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Monday, April 27, 1981
Vaisakha 7, 1903 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fifth Session)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Monday, April 27, 1981/Vaisakha 7,
1903 (SAKA)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Vacant Post of Chairman, FCI

*948. SHRI JANARDHANA
POOJARY:

SHRI KEYUR BHUSHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the post of Chairman, Food Corporation of India has been lying vacant for more than a year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when the post is likely to be filled?

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

(a) The office of Chairman, Food Corporation of India has been vacant since 13th June, 1980.

(b) and (c). The matter relating to appointment of Chairman, Food Corporation of India, is under active consideration of the Government.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

Sir, the Food Corporation of India was established to ensure a fair price to the growers and also to make

available foodgrains to the consumers at reasonable prices and it has got another role also to encourage production through inputs. It has also to conduct research to boost production and provide storage facilities. As you know, it has also got a duty to eliminate the middleman. But unfortunately, now-a-days the efficiency of the Food Corporation of India has gone down and the Food Corporation of India is not even entering the market in time and thereby the growers are forced to sell their produce at a lower price. In view of all these things, may I know from the hon. Minister when the Chairman for the Food Corporation of India is going to be appointed and why the delay has been caused? What are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): Sir, it is not true that the Food Corporation of India's work has suffered on account of the absence of a Chairman for some months. We are taking action to find a suitable person for the chairmanship. It is also not true that the Food Corporation of India could not enter the market in time and the prices, therefore, slumped and this was also attributable to there being no Chairman for the Corporation. The Food Corporation of India does not conduct any research in the field of agriculture, nor has it anything particular to do with the supply of inputs for agriculture (Interruptions). It has to do something with the procurement and distribution on the orders of the Government and that has been taking place.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:
Sir, my question has not been answered. My question is: When is the

Chairman going to be appointed? It has been stated that it is under active consideration. How long will this consideration go on or continue?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: We shall appoint a Chairman as soon as possible.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: It has been criticised by many people that the Food Corporation of India has become.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Why can't you yourself take the responsibility?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: It has become a white elephant. It has been criticised as a lethargic agent. The efficiency of the Food Corporation of India has gone down to such an extent that all the people, particularly people from South India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I belong to the whole of India.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: They are not satisfied with the functioning of the Food Corporation of India. It has been alleged that the Food Corporation of India is functioning in league with the middleman. That is an allegation. Is the Government of India going to appoint a Committee to trim the Food Corporation of India to suggest ways and means in such a manner that its efficiency does not come down and the standard of their conduct, not only of their functioning but also the conduct of employees, is maintained?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: What the hon. Member has expressed is his personal opinion. I do not agree with him. But I have taken note of the suggestions that he has given.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Huge stocks of paddy have been lying with the Food Corporation of India. They have now become rotten. Even today you would not be able to get more than 50 per cent grain out of them.

Similarly, there is a great shortage of wheat in their stocks. If the Minister appoints an enquiry and goes into the matter, he will find that whatever figures he has stated in the House are not true because there is a great deterioration of stocks and there is great pilferage. It is because of this fact that no responsible man is coming forward to become the Chairman of the Corporation. Will he enlighten us?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: It is not that nobody is coming forward. We are looking for a suitable person. This is not the first time that the Chairman has not been appointed for a few months. Even earlier, there have been periods of five months and upto seven months when the Chairman could not be appointed and the work had been carried on by the Managing Director. If there are any specific complaints which can be brought by the hon. Member to my notice about deterioration in paddy stocks and the damage, I will certainly hold an enquiry.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Before I put my supplementary, I want to draw your attention to a very dangerous statement made by the hon. Minister. He said that though the post had been lying vacant for one year, the work of the Food Corporation of India had not suffered. If the Ministers go on making such a statement, the post of Chairman of various Departments will become infructuous and there will be no need at all for them. I would, therefore, very much request that such statements should not be made at least on the floor of the House. My submission is that today, there are problems of the growers who do not get remunerative price. There is also faulty public distribution system because adequate stocks are not available. I would like to draw his attention to the fact that industrial relations with the staff of the Food Corporation of India are also not very good. In view of this, is it not the duty of the Head of the organisation like the Chairman of the

Food Corporation of India to give a thrust and dynamism to the organisation to monitor the functioning of the organisation and, therefore, will not the absence of the Chairman for such an organisation create a big lacuna in monitoring and giving thrust to the organisation? In view of that, will he expedite the matter regarding the appointment of a Chairman for the FCI?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I agree with the last part of the hon. member's suggestion that we shall try to expedite the decision. I would still reiterate that just because we have not been able to appoint a Chairman for some months, the work has not suffered. It only means that some officers have to do harder work and the Government has to be more vigilant.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He is not replying to the earlier part of my question. Is it not a fact that there are problems with regard to giving remunerative prices to the growers, that industrial relations in the FCI are bad and, as a result of that, the public distribution system is not able to work as satisfactorily as we want it to work?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: The fixing of remunerative prices is not the responsibility of the FCI. The Prices are fixed by the Government. The FCI only pays according to the decision taken by the Government. It has nothing to do with that. We have only to arrange for purchases in the market according to the policy of the Government. With regard to industrial relations, there are disputes and problems in all undertakings and even in private organisations. Whenever such problems arise, it is not only the Chairman who is able to settle these problems but the whole Government comes in. The Government looks after all such problems in consultation with other Ministries involved as well as the staff of the Food Corporation of India.

श्री प्रताप चामु शर्मा: पिछले कई वर्षों के अनुभव से यह देखने में आया है कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम की व्यवस्था और संचालन में सन्तोषप्रद ढंग से काम नहीं हो पाया है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार देश के इस महत्वपूर्ण निगम को भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम की तरह चार या पाँच इकाइयों में विभक्त करने की योजना पर विचार कर रही है; यदि हाँ, तो इस संदर्भ में क्या प्रगति हुई है?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: The opinion of the hon. Member with regard to the working of the FCI is his own. I do not agree with it.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is the opinion of the general public.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: There should be no debate on members' opinions. So far as I know, in this House, questions may be asked for eliciting information. But I would not like to express anything which the hon. Members do not like. He is free to express his opinion and he has done it. I am satisfied and the Government is satisfied with the working of the FCI. But nothing is always perfect. Wherever we find that there is something lacking, we always try to improve and take corrective measures. At present, there is no proposal to split the Food Corporation of India.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: The hon. Minister has said that the functioning of the FCI has not been affected due to the fact that a Chairman has not been appointed for one year. First of all, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, whether by saying that he means that there is no necessity to have a Chairman at all for the FCI. If the functioning of the Corporation has not been affected and if it is going on well, why have a Chairman at all? Is he thinking of not having a Chairman at all or is it because he has not

been able to find a suitable person for one year and is it likely that for two or three years more it will be like that?

Then, he said that it is not the job of the FCI to fix remunerative prices or to purchase foodgrains at remunerative prices and that it is for the Government to do so, etc. I can cite several instances where the FCI has not been purchasing foodgrains in the market and has not always been giving remunerative prices to the farmers. The foodgrains are not purchased by them. It is private person who goes to the market and buys foodgrains from the farmers. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is going to let this kind of trend continue or he is intending to make the FCI more effective by asking the FCI to go to the market and purchase foodgrains from the farmers rather than leaving it to private persons to do it, and to give remunerative prices to the farmers as fixed by the State Government or the Central Government and also not to harass the farmers by saying that the quality of foodgrains is not good and all that. This has been happening in my State for the last one or two years. I can cite many such instances.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Sir, the Hon. Member has not sent me any complaint regarding the Food Corporation of India not paying the correct prices.

As I have said, prices paid are according to the specifications laid down by Government. We decide as to how there should be cut in prices if the coarse grains, rice, wheat or any other foodgrains are not up to the prescribed specifications.

We have liberalised specifications this year. It is only to see that the farmers get better prices and that they are not harassed.

We have also taken care to see that there should be as little rejection as

possible the product of the farmers on account of excessive moisture.

But the Food Corporation of India cannot go beyond the norms laid down by the Government and, therefore, if its officers go beyond that, it amounts to mal-practice.

If the norms and specification prescribed by us are not observed, we shall take very severe action on receipt of complaints from the mandi.

But the Food Corporation of India is not the only agency which is making purchases. For instance, in the matter of wheat, about 80 per cent of wheat in the mandis is being procured by State agencies in Punjab and Haryana and in other States also. The Food Corporation of India purchases only about 20 per cent. Therefore, there might be complaints for which FCI officials may not be responsible and there might be some misunderstanding in the Hon. Member's mind.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I would like to know whether it is a fact that not only the Chairman but the District level officers have also been in an acting capacity for quite a long time and, if so, what steps the Ministry is taking to permanently fill up the vacancies?

This is the position in my district. When I go there, he says "I am an acting District Manager, I cannot take many of the decisions." Is the Minister aware of this position and, if so, what steps are going to be taken? I have written letters also about it.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: We take immediate action when we find that there is no District Manager. But there might be some instances where delay had taken place in the appointment of District Managers. I do not have relevant information about this district at present.

Whenever we find that there is no District Manager anywhere, we instruct the Food Corporation of India

to see to it that no delay takes place in appointments of these district-level officers.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Sir, during the last one week, the questions tabled by me were the seventh or eighth. But, you have spent 20 minutes on the first question itself. That means, the rest of the people who work hard to prepare the supplementaries do not get any chance. You should not allow 20 minutes for one question.

You should allow only two questions to be put. Only two supplementaries should be allowed.

श्री पीयूष तिरकी : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यहाँ सच है कि फूड का परेशान के ग्राफिसर्स सरकारी गोदामों के बढ़िया किस्म के माल को बिजनेस करने वाले व्यापारियों से बदल कर बढिया किस्म का माल राजन शापस् से जनसाधारण में वितरण के लिए देने हैं ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Unless there is any specific complaint about a particular place, I cannot reply to a general question like this. This cannot generally happen and if it happens it is very bad and very serious. But I would request the Hon Member to pass on the information to me if he has anything specific.

Effect of pollution from Industrial sector on Agricultural production

*949. **SHRI K. MALLANNA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the pollution caused by the industrial sector adversely affects the agricultural production;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) what preventive steps Government have taken or propose to take in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI): (a) and (b). The pollution caused by the industrial sector is capable of adversely affecting the fertility of the soil as well as standing crops.

(c) Since the harmful effects of pollution caused by industries affect not only the agriculture sector but also environment in general, human health and various other socio-economic activities, the responsibility for desling with preventive steps in this regard is centralised in the Ministry of Works & Housing, who are administering the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. Under this Act, action is taken to regulate the quality of industrial discharges. This Act is currently in force in all the Union Territories and 15 States. In addition, to combat the problem of air pollution resulting from industries the Ministry of Works & Housing has recently got the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Bill passed by Parliament.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: I am very sorry to get this type of answer...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Come to be supplementary. Don't be immersed in sorrow.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: Pollution of air and water caused by the industrial sector is very dangerous. But the Minister has not taken it seriously. I put this question:

"What preventive steps Government have taken or propose to take in the matter?"

The hon. Minister has asked this august House to go through the Acts? but what actual preventive steps they have taken, he has not answered; that was the main question, but it has not been answered. My first supplementary is this. How many industrial concerns have violated this

Act and what are the actions taken against these people?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): My colleague has stated whatever information we could give to the hon. Member. It has also been stated that these Acts, the Water and Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Acts are administered by the Ministry of Works and Housing...

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: Then why did you accept this Question?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: We could very well have sent it back to the Secretariat, but we did not. We have tried to collect the information, and we are prepared to reply to the supplementaries to the best of our ability and information. There is a Central Board for the purpose set up under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act. There is also another Act recently passed by Parliament Under that Boards are yet to be set up. The States have to set up their own Boards, but some of the highly industrialised States have not yet set up the Board. That also remains a fact. For instance, Maharashtra has not yet set up the Water (Prevention of Pollution) Board; Tamil Nadu has not done it; may be, one or two other states also like Orissa. But most of the States have set up these Boards, and about the action taken by the State Governments, details are not available with us. But it is wrong to say that there is no provision. We have passed legislations in Parliament. The States have to implement the Acts by setting up their own Boards. They have the powers to prosecute the industry which does not conform to the rules and regulations and which creates pollution. I do not know what the hon. Member means when he says that we have not tried to reply to the question. The question,

so far as I am concerned, specifically concerns the Agriculture Ministry and the damage that is done to agricultural lands, about which he has not asked any supplementary.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: My second supplementary. May I know from the hon. Minister...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: As Mr. Tytler said I cannot spend more than 7 minutes on one question. When 7 minutes are over, I will go to the next question.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: What is the effect of pollution on agricultural land as well as human beings and animals by eating polluted food-crops? What is the value in terms of loss by pollution on agricultural production?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Areas of land have been affected near and around big industrial units in some of the States. But it is not possible to give the extent of damage and loss in production in these small areas. Somewhere it is 50 acres and somewhere it is 10 acres affected due to water pollution. The areas are not very large and substantial.

With regard to the health hazards on account of this pollution, I would request you to ask the hon. Member to give notice to the Works and Housing Ministry.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: In the light of the census figures that have come, our additional food requirements annually will be of the order of 6 million tonnes. This is a very important question in view of the fact that it relates to food production. In view of the fact that the country will need additionally every year 6 million tonnes of foodgrains it means the soil health should be very normal...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Put your question.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: It is not only the pollution caused by the industrial wastes that causes this imbalance in soil health but it is also caused by excessive and indiscriminate use of fertilisers and this has caused further depletion of the micro elements in the soil, especially in the western part of the country which is very rich...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is your question? you are giving the answers.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: In view of that indiscriminate use of fertilisers and more particularly in the western part of the country...I am asking the question, Sir...

I want to know whether the Minister is aware that there has been an acute imbalance as regards the micro elements and if so what steps is he going to take to manage and maintain the balance of the micro elements in the soil in the western part of the country.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: This question relates only to damage through pollution. The hon. Member has asked about the imbalance in the use of fertilisers. I do not agree with the hon. Member because, as it is, in India our national average of fertiliser consumption is hardly 32 kg. per hectare and in a State like Bihar to which the hon. Member belongs, it is around 10 or 12 kg. per hectare. So I can recommend that any amount of fertiliser can be used and there will be no harm at all to the soil in some of the States.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: I do not dispute this idea.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is all right...

Next question.

AN HON. MEMBER: Kindly allow one more question.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: A half-an-hour discussion may be allowed on this question later on.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Only one question, Sir...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Next question—Shri Navin Ravani...

Next question—Shri K. Pradhani...

Shri Rama Chandra Rath...

Next question—Shri V. S. Vijaya Raghavan...

Next question—Shri Phool Chand Verma...

Next question—Shri Harish Chandra Singh Rawat...

Next question—Shri Tariq Anwar...

Next question—Shri Chiranjil Lal Sharma...

Next question—Shri Dharam Dass Shastri...

Shri D. M. Putte Gowda.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: There should be a fine imposed on the absentees.

Dual examination system by Central Board of Secondary Education

*958. **SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:**

SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI:

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

(a) whether in para 10.79 of Kothari Commission Report, it is mentioned that Independent Schools charging high rates of fees create an important problem in social integration by segregating the richer classes from the rest of the community;

(b) whether the President of Association of Head of Secondary Schools, Delhi is reported to have stated on 14 June, 1980 that the

Central Board of Secondary Education is biased towards Public Schools and have vested interest;

(c) whether Government's attention has also been drawn to the statement made by a National Awardee in Times of India dated the 7th September, 1960 pleading against dual examination conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education;

(d) whether the dual system has placed at disadvantage the students studying in schools run by the Delhi Administration and the action proposed to be taken in the matter; and

(e) what is the Central Board of Secondary Education's rationale behind the dual examination system?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(c) The two types of examinations, which had to be different till 1977 because of different syllabi, have continued to be so on administrative considerations.

SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA: Sir, the hon. Minister has agreed with the first three parts of the question but he has denied the last two parts. May I know one thing from the hon. Minister? We have a goal to bring social changes by giving an equal opportunity to all the citizens of the country. But, when we come to primary education as well as secondary education, we have such segregation schools where only well to do and affluent children can seek admission.

At least to bring the idea of social reform and social justice in the minds of children, is it not fair on the part of the Government to give uniform primary and secondary education to

all the school-going children irrespective of their rural, urban, rich or poor parents? If so, what timebound measures is Government taking to eliminate this lacuna?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: There is a uniform system of primary and secondary education. But, at the same time, Government cannot agree to any such proposal not to have any private institutions at all because of the constitutional provisions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Put your second supplementary.

SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA: I do not think that it is because of the constitutional provisions. The idea is that there should be equality of opportunity to all the citizens of the nation, but we see segregation in the schools where only rich children can go. I do not know what type of answer the Minister is giving. Anyhow, my second supplementary is: whether it is fact that many private schools are functioning as commercial concerns bent upon making substantial profits. From the answer that he has given. I want to know whether examination is conducted on administrative considerations or on academic considerations or on pressure of private schools who are making substantial profits.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Examinations are conducted on the basis of the academic performance of the students. In the case of Delhi Administration, in the case of secondary school boys, almost identical kinds of text-books have been prescribed. The same standard for judging the students is applied and so, there is no discrimination as such.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Next question. Shri K. Lakkappa.

PROF. K. K. TIWARY: rose:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Let there be a supplementary on this question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Prof. Tewary, you did not rise.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: The hon. Minister referred to the provisions of our Constitution. I think the centres of public schools besides being centres of commercial interests, are promoting discrimination leading to social tensions. The constitutional provisions also ensure the guarantee of social justice. We talk of an egalitarian society. So, keeping in view the objectives of ushering in a society free from exploitation and in justice, will the Minister apply his mind in depth to this anomaly, this monstrous anomaly, which is perpetuating discrimination in our educational system as also perpetuating the monopoly by a handful of rich people, the so-called elite, taking advantage of these public schools and see that this is put an end to?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Sir, I have referred to the constitutional provisions of Article 19. If the hon. Members go through Article 19, they will see that we cannot prohibit any schools being opened by any private institution. As far as the imbalances that are being created by them are concerned, we are trying to look into them. Merit-cum-means scholarships have been introduced and they are given extensively to the students who come from the poorer sections. from the rural areas and thereby we try to remove the imbalances in the education.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Will he spell out the steps taken so far by the Government? Merely by saying that they are taking steps is not enough.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: We have been able to introduce almost 26,000 scholarships for the year 1981-82 and we have given 22,500 scholarships in 1980-81 in the rural areas.

There is another Government of India scholarship scheme in a number

of residential schools where in the students selected for admission are on the basis of merit. Five hundred scholarships have been awarded every year to students of the age-group of 11 to 12.

Retention of Officers of P and T Directorate in Delhi

*959. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:**
SHRI H.N. GOWDA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of Senior Officers of P and T Directorate who are staying in Delhi for more than three years;

(b) whether there are rules according to which an officer who has put in three years of service at one station should be transferred to some other station;

(c) if so, the reasons for retention in Delhi of a number of officers of P and T Directorate who have put in more than three years of service; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHR VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) 21 Senior Administrative Grade Officers and 42 Junior Administrative Grade Officers not including Central Secretariate Service Officers of P and T Directorate are staying in Delhi for more than three years.

(b) No Sir.

(c) and (d) According to orders on the subject, officers in the Department who are in the same station for 6 years are to be transferred to another station. The question of transfer of officers due for transfer under the existing orders was not taken up as there was a ban on rotational transfers. The matter has however, now been taken up for consideration.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the stature of our Communications Minister is very high and tall but the Members of the P and T Board are not tamed and controlled. There is lot of indiscipline in the P & T Board. The hon. Minister in Bhubneshwar rightly stated that the telecommunication system is in shambles—the reason being the top of the P & T Board is not functioning properly and there is no discipline. Therefore, I would like to know what remedial measures are proposed to be taken to run the telecommunication system in a better way otherwise it will go to the discredit of the hon. Minister that he has not taken any action to revamp the entire system. I would like to know what is the difficulty in his way to revamp the entire system of the P & T Board. What are the proposals of revamping the P & T Board to put in order the telecommunication system?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C.M. STEPHEN): Sir, we had a discussion on the Demands of the Communications Department recently and I had given replies for one hour and fifteen minutes when all these aspects were spelt out. Now that he has mentioned about the Bhubneshwar statement I must make it clear that I did not say that the telecommunication system is in shambles. UNI has reported that way whereas the other Papers had reported correctly. I have not used those words. It is not in shambles. I do agree and will have to continue to agree that it can be improved. This is the position. Things are improving. I am sure some of the friends will agree with me that things are improving but it is not at all in shambles.

Sir, regarding this question, the quality of service depends upon the staff which are operating and this is a department where transfers should have taken place. There was a ban on rotational transfers and some vested interests were behind it with the re-

sult that discipline was getting diluted. It has now been put back and rotational transfers have been ordered and are taking place. There is a list of fortytwo officers. The norm is that an officers who is in a post at a particular station for more than four years will be transferred. Then an officer in a particular station occupying two posts and has been there for more than six years will be transferred. The officers have been identified and transfer orders are being processed. It will take place not only in the case of P & T Board officers but throughout the country. On the rotational basis orders are being finalised. With that more discipline will come: I am sure discipline is coming back and I have full cooperation from the Union and the staff and things are improving.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: My second supplementary is that the P & T Board is absolutely the heritage of the British period. There is no statutory provision at all and the P & T Board is functioning by convention. Like the Railway Board, this Board has no rules and regulations or statute at all. Therefore, it is completely unmoded. The Officers of the P & T Board are not subject to any discipline at all. They are immune to discipline. Therefore I call them untamed elephants. I would like to know categorically from the Minister, in view of the prevailing customs and conventions and various usages by which this Board is functioning, whether he will revamp the entire thing and put this Board in order by framing new rules and statute so that the Board is put in a proper perspective and discipline and control in the tele-communication network brought about by the dynamic Minister of our country.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, whenever the debate on the Railway Ministry takes place, it is being repeatedly demanded that the Railway Board, which has got a statutory

basis, is a misfit and that it should be disbanded. This is the demand that has been coming up.

As far as P & T Board is concerned, it is not a heritage of the British Government. It was constituted when Shri Lal Bahadur Shastriji was the Minister. It was long after we became independent. It had come about with different wings coming together. It does not have any independent status. It is a part of the Ministry. The Secretary of the Ministry is its Chairman. So, it is part and parcel of the Ministry. It is functioning in the same way as other ministries are functioning. The Members of the Board have got status of Additional Secretary. Therefore, the Secretary of the Ministry with six Additional Secretaries and another Additional Secretary with the status of Additional Secretary is the pattern, so that with all its conventions, rules and regulations it is functioning under the Ministry. It is part and parcel of the entire Ministry. Rules have got to be flexible. They are being amended. There is nothing statutory about it. Less the statutory, more the flexibility for the purpose of the amendment of the rules. That is the advantage in the way that the P & T Board is now constituted. That is why I am sure there will be no straight-jacket standing in my way in toning up the administration. Therefore, I am optimistic that we will be able to tone up the Administration and the Ministry.

SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Sir, in the city of Bombay at any rate the working of the P & T Department is absolutely in shambles. The telegrams sent today are received after a week or they are not received at all.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Come to the question proper.

SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Is the hon. Minister aware of a large number of complaints against the P. & T. Depart-

ment in Bombay and also that letters and telegrams sent are received very late or are not received at all?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It has been already replied to.

SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Sir, this is not a question of routine answer. It is a question of fact. It is not a question for a bureaucratic answer. We do not want a bureaucratic answer. We want to know what steps have been taken by the Hon. Minister and the Government for the purpose of streamlining the administration.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I have explained all the steps that have been taken, are being taken and will be taken, when the debate on the demands took place. I would appeal to my Hon. friends to give me one copy of the telegram sent in the recent period of one month, and which has been received after four or five days. I will be very grateful to him if he hands over to me such a telegram. I will also be grateful to him if such letters which reach late are handed over to me. Certain letters were handed over to me at Bhubaneswar. I explained the whole position when the debate took place. Now as for the letters, we have got an in-built machinery of sending test letters from different areas. Data are being collected and we are going into the question why delay is taking place. Shamble is the inappropriate word for the functioning of the Ministry. Things are improving; they are going on perfectly well.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: I know the hon. Minister as very able and efficient; but his Department is not so. I am not charging the Minister. He is a very good orator. I know his background and efficiency. But his Department is lagging behind in the discharge of its functions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Thevar, I have to tell you that I was in the Department for 30 or 35 years. It applies to me also.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Yes; you were the president of many unions. Fortunately or unfortunately, I am also a member in one council constituted by the Government of India which is styled as the Central Advisory Council for P&T. During the last one year, only once has it convened a meeting. It sat for one hour or 1½ hours. Then it was adjourned. After that, it was adjourned *sine die*. I do not know whether it died a natural or political death. For what purpose was that Council constituted? That is the first question. Has that Council been discharging its duties properly and satisfactorily in order to reform that Department? Why are you not convening its meeting, for discussing problems?

Hon. Member Mr. Bhole has put a very good, practical and sound question regarding the delay in the delivery of telegrams which we send and about the delay in the delivery of letters. For instance, I send letters and telegrams from Madras to Dindigul, to instruct my people to send the car or to make some arrangements to receive me at the station. I used to go there and receive my own telegrams. I received my letters myself 3 or 4 days. Therefore, such kind of delays should not be permitted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Immediately thereafter, you should have written a letter to the Minister.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: I want clear and effective action to be taken. In spite of his efficiency and ability, the Department is not following his example. That is what I want to say. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: According to the rules, the board has to be called only once a year. Once a year it was called. And the term of the board of which Mr. Mayathevar was a member, is over. A new board is being constituted. Its details will be finalized, and its meeting will be called. As far as the telegrams are concerned, it is possible that he send a

telegram to Dindigul and he went there and received it; because he can start in the evening and reach there early in the morning. That is the timing of the train; and the telegram can reach only the next morning.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Even when the telegram was sent 48 hours earlier, they had not received it.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: I want to ask the Minister about the constitution of the District Advisory Committee. It has not been constituted so far. It is not possible to represent public grievances to the officers concerned. The matter is still pending with the Ministry. I do not know the reason. I want to know from the Minister when it is going to be constituted.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Regarding advisory boards, with respect to which place you are speaking?

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: About Madras city.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Boards with respect to quite a number of stations have been constituted, and announced. Others are under process. It will be completed in 1 or 2 weeks' time. Regarding Madras city, it is still under process. It will come out in a week or two.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): Just one point, Sir. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Mayathevar has raised certain points, to which I feel I should give a reply. He has just said that the Ministry of Communication's functioning is very bad, but that the Minister is very efficient. I am now speaking from within. As a Member of Parliament, I would have perhaps felt the same way. But because I am in the Ministry, I know the steps that have been taken, the dynamism with which he is pursuing things with the Ministry of Communications. Would he like him

(Mr. Stephen) to be replaced by an inefficient Minister? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: We want efficient functioning, in the interests of the public.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Next question No. 960. Mr. Chinnaswamy is not there. Question 961—Mr. B. V. Desai.

Meeting of Karnataka Food and Civil Supplies Minister with the Union Minister

*961. **SHRI B. V. DESAI:** Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Karnataka Government have brought to his notice the difficulties that the State is facing due to the shortage of edible oil;

(b) if so, whether the requirement was 5000 tonnes a month and the present allotment was only 2000 tonnes;

(c) if so, whether he had assured that its quota of the palmolein oil would be increased shortly;

(d) if so, whether the same has been increased;

(e) if so, to what extent;

(f) if not, the main reasons for the same; and

(g) when the same will be increased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) to (g). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (g). The monthwise allocations of imported edible oils to all the State Governments including Karnataka, are made on an assessment of their requirements based on population, demand, consumption pattern, availability of indigenous edible oils within the State, and other relevant factors including the pace of lifting by the concerned State Government of allocations made earlier. The monthly allocation of imported edible oils to Karnataka has varied, depending on these factors, specially the unlifted backlog at the end of each month. During the current Oil-Year beginning the 1st November, 1980, as against an aggregate allocation of 7600 MT's of Palmolein to Karnataka till April 1981, the State Government had lifted only 6808 MT's of Palmolein till 18-4-1981. Reasonable requirements of imported edible oils of Karnataka, will be met in future.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: In Karnataka this year, there has been a severe drought, because of which the cultivators were unable to cultivate oil-seeds. That is the reason why the shortage in edible oils is very acute. In view of that, the Food Minister of the State concerned was here recently—because the supply position was very bad and the Government was not willing to give the required quantity of edible oil. So, the Minister, it seems, had promised. Till today they have not supplied the requisite quantity which is required. Will the Minister be pleased to state when he will meet that demand?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): As had been already stated by my colleague also, we shall certainly meet all the genuine demands from the Karnataka Government. In fact, even

now, there is some backlog to the credit of the Karnataka Government which they have not been able to lift. Upto 18th of April, they have lifted a total quantity of 6808 metric tonnes as against the allocation, during these months, upto April 7600 metric tonnes. After this quantity has been lifted by the State Government, we shall make further allocation. But the fact remains that an officer of the Karnataka Government had himself agreed that if the State Government is allowed to lift this balance of the backlog, they would later on come up with a further demand. That was allowed by my predecessor. The State Government in fact did not give in advance their demand to the Central Government as every other State was asked to notify their demand for the current year. The Karnataka Government failed to do so in spite of the reminder. It was much later when they said also that they would be needing 3000 to 5000 metric tonnes every month. But this demand was assessed to be very high. I assure you that that the requirements, as we think are essential, shall be met.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: In view of the fact that he has stated in his reply that out of 7600 metric tonnes, only 6808 have been lifted, but for the balance quantity, no doubt, they have made an arrangement and it will be lifted. I would like to ask him what about the further allotment? Secondly, although the question may not cover wheat position and the cement position of the State which is very bad, may I know from the Minister one thing? While representing this, we were there. So, the position of cement as well as wheat we also explained. He also promised that he would give it for agricultural purposes. May I know from the hon. Minister whether he will take prompt action for allotting wheat as well as cement to Karnataka also?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: We made allocation of wheat too. As regards

cement, I shall advise the hon. member to ask his Government to take up the matter with the Ministry of Industry.

Import of wheat

***962. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to import wheat during the year 1981-82 and 1982-83 to meet the demand of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b). There is no proposal with the Government at present to import wheat during the year 1981-82 and 1982-83, as the stocks of foodgrains (including wheat) with the public agencies are adequate to meet our requirements.

SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: From the reply of the Minister it seems to me that there is no proposal to import foodgrains at present. What does he mean by at present? Will he import wheat in future? May I know from the hon. Minister on what basis they have come to the conclusion that the estimated quantity of wheat would be produced by the farmers in 1981-82 and 1982-83 which along with the stock in hand would be sufficient to meet the demand of the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): We have been able to meet the domestic demand in wheat. After the year 1978, no import was ordered.

After that year some balance from previous contract came in the year 1977, but as we have been able to manage our food economy with regard to wheat since 1977, I do not see any difficulty in managing it in the coming years also. The crop is very good this year. We have set a target of 9.5 million tonnes for procurement and if our targets are fulfilled, with the cooperation of the States, I see no difficulty in meeting the needs.

SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Is there any proposal to give incentive to the farmers so that the farmers can produce more wheat, and we do not have to import at all? Is there any proposal to give incentive to the farmers to produce more wheat?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Apart from various incentives and subsidies that we provide in the matter of supply of inputs to the farmers (we have also fixed a very good remunerative price this year, Rs. 130 per quintal, and it is only with the help of the various steps taken by the Government to keep the farmer happy and satisfied that our food production has been rising and we shall certainly continue to think of more and more incentives to make the farmers' lot better.

Slum problems in Goa

*963. **SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes to tackle the slum problems in the towns of Goa; and

(b) the work done so far in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) The problem of slums in the towns of Goa is being tackled through implementation of (i) the Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme, which envisages clearance of slums and rehousing of the dishoused population on open developed plots or in tenements; and (ii) the Scheme for Environmental Improvement of Urban

Slums, which envisages provision of basic amenities and related improvement works in slums not earmarked for clearance for a minimum period of 10 years.

(b) According to information available in the draft Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 of the Union Territory, the Goa Housing Board has developed 450 open plots and 180 platforms under the Slum Clearance/improvement Scheme to rehouse the slum dwellers in Panaji. To rehouse the slum dwellers at Vasco-da-Gama (Baina), 264 tenements have been completed at Vaddem and 192 tenements are nearing completion. In addition, environmental improvement works have been taken up in selected slum areas in the towns of Panaji, Margao, Vasco-da-Gama, Mapusa, Bicholim and Daman.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: This question of slums in Goa is a very recent phenomenon. We have never had slums in that territory. But during the last few years, 10 to 15 years, the population has increased more than one hundred per cent. It has not happened anywhere else. In this context and looking at the social tensions that these new slums are cropping up in that territory and looking at the fact that the Housing Board in that territory, from the very inception, has not been able to spend all the money that was allotted to it, will the Government issue necessary instructions to the State Government? And, what specific action does this Government contemplate to see that the slums are cut at the root? We do not have the problem that we have at Bombay. We have to see that the slums do not spread and we have also to see that these slums are removed. Looking at the social tensions the territory should be maintained properly. What will the Government do in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHUSHMA

NARAIN SINGH: Government is determine to improve the condition of slum dwellers and there are a number of slum clearance schemes. We are trying to execute them. You will appreciate that in the Fifth Five Year Plan the total allocation for improvement of slums was only Rs. 50 crores and in the Sixth Plan it is Rs. 151 crores. So, we are very much concerned. Government is very much concerned. So far as Goa is concerned it is true that before 1962 there were no slums there. But because of the increase in population there, this problem has arisen. But a lot of steps are being taken by the Union Territory there. As I have stated in my main reply, apart from that, under the centrally-sponsored schemes for development of small and medium towns, one of the components is to include slum improvement. So, we are trying to solve the slum clearance problem in Goa.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO

QUESTIONS

Agreement for Import of Urea

*950. **SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statemnt showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have entered into contracts

with some foreign countries, agencies and European Cartel Nitrex for supply of urea during 1980-81;

(b) if so, the names and details thereof;

(c) how many other countries and agencies are proposed to be contacted and negotiated for this purpose during 1981-82; and

(d) what is the requirement of urea in the country at present?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). Government as such have not entered into any contract for purchase of Urea during 1980-81. It is the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation who have purchased Urea for Government. A statement indicating the names of foreign countries, the names of the firms and the quantity contracted from each country is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). For 1981-82, the total consumption target (in terms of nutrients) for the country as a whole has been fixed as 66 lakh tonnes. This will be sought to be met mainly by indigenous production and the balance from imports. It is not in public interest to reveal how much quantity will be imported and how much of it will be in the form of Urea.

Statement

The names of countries firms and quantity of Urea contracted by Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India during 1980-81

Sl. No.	Country	Firm	Quantity (in M/Ts)
1	Holland	M/s Unie Van Kunststoffenfabrieken B.V. M/s Nederlandse Stikstof Maatschappij (NSM)	6,75,000
2	Austria	M/s Chemie Linz	1,000

S. No.	Country	Firm	Quantity (in M/Ts)
3	Hongkong	Fert (FF)	10,000
4	Iraq	Iraq Export	50,000
5	USA	Mitsui & Co., Transcontinental Transnational Agrico, International Union Oil	4,68,000
6	Kuwait	Petrochemicals Inds.	1,50,000
7	Finland	Kemira	35,000
8	Qatar	Qatar Fertiliser	3,00,000
9	Italy	Montedison Anic	4,10,000
10	Norway	Norsk Hydro	70,000
11	West Germany	Ruhrstickstoff	1,75,000
12	France	Comptoir Francais	60,000
13	Belgium	Carbochimique	55,000
14	Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabian Fert	40,000
15	USSR	Soyuspromexport	1,30,000
16	GDR	Chemie Imports Bergbau Handel	88,000
17	Poland	Ciech	50,000
18	Hungary	Chempolimpex	10,000
TOTAL			27,97,000

Enhancement of Supply of Edible Oils to States

*951. SHRI K. PRADHANI:
SHRI RAMA CHANDRA
RATH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have recently decided to enhance the supply of edible oils to the States;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) the details regarding the quota raised in the case of Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL

SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the month of April, 1981, allocations to various States/ Union Territories of imported edible oils for issue under the public distribution system, was enhanced by approximately 23 per cent.

(c) an *ad-hoc* allocation of 1000 M. Tonnes of imported oils has been made to Orissa for the month of April, 1981. This comprises 250 tonnes of Palmolein, 250 tonnes of RBD Palm Oil and 500 tonnes of Rapeseed oil.

Ownership Right to Shopkeepers in Delhi

*952. SHRI V. S. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of

WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to confer ownership right on the shopkeepers who are occupying Government shops in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Government have decided to confer ownership rights on the shopkeepers who are allottees occupants eligible for regularisation of Government shops/flats/stalls in four Rehabilitation Markets, viz. Kamla Market, Sarojini Market, P.G. Market and New Central (Shankar) Market. The ownership in respect of the superstructures of shops etc. in these markets are being transferred to the allottees/occupants eligible for regularisation on payment of the capitalised value equivalent to 20 times the rental paid, by executing conveyance deeds and the land underneath the structures is being leased out on a restricted basis at a ground rent of 2½ per cent of the present market value of land. In pursuance of the Government's decision taken in July, 1978 to transfer ownership rights to allottees/occupants eligible for regularisation in four Rehabilitation Markets, offers of ownership were issued to all the allottees/occupants eligible for regularisation.

It has also been decided in principle to grant ownership rights to shopkeepers in other markets under the control of Directorate of Estates.

The proposal/issue to transfer ownership rights in Lajpat Rai Market under the administrative control of Ministry of Rehabilitation is under their consideration.

दिल्ली के यमुना पार के गांवों का शहरीकरण

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

(क) क्या यमुनापार क्षेत्र के कुछ गांवों का शहरीकरण किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्हें क्या क्या सुविधायें प्रदान की गई हैं ;

(ग) क्या उनको दी गई कुछ सुविधायें समाप्त कर दी गई हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि दो शहरी क्षेत्र के गांवों में नलकूप लगा दिए गए हैं और शहरी क्षेत्र के एक गांव में एक नलकूप का निर्माण कार्य प्रगति पर है । शहरी क्षेत्र के तीन गांवों में शौचालय ब्लाकों का निर्माण कार्य प्रगति पर है । शहरी क्षेत्र के चार गांवों में केवल ईंटों का फर्श, लाल पत्थर के फर्श, सड़कों में पूर्व मिश्रित रोड़ियां बिछाने से सम्बन्धित कार्य प्रगति पर है तथा शहरी क्षेत्र के एक गांव में छोटी नाली के निर्माण का कार्य प्रगति पर है ।

दिल्ली नगर निगम ने सूचित किया है कि उसके द्वारा निम्नलिखित मूल सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की जाती है वशत कि उसके राजस्व बजट से निधियां उपलब्ध हों :—

(i) गलियों में मिट्टी का भराव और ईंटों के खड्डे बिछाना ।

(ii) सस्ते प्रकार की नालियां ।

(iii) पक्के सम्पर्क मार्ग और अन्य
आन्तरिक मार्ग ।

(iv) निगम के खुले स्थान को
बंद करना ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

**Small shops carved out of Houses in
Delhi**

*954. SHRI HARISH CHANDRA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Land and Development Office, Ministry of Works and Housing had allowed people to carry on petty business in small shops carved out of their houses in localities under their control in New Delhi particularly in Rajinder Nagar and Patel Nagar for the benefit of the residents;

(b) the number of such shops in the above localities;

(c) whether it is also a fact that L & DO is now harassing the poor residents by issuing notices of damages for allowing these shops to run which are there for the last over 20 years; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to alleviate the difficulties of the shopkeepers?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The original lessee in all rehabilitation colonies had been permitted to run a shop for conducting one type of business in premises measuring less than 100 sq. yds. subject to certain other conditions.

(b) No survey has been made to assess the number of such shops.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) There are no plans to render any further help to the lessees as these shops had been started in violation of lease terms and Master/Zonal Plan. These shop-keepers are expected to shift to shopping-centres.

**दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के पास फ्लैट के
आवंटन हेतु पंजीकरण के लिए अग्रिम ऋण**

* 955. श्री तारिक अख्तर : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा ली गई पंजीकरण धनराशि को फ्लैट/प्लॉट के मूल्य के एक अंश का अग्रिम भुगतान समझा जाता है ;

(ख) क्या गृह निर्माण के अग्रिम के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत भूमि की खरीद के लिए ऋण दिया जाता है ;

(ग) क्या नियमों के अन्तर्गत दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के पास पंजीकरण के उद्देश्य से अग्रिम ऋण नहीं दिया जाता है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस विषयता को दूर करने के लिए अपने कर्मचारियों को दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के चालू पंजीकरण की समाप्ति से पूर्व पंजीकरण के लिए अग्रिम ऋण देने के आदेश जारी करने का है ?

**संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास
मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) :** (क) पंजीकरण धनराशि को केवल आवंटन के समय ही फ्लैट/प्लॉट के मूल्य में समा- योजित किया जाता है ।

(ख) गृह निर्माण अग्रिम केवल भूमि की खरीद के लिए ही अनुमेष्य नहीं है ।

(ग) यह अनुमेष्य नहीं है ।

(घ) उपर्युक्त (क) को देखते हुए, इस प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

Octroi in Municipalities

*987. **SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that study team sponsored by his Ministry has recommended retention of Octroi in municipalities covering a population of above two lakhs and its abolition in smaller towns;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) A recommendation to this effect has been made by the National Council of Applied Economic Research in the report of a study of resources of Municipal bodies sponsored by the Ministry of Works and Housing.

(b) and (c). The recommendation, along with others, is being examined in consultation with the State Governments and Union Territories.

Dave Committee on Alleged Irregularities of J.N.U. Hostel

*960. **SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the former Vice-Chancellor of Jawaharlal Nehru University appointed in 1978 a Committee headed by Prof. J. M.

1. Prof. J.M. Dave,
School of Environmental Sciences, Jawaharlal
Nehru University.
2. Dr. K. C. Upadhyaya,
Assistant Professor, School of Life Sciences,
Jawaharlal Nehru University.
3. Mr. R. Borges,
Assistant Professor, Centre of French Studies,
School of Languages, Jawaharlal Nehru
University.

Dave to go into the irregularities of the hostels and messes in the Jawaharlal Nehru University;

(b) if so, the names of members of the Committee and their official status;

(c) whether the Committee has submitted its report and if so, the salient features thereof; and

(d) the action which the Government and University have taken on this report?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) It is a fact that a Committee headed by Prof. J. M. Dave was appointed by former Vice-Chancellor, Jawaharlal Nehru University on February 26, 1979 with the following terms of reference:

1. To review the working of the Hostels;

2. To suggest ways and means for improving the present conditions of the Hostels;

3. To examine the structure of hostel administration and specifically consider the mode of appointment of suppliers for the messes;

4. To suggest ways and means for improving the management of the stores and distribution of supplies, the mechanism of pricing and mass billing and the stock verification procedures.

(b) The names of the Members of the Committee and their official status are as follows:

Chairman

Dean of Students' Nominee

Nominee of the President, Jawaharlal Nehru
University Teachers' Association.

4. Mr. S. Ganesharatnam, Assistant Finance Officer, Jawaharlal Nehru University.
5. Mr. Avais Ahmed
6. Mr. G. Balachandran, Union Representative.
7. Mr. Ramalingam, Ganga Hostel.
8. Mr. Manoranjan Mohanty, Satlej Hostel.
9. Ms. Huma Ahmed, Jhelum West.
10. Mr. Verghese, Jhelum East.
11. Mr. R.L. Das, Kaveri Hostel.
12. Mr. Y. K. Ranjan, 7, Periyar West.
13. Miss Usha Chauhan, Godavari Hostel.
14. Mr. Satish Pradhan, R.No. 211, Poo'vanchal Hostel.
15. Mr. A.L. Anand, S.O., Dean of Students' office.
16. Dr. G. P. Deshpande, SIS.

Finance Officer's Nominee.

President, Jawaharlal Nehru University Students' Association.

Students Representative

Secretary

Vice-Chancellor's Nominee

(c) and (d). The Chairman of the Committee forwarded the report to the Acting Vice-Chancellor on 21st January, 1981. The report was placed before the Academic Council at its meeting held on March, 29, 1981. The Council, taking note of the fact that the report submitted by its Chairman, Prof. Dave has not been formally placed before the Committee, authorised the Vice-Chancellor to have the report examined by a Committee to be nominated by him which could, if necessary, submit a fresh report for consideration of the Council. The question of Government taking any action on the report does not arise.

Free Education for Harijan/Tribal and Female Students

*964. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have a proposal under consideration to make the education of Harijan/tribal and female students entirely free; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal with the Central Government to make education of such students entirely free at all stages of education.

(b) Does not arise.

Direct Dialling system in Satellite Towns

*965. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the P & T Department has planned for providing direct dialling system in the satellite towns with

a population of 20,000 and above in the periphery of big towns of Bombay, Delhi, Madras, Calcutta, Kanpur, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad and Patna;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether certain schemes to that effect already approved by the P & T Board have not been implemented so far; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Does not arise. However, provision of nation wide subscriber dialling is the long term objective of the P & T Department. In view of the limitations of automatic switching equipment in the immediate future, priorities are being given for provision of direct dialling services in following cases:—

(i) connection of State Capitals to Delhi;

(ii) connection of District Headquarters to the respective State Capitals;

(iii) connection of District Headquarters within 300 Kms of Delhi and 200 Kms of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras to the respective metropolitan centres; and

(iv) other routes justified by traffic.

Proposal to set up "National Oilseed and Oil Corporation"

*966. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up National

Oil-seed and Oil Corporation and produce oil on cooperative basis on the same lines as Anand; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). Central Government have included a scheme in the VI Five-Year Plan for setting up a National Level Organisation for integrated management of Vegetable Oilseeds and Oils and details of this have still to be worked out. An Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Project on cooperative lines is under execution by the National Dairy Development Board in Gujarat and certain other States.

New Telephone Exchanges in Bombay

*967. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up New Telephone Exchanges in the following places at Bombay (i) Mulund, (ii) Mandkurd, and Marol;

(b) if so, whether the buildings are under construction and orders for equipments have been placed; and

(c) by what time the above Exchanges are expected to be commissioned and the details thereof?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The three exchanges each with a capacity of 10,000 lines are expected to be commissioned progressively during 1982 and 83.

Revision of Pay Scales of University and College Teachers

*848. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some members of the All India Federation of University and College Teachers' Organisations met the Union Education Minister in New Delhi on 23 March, 1981 in connection with the revision of pay scales of College and University teachers in keeping with the recommendations of the Sen Committee that the scale should be revised every five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps so far taken in the matter; and

(c) if not steps have been taken in the matter the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). The representatives of the Federation were advised that most of the demands made by them concerned State Governments and that some of these demands would have significant financial implications for them. Therefore, these would be brought to the notice of Education Ministers of State Governments shortly in an appropriate manner for consideration.

Vacant posts of Compositors in Government of India Press, Ring Road, New Delhi

8732. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than fifty posts of compositors are lying vacant in Government of India Press, Ring Road, New Delhi for more than a year;

(b) whether it is also a fact that after completing all formalities and issuing appointment letters, the candidates were denied employment; and

(c) if so, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (c). There were 46 posts lying vacant for more than a year of which 14 posts have recently been filled up. As regards the rest, after completing the formalities, certain representations were received, which are being sorted out.

Legislation to prevent poaching in exclusive economic zone

8733. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to enact legislation to prevent poaching in the 200 miles of Exclusive Economic Zone of the sea;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposed legislation and when it will be introduced; and

(c) whether the littoral states have been consulted in this behalf if so, their reaction in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The Government propose to introduce a Legislation during the current session of Parliament for regulation of fishing by foreign fishing vessels within the Indian maritime zones. The Legislation is proposed to cover *inter-alia* various aspects of enforcement and penalty for violation of the various provisions of the Legislation.

(c) No, Sir.

