating is an Institute the objects of which are those mentioned in item 64 of List I of Seventh Schedule. For example, if you refer to the Statement of Objects and Reasons, you will find that it is stated that this institution “was set up as an autonomous body in 1974 under the Travancore-Cochin Literary Societies and Charitable Societies Registration Act, 1955”. If you see Clause 2 which declares this as an institution of national importance, you have only mentioned:

“Whereas the objects of the Sree Chitra Tirunal Medical Centre Society for Advanced Studies in Specialities, Trivandrum, . . . .”.

So is the wording in Clause 3 as well as in Clause 4. Nowhere have you described it, including even in your speech, that this is an institution for scientific or technical education. I am purposely making a mention of this because there is a ruling of a High Court which says that, if, on the face of a Bill, the ingredients of this particular clause—item 64 of List I of Seventh Schedule—read with article 246 of the Constitution are not to be seen, then the competence of Parliament to legislate on this particular type of measure can be challenged in a court and a stay can be obtained. Thus, our intentions can be frustrated and the measure stalled. I hope you have examined this particular Bill from this angle. If not, I would request you to consider this particular aspect, so that, after the passing of this Bill, this Act is not stalled.

I entirely agree with the views expressed by Mr Daga. May I ask the hon. Minister as to why, as is mentioned in Clause 5, out of 22 Members of this Council, 17 Members are to be nominated by the Centre

The second question which I would like to pose is: when the institution is in Kerala, how is that you are giving representation of only three members out of twenty-two? All the others are coming from other parts of the country. I may also invite the attention of the hon. Minister to clauses (d) and (e). When you are giving representation to the Ministry of Planning as far as the State Government is concerned, why are you not giving representation to the Planning Ministry as far as the Central Government is concerned? You are giving representation to the Education and Finance Ministries under the Central Government but you are not giving that representation as far as Kerala State is concerned.

If you read clauses (d) and (e) this position is very clear. I therefore request you to give that august House the clarification as to why you have excluded the Planning Ministry from

being represented in this particular Council, Explanation is absolutely necessary because Planning is one of the important Ministries in this particular sector. Then I would like to know as to what exactly you mean by social scientists. I can understand the word 'scientist'. Is the something like a social worker? You have mentioned in clause 5(f) that of the three scientists, two shall be medical scientists and one shall be a social scientist. So, it is necessary for us to know what exactly you mean by social scientist. Is there any person before your eyes out of 22 members? This is what Mr. Daga says. If you read clause 10 sub-clause (5) there is a very interesting legal position. You say that:

"Subject to such control and restrictions as may be prescribed by rules, the Institute may constitute as many Standing Committees and as many *ad hoc* Committee ..."

What is this? You have a Council: you have a Governing Body: you have many Standing Committees and you have many *ad hoc* Committees. The next clause that follows says that the meetings shall be held in Delhi. All those persons coming to Delhi will be getting their allowances. Mr. Daga referred to the Governing Body whose members will be getting Rs. 25,000 as allowances. If you consider the allowances of this particular body it will be running to lakhs. You say that you are going to spend Rs. 75 lakhs over the entire institution. I would request the hon. Minister to give us an explanation as to what exactly you mean when you say that there shall be as many standing committees and as many *ad hoc* committees'. What is the total number of those committees which will be looking after this particular institution. I hope that that will be less than hundred. I expect the hon. Minister to tell us right now as to what is the exact number of the committees. Then, you have also mentioned in clause (7) that 'there shall be a President in the

Institute who shall be nominated by the Central Government from among the members other than the Director". This is an institution for giving technical and scientific training. Do you wish that a Member of Parliament should be the Chairman of this institution? There you have only exempted the director. You give power under this Act that the Vice-Chancellor who is a non-technical man and who does not know anything of Science and Members of Parliament who may not be knowing anything about Science and Technology can be appointed as the Chairman. I request you to re-consider this particular position. As far as such institutions are concerned, the technical heads should lead the team of scientists, social scientists and other persons.