उत्तर प्रदेश की घाटा मिलें

8734. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उन

घाटा मिलों के नाम व पते क्या हैं जो उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के लिए सार्वजनिक वितरण हेतु घाटा तैयार करती हैं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री अर० वी० स्वामीनाथन) : उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में स्थित निम्नलिखित केवल 5 रोलर प्लोर मिलें इस समय सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के लिए होल मील घाटा तैयार कर रही हैं :—

- (1) मैसर्स नत्या सिंह इन्द्र सिंह रोलर प्लोर मिल, मुनि को रेती, देहरादून।
- (2) मैसर्स अग्रवाल मिल, कांठद्वार गढ़वाल।
- (3) मैसर्स कुनायू प्लोर मिल, हल्द्वानी, नैनीताल।
- (4) मैसर्स अग्रवाल ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी, हल्द्वानी, नैनीताल।
- (5) मैसर्स गणेश रोलर प्लोर मिल्स, खटीमा, नैनीताल।

बीकानेर हाउस खाली कराया जाना

8735. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय जल नियंत्रण बोर्ड ने नई दिल्ली में स्थित "बीकानेर हाउस" के ऐसे कुछ कमरों पर अपने ताले डाल दिए हैं, जो उन्होंने खाली किए थे ;

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

(ग) "बीकानेर हाउस" के जिस भाग पर बोर्ड का कब्जा है, उसे कब तक खाली कर दिया जाएगा ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) जा नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Implementation of Pay Scale of teachers in Andaman and Nicobar

8736. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Education Department of Andaman and Nicobar Administration Laboratory Assistants and Laboratory Attendants, working under the same pay scale having the same nature of duty are now given selection grades; and

(b) if so, whether both will be eligible for getting the selection grade equally; if not, why?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of Sabha as soon as possible.

Requirement of technical staff for each industry in each State under Khadi and Village Industries Commission

8737. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5175 on the 28-3-79 regarding staff of Khadi and Village Industries Commission to be deployed in the States and state:

(a) the details of the assessed requirements of technical staff to be deployed for each industry for each State according to the study conducted by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission;

(b) the details of the actual staff deployed in each State for each industry at present; and

(c) the action taken to augment the staff requirements?

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

Excavation of Subarna Bihar in Nadia (West Bengal)

8738. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the existence of the Subarna Bihar, a Buddhist shrine of the early centuries, in Nadia in West Bengal;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government or any of its agencies have any plan for excavation of the Bihar; and

(c) when Government will go in for the excavation of the Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) There is an ancient circular mound, locally called Subarna Bihar, near Krishnanagar town in District Nadia, West Bengal.

(b) and (c). The Central Government have no plan to excavate this mound.

Dropping of some games in Asiad events

8739. SHRI A. C. DAS:
SHRI RAMNATH DUBEY:

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

(a) whether Government have taken decision for dropping some of

the games from the Asiad events which were decided earlier;

(b) if so, the name of those items; and

(c) which events have been finally selected for the Asiad Games?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The matter is currently receiving attention of the Special Organising Committee for the Asian Games, 1982 and the Government is awaiting the considered views of the Committee.

Free Education to Children of low paid employees

8740. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL:
SHRI CHAKRADHARI SINGH:

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

(a) whether Government have any scheme to give free education to the children of low paid employees;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to lack of financial resources low paid employees can hardly afford to provide good education to their children; and

(c) if the Government have no scheme to provide financial help to children of such employees for education etc. the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) In so far as Central Government employees are concerned there is no scheme for free education of the children of the low-paid employees. However, while elementary education is free for all children in almost all States/Union Territories, Central Government employees are given concessions like (i)

re-imbusement of tuition fees paid for their children, (ii) children's educational allowance, and (iii) hostel subsidy for children who are obliged to study at places other than the Headquarters of their parents, and live in hostels.

(b) Government has introduced several schemes to help talented children belonging to financially weaker families, including families of low-paid Government employees, to pursue their studies at school and post-school levels. These include (i) scholarships on merit-cum-means basis at post-matric level, (ii) scholarships for study in good residential schools, (iii) loan-scholarships for studies at post-matric level, and (iv) scholarships for studies abroad at post-graduate and post-doctoral levels. Government has also set up a large number of Central Schools all over the country to provide un-interrupted and good education to the children of Central Government employees liable to frequent transfers.

(c) Does not arise.

Publication of works of Indian Authors in Foreign Languages

8741. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any efforts are being made to publish works of eminent Indian authors in foreign languages in cooperation with the publishing agencies of those countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The National Book Trust, by organising biennially World Book Fairs in Delhi, by participating in major Book Fairs held abroad each year and by organising Book Exhibitions abroad, promotes publication of works of eminent Indian authors in foreign languages in cooperation with publishing agencies of those countries. The role of the Trust in this is to bring to-

gether the author, the Indian publisher and the foreign publisher who between them negotiate terms for the publication of such titles in foreign languages. Mention may also be made of the collaboration of Sahitya Akademi with the Unesco's project of Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values through which also some books of eminent Indian writers have been published in foreign languages through foreign publishers.

Memo Re. Despatch of Mails at Poladpur

8742. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sabhapati Panchayat Samiti, Poladpur in Raigad district of Maharashtra has submitted a petition to P.M.G., Bombay on 12-2-1981 for change in present arrangement of despatch of outgoing and incoming mails at Poladpur;

(b) whether any steps have been taken in this connection; and

(c) if not, the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

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

(b) The suggestion of Samiti was examined and it was not found advantageous as compared to the existing mail arrangements.

(c) Does not arise.

U.G.C. Grants to Gunupur College, Koraput, Orissa

8743. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Berhampur University recommended the name of Gunupur College, Koraput, Orissa for the consideration of University Grants Commission and to provide the grants to that college in the year 1980-81;

(b) if so, the recommendations therefor and the grants released by the Commission for that college in the year 1980-81; and

(c) if not, whether the Commission has any proposal to examine the said recommendation to release the grants to that college in the year 1981-82?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, no proposal has been received from Berhampur University for grants to Gunupur College, Koraput, in the year 1980-81.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Gunupur College, Koraput was included in the list of colleges under section 2(f) of the UGC Act with effect from November, 1980. As and when proposals for assistance to colleges are invited during the Sixth Plan, the college could submit its proposals, which will then be considered by the Commission in accordance with the norms laid down for the purpose.

Allotment of Houses to Registrants under Economically Weaker Section Categories

8744. **SHRI RAMNATH DUBEY:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the earnest money was deposited in 1979 for the allotment of Economically weaker sections houses in various D.D.'s. resettlement colonies;

(b) if so, the reasons for not giving the possession of houses to the applicants so far; and

(c) how much time it will take to allot the houses to the applicants?

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

(b) and (c). The D.D.A. has reported that out of 2069 applicants,

1296 persons secured allotments and 300 persons have taken refund of their earnest money. The earnest money of the remaining 473 unsuccessful applicants is being refunded as no more tenements under the Special Housing Scheme are available for allotment.

Posts of Hindi Officers

8745. **SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many posts of Hindi Officers were circulated in his Ministry during the past two years;

(b) whether the administrative Wing rejected applications from other deputationists in accordance with eligibility rules and applications from persons appointed on ad-hoc basis on such posts were accepted though they are also on deputations;

(c) what action has been taken to remove such anomalies or accept applications from all persons who applied for the posts;

(d) how many persons are working on ad-hoc basis and action initiated to fill them on regular basis; and

(e) what action is proposed to be taken to regularise all posts without any further delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Two posts of Hindi Officers were circulated by the Ministry of Irrigation during the past 2 years.

(b) and (c). Do not arise since no selection has been finalised on the basis of above-mentioned circulars.

(d) and (e). Three Hindi Officers are working on ad-hoc basis. One of these officers is posted in the Ministry of Irrigation, one in the Central Water Commission, an attached office and the third in the Ganga Basin Water Resources Organisation, a subordinate office. In the case of 2 Hindi

Officers working in the Ministry of Irrigation and the Central Water Commission, the matter regarding framing of Recruitment Rules of Hindi Officers in Ministries/Departments and attached offices is under consideration and pending formation of the proposed Central Secretariat Rajbhasha Service for this purpose, these 2 posts had been filled in consultation with Union Public Service Commission on ad-hoc basis and their appointments are being continued on a year to year basis.

As regards the post of Hindi Officer in the Ganga Basin Water Resources Organisation, this was also filled on ad-hoc basis upto 31-12-1980 in consultation with Union Public Service Commission. Thereafter action is on hand for selection of an officer on regular basis.

Amount spent on awarding Merit-cum-Means Scholarships in J. N. University

8746. SHRI K. A. RAJAN;
PROF. AJIT KUMAR
MEHTA:

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

(a) how many students in Jawaharlal Nehru University since its inception were awarded Merit-cum-Means Scholarships;

(b) the total amount spent on this account till the last semester;

(c) out of recipients of scholarships how many have completed their programme to which they were registered; and

(d) whether Government propose to recover the money from those who did not complete their programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (d). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Telephone Exchanges at Suri and Bolpur

8747. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that telephone exchanges at Suri and Bolpur in West Bengal are over saturated; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to reach the position as early as possible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Suri is served 300 line manual and Bolpur by a 400 line automatic exchange. Both these are fully loaded.

(b) The exchanges both at Suri and Bolpur are proposed to be expanded. However, adequate space is not available in the existing building. It is planned to construct additional accommodation. The building is likely to be ready in 1982-83. Expansion of the exchange will be taken up thereafter. Bolpur exchange is proposed to be expanded by 100 lines. Expansion of exchange is likely to be commenced in 1982 and completed early in 1983.

डाक व तार विभाग के कर्मचारियों के लिए रिहायशी आवास

8748. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में डाक तथा तार विभाग के कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या क्या है ;

(ख) सकलतः उनका व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार सभी कर्मचारियों के लिए आवास की व्यवस्था करने में असफल रही है .

(घ) प्रत्येक सिकिल में जिन कर्मचारियों को रिहायशी आवास दिए गए हैं, उन के बारे में व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ङ) क्या छठी योजना में डाक तथा तार कर्मचारियों के लिए आवास प्रदान करने का कोई लक्ष्य रखा गया है ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है और इन लक्ष्यों को सरकार किस प्रकार पूरा करना चाहती है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कांतिक उरांव): (क) नारोख 31-3-80 की स्थिति :—

दूरसंचार	2,78,727
डाक	2,54,178
योग	5,32,905

(ख) 31-3-80 को दूरसंचार तथा डाक कर्मचारियों हेतु उपलब्ध कर्मचारी

तथा क्वार्टर का सिकिल/टेलीफोन जिलेवार व्यौरा क्रमशः अनुबन्ध 1 और 2 में दिया गया है।

(ग) जी नहीं, ऐसा सम्भव नहीं हो सका है। फिनहॉल उपलब्ध भूखण्ड 7.26 प्रतिशत के करीब है।

(घ) इसके व्यौरे अनुबन्ध 1 और 2 में दिए गए हैं।

(ङ) 1985 तक 10 प्रतिशत उपलब्धता के लक्ष्य का प्रस्ताव था।

(च) योजना साधनों एवं निधि की सीमा के कारण उपरोक्त लक्ष्य नहीं प्राप्त किया जा सका। दूरसंचार हेतु 100 करोड़ रुपए तथा डाक हेतु 72.08 करोड़ रुपए भूखण्ड हेतु व्यवस्था की गई है। ऐसी आशा की जाती है कि इससे आवास की उपलब्धता 7.26 प्रतिशत से बढ़कर कर 9 प्रतिशत की जा सकेगी।

विवरण-I

नारोख 31-3-80 को दूरसंचार कर्मचारियों हेतु उपलब्ध कर्मचारी क्वार्टर विभागीय एवं किंगडो बाल का सिकिल/जिलेवार विवरण

अनुबन्ध-1

क्रम	दूरसंचार सं० सिकिल का नाम	कर्मचारियों की संख्या	क्वार्टर आबंटित किये गये कर्मचारियों की संख्या	क्रम	टेलीफोन सं० जिले का नाम	कर्मचारियों की संख्या	क्वार्टर आबंटित किये गये कर्मचारियों की संख्या
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1.	भारत	13318	806	1.	आगरा	1323	100
2.	बिहार	6061	400	2.	महमदाबाद	4999	147
3.	गुजरात	9801	225	3.	अमृतसर	1282	46

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
4.	जम्मू व काश्मीर	2377	38	4.	बंगलौर	5720	161
5.	कर्नाटक	9891	391	5.	बडोदा	2112	44
6.	केरल	11059	166	6.	बंबई	24331	1118
7.	मध्य प्रदेश	9498	700	7.	कलकत्ता	21403	633
8.	महाराष्ट्र	10708	380	8.	चंडीगढ़	1022	204
9.	उत्तरपूर्व	6467	593	9.	कोयम्बटूर	1892	166
10.	उत्तर पश्चिम	7120	625	10.	दिल्ली	20436	1881
11.	उड़ीसा	4661	466	11.	एनाकुलम	2113	109
12.	राजस्थान	6074	331	12.	गोहाटी	1198	62
13.	तमिलनाडु	12754	451	13.	हैदराबाद	3588	196
14.	उत्तर प्रदेश	16787	1463	14.	इन्दौर	1786	88
15.	पश्चिम बंगाल	5498	503	15.	जयपुर	2830	156
16.	डाक-तार सकिल टो० टो० सो० जबलपुर को शामिल कर	3693	301	16.	जालंधर	1415	115
17.	ए० एल० टो० टो० सो० गाजियाबाद	295	100	17.	कानपुर	1822	149
18.	ज० मै० अनुर० बम्बई	941	263	18.	लखनऊ	2245	116
19.	ज० मै० अनुर० मद्रास	2840	438	19.	लुधियाना	911	54
20.	ज० मै० अनुर० कल- कत्ता	2297	457	20.	मद्रास	11365	321
21.	ज० मै० टेली० फैं० कलकत्ता	2485	2	21.	मदुरै	1495	10

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
22.	ज० मं० टेली० फौ० जबलपुर	2733	351	22-	नागपुर	2369	91
23.	ज० मं० टेली० फौ० बंबई	1981	295	23-	पटना	2780	204
24.	ज० मं० टेली० फौ० भिनाई	52	--	24-	पुणे	3070	169
25.	ज० मं० टेली० काम- स्टोर कल- कता	11687	227	25-	राजकोट	1151	कोई नहीं
				26-	सूरत	1558	5
				27.	त्रिवेद्रम	1953	—
सारांश: कुल कर्म- चारियों की संख्या		278727					
उपलब्ध कर्म- चारी क्वा- टर्सों की सं०]		16108					
उपलब्ध प्रतिशतता		5.78 प्रतिशत					

बिबरण II

तारीख 31-3-80 को डाक कर्मचारियों हेतु उपलब्ध कर्मचारी क्वार्टर (विभागीय एवं किराए वाले) का सकलवार बितरण:-

क्रम सं०	डाक सकल का नाम	डाक कर्म- चारियों की संख्या	क्वार्टर प्राप्तित किए गए कर्म- चारियों की संख्या
1	2	3	4
1.	भान्ध	.	17185
2.	बिहार	.	15917

1	2	3	4
3.	दिल्ली	13003	1063
4.	गुजरात	13635	1102
5.	जम्मू तथा काश्मीर	1902	141
6.	कर्नाटक	13793	1356
7.	केरल	12099	1221
8.	महाराष्ट्र	32678	2135
9.	मध्य प्रदेश	10266	1277
10.	उत्तर पूर्व	9315	1310
11.	उत्तर पश्चिम	16091	1713
12.	उड़ीसा	7402	819
13.	राजस्थान	10333	801
14.	तमिलनाडु	26857	2136
15.	उत्तर प्रदेश	27683	1901
16.	पश्चिम बंगाल	26119	2536
		254178	22571

सारांश : कुल कर्मचारियों की सं०	=	2,78,727
उपलब्ध कर्मचारी क्वार्टरों की संख्या	=	22,571
उपलब्ध प्रतिशत	=	8.88%

डाक-तार का कुल योग :

कुल कर्मचारियों की संख्या	=	532,905
उपलब्ध कर्मचारी क्वार्टरों की संख्या	=	38,679
उपलब्ध प्रतिशत	=	7.26%

Improvement in the working of Calcutta Telephone Exchange

8749. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps which have been taken to revamp the Calcutta Telephone Exchange and improve its working;

(b) whether the Telephone/Telegraph services in the Sunderbans area

in West Bengal often remain disrupted thus causing considerable inconvenience to the public; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve these services and to avoid their frequent breakdown?

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

(a) A Task Force has been set-up to implement the steps to upgrade the

Calcutta Telephone net-work. The important steps which have been/are being taken in this direction are:—

(i) Pressurisation of main underground cables.

(ii) Construction of underground cable ducts.

(iii) Provision of Microwave systems on junction routes.

(iv) Use of jelly filled cables.

(v) Provision of alternate electric power feeders to reduce the effect of load shedding.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. The telephone and telegraph services in Sundarbans area in West Bengal have been generally observed to be working satisfactorily. Regular maintenance routines of telecommunication equipments are being carried-out.

Check on destruction of Forests

8750. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in many places in India forests are auctioned regularly resulting in massive deforestation causing land-slides, floods and imbalance in eco-system; and

(b) the steps proposed to check the unprecedented destruction of trees in the whole country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) In certain States forests are auctioned to contractors. It is not correct to say that massive deforestation is taking place.

(b) The States have been advised repeatedly to adopt all possible legal and administrative measures to protect and preserve as well as to augment the forest wealth. The Forest (Conservation) Act 1980, enacted recently, provides mainly for conserva-

tion of the existing forests and lays down restrictions on diversion of forest areas to non-forestry purposes.

Wall around Old City of Delhi

8751. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a broken wall is still there around the old city of Delhi;

(b) if so, the total area of land occupied by the wall;

(c) whether it is a fact that vast stretches of this costly land have been illegally occupied by individuals and firms; and

(d) if so, the remedial steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

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

D.D.A. Flats/Plots allotted by former Chairman, DDA

8752. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of DDA flats/plots allotted by the former Chairman, Delhi Development Authority in his disreption during his tenure of office; and

(b) the guidelines laid down for the allotment of such plots without draw of lots by the Vice-Chairman and Chairman, DDA?

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

Criteria for issue of Bonafide Certificate to Cottage Match Units in Tamil Nadu

8753. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria fixed by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for issue of *bona fide* certificate to the cottage match unit in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether the details of the criteria were given wide publicity for the guidance of the public; and

(c) if not, whether the criteria will be published in the local papers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) The details of the criteria fixed by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for issue of *bona fide* certificates during the year 1980-81 to cottage match units are attached (annexure). These criteria are applicable through-out the country.

(b) and (c). Details of the criteria are not meant for general publicity. Hence, these have not been published in any newspaper. But interested parties can obtain details from the offices of the KVIC located in the States/Union Territories and also from the KVIC office in Bombay.

Statement

The annual production of the unit shall not exceed 100 million matches (sticks).

Processes of dipping or box filling shall not be carried on with the aid of power.

The match producing unit shall not purchase finished matches from any other producers.

The unit shall furnish a report annually of its production by such date and in such form as may be laid down by the KVIC or its duly authorised officers from time to time. In addition it shall furnish every month a report in the required proforma within such time as may be laid down by the State Director of the KVIC stating therein the production in quantity and value and the number of artisans engaged.

All relevant books of accounts including stock record shall be made available for inspection and check by the Officials of the Commission whenever required. The Officials of the KVIC will also have the right to inspect and verify the stocks held and for this purpose to enter the premises of the unit at all reasonable hours.

The directions of the KVIC and its officers in regard to pattern of production, schedule of wages and other operational matters shall be complied with.

To ensure the production of matches of standard quality the KVIC may require the unit to obtain its supply of raw materials and chemicals from sources specified by it and may direct that such supply be obtained from the KVIC's own godowns.

The unit shall undertake to use labels prescribed by the KVIC and also agree to sell its entire production of matches to the KVIC at prices that may be fixed by the KVIC from time to time which shall ensure a fair reasonable margin of profit to the unit and shall be fixed by the KVIC after obtaining the advice of the Financial Adviser to the KVIC and after consulting a Committee (which would include representatives of the cottage match associations, if any, of the State). Regarding the cost of production, representatives of institutions may also be included in the Committee. This Committee shall review the cost of production at least once in the beginning of each quarter

but may review the same more frequently if circumstances so demand. The K.V.I.C. may grade quality-wise the production of a unit fix different prices for different grade of quality of matches and may direct that particular labels be used for particular grade.

The KVIC may reject matches which do not conform to the specifications laid down by it or are otherwise found to be sub-standard. Such rejected matches shall be destroyed by the unit.

The certificate to be issued by the KVIC would ordinarily be valid for the financial year for which it is issued from April to March and may be renewed on the due fulfilment of the terms and conditions laid down by the KVIC but may be cancelled at any time if the unit consistently fails to produce matches at such rate of production that the annual estimated target would be reached. The KVIC may also suspend, cancel, rescind and/or withdraw the certificate if the unit fails to abide by all or any of the conditions stipulated herein or any other conditions that may be laid down from time to time. Such suspension, cancellation etc. shall be ordered by the authority which issued the certificate but the unit shall have a right of appeal to the Deputy Chief Executive Officer (Village Industries of the KVIC). The decision of this authority shall be final and binding on all concerned.

Representation from Short Duty Staff of Bombay RMS regarding revision of Wages

8754. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the short duty staff of Bombay R.M.S. has submitted a representation to the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs, New Delhi on or around 14th October, 1980, seeking revision in their wages from Rs. 2.00 per hour to Rs. 3.00 per hour;

(b) what decision Government has taken in this connection; and

(c) if not, the reason thereof and when the same is likely to be taken?

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

(b) and (c). The matter is under consideration.

Import of Edible Oils

8755. SHRI DAULATSINGHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of edible oil imported during the years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81; and

(b) the quantity of edible oil supplied to the States during the said period item-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) The details of edible oils imported on Government account, during the years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81, are given below:

	Quantity (in MT)
1978-79	5.71 lakh
1979-80	10.91 lakh
1980-81	11.04 lakh

(b) The allocations to State Governments for public distribution are made on the basis of Oil-Year (November—October). A statement showing the quantity of edible oils supplied to the States during the oil-years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81, is enclosed.

Statement

Statement showing quantity of imported edible oils supplied to the States/Union Territories for Public Distribution during the oil-years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81.

Oil-Year (Nov-Oct.)	Rapsced Oil		RBD Palm Oil		Palmolein	
	Alloca- cation	Lifting	Alloca- cation	Lifting	Alloca- cation	Lifting
1978-79	63333	46897	16815	4702	65110	41749
1979-80	1,00000	75759	101019	68033	222605	205523
1980-81 (from November, 80 to March, 81)	46285	37067	35133	20373	72328	70042

Prohibition Policy in Delhi

8756. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have relaxed prohibition policy in the Capital recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the policy of Government in this regard, keeping in view, the relaxation, would be detrimental to the interests of the vulnerable sections of the society; and

(d) if so, the measures Government propose to take to provide safeguards for these sections of the society while reviewing the policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI MATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (d). The excise policy for the year 1981-82 envisages reduction in the number of dry days and increase in the number of liquor shops. The number of dry days in the capital are generally fixed keeping in view the number of dry days in the neighbouring State of Haryana. The reduction in the number of dry days has been made on this basis. The increase in the number of liquor shops has been made with a view to prevent smuggling of illicit liquor into the capital from adjoining State and to discour-

age people from taking illicit liquor which has led to liquor tragedies in the past. The main emphasis in the prohibition policy followed in the capital is on educative publicity for prohibition. This publicity aims at depicting the evils of drinking and warning people against consumption of illicit liquor. The publicity is undertaken through various mass media agencies like advertisement in the newspapers, radio, Television, cinema slides and film shows and display of hoardings.

Timely payment of salary to Teachers of DMC

8757. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5501 on the 4th March, 1981 regarding disbursement of salary to Teachers of Municipal Corporation of Delhi Schools and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Zonal Office of the Delhi Municipal Corporation, Shahdara does not send salary cheques of teachers to their banks in time and with the result that teachers receive the salary through bank only after 15th of every month; and

(b) the steps being taken to see that cheques are made out and mitted to the banks latest by the week end of every month?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-MATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Arrears of salary of Domestic Science Teachers

8758. **PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3749 on 16th March, 1981 regarding arrears of salary of teachers and state:

(a) whether the bills pertaining to arrears of salary of Domestic Science Teachers which are pending for more than six years have since been settled;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what action is being taken to settle the bills early?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-MATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Yes, Sir.

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

Expansion programme for new Telephone and Exchange Service in Delhi

8759. **SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the details of expansion programme for new telephone and exchange service in Delhi during 1981-82?

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

(i) It is tentatively hoped to commission the following new exchange capacities during 1981-82 in Delhi, with these, the nominal equipped capacities during 1981-82 in Delhi will rise from 2,22,000 lines on 31-3-1981 to 2,35,000 lines on 31-3-1982.

Nehru Place	10,000 lines
Ghaziabad	2,000 lines
Jampath	1,000 lines

(ii) With the telephone exchange capacities added during 1980-81 and 1981-82, about 21,000 new telephone connections are expected to be provided in different exchange areas in Delhi during 1981-82.

Vacancies caused in Indian Telegraph Service Group 'A'

8760. **SHRI G. B. GOHIL:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of regular vacancies caused due to retirement, creation of new post etc., in the I.T.S., (Group A) during 1980;

(b) the total number of vacancies came up due to upgradation of posts in I.T.S. (Group A) during 1980; and

(c) how many vacancies have been filled and whether there is any proposal to fill up these unfilled vacancies by a separate panel in the ensuing D.P.C.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) 249.

(b) Nil.

(c) 180 have since been filled up and action has already been initiated to fill up the unfilled vacancies. There is no proposal to fill up these unfilled vacancies by a separate panel in the ensuing D.P.C.

Anomalies in the salary of Correction Checkers in Government of India Press, Minto Road

8761. **SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:**

SHRI KESHORAO PARDHI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some persons in Government of India Press, Minto Road, who were promoted to the posts of Correction Checker in October, 1978 continue to receive less

pay than that of their juniors who were promoted to the same post later in January, 1979;

(b) whether representations have been received in this regard;

(c) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(d) the reasons for not removing the anomaly so far?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (d). Some repre- sentations in this behalf were receiv- ed, which were not accepted. Further representations have been received, which are under examination and will be decided in accordance with Gov- ernment orders.

Central Sheep Development Council

8762. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to re- constitute the Central Sheep Develop- ment Council; and

(b) if so, its composition and the steps proposed to make it more use- ful and effective?

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

(b) The Council would include re- presentatives of Government of India, State Governments, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Members of Parliament, wool proces- sors, wool traders and progressive farmer.

Filling up of posts of Homoeopathic Physicians in NDMC

8763. SHRI BANWARI LAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUS- ING be pleased to state:

(a) whether reservation rules for the Scheduled Caste, and Scheduled

Tribes are being adhered to by the New Delhi Municipal Committee;

(b) if so, the reasons why there is no incumbent of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on any of the five posts of Homoeopathic Physician in NDMC when at least one post comes for the Schedule Caste/Tribe candi- dates;

(c) the reasons why the fifth of the Homoeopathic physician in the New Delhi Municipal Committee has been filled up by a general category candi- date when no other staff for the opening of new Homoeopathic Dis- pensary has been posted;

(d) whether the reserved post of Homoeopathic physician in NDMC for the Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidate is proposed to be filled up, if so, when; and

(e) whether a thorough probe will be ordered in the affairs of the NDMC for not adhering to the reservation rule concerning Scheduled Castes/ Tribes?

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

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा खुले स्टालों की नीलामी

8764. श्री केशव राव पारखी : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा नीलाम/आवृत्त किये जाने वाले स्टालों में खुले स्टाल भी शामिल हैं ;

(ख) क्या उक्त खुले स्टालों के आवृत्तियों को अपने खर्च पर ताला लगाने की अनुमति है और यदि नहीं, तो क्या उनसे यह आशा की जाती है कि वे अपना-

सामान प्रतिदिन घर से लाये तथा शाम को वापस ले जायें; और

(ग) यदि उन्होंने अपने खर्च पर छत आदि का निर्माण करने की अनुमति नहीं दी है तो क्या सरकार उपरोक्त कार्य के लिए अनुमति देगी ?

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

(क) जी, हां।

(ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि स्टालों में भण्डार की जगह पर ताला लगाने की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है। तथापि, समुदाय की सेवा करने वाले फेरीवालों को कुछ खुले प्लेटफार्म दिये गये हैं ताकि उनकी तत्काल विशेषकर सब्जी की आवश्यकताएं पूरी की जा सकें। यह गतिविधि आमतौर पर सुबह और शाम तक ही सीमित हैं। ऐसे प्लेटफार्मों के अलावियों से आशा की जाती है कि वे रोज सुबह अपना सामान लायें और न बिके सामान को शाम को वापस ले जायें।

(ग) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Paddy Husk and its use in Industries

8765. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of paddy husk and rice bran available in the country at present and its utilisation;

(b) whether it is a fact that high grade Silica available in the paddy husk has great industrial use and the good quality oil can be extracted from rice bran; and

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

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

(a) No statistical information is being compiled about the amount of paddy husk and rice bran produced in the country. At present, paddy husk is mainly used as fuel while rice bran is used for cattle feed and extraction of oil.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Research work is in progress to find out as to how best silica available in paddy husk can be put to industrial use.

The production of rice bran oil during year 1978-79 was estimated to be 97 thousand M.T. However, the feasibility of increasing production of edible grade rice bran oil is also under active consideration of the Central and State Governments.

Export potential of Agricultural and Horticultural Products

8766. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have identified a massive export potential of agricultural and horticulture products;

(b) if so, the assessment of the export potential with respect to different agricultural and horticultural products to the different countries; and

(c) what specific steps are contemplated to boost the production and export of the processed agricultural and horticultural products?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Horticultural and agricultural products have considerable export potential but it is difficult to quantify the same item-wise and country-wise. However, tentative export projections for important commodities or group of commodities

by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan i.e. 1984-85 are given in the enclosed Annexure. The exports from this sector are expected to increase from a level of about Rs. 1144 crores in 1979-80 to a level of Rs. 2522 to Rs. 2729 crores by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan i.e. 1984-85.

(c) The following measures have been taken or proposed to be taken for boosting the production and export of processed agricultural and horticultural products:—

(1) Government, through the National Development Corporation, have promoted and financed about 2000 agro-processing units, and massive storage and cold storage facilities in rural areas.

(2) NAFED, the apex Cooperative Organisation has developed over years, an increasing capacity for marketing, processing and exporting of agricultural commodities.

(3) A Development Council for Fruits and Vegetable Processing Industry has been constituted under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act for the development and systematic growth of the Industry.

(4) Indian Institute of Foreign Trade had been entrusted with a comprehensive survey in India and some selected countries abroad for increasing our production and exports of fruit products and organised development of the industry in India.

(5) Fruit Juice concentration plants are envisaged to be set up with World Bank assistance in Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir. More such concentration plants are contemplated to be set up in private and public sectors in Jammu and Kashmir and North Eastern Region.

(6) A Fruit Juice Bottling Plant, with 150 bottles per minute capacity, is expected to be on stream very shortly in Delhi. Similar bottling plants are proposed to be set up in other cosmopolitan cities.

(7) With a view to integrating production with processing and marketing, agro-industrial complexes are proposed to be set up in Bihar and Karnataka with Bulgarian collaboration.

(8) There is a proposal to set up a Fruit and Vegetable Development Corporation in the Sixth Five Year Plan to coordinate various activities in regard to production and export of processed fruits and vegetables.

(9) For the promotion of exports, incentive such as Cash Compensatory Support is given as considered necessary.

(10) Government has recently appointed a high level committee on marketing of perishable commodities whose interim recommendations are under Government's consideration.

Statement

Export Projection for the Five Year Plan 1980-85

(Value in Rs. crores at 1979-80 prices)

Commodity	Unit	Projected Exports 1984-85	
		Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Sugar	L. Tonnes	6'00 to 10'00	138'00 to 230'00
Cashew	000 Tonnes	45'00	135'00

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Processed Foods . . . . .	..	..	265.00
Spices	000 Tonnes	135.00	136.00
Tobacco	000 Tonnes	80.00	124.00
Deoiled cakes	L. Tonnes	3.00 to 10.00	65.00 to 130.00
Oilseeds	000 Tonnes	16.00	16.00
Castor Oil	000 Tonnes	90.00	72.00
Rice	L. Tonnes	30.00	675.00
Marine Products	000 Tonnes	150.00 to 160.00	550.00 to 600.00
Cotton	L. Bales	12.00	150.00
Seeds . . . . .	..	..	10.00
Fruits & Vegetables	L. Tonnes	4.50	56.00
Meat & Meat Products . . . . .	..	..	76.00
Other Agricultural Products . . . . .	..	..	54.00

			2522.00 to 2729.00

Central Aid for fruits and afforestation in Nagaland

8767. SHRI CHINGWANG KON-YAK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the assistance proposed by the Union Government for the State of Nagaland for the preservation, management and plantation of the fruits and afforestation of the degraded forests for 1981-82?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): Assistance would be provided under the Centrally sponsored schemes "Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plantations" and "Soil Water and Tree Conservation in the Himalayas". The exact quantum of assistance would be determined on the basis of specific proposals from the State Government.

Pollution from Fertiliser Factories, Goa

8768 SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had given an assurance to implement measures of abatement or water pollution from fertiliser factories in Goa;

(b) what were the complaints of pollution lodged over the years since the factories went into production; and

(c) whether any complaints have been lodged recently?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (c). No, Sir. However it is presumed that the factory in question is M/s. Zuari Agro Chemicals which started production in May, 1973. There were complaints in September,

1973 of fish mortality in the bay where the factory was discharging their waste water. Again in March, 1974 there were complaints about the pollution of wells with ammonia.

On 2nd September, 1977 and 25th February 1978 there were complaints about the leakage of the 2 Km. pipeline which was laid by the factory to discharge the effluents into the bay as a mid-term measure. However, there has been no complaint recently.

Residential accommodation to staff of Kendriya Vidya'ay Sangathan

8769. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a decision providing residential accommodation to the staff of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan Headquarters;

(b) if so, when such a decision was taken;

(c) whether residential facilities have been provided to these employees of Headquarters of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan; and

(d) if not, how much more time Government/Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan will take to provide residential accommodation to the employees of the Headquarters of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (d). Though no decision as such has been taken to provide residential accommodation to the staff of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan Headquarters within a specific time-frame, efforts are being made by the Sangathan to procure ready-made flats or a suitable piece of land for constructing staff quarters thereon, in order to provide residen-

tial accommodation to the staff of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan Headquarters.

Participation of agricultural universities in World Bank-assisted Research project

8770. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has approved the participation of 20 agricultural universities in the World Bank-assisted agricultural research projects; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has launched a National Agricultural Research Project with the assistance from the World Bank to strengthen the capabilities of Agricultural Universities to conduct location specific research. This project aims to achieve this through multi-disciplinary research in each agro-climatic zone in the service area of an Agricultural University with special emphasis on food grains (cereals, pulses and oilseeds). Particular attention is being paid to food grains grown under rainfed conditions and to the development of mixed farming system.

2. An IDA credit of 27 million U.S. dollars is proposed to cover 50% of the total project costs. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research will meet, for five years from the date of sanction of the sub-projects, 100% of the cost on incremental staff, civil works, equipment and operating costs. The University/State will meet expenditure on land acquisition, normal cultivation costs and station overheads. On completion of the projects sanctioned, the State Government, according to the terms and conditions governing this project, will be obliged to continue paying salaries and

operating costs of incremental staff and maintain and replace equipment and civil works financed under the sub-projects.

3. A Project Funding Committee has been set up by the I.C.A.R. to consider the eligibility of the agricultural universities to participate in this project and to approve investment proposals. The Project Funding Committee has so far sanctioned 21 research sub-projects for the strengthening of regional research under the following nine agricultural universities:—

- (i) Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar.
- (ii) Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University.
- (iii) Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya (Madhya Pradesh).
- (iv) Gujarat Agricultural University.
- (v) Kerala Agricultural University.
- (vi) University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore (Karnataka).
- (vii) University of Udaipur (Rajasthan).
- (viii) Punjab Agricultural University.
- (ix) Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore.

4. Further, the eligibility of the following eleven more agricultural universities has been approved subject to certain terms and conditions and research sub-projects will be sanctioned on fulfilment of these terms and conditions:—

- (i) Assam Agricultural University.
- (ii) Himachal Pradesh Agricultural University.
- (iii) Rajendra Agricultural University.

- (iv) Orissa University of Agricultural and Technology.
- (v) Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture and Technology, Kanpur.
- (vi) G. B. Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Pantnagar.
- (vii) Narendra Deo University of Agriculture & Technology, Faizabad.
- (viii) Punjab Rao Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola.
- (ix) Marathwada Agricultural University, Parbhani.
- (x) Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri.
- (xi) Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli.

5. The eligibility of the Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Haringhatta, West Bengal is under consideration.

Loss of fertility of land due to erosion

8771. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government had been drawn to the United Nations FAO Committee that fifty-one per cent of land in India is endangered by erosion and is facing further deterioration;

(b) if so, steps the Government propose to check degradation and loss of fertility of land; and

(c) the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). Till the end of 1979-80 an area of about 23.40 million hectares had been treated with various

soil & water conservation measures in different parts of the country. During the Sixth Plan period (1980-85), an additional area of 6.5 million hectares is proposed to be covered. The Centrally sponsored schemes included in the Sixth Plan are as follows:

Schemes	Outlay (com- prising Govern- ment of India share only) (Rs. in crores)
1. Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Projects	40.00
2. Soil, Water & Tree Conservation in the Himalayan Region	15.00
3. Integrated Watershed Management in the Catchments of Flood Prone Rivers	34.00
4. Propagation of Water Harvesting Technology in Medium Rainfall Areas	10.00
	99.00

Production of Soyabean and Sunflower Oil

8772. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the present production of Soyabean and Sunflower Oil as compared to last year; and

(b) what steps have been taken to increase the production of Soyabean and Sunflower Oil and its marketing in India and abroad?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):

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

टैगोर गार्डन, नई दिल्ली में भूमि पर अनधिकृत कब्जा

8773. श्री आर० एन० राकेश : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को टैगोर गार्डन में विशाल सिनेमा के सामने घोला कुंआ के समीप पहाड़ी पर रघुबीर नगर आदि में दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की भूमि पर अनधिकृत कब्जे के बारे में सूचना मिली है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो भूमि के इस तरह के अनधिकृत कब्जे को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या प्रयास किये हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री श्री म नारायण सिंह): (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

News-item captioned 'Plea for removal of DMS Chief'

8774. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the rejoinder issued by the Joint Action Committee of DMS employees published in the *Times of India*, dated 7th February 1981 in respect of some vital points affecting the very basis of various dairy development projects being operated by the Dairy Board; and

(b) whether the Government propose to constitute a committee of expert Economists and Dairymen to look into the failure of the operation flood project on the foundation of which operation flood II is being organised in order to ensure success of the latter?

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

(SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The so-called rejoinder issued by the Joint Action Committee of D.M.S. employees is largely based on wrong information and is without substance. There is no proposal to constitute any Expert Committee.

Wheat issued to Kashmir by Food Corporation of India

8775. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of wheat issued by the Food Corporation of India for milling to various flour mills in Srinagar alongwith the names of flour mills during the year 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81;

(b) the total amount of freight subsidy paid by the Food Corporation of India to each flour mill and the amount of share paid by the State Government;

(c) whether it is a fact that lakhs of rupees have fraudulently been paid by the Food Corporation of India and State Government for wheats issued on pool price from Food Corporation of India depots in Kashmir Valley, freight for which have already been paid by the Food Corporation of India; and

(d) if so, whether Government will institute an inquiry through CBI for this scandal and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Flour mills in Srinagar have been

supplied wheat during last three years as under:

(In tonnes)

Name of the Mill	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
1. Lak Mill	13826	12445	11734
2. Saifco Mill	17634	15895	16810
3. Kashmir Flour Mill	12239	13548	10548
4. Chand Flour Mill	5067	8944	8242
5. Krishna Roller Flour Mill	11639	12433	10801
TOTAL	60405	63265	58135

(b) to (d). Necessary information is being collected. A statement will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Embezzlement of Rice

8776. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that thousands of tons of rice was embezzled by the officials of the Food Corporation of India and some unscrupulous rice millers in 1979-80 in the process of Custom Hulling in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Punjab;

(b) the quantity of paddy given to the rice millers in Uttar Pradesh for custom hulling and the quantity of rice received, District-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that the quantity of rice received was less than half which ought to be received and the rice was sub-standard; and

(d) what action has been taken against the guilty officials and the unscrupulous rice millers found guilty?

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

(SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a)
No, Sir.

(b) The District-wise quantity of paddy issued to rice millers and quantity of rice received is indicated below:-

Name of District	Paddy Issued in Quintals	Rice Received in Quintals
Shahjahanpur	655224	469351
Rudrapur	130911	83041
Muzaffarnagar	11069	7696
Puranpur (Pilibhit)	34760	23810
Saharanpur	4600	3150
Hardoi	16120	11110
Allahabad	600	420
Unnau	3235	1938
TOTAL	856519	600516

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Sea-wall on Kerala coast to check sea-erosion

8777. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total length of sea-wall needed to offer complete protection to the coastal areas of Kerala prone to sea-erosion;

(b) the stretches so far built up;

(c) details of works currently under execution;

(d) whether a comprehensive plan to provide full protection has been drawn up; and

(e) if so, the details thereof including the time schedule?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Out of the total coastline of 560 Kms., the Government of Kerala has reported that 320 Km. is subject to severe sea erosion and sea walls for a total length of 250 Km. have so far been constructed upto March, 1981.

(c) The work of constructing sea walls is presently under execution in a number of places along the coastline in various lengths according to the priorities fixed by the State Government to cover vulnerable reaches.

(d) and (e) The State Government has reported that no comprehensive plan as such has been drawn up. However, 85 Km. of coastline is proposed to be protected by the State Government during the Sixth Plan, 1980-85, along with strengthening of the existing sea walls where necessary in a total length of 70 Km.

Scope for Agro-based industries in U.P.

8778. SHRI MOHD, ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Uttar Pradesh offers tremendous scope for Agro-based industries;

(b) whether any survey has been made in this regard; and

(c) if so, what steps or measures are proposed to tap these resources and provide employment to the rural population of U.P.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. There is good scope for setting up Agro-based industries in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) Small Industries Development Organisation in the Ministry of Industry has carried out 42 Techno-economic surveys (list attached at

Appendix—I) to identify demand and resources-based industries, including Agro-based industries, which could be established in the small-scale sector. A list of the Agro-based industries identified in the survey reports is enclosed at Appendix—II.

(c) All the 56 Districts of Uttar Pradesh have been covered under the District Industries Centres Programme. The District Industries Centres have prepared Action Plans giving the resources available, existing industrial structure and proposed candidate industries based on demand and resources available. The State Government and the various institutions concerned with the promotion and growth of small-scale industries provide facilities and services to enable new entrepreneurs to come forward and set up industrial units. Special incentives are given for the backward districts and technical guidance is provided by the chain of Small Industries Service Institutes in the State:

Statement I

List of Industrial potentiality surveys conducted in Uttar Pradesh till December, 1980

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Year of Survey
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Agra	1975
2	Aligarh	N.A.
3	Bara Banki	1969
4	Banda	1970
5	Badaun	1971
6	Bulandshar	1973
7	Bijnor	1978
8	Barcilly	N.A.
9	Dehradun	1972

(1)	(2)	(3)
10	Etawah	1974
11	Fatehpur	1970
12	Etah	1975
13	Farrukhabad	1970
14	Chamoli	1973
15	Pauri Garhwal	1973
16	Tehri Garhwal	1973
17	Uttar Kashi	1973
18	Hamirpur	1971
19	Hardoi	1972
20	Jalaun	1968
21	Jhansi	1969
22	Kanpur	N.A.
23	Almora	1973
24	Nainital	1973
25	Pithoragarh	1973
26	Lakhimpur Kheri	1976
27	Lucknow	1962
28	Lalitpur	1979
29	Mainpuri	1965
30	Rampur	1978
31	Azamgarh	1972
32	Bahraich	1969
33	Basti	1974
34	Ballia	1971
35	Deoria	1966
36	Faizabad	1969
37	Gonda	1969
38	Gorakhpur	1962
39	Jaunpur	1977
40	Mirzapur	1962
41	Pratapgarh	1968
42	Sultanpur	1969

Statement II

List of Agro-based Industries identified for development in the various Districts of Uttar Pradesh, as recommended in the Techno-Economic potential survey reports prepared by the small Industries development organisation

1. Spices Grinding
2. Cattle Feed
3. Poultry Feed
4. Wood Products
5. Dal, Rice & Oil Mills
6. Tat Patti
7. Rope & Ban Making
8. Bidi Making
9. Match Factory
10. Handmade Paper
11. Straw Board
12. Khandsari
13. Dairy Products
14. Katha
15. Wooden Furniture
16. Oil Seed Crushing
17. Bone Meal
18. Mango Powder & Pickles
19. Potato Chips & Wafers
20. Mahuba Oil
21. Fruit Preservation
22. Guar Gum
23. Eucalyptus Oil
24. Sugar
25. Confectionary
26. Flour Mills
27. Bakery
28. Maize Starch & Flakes
29. Barley Malt
30. Wood Wool
31. Rice Mills
32. Oil Expel

33. Biscuits
34. Vinegar
35. Plywood
36. Neem Oil extraction
37. Pickles
38. Gur Khandsari
39. Potato Starch
40. Vegetable Oil & Ghee Plants.
41. Vegetable Milk/Curd from Groundnuts

Scheme submitted by Manipur Government under self employment programme

8779. SHRI MOHENDRA NGAN-GOM: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme/proposal for self-employment under the TRY-SEM (Training of Rural Youths for self-employment) during 1979-80 and 1980-81, year-wise, was/were submitted by the Government of Manipur;

(b) if so, how many Training Centres have been established under the said scheme of proposal and how many have been benefited by scheme/proposal so far (sex-wise); and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information is as under:

Year	Training Institute Established	Persons benefited	
		Male	Female
1979-80	One	..	75
1980-81	One	..	100

(c) Does not arise.

Bringing up of marginal farmers and agricultural labourers above poverty line

8780. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4966 on the 25th March, 1981 regarding bringing up of marginal farmers and agricultural labourers above poverty line and state what

benefits, if any, have been accrued to the marginal farmers and agricultural labourers in physical and financial terms, under the existing schemes in force since 1970-71?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): Information is given in the statement attached.

Statement*A. Physical and Financial achievements under S.F.D.A./I.R.D. programme since inception upto October, 1980*

Year	No. of beneficiaries* (in lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	Total credit disbursed (R. in lakhs)
1970-71	0.04	59.04	235.55
1971-72	0.40	739.09	2351.35
1972-73	8.75	1577.84	5431.33
1973-74	4.91	1794.62	5419.76
1974-75	5.25	1570.97	5545.80
1975-76	11.26	2669.17	8353.58
1976-77	12.75	2877.09	13108.93
1977-78	13.85	3925.57	14960.35
1978-79	19.93	7686.42	18757.31
1979-80	23.50	10416.44	20112.25
1980-81 (upto Oct., 1980)	7.13	3139.95	7084.48
TOTAL	107.78	36456.20	101,360.69

B. Sectoral break-up of the beneficiaries

Sector	Number of beneficiaries (Upto October, 1980) (No. in lakhs)
1	2
Agriculture	74.92
Irrigation	11.20
Forestry and Pasture	0.24
Animal Husbandry	12.71
Fisheries	0.16

*No separate break-up of marginal farmers and agricultural labourers available.

1	2
Sericulture	0.07
Bee-keeping	0.01
Village Industries	0.57
Tertiary Sector	0.79
Others	0.87
Unclassified	6.24*
TOTAL	107.78

*Represents beneficiaries covered under IRD programme 1978-79 for which no sector-wise break-up is available.

खरीदे गये डालरों की संख्या

8781. श्री हीरा लाल धार० परमार:
श्री तारिक अनवर :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी से अगस्त, 1980 तक कितने डालर खरीदे गए और उनमें से प्रत्येक पर कितना खर्चा हुआ ;

(ख) उन देशों/कम्पनियों के क्या नाम हैं जिनसे ये डालर खरीदे गए उनमें से प्रत्येक का मूल्य कितना है तथा किन शर्तों पर इनकी खरीद की गई ;

(ग) किन परिस्थितियों के अन्तर्गत और किस स्तर पर इन डालरों की खरीद का निर्णय लिया गया ;

(घ) इन डालरों की खरीद के लिए किन स्रोतों से विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त की गई ; और

(ङ) इन डालरों की खरीद के लिए किन देशों से निविदायें आमंत्रित की गई थीं और इस सम्बन्ध में नौवहन निगम ने क्या सिफारिशें कीं ?

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण और सिंचाई और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री (राज बरिन्द्र सिंह) : (क) इस अवधि के

दौरान मत्स्य सर्वेक्षण तथा प्रशिक्षण के दो जलयान खरीदे गये थे। इन जलयानों पर किया गया व्यय क्रमशः 107.25 लाख रुपये तथा 124.75 लाख रुपये था, इसमें सीमा-शुल्क भी शामिल है।

(ख) ये डालर मैसर्स योकोहामा याचट लिमिटेड, जापान तथा मैसर्स क्यूस्यू शिपबिल्डिंग कम्पनी लिमिटेड, जापान से खरीदे गये थे। सर्वेक्षण जलयान का मूल्य 107.25 लाख रुपये और प्रशिक्षण जलयान का मूल्य 108.75 लाख रुपये था। यह खरीद भारत को दी जाने वाली जापान की द्विपक्षी मदद के तहत की गई थी।

(ग) इस प्रयोजन के लिए गठित निविदा समिति की सिफारिशों के आधार पर वित्त मंत्री को सलाह से कृषि मंत्री की स्वीकृति से इन डालरों के खरीद का निर्णय लिया गया था।

(घ) द्विपक्षी सहायता के तहत विदेशी मुद्रा के व्यय के लिए धन जापान सरकार ने दिया था।

(ङ) जापानी सहायता से सम्बन्धित नियमों के अनुसार सिर्फ जापान से ही निविदायें मांगी गई थी। निविदा समिति में भारतीय जहाजरानी निगम का प्रतिनिधि शामिल था।

Honey sample taken from Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi

8782. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a sample of honey being sold in Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi was taken for a test in 1980;

(b) if so, the results of the test; and

(c) whether some action was taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Yes, Sir. A sample of the honey supplied by the Honey Marketing Depot., Kuzhithurai, Kanya Kumari to Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi in 1980 was taken by Food and Adulteration Department of Delhi Administration for a routine check.

(b) No formal report has been received from the Delhi Administration but it was informally learnt that the honey sample in question, which had Agmark bandrol in tact, contained excess moisture percentage than prescribed.

(c) Circular instructions have been issued to the honey suppliers to give a warranty to the effect that honey is of the nature and quality as mentioned in the invoice.

Dead animal houses in Vishwas Nagar, Shahdara, Delhi

8783. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question No. 2340 dated 30th June, 1980 regarding slaughter houses and 4082 dated 14th July, 1980 regarding dead animal houses in Shahdara and state:

(a) whether it was assured by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi that prosecutions had been launched against the guilty persons and the work in the two dead animal houses situated near Block Nos. 31, 32 and 33 Vishwas Nagar, Shahdara and East Arjun Nagar, Shahdara, Delhi-32 had been completely stopped;

(b) whether Government are also aware that the operation of bringing dead animals to the said sites was suspended only for few months and it is now going on unabated and the population of more than 10000 is suffering untold misery for the last so many years on account of the perpetual nuisance of the presence of vultures, bad smell and continuous electric failures; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to face in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) In reply to Unstarred Questions No. 2340 dated 30-6-80 and 4082 dated 14-7-80 it was stated that prosecutions had been launched by The Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) against the persons concerned. It was not stated that the work of collection of bones of dead animal at the two sites had been completely stopped. However, as reported by the M.C.D. the work of collection of bones at Arjun Nagar, Shahdara has been discontinued and there is no nuisance at this site at present. In all 33 prosecutions have been launched up to 13-4-81 by the M.C.D.

(b) and (c). As a result of prosecution action, the work of collection of bones at Vishwas Nagar site also was discontinued for a period of about 3-4 months in 1980. The collection of bones at this site has, however, been restarted and The M.C.D. has, in turn, also started taking prosecutions action against the persons concerned.

Drought in Tamil Nadu

**8784. SHRI N. SELVARAJU:
SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHASTRI:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Tamil Nadu has sent the reports on Drought Condition in Tamil Nadu;

(b) how much amount has been asked for drought relief works;

(c) whether uniform standards and norms are being followed by the Government of Tamil Nadu in sanctioning grant for drought relief works; and

(d) if so the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 160.68 crores.

(c) and (d). Water supply schemes in the drought affected areas have been entrusted to Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, the Agricultural Engineering Department and Ground Water Department. In respect of deepening of existing wells, the work is being done by the Panchayat Unions in cases involving simple manual labour. These Departments follow prescribed code rules. In regard to energisation of power pumps the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board has decided to waive the procedural requirements in order to expedite the execution of work. The Government of Tamil Nadu have extended usual pattern of assistance to the Municipalities i.e., 50 per cent loan and 50 per cent grant for taking up immediate works to improve the water supply in the affected areas of the Municipalities.

As regards drought relief works to be executed speedily, the Government of Tamil Nadu have ordered that the District Collectors will be

in complete charge of the operations. They will coordinate at district level the works of the various Departments engaged in relief operations. Funds required for carrying out the relief works will be placed at the disposal of the Collectors who in turn will allot them to the respective agencies. The District Collectors have been asked to appoint officers in the Grade of Deputy Collectors to be in charge of each one of the affected areas. This officer will visit the relief works and have close liaison with the field level officers of the executing Departments. These officers will be fully responsible for the progress of the works in the allotted areas. The employment generation works are being carried out by Public Works Department (Irrigation), Highways and Rural Works Department and Panchayat Unions. In all these cases concerned departments follow the code rules as amended from time to time by Government instructions, for sanction of estimates, execution of works, taking measurement and check measurement and passing of bills.

Surplus land and its distribution

**8785. SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE:
SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU:**

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

(a) the area declared surplus according to land ceiling laws (State-wise);

(b) the area taken possession of out of the surplus and the reasons for rest not being taken; and

(c) the area distributed and reasons for the rest not being distributed?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION
(SHRI BALESHWAR RAM):** (a) to (c). A statement showing the area declared surplus, area taken possession of and area distributed under the

revised ceiling laws is appended. The difference between the area declared surplus and that taken possession of is due mainly to pendency of cases in

higher courts. As for shortfall in the area distributed, distribution inevitably takes some time.

Statement

(in acres)

State/Union Territories	Area declared surplus	Area taken possession	Area distributed
Andhra Pradesh	10,07,675	4,11,803	2,85,922
Assam	5,73,493	5,21,521	3,12,802
Bihar	2,38,216	1,31,000	1,31,000
Gujarat	89,873	20,758	3,935
Haryana	20,973	14,425	9,313
Himachal Pradesh	1,36,576	1,33,909	3,509
Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	..	..	..
Karnataka	1,39,176	68,222	47,332
Kerala	1,15,015	77,144	50,834
Madhya Pradesh	2,55,455	1,53,140	77,704
Maharashtra	3,73,161	2,91,723	2,30,723
Manipur	547	..	..
Orissa	1,37,253	1,20,163	1,00,157
Punjab	49,113	14,615	10,547
Rajasthan	2,46,225	2,20,517	1,21,809
Tamil Naud	76,047	72,814	54,408
Tripura	1,961	1,502	946
Uttar Pradesh	2,79,905	2,54,205	2,23,251
West Bengal	1,40,704	95,218	52,397
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	8,967	5,782	3,192
Delhi	730	413	..
Pondicherry	2,527	976	837
TOTAL	33,91,848	25,84,855	17,71,009

Clearance of construction of Masani Dam

8786. SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV:
SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE
SHARMA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has not given clearance for construction of Masani Dam to control the waters of Sahibi river;

(b) whether the Central Water Commission and Government of Haryana did not seek clearance from the Government of Rajasthan to make storage of water of the Masani Dam in the territory of the State of Rajasthan;

(c) whether stored water at Masani Dam would cause submergence and total devastation of residential houses, industrial units and agricultural fields of villages, Akoli, Ujoli, Kaririwas, Dhamawas, Rabadka, Mahasara, Khuskada, Zamalpur, Jokhawas, etc. in the district of Alwar, Rajasthan;

(d) what steps Government propose to take to save the residential houses and properties and cattle wealth and agricultural land of the residents of the above-said villages from the damage anticipated by Dam water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The Haryana Government has formulated and undertaken construction of the Masani Barrage Project on the Sahibi Nadi. This Project is one of the components of the Master Plan for the Sahibi Nadi, drawn up by the Central Water Commission. The Master Plan was approved at a meeting convened by the then Union Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation in June, 1978, with the Chief Ministers of Rajasthan and Haryana and Lt. Governor of Delhi. The Planning Commission has yet to clear the Project.

(c) and (d). As formulated by Haryana Government the Project will create a reservoir upstream of Masani Barrage which will submerge only 8 hectares of land in Rajasthan when it is full. However, in the event of a flood being experienced on a full reservoir, some villages of Rajasthan will be submerged due to the rise in water level depending on the magnitude of the flood. As the Rajasthan Government has raised some points regarding such submergence, the matter is under consideration of the two State Governments, in which the Central Government is assisting.

Advisory Committee on Ph.D enrolled with I.A.R.I., New Delhi

8787. SHRI LAKSHMAN
MALLIK:

SHRI R. N. RAKESH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of departmental part-time Ph.D students enrolled with the Post-Graduate School, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi during the academic years 1976-77 and 1977-78 in the disciplines of plant physiology, biochemistry, horticulture and genetics;

(b) whether any Chairman of the Advisory Committee has recently resigned after completing the qualifying (comprehensive) examination and before submitting thesis of a student; and

(c) if so, what are the details in this regard and what are the particulars of the chairman resigned and student so affected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Number of departmental students admitted for Ph.D courses in the disciplines of Genetics, Biochemistry, Horticulture and Plant Physiology

during the academic years 1976-77, 1977-78 is indicated below:—

Year	Number of students			
	Gene- tics	Horti- culture	Bio- che- mistry	Plant- Physio- logy
1976-77	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
1977-78	5	1	Nil	Nil

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Dr. R. N. Singh was the Chairman of the Advisory Committee for Shri S. N. Pandey who was admitted to the Ph.D. degree course in Horticulture in the academic year 1977-78 as a departmental part-time student and who passed the comprehensive examination on 26-9-79 under his chairmanship.

On 29-8-80, Dr. R. N. Singh informed the Head of the Division of Horticulture that due to his pre-occupation on the management side it would not be possible for him to continue as Chairman, Advisory Committee of Shri S. N. Pandey and requested for alternate arrangements to be made. The Board of Students of Horticulture Division nominated Prof. Ranjit Singh, the next member of the Advisory Committee, as Chairman of the Advisory Committee of Shri Pandey.

Provident Fund contribution in Food Corporation of India

8788. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that provident fund contribution has not been deposited by the contractors working at food storage depots in Haryana, Punjab, Gujarat, Bombay, Maharashtra and other parts of the country with Food Corporation of India for food handling labourers engaged by them;

(b) whether Government have received any complaint in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the amount which has not been deposited; and

(e) the action taken against contractors and other officials of Food Corporation of India involved in the same?

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

(a) to (e). The question whether in respect of the contract labour working in Food Corporation of India Depots, the Corporation was liable and responsible for the implementation of the scheme under the Employees Provident Fund and Misc. Provision Act, 1952 was sub-judice in the Kerala High Court till 27-9-77 on the basis of petition filed by one of the Handling and Transport Contractors. According to the judgement of the Division Bench of the Kerala High Court, the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner is to adjudge and determine the exact liability by way of contribution and administrative charges etc., due in respect of workmen employed by the Contractors. Determination is to be made after affording an opportunity to the contractors concerned as well as the Food Corporation of India to make their representations concerning the matter. Regional Provident Fund Commissioners have initiated action to determine the liabilities.

Security Measures at Jawaharlal Nehru University

8789. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many dacoities burglaries took place in Jawaharlal Nehru University during the last six months;

(b) how many were injured in these incidents;

(c) how much property/money was lost in these incidents;

(d) how many among them were solved;

(e) whether JNU security personnel are inadequate of taking care of the security; and

(f) if so, what steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-MATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) According to the information furnished by Jawaharlal Nehru University there have been three cases of burglaries in the University Campus during the last six months.

(b) Two.

(c) Private property worth approximately Rs. 14,000/- was reported as missing.

(d) All the cases were reported to the local police for investigation but there has been no outcome so far.

(e) and (f). Although necessary precautions for the security of the residents and University property have been taken, the University is considering strengthening of the security arrangements in view of the isolated location of the Campus. At the request of the University, a Police party of 6-10 Policemen also patrols the Campus during night.

असिद्ध निर्माण

8790. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नगर निगम के अधिकारियों को कहा गया था कि असिद्ध निर्माणों को रोकने में असफलता के कारणों की रिपोर्ट में ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार को इस बीच रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके मुख्य कारण क्या हैं और सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री श्रीराम नारायण सिंह) : (द) से (घ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Awardee of Ph.D., M.Phil from J.N. University

8791. SHRI B. D. SINGH:

SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

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

(a) how many Ph.D. thesis, M. Phil/MPS desertations were awarded in Jawaharlal Nehru University;

(b) the number of successful/students and their supervisors, titles of their thesis/desertations, centres/schools where research work was undertaken and the year of submission;

(c) whether there are any faculty member who has neither supervised any M.Phil/MPS desertations nor Ph.D. thesis;

(d) if so, their number and the reasons for the same;

(e) the number of faculty members to whom no research scholar is attached presently; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-MATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) According to the information furnished by

the Jawaharlal Nehru University the number of candidates declared eligible for the award of Ph.D./M.Phil./MPS degree is given below:—

Ph. D.	M. Phil,	MPS
220	788	32

(b) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Amount released for purchase of food-grains under National Rural Employment Programme

8792. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have released Rs. 90 crores to the various States to buy foodgrains under the food-for-work programme/National Rural Employment Programme;

(b) if so, the amount given to each State; and

(c) the reasons for stopping the allotment of foodgrains to State under the National Rural Employment Programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b). The amount of Rs. 90 crores has been allocated to the States/Union Territories for meeting mainly the expenditure on payment of wages in cash, purchase of materials etc. under the programme. Purchase of food-grains is also permissible out of these allocations. A statement indicating the amount allocated to each State/Union Territory is enclosed.

(c) The question of allocation of foodgrains for the programme is under consideration.

Statement

Statement showing the allocation made to the States/Union Territories on the basis of populations of Agricultural Labourers/marginal farmers and on poverty line for the first two quarters of the year 1981-82 under N.R.E.P.

S. No.	Name of the State/Union Territories	Amount allocated (Rupees in lakhs)
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	948.00
2	Assam	200.00
3	Bihar	1210.00
4	Gujarat	280.00
5	Haryana	80.00
6	Himachal Pradesh	60.00
7	Jammu & Kashmir	80.00
8	Karnataka	414.00
9	Kerala	402.00
10	Madhya Pradesh	660.00
11	Maharashtra	710.00
12	Manipur	10.00
13	Meghalaya	10.00
14	Nagaland	10.00
15	Orissa	410.00
16	Punjab	126.00
17	Rajasthan	234.00
18	Sikkim	8.00
19	Tamil Nadu	740.00
20	Tripura	30.00
21	Uttar Pradesh	1670.00
22	West Bengal	674.00
<i>Union Territories</i>		
23	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8.00
24	Arunachal Pradesh	8.00
25	Mizoram	8.00

1	2	3
26	Pondicherry	8.00
27	Chandigarh	2.00
	TOTAL	9000.00

Telephone connections at Calcutta, Varanasi, Kanpur, Ahmedabad and Bangalore

8793. SHRI ZAINUL BASHEER:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of telephone connections at Calcutta, Varanasi, Kanpur, Ahmedabad and Bangalore; and

(b) the number of telephones which remained out of order during

the period from 21st to 31st December, 1980 (each day separately)?

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

(a) The total number of telephone connections on 31-12-80 are as follows:—

(i) Calcutta	1,70,744
(ii) Varanasi	8,740
(iii) Kanpur	21,961
(iv) Ahmedabad	50,465
(v) Bangalore	50,640

(b) The information regarding the number of telephones which remained out of order from 21-12-80 to 31-12-80 is given in the attached statement.

Statement

Stations	Number of Telephones which remained out of order on										
	21-12-80	22-12-80	23-12-80	24/12	25/12	26/12	27/12	28/12	29/12	30/12	31/12
1. Calcutta	N/C	9186	9300	9334	N/C	9392	9449	N/C	9903	9867	9925
2. Varanasi	166	100	148	223	165	196	182	101	150	108	196
3. Kanpur	349	467	498	585	446	593	517	357	511	473	538
4. Ahmedabad	1077	2506	2463	2660	1938	2460	2148	1851	2224	2150	2244
5. Bangalore	436	1137	1118	1040	723	969	957	392	1182	1017	1048

N/C Information could not be collected as Sunday/Holiday.

**Shops/Stalls built by D.D.A. and
Directorate of Estates**

8794. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of shops/stalls built by the Delhi Development Authority and Directorate of Estates in Delhi/New Delhi during 1978, 1979, 1980;

(b) the percentage of allotment made to the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes during the above period;

(c) what is Government's policy for allotment of shops/stalls to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and their reservation quota in this regard; and

(d) if not, why?

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

बिबरण

पिछले पांच वर्षों में सरकारी क्षेत्र की चीनी फैक्टरियों में चीनी का उत्पादन-विवरण
मीट्रो टन

क्रम संख्या	फैक्ट्री का स्थान	वर्ष के दौरान उत्पादन			अक्तूबर सितम्बर	
		1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
उत्तर प्रदेश						
1.	भीहीउददीनपुर	9334	9746	14793	13700	3950
2.	सखोती टांडा	7121	10818	14532	7216	कार्य नहीं किया
3.	छाता	—	—	5308	15128	7380

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में चीनी मिलें

8795. श्री राम बिलास पासवान : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में कितनी चीनी मिलें-सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में कार्य कर रही हैं; और

(ख) इनमें से ऐसी चीनी मिलों की संख्या क्या है जिनमें चीनी के उत्पादन में पिछले पांच वर्ष से कमी हो रही है और उन मिलों की भी संख्या क्या है जिनमें उपरोक्त अवधि में उत्पादन में निरन्तर वृद्धि हो रही है ?

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

(क) देश में चालू पिराई मांसम (1980-81) के दौरान सरकारी क्षेत्र में 43 चीनी मिलें कार्य कर रही हैं।

(ख) पिछले पांच वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष के दौरान इन 43 चीनी फैक्टरियों में चीनी के उत्पादन का द्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है। यह विदित होगा कि इन फैक्टरियों में चीनी के उत्पादन में इस अवधि के दौरान न तो उत्तरोत्तर वृद्धि न ही कमी हुई है।

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	बिजनौर	10491	14510	16856	11483	5147
5.	चांदपुर	—	—	14300	13725	8294
6.	भमरोहा	20196	25787	30207	20515	16824
7.	राजा बुलन्द (रामपुर)	20216	24258	29587	17255	9100
8.	किच्छा	21986	27430	35709	27899	21909
9.	बाराबंकी	6027	7216	8393	6192	3673
10.	बुढ़दल	3184	5176	8773	5398	4508
11.	जारवाल रोड़	2949	5065	7220	5215	4921
12.	पिपराइच	5558	8041	11650	9122	7959
13.	खड्डा	6525	9143	10710	8299	7764
14.	लक्ष्मी गंज	9650	11743	11508	10780	9051
15.	रामकोला (एम०के०)	7846	10048	10711	7177	6269
16.	भटनी	6400	9827	10956	8160	4278
17.	नन्द गंज	—	—	—	2084	835
18.	दरियापुर	—	—	—	2014	1771
बिहार						
19.	सीतलपुर (गरील)	527	1795	4309	3390	1494
20.	रदाम	2819	3718	4003	4901	1780
21.	लोहाट	3150	633	2991	4956	2796
22.	साकरी	कार्य नहीं किया	—	2205	3295	1556
23.	समस्तीपुर	3002	3862	4840	3840	1223
24.	बनमंछी	1272	1033	4822	5613	2132
25.	बिहुटा	1340	1967	3274	1841	399
26.	बारसालीगंज	1309	2467	2975	3187	1373
27.	मुरार	446	2074	2274	1825	310

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
पश्चिमी बंगाल						
28.	महमदपुर	1628	3353	4801	3358	681
असम						
29.	कछार	—	14	332	2084	1567
पंजाब						
30.*	जीरा	—	—	—	—	—
31.*	गुरदासपुर	—	—	—	—	—
राजस्थान						
32.	श्रीगंगानगर	10429	11695	11357	11245	4982
छत्तिस प्रदेश						
33.	शंकर नगर	54276	41302	37006	42573	41467
34.	जहीराबाद	9182	15187	22289	20551	18050
35.	मीरयालगुड़ा	—	217	7401	4517	1546
36.	हिन्दुपुर	—	—	—	216	1196
37.*	मिथ्यामवेट (करीमनगर)	—	—	—	—	—
तामिलनाडु						
38.	यंजायूर	—	3564	19410	16794	11813
39.	पैराम्बलूर	—	—	13000	16923	14744
40.*	उल्लूदुरपेट	—	—	—	—	—
कर्नाटक						
41.	मांड्या	42443	34303	53126	60556	32383
42.	गंगावती	1285	11574	20919	9319	10134
नागालैण्ड						
43.	दीमापुर	4928	5993	7506	8600	7402

*इन फीसिट्रियों ने 1980-81 के दौरान पहली बार उत्पादन किया है।

विश्वविद्यालय स्तर की मूल पुस्तक लिखने वाले भारतीय लेखकों को राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार

8796. श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह :
श्री जिलोक बन्ध :

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

(क) भारतीय भाषाओं में विश्व-विद्यालय स्तर की मूल मानक (स्टैण्डर्ड) पुस्तकों को लिखने के लिए भारतीय लेखकों को प्रतिवर्ष राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार देने के लिए 1973 में घोषित की गई योजना की रूप-रेखा क्या है ;

(ख) उक्त योजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए सरकार द्वारा गठित किया गया तंत्र क्या है ;

(ग) क्या यह सब है कि यह योजना सप्त वर्षों की अवधि में भी कार्यान्वित नहीं की जा सकी थी और वर्ष 1973 के लिए लेखकों को पुरस्कार अब तक नहीं दिए गए हैं ;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इस योजना को समाप्त करने के लिए कोई निर्णय किया है अथवा सरकार का विचार इसे जारी रखने और इसे प्रतिवर्ष कार्यान्वित करने का है ; और

(ङ) यदि सरकार का विचार इस योजना को समाप्त करने का है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) इस योजना का उद्देश्य, भारतीय भाषाओं में श्रेष्ठ कृतियाँ तैयार करने के लिए भारतीय लेखकों को राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर मान्यता प्रदान करने तथा उन्हें आकर्षक पुरस्कार प्रदान करके विश्वविद्यालय स्तर की पुस्तकों के लेखन की दृष्टि से भारतीय लेखन को प्रोत्साहित करना है इस योजना

के अन्तर्गत भारतीय संविधान के भाठवें अनुच्छेद में निदिष्ट भारतीय भाषाओं में विश्वविद्यालय स्तर की मूल मानक कृतियों के रचनाकारों के लिए पुरस्कार प्रदान किए जाते हैं । विश्वविद्यालयों के सभी विषयों में, हिन्दी में प्रकाशित विधि पुस्तकों को उांइ.ए. 1-1-1968 तक तथा इसके बाद प्रकाशित पुस्तकों, इस योजना के अन्तर्गत पात्र हैं ।

(ख) योजना को कार्यान्वयन के लिए सन् 1972 में विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग को सौंप दिया गया था । सन 1977 में यह नर्निर्णय लिया गया कि योजना मंत्रालय द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जाएगी ।

(ग) जी, हाँ ।

(घ) तथा (ङ) यह योजना छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल है ।

Proposal to Harness Service of Students, Community/Social Agencies

8797. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to harness the services of student community and voluntary/social agencies for weeding out corruption in the cities where Public Distribution System exists and particularly in the Tribal areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES
(SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):**

(a) and (b). The organisation and administration of public distribution system is the responsibility of the State Governments and they are required to ensure the proper distribution of essential commodities through the outlets of the public distribution system. The State Government have been delegated powers, under the provisions of Essential Commodities Act, 1955 to issue orders, notifications for supply and distribution of essential commodities notified under the Act and to take action against those indulging in malpractices. The State Governments have also been advised to set up consumer's committees at village, district and state levels to oversee the functioning of fair price shops, by associating representatives of people.

**Accommodation problems faced by
Members of Parliament**

8798. SHRI ANAND SINGH:
SHRI K. A. SWAMY:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that MPs are facing great difficulties in accommodating their guests in the Western Court;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to increase the rooms in the Lok Sabha Pool in Western Court or in any other place;

(c) whether it is a fact that there have been many cases of over-stay by the guests in the Western Court; and

(d) if so, whether Government will consider to enhance the rent beyond the allotted period in order to discourage this practice?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN**

SINGH): (a) and (b). The guest accommodation to the M.P.s. in Western Court is provided on payment of market rent subject to the availability. As on 23-4-81, 33 suits in W.C. Hostel are occupied by the guests of M.P.s. In addition, 20 suites are being occupied by the M.P.s as regular allotment. There is no proposal to increase the rooms in Lok Sabha Pool in the W.C. Hostel or in any other place as guest accommodation. The Government have since decided that surplus units in the M.P.s Pool shall be surrendered by the Lok/Rajya Sabha Pool to the General pool after keeping with each of the M.P.s Pool 5 surplus units (Hostel) for allotment as guest accommodation.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Presently there is no such proposal under consideration.

Increase in Rural Unemployment

8799. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
Will the Minister of RURAL RE-
CONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that rural unemployment in the country is increasing every year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION
(SHRI BALESHWAR RAM):** (a) and (b). The Government is aware of the problem of unemployment in the country. The number of persons seeking or available for work (in the age group 15—59) which stood at 6.16 million as per the results of the 27th round of the National Sample Survey (October 1972—September 1973) was reported as 6.72 million as per the results of the 32nd round of the National Sample Survey (July, 1977—June, 1978).

The Government have introduced the programmes of (1) Integrated Rural Development (2) Khasi and Village Industries (3) Training of

rural youth for self-employment and
(4) National Rural Employment Programme for maximising employment opportunities in the rural areas.

Misuse of Food Stocks under Maharashtra Rural Employment Programme

8800. SHRI CHANDRA BHAN ATHARE PATIL: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that food stocks allotted to the States under the National Rural Employment Programme were misused by some States;

(b) if so, the names of the States where such misuse has been detected; and

(c) the action taken against the persons responsible for such misuse?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) to (c). Some irregularities in the implementation of the Food for Work Programme, which has since been replaced by National Rural Employment Programme, have been brought out in the Report of the evaluation study carried out by Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission. This study covers 10 major States i.e. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The State Governments have been asked to take suitable action in all the cases and to ensure that such irregularities are not repeated in future.

उपभोक्ताओं को ताड़ का तेल उपलब्ध कराना

8801. श्री अशोक गहलोत : क्या नागरिक पूति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार की नीति रही है कि राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा आयातित ताड़ का तेल उचित दर की दुकानों के

माध्यम से उचित मूल्यों पर सामान्य उपभोक्ताओं को उपलब्ध कराया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार को इस आशय की शिकायतें मिली हैं कि उचित दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से इस ताड़ के तेल को उपभोक्ताओं को वितरित करने के बजाय उसे ऊँची कीमतों पर मिष्ठान दिक्रताओं, होटलों आदि को बेचा जाता है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप सामान्य उपभोक्ता इससे वंचित रह जाते हैं ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस तरह की अनियमितताओं को दूर करने के लिए अब तक सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ; और

(घ) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

नागरिक पूति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब्रजमोहन महन्ती) : (क) (घ). यद्यपि, आर० बी० डी० ताड़ के तेल सहित आयातित खाद्य तेलों को उचित दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से उचित मूल्यों पर उपभोक्ताओं को उपलब्ध कराने की नीति केन्द्रीय सरकार की है, तथापि इन तेलों के वितरण में यदि कोई कदाचार होता है तो उसे रोकने की प्राथमिक जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों की है। राज्य सरकारों का ध्यान समय-समय पर इस आवश्यकता की ओर विशेष रूप से दिलाया गया है कि वे यह सुनिश्चित करें कि सार्वजनिक वितरण के लिए आवंटित किये जाने वाले आयातित खाद्य तेल, जिनमें आर० बी० डी० ताड़ का तेल भी शामिल है, उचित दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से पूर्व-निर्धारित मूल्यों पर उपभोक्ताओं को ही दिए जायें और ये वाणिज्यिक माध्यमों को, जिनके लिए ये नहीं हैं न दिए जायें।

घी के उत्पादन के लिए लाइसेंस दिया जाना

8802. श्री राम अश्वथ : क्या नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान किन-किन फर्मों को वनस्पति घी के उत्पादन के लिए लाइसेंस दिए गये और उनमें से प्रत्येक को वनस्पति घी की कितनी मात्रा उत्पादन के लिए लाइसेंस दिये गये ; और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा 1981-82 के दौरान वनस्पति घी के उत्पादन के लिए कितनी नई फर्मों को लाइसेंस दिए जाने का विचार है ?

नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ब्रजमोहन महन्ती) : (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान, केवल तीन फर्मों अर्थात् (1) मैसर्स इंडस्ट्रियल प्रमोशन एंड इन्वेस्टमेंट कारपोरेशन आफ उड़ीसा लि०, सत्य नगर, भुवनेश्वर ; (2) मैसर्स असम स्टेट कोआपरेटिव मार्केटिंग एंड कंज्यूमर्स फेडरेशन, उलूबाड़ी; और (3) मैसर्स यूनाइटेड वनस्पति वर्क्स प्रा० लि०, चंडीगढ़ को प्रति वर्ष 15000 मी० टन की क्षमता तक वनस्पति का उत्पादन करने के लिए आशय पत्र जारी किए गये थे ।

(ख) वनस्पति के उत्पादन हेतु और एककों के लिए लाइसेंस देने का मामला सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

Opening of more Super Bazars

8803. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Super Bazars (Government owned) in the country;

(b) whether Government have any plan to open more Super Bazars for easy and fair distribution of essential consumer goods; and

(c) if so, how many Super Bazars are proposed to be opened in Madhya Pradesh (including Bhopal)?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):

(a) There are no Government owned Super Bazar in the country. But there are Government assisted Super Bazars run by Cooperatives. They are known as "Department Stores, Jantha Bazars, Sahakari Bhandar etc". Upto 31st March, 1981, Government of India have assisted 314 such units in the country.

(b) Yes, Sir. During the Sixth Plan period, provision has been made to assist 70 Department Stores (Super Bazars) of Cooperatives in the country.

(c) The assistance is provided on project basis and on first come, first served basis. No state-wise allocation has, therefore, been made in this regard.

Priority dates for allotment of Type B and C Quarters

8804. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4789 on the 23rd March, 1981 regarding priority date for allotment of type B and C quarters to Central Government employees and state:

(a) the reasons for permitting the house owning employees to get Government accommodation when 50 per cent of the employee have been waiting for a house for the last twenty five years;

(b) how many quarters are in occupation of the retired Government servants in each category and why these are not being got vacated;

(c) how many quarters are already under occupation of the house-owning employees and why, when they are paid housing loans on low interest to ease the house problem; and

(d) whether Government propose to fix up time limit within which Government quarters should be allotted to its low-paid employees as 15 per cent H.R.A. is very meagre to meet the rent?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN
SINGH):** (a) The house owning
officers have been made eligible for
Government accommodation keeping
in view the hardships faced by these
employees as also the recommenda-
tions of the National Council (JCM).

(b) In type B, 100 quarters and in
type C, 201 quarters are in occupation
of the retired Government servants.
They have been allowed to retain
the Government accommodation till
the decision regarding adhoc allot-
ment in the names of their eligible
wards is arrived at.

Government have now decided to
make a adhoc allotments to the eligi-
ble wards of the retired Government
servants.

(c) In Type B, 293 and in Type C,
993 house owning officers are in
occupation of the Government ac-
commodation. In terms of the Gov-
ernment decision they are eligible for
Government accommodation.

(d) No such time limit can be
fixed.

**Display of Boards in front of places
of Tourist interest**

8805. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:
Will the Minister of EDUCATION
AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased
to state:

(a) whether Government are aware
that both foreign and local tourists
feel frustrated when they find no
history board displayed near the
famous tourists and other places of
tourists interests in Rajasthan;

(b) whether it is also a fact that
Archaeological Survey of India at
present displays bold sign board
saying that the monument is a pro-
tected one only;

(c) whether Government propose
to prepare such boards and whether
a State-wise plan has been drawn up

and additional allocations made for
1981 in the Ministry's budget; and

(d) if not, the reasons for neglec-
ting this issue which vitally affects
the tourist interest?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND
SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI
SHEILA KAUL):** (a) to (c). Besides
the protection notice boards, cultural
notice boards exist though not at all
ancient and historical monuments
declared to be national importance.
Action is already under way to pro-
vide such boards at all important
monuments under the Survey in a
phased manner. There is no separate
allocation for this work, but the ex-
penditure on this account is met from
the sanctioned budget grant of the
Survey.

(d) Does not arise.

**स्त्रियों में अनैतिक व्यापार दमन में रत
संस्थायें**

8806. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या
शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में स्त्रियों में अनैतिक व्यापार
के दमन में लगी हुई स्वैच्छिक संस्थाओं के
नाम क्या हैं और उन्हें 1980-81 में
किस आधार पर वित्तीय सहायता दी गई
थी ;

(ख) क्या उनके कार्य का कोई
मूल्यांकन किया गया था और यदि हां,
तो उसका क्या परिणाम रहा और उनके
लिए आगामी वर्ष के लिए कितनी सहा-
यता स्वीकृत की गई है ; और

(ग) स्त्रियों में अनैतिक व्यापार के
दमन के लिए स्वैच्छिक संस्थाओं द्वारा किए
जा रहे कार्य के अतिरिक्त सरकार द्वारा
अन्य क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में
राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क)
से (ग). एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

विवरण

स्त्रियों और लड़कियों में अनैतिक दमन अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत सेवाओं की व्यवस्था करने का उत्तरदायित्व सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश प्रशासन पर है । उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार इस देश में विभिन्न राज्यों/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों में 89 उद्धार/रक्षा गृह चलाए जा रहे हैं । सामाजिक और नैतिक खतरे में पड़ी स्त्रियों और लड़कियों को अस्थायी आश्रय प्रदान करने हेतु बनाई गई अल्प आवास गृहों की मार्गदर्शी योजना के अन्तर्गत एसोसिएशन फार मोरल हेल्थ इन इण्डिया तथा भारतीय आदिम जाति सेवक संघ को 1980-81 के दौरान ऐसे 6 गृह चलाने के लिए अनुदान दिए गये हैं ।

एसोसिएशन फार सोशल हेल्थ इन इण्डिया द्वारा किए गए काम का मूल्यांकन कर लिया गया है तथा उसे सन्तोषजनक पाया गया है, यद्यपि सुधार के लिए गुंजाइश है । वर्ष 1981-82 के लिए बजट प्राक्कलनों में इस प्रयोजना हेतु 8 लाख रुपए की राशि की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

Automatic Exchange at Bhadrak

8807. SHRI ARJUN SETHI. Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been demand to install an Automatic Exchange in the newly constructed telephone exchange building at Bhadrak of Balasore district of Orissa; and

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

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) While the Government is keen to install an automatic exchange, it has not been possible to draw up any specific plans so far due to limited indigenous production of automatic switching equipment.

Admission of Leprosy patients in Vocational Training Centre for Handicapped

8808. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what is Government's policy and plan programme for rehabilitation of the socio-economically dislocated leprosy patients through involvement of State Governments and how much funds have been earmarked for the Sixth Plan period;

(b) if no policy has been decided the reasons therefor;

(c) when the policy is likely to be formulated;

(d) whether disease arrested leprosy patients are admitted as trainees in the vocational training centres for handicapped; and

(e) if so, the number of such trainees along with the period of their training?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c). The Central Government seeks to promote rehabilitation of physically handicapped persons (including the cured leprosy patients) in close cooperation with the State Governments and voluntary agencies. Voluntary agencies working in the field are also eligible to get 90 per cent of the estimated and approved cost as assistance.

under the existing scheme of 'Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for the Handicapped' for education, training and rehabilitation of the cured leprosy patients. A new scheme for the rehabilitation of cured leprosy patients is under consideration of Government. For the Sixth Plan Period a specific outlay of Rs. 75 lakhs has been provided for the rehabilitation of leprosy patients.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. The disease arrested leprosy patients are given training by various voluntary agencies getting assistance for this purpose from Government of India. According to the information available, about 2000 cured leprosy patients were enrolled as trainees during 1979-80 and 1980-81 by about 10 voluntary agencies working in the field. No specific information is available regarding period of training of these trainees.

Government Employees without Government Accommodation

8809. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pending applications by the Central Government employees of Delhi seeking quarters in Delhi for their living here; and

(b) the number of Central Government employees of Delhi who have been allotted Government quarters in spite of the fact that they own their own houses?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) 49,665

(b) 1,534

Waiting List re: New telephone Connections in Delhi

8810. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons on waiting list for New Telephone connections in Delhi as on 31st March, 1981;

(b) what effective steps Government are taking for giving new connections; and

(c) by what time this waiting list is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) 69,599 as on 1-4-1981.

(b) The existing exchanges are being expanded and new ones are being opened.

(c) It is expected that the applicants on the waiting list registered upto 31-12-79, excepting those located in certain areas, served by Shahdara and Jorbagh exchanges will be provided telephone connections by end of 1982-83. For Shahdara and Jorbagh areas also, new relief exchanges have been planned which may be commissioned by 1983-84 and 1984-85 respectively.

Erosion after completion of Farakka Barrage

8811. SHRI ZAINUL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after the completion of the Farakka Barrage the erosion of soil in the river Ganges is taking place to a large extent in the left bank of the upstream and in the right bank of the downstream;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the preventive measures Government have taken so far or propose to take in near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The Ganga River Erosion Commission

constituted by the Government of West Bengal has stated in its report of January, 1980 that erosion of the right bank of Ganga downstream and of the left bank upstream of Farakka Barrage was taking place much before the construction of the Barrage.

(c) Measures to check bank erosion have been taken by the West Bengal Government where necessary. The Farakka Barrage authorities have also taken steps to protect the works of the Farakka Barrage complex likely to be affected by this erosion.

Cheaper milk for rural under-fed

8812. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the pleas of modernisation of dairy industry through provision of sophisticated equipment cross-breed cows, artificial feeds, insemination, veterinary care, new packaging and vending methods etc., the milk is being made costlier year after year; and

(b) if so, the nature of counter-measures proposed to be taken to allow the milk to remain within the reach of common man especially the rural under-fed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The programmes of cattle-cum-dairy development aim at increasing the levels of productivity of the milch cattle through improved breeding, better feeding and management practices including health care, and arrangements for a reasonable price for the milk through proper processing and marketing facilities. The objective is to provide more productive employment to the rural milch cattle owners and generally increase the availability of wholesome milk for all sections of people at reasonable prices.

Implementation of recommendations made by Committee on Status of Women

8813. SHRIMATI USHA CHAUDHARI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to implement recommendations made in 1975 by the Committee on the Status of Woman; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached.

Statement

Of the 52 recommendations made by the Committee on the Status of Women in India, many are of long term nature and relate in essence to continuing programmes. The recommendations were examined by an Empowered Committee. Some of the recommendations were modified by the Committee and some were not recommended for acceptance. The Government accepted the views of the Empowered Committee. Some recommendations have already been implemented and some are in the process of implementation. Implementation of some recommendations is the responsibility of the respective Departments/Ministries/State Governments/Union Territories. The recommendations have wide social implication and as such need active help and support of voluntary agencies and community organisations.

The main recommendations implemented fully with suitable modification, wherever recommended, or

in the process of implementation are:—

Recommendation No. 1. Steps have been taken for mobilising public opinion and strengthening social effort against various social evils, e.g., polygamy, dowry, ostentatious expenditure and bringing awareness about the legal rights of women.

Recommendation No. 5. The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 has been amended increasing the age of marriage of girls to 18 years, as recommended and offence made cognisable for certain purposes.

Recommendation No. 7. The Central Civil Services Conduct Rules, 1964 have been amended to prohibit government servants giving or taking dowry. The matter relating to the amendment of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 is before a Joint Committee of Parliament.

Recommendation No. 5(d) and 8. The Marriage Laws (Amendment) Act, 1976 provide for divorce by mutual consent, ground of "cruelty" and "desertion" for divorce and provides the right of a girl to repudiate her marriage as a child on attaining majority.

Recommendation No. 16. Criminal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1980 was introduced in Lok Sabha and is before a Joint Committee of Parliament.

Recommendation No. 18. A Blue Print of Action Points and National Plan of Action for Women has been evolved which envisages legislative and administrative action as well as voluntary effort to promote the Education, Health, Family Planning and Nutrition, Employment, Social Welfare and Legal Status of Women and includes policy guidelines in these areas.

Recommendation No. 19. A cell has been set up in the Ministry of Labour to deal with Women's problems.

Recommendation No. 21. Factories (Amendment) Act, 1976 provides for establishment of a Creche where 30 women are employed as against 50 earlier.

Recommendation No. 22. Permission to work can be granted to women upto 10 P.M. wherever practicable, provided it does not adversely effect the employment of women.

Recommendation No. 24. The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, provides for:—

(a) payment of equal remuneration to men and women for the same work or work of similar nature,

(b) prevention of discrimination on ground of sex against women, in the matter of employment and matters connected therewith.

Recommendation No. 25. Programmes have been developed of vocational training in close relationship with industries and resources located in the area and of training programmes in production and market organisation to develop self-employment.

Recommendation Nos. 31-32. Provision made for non-formal education to men and women in the 15-25 age group. A special programme of Functional Literacy for adult women is being implemented in Integrated Child Development Services project blocks.

Recommendation Nos. 33, 34, 36 and 38. Steps taken for Co-Education in primary schools, Choice of Vocational and Technical Course at High School stage, a primary

school within walking distance of very child, developing a system of part-time education for those who cannot attend full-time school and multiple entry system for joining school.

Recommendation No. 46. Action taken for inclusion of women in important delegations, committees and commissions.

Recommendation No. 47. Steps taken for providing integrated maternity and child health services and promotion of research in the field of female disorders, and Mass campaign for family planning, so as to correct hereditary disorders and the sex of the child.

Recommendation No. 49. Besides a National Plan of Action for Women, which includes policy guidelines, the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980—85 includes a special chapter on Women and Development to provide special understanding of Women's problems, the use of Science and Technology for reducing drudgery and the strategy and direction for planned intervention for Women's Development.

Recommendation No. 51. A Women's Welfare and Development Bureau has been set up in the Ministry of Social Welfare for co-ordination of programmes for women, collection of information on matters relating to women and implementation of measures to improve the status of women under the guidance of the National Committee on Women.

Imposition of Statutory Price Control on certain essential Commodities

8814. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the imposition of statutory

price control on such of the essential commodities whose producers are found to be indulging in exploiting market conditions to their advantage;

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

(c) when it is likely to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) As per available information, there is at present no proposal under Government's consideration to bring some more essential commodities under statutory price control under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Non-formal Education

8815. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up any schemes for providing non-formal education to those who have not attended any schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the above scheme has been introduced in any of the States; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI MATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. A centrally sponsored scheme of "Non-formal Part-time Education for Elementary Age-group Children" has been framed for implementation in nine educationally backward States. The details are given in the statement attached.

Statement

The Directive Principle in Article 45 of the Constitution enjoins upon the State of provide free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the 14 years of age. The programme of Universalisation of Elementary Education aims at giving minimum education in classes I—VIII to all children of the age-group 6—14 by 1989-90. The out of school children comprising non-starters and drop-outs cannot join and attend the formal primary and middle schools because of socio-economic reasons. Non-formal part-time education is designed to cover such out-of-school children under the elementary education system.

2. Three-fourths of the non-enrolled children are in nine educationally backward States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Such children belong mostly to the weaker sections including scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, agricultural labourers and urban slum-dwellers. Special Central assistance is given to these nine educationally backward States for their non-formal part-time education programmes.

3. The Sixth Plan (1980—85) Central sector outlay for this scheme is Rs. 25 crores. Grants under the scheme are given on a 100 per cent basis for academic and administra-

tive inputs according to the norms of the approved scheme and the expenditure on running non-formal centres is shared by the Centre and the State concerned in the ratio of 3:5, i.e., for every three centres funded by the Central Government, the cost on 5 centres is met out of the State budget so that the scheme is implemented on equal sharing basis.

4. So far, a total sum of Rs. 2.61 crores has been given to eight educationally backward States, barring Jammu and Kashmir from whom no proposals have yet been received. The programme has started in the eight States.

5. Non-formal part-time education is imparted in a non-formal centre consisting of about 25 children. Instruction for about 2-3 hours a day is given at places and timings suited to the convenience of the out-of-school children. The centres offer the same curriculum and instruction as in the formal schools, both primary and middle, but on a graded basis so that the children can complete the primary and middle courses in a shorter time. Within the broad framework, the previous models for non-formal part-time education can vary from State to State depending upon the local circumstances, environment and the needs of the target groups.

6. The number of centres and the expected coverage under the programmes of the eight States to whom Central assistance has been extended so far are indicated below:—

Sl. No.	States	Grants given during 1979-81 (Rs.)	No. of Centres			Coverage (No. of children)
			Central Funding	State Funding	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	46,57,690	1507	2513	4020	1,00,500
2	Assam	4,12,500	200	330	530	13,250

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Bihar	43,47,383	1050	1750	2800	70,000
4	Madhya Pradesh	40,41,900	1294	2156	3450	86,250
5	Orissa	13,25,000	450	750	1200	30,000
6	Rajasthan	15,56,000	800	1700	2500	62,500
7	Uttar Pradesh	76,05,300	2400	4000	6400	1,60,000
8	West Bengal	21,68,600	2580	6880	9460	2,36,500
9	Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
		2,61,14,373	10,281	20,079	30,360	7,59,000

7. Under two sub-schemes of the main scheme, grants would also be given—

(1) to voluntary agencies in the nine educationally backward States for running non-formal centres on the State Government pattern; and,

(2) to academic institutions, both Government and private, for experimental an innovative projects of non-formal education with replicable potentiality in any State/ U.T. of the country.

Qualification and pay scales for the Post of Telephone Technician, Telephone operator and clerks in P&T Department

8816. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the essential qualifications for the post of telephone technicians, telephone operator and clerks in P&T Department;

(b) the pay scales of telephone technician, telephone operator and clerks; and

(c) the pay scale of technician working in Railway, Akashwani (All India Radio) Bharat Heavy Electricals and Telephone Industries?

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

(a) The information is furnished in the Annexure.

(b) (i) Pay scale of Technician, Telephone Operator and Time Scale Clerk is Rs. 260—8—300—EB—8—340—10—360—12—420—EB—12—480.

(ii) Pay Scale of Lower Division Clerk is Rs. 260—6—290—EB—6—326—8—366—EB—8—390—10—400.

(c) Information is being collected from the concerned authorities and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

1. Essential qualifications for the post of Technicians

In the following orders of preferences:

(i) Diploma in Electrical or Mechanical or Radio or Telecommunication or Electronics Engineering.

(ii) Apprenticeship Certificate in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering or as Radio Technicians or Instrument Mechanic skill.

(ii) National Trade Certificate in Instrument Mechanic or Radio Mechanic or in Electronics Engineering.

(iv) Pass in Matriculation or High School or Higher Secondary or equivalent examination with Mathematics and Science or General Science as subjects.

2. *Essential qualification for the post of Telephone Operator.*

Matriculation or equivalent examination.

3. *Essential qualification for the post of Clerk.*

Matriculation or equivalent examination.

Committee on Land Acquisition Act 1894

8817. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Anand Mullah, to review the Land Acquisition Act of 1894;

(b) if so, the recommendations of the Committee; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) to (c). A Committee to examine the scheme of acquisition of land for public purposes and for companies and to review connected matters was set up under the Chairmanship of Sri Anand Narain Mulla. The main recommendations of the Committee, listed in the statement appended herewith, are under examination.