I may also invite your attention to one more important point. You have said that as far as funds are concerned, under clause 13(i), this institution shall have the right to receive grants from Governments, donations etc. from the individuals. Are you going to give the permission to this institution to accept capitation fees because you are going to give post-graduation training? We are seeing what is happening in this country. Because capitation fee provision has been made, many meritorious students are not getting admissions in the medical colleges. Now we are dealing with post-graduation in science and technology. So, under clause 13(1), I respectfully submit that exception may be made that this institute shall not be allowed to collect the capitation fees.

Then, a reference was made by my hon. friend who spoke before me with reference to clause 16. That is, in case of disputes between the Institute and Government, the decision shall be given by the Central Government. And that decision shall be final. Thank God they have not used the word also 'conclusion' I have nothing against the Central Government; I have no grudge against the

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Central Government . But, when the Central Government is one of the parties to the dispute, how is it that by law you are giving the authority to one of the parties to the dispute of giving the decision as final and conclusion. This is all against all canons of fundamental principles. I hope Shri Shivaraj ji will agree with the submissions that I am making. This is against the principles of natural justice.

Sir, the expressions made by Mr. Daga and others that the rule making power has been given to the bureaucracy is not correct. I feel it is not left to the bureaucracy. That right is given to Parliament because the rules and the bye-laws come to Parliament. But my submission is that if this power is given to Parliament of making rules and regulations than power to make amendments to rules and regulations has also to be given to the Parliament otherwise this is meaningless. So, it will be necessary to include the words: "Every rule or every amendment made to the subsequent rules shall be laid before Parliament."

I therefore, request that considering the submissions which I have made and the points that I have made kindly consider whether re-drafting of the Bill is necessary so that no person can get an opportunity to go to the court and get this particular Bill stalled.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the Minister will reply..

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, there are certain points raised by the hon'ble Member and it would be difficult to reply to all the points separately. So, I am trying to meet the points made here together.

Sir, at the very outset I thank all the members for having participated in this debate. Almost all the members have welcomed the Bill and to that extent my job is lightened.

Sir, one of the point made was about composition of the institution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Patil, how much time will you take?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Five to seven minutes, Sir.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NA- RAIN SINGH): Sir, I suggest that the House may be extended by few minutes so that the Bill is passed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is a non-controversial Bill. I hope the hon'ble Members agree to sit a few minutes more beyond six O'clock so that the Bill is passed.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is a non-controversial Bill. As a matter of fact every member has congratulated the government for this Bill. We can complete it.

18 hrs.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Even the composition is very clear from a reading of the Clause of the Bill. If one reads clause 5 very carefully, one would see this. One can come to the conclusion that among the members who would be constituting this Institute, scientists would be more in number. Vice-Chancellor is given the representation. The Director General of Health Services is there. The representatives of the Ministries in the Central Government are given their representation there. Science, Technology Health, Finance and Education are represented there. In Clause 3 you will see that the State Government is also represented. Planning, Science, Technology and Health are represented. While answering this point I may bring to the notice of the honourable House that in Kerala, Science and Technology comes under Planning. It is not necessary to include Science and Technology here also. The composition is therefore such as to see that this Institute carries on the edu-

ational activities and research activities and other kinds of activities which will help the country to be self-sufficient and self-reliant. So, I think, Sir, there cannot be any valid objection to the composition which is vital, which has been provided in the Bill.

The second objection is one relating to the rules and regulations. With rapt attention I heard the speech delivered by Mr. Daga. I thought he was speaking more about delegated legislation. Many other hon. Members in the House have taken that point and they have said that there are many rules and regulations to be framed by the Central Government, the number of such rules and regulations is quite big and so on. Now, Sir, if one reads Clause 31 and 32 of the Bill, it would become very clear that these rules relate to the day-to-day activities of this Institute. It would be difficult for us to frame laws relating to all the day-to-day activities and every little thing. In the complicated society in which we are living, all laws are not made in the Legislatures, but the rule-making power is delegated to the Government. There is a safeguard which is provided here. As has been pointed out by Mr. Parulekar, Clause 33 is very specific. Clause 33 provides that when any such rule or regulation is made it shall be brought before both Houses of Parliament. It safeguards the power which is available to Parliament in this regard and therefore there is no difficulty in allowing the Central Government to make rules and regulations and there is not going to be any bureaucracy visible in that respect.