Statement

The main recommendations of the Land Acquisition Review Committee are as follows:

(1) The definition of the expression 'public purposes' should continue to be inclusive as at present, but should list the major instances of public purposes. Further, the existence of public purpose should be made justiciable.

(2) The person interested should be allowed to represent against the

proposed acquisition, not only in person or by pleader, but also by a representative of his choice who need not necessarily be an advocate.

(3) Acquisition of land for companies other than Government companies/corporations/Bodies Corporate should be in pursuance of Part VII of the Act and not in pursuance of Part II (which provides for acquisition of land for public purposes) thereof.

(4) Payment of contribution from public funds should not be made obligatory for invoking the provisions of Part II of the Act in the case of a Government Company/ Corporation/Body Corporate.

(5) Where land is acquired on an urgent basis, provision should be made for payment of interim compensation.

(6) The amount of solatium should be raised from 15 per cent of the compensation to 30 per cent.

(7) The restrictions on the quantum of compensation contained in sub-sections (2) and (3) of section 25 should be removed.

(8) In determining the compensation, enhancement of the value of the property on account of the unlawful use to which it has been put may be ignored.

(9) Compensation should be determined by courts and an appeal should lie to the High Court.

(10) A time limit for completion of acquisition proceedings should be fixed.

(11) The acquiring authority should, wherever it is practicable, make available land for small holders.

(12) In case of big projects, the date for calculating the market value should be the date on which the project notification is issued. This date should be within the preceding two years of the preliminary

notification under the Act.

(13) Where the land is acquired for a public purpose but is not used therefor within a reasonable time, it may be offered to the original owner/lessee/tenant or his heirs. If the land is acquired for a company and is not used for the purpose of acquisition within a specified period, the transfer may be declared null and void and the Government should offer reconveyance of the land to the original interest holder.

Development of interest in tribal ethnography

8818. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to award fellowships and extend financial assistance for ethnography in the Indian Universities to develop interest in tribal ethnography;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that little knowledge is available about the tribals in India because of lack of incentives to the researchers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) what steps Government propose to take to encourage research knowledge about tribal problems as is being done in other neighbouring countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (d). There is no proposal to institute any separate scheme of fellowships for research in ethnography in the universities. However, encouragement is given to research in tribal problems by the University Grants Commission and the Indian Council of Social Science Research under their fellowship programmes and schemes for

financial assistance for research projects.

Several universities in the country have Departments of Sociology and Social Anthropology which are engaged, among others, in studies in ethnography and tribal problems. They are provided financial assistance by the UGC for their research programmes. The Department of Sociology of Ranchi University which is receiving special assistance from the Commission has been undertaking research in tribal ethnography of India with reference to Central India and the Islands. Besides, the Commission supports individual research projects proposed by teachers in universities and colleges which also include studies on tribal problems.

The ICSSR has financed 54 research projects on various aspects of tribal life conducted by University and College teachers as well as those working in other research centres.

Criteria for establishment and affiliation of new colleges

8819. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted by the UGC in regard to the establishment and affiliation of new colleges; and

(b) whether any special criteria are adopted to promote the establishment of new colleges in backward areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). The University Grants Commission has not laid down any general criteria for the establishment and affiliation of new colleges, or any special criteria for promoting the establishment of new colleges in the backward areas. Such criteria are generally prescribed by State Universities. The Commission, however, is

of the view that new colleges should be established only after a proper survey is made of the facilities available in each area, and their utilisation, and based on such surveys, the need for new institutions is established, and after ensuring the necessary resources for providing the minimum physical facilities required.

Facilities for fishermen to compete with big mechanised boats ..

8820. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what facilities Government have provided to the fishermen at the sea-shore areas so as to enable them to compete with big industrialists and big mechanised boats;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINAHAN): (a) and (b). The area of operation of big mechanised boats is beyond that of fishermen who operate small mechanised boats and non-mechanised boats. At important fishing centres basic facilities are made available to the fishermen. Fishing harbours at major ports have been established. Landing and berthing facilities at smaller centres have also been created. At these centres, auction halls, fish curing yards, cold storages, service centres, provision of water, ice and electricity, diesel pumps, and approach roads have been provided.

(c) Does not arise, Sir.

Auto dial telephone exchange of Bauria, West Bengal

8821. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme for opening an Auto-dial tele-

phone exchange was accepted by the Government at Bauria in Howrah District;

(b) whether the works to be started and materials of lakhs of rupees were sent there;

(c) whether it is a fact that suddenly the work was stopped and all materials were removed;

(d) if so, the resources therefor; and

(e) whether Government propose to reconsider the case and open the telephone exchange there?

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

(a) to (d). On receipt of a number of applications for telephone connections, it was decided to open a 50 line small automatic exchange at Bauria and certain materials and stores had been obtained.

On a review, it was considered more economical to provide the new connection from the existing 200 line automatic exchange at Uluberia. Accordingly it was decided to cancel the project of opening a new exchange and to provide connections from Uluberia exchange. Some connections have already been provided, cable work has been planned to provide the rest.

(e) No Sir.

राजस्थान में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोला जाना

8822. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्रजन : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की इच्छा करेंगे कि :

(क) सीमा क्षेत्रों में किन-किन स्थानों पर सरकार ने केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोल कर वहाँ के केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के बच्चों को शिक्षा सुविधा उपलब्ध की है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान के सीमावर्ती, बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर और बीकानेर जिलों में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के बच्चों की शिक्षा के लिए कोई केन्द्रीय विद्यालय नहीं है ; और

(ग) सरकार का केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए इन सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में कब तक केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्रीमती (शीला कौल) : (क) अभी तक सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों के निम्नलिखित स्थानों में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय (सेंट्रल स्कूल) खोले गए हैं ;

अखनूर (जम्मू और कश्मीर), बनतालाब, जम्मू (जम्मू और कश्मीर), गांधीनगर जम्मू (जम्मू और कश्मीर) जम्मू छावनी (जम्मू और कश्मीर) ; बटवाडा, श्रीनगर संख्या 1 (जम्मू और कश्मीर), एयर फोर्स स्टेशन, श्रीनकर संख्या 2 (जम्मू और कश्मीर); अमृतसर छावनी (पंजाब), फरीदकोट छावनी (पंजाब), फिरोजपुर, छावनी (पंजाब), तिबारी (पंजाब) पठानकोट संख्या 1 और 2 (पंजाब) (2 स्कूल) चक्की, पठानकोट (पंजाब) अमरतला (त्रिपुरा), हाथीमारा (पश्चिम बंगाल), गंगटोक (सिक्किम), बीकानेर (राजस्थान), श्री गंगानगर (राजस्थान), तुरा (मेघालय), भुज जिला कछ (गुजरात), नलिया, कछ (गुजरात), जवाहर नगर (बिहार) और पिथौरागढ़ (उत्तर प्रदेश) ।

(ख) इस समय बाड़मेर या जैसलमेर में कोई केन्द्रीय विद्यालय नहीं है । तथापि, 1964-65 से बीकानेर में एक केन्द्रीय विद्यालय कार्य कर रहा है ।

(ग) बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने से सम्बन्धित प्रस्तावों पर यथाविधि तभी विचार किया

जाएगा जब ये केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन निर्धारित तरीके से उपयुक्त प्रयोजक प्राधिकारी से प्राप्त होंगे ।

Sub-Circle offices of Archaeological Survey of India

8823. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sub-circle offices that the Archaeological Survey of India has at present and the break up of the monuments that each has to take care of;

(b) what is the criteria followed by Government for upgrading a sub-circle office to a circle office; and

(c) whether a demand for a new circle office for Orissa was conceded in principle in 1977 but this has not materialised so far and if so, the reasons therefor and when this will be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-MATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) A statement containing the required information is appended.

(b) A sub-circle office in the Survey is never upgraded to a Circle office. Instead on formation of a Circle, sub-circle offices are created depending upon the importance of the monuments, their location and structural conditions.

(c) No, Sir. The demand for new circle office for Orissa was not conceded in principle.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Circles	Total number of Sub-circles	Break-up of sub-circles as per No. of monuments/sites under them		
			No. of sub-circles having upto 50 monuments/sites under them	No. of sub-circles with 51 to 100 monuments/sites under them	No. of sub-circles having more than 100 monuments/sites under them
1	Central Circle, Bhopal	12	7	4	1
2	Delhi Circle, New Delhi	12	11	1	..
3	Eastern Circle, Calcutta	9	9	..	..
4	Mid-Eastern Circle, Patna	8	7	1	..
5	Mid-Southern Circle, Bangalore	12	8	4	..
6	Northern Circle, Agra	9	4	3	2
7	North-Western Circle, Srinagar	13	13	..	..
8	Southern Circle, Madras	7	5	..	2
9	South-Eastern Circle, Hyderabad	9	9	..	..
10	South-Western Circle, Aurangabad	8	7	1	..
11	Western Circle, Baroda	12	10	2	..
TOTAL		111	90	16	5

Unrest among students and teachers of Universities

8824. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

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

(a) whether Government and UGC are aware of the deep unrest among the teachers and the students of the Universities in India disturbing the peace and working of the campuses and resulting in frequent closure of the Universities and colleges;

(b) if so, the number of days for which the various Universities were closed in the academic year 1980-81

along with the reasons in each case; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government and the UGC to remove the unrest and ensure a peaceful and regular academic life of the campuses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-MATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) There are isolated incidents of agitation by students and/or teachers in some Universities which in some cases, lead to their temporary closure.

(b) Central Government do not have authentic information regarding closure of Universities in various States.

Among the Central Universities, the following were closed for the

periods and reasons shown against them during 1980-81:—

(i) Aligarh Muslim University from 31st January, 1981 to 9th March, 1981 following students' demand for action against a Professor.

(ii) Banaras Hindu University from 1st April, 1981 to 22nd April, 1981 i.e. the date of start of vacation following violent clashes between students and employees of the Institute of Medical Sciences of the University.

(iii) University of Hyderabad from 8th February, 1981 to 27th February, 1981 following agitation against the alleged misbehaviour of a Professor towards a female student.

(iv) Jawaharlal Nehru University from 16th November, 1980 to 3rd January, 1981 following agitation by students against the expulsion of a student.

(c) In most cases, the reasons for the temporary closure of universities are purely local incidents. It is for the local authorities to take appropriate action in each case as the situation demands.

Decline in import of Edible Oils

8825. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:
SHRI BAULATSINHJI
JADEJA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the imports of edible oils is likely to come down during the year 1981 as compared to the import made in the year 1980 because of the increasing pressure on foreign exchange reserves; and

(b) its likely impact on the allocation of imported oil to the Vanaspati Industry and on the production

of Vanaspati vis-a-vis the prices of Vanaspati?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) and (b). The actual quantity of edible oils to be imported on Government account during 1981 will depend on the indigenous production, the demand as ascertained from time to time, the level of prices within the country and international markets, availability of foreign exchange, and other relevant factors.

In so far as allocation of imported oil, production and prices are concerned, attention is drawn to the statement made by Minister of Civil Supplies in the Lok Sabha on the 15th April, 1981, wherein it had been mentioned that "the voluntary price-restraint announced by the industry, which has already come into force, is to continue till the end of the current oil-year i.e. 31st October, 1981. The representatives of the two associations have also assured to maintain production of vanaspati at the desired level so as to ensure its easy availability at all times. Imported oils would continue to be supplied to the industry so as to maintain adequate production of vanaspati."

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा नगरीय गांवों का विकास के लिए नियतन

8826. श्री अतवरअहमद :
श्री राम लाल राही :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा गढ़ी झरिया-मरिया, मोठ की मस्जिद, कोटला मुबारकपुर, आदि जैसे नगरीय गांवों के पुनर्विकास तथा वहां जल तथा मल-निस्सारण की सुविधायें प्रदान करने, सड़कों को पक्का और चौड़ा करने के

लिए गत वर्ष तथा चालू वर्ष के दौरान कितनी राशि का नियतन किया और अब तक कितनी राशि खर्च कर दी गई तथा कितना कार्य हो चुका है और कितना होना बाकी है ; और

(ख) उपरोक्त सुविधायें कब तक प्रदान कर दी जायेंगी ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और धावास मंत्री (श्री श्रीमन्नारायण सिंह): (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Pulse production during Sixth Plan

8827. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts which Government have taken to boost the production of pulses to meet the minimum demand of the country during the Sixth Plan period; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) The Government is making all possible efforts to boost the production of pulses during the Sixth Plan. The emphasis is being laid on the following strategy:

1. Increasing the irrigated area under moong, urd, gram and arhar;

2. Inter-cropping of pulses in millets, oilseeds, cotton and sugarcane;

3. Yield maximisation efforts by utilising the available technology.

In this connection, the following steps are being taken:—

704 RS—6.

(i) Bringing additional area under (a) short duration varieties of urd/moong in rice fallows by utilising the residual moisture in rabi season and (b) short duration varieties of moong in summer season after the harvest of oilseeds, sugarcane, potato and wheat, with irrigation as a catch crop.

(ii) Encouraging the cultivation of arhar as an inter-crop in soya-bean, bajra, cotton, groundnut etc., both under irrigated and unirrigated conditions.

(iii) Multiplication and use of improved seeds of pulses.

(iv) Propagating the use of phosphatic fertiliser, treatment of seeds with rhizobium culture and adoption of other package of practices, particularly plant protection measures.

An outlay of Rs. 16.68 crores has been allocated for the development of pulses during the Sixth Plan against an allocation of Rs. 12.20 crores in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

(b) Does not arise.

Total employees and reservation quota

8828. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many employees are working in the Communication Department in various categories;

(b) how many of them belong to scheduled castes and tribes;

(c) whether Government of India is having any proposal to complete the percentage of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes through special recruitment to various categories; and

(d) if so, the details of the proposal?

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

(a)	Group A 2419	Group B 7023	Group C 4,29,146	Group D 93,813
(b)				
Scheduled Castes	166	803	72,949	20,728
Scheduled Tribes	21	65	16,565	4,894

(c) and (d) Efforts are being made to fill up the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe quota through regular recruitments. However, no special recruitments are proposed.

(d) whether the supply of food-grains to U.P. has fully met the State's demand and if not, what is the shortfall?

News-item "Many living on Potatoes in U.P."

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):

8830. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) Yes, Sir.

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated 23rd March, 1981 under the caption "Many living on potatoes in U.P.";

(b) The information is awaited from the Government of U.P. and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as received.

(b) whether Government have made any inquiry to find out whether as a result of non-supply of bare necessities like wheat, sugar and rice in the rural areas of U.P. for the last several months, people were living on potatoes;

(c) The organisation and administration of the public distribution system for distribution of essential commodities is the responsibility of respective State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

(c) whether the Centre has any machinery other than that of the State Government for supplying essential commodities to rural and remote areas and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) A statement showing the demand and allocation and supply of wheat and rice to Uttar Pradesh from October, 1980 is annexed. In addition the Government of U.P. had asked for an advance allotment of 40,000 tonnes of wheat and this has been allotted as advance allocation in April to be adjusted against the allocation for May, 1981.

Statement

(in '000 tonnes)

Month	Demand		Allotment		Total Supplies		Total Stocks	
	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat
Oct., 80	100.0	165.0	100.0	65.65	21	92	219.2	520.0
Nov., 80	100.0	165.0	100.0	64.15	23	62	196.6	443.8
Dec., 80	50.0	120.0	100.0	62.65	23	52	225.1	403.0*
Jan., 81	75.0	165.0	100.0	62.65	21	57	291.6*	352.4*
Feb., 81	100.0	165.0	100.0	62.65	31	62	357.0*	298.3
Mar., 81	75.0	165.0	75.0	75.00	65	67	408.6*	248.2*
Apr., 81	100.0	165.0	75.0	70.00			Not available	
May, 81	100.0	110.0	75.0	70.00			Not available	

*(provisional figures)

Vacation of Government accommodation in Raja Bazar Gole Market, New Delhi

8831. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of such Government servants occupying type III and type IV quarters who have been asked to vacate their quarters in Raja Bazar, Gole Market area for taking up the programme of construction;

(b) whether all of them have been given the concession of their choice of accommodation plus Rs. 100 for shifting charges; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Type IV—15

Type III—46

(b) Choice of residence was allowed only to the occupants of Type IV accommodation. Only those allottees who were willing to go from Raja Bazar, Gole Market to other nearby popular areas, namely, Lodi Colony, Pandara Road, Laxmibai Nagar, Sarojini Nagar and Netaji Nagar, were paid a sum of Rs. 100/- for shifting purposes.

(c) Type III allottees who were to be shifted from their existing accommodation in Raja Bazar, were offered allotments in the newly constructed quarters in the same area. As such, the question of giving any concession to these allottees does not arise.

Procurement linked wheat quota in States

8832. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to introduce procurement linked wheat quota from next rabi crop;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal; and

(c) the reaction of the wheat-growing States thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir. However, along with other relevant factors, the performance of the States in respect of procurement, will be taken into account, if necessary.

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

खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग में 550-रु० ग्रेड के कर्मचारी

8833. श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी: क्या ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग में 550 रु० के ग्रेड से उच्च ग्रेडों के कितने कर्मचारी हैं और उनमें से कितने ऐसे हैं जो पिछले चार वर्षों से अधिक समय से एक ही स्थान पर काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) आयोग द्वारा ऐसे कर्मचारियों के स्थानान्तरण के क्या मानदंड निर्धारित हैं ; और

(ग) क्या प्रशासनिक दक्षता सुधारने की दृष्टि से सरकार का विचार ऐसे कर्मचारियों के स्थानान्तरण की कार्यवाही करने का है जिससे कि यह सुनिश्चित हो सके कि उच्च अधिकारी चार वर्षों से अधिक समय के लिए एक ही विभाग में न रह सकें ?

कृषि और ग्रामोद्योग पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) : (क) खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग में 550-900 रुपए के ग्रेड से ऊपर के ग्रेडों में 171 नियमित कर्मचारी हैं । उनमें से

92 कर्मचारी ऐसे हैं जो 4 वर्षों से अधिक समय से एक ही स्थान पर कार्य कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) आयोग ने अपने कर्मचारियों के स्थानान्तरण हेतु कुछेक मार्गदर्शक सिद्धान्त निर्धारित किये हैं। इनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ यह व्यवस्था भी है कि स्थानान्तरण करने में आयोग के कार्य के हित को सर्वाधिक ध्यान में रखा जाना चाहिये। सामान्यतः कर्मचारी का स्थानान्तरण एक स्थान पर लगातार तीन वर्ष पूरे करने के पश्चात् ही किया जाना चाहिये और स्थानान्तरण करते समय कर्मचारियों की वास्तविक कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रखा जाना चाहिये।

(ग) इस समय सरकार के विचाराधीन ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

S.T.D. facilities for Silchar Linking it with important cities

8834. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring Silchar on the STD. service in view of its remoteness;

(b) whether it is proposed to start STD service immediately linking Silchar with Calcutta, Delhi and other important towns in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Being a district headquarters and the important town, Silchar is planned to be provided with STD facility under the long term plan.

(b) The introduction of STD facility will take some time. At present Silchar is a manual exchange and STD facility is possible only after the manual exchange is replaced by an

automatic exchange of an appropriate type.

(c) Silchar is planned to be connected to Shillong Trunk Automatic Exchange for provision of STD to important cities of the country.

School Affiliated to Central Board of Secondary Education in Tamil Nadu

8835. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the steps taken to provide liberal recognition and grant to the private sector to open a large number of schools in Tamil Nadu affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education or the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): School Education is primarily the responsibility of State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. New schools are opened every year by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, keeping in view the local requirements, as also the available financial resources. Private effort in opening schools is permitted under law. Subject to financial constraints, the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations grant aid to such of the private schools as seek aid and conform to the provisions of the grants-in-aid code of the concerned State Governments/Union Territory Administration. There is no scheme either with the Central Government or with the Central Board of Secondary Education under which financial assistance can be given for opening new schools in private sector.

The Central Board of Secondary Education is only an examining body and affiliation to the schools, desirous of being affiliated with it, is granted in accordance with the norms prescribed by the Board for the purpose.

Rural Development Scheme in West Bengal and North Eastern Region

8836. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) details of the Central Rural Development Schemes' being implemented in West Bengal and North Eastern Region Estates at present; State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that a number of Central Rural Development Projects are not being implemented in these States;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action being taken by Government to implement their schemes in these States?

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

Promotional Policy in IIT, Madras

8837. SHRI THAZHAI M. KARUNANITHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India orders, regarding sanctioning of "Advance Leave Salary" "Children's Educational Allowance", and the "Central Government Employee's Insurance Scheme" are not being followed in I.I.T., Madras;

(b) whether it is also a fact that many employees of I.I.T., Madras are retiring without any promotion even after they put in 5 to 20 years and above service;

(c) if so, why and what is the promotional policy that is being followed in I.I.T., Madras; and

(d) whether Government are aware that the sons and daughters of low paid employees of I.I.T., and other Central Government Institutions are not getting admission in Central School (I.I.T. Campus Madras), if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) The Institute is an autonomous body. Therefore, the Government of India orders are not automatically applicable to its employees. The orders regarding "Children's Educational allowance" have been adopted by the Institute but not the ones regarding "Advance Leave Salary" and "Central Government Employees' Insurance Scheme".

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The children of low paid employees of IIT and other Central Government institutions are getting admission in the Central School, I.I.T. Campus, Madras. 60 per cent of seats in the first standard are reserved for children of IIT employees. Last year an additional section in the first standard was opened in the said Central School and all seats were allotted to the children of Institute employees.

Regularisation Plan of Ravi Nagar, Delhi

8838. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2769 on the 8th December, 1980 regarding widening of Roads in Ravi Nagar, Delhi and state:

(a) whether the revised regularisation plan of Ravi Nagar, Delhi is available for sale to the public;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which the plan will be available for sale to the public?

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

Ratio of Levy and non-levy sugar

8839. SHRI MOTIBHAJ R. CHOU-
DHRY: Will the Minister of AGRICUL-
TURE be pleased to state:

(a) the Government's policy about
the ratio of levy sugar and non-levy
sugar for the current sugar year
1980-81;

(b) whether a notification to this
effect has been issued by Government;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the monthly releases
of sugar from each sugar factory,
conform to the ratio fixed under the
current policy; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION
(SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a)
to (c). Under clause 3(2)(f) of the
Essential Commodities Act, 1955, the
Central Government may, by an order,
require any producer of sugar to sell
the whole or a specified part of his
stock to it. For the current sugar
year, 1980-81, the ratio of levy to non-
levy sugar is, presently, 65:35. This
ratio is maintained by issue of release
orders for, both, levy and non-levy
sugar.

(d) and (e). The monthly releases
of sugar from each factory cannot
conform each and every month to the
proportion of 65:35 as the monthly
levy and free sale sugar quotas are
not in this proportion and vary from
month to month. However, it is en-
sured that the total production of each
factory during the year is released in
this ratio.

गुजरात में डाकघरों का खोला जाना और
दर्जा बढ़ाया जाना

8840. श्री छोटू भाई गामित : क्या
संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात में शाखा डाकघरों और
उप डाकघरों की जिलावार संख्या कितनी
है ;

(ख) 1981-82 में कितने शाखा
डाकघरों का उप डाकघरों में दर्जा बढ़ाया
जाएगा और कितने नये शाखा डाकघर
खोले जाने की संभावना है; और

(ग) सूरत और मलसारा जिलों में
किन-किन गांवों में शाखा डाकघर खोले
जाने का विचार है और किन किन गांवों में
शाखा डाकघरों का उप डाकघरों के रूप में
दर्जा बढ़ाए जाने की संभावना है और
तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार बंग्गालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
कार्तिक उरांव) : (क) गुजरात के
शाखा डाकघरों तथा उप डाकघरों की
जिलावार संख्या अनुबन्ध-I में दी गई है ।

(ख) 1981-82 के दौरान 10 शाखा
डाकघरों का दर्जा बढ़ाये जाने की संभावना
है । इस अवधि के दौरान 70 नये शाखा
डाकघर खोले जाने की संभावना है ।

(ग) सूरत जिले में 6 शाखा डाकघरों
के खोले जाने की संभावना है । इस जिले
के किसी भी शाखा डाकघर का दर्जा
बढ़ाए जाने की संभावना नहीं है । इस
वर्ष के दौरान बालसारा में 3 शाखा डाकघरों
का दर्जा बढ़ा कर उप डाकघर बनाये
जाने की तथा 14 शाखा डाकघर के खोले
जाने की संभावना है । दर्जा बढ़ाये जाने
वाले डाकघरों तथा खोले जाने वाले शाखा
डाकघरों के नाम अनुबन्ध-II में दिये
जा रहे हैं ।

बिबरन-1

गुजरात के शाखा डाकघरों तथा उप डाकघरों की जिलेवार संख्या निम्न प्रकार है :-

क्र० सं०	जिला	शाखा डाकघर	उप-डाकघर	योग
1.]	अहमदाबाद	कुछ नहीं	91	91
2.]	अमरेली	261	47	308
3.]	बनसकन्या	318	69	387
4.]	भडोच	402	75	477
5.]	भावनगर	377	95	472
6.]	भांधी नगर	444	90	534
7.]	जामनगर	294	68	362
8.]	जूनागढ़	386	118	504
9.]	खेडा	455	185	640
10.]	कूच	410	78	488
11.]	मेहसाना	354	183	537
12.]	पंचमहल	385	79	464
13.]	राजकोट	338	125	463
14.]	साबरकंठा	461	77	538
15.]	सूरत	471	112	583
16.]	सुरेन्द्र नगर	265	53	318
17.]	बदोदरा	480	116	596
18.]	बत्साद	454	110	564
19.]	डंगस	42	3	4
	योग:	6597	1774	8371

बिबरन-2

सूरत जिले में खोले जाने वाले संभावित डाकघरों के नाम :-

1. ऊचवां
2. करंज
3. अंकलोद

4. सतवां
5. सवा
6. असरमा

बालसार जिले में जिन 3 शाखा डाकघरों का दर्जा बढ़ाकर उप डाकघर

बनाये जाने की संभावना है उनके नाम इस प्रकार हैं:—

1. वागछिपा
2. अन्नभा
3. बकल

बालसार जिले में खोले जाने वाले संभावित शाखा डाकघरों के नाम :—

1. बदवांक
2. नवताड
3. कालाकच्छा
4. गिरनाला
5. विरकछेत
6. असलूना
7. ओजारडा
8. चांदवेगन
9. जिरवाल
10. कालव
11. अंगाम
12. करंजगांव नेव
13. डिकछल
14. दबकल ।

Irregular allotment of Hotel site in Windsor Place, New Delhi

8841. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

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

(a) whether the hotel site in Windsor Place was leased out to certain parties without calling tenders or providing opportunities to the public to bid for it in any other manner as alleged in a report in the Statesman of 3rd March, 1981;

(b) if so, the details of the deal with the costs involved and the name of party to whom the allotment was made;

(c) whether similar plots in the nearby area were auctioned earlier and if so, at what price; and

(d) whether Government propose to lay a comparative statement about lease or sale prices obtained for similar plots in New Delhi in 1977-80?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. On the application of the NDMC, a hotel site measuring approximately 4.5 acres and situated at the crossing of Raisina Road and Janpath in Windsor Place was allotted by Government to NDMC on payment of an amount of Rs. 5,22,72,000 (rupees five crores twenty-two lakhs seventy two thousand) and an annual licence fee of Rs. 13,06,800. One of the conditions of allotment is that the NDMC will not sub-lease the plot.

The NDMC has reported that it invited by advertisement in six Daily Newspapers on 6/7th February, 1981, reputed firms who were already running Five Star Hotels in India or abroad to discuss possibilities of col- laboration for construction and run- ning of hotel at this site. In response 17 parties contacted NDMC and ul- timately 14 offers were received. The NDMC have accepted the offer of M/s. Pure Drinks New Delhi Ltd. for con- struction, furnishing and commission- ing of a Five Star Total at this site at their own cost and on payment of an annual licence fee of Rs. 2.68 crores or 23 per cent of the annual gross turnover of the hotel whichever is more. The NDMC has also granted the licensee a moratorium on pay- ment of the annual licence fee due in the years 1982 and 1983 in order to facilitate the construction of the hotel and the above payment is repayable in 10-half yearly instalments along with the annual licence fee due from 1984 onwards.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

News-item Handpicking your evaluators

8842. SHRI L. S. TUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item handpicking your evaluators' in the Business Standard of 2nd March, 1981 making serious charges against the Chairman of the Indian Dairy Corporation;

(b) whether it is a fact that one Expert has remained in this country for about 18 years contrary to Government policies and the reasons for this deviation; and

(c) whether the formation of Dandekar Committee to evaluate Operation Flood scuttled during Janata regime will be revised in view of failure of the major objectives of the Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The allegations against Chairman, Indian Dairy Corporation in the said news item are false.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Operation Flood Programme has been evaluated by a number of

missions and the performance has been considered to be satisfactory. There is no proposal for appointing any Committee.

“अवार्ड” द्वारा प्राप्त तथा उपयोग में लाई गई सहायता

8843. श्री बी० प्रार० नहाटा :

श्री काजो सजीम :

श्री रामजीभाई मावाणी :

क्या ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) “अवार्ड” को विदेशों से अब तक कुल कितनी सहायता मिली है; और

(ख) उसने उस में से कितनी सहायता का उपयोग किया ?

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय नें राज्य अंबी (श्री बालेश्वर राम) :

(क) ग्रामीण विकास के लिए स्वैच्छिक एजेंसियों की एसोसिएशन, नई दिल्ली से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार उन्हें विदेश से 1958 से 1980-81 तक 2,98,25,056.91 रुपये प्राप्त हुए हैं।

(ख) “अवार्ड” द्वारा प्रस्तुत उपयोगिता के ब्यौरे नीचे दिए गए हैं :—

क्रम सं०	एजेंसों/प्रयोजन	प्राप्त हुई धनराशि रु०	उपयोग में लाई गई धनराशि रु०	अवार्ड के पास शेष
1	2	3	4	5
1.	एशिया फाउण्डेशन प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम तथा ग्रामीण संचार के बारे में अध्ययन हेतु	1,42,195.25	1,42,195.25	शून्य
2.	अमेरिकी सहायता उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को इसके ग्रामीण जनशक्ति			

1	2	3	4	5
	कार्यक्रम तथा लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं को तैयार करने हेतु तकनीकी सहायता सुलभ करने के लिये सहायता हेतु	6,20,000.00	6,20,000.00	शून्य
3.	ई० जेड० ई०, पश्चिम जर्मनी हजारी बाग जिला (बिहार) के प्रतापपुर खण्ड में लघु सिंचाई परियोजना	22,23,913.75	22,23,913.75	शून्य
4.	ई० जेड० ई०, पश्चिम जर्मनी मुशाहेंरी तथा जमुई खण्ड (बिहार) में लघु सिंचाई परियोजनाएं	1,15,75,353.60	1,15,75,353.60	शून्य
5.	ई० जेड० ई०, पश्चिम जर्मनी अनुसंधान तथा विकास एकक की स्थापना]	16,58,693.39	16,58,693.39	शून्य
6.	ई० जेड० ई०, पश्चिम जर्मनी अघौरा तथा प्रतापपुर (बिहार) में काम के बदले अनाज परियोजना	20,20,875.67	18,20,487.68	2,00,387.99
7.	ई० जेड० ई०, पश्चिम जर्मनी उत्तरी भारत के बाढ़ प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में पुनर्निर्माण तथा पुनर्वास कार्यक्रम	76,89,432.00	68,90,000.00	7,99,432.00
8.	फोर्ड फाऊन्डेशन, नई दिल्ली स्वैच्छक संगठनों को सुदृढ़ बनाना	16,01,863.25	16,01,863.25	शून्य

1	2	3	4	5
9.	ई० जैंड० ई०, पश्चिम जर्मनी केन्द्रीय साज-सामान (रिंग) एकक की स्थापना	22,93,730.00	22,93,730.00	(दो रोटरी ड्रिलिंग मशीनों के रूप में)
10.	भारतीय विकास लोक कार्यक्रम (पाठ) क माध्यम से दानीदा (डी०ए० एन०आई० डी० ए०) कर्नाटक में करकला खण्ड के लिए आयोजना	72,000.00	72,000.00	शून्य
11.	वन (डी० ए० एन०) चर्च जीनपुर खण्ड (मंसूरी) उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए आयोजना	15,000.00	15,000.00	शून्य
12.	कमेटी आफ प्रोटेस्टेंट चर्चस इन जर्मनी मधुबनी (बिहार) में कलाओं तथा हस्तकलाओं के विकास के लिए कार्य अनुसंधान	12,000.00	12,000.00	शून्य

Shortage of Buffer Stock of Essential Commodities in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

8844. SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of buffer stock of essential commodities in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

(b) if so, action contemplated by Central Government to provide the same urgently?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES

(SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):

(a) There are sufficient stocks available with the Union Territory Administration and these are also being regularly replenished.

(b) Question does not arise.

Expansion of Government of India Press, Koratty

8845. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation for the expansion of Government of India Press, Koratty, Kerala;

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken or intend to take in that respect;

(c) whether it is a fact that only the first phase has been completed of the said press; and

(d) if so, why Government have not taken the expansion scheme so far?

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

(b) A scheme for augmentation of forms printing capacity in the Government of India Press, Koratty, has already been approved by Government.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The expansion scheme has since been taken up for implementation.

S.T.D. Facilities in Gujarat

8846. **SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether the Government of Gujarat has approached the Central Government to allow one of its agencies to export HPS groundnuts in preference to NAFED?

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

S.T.D. Facilities in Gujarat

8847. **SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of cities in Gujarat State which are connected with S.T.D. facility;

(b) whether there is any proposal to cover main cities in Gujarat State with S.T.D. facilities during the year 1981-82; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) The names of Cities in Gujarat having S.T.D. facilities are—

1. Ahmedabad
2. Baroda
3. Gandhinagar
4. Jamnagar
5. Mehsana
6. Nadiad
7. Rajkot
8. Surat

(b) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to extend STD facility to one more city in Gujarat in 1981-82.

(c) There are long term plans to connect a number of stations in Gujarat to trunk Automatic Exchanges through reliable transmission medium. Existing manual exchanges will have to be replaced by appropriate type of automatic exchanges in some cases. The number of trunk automatic exchanges also will be increased in future.

Stockists of Essential Commodities

8849. **SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:** Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been taken any intensive co-ordinated survey in respect of stockists of essential commodities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Expenditure on lifting fertiliser from the source in Tripura

8850. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to non-availability of wagons in time, the Tripura Government had to lift the fertiliser from sources and incurred heavy expenditure last year;

(b) if so, total expenditure incurred in this respect and whether the Central Government propose to subsidise the amount spent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Certain quantity of fertilisers had to be moved to Tripura by modes other than rail from Gauhati, Bongaigaon, Namrup, Calcutta etc. on account of various factories including timely non-availability of wagons.

(b) The total expenditure incurred in this respect is yet to be compiled by Tripura Government. The expenditure made on movement by modes other than rail are reimbursed by the manufacturers and the agencies handling imported fertilisers, and not by the Central Government, in accordance with the procedure laid down on the subject.

Institute of Forest Development

8851. SHRI T. S. NEGI:

SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have proposed to set up an Institute of Forest Development which would incorporate in its curricula new ideas of Forest Management; and

(b) what is place of location of this institution and in which manner it is going to help the inhabitants of U.P. hills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b) An Institute of Forest Management is being set up at Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh. It will be a National Institution intended to benefit the Forestry Sector as a whole.

Subsidy to mechanized Boat Owner

8852. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the assistance given to the fisheries from 1979 to 1981 and the classes of persons receiving the assistance;

(b) whether it is a fact that big business houses and other deep sea fishing multi-nationals receive assistance and subsidies;

(c) if so, the total amount paid to them from 1977 onwards;

(d) what are the assistance or subsidies given to the mechanized boat owners if any and the amount paid from 1977 onwards;

(e) whether poor fishermen get any assistance; and

(f) if so, what form and the quantum of assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Central Government have provided plan assistance in fisheries for the following six schemes:

Name of Scheme	Amount released in 1979-80 and 1980-81 (Rs. lakhs)	Through whom released	Ultimate beneficiary
Fishing Harbours at Major Ports	556.05	Port Trust	Operators of fishing boats of all categories.
Fishing Harbours at Minor Ports.	325.60	State Government	Do.
Fish Farmers Development Agencies.	18.77	Do.	Fish Farmers
Inland Fisheries Project	32.10	State Government	Fish Farmers/fishermen
Trawler Development Fund	582.54	Shipping Development Fund Committee	Fisheries Corporations, Fisheries Cooperative small and medium entrepreneurs.
Development of Bheel Fisheries in Assam	20.00	State Government	Fishermen

(b) Large houses including multi-nationals are not eligible for soft loans under the Trawlers Development Fund Scheme and they do not get any subsidy or financial assistance under any of the other schemes mentioned above.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Assistance to mechanised boat sector is exclusively provided by the State Governments.

(e) and (f). The States provide assistance to traditional fisheries sector under the various schemes to help artisanal fishermen.

Engineers/personnel of school of Computer and System Sciences gone to Bulgaria

8853. SHRI HARIKESH
BAHADUR:

SHRI K. ARJUNAN:

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

(a) how many engineers/ other personnel of the school of the Computer and System Science of Jawaharlal Nehru University have gone to Bulgaria on training;

(b) how long each one of them remained there; and

(c) how much amount the University has spent on this training programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Ten.

Group—A	Date of Departure—
	15-10-1976
Shri G.V. Singh . . .	upto 5-5-1977
Shri P. Biswas . . .	upto 27-4-1977
Shri B.B. Prasad . . .	upto 28-4-1977
Shri Shahabat Ali Khan	upto 31-5-1977
Group—B	Date of Departure—
	19-5-1977
Dr. R. Sadananda . . .	for 2 months

Group—C	Date of Departure— Sept. 1977
Shri Abdullah Khan	for 6 months
Shri A.K. Bhattacharya	for 6 months
Shri D.K. Vishnu	upto 5-2-1978
Shri Shyam Singh.	upto 5-2-1978
Miss Indu Bhatia.	for 6 months.

(c) Rs. 1,19,900

Agricultural and Irrigated land

8854. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION
be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total agricultural
land in India;

(b) what is the percentage of irri-
gated land;

(c) what is the percentage of irri-
gated land in various States, (State-
wise); and

(d) what new schemes; if any, are
with the Central Government and
the State Government to arrange for
irrigation or more agricultural land
in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI
Z. R. ANSARI): (a) As per the latest
statistics available, in the year 1977-
78, the total cultivable area was 186.36
million hectares.

(b) During 1977-78, 26.6 per cent of
gross sown area was irrigated.

(c) A Statement is laid on the
Table of the House (Statement I).

(d) A Statement is laid on the
Table of the House (Statement II).

Statement—I

Gross Irrigation area and Gross sown area in India during 1977-78 (Provisional)

(Thousand Hectares)

State/Union Territory	Gross Irrigated area	Gross sown area	Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross sown area
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	4378	12536	34.9
Assam	572(b)	3311*	17.3
Bihar	3780	11565	32.7
Gujarat	1814*	10353(c)	17.5
Haryana	2776	5435	51.1
Himachal Pradesh	155	935	16.6
Jammu & Kashmir	397	966	41.1
Karnataka	1699	11036	15.4

191	Written Answers	APRIL 27, 1981	Written Answers	192	
1			2	3	4
Kerala			354	2924	12.1
Madhya Pradesh			2238	21508	10.4
Maharashtra			2306	19860	11.6
Manipur (d)			75	213*	35.2
Meghalaya			48	209*	22.0
Nagaland			54	182	29.7
Orissa			1449	7931	18.3
Punjab			5195	6290	81.3
Rajasthan			3167	16924	18.7
Sikkim (a)			10	65	15.4
Tamil Nadu			3722	7768	47.9
Tripura			29	385	7.5
Uttar Pradesh			1009	23349	42.9
West Bengal			1541 (f)	7878	19.6
Andaman & Nicobar Islands			—	33	..
Arunachal Pradesh			24	130	18.5
Dadra & Nagar Haveli			1	21	4.8
Delhi			65	100	54.0
Goa, Daman & Diu			13	143	9.1
Lakshya Deep			—	3	—
Mizoram			9(e)	105*	7.6
Pondicherry			41	53	77.4
ALL INDIA			45910	172311	26.6

(a) Based on Agricultural census 1976-77.

(b) Relate to the year 1953-54.

(c) Relate to the year 1976-77.

(d) Ad-hoc estimates.

(e) Relate to the year 1974-75.

(f) Relate to the year 1967-68.

(*) Estimated.

Statement—II

New Irrigation Projects included by the West Bengal Government in the Sixth Plan (1980-85)

(A) MAJOR PROJECTS

1. Dwarakeswar.
2. Siddheswari.

3. Ajoy Reservoir.
4. Teesta Barrage Project and Sub-Stage of Stage I of Phase I.
5. Barrage on Subarnarekha at Bhoraghat.
6. Upper Kangsabati.
7. Lift Irrigation Scheme for Gazol area.
8. Bamangola Habibpur Lift Irrigation.
9. Tangon Valley.

(B) *MEDIUM PROJECTS*

1. Futuary
2. Irrigation Scheme on the tributary of river Kumari between the villages Panchara and Patabahari.
3. Irrigation Scheme in Tapan area by storing water in different Kharis.
4. Kulandra Irrigation.
5. Construction of a Dam on Upper catchment of Kathua in connection with Kathua Canal Weir Scheme.
6. Karru Irrigation.
7. Jorda Irrigation.
8. Augmentation of Reservoir of Kangsabati Project.
 - (i) Tarafeni Dam
 - (ii) Bhairab Banki
9. Bakreswar Irrigation.
10. Kuskarini Reservoir.
11. Reservoir Irrigation scheme for Sal River.
12. Bansloi Irrigation.
13. Bhutni Island Irrigation.
14. Kharkhai Nullah, Gadir Nullah Irrigation.
15. Tentultikri Irrigation.
16. Tentul Bakha Irrigation.
17. Silabati Irrigation.
18. Kubai Irrigation.
19. Tamal Irrigation.
20. Parang Irrigation.
21. Damodar Drainage-cum-irrigation.
22. Sitai Khal Irrigation.
23. Other New Irrigation Schemes.

The Central Government has not taken up any new irrigation projects, in Bengal State.

स्वीकृति के लिए राजस्थान की विचारा-
धीन सिंचाई परियोजनाएं

8855. प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शबस्तावत:
क्या सिंचाई मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी
दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने
की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) राजस्थान की कितनी सिंचाई
परियोजनायें केन्द्रीय सरकार की स्वीकृति
के लिए हैं ; और

(ख) इन योजनाओं की लागत क्या
है और क्या इनमें से किसी के बारे में
निर्णय कर लिया गया है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
खियाजर रहमान अंसारी): (क) और (ख).
एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा गया
है।

विवरण

स्वीकृति के लिए, पड़ी राजस्थान की परियोजनाएं

क्रम सं०	परियोजना का नाम	अनुमानित लागत (लाख रुपयों में)	वर्तमान स्थिति
1	2	3	4
बृहद			
1.	गंग नहर का आधुनिकीकरण।	675	राज्य को अप्रैल, 1980 में भेजी गई टिप्पणियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए केन्द्रीय जल आयोग द्वारा निर्धारित मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांतों के अनुसार शोधित रिपोर्ट राज्य सरकार से अभी आनी है
2.	भाखड़ा नहर का आधुनिकीकरण	3405.00	-बही-
3.	गतवा सिंचाई परियोजना का आधुनिकीकरण	258.54	टिप्पणियां राज्य सरकार को मार्च, 1981 में भेजी गई हैं। उनके उत्तर अभी आने हैं।
4.	गुधा सिंचाई परियोजना का आधुनिकीकरण	225.50	-बही-
5.	परबती नहर प्रणाली का आधुनिकीकरण	484.04	केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में जांच की जा रही है।
6.	मोरेल सिंचाई परियोजना का आधुनिकीकरण	1000.00	टिप्पणियां राज्य सरकार को मार्च, 1981 में भेजी गई हैं। उनके उत्तर अभी आने हैं।

1	2	3	4
7.	जयसमंद टैंक का आधुनिकीकरण	625.00	टिप्पणियां राज्य सरकार को मार्च, 1981 में भेजी गई हैं। उनके उत्तर अभी आने हैं।
8.	गंभीरी नहर प्रणाली का आधुनिकीकरण	449.82	केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में जांच की जा रही है।
9.	हरिशचन्द्र सागर परियोजना	290.99	-वही-
10.	लिफ्ट सिंचाई स्कीम चम्बल परियोजना	1136.00	} अन्तर्राज्यिक पहलू से अन्य राज्यों की स्वीकृति न मिलने के कारण ये स्कीमें अभी तक लम्बित हैं।
11.	बूंदी ब्रांच विस्तार चम्बल परियोजना	1600.00	
12.	नाहर सिंचाई स्कीम	959.34	
13.	सिद्धमुख सिंचाई स्कीम	2595.15	
मध्यम			
1.	परवान लिफ्ट सिंचाई स्कीम	349.00	टिप्पणियां राज्य सरकार को दिसम्बर, 1980 में भेजी गई थीं। जिनका उत्तर आना है।
2.	मुकली सिंचाई परियोजना	495.90	टिप्पणियां राज्य सरकार को मार्च, 1981 में भी गई थीं जिनका उत्तर आना है।
3.	हिंदलोड सिंचाई स्कीम	256.82	अन्तर्राज्यिक पहलू से स्वीकृति के लिए यह स्कीम लम्बित है।

Open Book Examination

8856. PROF. K. K. TIWARI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the universities, teachers and education experts have pleaded to introduce 'Open Book Examination' system in the country as a remedy to the drawbacks prevalent in the present system of examination; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-MATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). There have been suggestions that Open Book Examinations should be introduced to curb malpractices in examinations. These were also discussed by academic forums. The consensus was that Open Book Examinations which are meant to test

higher abilities in students can not be an effective solution without ensuring simultaneous improvements in the processes of teaching, learning and evaluation.

New Telephone Exchanges in Delhi New Delhi

8857. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up some new telephone exchanges in Dehli/New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) when the construction work of these telephone exchanges is likely to start; and

(d) when the work in respect of each telephone exchange is likely to be completed?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Details of new telephone exchanges likely to be commissioned upto 1982-83 is given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of exchange	Number of lines	Position of exchange building	Likely date of commissioning of exchange
1	Nehru Place	10,000	Completed	1981-82.
2	Ghaziabad	2,000	Completed	1981-82.
3	Chanakyapuri	5,000	Under construction, likely to be completed by end of the year.	1982-83.
4	Idgah—III	10,000	Do.	1982-83
5	Karolbagh-III	10,000	Completed	1982-83
6	Ballabgarh	1,500	Under construction, likely to be completed during current year.	1982-83

Other new exchanges are proposed to be installed at Bahadurgarh, Shahdara South, Shakurbasti, Shadipur Depot, R. K. Puram, Sena Bhavan, Kidwai Bhavan extension besides adding additional units in existing exchange buildings. Detailed Planning is in progress in respect of these exchanges. These are likely to be commissioned in 1983-84 onwards.

News item 'March racket grips, Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Net work'

8858. SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Will the Minister of RURAL

RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item captioned 'Match racket grips, Khadi and Village Industries Commission net work' published in Business Standard of 8th March, 1981; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's action thereto?

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

A new item under the caption 'Match racket grips Khadi and Village Industries Commission net work' appeared in Business Standard in its edition of 8th March, 1981.

(b) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission has been experiencing operational difficulties in marketing of match boxes produced by cottage match units outside its fold. It has, therefore, been decided that with effect from 1-7-1981 the Commission will issue bonafide certificates to and market produce only of cottage match units run departmentally by it or the units run by or institutions aided/recognised by the Commission. The State Government have been advised to bring other cottage match units under the cooperative fold by 30th June, 1981. With the shrinkage of its operational field, the Commission is expected to exercise proper check on payment of fair wages to artisans engaged in match production under its fold.

Standardisation of strippers

8859. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:

SHRI D. P. YADAV:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether strippers used for removing dry leaves and leaf sheaths from sugarcane have been standardised; and

(b) if so, whether these have been popularised in the sugarcane areas of all the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) A sugarcane stripper developed at the Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research has been standardised through the Indian Standards Institution for facilitating its production in accordance with Standard (No. IS 7789-1975)

(b) Apart from disseminating information on the strippers to the State Directors of Agriculture, a programme of demonstration and discussions on sugarcane equipment including the sugarcane stripper was organised for the representatives of State Departments of Agriculture, Sugarcane Commissioners and State Agro Industries Corporation in the State of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar for initiating them in developing programmes of field trials, manufacture and popularisation of such equipment.

Arbitration award on pay scales of Draftsmen grade I, II and III

8860. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHALLANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted the Award given by the Board of Arbitration appointed to consider the question regarding pay scales, etc. of the Draftsmen Grade I, II and III;

(b) whether the said award is applicable to all Departments of the Government; and

(c) if so, whether orders have been issued to implement the said award in respect of persons working in all offices and specially under the Delhi Administration?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Award given by the Board of Arbitration set up to consider the demand of the D' men working in the C.P.W.D. for revision of their pay scales, was accepted by Government and orders issued for upward revision of the pay scales of Draftsmen Grade I, Grade II and Grade III working in C.P. W.D. (including P.W.D., Delhi Administration).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

P.M.'s Directive on tree Planting

8861. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister had written a letter to the Union Minister and to the State Ministers of Agriculture for a massive tree planting programme during the current year;

(b) if so, whether any programme of massive tree planting has been prepared by the Ministry; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SAWAMINATHAN): (a) The Prime Minister wrote a letter to the Union Minister of Agriculture and Rural Reconstruction on 15th February, 1981. No letter has been sent to the State Ministers of Agriculture.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A total provision of Rs. 965 lakh has been made under the Centrally sponsored Schemes "Social Forestry Including Rural Fuelwood Plantation" and "soil, water and tree conservation in the Himalayas" to be released as Central assistance to States and Union Territories during 1981-82. In addition, the States have been advised to take up a massive plantation programme from their own resources.

Remunerative price of Agricultural produce to farmers

8862. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister addressed the rally of kisans and agricultural labour on 16th February, 1981 at New Delhi; and

(b) if so, what were the concrete time-bound assurances she gave at the

Kisan Rally as regard to remunerative prices of agricultural produce and fair and just wage for the agricultural worker?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). The Prime Minister addressed a Kisan Rally on 16th February, 1981 at New Delhi. In her address there were only general references to farmers getting higher prices for sugarcane, paddy, wheat and other agricultural commodities and also to efforts being made to increase agricultural production and irrigation, fertiliser and other inputs, so that farmers can get things which they need at proper prices. As regards wages for agricultural workers, Prime Minister's address contained no reference to it.

Application pending for telephone Connections in Kerala sub-division-wise

8863. PROF P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications for telephone connections pending in Kerala, sub-Division-wise;

(b) the number of applicants pending for the last one year and the reasons for the delay; and

(c) special steps Government propose to take in providing telephone connection immediately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) and (b). A statement giving required information taluka-wise is annexed.

Due to limitations of plan resources, it has not been possible to provide telephone connections on demand. Even within planned programmes there have been slippages due to sporadic shortage of materials like automatic switching equipments, line materials etc.

(c) A 10-year perspective plan has been proposed to provide telephone connections practically on demand by 1990. Necessary financial allocations are under examination. It is proposed to augment the indigenous production of various materials to meet the requirements of the perspective plan.

In the short term exchanges are being expanded and line materials arranged.

Statement

Statement of application for telephone connections pending as on 1-2-81 in Kerala

S.No.	Sub-Division (Taluka)	No. of applications pending as on 1-2-81.	No. of applications pending for more than 1 year
1	2	3	4
1.	Trivandrum .	2043	1054
2.	Neyyattinkara .	195	117
3.	Nedumangad .	119	62
4.	Chirayankil .	135	87
5.	Quilon .	1170	678
6.	Koharakara .	141	51
7.	Rathnapuram	184	69
8.	Karunagapally	117	71
9.	Kunnathur .	109	53
10.	Mavelikkara .	187	88
11.	Karthikapally .	180	89
12.	Chenganoor .	278	161
13.	Pathnamtitta .	348	170
14.	Tiruvalla .	530	298
15.	Kanyirapally .	280	90
16.	Changanassery	322	144
17.	Kuttanad	150	91
18.	Ambalapuzha .	277	48

1	2	3	4
19.	Kottayam	1224	770
20.	Peerumedu	97	55
21.	Mecnachal .	704	363
22.	Vaikom . .	212	94
23.	Shertalai	161	83
24.	Kanyanoor	2377	1204
25.	Cochin .	465	199
26.	Alwaye .	462	200
27.	Parur . .	272	140
28.	Kunnathunada	307	156
29.	Moovatupuzha.	330	175
30.	Kothamangalam	187	95
31.	Thoudupuzha .	259	121
32.	Udumbunchola	123	65
33.	Devekulam	75	45
34.	Kodungalloor .	123	85
35.	Chavakkadu .	807	548
36.	Mukundapuram	694	450
37.	Trichur .	1165	683
38.	Thalapally	467	221
39.	Alathru	116	54
40.	Chittoor .	91	42
41.	Palghat .	411	154
42.	Ottapalam	222	74
43.	Mannarghat .	94	52
44.	Ponnani	148	83
45.	Tirur	491	246
46.	Perinthalmanna	113	92
47.	Ernad	245	157
48.	Calicut .	1325	480
49.	Quilandy	220	135
50.	Badagara .	264	145
51.	Tellicherry .	559	428

1	2	3	4
52.	Cannanore .	660	435
53.	Thaliparamba .	377	270
54.	Hosdurg .	398	324
55.	Kasarcode .	311	213
56.	South Wynad	253	147
57.	North Wynad	46	31
		23,620	12,737

Escalation in cost of irrigation projects

8864. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been sharp escalation in the estimates of expenditure for major and medium projects in the country due to rise in cost of materials; and

(b) if so, what are the original revised estimates of irrigation projects for which the Centre is giving financial assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The escalation in the costs of projects is due to many reasons, the rise in cost of materials being one of them.

(b) Does not arise as no major and medium irrigation projects are receiving financial assistance from Central Government.

Scheme to augment deep-sea fishing fleet

8865. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated scheme to augment its deep-sea fishing fleet; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The steps taken by the Government to augment deep-sea fishing fleet are:—

- (i) providing loans on soft terms for purchase of fishing vessels;
- (ii) authorising import of vessels;
- (iii) permitting charter of foreign fishing vessels and joint ventures;
- (iv) providing subsidy for indigenous construction of vessels; and
- (v) acquisition of large vessels for survey and training.

केन्द्रीय सरकार के स्वामित्व में राजस्थान राज्य के भवन

8866. श्री दौलत राम सारण : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में राजस्थान राज्य के ऐसे भवनों की संख्या कितनी है जिन पर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अपने इस्तेमाल के लिए कब्जा किया हुआ है और ऐसा कब से किया हुआ है ;

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार जिन भवनों का स्वयं मालिक बन गयी है, उनका अधिग्रहण किस मूल्य पर, कब से और किस प्रकार किया गया है ;

(ग) कौन से भवन राज्य सरकार से किराए पर लिए गए थे, कब से लिए गए थे और उनका किराया कितना है ; और

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि राज्य सरकार इन भवनों को अपने इस्तेमाल के लिए वापस लेने हेतु बार-बार अनुरोध करती रही है परन्तु केन्द्रीय सरकार जबरन कब्जा किये हुये है और उन्हें लौटा नहीं रही है ?

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

(ब) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह में मछली पकड़ने के केन्द्र

8867. श्री बयाराम शाक्य : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मत्स्य ग्रहण के लिए अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह के प्रशासन से कोई योजना प्राप्त हुई है और यदि हां, तो इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कितने मत्स्य ग्रहण केन्द्र खोले जाने का विचार है ;

(ख) इन केन्द्रों को किन स्थानों पर खोले जाने का विचार है और इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार मिलने की सम्भावना है ;

(ग) क्या गहरे समुद्र में मछली पकड़ने में सक्षम समुद्री जलयानों अथवा मछली पकड़ने वाली नौकाओं के लिए क्रयदेश दे दिया गया है ;

(घ) क्या उक्त द्वीप समूह के कबीलों को रोजगार देने के उद्देश्य से केन्द्र सरकार ने भी मत्स्य ग्रहण केन्द्रों की स्थापना की कोई योजना बनाई है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है और उसके लिए कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मन्त्रालय में राशिय मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन) :

(क) सरकार को प्राप्त हुई योजना में नए केन्द्र खोलने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) और (ङ) अन्दमान प्रशासन की आदिवासी उपयोजना के तहत योजना अवधि के लिए 18.20 लाख रुपये की धनराशि की व्यवस्था की गई है । इस योजना में आदिवासियों को मछली पकड़ने के मामले में प्रशिक्षण देने, यंत्रकृत और गैर यंत्रकृत नावों तथा मछली पकड़ने के लिए आवश्यक सामग्रों का सप्लाई करने की व्यवस्था है ।

Yardstick for opening of Post Office

8868. SHRI D. L. BAITHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the yardsticks for opening of various categories of post offices viz. Head Post Offices, sub-Post Offices, Branch Offices, and other categories of Post Offices;

(b) whether it is a fact that villages having a population of two thousand or more are allowed the facility of Post Office;

(c) if so, the details of the scheme and the number of such villages in the country and the amount needed for executing the scheme;

(d) whether there is any plan to upgrade the existing various categories of Post Offices on the basis of the increase in their work load; and

(e) if so, the details of the plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) The norms for opening of post offices in rural as well as in urban areas are indicated in the Annexe. Departmental sub offices are upgraded into Head Post Offices wherever the number of sub offices under a particular Head Office reaches the number 60 or more.

(b) Villages having a population of two thousand or more in normal rural areas and one thousand or more in hilly, tribal and backward areas are

eligible for a post office if the prescribed distance and income conditions are satisfied. In Gram Panchayat villages, however, post offices can be opened irrespective of the population condition provided the distance and income conditions are satisfied.

(c) It is proposed to open 8,000 additional post offices in rural areas during the Five Year Plan 1980—85. The amount allocated for expansion of postal network in rural areas is Rs. 9.82 crores for this period.

(d) and (e) Upgradation of post offices is not a planned item. It is done wholly for financial and administrative convenience as and when found necessary.

Statement

ANNEXURE-I

Criteria adopted for opening branch

Post Offices in rural areas

Post Offices to be opened in rural areas have been classified into two main categories;

1. Post Offices in normal rural areas; and
2. Post Offices in hilly, tribal and backward areas.

1. Post Offices in normal rural areas:

(i) Post Offices in gram panchayat villages may be opened subject to the following conditions;—

(a) There is no other post office within the radius of 3 Kms. from the proposed post office; and

(b) The proposed post office is expected to yield income to the extent of at least 25 per cent of its estimated cost.

(ii) Post Offices in non-gram-panchayat villages may be opened subject to the following conditions:

(a) The population of the village should be 2,000 or more;

(b) There is no other post office within the radius of 3 Kms. from the proposed office;

(c) The post office is expected to yield income to the extent of at least 25 per cent of its estimated cost.

2. Post Offices in hilly, tribal and backward areas:

(i) Post Offices in gram panchayat villages may be opened subject to the following conditions:

(a) There is no other post office within the radius of 3 Kms. from the proposed post office; and

(b) The proposed post office is expected to yield income to the extent of at least 10 per cent of its estimated cost.

(ii) Post offices in non-gram-panchayat villages may be opened subject to the following conditions:

(a) The village should have a population of 1,000 or more; or the population of a cluster of villages within a radius of 1.5 Kms. should be 1,000 or more.

(b) There should not be another post office within a radius of 3 Kms. from the proposed post office; and

(c) The proposed post office is expected to yield income to the extent of at least 10 per cent of its estimated cost.

Notwithstanding the above, the Post-masters-General are empowered to relax (in consultation with the Internal Financial Adviser) any of the above cited norms in 10 per cent of the cases of opening of post offices every year.

Norms for opening of Post Offices in Urban areas:

Post offices in urban areas may be opened subject to the following conditions:

(i) The Post Office should be self-supporting.

(ii) The minimum distance between two post offices should be 1 Kilometre in cities with a population of 20 lakhs and above. In other urban areas, the minimum distance between two post offices should be 1.5 Kilometres.

(iii) PMG can relax the distance condition in 10 per cent of the cases every year.

(iv) EDBO's can be opened in urban areas only in exceptional cases like slum areas where suitable buildings on reasonable rent are not available.

Soil survey for Food Production in Sunderaban areas

8869. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any soil survey in Sunderban areas of 24 Parganas of West Bengal;

(b) if so, the finding thereof; and

(c) the programmes which Government have undertaken or are going to undertake for more food production in the area?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning (Indian Council of Agricultural Research), the National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA) and the Government of West Bengal have undertaken soil surveys in the Sunderbans area.

(b) The reports of the National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning, containing basic information on soils are being used for planning research experiments and agricultural development programmes. Survey carried out by the N.R.S.A. has brought out the existence of salinity in some islands of South 24-Parganas, including the Sagar Island. The

survey has also revealed that salinity exists mostly along the Hooghly river. Based on the results of rapid reconnaissance survey by the Government of West Bengal, four types of soils, viz. (i) saline; (ii) saline and alkali; (iii) non-saline and alkali; and (iv) degraded saline and alkali soils, have been identified.

(c) The various programmes undertaken by Government for more food production in Sunderbans are given in the Annexure.

Statement

Programmes undertaken by Government for more food production in Sunderbans area

(1) International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) Programme.

A project for agricultural development of Sunderbans area has been taken up from February, 1981 with the assistance of International Fund for Agricultural Development. The total cost of the project is Rs. 31.8 crores, of which Rs. 14.7 crores will form loan component of IFAD. The project provides for improvement of drainage and water control measures over 72,000 ha. of cultivated lands and irrigation facilities for about 15,000 ha. so as to enable raising of second dry-season rabi crop. The social forestry component of the project includes strip planting on 1,000 Kms. of embankments, roadsides, canal banks and experimental planting of mangrove over about 100 ha. of foreshore. There is also provision for construction and development of two brackish-water fish farms in Jhar-khali and Mehisani islands for prawn and fish culture. Besides, there is a project for development of cooperative movement and improvement of communication infrastructure.

(2) State Sector Programmes

In the State Sector, a pilot scheme for improvement of saline and alkali tract has been taken up by

Agriculture Department. The scheme aims at improvement of drainage, development of irrigation potential and introduction of adapted crop varieties during rabi and summer seasons, in selected areas. Upto 1979-80, 3,660 ha. were treated at a cost of Rs. 13 lakhs. The programme for 1980-81 envisaged treatment of 3,000 ha. at a cost of Rs. 20 lakhs.

The State Irrigation and Waterways Department are maintaining 3520 Kms of peripheral embankments in Sunderbans so as to save crops and check intrusion by saline waters.

The Sunderbans Development Board under the Development and Planning Department is looking after the agricultural development work through 27 selected Growth Centres since 1974-75. During 1980-81, the programme had a provision of input subsidy for rabi season to 42,815 farmers over an area of about 3700 hectares at an expenditure of Rs. 42.18 lakhs.

Drinking water facilities for Tribal Villages in Orissa

8870. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tribal villages of Orissa which have been provided with drinking water facilities during 1980-81 under the minimum needs programme;

(b) whether Government has a proposal to launch Minimum Needs Programme vigorously in tribal areas during the Sixth Plan period;

(c) if so, whether any additional tribal villages of Orissa have been identified to be provided with drinking water facilities during 1981-82 under the above programme;

(d) the number of such villages of Mayurbhanj District of Orissa identified for providing drinking water facilities during the above period; and

(e) the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Government of Orissa have reported that 292 tribal villages are being provided with drinking water facilities during 1980-81 under the Minimum Needs Programme.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). According to the report of the State Government, a total of 1449 tribal villages of Mayurbhanj District have been identified for providing drinking water facilities during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

Crash Programme for Leprosy Patients

8871. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to introduce a crash programme for the welfare of the leprosy patients;

(b) if so, when this proposal is going to be implemented;

(c) whether such crash programme will be extended to various States; and

(d) the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (d). No specific crash programme is proposed to be introduced for the welfare of the leprosy patients. The voluntary organisations working for the education, training and rehabilitation of handicapped persons (including leprosy patients) are eligible to get assistance from the Central Government under the scheme of 'Assistance to voluntary organisations for the handicapped'. A scheme for the rehabilitation

of the cured leprosy patients is under consideration of the Government.

Central aid to check distress sale of Eggs in A.P.

8872. SHRI T. DAMODAR REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of good production of eggs in Andhra Pradesh poultry keepers and farmers are making distress sale and they are not getting reasonable and fair price; and

(b) whether Government propose to make available funds to the Andhra Pradesh Government for rendering assistances to the farmers in providing price support and purchase their eggs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) It is a fact that the production of eggs in Andhra Pradesh is very high. According to the State Government's report the farmers do not get a fair price for their eggs during certain months of the year particularly in summer months.

(b) No, Sir. However, it is learnt Andhra Pradesh Meat and Poultry Development Corporation has declared a minimum floor price for purchasing eggs from the farmers who are covered under the Special Poultry Production Programmes.

Survey of Rural Housing by Reserve Bank of India

8873. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the study conducted by the Reserve Bank for Rural Housing has suggested that substantial efforts should be made to deal with the problems; and

(b) what according to the study is the need for the Andhra Pradesh rural homeless and how much is going to be allocated for the State under the Sixth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) An article by a Research Officer of the Reserve Bank of India in the December, 1980 issue of the Bank's Publication titled "Occasional Papers" contains observations to this effect.

(b) According to the said article, Andhra Pradesh had 4.34 lakh homeless households (8.5 per cent of total homeless households in the country) as on 30.6-1971.

The State Government has, however, estimated the number of eligible rural landless families as 21,33,000 of which 12,67,777 families had already been provided with house-sites upto 31-12-1980. 3,24,626 families have already constructed their houses. The Sixth Plan (1980-85) outlay agreed to by the Central Government for Andhra Pradesh for the scheme for allotment of house-sites-cum-subsidy for house construction is 76.75 crores; envisaging allotment of 11.10 lakh house-sites at a total cost of Rs. 27.75 crores and grant of house construction assistance to 9.80 lakh families with an outlay of Rs. 49 crores.

Fertiliser requiremnt

8874. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of fertiliser required in the country during the next three years (year-wise);

(b) what will be the quantity of indigenous production during that period; and

(c) how Government propose to meet the shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). While formulating the Sixth Five Year Plan, the following projections of fertiliser consumption and indigenous production were made for the next three years, i.e. during 1982-83 to 1984-85:—

(figures in lakh tonnes)

Year	Projected requirements N.+P.+K	Projected indigenous production N+P
1982-83	80.99	50.15
1983-84	88.83	53.87
1984-85	96.54	58.70

The gap will be met out of import. However, actual quantum of production and import will depend on a number of uncertain and variable factors like availability of power, raw

materials, feed stocks, etc. and availability of fertilisers in international market.

Allocation for Integrated Rural Development Agency

8875. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the Central allocation and the amount released to the States during 1977-78, 1979-80 and 1980-81, State-wise under the Integrated Rural Development Programme and Small Farmers Development Agency Programme; and

(b) the number of beneficiaries under this programme during the above period State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b). Statements I and II attached provide the required information.

Statement—I

Central allocation, Central release and the beneficiaries assisted under the IRD Programme, 1979-80 & 1980-81

(Rs. in Lakhs)

State/Union Territory	1979-80			1980-81		
	Central allocation	Central release	No. of beneficiaries assisted	Central allocation	Central release	No. of beneficiaries assisted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andhra Pradesh	659.1	427.890	116442	810.0	715.39	43396
2. Assam	194.0	79.000	9031	335.0	26.60	4921
3. Bihar	1170.3	560.795	94089	1467.5	551.59	69090
4. Gujarat	371.1	252.490	43337	545.0	466.87	8001
5. Haryana	175.4	121.260	23541	217.4	161.15	9539
6. H. Pradesh	102.2	73.200	35404	172.5	167.55	28075
7. Jammu & Kashmir	148.7	45.465	2631	187.5	59.05	7007

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8. Karnataka	346·4	215·650	41945	437·5	376·86	26751
9. Kerala	199·9	195·360	41697	360·0	351·66	12368
10. Madhya Pradesh	610·8	388·925	57686	1145·0	708·94	26444
11. Maharashtra	462·6	355·785	69513	740·0	713·78750	19703
12. Manipur	34·6	29·700	11181	65·0	32·50	29696
13. Meghalaya	31·7	12·700	1214	60·0	13·28	2751
14. Nagaland	50·0	50·000	11745	52·5	73·42	43
15. Orissa	456·1	342·100	61037	785·0	680·34	40549
16. Punjab	210·0	152·765	34642	292·5	277·50	37811
17. Rajasthan	414·2	233·200	47865	580·0	580·00	24941
18. Sikkim	7·5	7·500	25	10·0	3·00	213
19. Tamil Nadu	552·1	479·600	157821	942·5	655·749	71417
20. Tripura	28·8	14·550	8314	42·5	41·26	2775
21. Uttar Pradesh	1480·0	987·950	599411	2190·0	1407·657	251974
22. West Bengal	637·7	249·825	2667	837·5	42·08	10731
23. A & N Islands	3·6	1·300		12·5		
24. Arunachal Pradesh	18·0	10·500	480	120·0	52·0	..
25. Chandigarh	1·8	1·560	71	2·5	5·0	..
26. D&N Haveli	1·8	..		2·5		
27. Delhi	10·0	8·290	915	12·5	17·83	1351
28. Goa, Dmand & Diu	25·0	16·875	2462	30·0	52·73	9415
29. Lakshadweep	3·6	1·500		12·5	3·00	..
30. Mizoram	15·5	9·250	115	50·0	15·00	..
31. Pondicherry	7·5	5·000	167	10·0	6·66	288
TOTAL	8430·0	5329·985	1475448	12527·5	8258·45350	712722

NOTE: The IRD Programme was initiated in 1978-79 only; figures for 1980-81 are inclusive of SFDA Programme also.

Statement — II

Central allocation, Central release and the beneficiaries assisted under the SFDA Programme : 1977-78 and 1979-80 :

State/UT	1977-78		1979-80		Number of beneficiaries
	Central Release*	Number of beneficiaries	Central allocation	Central Release	
1. Andhra Pradesh	877.67**	84359	167.50	162.490	49816
2. Assam	78.62	12251	72.50	36.875	4192
3. Bihar	421.07	250191	295.00	171.150	84911
4. Gujarat	140.27	22556	107.50	81.870	13523
5. Haryana	102.55	27789	40.00	37.310	11622
6. Himachal Pradesh	89.21	27690	22.50	17.750	22164
7. Jammu & Kashmir	40.65	5859	57.50	20.740	8895
8. Karnataka	98.50	30363	82.50	59.875	18059
9. Kerala	139.70	27860	72.50	61.870	20481
10. Madhya Pradesh	230.60	88954	163.75	129.500	69157
11. Maharashtra	251.00	41265	147.50	147.985	33343
12. Manipur	18.50	1809	8.75	14.925	5853
13. Meghalaya	19.86	963	15.00	7.500	490
14. Nagaland	52.84	8410	26.25	26.250	5689
15. Orissa	284.38	98858	143.75	192.980	88004
16. Punjab	118.34	24543	95.00	88.625	12702
17. Rajasthan	153.04	57871	95.00	87.220	37898
18. Sikkim	18.13	153	5.00	5.000	430
19. Tamil Nadu	303.56	161191	203.75	206.040	97429
20. Tripura	19.34	2018	15.00	17.500	12238
21. Uttar Pradesh	784.54	349319	238.75	209.165	224469
22. West Bengal	243.54@	49852	166.25	114.870	44157
23. Delhi	14.51	4187	6.25	6.680	838
24. Goa, Daman & Diu	18.98	4991	15.00	11.250	5371
25. Pondicherry	11.60	2398	5.00	5.000	364
TOTAL	4496.00	1385690	2272.50	1920.420	874095

NOTE *for 1977-78, no State-wise allocation was made for SFDA.

**Includes a sum of Rs. 200 lakhs released for cyclone affected areas during 1977-78.

@Includes Rs. 279.65 lakhs released during 1977-78 for R/R Schemes.

Figures for SFDA for 1980-81 included in IRD figures for 1980-81 (Annexure I)

**Schemes to solve problems of
landless labourers under the
Sixth Plan**

8376. SHRI DAULATSINHJI
JADEJA: Will the Minister of
RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be
pleased to state:

(a) whether any special schemes are being formulated under the Sixth Five Year Plan to solve the problems of landless labourers in the rural areas;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) whether such schemes were also taken up during the Fifth Plan period; and

(d) if so, the details of those schemes and the result achieved?—

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION
(SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a)
Special schemes taken up for the land-
less labourers under the Sixth Five
Year Plan in the Rural areas are:

(i) The Integrated Rural Development Programme,

(ii) National Rural Employment Programme,

(iii) The National Scheme of Training of Rural Youth for Self-employment.

(b) (i) The Integrated Rural Development Programme now stands extended to all the 5,011 development blocks in the country. The target is to cover 600 families in each block for a year. Of these, approximately 400 families will be covered through agriculture and related activities, 100 families through rural industries and another 100 families under rural services, business enterprises etc. The programme will provide the employment opportunities and will raise the income level of the rural poor

consisting of small/marginal farmers, rural artisans and also the landless agricultural labourers.

(ii) The National Rural Employment Programme has been initiated with the following three objectives:—

(1) generation of employment opportunity for the unemployed and under employed persons and increase in their income level in the rural areas.

(2) creation of durable community assets for strengthening of the rural infrastructure and thereby the rural economy.

(3) improvement in the nutritional status and the living standards of the rural poor.

This programme will serve as the main instrument for providing employment for 200 million to 400 million mandays every year.

(iii) The National Scheme of Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment was initiated with effect from 15th August, 1979 with the principal objective of removal of unemployment among youth. It is planned to train about 2 lakh youth every year in various skills in the rural areas. The benefits will extend to the landless also.

(c) and (d). (i) In the Fifth Plan period the Small Farmers' Development Projects were operating in 168 project areas covering 1818 blocks all over the country. About 5.7 million rural poor were assisted under this programme.

(ii) The Food-for-Work Programme came into operation in April, 1977. Its main objective was to utilise the surplus food stocks for providing employment particularly to the landless labourer in the rural areas. The employment generated was 444.34 lakh mandays in 1977-78.

Water Supply for Yamuna Apartments, Delhi

8877. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) why the Delhi Municipal Corporation has not given the water supply to Yamuna Apartments, New Delhi which is a Group Housing Society, in spite of money deposited;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the DDA will look into the problem of this Society apartments; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has informed that a 500mm dia C.I. filtered water main in a length of about 5 Kms. is yet to be laid by the DDA from the Greater Kailash-II Overhead Tank upto the area developed in Kalkaji by DDA. The DDA has stated that C.I. Pipes for the scheme are being arranged by it. The work is expected to be started shortly and completed in due course.

(c) and (d). The DDA has reported that the water problem of Yamuna apartments is due to the fact that discharge of tube-wells bored by the society is very low. The water supply position is likely to improve considerably after the above work is completed. An interim arrangement

for water supply from tube-well exists.

Matching cash assistance instead of Foodgrains to States under N.R.E.P.

8878. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of RURAL RECON- STRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since taken a major policy decision not to supply foodgrains to the States under the food-for-work programme/ National Rural Employment Programme and instead give only matching cash assistance to States to procure foodgrains for distribution under the programme;

(b) if so, the quantum of cash assistance stipulated for the various States and Union Territories during current financial year;

(c) whether the States will procure the foodgrains through the agency of the Food Corporation of India or directly from the markets locally or from the surplus States; and

(d) the manner in which such cash assistance will be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) to (d). The question of supply of foodgrains under National Rural Employment Programme is under consideration. An amount of Rs. 90 crores has been allocated to various States/ Union Territories for the programme for the first two quarters of the current year (Statement appended) Further release of funds will depend on the progress in the utilisation of allocations already made. The guidelines on the programme provide for the procurement of coarse grains also by State Government out of the allocations made. The procurement of foodgrains will be made by States through their own agencies.

Statement

The allocation made to the States/Union Territories on the basis of population of Agriculturer Labourers/ Marginal Farmers and on Poverty Line for the First Two Quarters of the year 1981-82 under N.R.E.P.

S. No.	Name of the State/Union Territories.	Amount allocated (Rupees in lakhs)
1	Andhra Pradesh	948.00
2	Assam	200.00
3	Bihar	1210.00
4	Gujarat	280.00
5	Haryana	80.00
6	Himachal Pradesh	60.00
7	Jammu & Kashmir	80.00
8	Karnataka	414.00
9	Kerala	402.00
10	Madhya Pradesh	660.00
11	Maharashtra	710.00
12	Manipur	10.00
13	Meghalaya	10.00
14	Nagaland	10.00
15	Orissa	410.00
16	Punjab	126.00
17	Rajasthan	234.00
18	Sikkim	8.00
19	Tamil Nadu	740.00
20	Tripura	30.00
21	Uttar Pradesh	1670.00
22	West Bengal	674.00
<i>Union Territories</i>		
23	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8.00
24	Arunachal Pradesh	8.00
25	Mizoram	8.00
26	Pondicherry	8.00
27	Chandigarh	2.00

Uniform Price for Vanaspati

8979. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Vanaspati prices may zoom' appearing in the 'Economic Times', New Delhi dated the 2nd April, 1981;

(b) if so, his a reaction thereto;

(c) whether it is a fact that it has been more than two years that the issue of Sales Tax on the Vanaspati Industry and its price has been hanging fire leading to serious price distortions in this commodity from time to time; and

(d) if so, how he proposes to settle this issue once for all and fix a uniform price for this commodity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHAN-TY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The news item under reference is dated the 1st April, 1981. Subsequently, as a result of the discussions hold with the two Associations of vanaspati manufacturers on the 11th April, 1981, they have agreed to announce and observe voluntary price restraint by the industry to sell vanaspati at an ex-factory price not exceeding Rs. 192/- for a tin of 16.5 kg., inclusive of expise duty. The voluntary price restraint announced by the industry, which has already come into force, is at a uniform price on ex-factory basis, and is to continue till the end of the current Oil-Year i.e. the 31st October, 1981. The representatives of the two Associations have also assured to maintain production of vanaspati at the desired level so as to ensure its easy availability at all times.

Imported oils would continue to be supplied to the industry so as to maintain adequate production of vanaspati.

The various aspects of costing and pricing of vanaspati were looked into by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices, to which a reference had been made by the Ministry of Civil Supplies in May, 1979. The Bureau has recently submitted its report to the Government. Sales tax on imported and indigenous oils used in vanaspati manufacture, is only one of the components of the cost of production of vanaspati. In determining a fair and reasonable price for vanaspati, the various elements of cost of production are taken into account.

Upgrading Local Technology in seeds production by National Seeds Corporation

8880. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Seeds Corporation has formulated any plan—long-term or short-term for upgrading the local technology in seeds production;

(b) if so, the particulars of such plants set up at various places throughout the country where bumper crops are harvested;

(c) whether the Corporation have at any stage established contact with international firms producing quality seeds to understand their latest technique and processes evolved by them; if so, when, which are these firms and how it has proved beneficial to the corporation; and

(d) if not, whether the NSC will try this now and see what improvements by way of putting up modern plants it can introduce?

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

(a) and (b). Since upgrading of local technology in seeds production is the concern of Agricultural Universities and Agricultural Research Institutes,

NSC has not formulated any plan in this regard. However, under the National Seeds Programme, NSC has

designed processing plants to be set up by the various State Seeds Corporations as follows:—

Name of the state seeds Corporation	Location of processing plant	Capacity (Metric tonnes)	Crops to be handled
1	2	3	4
1. Haryana seeds Development Corporation	Umri Hisar	10,000	Cereals
	Sirsa	5,000 1,000 5,000	Cereals Cotton Cereals
2. Maharashtra State Seeds Corporation	Akola	5,000	Cereals
	Parbani	35,000 5,000 2,500	Cotton Cereals Cotton
3. Andhra Pradesh State Seeds Development Corporation	Nizamabad	5,000	Cereals
	Srikalahasti	5,000	Cereals
4. Punjab State Seeds Corporation	Kartarpur	5,000	Cereals
	Ludhiana	8,000	Cereals
	Kotkapura	5,000	Cereals
		1,000	Cotton
5. Bihar Rajya Beej Nigam	Kudra	8,500	Cereals
		9,000	Potato (cold storage)
6. Karnataka State Seeds Corporation	Chickbalapur	5,000 1,000	Cereals Potato (cold storage)
	Davengere (Harihar)	3,000	Cereals
7. Orissa State Seeds Corporation	Baragarh	5,000	Cereals
8. Rajasthan State Seeds Corporation	Suratgarh Sriganganagar Kota	5,000	Cereals
		5,000	Cereals
		5,000	Cereals

(c) No, Sir. NSC has not entered into any contract with any international firm producing quality seeds for the purpose of understanding their latest techniques and processes.

(d) There is no such proposal at present. However, as consultant to the State Seeds Corporations for designing and installation of processing plants, the NSC is introducing im-

provements by way of putting up modern processing plants.

Export and Import of Seeds by National Seeds Corporation

8881. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the seeds produced by the National Seeds Corporation at its

processing plants favourably compare to the international standard and are considered suitable for export purposes;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and what is the deficiency and how the NSC propose to improve its quality;

(c) whether the NSC has imported any high quality seeds;

(d) if so, the country of import and the variety thereof and the quantity imported during the last three years ending 31st March, 1981; and

(e) how the quality of these goods compare with that produced by the National Seeds Corporation?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The seeds produced at the processing plants compare favourably to the international standards and are considered suitable for export purposes.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The NSC has not imported any seed for distribution within the country during the last three years ending 31-3-1981.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

केन्द्रीय भेड़ तथा ऊन अनुसंधान संस्थान, अठिकानगर के कर्मचारियों के बच्चों के लिए शिक्षा की सुविधा

8882. श्री अतुलभुज : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में अठिकानगर स्थित केन्द्रीय भेड़ तथा ऊन अनुसंधान संस्थान, जयपुर से 85 किलोमीटर दूर स्थित है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संस्थान में काम कर रहे वैज्ञानिकों के बच्चों की शिक्षा के लिए वहां क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह अनुसंधान कार्य में लगे वैज्ञानिकों को कोई परिवहन सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या इन्हें परिवहन सुविधा देन के लिए मीटर गेज लाइन पर एक अस्थायी स्टेशन बनान और बस सुविधा प्रदान करने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि और प्रामाण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय से राज्य मंत्री (श्री धार० बी० स्वामीनाथन) :

(क) जी हां, श्रीमान ।

(ख) वहां परिसर में एक प्राथमिक विद्यालय है जिसका स्तर अब 8 वीं तक बढ़ा दिया गया है तथा अब राज्य सरकार के शिक्षा विभाग द्वारा चलाया जा रहा है मालपुरा में लड़कों के लिए एक उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालय तथा लड़कियों के लिए हाई स्कूल भी है जो परिसर से 8 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर है वास्तविक परिचालन अधिभार के आधार पर परिवहन व्यवस्था की गई है ।

(ग) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् मालपुरा में रह रहे कर्मचारियों को परिवहन सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं । इस प्रयोजन लिए संस्थान की मिनी बस प्रयोग में लायी जा रही है । यदि आवश्यकता हुई तो छोटी पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रावधानों में से परिवहन सुविधाएं और भी बढ़ा दी जायेंगी ।

(घ) तथा (ङ). संस्थान की सेवा हेतु संस्थान के परिसर में पहले से ही मीटर गेज पर एक फ्लैग स्टेशन है ।

कोटा जिले में खुदाई कार्य

8883. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पुरातत्व विभाग ने कोटा जिले में काकोणी छिपाबारूद गांव के पास कब और किस उद्देश्य से खुदाई कार्य शुरू किया था और उस पर कुल कितना व्यय हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त काकोणी गांव में खुदाई कार्य अब भी जारी है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) अब तक के खुदाई कार्य में प्राप्त प्राचीन अवशेषों का व्यौरा क्या है और इस स्थान पर ऐतिहासिक मूर्तियों और मंदिरों के अनुरक्षण के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ; और

(घ) क्या विभाग को इस खुदाई कार्य के दौरान प्राप्त वस्तुओं की सूची प्राप्त हो गयी है और क्या उस सूची में दर्शाई गई वस्तुएं खुदाई स्थल पर उपलब्ध हैं और इस संबंध में विवरण क्या है ?

शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) :

(क) भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण न जिला कोटा में काकोणी छिपाबारूद नामक गांव के निकट कोई खुदाई कार्य नहीं किया है ?

काकोणी का स्मारक समूह राजस्थान सरकार के पुरातत्व एवं संग्रहालय विभाग के संरक्षण में है। उक्त विभाग द्वारा भेजी गई जानकारी के अनुसार मंदिरों के आस-पास के क्षेत्र का सुधार करने के लिए 1975-77 में वहां मलबा हटाया गया। इस कार्य पर कुल 4700/- रुपये खर्च हुए।

(ख) राज्य का पुरातत्व तथा संग्रहालय विभाग इस समय मंदिर स्थल पर कोई खुदाई कार्य नहीं कर रहा है।

(ग) लगभग 180 मूर्तियां तथा वास्तु कलात्मक वस्तुएं प्राप्त हुईं। इन में से 80 अच्छी मूर्तियां तथा वास्तु कलात्मक वस्तुएं कोटा में राज्य सरकार के संग्रहालय में भेज दी गईं और लगभग 100 मूर्तियां वास्तुकलात्मक वस्तुएं स्थल पर ही रखी गई हैं। इन पुरावशेषों को रखने के लिए इस स्थल पर एक मूर्ति-शेड बनाने का प्रस्ताव है स्मारक तथा बिखरी मूर्तियों की सुरक्षा हेतु यहां पर एक परिचर नियुक्त किया गया है।

(घ) राज्य के पुरातत्व एवं संग्रहालय विभाग के निदेशक के निर्देशों के अनुसार मूर्तियों तथा वास्तु कलात्मक वस्तुओं की विस्तृत सूची बनाई जा रही है।

राजस्थान में पुरातत्वीय महत्व के स्थान

3884. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में केन्द्रीय पुरातत्व विभाग के अधीन पुरातत्वीय महत्व के कुल कितने स्थान हैं और वे कहाँ कहाँ हैं ; और

(ख) उनके रख-रखाव मरम्मत तथा सुरक्षा प्रबंधों पर विभाग द्वारा वर्ष 1977 से 31 मार्च, 1981 तक कितनी राशि खर्च की गई।

शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) :

(क) प्राचीन संस्मारक तथा पुरातत्वीय स्थल और अवशेष अधिनियम, 1958 के अधीन केन्द्र द्वारा संरक्षित 149 स्मारकों तथा पुरातत्वीय स्थलों को राष्ट्रीय महत्व का घोषित किया गया है, जो

राजस्थान राज्य के अजमेर, धूलवर, बांसवाड़ा, भरतपुर, भीलवाड़ा, बीकानेर, बूंदी, चित्तौरगढ़, धोलपुर, डूंगरपुर, गंगानगर, जयपुर, जैसलमेर, जालावाड़, जोधपुर, करौली कोटा, सवाई माधोपुर, सीकर, टोंक तथा उदयपुर जिलों में स्थित है।

(ख) उनके रख रखाव, मरम्मत तथा सुरक्षा प्रबंधों पर 1977-81 के दौरान 31 मार्च, 1981 तक कुल खर्च निम्न प्रकार है :--

1977-78	15,50,686 रु०
1978-79	6,63,848 रु०
1979-80	9,36,876 रु०
1980-81	8,60,876 रु०

अधिकारनगर, राजस्थान स्थित केन्द्रीय भेड़ तथा ऊन अनुसंधान संस्थान में वैज्ञानिक

8885. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्तमान में राजस्थान में अजमेरनगर स्थित केन्द्रीय भेड़ तथा ऊन अनुसंधान संस्थान में काम कर रहे वैज्ञानिकों की कुल संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) उक्त संस्थान के लिए स्वीकृत वैज्ञानिकों के पदों की संख्या कितनी है साथ ही इस तरह के कितने पद खाली पड़े हुए हैं ये पद कब से खाली पड़े हुए हैं और उनके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) रिक्त पदों को कब तक भरा जाएगा ?

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अर० बी० स्वामीनाथन्) :

(क) बहतर विज्ञानी कार्य कर रहे हैं।

(ख) एक सौ तेईस पद संस्थान के लिए स्वीकृत किये गये हैं जिनमें से 51 पद खाली पड़े हैं। उक्त

उम्मीदवार न मिलने के कारण अधिकांश पद सृजन के समय से ही खाली पड़े हैं।

(ग) अधिकांश पदों के लिए मांग-पत्र कृषि वैज्ञानिक नियुक्ति मण्डल को भेज दिये गये हैं तथा ये पद यथासमय भर दिये जायेंगे।

Selection Grade to Teachers by Andaman and Nicobar Administration

8886. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Education Department, Andaman and Nicobar Administration, is not issuing orders of grant of selection grade to the teachers of various categories against the existing vacancies of selection grade since last three years; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-MATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Implementation of Pay Commission recommendations in respect of Teachers in Andaman and Nicobar Administration

8887. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Physical Education Teachers (Juniors) were granted Rs. 425-640 scale of pay as per the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission in all the Union Territories; if so, when the said was implemented in the Union Territory of Delhi and Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) whether there is any anomaly in the date of implementation of pay

scale in the case of Physical Education teachers (Juniors) working in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to remove such anomalies by fixing one date of implementation in all Union Territories including A. & N. Islands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-MATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c). The pay scales of teachers, including those who are Physical Education Teachers (Junior) in Union Territories, were revised on the basis of Third Pay Commission recommendations w.e.f. 1-1-1973 keeping in view the educational/professional qualifications, duties and responsibilities and pre-revised scales of pay. In the case of Delhi, the pre-revised scale of pay of Physical Education Teachers (Junior) was Rs. 220—430 whereas in the case of such teachers in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the pre-revised scale of pay was Rs. 165—350. The replacement scales were accordingly fixed keeping in view the pre-revised scales of pay. In October, 1978, the Andaman and Nicobar Administration mooted a proposal for upgradation of the pay scale of Physical Education Teachers (Junior) from Rs. 330—560 to Rs. 425—640, as they felt that the duties and responsibilities and qualifications of this category of teachers in Delhi and Andaman and Nicobar were comparable. After due examination, the Government of India decided to give pay scale of Rs. 425—640 to the Physical Education Teachers (Junior) w.e.f. the date of issue of orders i.e. w.e.f. 8-2-1980.

Different scales of Pay Tractor Drivers in Andaman

8888. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tractor Drivers working in the Agri-

culture Department in Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands are having two different scales of pay for the same work in the same place under the same Department;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the action Government propose to take to end this discrimination bringing all the tractor drivers in one pay scale; and

(d) if there is no proposal, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Housing problem in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

8889. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the acute housing problem prevailing in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) the steps taken to provide more houses to the low and middle income groups in that Union Territory;

(c) whether Government propose to have a Housing Board or Corporation for the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Island; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Collection of arrears of Telephone Bills

8890. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that huge arrears of telephone Bills have not been collected from various public sectors in different States;

(b) whether any such arrears are due to be collected from private sectors in Orissa; and

(c) the steps which Government propose to take to collect arrears of telephone bills from the private and public sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) At the end of January, 1981 there were only 13 cases in Orissa Circle where the 3-months-old telephone dues exceeded Rs. 5000/- and the total amount involved in these 13 cases is Rs. 125,315.63 only.

(c) The following steps are taken for recovery of dues.

1. Issue of telephonic reminders to the subscribers.

2. Disconnection of telephones for non-payment.

3. Adjustment of deposits if any towards dues.

4. Pursuing the cases by personal contacts with the subscribers.

5. Litigation, where considered justified.

Permanency to work-charged staff of G.B.W.R.

8891. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have directed the authorities of Central Water Commission to regularise the

service and to declare the permanency of the work-charged staff of Ganga Basin Water Resources Organisation (now merged with Central Water Commission);

(b) if so, why the authority of Central Water Commission has not yet declared the said work-charged staff as permanent;

(c) the progress made in the matter and by what time they will be declared permanent; and

(d) Government's reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir. Instructions have been issued to the Central Water Commission to deal with all matters of establishment nature in regard to all staff of Ganga Basin Water Resources Organisation including the non-technical and ministerial staff as well as work charged establishment of Ganga Basin Water Resources Organisation irrespective of whether the cadre of such staff have been merged with the corresponding cadres of the Central Water Commission or are separate cadres.

(b) In August, 1980 itself Central Water Commission have converted 50 per cent of temporary work-charged posts in the Ganga Basin Water Resources Organisation into permanent posts.

(c) Seniority lists of different categories of work-charged personnel have been finalised by the Central Water Commission. Orders of confirmation of eligible personnel will be issued by the Central Water Commission as soon as other formalities like verification of character and antecedents, medical fitness, vigilance clearance, checking of confidential reports have been completed.

(d) Does not arise.

**P.C.O. and Telegraph Offices at
Poladpur, Raigad District
(Maharashtra)**

8892. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sabhapatil, Panchayat Samiti of Poladpur in Raigad District of Maharashtra has submitted a petition to the G. M. (Telecom.) Bombay on 12-2-1981 for setting up of P.C.O. and telegraph offices in certain villages in Taluba;

(b) whether a resolution of Panchayat Samiti to that effect and map showing the villages badly in need of these facilities is also submitted to G.M. (Telecom.) Bombay; and

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. However, the map of the area has not been received.

(c) The proposals indicated in the letter are being examined and action will be taken in accordance with the present policy of the department.

**Branch Post Office at village
Pirandavane**

8893. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Branch Post Office is sanctioned at Village Pirandavane long back but has not yet been commissioned and reasons for the same;

(b) whether it is a fact that commissioning is pending for long on account of some restrictions and if so, the details of restrictions; and

(c) when Government propose to open this sanctioned B.P.O.?

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

(a) to (c). Branch post office at Pirandavane was sanctioned on 25.9.1980 but was not opened then since the target fixed for the year 1980-81 had already been reached by that time. Apart from fixing targets, no restrictions were placed on the opening of Branch Post Offices. The branch post office has, however, now been ordered to be opened with immediate effect.

Quality of Secondary Education

8894. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

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

(a) whether the Central Government have urged the State Governments to improve the quality of secondary education and implement vocationalisation scheme to arrest the growing number of educated unemployed;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government have also announced re-introduction of the four year integrated courses leading to B.A., B.Ed. and B.S. in the regional colleges of education run by the NCERT;

(c) whether the Central Government feel that efforts at improving the quality of education in terms of upgraded orientation were not being properly made and urged the State Governments to improve the education standards; and

(d) if so, the reaction of State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-MATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (d). Improvement of the quality of education is a continuous process at all

levels. The State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations have been urged from time to time to improve the quality of education and to introduce vocational education at the +2 stage of the 10+2 pattern of school education. All the States and Union Territories have agreed, in principle, to adopt the new pattern of school education, with vocationalised education at +2 stage.

For upgraded orientation of teachers, and other educational personnel, various orientation courses are organised by the State Governments as well as by the NCERT at the Central level.

In order to ensure better professional attitudes and to produce quality teachers by integrating subject matter with professional training, NCERT has decided to re-introduce Four-year integrated courses leading to degrees of B.Sc.Ed./B.Sc. B.Ed. and B.A.Ed./B.A. B.Ed. in its Regional Colleges of Education.

Grant to Harijan Students for purchase of Text Books in Delhi

8895. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Delhi Administration which had earmarked Rs. 20 lakhs as a grant to harijan students for buying text books during the year 1980-81 could not distribute the amount due to administrative callousness;

(b) if so, what were the main reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have conducted any enquiry in this regard;

(d) if so, the outcome of the enquiry; and

(e) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-

MATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of Sabha as soon as possible.