And the third point which was made was about the Scientists. It was said that the Central Government should take certain steps to see that scientists do not go out of India but that they remain here and work and help our own country. It gives me great pleasure to announce in this House here that the Director of this Institute has come from the United States of America and he would be working

over there. This Institute provides opportunity for research and education.

**SHRI A NEELALOHITHADASAN:** He is a citizen of Kerala, in India.

**SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL:** This Institute helps in getting scientists from outside this country. And the fourth point raised in the House is about the autonomy of the Institute. We have given this power to the Central Government to make rules and regulations. The rules and regulations would be such as will see that this autonomy of the Institution is well-protected. Those rules and regulations will come before this House as well as the Upper House also and from that it would be clearly visible whether this autonomy is protected or not. It was said that the Government would take years to frame the rules and to bring them before the House. That is not the position. The draft rules are already available and immediately this Bill is passed, the draft rules will come before this House as also before the other House. Let us not have any apprehensions on that count also.

Shri Parulekar, the hon. Member, raised so many legal points in this House. I think, he is not very serious on the points which he has made because he knows that all the care and precaution has been taken to see that this Bill does not become ultra vires of the Constitution. If he reads the entire Bill, he will come to the conclusion that the Institute will carry on the activities of education and research. That kind of an Institute can always be declared as an Institute of national importance. That is already there. Let us not have any apprehension on that count.

Then the question was raised as to why the planning was not mentioned and the definition of the social scientists etc. Now, it is not necessary for me to give that. That definition is already known to us . . . (Interruptions). A social scientist is a person who is studying as to how the

[Shri Shivraj V. Patil]

activities are carried on in the society. A person who is dealing with the plan...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Man himself is a socio-political product.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: We do not have a dichotomy between the physical scientists and the social scientists.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: According to you anybody can be sent there. That is a very broad definition. This should be restrictive.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: In order to unite the physical scientists and the social scientists, this precaution is taken. I would say that nobody should have any objection to this kind of provision in the Act. Science by itself has done lot many things for us, but science is creating some difficulties also. In order to see that science does not create difficulties if we take the social system that is available and there are other important aspects also, and combine the two things, science will be more helpful and effective and with that view, the social scientists is included. I think, Shri Parulekar does not require any information or any definition from me as to this term.

Then, the hon. Member asked about the number of committees to be formed. Well, we have the governing body, we have the composition of the Institute and other committees. He wants that the number should be given here and now. When the rules come, these would come before the House and we can debate that, but it would not be possible to give everything in the Bill. We want to give more autonomy to the Institute. We want to see that it is an institute which works, we want to see that it has more room for activity and if that is our objective, it would be difficult to achieve that objective by providing everything in the law itself. It is

exactly for this reason that the delegated legislation is allowed and it is exactly for this reason that it is not mentioned in the Bill and it would be mentioned in the rules. I hope I have tried to meet all the salient and important points.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about the capitation fee?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Well, do you know what is the policy of the Government? What you have expressed yourself in this House would certainly be taken into account by the Government. It is not necessary for me to say anything more on this point and it is not necessary for me to speak more on the points which are raised here. The policy of the Government is not to support these Institutes which take capitation fees or something of that kind. This is an Institute which is run with the financial assistance of the Central Government and the question of taking capitation fees does not arise and you must not have any apprehensions on that count. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the motion for consideration to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the Bill to declare the Sree Chitra Tirunal Medical Centre Society for Advanced Studies in Specialities, Trivandrum, in the State of Kerala, to be an institution of national importance and to provide for its incorporation and matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we will take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill. There are no amendments to clauses 2 to 4. The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.  
Clause 4 to 33 were added to the Bill.  
Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and  
the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

**BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE  
EIGHTH REPORT**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Sir, I beg to present the Eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 A.M.

18.17 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, November 18, 1980/Kartika 27, 1902 (Saka).*