Central Aid for Flood-affected States

8896. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN - GO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) State-wise Central assistance provided by the Centre to meet the flood-affected requirements in the year 1980-81;

(b) State-wise Central assistance released by the Centre and utilised by the States before 31st March, 1981 therefor; and

(c) the reasons for delay by the concerned States to utilise the funds in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). A statement showing (i) ceilings of expenditure approved by the Government of India for flood relief during 1980-81 in respect of States affected by floods; (ii) anticipated expenditure upto 31.3.1981 against the approved ceilings reported by the State Governments in the month of March, 1981; and (iii) Central assistance actually released to States during 1980-81 on provisional basis subject to adjustment on receipt of firm figures of expenditure, is attached.

The Ceilings of expenditure approved during 1980-81 are to be utilised by the concerned State Governments by 31.3.1981. The figures of actual expenditure will be available only towards the middle of 1981. On the basis of the figures of anticipated expenditure there is no shortfall of expenditure except in the case of Andhra Pradesh and Haryana while the information is yet to be received from the Government of Karnataka. Generally the delay in utilisation of

funds in time are mainly due to non-completion of works necessitated by time taken in calling and acceptance

of tenders for works and stores or non-availability of essential goods like construction material in time.

Statement
Floods—1980-81

(Rs. in lakhs)

States	Ceiling approved for flood relief.	Anticipated expenditure upto 31-3-81	Non-Plan@ grant released
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	839.84	828.38	204.41
2. Assam	1272.14	1362.53	559.28
3. Bihar	2647.00	2647.00	1689.75
4. Gujarat	1897.545	2051.53	829.80
5. Haryana	524.26	446.05	274.17
6. Karnataka	347.50	NA*	100.87
7. Kerala	909.42	1391.32	400.00
8. Orissa	4288.58	4289.35	2820.39
9. Uttar Pradesh	7905.00	7905.00	5224.50 +550.00+ Approved advance Plan assistance
10. West Bengal	2356.47	2622.42	984.14

*No detailed statement of expenditure has been received from the State Government.

@ Non-plan grant is given to the States at the rate of 75% of the actual expenditure incurred (upto approved ceiling) in excess of the margin money.

Badanalla Irrigation Project

8897. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-
GO: Will the Minister of IRRIGA-
TION be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken by Govern-
ment of Orissa to include the Bada-
nalla Medium Irrigation Project of
tribal sub-plan areas of Koraput in
the current financial year for execu-
tion;

(b) funds provided for the project
since the year of survey and investi-
gation till the year 1980-81, year-
wise;

(c) funds provided after the clear-
ance of the Project Report by the
Planning Commission for preliminary
work of the execution therefor; and

(d) the reasons for delay, if any
and measures taken to avoid the de-
lay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION
(SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The
Badanalla Irrigation Project has been
included in the draft Sixth Plan
(1980—85) of Orissa State. For the
current financial year 1980-81, an
amount of Rs. 50 lakhs has been pro-
vided.

(b) The expenditure incurred year-wise on surveys as reported by the State Government is given below:

Year	Expenditure incurred (Rupees)
Upto March, 1974	4,03,080
1974-75	44,000
1975-76	53,000
1976-77	30,000
1977-78	8,000
1978-79	4,000
1979-80	Nil

(c) The project has been approved by the Planning Commission in January, 1981.

The Working Group of the Planning Commission has recommended an outlay of Rs. 1050 lakhs for the Sixth Plan (1980-85), Rs. 50 lakhs for 1980-81 and Rs. 200 lakhs for the year 1981-82.

(d) Does not arise.

Seminars/Conferences organised by the Central Board of Irrigation and Power

8898. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many seminars/conferences were organised by the Central Board of Irrigation and Power during the year 1980-81;

(b) the expenditure on each of it separately showing the expenditure on literature issued for the purpose;

(c) is it a fact that more than ninety nine percent literature issued was not in the Rajbhasha; and

(d) the reasons of not giving proper place to the Rajbhasha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Six Seminars/Conferences were organised by the Central Board of Irrigation and Power during the year 1980-81;

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

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Third Afro-Asian Regional Conference of the International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage and the XIX Congress of the International Association for Hydraulic Research were International Conferences and since the official languages of these conferences were English and French, the literature was not issued in Rajbhasha.

As the Symposia/Seminars arranged by the Central Board of Irrigation and Power were of highly technical nature and the proceedings thereof had to be distributed both in India and abroad, these were not brought out bilingually.

Statement

Seminars/Conferences	Total expenditure on arranging Seminar/Conference as booked upto 31-3-1981	Expenditure on literature issued upto 31-3-1981
(1)	(2)	(3)
(a) 3 Seminars arranged on the occasion of 50th Board Session held from 2nd to 3rd May, 1980.		
(i) Symposium on Operation and Maintenance of Canal Systems	Rs. 73,381.53	Rs. 46,800.67
(ii) Symposium on Hydrology in Water Resources Development		
(iii) Symposium on Selection of next EHV Transmission Voltage for India.		

1	2	3
(b) Conferences/Seminars held from 23rd to 30th October, 1980		
(i) Third Afro-Asian Regional Conference of the International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage	}	Rs. 4,57,078·17 Rs. 1,20,847·95
(ii) Seminar on Strategy for Mass Mobilisation and People's Participation in Watershed Management Programme.		
(c) XIX Congress of the International Association for Hydraulic Research held from 1st to 6th February, 1981.		Rs. 8,99,874·50 Rs. 2,21,844·7

Prosecution against persons using residential premises for commercial purposes

8899. SHRI HARISH CHANDRA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether D.D.A. is prosecuting the house owners in Delhi for using residential premises as commercial even where his Ministry have leased the land and permitted its use for commercial purpose; and

(b) if so, what action is proposed to be taken so that a uniform policy is followed by all concerned offices under his Ministry in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The DDA prosecutes the owner as well as the occupant if he is found putting the premises to a use other than the one permitted under the Master Plan of Delhi under sections 14/29(2) of the Delhi Development Act, 1957.

(b) The DDA has reported that the Land and Development Office has incorporated a clause in the regularisation/permission granted by them to the effect that the said regularisation/permission is without prejudice to the right of the DDA under section

14/29(2) of the Delhi Development Act, 1957.

Construction of Postal employees Staff Quarters at Suri, (W. Bengal)

8900. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether land have been acquired long ago at Suri (West Bengal postal circle) for construction of postal employees' staff quarters; and

(b) if so, when actually the construction work will be taken up and by which time it is expected to be completed?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The construction work is likely to be taken up in 1981-82 and expected to be completed in 1982-83.

Expansion of Telephone Exchange at Suri, West Bengal

8901. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether extension of telephone exchange building at Suri (West Bengal) has been taken up to install an automatic exchange there; and

(b) if so, by what time the work would be completed?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. Extension of the building has been planned.

(b) Construction is expected to commence by August, 1981 and completed by about middle of 1982.

सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश को जारी किया गया खाद्यान्न

8902. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या कृषि, मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केंद्र्रीय सरकार ने अक्तूबर नवम्बर और दिसम्बर, 1980 के दौरान सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से सप्लाई हेतु केवल 35,000 मोटरी टन गेहूं हो रिलोज किया था जबकि उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार ने उपरोक्त तीनों महोत्सवों में प्रत्येक महोत्सव में 70 से 80 हजार मोटरी टन गेहूं वितरित किया था ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा उपरोक्त अवधि के दौरान राज्य में वितरित किये गये गेहूं का प्रतिशत मात्रा की तुलना में उत्तर प्रदेश को गेहूं रिलोज करने के लिए केंद्र्रीय सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अरुण जी. स्वामीनाथन) :

(क) और (ख). अक्तूबर, नवम्बर और दिसम्बर में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने इन प्रत्येक महोत्सवों के लिए 35,000 मोटरी टन के आवंटनों के प्रति क्रमशः 58200, 32400 और 22400 मोटरी टन गेहूं का वितरण किया था। उत्तर प्रदेश की सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के लिए आवंटन को बढ़ाकर मार्च, 1981 में 45,000 मोटरी टन कर दिया गया था और

इसे अप्रैल और मई, 1981 के दौरान 40,000 मोटरी टन के हिसाब से बनाए रखा गया है।

दिल्ली में उचित दर मूल्य की दुकानों के लाइसेंस परमिट रद्द किया जाना

8903. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या नागरिक प्रति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अष्टाचार के आरोप पर जिन पार्टियों के उचित दर मूल्य की दुकानों के लाइसेंस रद्द कर दिए जाते हैं, इन्हें उसी वार्य के लिए पुनः लाइसेंस नहीं दिया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो दिल्ली में गत एक वर्ष में कितने लाइसेंस/परमिट रद्द किये गये ; और

(ग) उपरोक्त अवधि में कितने और कितन-कितन दुकानदारों को उचित दर मूल्य की दुकान के लिए लाइसेंस पुनः दिये गये और कितन-कितन शर्तों पर ?

नागरिक प्रति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बजजोहन महन्ती) : (क) से (ग). कदाचारों के आरोप के कारण उचित दर की दुकान के किसी दुकानदार का लाइसेंस एक बार रद्द कर दिए जाने के बाद केवल उन मामलों को छोड़कर जिनमें पुनरीक्षा करने पर परिस्थितियाँ उसकी वापसी/नया प्राधिकार देने को न्याय संगत ठहराती हैं, दुबारा नहीं दिया जाता है। पिछले एक वर्ष (1-4-80 से 31-3-81) के दौरान दिल्ली में 28 उचित दर की दुकानें रद्द की गयी थीं।

उपरोक्त अवधि के दौरान निम्नांकित उचित दर की दुकानों के भातिकों के प्राधिकार को बहाल किया गया था :—

1. मंसूर सूरज भवन अन्नवाला, 107-6, बाजार सीताराम, दिल्ली। उचित दर दुकान सं० 1271।

2. मैसर्स भारत प्रोबीजन स्टोर, (मालिक नन्दलाल) 7, नौरोजी नगर मार्किट नौरोजी नगर, नई दिल्ली। उचित दर दुकान सं० 2517।

इन उचित दर की दुकानों का प्राधिकार उन्हीं शर्तों पर बहाल किया गया था, जो दिल्ली विनिर्दिष्ट खाद्य वस्तुएं (वितरण का विनियमन) आदेश, 1965, जिसे बाद में दिल्ली विनिर्दिष्ट वस्तु (वितरण का विनियमन) आदेश, 1981 द्वारा संशोधित किया गया है, में दी गयी हैं और अन्य उचित दर की दुकानों को लागू हैं।

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण में लेखा विभाग के अधिकारियों को यात्रा भत्ता

8904. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण में इस तथ्य के बावजूद कि लेखा विभाग में लेखा अधिकारियों तथा अन्य अधिकारियों को न तो बाहर जाने का कोई कार्य होता है न हो उन्हें ऐसा कोई कार्य दिया जाता है, ऐसे अधिकारियों की संख्या क्या है जिन्हें यात्रा भत्ते का भुगतान किया जाता है ;

(ख) उन्हें यात्रा-भत्ते का भुगतान किस प्रयोजन के लिए किया जाता है ; और

(ग) क्या इस मामले में सरकार द्वारा कोई जांच कराने का प्रस्ताव है ;

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

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि उनके लेखा विभाग में ऐसे कोई लेखा अधिकारी या अन्य अधिकारी

नहीं हैं जिन्हें बाहर के किसी कार्य के बिना यात्रा भत्ता दिया जाता हो।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Mashakhore Shops in New Subzi-māndi, Azadpur, Delhi

8905. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which the Mashakhore shops were allotted in the New Subzimāndi, Azadpur, Delhi;

(b) the amount which the allottees were asked to pay for the cost of land and the cost of construction of shop, separately, at the time the shops were allotted and in how many instalments that was to be paid;

(c) when the final instalment was to be recovered;

(d) whether any further demand has been made after the recovery of final instalment; and

(e) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Shops were allotted on different dates in the year 1968-69.

(b) The cost of land was fixed @ Rs. 100 per sq. yd. The cost of construction was tentatively fixed according to the size of the shop. The recovery of the cost of construction was, originally phased out in three instalments and the balance, if any, was to be paid after the final cost of construction was calculated.

(c) During the period May, 1980 to March, 1981.

(d) and (e). After the payment of the balance of the final cost of construction, referred to in part (b) above, no further demand is proposed to be raised.

Loss/theft of telephone stores in Delhi

8906. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any investigation has been made as to the modus operandi of the loss/theft of telephone stores in the Delhi Telephone District in 1974 and 1975 worth several lakhs of rupees;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and the steps taken to set right the procedural lapses, if any;

(c) the nomenclature of stores stolen or misappropriated and their approximate value;

(d) whether any responsibility for this loss was fixed; if so, what and if not the reasons therefor;

(e) the amount of suspension pay and allowances paid uptill 31st March, 1981 to the officers involved; and

(f) how long such payment is to be continued?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A prosecution in the Court has been launched against the officials found at fault, and the case is still sub judice. Suitable steps have been taken including the setting up of Vigilance Flying Squads in Delhi Telephone District.

(c) The underground cables of different types worth approximately Rs. 5.5 lakhs.

(d) The result of the Court case referred to in reply to part (b) is awaited.

(e) and (f). The amount of suspension allowance so far paid is Rs. 2,57,040.90. The suspension allowance

will continue till the suspension is revoked.

Promotion of Physical Education Supervisors

8907. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to promote only M.P.Eds as physical education supervisors in Government schools of Delhi Administration;

(b) if so, when the decision was taken and put into effect; and

(c) the measures taken to protect the promotional avenues of senior physical education teachers who are D.P.Eds. and have put in more than 15 years of service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-MATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) No, Sir.

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

Starting of Master of Physical Education course by Delhi Administration

8908. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration propose to start the Master of Physical Education course in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof and when it will be started for the benefit of Delhi teachers;

(c) whether teachers undertaking this course outside Delhi are given study leave; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-MATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The teachers are allowed leave as permissible under the rules.

Filling up of vacancies of Physical Education Supervisors in Delhi Schools

8909. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Education Zones in Delhi;

(b) The sanctioned strength of physical education Supervisors and the

- (i) Delhi Administration 28 Zones.
- (ii) Delhi Municipal Corporation 11 Zones
- (iii) New Delhi Municipal Committee. 4 Zones.

(b) Sanctioned post of P.E. Supervisors.

	Post of Physical Education Supervisors actually filled.		
	Male	Female	Total
(i) Delhi Admin.	14	6	12
(ii) Delhi Municipal Corporation	25	14	24
(iii) New Delhi Municipal Committee	2	2	2

(c) The Delhi Administration has informed that amendments of the Recruitment Rules for the post of Physical Education Supervisors are under their consideration.

As regards Delhi Municipal Corporation the case for filling up one post of Physical Education Supervisor is under process.

(d) No such anomaly exists.

(e) Does not arise.

actual number, both male and female, currently working in these Zones;

(c) the reasons for not filling up the remaining vacancies already sanctioned;

(d) whether the anomaly of posting male supervisors in female Zones has been removed; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-MATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) According to information, furnished by the Delhi Administration, Delhi Municipal Corporation and the New Delhi Municipal Committee, the position is as under:—

No ticket numbers given to Trunk Call subscribers Telephone operators of Telephone Exchange at Charkhi Dadri

8910. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no ticket number is given by the Telephone Operator of Telephone Exchange at Charkhi Dadri to the Trunk Call subscriber, which result in corruption;

(b) if so, reasons thereof; and

(c) the action taken against the concerned staff?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) No action required in view of (a) above.

(c) Instructions on the subject were reiterated in December, 1980 and trunk call ticket numbers are announced to the subscribers.

Conversion of Telephone Exchanges into automatic exchanges in Haryana during 1981

8911. **SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the names of Telephone Exchanges in Haryana to be converted into automatic Exchanges during 1981?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): None, Sir.

District Headquarters of Haryana lacking auto-exchange facilities

8912. **SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) which are the district headquarters of Haryana where the Auto Exchange facility has not been installed so far; and

(b) by what time such facilities will be provided?

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

(a) 2 out of 12, Kurukshetra and Narnaul.

(b) Due to limited availability of equipment it has not yet been possible to finalise any specific time bound plans so far.

Accommodation shortage in Telephone Exchange Charkhi Dadri (Haryana)

8913. **SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute accommodation shortage in Telephone Exchange etc. Charkhi Dadri (Haryana); and

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

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

(a) and (b). The Departmental building did not have adequate accommodation for a retiring room for the staff which was provided in a rented accommodation nearby.

Construction of additional departmental accommodation has been planned. This is expected to be completed during current financial year.

Timely Movement of Foodgrains

8914. **DR. A.U. AZMI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether planning for movement of foodgrains in time during the current season has been done in consultation with the Ministry of Railways?

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

(SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): The targets for procurement of wheat in various States for the current Rabi season have been communicated to the Ministry of Railways.

The movement of foodgrains by rail is a continuous process. Detailed monthly programme of movement of foodgrains by rail on Central Government account is being jointly drawn up by

the Food Corporation of India in consultation with the concerned Zonal Railways preceding the month during which the same is to be implemented. Close coordination is also maintained with the Ministry of Railways at the periodical Review meetings held in the Department of Food, wherein representatives of the Food Corporation of India and the concerned State Governments also participate.

Maintenance of South Moti Bagh and Nanakpura Markets, New Delhi

8915. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the administrative authority in the capital which is responsible for the day-to-day upkeep, maintenance and management of the South Moti Bagh and Nanakpura Markets in New Delhi;

(b) whether Government are aware that the underground portion of some of these shops is being used for residential purposes; if so, whether it is permissible;

(c) whether the public conveniences provided there are not properly cleaned, washed and are slushy thus posing a health hazards to the nearby colonies apart from causing ecological pollution; and

(d) what long-term measures Government proposes to take to eradicate this long-standing nuisance and thus afford the necessary relief to the residents nearby?

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

Social Security Measure for Staff of Khadi and Village Industries Commission

8916. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has introduced any social security measures for its employees like Insurance cover, C.P.F. linked Insurance, etc;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the KVIC propose to adopt similar measures being followed by the Government of India to its staff?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) to (c). The Khadi and Village Industries Commission has sent a proposal for extension of benefits of Deposit-linked Insurance Scheme applicable to Central Government servants to its employees, which is under consideration.

Request for "Public Telephones" in Bhayandar

8917. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Grampanchayat of Bhayandar (Dist. Thane), Maharashtra passed a resolution on 26th September, 1979 and requested the Bombay Telephone authorities to provide enough and 24 hour "Public Telephones" in Bhayandar;

(b) whether it is a fact that no public telephone has so far been provided;

(c) if so, the reasons for the non-installation of public telephones in Bhayandar, inspite of the assurances given to them by Telephone authorities that needful would be done; and

(d) the steps which Government propose to take to provide public telephones in Bhayandar without further delay?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Bhayandar being a MAX-II type of exchange there is no provision for C.C.B. P.C.Os. In spite of this, 4 P.C.Os have been opened from Borivili exchange, using junction cable pairs. Provision of more number of P.C.Os is under consideration and will be sanctioned depending upon their usefulness to the Public and the availability of junction pairs.

Representation from Bhayandar Door-dhwani Grahak Sangh, Bhayandar (Maharashtra)

8918. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the General Manager, Bombay Telephones has received a representation from Bhayandar Door-dhwani Grahak Sangh, Bhayandar (District Thane) Maharashtra on or around 2nd February, 1981;

(b) if so, the complaints/demands made therein; and

(c) the action which has been taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

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

(b) Following complaints/demands have been made in the representation in respect of Bhayandar Exchange:—

(i) There is difficulty in getting dial tone from this exchange.

(ii) There is difficulty in getting Telephone numbers in Bombay from this exchange and vice-versa.

(c) The difficulty was found to be due to number of junction lines from this exchange being inadequate to handle the heavy telephone traffic. The number of Junctions to and from this exchange has been increased, to improve the telephone service.

Import of T-25 Tractor from USSR

8919. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some tractors T-25 were imported from U.S.S.R. in 1971 and given for assembling and distribution to a private company;

(b) if so, what was the performance of the company in this regard; and

(c) the amount paid to the company for this service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The State Trading Corporation of India Ltd. entered into a contract in March 1971 with V/O Prommashexport, Russian suppliers for the import of T-25 tractors from Russia. These tractors were imported during 1972—74. The assembly and distribution of these tractors were handled by M/s. Harsha tractors Ltd., a private company—the business associates of the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd.

(b) The matter is sub-judice.

(c) The Government did not pay any amount to the company in this regard. It may be stated that the final ceiling for selling prices fixed for the tractor, included also assembly charges and selling expenses.

जयनगर टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज से बुक कराई गई कालें

8920. श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : क्या संभार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1979-80 और 1980-81 के दौरान बिहार में मधुबनी जिले के मधुबनी जयनगर टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज से बटना, कलकत्ता, दिल्ली, बम्बई, मुजफ्फरनगर और दरभंगा के लिए पृथक्-पृथक् कितनी-कितनी कालें बुक कराई गई थीं और उनमें से कितनी-कितनी कालों का सम्पर्क स्थापित हो गया था ;

(ख) क्या दो सर्कटों वाले एक नई मशीन (जीवनसाथी) की जयनगर टेली-फोन एक्सचेंज में स्थापना की गई है ;

(ग) क्या जयनगर से मधुबनी, दरभंगा और पटना के लिए "सर्कट डायल प्रणाली" और "मानव चालित प्रणाली" की स्थापना की जा रही है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कांतिक उरांव): (क) वर्ष 1979-80 और 1980-81 के दौरान विभिन्न मार्गों पर बुक किये गये तथा प्रभावी ट्रंक कालों का ब्यौरा निम्न प्रकार है :—

मार्ग का नाम	वर्ष	बुक की गई कुल कालें	कुल प्रभावी कालें
1. जयनगर—पटना —वही—	79-80 80-81	1840 2470	710 1080
2. जयनगर—कलकत्ता —वही—	79-80 80-81	724 1175	165 310
3. जयनगर—दिल्ली —वही—	79-80 80-81	115 135	25 32
4. जयनगर—बम्बई —वही—	79-80 80-81	105 115	13 15
5. जयनगर—मुजफ्फरनगर —वही—	79-80 80-81	— 7	— 5
6. जयनगर—दरभंगा —वही—	79-80 80-81	3510 4180	2331 2828

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) जयनगर से मधुबनी, दरभंगा तथा पटना के लिए डायलिंग सर्किट का औचित्य नहीं है । तथापि, जयनगर—मधुबनी तथा जयनगर—दरभंगा के बीच करबल सर्किट पहले से उपलब्ध है । यहां तक कि जयनगर से पटना हेतु भी करबल सर्किट पर विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है ।

(घ) उपरोक्त को मद्देनजर रखते हुये ऐसा नहीं है ।

(ङ) क्योंकि जयनगर से मधुबनी तथा दरभंगा और पटना जिसमें जयनगर से पटना हेतु करबल सर्किट भी शामिल है, यातायात की दृष्टि से डायलिंग ट्रंक सर्किट का औचित्य नहीं सिद्ध होता ।

Development of Land Around Delhi

8921. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the steps which Government propose to take to develop land around Delhi to check spirial in prices and deter the mushrooming of slums and unauthorised colonies?

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

Regular Supply of Sugar

8922. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the residents of Canning Lane, Ferozshah Road, Pataudi House area in New Delhi did not get their sugar from ration shops for the second half of January;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the sugar quota to the fair price shops has not been increased despite the increased number of ration cards, as has been alleged by the fair price shop licences; and

(c) if so, the details and what steps have been taken to supply sugar to the consumers for January second half and also to ensure regular supply of commodities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY)

(a) to (c). Due to increase in the number of ration cards, some card holders could not get supply of sugar for the second half of January from the two fair price shops covering Canning Lane, Ferozshah Road and Pataudi House area.

The Government of India has made additional allocation of 800 MTs of sugar to Delhi for each of the months of February, March and April, 1981 to ensure regular supply of sugar to the ration card holders in Delhi.

The Delhi Administration has been taking all measures to ensure regular supply of commodities through fair price shops. Special campaign for door to door checking of food cards was conducted in Circle No. 16 during the month of March 1981 and Circle No. 20

in the month of April, 1981. As a result of this checking, the number of sugar units have decreased from 69.41 lakhs to 69.04 lakhs. There is no problem in so far as availability of rice and atta are concerned. There is, however, some difficulty in regard to supply of wheat.

Plot of Land for Employees Provident Fund Organisation

8923. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a plot for the Employees Provident Fund Organisation was wrongly snatched away by the Ministry of Works and Housing at Bara Khamba Lane, New Delhi and Rs. 7,00,000/- refunded without any interest amounting to Rs. 3.5 lakhs and Rs. 66,000/- as ground rent and other expenditure;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said Organisation has not yet been allotted any other plot or the same plot which itself has not yet been allotted to any one else; and

(c) if so, why the same plot has not been restored to this Organisation or some alternative plot has been given to this organisation?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The plot of land allotted to the Employees Provident Fund Organisation at Barakhamba lane had to be cancelled because the entire area was required to be developed for city centre complex. The amount received from them was refunded to them. Under the terms of agreement of Lease, there was no liability on the part of Government to pay interest on the amount received from the Organisation.

(b) and (c). The question of allotment of alternative plot of land to the Organisation was considered in the Inter-departmental Committee meeting. Keeping in view the need for dispersal

of Government offices outside Delhi in the Context of over-burdened infra-structural facilities in Delhi and also the fact that adequate transport facilities are available for commutation between Faridabad and Delhi, the Committee felt that the employees provident Fund Organisation could effectively function from Faridabad where land is available for construction of this office and residential accommodation for their employees.

कीड़ों और कृमियों द्वारा अनाज बर्बाद किया जाना

8924. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(a) क्या इंडियन पेस्ट्स कंट्रोल एसोसिएशन का विचार है कि देश में प्रति वर्ष कीड़ों और कृमियों द्वारा 600 करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य का अनाज बर्बाद किया जाता है और इस्तेमाल किये जाने वाले कुछ रसायनों का मनुष्यों व पौधों पर घातक प्रभाव पड़ा है और विश्व में कीटनाशी औषधि के रूप में उनके उपयोग पर रोक लगा दी गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किसानों को उचित मूल्यों पर उर्वरक उपलब्ध कराने और घातक प्रभाव वाले रसायनों के इस्तेमाल पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन) :
(क) दिनांक 12 फरवरी, 1981 को हुए चौदहवें वार्षिक सम्मेलन में इंडियन पेस्ट कंट्रोल एसोसिएशन के अध्यक्ष ने अपने अध्यक्षीय भाषण में कहा कि पेंस समिति (पी० ए० एन० एस० ई०) ने कटाई के बाद होने वाली औसत वार्षिक क्षति का अनुमान लगभग 9.33 प्रतिशत लगाया है, जो लगभग 120 लाख मीटरी

टन बँठता है तथा जिसकी लागत लगभग 1200 करोड़ रुपए है।

(ख) सरकार उर्वरकों के मूल्यों पर राज-सहायता दे रही है। आयातित यूरिया पर प्रति मीटरी टन 700 रुपए से अधिक तथा आयातित स्प्रेट आफ पोटाश पर प्रति मीटरी टन 550 रुपए से अधिक राज-सहायता दी जाती है। कृषकों तथा वितरण करने वाली एजेंसियों उर्वरकों, जो कि सभी ब्लाक मुख्यालयों तक भेजे जाते हैं, को खरीद के लिये ऋण मिलता है।

कीटनाशी अधिनियम, 1968 कीटनाशी दवाइयों के आयात, विनिर्माण, विक्रय, परिवहन, वितरण तथा उनके उपयोग को नियंत्रित करता है, ताकि मनुष्यों अथवा पशुओं पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव तथा उससे संबंधित मामलों के जोखिम से बचा जा सके। पंजीकृत कीटनाशी दवाइयों की सिफारिश की गई मात्रा में प्रयोग करने तथा सिफारिश की गई सुरक्षा संबंधी सावधानियों को अपनाने से मनुष्यों तथा जानवरों को किसी प्रकार का गम्भीर खतरा नहीं है।

दिल्ली में शहीदों की स्मृति में स्मारक बनाया जाना

8925. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आल इण्डिया फ्रीडम फाइटर्स आर्गनाइजेशन ने उन्हें तथा प्रधान मंत्री को एक पत्र लिखा है जिसमें शहीदे आजम भगत सिंह, राजगुरु सुखदेव, चन्द्रशेखर आजाद, सूर्यसेन (मास्टर दा) रोजेंद्र लानिडी, अशफाकुल्ला खां, बंक्रुण्ठ शुक्ल आदि जैसे शहीदों की स्मृति में दिल्ली में एक स्मारक की स्थापना किए जाने का अनुरोध किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई योजना तैयार की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास सचिवी (श्री भीष्म नाराज सिंह) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग) . सरकार ने पहले ही नई दिल्ली में उन देशमक्तों की याद में शहीद स्मारक स्थापित करने का फैसला किया है जिन्होंने 1857 से 1947 की अवधि के दौरान स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में शहीद हुए। यह स्मारक विंलिंग्डन क्रॉसरोड, नई दिल्ली के पास इसके लिए चुने गए स्थल पर शीघ्र ही बनाया जायगा ।

Drinking Water for Bundelkhand Region of U.P.

8926. SHRI RAM NATH DUBEY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the acute scarcity of drinking water in a large number of villages in the Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh, particularly during the ensuing summer season;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to meet the demand of the people for drinking water; and

(c) the amount earmarked to solve the problem urgently?

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

(b) The State Govt. has reported that 1237 problem villages have been covered with drinking water supply up to 31-3-1980. According to the proposals of the State Govt. another 139 villages would be covered with water supply during 1980-81, and yet another 180 villages during 1981-82.

(c) The State Government proposes to spend Rs. 276 lakhs during 1981-82 on Rural Water Supply Schemes.

Dr. S. R. Sen's Committee on Cost of Cultivation Estimate₃

8927. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations of Dr. S. R. Sen's Committee on cost of cultivation estimates;

(b) whether Government have examined their implications; and

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V SWAMINATHAN): (a) The recommendations made by the Special Expert Committee on Cost of Production Estimates (Dr. S. R. Sen's Committee) are given in the Annexure.

(b) and (c). On some of the recommendations of the Committee, action has been initiated, while other recommendations are under consideration of the Government.

Recommendations of the Special Expert Committee on Cost of Production Estimates

Design of study

1. Keeping the limitations of the existing scheme in view, a modified sampling design has been recommended.

2. The new series of studies may be undertaken statewide, as at present. The basis of sampling will now be a crop-complex so that the sample is representative of a group of crops rather than a single crop.

3. There will be no increase in sample size.

4. The same villages/clusters will be kept under survey for a period of three years.

5. In cases when some minor/localised crops or varieties of crops raised in small areas do not find adequate representation in the sample it will be necessary to supplement the existing sample.

Arrangements for processing/analysis of data

6. The processing of basic data for generating cost estimates will be the responsibility of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics whereas the implementing agencies and other research organisations may undertake studies on farm business and input-output analysis based on the data collected in the scheme.

7. All the data received by the Directorate will be transferred on magnetic tapes. Cost estimates will be derived as per scheme at Appendix III, index numbers will be computed as per scheme at Section VII and the results will be communicated to the Agricultural Prices Commission. Simultaneously, the Directorate should publish a report giving the summary tables and mail copies of the same to all implementing agencies. The implementing agencies will also be supplied with a copy of the computer listing as is done presently.

8. The implementing agency will undertake the input-output analysis in depth and bring out annual reports giving an agreed minimum analysis.

9. All the data on tapes shall be available to any research workers or research institution for further research.

10. The work may be assigned to an autonomous all-India Institute (like the Central Agricultural Economic Research Institute under consideration in the I.C.A.R.) with this scheme as the nucleus, if the suggested arrangements do not bring about the desired improvements.

11. Annual workshops consisting of officers-in-charges of the scheme, the officers of the Directorate of Economic

and Statistics and Agricultural Prices Commission should be held regularly.

Cost concepts.

12. The hired human labour—attached or casual—be charged at the actual paid-out cost.

13. The cost of family labour may continue to be imputed at the wage rate of the attached farm labour whenever sufficient and reliable data for the latter are available. In other cases, cost of family labour may be imputed on the basis of the wage rate for casual labour obtaining during the period of operation. Whenever family labour does any skilled job like a tractor driver, the ruling wages of the latter may be taken into account but only for the hours or days for which such skilled work is undertaken.

14. A weighted average interest rate from various sources, institutional and non-institutional obtained from the survey data itself may be used for working out interest on owned fixed capital. The weighting diagram should be based on source-wise loans taken by the sample cultivators. The weighting diagram may be revised every five years or so.

15. A similar exercise may be undertaken to compute the interest on working capital by taking a weighted average rate based on the short term loans taken by the sample farmers.

16. Regarding the period for which the interest on working capital should be charged, a weighted average period, taking value of inputs used during different months as weights, be computed from the survey data for such crop separately and interest be charged accordingly.

17. The rent on owned land should be computed on the basis of market rents. In cases where renting is not very common, data on actual rents paid by other cultivators in the sample village/cluster may be used and, if necessary, the schedules may be suitably modified to collect this information. In cases where this is not adequate, a

five year average of the actual rents may be taken for this purpose.

18. The actual time spent on managerial function may be evaluated at family labour rates. If actual expenses incurred are added, it will approximate total expenses on managerial function. A factor, K, as a ratio of such managerial expenses to Cost A1 may be used as a proxy for allocating the total managerial expenses between enterprises.

19. No allowance may be added to the total cost on account of risk and uncertainty as these are supposed to be covered by profit.

20. All joint costs may be allocated on the basis of use, where it is not possible to determine the use-time, the cost may be allocated on the basis of value of gross produce.

21. Rents should be allocated in proportion to the value of gross output of each crop to the value of the total gross output of all the crops raised, where these are not specified for each crop separately.

22. In case of mixed crops, while the indentifiable direct costs should be charged to the concerned crop, the joint costs may be apportioned between them on the basis of the proportionate contribution to the aggregate value of gross output made by each of the mixed crops.

23. The proportionate method of allocation of costs between the main product and by product be followed.

24. Transport and marketing charges form part of distribution costs and not of cost of production.

25. It may be useful to estimate for analytical purpose alternative costs, after subjecting the actuals to such statutory limits regarding wages, rent and interest as may be in force.

26. The following classification of costs be adopted.

Cost A1: All actual expenses in cash and kind incurred in production by owner operator.

Cost A2: Cost A1 + rent paid for leased-in-land.

Cost B1: Cost A1 + interest on value of owned capital assets (excluding land).

Cost B2: Cost B1 + rental value of owned land (net of the land revenue) and rent paid for leased in land.

Cost C1: Cost B1 + imputed value of family labour.

Cost C2: Cost B2 + imputed value of family labour.

Arrangements for reducing delays

27. The ratio of 10:1 between the sample farmers and fieldmen is reasonable. However, in areas where the terrain is difficult, distances are long and communication and transport poor, appropriate adjustments may be made.

28. The Committee recommends a holding cluster approach. A village will be selected in the manner the nucleus village is being selected at present. A second or a third village may be added only if the total number of holdings in that village is less than 200.

29. A bicycle may be provided to the fieldmen or an appropriate cycle allowance be granted in all cases where the coverage is spread over more than one village.

30. There should be one field supervisor for every five fieldmen.

31. There should be one computer for every fifty sample farmers.

32. The analytical unit at the centre may be adequately strengthened to cope with the enlarged coverage expeditiously.

33. The concurrence of the State Government need not be sought while finalising cost estimates.

Advance estimates of costs

34. The Committee recommends the generation of advance estimates of costs.

35. Attempt can be made to generate absolute cost estimates on the basis of current data.

36. For constructing the index numbers, a three year based period, appropriately chosen, will be better than a single year based period. This period may be uniform for all the crops.

37. The three year period, 1975-76 to 1977-78, may be taken as the base period. This may be revised every five years or so in the light of changing technology and changing economic structure.

38. For the present, it should be enough to prepare index numbers for the principal crops for which there is currently a felt need.

39. In view of the difficulties in using the absolute cost estimates as a guide for price fixation, annual, State-wise and all-India index numbers of Cost A1 and Cost C2 may be prepared. The former may be replaced by the later as and when available.

40. The index number of Cost A1 may be applied to the average harvest price for the base year of the relevant crop for computing "extrapolated prices" at the first instance. This may be replaced by "extrapolated prices" based on index number of Cost C2, when available.

41. The following index numbers may also be constructed.

- (1) Index number of physical quantities of inputs used.
- (2) Index number of physical quantities of output.
- (3) Index number of prices paid for materials and labour used.
- (4) Index number of prices received.
- (5) Index number of gross value of output.

(6) Index number of Cost A1 and Cost C2 (advance and final estimates).

(7) Index number of farm business income.

42. The index number series may be published regularly.

Coverage

43. There should not be any further extension of territorial coverage of the scheme for the present.

Parity index

44. It is desirable to construct parity index of prices paid and prices received by the farmers. The index should be used to keep an overall watch on the income terms of trade between the agricultural and industrial sectors.

45. To begin with, the parity index may be based on the index of prices received and the index of prices paid for production inputs.

46. The index of Cost A1 should provide a reasonable proxy for the basic purpose for which the parity index has to be kept in view.

47. The Committee does not favour any mechanical application of parity formula for price fixation.

Production cost estimates and administered prices

48. The Committee does not favour any automatic or mechanical use of the cost data in the fixation of prices.

49. The procurement price may be fixed around the "extrapolated price".

50. The support price may be normally fixed at a level somewhat below, say, the three year moving average of the "extrapolated price".

51. A maximum price, if necessary, may be fixed at a similar level, higher than the "extrapolated price".

Loan to Landless for poultry and Dairy farming

8928. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some amount was granted by the Central Government to the landless labourers as loan for poultry farming, dairy farming during 1979-80 (till 29th February, 1980);

(b) if so, the details in this regard, (State-wise); and

(c) the States in which the amount granted was not fully utilised?

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

(a) No, Sir. Under the Special Programme like Integrated Rural Development (IRD) Programme and Special Livestock Production Programme only subsidy is provided by the Central Government for poultry and dairy activities. The loan is to be arranged for the beneficiaries through financing institutions.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Educational Institutions managed by Harijan/Girijan and Tribal People

8929. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the educational institutions which have been founded and managed by the Harijan/Girijan or Tribal people at present, (State-wise);

(b) whether Government are taking into consideration to provide more substantial grants to the colleges of such institutions on top priority basis; and

(c) if so, what are the details regarding the grants and schemes and to what extent the University Grants Commission sanction and release grants to such institution conducted and managed by the above mentioned people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-MATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) The Ministry of Education is not maintaining any separate list of educational institutions founded or managed by the Harijan/Girijan or Tribal people.

(b) and (c). Grants-in-aid to schools and colleges are substantially the concern of State Governments. University Grants Commission gives development grants to colleges. These are not given on the basis of the management. University Grants Commission gives development grants in relaxation of normal eligibility criteria to colleges located in backward areas, women's colleges and colleges with more than 50 per cent enrolment of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students and the quantum of University Grants Commission assistance in such cases is also more than in other cases.

खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के मुख्यालय में विचाराधीन खादी भवन, नई दिल्ली के कर्मचारियों का विवाद

8930. श्री राम सिंह शास्त्री : क्या ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के बम्बई स्थित मुख्यालय में पिछले 3-4 वर्षों से खादी भवन, नई दिल्ली के कर्मचारियों के कुछ विवाद विचाराधीन पड़े हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन विवादों को कब तक सुलझाये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय
में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गालेश्वर राम) :
 (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) इन विवादों से संबंधित तथ्यों की जांच की जा रही है और इन्हें शीघ्र निपटा दिया जायेगा।

Multipurpose High Dam over River Kosi at Barakshetra

8931. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:- Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2720 on 9th March, 1981 regarding Multipurpose High Dam over River Kosi at Barakshetra and state:

(a) whether the updated report has since been finalised and sent to His Majesty's Government of Nepal; and

(b) if so, its salient features?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

12 hrs.

RE. ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I have given an adjournment motion against the Chief Election Commissioner, Shri Shakhder. I seek your permission.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will make some observations. Then I will allow you one by one.

I have received notices of adjournment motion from Sarvashri Ajit Kumar Saha, C. T. Dandapani, Satya Gopal Misra, Amar Roy Pradhan,

Harikesh Bahadar, Samar Mukherjee, Ram Vilas Paswan, Bapusaheb Parulekar, Jyotirmoy Bosu, Renupada Das and Mayathevar, on the subject of statements made by the Chief Election Commissioner and the Chief Minister of West Bengal on elections in West Bengal.

One set of adjournment motions is directed against the Chief Election Commission and another set against the Chief Minister of West Bengal.

As hon. Members know, the Chief Election Commissioner is a constitutional authority and specific provisions have been made in this regard in Part XV of the Constitution of India.

The hon. Chief Minister of West Bengal is primarily responsible to the West Bengal Legislative Assembly.

It would be recalled that last session when we had admitted a Question on the subject of Elections in West Bengal, objection was taken on the floor of the House that it would not be appropriate to discuss such matters as Chief Election Commissioner is a constitutional authority. Going by the well-established precedents and practice I would urge the Members to exercise utmost restraint.

I have already had the Members informed individually that I have withheld my consent to their notices for adjournment motion.

(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have another observation to make. Please sit down. These things will not go on record.

(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have received notices of adjournment motion from Sarvashri Rajesh Kumar Singh, Harikesh Bahadur and Bapusaheb Parulekar on the subject of seizure of Chinese balloons in Imphal which were seen hovering over

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

the sky over the Imphal Valley. I have also received calling attention notices on the subject. This is a matter for concern and I have called for facts, so that the appropriate manner in which this subject may be brought before the House may be decided. I have withheld my consent to the notices of adjournment motion and the Members have been informed individually.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Parulekar, I have called for facts.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): My adjournment motion related to the incident in Imphal, not Assam. I think you said, Assam.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We are suffering from a serious disabling factor. If you go through Article 324, sub para 5 proviso, it says:

"Provided that the Chief Election Commissioner shall not be removed from his office except in like manner" (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has raised a point of order. I will reply to him. It is for me to decide.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: ".... and on the like grounds as a Judge of the Supreme Court and the conditions of service of the Chief Election Commissioner shall not be varied to his disadvantage after his appointment."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am seeking your ruling on this, because this House is suffering from a serious disability. I have read it. I read it for your benefit once again. I have already talked to your Secretary about this matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have made my observations in this regard.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, I am seeking the guidance of the Chair because the House is suffering from a serious disability. If you come to Article 324...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already made my observations.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, I am not touching that. It has no relation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please come and meet me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want your ruling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already made my observation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am not questioning your observation. I am not talking about the adjournment motion at all. I am requesting the Chair to give a ruling to the Context of certain provision of the Constitution. You can hear me and then you give a ruling. I have already talked to your Secretary and he has confirmed that we are suffering from a disability. Sir, Judge of the Supreme Court shall not be removed..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would request you to write to me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is a constitutional matter. I want to raise it and you give a ruling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You write to me so that I can...

SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU: We want to give a motion to remove the Chief Election Commissioner.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would request you to write to me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You kindly hear me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already given my observation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We want to give a motion to remove the Chief Election Commissioner.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can write to me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, there is no rule made by this House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can write to me and I will reply to that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is a lapse on the part of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have made a request to write to me. Now Mr. Lakkappa.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is not your fault. It is not your Secretary's fault, but it is the fault of the Parliamentary Affairs Minister.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): On the same point of order I would like to submit to you that the Chief Election Commissioner and his office...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already disposed of that point. Why are you raising that point of order again?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: ... has been completely protected under the Constitution. This is a statement which has appeared today.*

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already made my observation.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you are not satisfied, you can write to me. This is a request I have made to Mr. Bosu also.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): For quite some time all the opposition parties in West Bengal have been raising this matter in some form or the other that the CPM Government there is.*

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have made my observations. You cannot discuss. (Interruptions)

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi): Two persons have been involved in this matter. One is the Chief Election Commissioner who is the head of an independent body. Another is the Chief Minister of West Bengal, a State Government... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already made my observations. Therefore, you need not raise it.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members, this is a very sensitive subject and constitutional things are also there and therefore, I would like that this House is not roused for any discussion or anything like that and I have already made my observations.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down. When I am on my legs, nobody can get up and speak. Mr. Faleiro, you also sit down.

Therefore, I would request that if you want anything, you may write to me—it is for all hon. Member—and I do not want any further discussion on the subject.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, I will not allow anybody to speak on this subject.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think with the permission of all the hon. Members I am going to the next item.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, what do you want? I have allowed Mr. Paswan.

(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have allowed him also. Mr. Paswan, what do you want to say?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No no. you got up earlier.

SHRI AMER ROY PRADHAN (Cooch Behar): Sir, under Article 324 the Election Commissioner.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no. I have already made my observations.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN:.... is an independent authority, but from the statement made by the Election Commissioner....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already made a request that this is a sensitive subject and any decision cannot be taken in this House by raising it.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: It is simply a shame on....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You please write to me.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is what I have told you.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Chief Election Commissioner is protected under the Constitution.....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You write to me.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You please write to me.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Whoever has spoken without my permission will not be recorded.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have allowed Mr. Paswan only.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please write to me.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is all right. I have already made my observation.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): Sir, I am on a different point of order. I am on a point of order under a different rule.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already made my observation. Please sit down. I have allowed Mr. Paswan.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :
डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, सदन में सर्व-
सम्पति से प्रस्ताव पारित किया गया था,
रिजर्वेशन के सम्बन्ध में, मैं रेलवे मिनिस्टर
से जानना चाहता हूँ कि किस वजह से
और क्यों उन्होंने स्पेशल ट्रेन्स प्रोवाइड
की हैं ऐन्टीरिजर्वेशनिस्ट्स को दिल्ली
लाने के लिए? (व्यवधान)

रेलवे मिनिस्टर को स्तीफा देना
चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is all right.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have mentioned it. That is all right.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have only allowed him. Don't comment on it.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have said. That is all right. It is for the Government....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have already done it.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : आप मुझे अपनी बात समाप्त कर लेने दीजिए । मैंने आपसे केवल एक मिनट ही मांगा था । मैं यह कह रहा था कि इस सदन ने सर्वसम्मति से प्रस्ताव पास किया था कि एंटी-रिजर्वेशनिस्ट्स को दबाया जायेगा और हरिजन अधिकारियों को सुरक्षित रखा जायेगा । लेकिन रेल मंत्री ने स्पेशल ट्रेन्स प्रोवाइड करके एंटी रिजर्वेशनिस्ट्स को बढ़ावा दिया है और इस प्रकार इस सदन और रेलवे की मर्यादा को खत्म किया है । (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down.

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) मान्यवर, जहां तक रेलवे का सम्बन्ध है उसके आपरेशन में हम किसी पार्टी का या कोई दूसरा मामला दृष्टि में नहीं लाते हैं । जो कोई भी इन्डेंट करता है वह कर सकता है । लेकिन माननीय सदस्य की पार्टी की जो समस्या है वह रेलवे से बाहर है यह हम सभी जानते हैं ... (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has replied. That is the right thing.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Kashyap, do not bring in a discussion. He has already replied.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is over.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no. I do not want a discussion.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि एंटी रिजर्वेशनिस्ट लोगों को आपने स्पेशल

ट्रेन दी है या नहीं ... (व्यवधान) दी गई है तो क्यों दी गई है ?

... व्यवधान ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has already replied. Shri Kashyap is standing behind you. Mr. Kashyap, what do you want?

श्री जयपाल सिंह करबप (भावला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बाबा साहब भम्बडेकर के जन्म दिन का सप्ताह चल रहा है और चारों तरफ उनकी मूर्तियां तोड़ी जा रही हैं । सरकार एंटी रिजर्वेशन एजोटेंट्स को बढ़ावा दे रही है ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already allowed 377 on this.

श्री जयपाल सिंह करबप : इसलिए रेल मंत्री को इस्तीफा देना चाहिए ।

.... (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, I have already allowed 377.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think it is a very serious matter.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I know. I have allowed 377.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think I can go to the next item. I go to the next item. It is already fifteen minutes past twelve.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): It is a matter of great shame for this country that girls are being sold in Madhya Pradesh. This kind of news has appeared in the press. Government must make a statement on this. I have given notice from Adjournment Motion. (Interruptions).

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Other things will not go on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down. It spoils the whole thing. Shri Faleiro.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): I fully agree with you that neither the statement of the Chief Election Commissioner nor the statement of the Chief Minister of West Bengal can be discussed here. But the point that arises here is that the Election Commissioner there is not working according to the directions of the Chief Election Commissioner. There is break down of the Constitutional machinery. The polls are being rigged. The lists are being rigged. The breakdown of the machinery, that must be discussed in this House. That is what we request. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is different issue.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have made my observation.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: What is the observation?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is a separate issue.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have made my own observation on the Adjournment Motion. I have already made my observation. You give another notice. That will be considered.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All of you please sit down.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI ARVIND NEYAM (Ranker): I have given Call Attention notice regarding B.B.C.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You meet me in the Chamber.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I am on a point of order. I will confine my argument to rule 197. Under 197 I can raise any matter which is of urgent public importance. You were good enough to tell just now that so far as interference in respect of the functioning of the Election Commission is concerned we can raise the issue under 197. It is very clear. I have given Calling Attention notice under 197.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: With regard to Calling Attention you can come and see me in my chamber.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: There is interference by the West Bengal Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can come and see me.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I have already given Calling Attention notice. Is it under consideration?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You please come and see me. I will not give any decision on calling Attention in the House.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh): This is about what is happening in Srinagar, about the income-tax raids taking place in Srinagar, and there are lot of... (Interruptions)... Particularly, my hon. friend Dr. Farooq Abdullah is also present in the House*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You cannot discuss the conduct of an hon. Member....

SHRI P. NAMGYAL: I have given a call attention

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You cannot discussion about the conduct of a Member.

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH (Srinagar): I have already given notice for . . . (Interruptions).

SHRI P. NAMGYAL: I have given call attention already.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You cannot bring in a subject about the conduct of a Member. The conduct of a Member cannot be discussed here. That will not go on record.

(Interruptions) *

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Already, the Finance Minister has made a statement. Anything on the conduct of the Member will not go on record.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL: We should have some opportunity to discuss it. He can also clarify what is reported in the press. . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already said that the conduct of another hon. Member cannot be discussed. This will not go on record.

(Interruptions) *

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We are very sorry that that was taken up when he Member had gone away. Now, he has come, and he should have an opportunity to make a personal explanation. . . . (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Finance Minister has already made a statement. Therefore, I do not want any discussion on that. Now, I will go to the next item. Now, Papers to be Laid on the Table.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All of you please sit down. Without my permission, nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions) *

12.25 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF REGIONAL ENGG. COLLEGE, ROURKELA FOR 1979-80, STATEMENT EXPLAINING REASONS FOR NOT LAYING ANNUAL REPORT ETC. OF INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED STUDY, SIMLA, AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF UNIVERSITY OF HYDERABAD, ETC.

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 @version) of the Regional Engineering College, Rourkela (Orissa), for the year 1979-80. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2416/81].

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla for the years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2417/81.]

(3) (i) A copy of the Audited Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the University of Hyderabad, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Audited Accounts of the University of Hyderabad, for the year 1979-80. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2418/81.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT AND WAREHOUSING CORPORATIONS ACT, ANNUAL REPORT ETC. OF NATIONAL HEAVY ENGINEERING CO-OPERATIVE LTD., NEW DELHI.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, RURAL RECONSTRUCTION,

*Not recorded.

@English version of the Report was laid on the Table on 23rd March, 1981.

IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Delhi Roller Mills Wheat Products (Ex-Mill and Retail) Price Control (Amendment) Order, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 284(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th April, 1981, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2419/81.]

(2) A copy of the Central Warehousing Corporation (Amendment) Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 289(E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th April, 1981, under sub-section (3) of section 41 of the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2420/81.]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Heavy Engineering Cooperative Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Heavy Engineering Cooperative Limited, New Delhi for the year 1979-80.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the documents mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2421/81.]

ANNUAL REPORT ETC. OF LALIT KALA AKADEMI FOR 1979-80 AND ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR NATIONAL SCHOOL OF DRAMA, NEW DELHI FOR 1979-80

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-MATI SHEILA KAUL): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80 along with Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2422/81.]

(2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National School of Drama, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80 together with Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2423/81.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER SHIPPING DEVELOPMENT FUND (LOANS AND OTHER FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE) RULE, 1981 AND ANNUAL REPORT ETC. OF TAMIL NADU AGRO-INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD., MADRAS FOR 1979-80

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 76(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st February, 1981 authorising the Deputy Secretary (Fisheries) to receive applications from fishing companies desirous of raising loans etc. from the Shipping Development Fund for the Acquisition and maintenance of trawlers, issued under Rule 3 of the Shipping Development Fund (Loans and other Financial Assistance) Rule, 1981. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2424/81.]

(2) A copy each of the following papers under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Tamil Nadu Agro Industries Corporation

Limited, Madras, for the year 1979-80.

(i) Annual Report of the Tamil Nadu Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Madras, for the year 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing (i) reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above and for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of (2) (ii) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2425/81.]

REPORT OF COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA FOR 1979-80—UNION GOVERNMENT (CIVIL) AND UNION GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS (CIVIL) FOR 1979-80

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1979-80—Union Government (Civil) under article 151(1) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2426/81.]

(2) A copy of the Union Government Appropriation Accounts (Civil) for the year 1979-80 (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2427/81.]

12.30 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed

to enclose a copy of the Essential Commodities (Special) Provisions) Bill, 1981, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 23rd April, 1981."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 181, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 23rd April, 1981."

BILLS, AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha:—

(1) The Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Bill, 1981.

(2) The Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 1981.

12.33 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE THIRTY-SIXTH REPORT

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI (Narasapur): Sir, I beg to present the Thirty-sixth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee on supply of defective waterproof coats and procurement of spare parts.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

TWENTIETH REPORT AND MINUTES

SHRI RAMESHWAR NEEKHRA (Hoshangabad): Sir, I beg to present the Twentieth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India

Limited and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

12.34 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH REPORTS

SHRI R. R. BHOLE (Bombay—South Central): Sir, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:—

(i) Eleventh Report on the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board)—Reservations for and employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in South Central Railway, and award of petty contracts, parcel booking agencies, and out-agencies to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in South Central Railway.

(ii) Twelfth Report on the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board)—Reservation for the employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Central Railway; and award of petty contracts, parcel booking agencies and out-agencies to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Central Railway.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order. This is not the way.

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH (Srinagar): On a point of order, Sir. I have already given notice.... (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Please allow him to make a personal explanation....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will not allow....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He has given notice.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would make it very clear that if he has given notice.... Please listen to me, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu. When both of us talk, nobody understands, neither the people

in the press nor those in the gallery are able to hear. Should we not adopt a rational method?

Therefore, I am replying to you, that he has given notice for personal explanation to be made, it is under consideration. Therefore, that is over. It is under consideration.

12.36 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

COLLISION BETWEEN TWO SUBURBAN TRAINS AT ROOHI JUNCTION NEAR BOMBAY

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रविलम्बनीय लोक-महत्त्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की प्रौर माननीय रेल मंत्री जो का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ तथा अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वे इस संबंध में प्रपना वक्तव्य दें:—

“बम्बई के निकट गवोलो जंक्शन पर 24 अप्रैल, 1981 को दो उपनगरीय रेलगाड़ियों की टक्कर के परिणामस्वरूप बहुत से व्यक्तियों को मृत्यु और घनेकों के घायल होने का समाचार।”

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIK-ARJUN): Sir, on 24-4-81 at about 16.15 hours B 90 Up Bandra-Bombay VT local side collided with CM 15 Down local near Ravli Junction Cabin of Central Railway. As a result of the collision, 2 front coaches of B 90 Up local derailed and capsized and got interlocked with the rearmost 2 coaches of CM 15 Down local, interrupting through traffic on the Harbour Branch line.

I regret to say that as a result of this accident, 23 persons lost their lives, 52 sustained grievous injuries and 24 simple injuries. In addition, 79 persons sustained trivial injuries who were discharged after being rendered first aid in the hospitals.

Within minutes of the occurrence of the accident, Ambulance vans were rushed to the site by Civil Police, Sion, Bombay Port Trust Railway and Fire Brigade, Sion. The injured were removed to Tilak Hospital, Sion and KEM Hospital, Dadar. Medical Relief van from Byculla and breakdown trains from Byculla and Bandra Marshalling Yard were also despatched to the site.

Chief Operating Superintendent, Chief Signalling and Telecommunication Engineer and other officers from Central Railway and Divisional Railway Manager, Bombay, accompanied by other Divisional Officers reached the site immediately to supervise rescue and relief operations. Deputy Minister of Railways accompanied by Chairman Railway Board and Member Mechanical, Railway Board proceeded to the site by air to see that all possible assistance is given to the victims of the accident. They also visited the injured in the hospitals.

Ex-gratia relief has been arranged to the next of kin of the dead and to the injured.

Prima-facie, the cause of the accident appears to be human failure, the motor-man of Bandra-Bombay VT local disregarding signals and colliding with the other train. However, the Commissioner of Railway Safety, Central Circle, Bombay, who is an independent statutory authority, functioning under the administrative control of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation, commenced his inquiry into this accident yesterday.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जो नेजी सदन के सामने अपनी वक्तव्य दिया है, इस के पूर्व भी बहुत से वक्तव्य दुर्घटनाओं के बारे में मंत्री जो द्वारा दिये जा चुके हैं। मान्यवर, पूरा देश चिंतित है, रेलों में यात्रा करने वाले लोग तो चिंतित हैं ही लेकिन अब कुछ ऐसा लगने लगा है कि रेल से यात्रा करके लोग अपने घरों को लौट कर आयेंगे या नहीं, इस के लिये

उनके कर्त्तव्य चिंतित रहते हैं। 1980 में पहले ही 10 दिनों में 200 आक्मी रेल की दुर्घटनाओं के शिकार हुए और दुनिया से चले गये। पिछले 6 महीनों के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इन 6 महीनों में 6 रेल दुर्घटनायें हुईं। इस का मतलब यह हुआ है कि एक महीने में औसतन एक दुर्घटना हुई और आप ने उस में 10, 20 और 25 लोगों को दुनिया से भेज दिया। यह आपकी रेलों में दुर्घटनाओं का हाल है।

आप के रेल विभाग के कार्यालयों के बारे में एक रिपोर्ट की तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा। आज के नवभारत टाइम्स में यह निकला है :

“एक रपट में कहा गया कि 1977-78 में हुई 28 बड़ी दुर्घटनाओं में से 17 मानवोय भूलों का परिणाम थीं। रेलवे दुर्घटना जांच समिति ने लगभग डेढ़ दशक पूर्व इस कारण की और विभाग का ध्यान खींचा था। इस रपट में स्वीकार किया गया कि 1977-78 में 376, 1978-79 में 364 और 1979-80 में 375 दुर्घटनायें सिगनल व्यवस्था में दोषण झा जाने से हुई थीं। मानव भूलों से होने वाले दुर्घटनाओं में चालक, सहचालक, फायरमैन आदि के दोष प्रायः उजागर होते रहते हैं लेकिन रेलवे के अनुसंधान संस्थान का कहना है कि रेलवे के इन कर्मचारियों में आधुनिकीकरण से उत्पन्न समस्याओं को समझने और नई चुनौतियों का सामना करने का मुद्दा बहुत अधिक है।”

यह इन्होंने कहा है। रेलों में जो दुर्घटनायें हुई हैं, पिछले साल अप्रैल, और अक्टूबर में जितनी दुर्घटनायें हुई थीं और इस साल अप्रैल और अक्टूबर के बीच में जो दुर्घटनायें हुई हैं, उन का अंतर हम मुकाबला करें, तो यह पता चलेगा कि

[श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह]

जहाँ इस साल अप्रैल, और अक्टूबर, 1980 के बीच में 502 दुर्घटनाएँ हुई हैं, वहाँ उसके पूर्व अप्रैल, और अक्टूबर, 1980 के बीच में 429 दुर्घटनाएँ हुई थीं। इस तरह से आप देखेंगे कि इस साल दुर्घटनाएँ अधिक हुई हैं।

अब प्रश्न यह आता है कि इन दुर्घटनाओं का कारण क्या है? मंत्री महोदय तो कर्मटो बठा देते हैं और इन्होंने जो इन दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये सेफ्टी विभाग बना रखा है, पता नहीं उस को अपनी कोई सेफ्टी है या नहीं, लेकिन वे जो फीगर्स हैं, उन से पता चलता है कि इस मामले में कितनी प्रगति हो रही है। यही नहीं, मैं आपका ध्यान बम्बई उपनगरीय रेल व्यवस्था की तरफ दिवाना चाहता हूँ। मई 13, 1978 को वैंस्ट्रन रेलवे पर गोरे गाँव और मलाड के बीच में जो दुर्घटना हुई थी, उस में बीस आदमी मारे गये और 100 आदमी घायल हुए थे। इसी तरह से 12 फरवरी, 1976 को माटुंगा क्रॉस-ओवर पर आना बाउन्ड बी० टी० लोकल का जो एक्सीडेंट हुआ था, उस में 68 आदमी मारे गये, 22 लोग बोगी में ही जल कर मर गये थे और 200 लोग घायल हुए थे। 18 अप्रैल, 1978 को वैंस्ट्रन रेलवे पर ही अहमदाबाद जनता एक्सप्रेस और लोकल ट्रेन में जो टक्कर हुई थी, उस में 11 लोग मारे गये थे और 23 आदमी घायल हुए थे। यह बम्बई की उपनगरीय रेलों की आपकी व्यवस्था है।

मान्यवर, मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि पहले सौराष्ट्र मेल एक्सप्रेस, जो माघा में टकराई थी, मेरा ख्याल है वही है, राज्य मंत्री ने कहा था, वहाँ उन्होंने वक्तव्य में कहा कि हम टेलोकम्यूनिकेशन सिस्टम का प्राधुनिकीकरण कर रहे हैं ताकि एक्सीडेंट न हो पायें। पता नहीं यह प्राधुनिकी-

करण कब से चल रहा है और कब पूरा होगा। यह पूरा भी होगा, इसमें मुझे संदेह है। जैसा कि मंत्री जी ने कहा है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसमें जुद्धोत्तियल इन्क्वायरी होनी चाहिए तभी कोई परिणाम इस एक्सीडेंट के बारे में हमारे सामने आ सकेंगे। नहीं तो यह प्रश्न जो अखबारों में आ रहा है कि यह एक्सीडेंट हुआ कैसे है, उसके बारे में सही निष्कर्ष पर नहीं पहुँच सकेंगे। मंत्री जी ने एक जगह कहा कि ह्यूमन फेल्योर एक्सीडेंट हो गया। जैसा कि वक्तव्य में आया है आपकी कोई इन्क्वायरी हो रही है, उस इन्क्वायरी के बाद ही आप किसी नतीजे पर पहुँचेंगे। अखबार में यह आया है—

“The rail mishap could have been averted in Bombay.”

आज के हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में आया है। उसमें सेंट्रल रेलवेज मोटरमैन एसोसियेशन के अध्यक्ष श्री मुखर्जी का एक वक्तव्य है। वह मैंने बोम्बे वाले अखबार में भी देखा है। उन्होंने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है —

The President of the Central Railways Motormen's Association, Mr. D. R. Mukherjee, said that “the railway administration had some years ago rejected a suggestion which would have helped avert precisely the kind of accident that occurred yesterday”. It is also said that the motorman had suggested that the main track from Wadala to Guru Teg Bahadur Nagar Station be isolated from the branch line from Bandra by installing a derailing switch or a dead end.

इस सुझाव के बारे में हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में इस बात का उल्लेख किया गया है कि जब यह आपके प्रशासकीय अधिकारियों के पास गया तो उन्होंने इसका

मजाक उड़ाया और उन्होंने कहा कि हमने इतना प्राधुनिकरण कर दिया है कि इसमें गलती हो ही नहीं सकती। क्या यह सुभाव आपके पास आया था और क्या आपने उस पर विचार करने और भ्रमल करने की कोशिश की? क्या यह सुभाव जो मोटरमेंस एक्सप्लोसिवेशन से आया था उसको मजाक में ही टाल दिया।

एक मजे की बात और है। इन्होंने कहा कि जैसे ही लोग घायल हुए, वैसे ही जोरों की मदद भेजी गई। इस मदद के बारे में नेशनल हैरल्ड में लिखा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि सत्ताधारी पार्टी की इस अखबार के बारे में अच्छी धारणा है। इसमें कहा है कि एक घंटे तक कोई रिलीफ टीम नहीं पहुंची। वास्तविकता यह है कि वहां जो मृगगी झोंपड़ी वाले रह रहे हैं उन्होंने घायलों की मदद की। सरकार की कोई मदद नहीं आयी। सरकार ने उल्लेख कर दिया हमारी एम्बुलेंस वेंस वहां पर शीघ्र पहुंच गयी। यहां तक कहा जाता है कि जो एम्बुलेंस वेंस वहां पहुंची उनमें स्टेचर का अभाव था। मैं अस्पताल के स्टाफ की सराहना करूंगा कि उसने लगन से काम किया। लेकिन खेद की बात यह है कि उनके पास ब्लड नहीं था। बोम्बे इतना बड़ा शहर है, वहां पूरे शहर में ब्लड की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं। उन्होंने ब्लड के लिये लाउड-स्पीकर से अनाउंसमेंट किया। यही नहीं उन्होंने टेलीविजन वालों को यह सूचना दी कि वे इसे टेलीकास्ट करें तो शायद वहां के एक अधिकारी ने कह दिया कि वे इस बारे में विचार करेंगे। ऐसे केसिज में भी उन्होंने, ऐसी हालत में भी उन्होंने तुरन्त कार्यवाही नहीं की।

इसी तरह से जब भदोई में कानपुर के पास दुर्घटना हुई थी तो उस समय भी आठ घंटे तक गाड़ी खड़ी रही। उसके

बाद दिल्ली के अधिकारियों ने वहां मदद भेजी। यह सारी परम्परा ऐसे मामलों में चल रही है। जब कि लोग मर रहे हैं, उनके अंग बिखरे पड़े हैं और स तरह से व्यवस्था की जाती है।

अब इस में एक मुख्य बात यह है कि इन सारी परिस्थितियों में जो कि इतनी भयानक हैं इनमें एक जुडोशियल इंकवायरी होनी चाहिए। यह इंकवायरी क्यों होनी चाहिए इसके बारे में आप इस से समझ जायेंगे जैसा कि बोम्बे के टाइम्स आफ इंडिया में निकला है कि वे दोनों इस 6 मिनट ट्रेट थीं। वे 6 मिनट लेट चल रही थीं, क्यों चल रही थीं कैसे चल रही थी इस बारे में जांच से पत चलेंगे। वहां के मोटरमैन का कहना है कि मुझ सिगनल मिल गया था इसलिए मैं गाड़ी ले कर गया था। प्रेस वालों को अपने वक्तव्य में माननीय मंत्री जी के अधिकारियों ने कहा है कि सिगनल सही नहीं था। टाइम्स आफ इंडिया में यह भी है कि सिगनल का तार टूटा हुआ था। जो सिगनल इन्स्पेक्टर उसकी देखभाल कर रहा था जैसे ही एक्सीडेंट हुआ, वह उस जगह पर दौड़ कर गया जहां से सिगनल का संचालन होता है और वहां जा कर के उसने उसे ताला दे दिया। उसे जाकर उन्होंने ताला दे दिया। यह प्रश्न इस घटना से जुड़ा हुआ है और पता लगाना है कि कौन दोषी है और कौन नहीं है। यह बात तब तक साफ नहीं होगी जब तक जुडोशल इंकवारी नहीं होगी। इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि जुडोशल इंकवारी अवश्य कराई जानी चाहिए, जिससे रोज होने वाली दुर्घटनाओं पर कुछ अंकुश लग सके।

आज हम देख रहे हैं कि रेलवे मंत्री जी रेलवे-बोर्ड के अंतर्गत कैद गए हैं, उनमें स्वयं निर्णय लेने की क्षमता

[श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह]

वहीं है। यदि इनमें निष्पक्ष लेने की क्षमता है तो उन्हें जुड़ोशल इन्वारी की बात करनी चाहिए।

दूसरी बात में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने जो अनुग्रह मुआवजे की राशि दी है, वह बहुत ही कम है। दो हजार रुपए से तो आज दाह-संस्कार भी नहीं होता। मंत्री महोदय स्वयं व्यावहारिक-जगत में रहते हैं और अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि दो हजार रुपए से कुछ होना वाला नहीं है, इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इस अनुग्रह मुआवजे की राशि को कम से कम 10 हजार किया जाना चाहिए।

इसी प्रकार जो मजदूर मर गए हैं उन 8 बच्चों को रोजी-रोटी और रोजगार दिलाने के बारे में भी विचार किया जाना चाहिए। इसी प्रकार जो लोग अपंग हो गए हैं उनको भी जो दो हजार या एक हजार दिया गया है, उनका उससे कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। ब्लड आज मिल नहीं रहा है, दवा-दारू पर भी बहुत खर्चा होता है, इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इस रकम को भी कम से कम 5 हजार तक बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। इसी प्रकार से घायलों को दी जाने वाली राशि में भी वृद्धि की जानी चाहिये। उसको भी दवाई, दूध इत्यादि के लिए अधिक राशि दी जानी चाहिए।

मुआवजे के बारे में महागण्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री रेल-विभाग से भागे निकल गए और उन्होंने ज्यादा मुआवजा देने की बात कही है, लेकिन आपका विभाग शायद मानवता से संबंध नहीं रखता।

सिग्नल-सिस्टम के आधुनिकीकरण की बात मंत्री महोदय ने स्वीकार की है।

इस काम में लापरवाही नहीं करती जामी चाहिए और शीघ्र ही आधुनिकीकरण किया जाना चाहिए। आधुनिकीकरण को देखते हुए सिग्नल-मैन और स्विच-मैन के प्रशिक्षण की अच्छी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। जो ट्रेण्ड लगे हैं, उन्हीं को नियुक्त किया जाना चाहिए। टी०कुमार, ड्राइवर के बारे में कहा गया है कि उसे गुडस ट्रेन का अनुभव था। पता नहीं एक अनुभव-हीन ड्राइवर को कैसे यहां ह्यूटो पर लगाया गया। वह दुर्घटना दिन में हुई है और दोनों ड्राइवर एक दूसरे को देख रहे थे, फिर भी दुर्घटना हो गई। क्या उनकी उम्र अधिक था या आंखों को रोशनी खराब थी। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इन लोगों का मेडिकल चैक-अप भी समय-समय पर होना चाहिए। कई जगहों पर गेट-मैन नहीं है, जैसे कि आज हा एक दुर्घटना में बस टकरा गई और बहुत से लोग मर गए, ऐसे स्थानों पर उचित व्यवस्था का जाना चाहिए।

मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाया गया तो रोज कमेडियां बैठती रहेंगे, इन्वारी कमाशन बैठेंगे, रोज मॉर्तें होंगी। इस बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सिर्फ ड्राइवर या स्विचमैन को पनिशमेंट देने से काम नहीं होगा, बल्कि जिन अधिकारियों का सुपरवाजन है उनके खिलाफ भी कार्यवाही करना पड़ेगी। मिनिस्ट्रा लेबल पर उन अधिकारियों का सुपरवाजन कड़ा करने की आवश्यकता है। उन अधिकारियों पर कड़ाई होनी चाहिए, जो सुपरवाजन करते हैं।

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में मैं उपसत्री (श्री मलिकार्जुन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रावोली जंक्शन पर हुई रेल-दुर्घटना पर सरकार अपना दुःख व्यक्त करता है।

माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि मृतकों को दो हजार रुपये दिया है और इस राशि को अधिक किया जाना चाहिए। मैं इस संबंध में बताना चाहता हूँ कि मृतकों को एकसप्रेमिया के रूप में दो हजार रुपये दिया गया है और मुख्य-मंत्री, महाराष्ट्र द्वारा तीन हजार रुपये एकसप्रेमिया के रूप में दिया गया है। हर मृतक के परिवार को पचास हजार रुपये कम्पेंसेशन के तौर पर दिया जाता है। जैसे ही कोई दुर्घटना होती है एड हाक क्लेम्ज कमिश्नर का एम्पाइंटमेंट होता है। उनके सामने मृतक के परिवार वाले साबित कर देते हैं तो उन लोगों को पचास हजार रुपये दिए जाते हैं। अभी हाल में उस में कुछ परिवर्तन हुआ है। अगर किसी के हाथ कट गए हैं,—इम्प्यूटेशन हो गया है तो उनको भी पचास हजार दिए जाएंगे। पैर का हुआ है तो उसको भी पचास हजार देंगे। जो निःसहाय हो जाएंगे, काम करने की अवस्था में नहीं रहेंगे उनको पेंशालीस हजार दिए जाएंगे। इस तरह से चलता है।

माननीय सदस्य के जो आरोप मोटरमैन पर है या और कोई हैं तो उनके बारे में भी हमारे सेफ्टी कमिश्नर जांच कर रहे हैं। जैसे ही उनकी फाईंडिंग आती है उनके प्राधार पर आगे की कार्रवाई की जाएगी।

मोटरमैन के बारे में माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है। उनके वास्ते हमारे यहाँ काफी ट्रेनिंग का इंतजाम है और काफी उनकी ट्रेनिंग होती है। उनके साइकोटेक्नीक टेस्ट भी होते हैं। दूसरी रेलगाड़ियों में जो चलते हैं उनके भी इस तरीके से टेस्ट होते हैं। उस सम्बन्ध में वे फिट थे। यह जो अचानक दुर्घटना हुई है इसके बारे में स्थानीय सूचना यह है कि किंग सर्कल पर जो—बीदरा-बम्बई गाड़ी रुक गई थी व्हाइटेड लाइट सिग्नल रहने पर भी आगे चली गई। यह एक आरोप है लेकिन इस आरोप को हम तब तक मान्यता नहीं दे सकते हैं जब तक कि सेफ्टी कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट नहीं आ जाती है।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : मैंने पूछा था कि मोटर एंजिनियर वरकों का कोई सुझाव आया था इस ट्रेक के बारे में और आया था तो उस पर ध्यान क्यों नहीं दिया गया ?

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : मंत्रालय को सुरक्षा उपायों के सम्बन्ध में मोटर एंजिनियर वाले तथा कई दूसरे कर्मचारी भी अपने अपने सुझाव देते रहते हैं। लेकिन हमारे पास भी कम अनुभवों लोग नहीं हैं। अपने अनुभवों के प्राधार पर भी हम आगे बढ़ते हैं। हमारे पास जो आर डी एस प्रो है इसका गिस्च सटर्न है। हमारे पास चीफ इंजीनियर हैं जो खुद का अनुभव रखते हैं और सभी के सुझावों और अनुभवों से हम लाभ उठाते हैं।

SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN (Jangipur):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we have been discussing one of the worst railway accident which took place in the recent past. As a result of this accident twenty-three persons had been killed and many others were seriously injured. But, what caused such a mishap? Who is responsible for this?

In the statement made by the hon. Minister it has been stated that:

“Prima facie, the cause of the accident appears to be human failure, the motor-man of Bandra-Bombay VT local disregarding signals and colliding with the other train.”

It is needless to say that the Minister has made the statement on the basis of the report he has got from the railway authority concerned. But, there is still another version put forward by the railway operation department which cannot be set aside without taking it into serious consideration.

It is our experience that it generally happens that whenever any accident, a major accident or a consequential accident, whatever it may be, takes place, it is the motorman or anybody else of the running staff who is blamed for the accident.

[Shri Zainul Abedin]

In the past, it also happened that a fault was discovered in the signalling system but the signalling staff escaped with mild punishment or without punishment whereas the penalty for the erring motorman was severe. Side by side a few months back both up and down train had been given green signal on the same track at V.T. station and then an accident was averted due to the presence of mind of the down local motorman. In this case the signalling staff were not punished and the motorman did not receive a word of appreciation.

Sir, in the particular case under discussion also Shri R. K. Jain, Divisional Railway Manager has blamed the motorman of Bandra-V.T. train without any thorough investigation and even before official inquiry. But it appeared in the newspaper that the Bandra-V.T. train got a signal and the motorman of this train had also tried to avert the accident by applying the emergency brakes when he found that the train was going to hit the other train. It also appeared in the newspaper that when the first compartment of the train crossed the signal post then only the signal turned red. So, it will not be wise to think that it is the disregard of the motorman which is alone responsible for the accident.

Sir, it is not a single case of accident. In reply to a question recently the hon. Minister had said that in 1980-81 nine hundred and seventy six accidents occurred in which hundreds of people lost their lives, a good number of them were maimed and property worth crores of rupees has been damaged. So, the railway accidents have become a regular phenomenon. Apparently there may be different causes for different accidents but there is still the possibility that there may be certain common factors working in all these accidents. The point I want to raise is that we should have to find out whether the railway system itself is a defective one or not. In this connection I would like to mention that the Central Railway Motormen Union

which submitted a memorandum following the rail mishap at Matunga in 1966-67 to the Centre but it was of no avail. The President of the Union has lodged a complaint to the Railway Safety Commissioner a year ago about the defect in railway system but no action has been taken. After the accident, as revealed from the newspaper report, the route relay system at the Raoli junction has been sealed. Some doubts have been expressed by the concerned motormen that the authorities of the route relay system might set the signal system right if there is any wrong with a view to proving the motorman to be guilty. Shri Maneckji, President of the Central Railway Motormen's Union had said that motormen had submitted some 15 years ago a suggestion that a derailment method should be introduced at the Raoli junction which is an accident prone junction. If this is done, the switch will be fixed on the track and the train being at a slow speed at the junction the damages if caused at all would be minor but nothing has been done in this respect.

Before I put the question I would like to mention one more thing. In 1978 a high-powered committee under the Chairmanship of Shri S. M. Sikri, former Chief Justice of India was appointed by the Government to go into the causes of increasing accidents and to recommend remedial measures. The Committee have submitted its report long before but the same has not yet been published. In view of this, I would like to know whether there was any fault in the signalling system of the Raoli Junction at the time of the accident and whether the Route Relay system was functioning properly?

The Government has announced that family of those who died in the accident will be given a financial assistance of Rs. 2,000. Those who have been injured seriously will be given Rs. 1,000 and the other victims will get Rs. 750. This is not enough. I would like to say that among those who have died in the accident, there may be some who were the only bread earner for the family. Now there may be no earning member in the family.

If no help is given, the family may be destroyed. In such a position I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether he proposed to give jobs to any eligible member of the family on compassionate ground.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is a nice suggestion. The Government may consider that.

SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Whether the Government is in a position to publish the Sikri Committee Report and to implement the recommendations contained therein?

Lastly, Sir, whether the Government is going to introduce the derailment method in the Raoli junction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): Sir, the Hon. Member has got apprehension that we are guilty of the accident, which took place at Raoli Junction.

AN HON. MEMBER: Is there any doubt?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: There is an apprehension in the mind of the Hon. Member who is guilty of the accident, which took place at Raoli Junction—whether the motorman or the person who was operating on Signal. So, I would like to clear the apprehension of the Hon. Member. The responsibility of the Government is not to make anybody guilty as such. The fact would be established after an inquiry by the Safety Commissioner of the Railway as to who is the guilty. The Hon. Member says the Motorman applied the Emergency break and so on and so forth. Neither I was there, nor was he. So, we should wait for the report of the Safety Commissioner of the Railways. Then proper action will be taken.

So far as compensation is concerned, Rs. 2,000 is only ex-gratia, not the compensation for the death. Rs. 50,000 is the amount fixed for the death and

it will be placed before the Ad Hoc Claims Commissioner. The Railways have moved for appointment of the Ad hoc Claims Commissioner.

In regard to employment to the eligible children of the dead, the matter is for the Government and a lenient view will be taken on it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Hari-kesh Bahadur.

SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Sir, he has not replied to my questions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is all right. He has replied. There are some more Members. Do not take the time of the House.

SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: But Sir, my questions have not been replied to.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): I am also going to ask questions with the intention that my question will be replied to.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am not going to take more than three to four minutes.

Sir, we are proud of the fact that Indian Railways are the biggest transport system in Asia and fourth largest in the world. But it is very unfortunate that today lives of the people are not secure in the Indian Railways when they are travelling and many people are being killed in the accidents. Robberies, dacoities and such types of accidents are also taking place very frequently in the Railways. I would like to quote from the reply of the hon. Minister of Railways in the other House on 20th February 1981—Most of the train accidents which are taking place, are taking place....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't quote that.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: At least, most of the deaths in the accidents, and most of the accidents which are taking place, occur only due to

[Shri. Hanikesh Bahadur]

human failure. Out of 986 train accidents, 442 were only because of human failure, and the rest were there because of different things, e.g. failure of mechanical equipment, track defect, failure of electric equipment, sabotage and other things. It means that human failure has become the main factor. In this case also, the Minister has stated this; and it is very clear from his reply that this case was also a kind of human failure. But what is the Government going to do in this matter ultimately? Is the hon. Minister going to adopt the automatic warning system or not? The automatic warning system has been applied only in 1312 Kms. of railway track, out of 1 lack Kms. of track, whereas it is most essential to use this.

This accident was most fatal and most disastrous. Within hours of the accident, the emergency ward of the St. John hospital was full of people who were crying and full of those who were victims of the accident. There was a continuous announcement, as the hon. Members also said, seeking blood donations. But when the Television people were asked to telecast this message, they did not do it in time. This is the habit of the Television and AIR people. They are not giving enough importance to these matters of public importance.

The other day I had raised the issue regarding Kala Azar deaths. That was also not properly reported. Matters of public importance are not being properly put up by AIR and TV. This is my charge. The hon. Minister of Railways must communicate this to the Minister of Information & Broadcasting, because it is a question of joint responsibility. That is why I am referring to this issue. Whenever people die, or when matters of public importance are being discussed in this House, they must be properly reported in the important news bulletins. They failed to telecast this particular news when the Railway authorities asked them to telecast it in Bombay.

Otherwise, a large number of people would have donated their blood for the victims. But it was not done properly.

I would like to know from the Minister whether any action is going to be taken against people who are found responsible for negligence due to which such accidents take place. I do not know whether any action is being taken or not. Whenever enquiry committees are instituted, they give their reports and recommendations, but these recommendations are not being properly implemented. In this connection, I would like to say that there were three accident enquiry committees, viz. Kunjru Committee, Wanchoo Committee and the Sikhri Committee. All of them gave their recommendations, but these recommendations were not implemented properly by the Government. Government is responsible for this. If those recommendations had been implemented properly, I think most of this kind of fatal accidents could have been avoided.

One more thing I must point out: this Government has adopted a wrong process. I had raised this issue 3 or 4 months back also. They are continuously giving extensions to senior officers. I do not know what is the reason for their giving extensions to those officers whose term has already expired. Just 3 or 4 months back also, there was a change in the Railway Board—in which many persons were given extension. Now, the Chairman of the Railway Board has been given this extension. This kind of extension policy is ultimately demoralizing all the Railway officers. That is why they are not doing work properly, they are not looking into these things properly and this kind of things are happening very frequently in the Railways. Therefore, this kind of policy must be denounced, and the extensions given to such officers must first be terminated. So, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether he is going to take any step in this particular matter.

Regarding compensation, I would like to point out this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has already replied to that.
13 hrs.

SHRI HARIKESH BHADUR: For the air crash, the Government has decided to increase the compensation from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 2 lakhs. Are the railways also going to consider this matter and are going to increase the compensation from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1 lakh? I would like the hon. Minister to reply to my specific questions. Again I would like to say that the hon. Minister should give these information through you to the whole House and to the country whether enquiries reports will be laid on the Table of the House; (b) whether the automatic warning system will be adopted properly and it will be used throughout the railway track. There are several crossings which are unmanned. Due to them also several accidents are taking place also. Is the Government going to decide to man those crossings so that this kind of accidents may be avoided. If the Government is going to do all these things, certainly unemployment will also be eradicated. That is why I am suggesting that it should be done. Is the Government going to implement the recommendations of those three committees? I also want to know whether the extension which has been given to the officers will be terminated and the compensation amount will be increased from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1 lakh. These are my specific questions which I would like the Minister to answer.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: As far as telecasting of accidents is concerned, immediately it had been telecast. There were hundreds of young men who came forward in the hospital to donate their blood. I myself personally witnessed this. I had been there at about 10 O'clock. There were young men to donate their blood. The hospital authority and the doctors themselves said, "At the moment, they do

not need any more blood even." That was the spirit among the young men. Therefore, the allegation made by the hon. member....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Hari-kesh Bahadur would not have seen that.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: That is clear. So far as the automatic warning system is concerned, to make the drivers alert in order to avoid untoward occurrence of the accidents, it is not only the automatic warning system which is in practice, the vigil control device and so many other things are in operation. So far as the drivers are concerned, apart from the automatic warning system and the vigil control device, they have got coloured light signals, multi-aspect upper light signals, and sighting boards also. We are improving the power of the brakes and so on. Apart from that, the drivers are undergoing psycho-technical tests and so on. On the part of the Government, we are very very clear. As the hon. Member has rightly said that the railways play a very important role, we are conscious of the fact. So far as the recommendations of the three committees are concerned, those are matters for consideration and examination. So far as any arrangement for compensation is concerned, at the moment, I cannot commit anything. It is also a matter for consideration by the Government in future.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Chintamani Jena. You put only questions.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would not deliver a long speech. I will ask only pointed questions to get a categorical reply from the hon. Deputy Minister. The collision would have occurred in the broad day light. So, the motor man would not see the light whether a red signal was given or not. I want to know whether it was enquired by the hon. Deputy

[Shri Chintamani Jena]

Minister who had visited the spot. As per my information, six persons are still unconscious who were admitted in the hospital after sustaining severe injuries because of lack of blood which could not be provided. Will the hon. Minister enquire about it and action to provide blood to them may kindly be taken immediately so that these persons who are still unconscious can survive.

Is it a fact that the Central Railway Motormen's Association has suggested the provision of a de-railing switch on the railway track, which could have avoided this type of unfortunate collision, or at least the loss would not have been so high? But the Central Railway authorities did not pay any notice to it and in reply they said that the existing signal system is fool-proof. Is it a fact? If so, were the Central Railway authorities asked about it? If not, they should be asked and the matter should be inquired into and the persons responsible for this should be taken to task.

Apart from that, there are many unmanned level crossings on the Railways. Whenever we, the people's representatives raise the demand for level crossing—either manned or unmanned—the reply given is that the State Government has to provide the funds to provide the level crossing. But such severe accidents have occurred several times only because of lack of level crossings, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether for these level crossings, either manned or unmanned, the finances would be provided by the Railway Department.

Apart from this, I want to know one thing. Whenever this type of unfortunate accidents occur a committee is set up and a report is submitted. But the reports are submitted so late that the urgency of the matter has gone by that time. And nobody knows what action is taken by the Railway Department. Nothing comes

in public in the Press. So, automatically neither the railway employees nor the public come to know about the action taken against the person who is guilty. So, I would request the Railway authorities—the Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways—that after this inquiry report is available it may please be placed on the Table of this House and the action taken against the persons concerned should also be given to the Press, so that the Railway employees may learn a lesson for the future.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: So far as the six persons who are unconscious in the hospital are concerned, I would like to inform the hon. Member that there is no lack of blood. But it is unfortunate that they are still unconscious. I have myself personally seen them.

And so far as the level crossings are concerned, accidents do occur at level crossings and in 1980-81 there were 90 such accidents which took place at level crossings. But, as per the regulations, it is the State Government which has to come forward. But I would like to inform the House that whatever amount is initially contributed by the State Government will be reimbursed from the safety fund of the Railways. It is a matter of time. I would therefore request hon. Members to take up their demands with the respective State Governments so that in the overall interests it will be more useful.

So far as taking action against the guilty is concerned, we will definitely take action and it is for that reason only that an inquiry has been ordered.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Sushir Giri, Please be brief.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contal): But I have to formulate my question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Any new points, you mention. Don't make a speech. We have already spent 1 hour 15 minutes on this. Your own party colleague has spoken.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Railway accidents are taking place very frequently. We have been accustomed to listening to stereotyped answers of Ministers and the Government is in the habit of giving such answers very frequently.

I want to make it clear that every railway accident has three factors. The first is the instrumental factor. That is, whenever an accident takes place, there may be machinery failure. Secondly, there is human failure factor. That is, men who are working to run the train also constitute a factor in railway accidents. The third factor are the victims who lose their lives and property.

As regards the first, I want to make it clear to the House that there are records to prove that steam-engines purchased between 1903 and 1905 were reconditioned in 1930—33 and these engines are still being put to use. The first two batches of electric and diesel engines have completed their assured life. These engines are required to be overhauled but such periodical overhauling is long over-due. There is an information that 11.8 per cent of traction coaches, 19.8 per cent of conventional coaches, 17.25 per cent of wagons, 11.2 per cent of electric locomotives and 23.6 per cent of motor coaches based in Kanchrapara workshop are remaining constantly P.C.H. overdue, i.e. periodical overhauling over-due. The position on all-India scale must be definitely serious.

According to the Menezes Panal report, there has been no research in regard to the disturbance caused to the points and signals due to induced current from the high voltage electrified traction areas. Fourthly, lines, coaches, signalling systems and other instruments require immediate repairs and replacement. There is also a report that cable work was being done near the site of the present accident. Precaution was not taken as to whe-

ther such cable work could affect the signalling system.

As regards the second factor, I would like to point out that the men are working with lines, instruments and machines and there is an element of fatigue in all human beings. Men can work efficiently and quickly if they are given rest. The I L O has already formulated a programme for improvement of working conditions and environment for all transport industries. A multi-disciplinary expert mission visited India in 1978. We want to know whether that mission was informed of the length of the working hours of the locomen staff and the workmen of the railways. The Committee on Running Allowance has given its report to the Government. In that report it has been pointed out the working hours that is, 8 hours should be reduced to 6 hours, thereby giving four periods of maction. I want to know whether the Government is ready to implement the recommendations of that Committee.

Government has declared compensation. But in view of the inadequacy of the compensation declared to be given to the victims, my predecessor, Shri Zainal Abedin has raised a point that some jobs should be provided to the close relatives of the victims. I do emphasise this fact that there may be some persons who have been injured and have become permanently unfit for work. I also, therefore, request and appeal to the Government to provide jobs to the close relatives of those who have died and those who have become permanently unfit for work. In view of this, I put the following questions:

(a) How much time will the Government take to repair and replace the old worn out engines, instruments, lines etc. which are the roots of such accidents?

[Shri Sudhir Giri]

(b) Is the Government prepared to reduce the working hours of the railwaymen as suggested by the Committee on Running Allowance and different unions of railway workers, so as to keep the working men efficient, prompt and zealous in their work?

(c) Is the Government ready to provide employment to the respective close relatives of the men affected by the accident?

(d) Would the hon. Minister let the House know the number of accidents occurred during the period when Tripathiji was incharge and during Pandeyji's regime and the regime of the present Chairman of the Railway Board?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not correct. Why do you bring in personalities?

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: I am just demanding answer because the present Chairman of the Railway Board has been boasting of doing so many things.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I disallow the last question.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: In 1980-81, 1013 accidents had taken place. There were three factors which were primarily responsible for these accidents. There were about 304 accidents due to the failure of mechanical equipment, 43 due to the failure of track and one due to electrical equipment. As far as human failure is concerned, there were about 98 accidents which had occurred because of that.

So far as the question of reducing the working hours of locomen and other things are concerned, proper attention has been given to the locomen from time to time. They have been given all the requisite things. They undergo regular test and so on and so forth. The apprehension that accidents occur because of locomen is

not right. Even when they are on duty, breathalyser test is also conducted and the Railways are very very conscious to reduce the recurrence of the accidents as they are occurring of and on....

So far as the victims are concerned, we do have sympathetic attitude towards them.

13.21 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till twenty minutes past Fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at twentyfive minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[SHRI HARINATHA MISHRA in the Chair]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) PENDING APPLICATIONS FROM FREEDOM FIGHTERS FOR PENSION

MR. CHAIRMAN: Matters under rule 377. Shri Ram Nagina Mishra.

श्री राम नगीना मिश्र (सलेमपुर) : सभापति महोदय, उत्तर-प्रदेश के अधिकांश स्वतन्त्रता-संग्राम-सैनानियों की राजनीतिक पेंशन रुकी हुई है। यह एक अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण और गंभीर विषय है। सम्बन्धित मंत्री महोदय को अनेकों बार इस के सम्बन्ध में पत्र लिखे गए, किंतु उसका समुचित उत्तर प्राप्त नहीं हो सका। मेरी व्यक्तिगत जानकारी है कि सैकड़ों ऐसे स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम सैनानी हैं, जिन पर इसका अत्यन्त बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा है। केवल देवरिया जनपद और बलिया जनपद में 50 से ऊपर ऐसे स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम सैनानी हैं, जिनकी पेंशन रुकी हुई है, जब कि नियमतः उन्होंने अपने सारे कागजात सम्बन्धित प्रदेश और केन्द्र को भेज दिए हैं। इसी प्रकार समूचे प्रदेश स्तर पर स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम सैनानी परेशान हैं। ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर मैं

माननीय मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आपके माध्यम से इस निवेदन के साथ आकर्षित करता हूँ कि अविनाश उचित कार्यवाही हो और जिन लोगों ने अपना सर्वस्व दे कर मुक्त को आजाद किया आज वे अपने आपको अतहाय महसूस कर रहे हैं। यह देश के लिए और शासन के लिए कलंक की बात है।

आशा है मंत्री महोदय अविनाश इस पर कार्यवाही कर उन स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम सेनानियों को राहत देंगे जो मुक्त की आजादी के लिए अपना सर्वस्व बर्बाद कर चुके हैं।

(ii) NEED TO PRESERVE FORESTS OF WYNAD IN KERALA.

SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat): Sir, I wish to raise a very important issue concerning the large-scale deforestation in Wynad in Karala.

Wynad used to have a salubrious climate owing mainly to the abundance of ever-green forests. Mahatma Gandhi had once described Wynad as the Kashmir of Kerala. It is lying adjacent to Mudumala in Tamilnadu and Bandipur in Karnataka. In 1973, the Government of Kerala declared it a wild-life sanctuary. The fertile soil and high rainfall in this area helped the high rate of yield of plantation crops like coffee, pepper, orange etc.

But, today the whole scenario has changed. The salubrious climate of Wynad has changed. It is becoming hotter and hotter every year. The natural streams and fountains are slowly becoming dry. At this rate, before long this place will become totally inhospitable.

The main cause of this alarming situation is the large-scale indiscriminate deforestation that has taken place in Wynad. Today, the plantation crops are dying out due to the attack of

some pests caused by the change in the climate pattern. Drinking water is getting scarce as the perennial water source is drying up. The Noolphuzha river, which used to flood the entire region, is slowly drying up. At this rate, the proposed Noolphuzha Project, which is supposed to irrigate Noolpuzha, Nenmeni and Sultan Battery Panchayats, will have to be abandoned.

The State Government is trying to plant teak and eucalyptus in these areas. But these trees will aggravate the problem as the existing water source in their vicinity will also dry up.

Wynad forests are a treasure house of rare valuable herbs of great medicinal value. Deforestation has destroyed most of these herbs.

In these circumstances, it is our duty to protect these forests if we want to survive. Therefore, I urge upon the Central Government to issue necessary instructions to the State Government so that the deforestation is put to an end and the precious forests are preserved.

(iii) NEED FOR A RAILWAY LINE BETWEEN PHALODI AND KOLIYAT TO ESTABLISH A LINK BETWEEN JAISALMER AND DELHI.

श्री दृष्टि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : बाड़मेर एवं जैसलमेर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र 70,000 वर्ग किलोमीटर में फैला हुआ है। उक्त क्षेत्र केरल प्रांत से दुगुना एवं हरियाणा प्रांत से ड्योड़ा क्षेत्रफल की दृष्टि से है।

संचार एवं आवागमन की दृष्टि से यह क्षेत्र देश का सबसे पिछड़ा क्षेत्र है जिस की केन्द्र सरकार एवं राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा लगातार अवहेलना की जा रही है।

जसलमेर एवं बाड़मेर पश्चिमी सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र के महत्वपूर्ण नगर हैं। जैसलमेर पर्यटन की दृष्टि से देश में बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण स्थान

[श्री बलि चन्द्र जोष]

रखता है। विशेषो पर्यटक प्रति वर्ष हजारों को संख्या में बढ़ती जाती है। उनके लिए न तो कोई हवाई सेवा की व्यवस्था है और न दिल्ली से जैसलमेर तक के लिए रेलवे की व्यवस्था।

प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी सन् 1974 में पोंरुण भ्रमू विस्फोट के अक्षर पर जब जैसलमेर पहुंची और वहां के पुराने भवनों को कारीगरो एवं शिल्पकला देखी तो वह बहुत प्रभावित हुई और उन्होंने पुराने भवनों को राष्ट्र को समर्पित घोषित कराया और जैसलमेर पर्यटन को दृष्टि से भारत के ही नहीं बल्कि दुनिया के नक्शे में आया।

जैसलमेर से दिल्ली को जोड़ने के लिए फलीदी से कोलायत 110 किलोमीटर नई रेलवे लाइन का बनाना आवश्यक है। जोधपुर रियासत ने फलीदी से कोलायत रेलवे लाइन के लिए अंतिम स्थान निर्धारण इंजीनियरिंग सर्वेक्षण सन् 1950 में पूरा कर दिया था। जोधपुर रियासत भी उक्त रेलवे लाइन को तीस साल पहले बनाना चाहती थी परन्तु आजादी के तीस सालों के बाद भी वहां उक्त रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण में कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है और किलोय सभ्यता की कठिनाई बतला कर आवश्यक रेलवे लाइन का पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में निर्माण नहीं किया जा रहा है जिस के कारण राजस्थान प्रांत के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में और असंतोष है।

फलीदी एवं कोलायत क्रमशः जोधपुर एवं बीकानेर जिलों में आए हुए हैं। अतः जैसलमेर जिले के साथ साथ जोधपुर एवं बीकानेर जिले भी इस रेलवे लाइन के बनने से जुड़े जाएंगे।

उक्त क्षेत्र खनिज की दृष्टि से बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रखता है। जिप्सम, बेतनाइट, रॉन्डासैट, बॉक्साइट, चूना एवं फलीदी में नमक का पर्याप्त भंडार है।

राजस्थान नहर का पानी इस क्षेत्र में दो तीन साल में आने वाला है और इस क्षेत्र को हरा भरा करने वाला है।

अतः रेलवे मंत्री से पुरजोर मांग है कि फलीदी से कोलायत तब 110 किलोमीटर रेलवे लाइन देश के पिछड़े सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र में स्वीकृति दे कर सन् 1981-82 में शुरु किए जाने के आदेश फरमा कर पश्चिमी राजस्थानी क्षेत्र की जनता की आवश्यक मांग की पूर्ति करें।

(iv) NEED FOR AN ADDITIONAL RAIL RESERVATION COUNTER AT BOMBAY FOR BOMBAY-AHMEDABAD ROUTE.

श्री मोतीलाल धार० चौधरी (मेहसाना): बम्बई और अहमदाबाद के बीच आने जाने के लिये आये दिन रेलगाड़ियों में ज्यादा से ज्यादा भीड़ रहती है, विशेषकर गर्मी के दिनों में तो और भीड़ बढ़ जाती है। सबसे बड़ी समस्या पर्याप्त मात्रा में आरक्षण टिकट घरों का न होना है। जिस प्रकार अहमदाबाद में एक नया रिजर्वेशन काउन्टर खोला गया है, उसी प्रकार बम्बई सेन्ट्रल पर भी खोला जाना चाहिये जिससे भीड़ कुछ कम हो सके। किसी भी दिन यात्री आरक्षण के लिये जाते हैं तो कतारों में घंटों तक खड़ा रहना पड़ता है और रिजर्वेशन को संबो सूची बना पड़ो रहता है। इसलिये यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिये बम्बई सेन्ट्रल पर एक रिजर्वेशन काउन्टर प्रति शीघ्र खोला जाना चाहिये। रिजर्वेशन में जो बड़ी मात्रा में अप्टाचार चल रहा है उसे सुलझाने के लिये रिजर्वेशन फायपर क्रमांक नं० और दिनांक भी डाला जाना चाहिये और इसका विवरण रजिस्टर में भी होना चाहिये जिससे कि बाहर के दलालों के द्वारा अप्टाचार के जगह तुरन्त रिजर्वेशन कराने वालों को पकड़ने में फ्लाइंग स्केवड को सहूलियत मिल सके। कुछ दिन पूर्व अहमदाबाद स्टेशन पर एक सरकारी कर्मचारी के परिवार को जो खाली जगह देखकर रेल में बैठा था उसे क्षत्कों द्वारा पीटा गया। इस प्रकार की घटनाओं

की पुनरावृत्ति न हो सिधे कुन्त कड़ी व्यक्तियों को आय जिससे सर्वा के बिना में प्रोत्साहन करने के लिये जो विशेष ट्रेन चलायी जा रही है उनका सहो लाभ यात्रियों को सरलता से मिल सके ।

मैं आशा करता हूँ कि जल्दो से जल्दी इस बारे में उचित उपयुक्त किए जायेंगे ।

(v) NEED TO CONTINUE THE PAYMENT OF PROJECT ALLOWANCE TO EMPLOYEES OF FARAKKA PROJECT.

SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN (Jangipur):
Sir, under Rule 377 I raise the following matter of urgent public importance;—

Farakka project authorities have announced discontinuance of payment of project allowance to the project employees with effect from April, 1981, Without any valid reason. The project allowance at the rate of 20 per cent was sanctioned to the project employees and workers on account of disadvantageous conditions prevailing in the area like lack of marketing facilities, medical and schooling facilities, etc. As and when the conditions improved, the project allowance was reduced from 20 per cent to 15 per cent. But while the project is completed, disadvantages, mainly, of high cost of living due to heavy influx of people into the area will persist. Till the amenities and facilities are not made easily available to the workers by proper upliftment of the social environment within the project area and the economic stability is restored, there is no reason why the project allowance should be discontinued. Furthermore, the workers engaged at the deposit work of N.T.P.C. Ganga Brahmaputra Link survey works and some works of State Irrigation Department are being paid the project allowance. Almost all the trade unions functioning in the Farakka project have unanimously demanded that project allowance at the rate of 15 per cent should be continued. This is a just demand. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to pass orders to the

Farakka Barrage authorities to continue the payment of project allowance to the employees and workers of the project.

(vi) ALLEGED SMASHING OF A PHOTOGRAPH OF DR. AMBEDKAR IN KANPUR BY A POLICE SUB-INSPECTOR.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :

एक और अनुसूचित जाति एवं जन-जाति की समस्या के प्रति सदन चिन्तित है और सर्वसम्मति से उनके हितों की रक्षा के लिये प्रस्ताव पास करती है, दूसरी और प्रशासन द्वारा उत्तका ठीक उल्टा किया जा रहा है और इस तरह की कार्यवाही की जा रही है जिससे देश के करोड़ों दलितों को कोट पहुंचे । इसी तरह की एक घटना का जिक्र मैं करना चाहता हूँ ।

कल दिनांक 26 अप्रैल, 1981 को मेरा कार्यक्रम डा. अम्बेडकर जयन्ती के सिलसिले में कानपुर में था । एक जगह जयन्ती समारोह में भाग ले कर दूसरी जगह पर गडरिया पुरवा में जब गया तो देखकर दंग रह गया कि यहां डाक्टर अम्बेडकर का चित्र टूटा पड़ा है । महिलायें रो रही थीं । जब कारण पूछा तो पता चला कि फजलगंज थाने के एक सब-इन्स्पेक्टर और दो सिपाही आय । सब-इन्स्पेक्टर ने लात से ठोकर मार कर डाक्टर अम्बेडकर की फोटो को चकनाचूर कर दिया । आयोजकों को बुरी तरह पीटा । महिलाओं के साथ दुर्व्यवहार किया । इसके पहले भी अम्बेडकर डकर स्टेडियम, दिल्ली में डा. अम्बेडकर की प्रतिमा को खडित कर दिया गया था । आजादी के तीस वर्षों के बाद जब इस तरह की घटना घटी और संविधान निर्माता डा. अम्बेडकर को इस तरह अपमानित किया जाय तो यह देश के लिये कलक की बात है । लोगों ने बताया कि तीनों शराब पीकर नश में चूरे । अगर के पुलिस चीफ के

[श्री रामबिलास पासवान]

अनुसार उक्त सब-इंस्पेक्टर छुट्टी पर था और वहाँ उसे जाने का कोई भी अधिकार नहीं था।

यह गम्भीर मामला है। स्थानीय लोगों में काफी रोष है। लोग जाने पर प्रदर्शन कर रहे हैं।

मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि सरकार अबिलम्ब उक्त सब-इंस्पेक्टर और सिपाहियों को गिरफ्तार कर जेल में बन्द करे तथा सदन में वक्तव्य दे कि इस तरह घटना की पुनरावृत्ति नहीं की जायगी।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Certainly, this is a matter of concern as it affects the sentiments of a large number of people and I hope the Government will take due notice of the matter.

14.42 hrs.

FINANCE BILL, 1981—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. M. C. Daga to continue his speech. He has already taken 15 minutes.

अब आप कितना वक्त लेंगे।

श्री मूलअरब डागा : (पाली) : आपकी जितनी कृपा होगी, उतना समय लूंगा।

सभापति महोदय : मेरी कृपा नियम के अनुसार जितनी हो सकेगी, वह होगी लेकिन आप बतायें कि कितना समय और लें ?

श्री मूलअरब डागा : आपका हृदय विशाल है, क्योंकि बिहार के मिनिस्टर आफ पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स हैं और बिहार के ही उस समय चेयरमैन हैं, इसलिये मुझे समय देंगे।

सभापति महोदय, मैं 24 अप्रैल को एक बात कह रहा था कि आधकाल

जो अष्ट नौकरशाही, अष्ट राजनीतिक और अष्ट व्यापारी, इन तीनों का जो आपस में संतुलन है, इसका जमकर और सगठित रूप से मुकाबला हमर नहीं किया गया, अगर इसको रोका न जा सका तो हमारे भारतवर्ष के अन्दर जो अष्टाचार का नासूर फैल रहा है, हमें इसके बड़े बुरे परिणाम देखने होंगे।

तारीख 22 और 23 अप्रैल के दिन जब आयकर विभाग के लोग काश्मीर गये और वहाँ उन्होंने कालाधन निकालने के लिये देशद्रोही और देश के गद्दार लोगों पर जब हमला किया, भाग के कर्मचारियों ने जब अपनी कर्तव्यपरायणता का परिचय दिया और उन्होंने वहाँ जाकर हमला किया तो वहाँ पर किस प्रकार विभागके लोगों को आघात पहुंचाया गया, किस प्रकार उनके चोटें आईं, यह बड़ी गम्भीर बात है। वहाँ पर 40 आयकरविभाग के कर्मचारियों के चोट लगी।

मैं एक बात की और आपका ध्यान और दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि उस समय इस सदन के एक माननीय सदस्य भी वहाँ मौजूद थे, और यह एक ऐसी बात है कि अगर इस सदन के एक माननीय सदस्य वहाँ मौजूद थे, जैसा कि पत्रों और अखबारों से मालूम होता है और हमारे माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने भी स्टेटमेंट दिया, जब आयकर विभाग के लोग वहाँ पर कालेधन को बाहर निकालने के लिये हमला कर रहे थे तो उस समय वहाँ प्रधान मंत्री मुरदाबाद और शब्द अब्दुल्ला जिन्दाबाद के नारे दिये गये और इस प्रकार की जो घटनाएं, गति-विधियां होती हैं, अगर हमारी संसद का कोई सदस्य इधर या उधर बैठने वाला है वह इस तरह की बातों को संरक्षण देता है तो उसे डिस्क्वालीफाई करना चाहिये या उसे निकाल देना चाहिए

मुझे मालूम है कि तुलमोहन राम के केस में हिन्दुस्तान में जो कुछ हुआ, मैं कह रहा था कि काले घन के बढ़ने का कारण यही है कि हमारे कुछ अफ्ट नौकरशाही के लोग हैं और कुछ राजनीतिक...

डा० फारुक अब्दुल्ला (श्रीनगर) : भ्रान ए प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर ।

जिस तरह से इन्होंने मुझ पर चोट की है, पहला अफसोस तो इस बात का है कि मैं जब इस सदन में आया था.. (व्यवधान)

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : मैंने किसी का नाम नहीं लिया है ।

Why do you feel like this?

डा० फारुक अब्दुल्ला : इन्होंने कहा कि एक मेम्बर सदन के थे । मैं इनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं उस वक़्त नहीं था, मैं 10 बजे वहाँ गया । जो कुछ वहाँ पर हुआ, मैंने कॅटेगोरीकल डिनार्ड किया है, मैं इसके खिलाफ हूँ कि कोई भी उन आदमियों के खिलाफ हाथ उठाये, जो लीगल काम कर रहे हों । मेरी जमात और मैं उसके खिलाफ हूँ । याद रखिये, मेरी जमात का कोई भी आदमी कालेघन को सपोर्ट करे, वह मेरी जमात का आदमी नहीं है और न वह हिन्दुस्तान का कोई आदमी है, ... (व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Farooq, I am told that you have been given an opportunity to state your position...

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: Why I rise was that a Member of Parliament was wrongly informed that I was there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have given your version.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : सभापति जी, सारे अखबारों में यह आया है जब वित्त मंत्री ने स्टेटमेंट दिया था, उस समय यह बताया गया था... (व्यवधान) अब इन बातों से इन्कार करना... (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए । आज मैं भी सदन में था । डा० फारुक अब्दुल्ला अपना एक्स्प्लेनेशन देना चाहते थे । उन्होंने समय भी माँगा । किसी कारण से उनको समय नहीं दिया जा सका । यह एक विवादस्पद विषय है । इस तरह से दो मेम्बर यहाँ पर आपस में एक दूसरे के विरुद्ध बोलें, यह अच्छा नहीं है ।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : मैंने नाम नहीं लिया । मैंने कोई बात नहीं कही, जो आप कहना चाहते हैं... (व्यवधान) मैंने कहा है कि ऐसा अखबारों में पढ़ा है ।

सभापति महोदय : उसका स्पष्टीकरण तो हो जाने दीजिए । आपके बोलने के लिए केवल यही विषय तो नहीं है । (व्यवधान)

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : तुलमोहन राम के केस में यही बात हुई थी । हमारी पार्टी ने उसे निकाल दिया था । जांच होने पर यदि यह पाया जाये....

सभापति महोदय : यहाँ पर इस तरह की कोई हाइपोथेटिकल बात कहना कि अगर जांच होने पर ऐसी स्थिति हो, तो यह तो... परिपाटी नहीं है ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): The hon. Member has not named anybody.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: No, no. In every paper it has come that

[Shri Mool Chand Daga]

forty persons were injured. (Interruptions) And they were thrown into the Dal Lake. All these things were done deliberately with a design. All people, assembled there had to go back. सारे फोटो प्रवचनोंमें निकले हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Excuse me, Mr. Daga. So far as the question of the incident as a whole is concerned, you have every right to refer to it and, refer to it, vigorously and eloquently. But, to name a particular gentleman, is not correct. (Interruptions)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I have not taken anybody's name. I am against naming anybody whoever he may be.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That should be the attitude.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : अगर मैं भी बर्ता होता, अगर मेरा भी हाथ होता है (व्यवधान) यथा नि महदय में करना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने किसी माननीय सदस्य का नाम नहीं लिया। मैंने तो यह बात कही नहीं। मैं तो यह कहता हूँ कि किस प्रकार से गठ-बंधन होता है, किस प्रकार राजनीतिक लोग वह संरक्षण देते हैं—अगर कोई देने वाला हो, तो उसको इस प्रकार नहीं देना चाहिए।

बंगाल में जो घटना हुई, हमारी चुनाव आयुक्त; तो जो बात कही, क्या यह शर्मनाक बात नहीं है? राज्यों में तरह तरह की बात होती है। इनकम टैक्स वाले जाते हैं। जो घटना हुई, वह शोभाजनक नहीं है—राज्य के लिए नहीं है। ऐसे राज्य को बर्खास्त कर देना चाहिए।

समापतिमहोदय : आप राज्य को बर्खास्त करना चाहते हैं या राज्य सरकार को बर्खास्त करना चाहते हैं ?

श्री वृन्धवन्धु डागा : अगर मैंने मान माने, यह मेरा दृष्टिकोण है। (व्यवधान) मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करता चाहता हूँ . . .

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: You have already given your ruling that about the incident which has happened, every Member has got every right to highlight it. But, it should not be in a manner as to impute certain motives. On the incident as such, it is his duty to highlight it.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): He has not mentioned any name. He has not done anything offensive to anybody. I cannot understand why anyone should object if he refers to what has happened in Kashmir the other day. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Excuse me. The whole thing has been taken note of, and I think has been taperecorded also. My feeling is that certain names were uttered directly or indirectly. Anyway, let the chapter be closed. You may refer to the incident.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: You cannot stop him from referring to this incident.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : मैं यह कहना चाहता था कि हमारी योजनाओं में जो धनराशि खर्च हो रही है, हमारे वित्त मंत्री करोड़ों रुपये की व्यवस्था उस के लिए करना चाहते हैं ताकि हिन्दुस्तान का गरीब तबका और पिछड़ा तबका ऊपर उठ जाय, लेकिन यह जितनी धनराशि खर्च हो रही है वह बरोबर के पास नहीं पहुँच रही है। इस के सम्बन्ध में अभी एक आर्टिकल 17-11-80 को निकला था जिसमें लिखा है :

"The Union Government has appointed a highpowered body to check whether various fiscal benefits meant for weaker sections are really reaching them. The only valid criticism against this move can be that it is several years too late and

crores of rupees meant for the poor have already been siphoned off by cheats who belong to the stronger sections of society having political clout. The working of cooperative societies, for instance, clearly shows how dishonest local politicians in league with equally dishonest low-level bureaucrats are depriving the poor of vast funds earmarked for their benefit."

इस में लिखा है कि 5000 के अंदर जो धनराशि दी गई 7 करोड़ का उस में गबन हुआ। पंजाब में जो धनराशि दी गई वह गरीबों के पास नहीं पहुंची। 6 करोड़ का उस में गबन हुआ। सारी धनराशि जो दी जाती है उस में किस तरह से एम्बेजलमेंट होता है और किस प्रकार से कुछ राजनीतिज्ञ लोग और कुछ मिडिलमैन उस को खा जाते हैं इस के बारे में यह सारा आर्टिकल है और उस में गवर्नमेंट ने एन्वयरी करके हेल्ड किया है कि हमारी धनराशि गरीबों के पास नहीं पहुंच पाती...

समापति बहोदय : डाया साहब, अब आप समाप्त करें दो मिनट में।

श्री मूस चन्द डाया : हां, मैं कर रहा हूँ।

"He added that the main chunk of this money had gone to 'big landlords and some influential persons.'"

तो इस का कारण क्या है? हम लोग जब कहते हैं कि गरीबों को हम राहत पहुंचाएंगे और गरीबों को राहत नहीं मिल पाती तो उस का कारण क्या है? उस का कारण यह है कि जो धनराशि योजनाओं में रखी जाती है गरीबों के पास पहुंचने के पहले बिचौलिये उस को खा जाते हैं, इसलिए वह उन के पास तक नहीं पहुंच पाती और इसीलिए गरीबी बढ़ रही है। इस का मैं सिर्फ एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। अभी एकोनामिक्स एंड पब्लिकस में 27 नवम्बर 1980 को एक आर्टिकल निकला है, उसमें उन्होंने बताया है कि होता क्या है :

"The corresponding requirement for credit will be Rs. 5,280 crore. In

the Central Budget for 1980-81, the allocation for small farmer development programmes was Rs. 56 crore. Even assuming that this entire sum is available for use as subsidies, simple arithmetic will show that it will take not less than 44 years to cover the target group."

यह सौ करोड़, दो सौ करोड़ या 300 करोड़ जितनी भी धनराशि योजनाओं में खर्च करते हैं उस के बारे में बताया कि इस से पावर्टी भी जा नहीं सकती। विल मंत्री जी जरा सुनें, एक तो इन्होंने क्रेडिट और एन्डेड पालिसी बना दी और एक बना दी जाय और एन्डेड पालिसी। यह जो आप को क्रेडिट और एन्डेड पालिसी है इस में वह जो कर्जा लेते हैं वह पुराने कर्जों को चुकाने के लिए खर्च करते हैं जिस से वह कभी प्रोग्रेस नहीं कर सकते। इस सारे आर्टिकल का मतलब यह है कि आप की दौलत गरीब के पास नहीं पहुंच सकती। जिस को आप ऊपर उठाना चाहते हैं वह ऊपर उठ नहीं सकता। इसलिए मैं आप का ध्यान इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता था और यह कहना चाहता था कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो गरीब लोग हैं उन को इस का कोई फायदा नहीं पहुंच पा रहा है।

आज हिन्दुस्तान में एक बात यह हुई, आप ने कहा कि राज्य सरकारें 9 हजार करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि इकट्ठा करेंगी योजनाओं के लिए। लेकिन 9 हजार करोड़ की धनराशि के बजाय अब की उन्होंने घाटे के जितने बजट पेश किए वह 800 करोड़ के थे। सारे राज्यों ने कुल मिलाकर साढ़े छठ सौ करोड़ रुपये के घाटे के बजट पेश किए हैं। ऐसी हालत में क्या आप समझते हैं कि योजनाओं फलोभूत हो सकती हैं? आज स्टेट्स की जो हालत है वह आप अच्छे तरह से जानते हैं। घाटे के बजट पेश करने के बाद राज्य सरकारें हिम्मत नहीं कर सकती हैं कि वे लोगों पर टैक्स लगा कर साधन जुटा सकें। अगर राज्य सरकारें साधन

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

नहीं जुटा सकती हैं तो योजनायें भी फलीभूत नहीं हो सकती हैं। किस प्रकार से भ्राज धनराशि का दुरुपयोग हो रहा है यह मैं आपको बताना चाहता था लेकिन उसके लिए समय नहीं है।

भ्राज हमारी योजनायें फलीभूत क्यों नहीं हो रही हैं? इसका कारण यह है कि हमारी योजनाओं में पब्लिक इन्वैल्वमेंट नहीं है और शक्ति का विकेन्द्रीयकरण नहीं है। भ्राज सारी शक्ति राजधानियों में सीमित होकर रह गई है। इसलिए जनता में कोई उत्साह और उत्सास नहीं है। भ्रगर हम चाहते हैं कि गांव गांव के आदमी हमारी योजनाओं में सक्रिय भाग ले सकें उसके लिए शक्ति का लोक तांत्रिक विकेन्द्रीयकरण आवश्यक है। उसके बाद ही देश विकास के पथ पर आगे बढ़ सकता है। (व्यवधान) सभापतिजी, मैं तो आपके अनुशासन में रहना चाहता हूँ। आप हमारे राजस्थान के भ्राजर्वर रह चुके हैं इसलिए मुझे डर है मेरे लिए कुछ लिख न दें।

मैं समझता हूँ सारी योजनायें अच्छी बनती हैं लेकिन जिस मशीनरी के द्वारा आप उनको लागू करना चाहते हैं वह नौकरशाही आपको ऊपर नहीं ले जायेगी, जो भी धन आप इकट्ठा कर रहे हैं उसका उपयोग ठीक तरह से नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिए गरीबी और बढ़ेगी उसको आप हटा नहीं सकेंगे।

सभापति महोदय : राजस्थान का मैं भ्राजर्वर जरूर था लेकिन भ्रागे चलकर, मैंने यह महसूस किया कि कुछ दिनों बाद लोग मुझे ही भ्राजर्वर करने लगे।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (राउंटसगंज) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका बड़ा आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण फाइनेंस बिल पर बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया...

सभापति महोदय : मैं इससे भी ज्यादा आपका आभारी हूँगा भ्रगर आप गागर में

सागर भर देंगे, बहुत ही कम शब्दों में अधिक से अधिक तथ्यों को रख देंगे।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : मान्यवर, पिछले तीन चार दिनों से इस बिल पर जो बहस चल रही है उसमें कई माननीय सदस्यों को मैंने सुना है। विशेषकर श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु, जिन्होंने इस बहस को प्रारम्भ किया था उनको सुनने के बाद तो ऐसा लगा कि...

सभापति महोदय : वे जरूरत से ज्यादा ज्योति दे गए।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : इस फाइनेंस बिल के सम्बन्ध में जिन जिन बातों पर प्रकाश डालना चाहिए था कि कहां वित्त मंत्रालय को सफलता मिली और कहां नहीं मिली—उन सारी बातों को छोड़कर वे इधर उधर सदन का ध्यान भ्राकर्षित करते रहे। बोलते बोलते उन्होंने यह भी कह दिया कि प्रधान मंत्री जी एक बर्ग का ही विकास करना चाहती हैं। लेकिन मैं उनको याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि गुजरात में चल रहे रिजर्बेशन विरोधी आन्दोलन के सिलसिले में जब सारे नेतागण स्टेटमेंट देने में "भ्रगर" और "लेकिन" लगा रहे थे तब देश की एक ही महान नेता थीं जिन्होंने कहा था कि हरिजन भ्रादिवासियों सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव नेगोसिएबिल नहीं है। एकमात्र इन्दिरा जी ही थीं जिन्होंने ऐसा कहा था। मैं सदन में कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब लोग सदन में बोलते हैं तो जो मुख्य विषय है, उससे ही अपने को भ्रलग कर लेते हैं। सदन में जो माननीय वित्त मंत्री द्वारा इस वर्ष बजट प्रस्तुत किया है, उसके बाद में जो फाइनेंस बिल आया है, यह बहुत सामयिक है और देश की परिस्थितियों और भ्राधिक जरूरतों के अनुसार है। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले वर्ष फाइनेंस डिपार्टमेंट ने अपने देश की भ्राथ व्यवस्था को उत्तरात्तर भ्रागे बढ़ाने के जो कार्यक्रम किए हैं, वे आपके सामने हैं, जिस तरह से हमको भ्राथ व्यवस्था जरजर मिली हुई थी, उसको हमने काफी भ्राच्छा किया

है। इन्फ्लेशन की समस्या जो पहले 21 प्रतिशत थी, उसको घटा कर 13 प्रतिशत किया। यही नहीं, इसी थोड़े से समय में हमारी सरकार ने, श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने नेतृत्व में, छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना को तैयार किया। मुख्य-मुख्य जो विकास के कार्यक्रम हैं, चाहे वह बिजली के सैक्टर में हों, कोयले के सैक्टर में ही और इन्डस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स बढ़ा है, जिसको साग सदन जानता है और जिस तरह से इन्होंने सारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था को जग-जग कर दिया था, उसको एक साल के अन्दर जिस प्रकार का फाइनेंस बिल वित्त मंत्री जी लाये हैं, उससे निश्चित तौर से देश का इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर बढ़ा है। जो अर्थ-व्यवस्था बिगड़कर पटरी से उतर गई थी, आज वह लाईन पर चलने को तैयार है।

जैसा कि मैंने कहा कि यह महत्वपूर्ण बिल है और इस बिल पर बोलते हुए हमें कुछ और चन्द मुद्दों पर विचार करना होगा। सबसे पहले मैं वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि देश में सारे राज्यों से और ट्रेड इन्डस्ट्रीज के जितने भी लोग हैं, उन्होंने इस बात को उठाया था और वह बात भी सेलटैक्स के बारे में। हमें निश्चित तौर से सेलटैक्स में ऐसा परिवर्तन लाना होगा, क्योंकि सारे हिन्दुस्तान की इन्डस्ट्री की किस तरह से सेलटैक्स आफिसरों द्वारा परेशान किया जाता है, इसको सभी लोग जानते हैं। जब हम पब्लिक वर्क के लिए जाते हैं, बाजारों में जाते हैं, तो हमें इस प्रकार की बातें कही जाती हैं। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसको समाप्त होना चाहिए। मैं माननीय उपवित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूँगा कि वे इस सन्देश को मंत्री जी तक पहुँचा दें और फिर निश्चित तौर से सारे देश की आकांक्षाओं को देखते हुए, इस पर निर्णय करना चाहिए।

15 hrs.

हमारे देश का जो जनमानस है, वह खास कर देश को अर्थ व्यवस्था सहयोग देना

चाहता है, लेकिन आंकड़े देखे जायें तो 51 प्रतिशत की आमदनी होती है। नतीजा यह है कि चारों तरफ परेशानी है और हमारे इनकम टैक्स अधिकारी जो कि छापां मांगते हैं, मागना भी चाहिए, उन्होंने पिछले एक वर्ष के अन्दर उनकी दूरदर्शिता और बिजिलेंस लगाने से तीन हजार के लगभग छापे मारे और उनसे 15-16 करोड़ ६० की राशि प्राप्त हुई, लेकिन समस्या का हल इससे होने वाला नहीं है। लोगों का यह विचार है कि जो फाइनेंस विभाग में छापा मांगने वाले हैं, क्या उनके लिए भी ऐसी व्यवस्था है कि उनके यहां छापा माग जाए, क्योंकि यह सभी लोग जानते हैं कि किस तरह से उनको कमाई होती है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सेल्स-टैक्स और इनकम टैक्स की जो समस्या है, उस ओर निश्चित तौर से सदन को और हमारी सरकार को विचार करना है, जिससे कि हमारी जो इनकम हो रही है उसमें कमी न हो। अभी मैं अमेरिका के बारे में जानकारी कर रहा था वहाँ अधिकतम इनकम टैक्स 35 प्रतिशत है, जबकि हमारे देश में 70 प्रतिशत है। एक तरफ लोग काम करना चाहते हैं और जब उनको 70 प्रतिशत इनकम टैक्स देने की बात आती है तो उनका उत्साह भंग हो जाता है। नतीजा यह होता है कि ब्लैकमनी क्रिएट होती है और टैक्स की चोरी होती है तथा फिर करप्शन की बात आती है। ब्लैकमनी के निर्माण के लिए जो रास्ते हैं, हमें उनको निश्चित तौर से बन्द कर देना चाहिए। इससे उत्पन्न जो भ्रष्टाचार है, उसको बन्द कर देना चाहिए। जैसा कि श्री डागा जी कह रहे थे कि इसी करप्शन की वजह से हमारा स्तर नीचे गिरता जा रहा है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे रास्ते जो हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था के आगे बढ़ने में बाधा उत्पन्न करते हैं, उनको बन्द करके आगे बढ़ना होगा।

[श्री रामप्यारे पनिका]

मान्यवर, मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आज हमारे देश की जो अर्थ-व्यवस्था है उस पर कई तरह से विचार करना होगा। इस अक्सर पर मैं विशेष रूप से अपने उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। उत्तर प्रदेश हिन्दुस्तान का एक से पिछड़ा प्रदेश है। आबादी की दृष्टि से भी वह बिहार को छोड़कर सब से पीछे है। इस का कारण क्या है? इस में पांच सम्भाग ऐसे हैं जो सब से ज्यादा पिछड़े हैं, जिन को आबादी 47 परसेंट होती है, जिन में बुन्देलखण्ड, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के जिले और पहाड़ी क्षेत्र के जिले आते हैं जिन के संतुलित विकास के लिये आज तक कोई कार्यक्रम नहीं बनाया गया। केन्द्र सरकार के वित्त विभाग को निश्चित तौर पर यह देखना चाहिये कि किसी राज्य की आवश्यकता क्या है, कहां पर ज्यादा खर्च करने की जरूरत है—इस बात को ध्यान में रखने के बाद धन का आवंटन होना चाहिये। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में बतलाता हूँ—पिछले 30-35 सालों में औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में केन्द्र द्वारा जो धनराशि आवंटित हुई उस का बहुत कम भाग उत्तर प्रदेश को मिला, जब कि हम हिन्दुस्तान की आबादी का पांचवां भाग हैं। यही कारण है कि हमारे यहां रोजनल-इम्प्लैस बहुत बढ़ गया है। हमारे देश के अनेक छोटे-छोटे राज्य जो पिछड़े हुए हैं आज देश की मुख्य धारा से अलग हो रहे हैं, वहां से पृथक्तावादी आवाजें उठ रही हैं, उनके अन्दर असन्तोष व्याप्त है। इस लिये जो पिछड़े इलाके हैं, जो डाउन-ट्राइन लोग हैं उन पर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये।

पिछले वर्ष हमारे देश की महान नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने हरिजनों

और आदिवासियों के विकास के लिये दो महत्वपूर्ण योजनाएँ दीं—आदिवासियों के लिये "सब-प्लान" और हरिजनों के लिये "काम्पोनेन्ट-प्लान"। लेकिन पिछले वर्ष इस दिशा में क्या काम हुआ? जो धन आवंटित हुआ था वह उन पर खर्च नहीं हुआ। मैं अपने मिर्जापुर के बारे में आप को बतला सकता हूँ—पिछले वर्ष 67 लाख रुपया आवंटित हुआ था जिस में से एक पैसा भी खर्च नहीं हुआ। इस साल फिर 67 लाख रुपया हो रहा है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वित्त विभाग जो धन आवंटित करता है...

सभापति महोदय : यह खर्च किस को करना है? स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की मशीनरी को खर्च करना है।

श्री रामप्यारे पनिका : मैं भी वही कहने जा रहा हूँ—केन्द्रीय सरकार जब किसी प्रदेश को किसी काम के लिये धनराशि देती है, तो जिस काम के लिये वह धनराशि दी गई है उस काम के इम्प्लीमेंटेशन की भी जिम्मेदारी ले। अन्यथा क्या होगा? हम धन वितरित करते जायेंगे, रिसोर्सेज इकट्ठे करते जायेंगे, लेकिन जहां विकास का वह कार्यक्रम होना है, वह नहीं हो पायेगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जब सेक्टर का बजट बनता है तो उस के साथ हमें परफॉर्मंस बजट भी मिलता है—उस में देखा जाय कि किस राज्य में अपने काम को ठीक से किया है या नहीं किया है और उस के आधार पर हम उन राज्यों पर इम्प्लीमेंटेशन के लिये दबाव डाल सकते हैं। वास्तव में केन्द्र का जो बजट बनता है वह सारे राज्यों की इकानामी को कंट्रोल करता है....

सभापति महोदय : आप तो यह नीति सम्बन्धी प्रश्न उठा रहे हैं। आज कई ऐसे प्रान्त हैं जो चीख रहे हैं कि

केन्द्र द्वारा बहुत ज्यादा दखल दिया जाता है, लेकिन आप कह रहे हैं कि जो रैफ़ा केन्द्र दे, उस पर निगरानी भी रहे।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : ऐसे जो चीखने वाले राज्य हैं उनमें केरल की सरकार हो सकती है, वेस्ट बंगाल की सरकार हो सकती है। आप, मान्यवर, वहां देखें उनका क्या विकास हो रहा है। जो लोग समाजवाद और साम्यवाद की बात करने वाले हैं, यदि अभी चुनाव हो जाय, वेस्ट बंगाल में हो जाय, तो उसके नतीजे सामने आ जायेंगे। इन लोगों से हिन्दुस्तान को बहुत धक्का लगा है, अब सस्ती लोकप्रियता हिन्दुस्तान में चलने वाली नहीं है। हमारी जनता जागरूक हो गई है। इस लिये नये परिवेश में मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ—जहां एक और आप काफ़ी धनगणिका का एलोकेशन कर रहे हैं, सबको यह जान कर खुशी होगी कि देश की जनता बहुत संतुष्ट है, 97500 करोड़ रुपये की एक महत्वाकांक्षी 6ठी पंच वर्षीय योजना बनाई गई है। लेकिन इसके साथ ही जहां स्टेट का दायित्व साधनों को इकट्ठा करना है, वहां यह भी होना चाहिये कि केन्द्र जो सौभर देता है उसका सही यूटिलाइजेशन हो और 6ठी पंच वर्षीय योजना के जो लक्ष्य रखे गये हैं वे अवश्य पूरे हों। 6ठी पंच वर्षीय योजना के दौरान जो हमारे गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहने वाले लोग हैं—उनमें से पचास प्रतिशत ऊपर आ जायें, यह तभी सम्भव हो सकता है जब कि योजनाओं का सही तरीके से इम्प्लीमेंटेशन हो।

इसके साथ-साथ मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ...

सभापति महोदय : मैंने तो समझा था कि आप कहेंगे—इस के साथ-साथ मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : आप जानते ही हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में जहां हमारी सरकार आदिवासियों के विकास के लिए बहुत कार्यक्रम बना रही है, वहीं पर कुछ प्रदेशों में जो ट्राइबल्स हैं, उनको किन्हीं कारणों की वजह से आदिवासी घोषित नहीं किया जा सका है। उन्हीं में से एक उत्तर प्रदेश भी है, जहां के आदिवासियों को अभी केन्द्र से मान्यता नहीं मिली है। भूतपूर्व गृह मंत्री, श्री के. सी. पंत ने पहाड़ों की जो पांच जातियां हैं उन्होंने एक स्पेशल नॉटिफिकेशन करा कर अनुसूचित आदिवासी घोषित कर दिया था लेकिन और जो दूसरी बहुत सारी जातियां थीं, वे अभी तक अनुसूचित आदिवासी जाति घोषित नहीं हुई हैं। बिहार में वे आदिवासी हैं लेकिन हमारे यहां नहीं हैं। मध्य प्रदेश में हैं, हमारे यहां नहीं हैं। जब मैं इस सदन में पहली बार आया था, तो मैं ने सब से पहले आवाज उठाई थी कि उत्तर प्रदेश की आदिवासी जातियों को मान्यता दी जाए और जिस तरह के विकास के कार्यक्रम अन्य राज्यों में चलाए जा रहे हैं, वे हमारे यहां भी चलाए जाएं। इस बारे में अभी तक एक बिल इस सदन में नहीं आ सका है जबकि होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने इस बारे में यह निश्चित आश्वासन दिया था कि हिन्दुस्तान के बहुत से क्षेत्रों में जो आदिवासियों को और हरिजनों को मान्यता देने की बात है, उस पर विचार किया जाएगा। ये जो लोग अभी पिछड़े हुए हैं, उनको मान्यता दी जाए और मान्यता देकर उनको सारे संबैधानिक अधिकार दिये जाने चाहिए और उनको अधिक और सामाजिक अधिकार मिलने चाहिए, यह मैं आप से मांग करता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : अब आप समाप्त करें। दो मिनट में आप समाप्त कर दें।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : मैं दो मिन्ट ही लूंगा मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप बिरोधी दल को देखें। खाली इनकी बातें ही होती हैं। चौधरी चरण सिंह को इस बजट में कुछ दिखाई ही नहीं देता है। उन्होंने जो अपनी प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त की है, वह आप के सामने है और सब उस को जानते हैं। आप को याद होगा कि जब वे वित्त मंत्री बने थे, तो उन्होंने एक ऐसा बजट इस सदन में रखा था, एक ऐसा बजट देश को दिया था, जिस से लोगों की कमर टेंढ़ी हो गई और अभी तक सीधी नहीं हुई है। माननीय फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर ने जो इस बार बजट प्रस्तुत किया है...

सभापति महोदय : शान्ति, शान्ति।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : मैं इन लोगों को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि इस बजट में क्या है।

सभापति महोदय : मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। चौधरी चरण सिंह जी तो इस सदन को भूलते जा रहे हैं। अच्छा होता यदि आप भी उनको भूल जाते।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : हमारे जो भारतीय जनता पार्टी वाले हैं, इनकी अर्थ-व्यवस्था के बारे में आप जानते हैं, महज घड़ियाली आंसू बहाते हैं और गांधीवादी और समाजवाद की बात अब करने लगे हैं। इन्होंने जो अपना कार्यक्रम कोचीन में बतलाया है, वह बहुत ही हास्यास्पद है। ये शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की बात करते हैं लेकिन गुजरात में जिस तरह से इन्होंने किया और सारे हिन्दुस्तान में किया।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दोसा) : कार्यक्रम नहीं, क्रियाकर्म कहिये।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : जी, हाँ, 11:15:15 क्रियाकर्म कर रहे हैं और निश्चित

तौर पर न इनकी कोई दिशा है और न कार्यक्रम है। यह जो हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों के लिए विकास की बात करते हैं, तो केवल एक सस्ती लोकप्रियता के लिए ऐसी बातें करते हैं और जनमानस को भ्रमित करने का इनका इरादा है। सन् 1977 में हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को भ्रमित कर के, जो थोड़े समय के लिए इनको सफलता मिली थी...

सभापति महोदय : अब आप समाप्त करें।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। मैं आप से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज जिस रास्ते पर हमारी सरकार जा रही है और हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने जिस तरह का बजट प्रस्तुत किया है और उसका कार्यान्वयन करने की स्थिति आई है, उसका हम स्वागत करते हैं और मंत्रीजी को धन्यवाद देते हैं। एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिए जो बात की है और आदिवासियों को इकट्ठा कर के विकास कार्यों में लगाने की जो व्यवस्था की है, उस के लिए निश्चित तौर पर केन्द्रीय स्तर पर, सेन्ट्रल लेबिल पर एक सैल बनाया जाए, कोई मशीनरी स्थापित की जाए, जो यह देखे कि जो धन राज्यों को दिया जाता है, वह ठीक से खर्च हो।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस फाइनेन्स बिल का पुरजोर समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Poonani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Budget definitely contains several welcome features and the hon. Finance Minister has added to these welcome features by announcing several other concessions while now moving his motion for consideration of the Finance Bill. These concessions which he has now announced also are very

timely and surely and certainly the Government deserves every credit for all those welcome features that are there in the Budget and in the fiscal measures that have been envisaged in the Finance Bill.

We wish well to the Government in these days of economic difficulties. When I have risen, I have risen not in any spirit of criticising the policy that has been adopted. The policy adopted is quite correct. My only submission is that the approach which is a little timid ought to have been bolder. We have to see the fiscal measures from an important point of view as to how far they can put our economy back on the rails. We have to see what should be the main objectives that confront us today. We find that the need of the hour is increase in production and containing inflationary—trends, as also boosting of the investment and savings climate. Here, indeed reliefs of Rs. 146 crores have been given and we thank the Government for that. These reliefs would definitely go a long way towards boosting the investment climate. But while we thank the Government for all these reliefs and concessions, we must point out that they are rather inadequate. I must say that the Government is placing all its hopes on meeting the inflationary potentialities in our economy on a high growth rate. My respectful submission is that it is rather unlikely that the higher growth rate will neutralise the inflationary potential of oil price hike and hikes in prices of steel, coal, railway transportation, etc.

May I also draw the attention of the Government to one other important point. In a developing economy indirect taxation plays a very important part in economic growth. Taxation on commodities is a very important fiscal instrument and we find that the Finance Minister has raised for the Centre Rs. 271 crores by way of additional indirect taxation, mainly through customs duty modifications. In the case of customs duties, auxiliary duties have been increased by 5 per cent

ad valorem on all categories of imports, with a few exceptions. I must urge upon the Government that though these are expected to yield an additional revenue of about Rs. 215 crores, there is need for a re-look at this measure in order to see that the inflationary trends are contained.

There is increasing dependence on excise duties. Now, it is a welcome feature that in the present budget, we do not have so many additional excise duties except in the case of textiles. We congratulate the Government for that. I may also quote from this paper Commerce. In its issue dated 7th March, 1981 it says:

"That he (Finance Minister) has not raised any excise duties for revenue purposes is itself an innovation which would be watched by experts with considerable interest."

The credit definitely goes to the Government for having refrained from levying these excise duties. But the point I am making is that there is an increased dependence no doubt on the excise duties. And the average rate of excise duties as today stands is estimated at 20 per cent. This is a considerable financial burden on the common people. It reduces the real income of the common man and increases prices. The Jha Committee made certain estimates. As per their estimate, the rate of excise duty is as high as 10 per cent in the case of levy sugar and 35 per cent in the case of free sale sugar. It is 10 per cent on biscuits, jams, etc. and 25 per cent on domestic electrical appliances. All these lead to cost escalation resulting in cost push inflation. Therefore, while we have this welcome feature of no further and additional excise duties, yet I submit that the need of the hour was to reduce the excise duties as they today stand. Reduction of the excise duties on several products would have helped in curtailing their prices. But no attempt has been made in the present Budget to lessen substantially the high tax burden on commodities by lowering these excise

[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]

duties. On the contrary, I must also take exception to the additional excise duty in the case of textiles which has been raised from 10 per cent to 15 per cent. This is a shock that has been administered to the textile industry at a time when it is facing severe cost escalations. I would, therefore, once again urge upon the Government that in view of the present state of our economy, these matters should receive a re-look and necessary action.

The rate of income-tax on the first slab of Rs. 15001 to 25000 is 30 per cent. It is important to note that initial rate of taxation is as high as 30 per cent. I would, therefore, submit that such an initial rate of taxation, this high rate of taxation at the margin encourages people to evade taxes. It was John F. Due who had observed:

"The impact of taxes at the margin must be minimized. The basic rates tend to encourage additional work, the marginal rates to discourage it."

15.24 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI in the Chair.]

I therefore, submit that this initial rate of taxation at the rate of 30 per cent on the first slab is so high that it will encourage evasion of taxes. Moreover, the highest rate of taxation, namely, 66 per cent is on an income of Rs. 2 lakh. It ought to have been on an income of Rs. 1 lakh.

This would also have been in conformity with the observation of the Finance Minister himself who said in his Budget Speech:

"My judgment that lower rate of taxation will promote better voluntary compliance seems to have been vindicated."

I, therefore, hope that the question of smooth progression in the income-

tax structure will also get due consideration at the hands of the Government. The exemption limit has been raised to Rs. 15,000. We thank the Government, but I must once again draw the attention of the Finance Minister to the repeated demand that just as dearness allowance is related to inflation, similarly for the exemption limit also there should be system of automatic annual adjustments in relation to the rate of inflation. But not only is there no such procedure, but also when the Finance Minister went to Bombay, he even made a statement saying that this exemption limit of Rs. 15,000 is final for all years to come so long as the present Government is in power. Sir, I hope that the Finance Minister would consider the question of exemption limit in relation to the inflation that we have.

Sir, I must just, in brief, make one or two observations and then conclude. There is already the Thirty-third Report of the Estimates Committee with respect to customs administration. Several recommendations are there. I must draw the attention of the Government to the fact that the land customs stations on Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bangladesh borders do not have adequate facilities. Similarly, the state of affairs at the Attari Railway Station on the Pakistan border is also highly unsatisfactory and immediate steps be taken in order to see that better facilities are provided everywhere.

Then, Sir, with my last point I will conclude. It is with respect to the foreign exchange regulations. Several restrictions are placed on Indians working abroad. For example, prior approval of the Reserve Bank is necessary for investing in business, industries and Real Estates even when the sources of such investments are directly attributable to genuine remittances from abroad through proper banking channels. Such remittances are never meant for repatriation in foreign exchange at later dates. Such restrictions which are there in the foreign exchange regulations, which

unduly hamper foreign exchange remittances and which are a source of great inconveniences to the persons working abroad need to be scrapped. The customs regulations should also be liberalised so that the *bona fide* passengers are not harassed.

Sir, with these words we wish well to the Government in these days of difficult economic situation because the success of the Finance Minister and the success of the Government will be the success really of the common man who is faced with a lot of hardships.

— With these words I thank you.

SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA (Jamnagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak on the Finance Bill which I stand to support.

Sir, I would like to congratulate the Government for the measures that they have taken to support and to encourage the small man through the small-scale industries. According to a recent announcement, the small-scale industries which employ less than 10 persons are exempted from some of the excise duties that he has announced earlier.

I congratulate on behalf of the small scale industries.

While congratulating the hon. Minister, I take this opportunity to make a few remarks on subjects which have not been mentioned so far. There is one item which we have introduced recently and that is the relief that is being given to the Sailing Vessels Industry. Till now this was one industry which was not helped by any scheduled bank nor any organisation, nor even by the Shipping Development Fund Committee and more so by the financial assistance that they were getting from the Centre. It was the Sailing Vessels Industry which had to pay 10-1/2 per cent interest, whereas the other ship owners who acquired ships from abroad or

who were big ship-owners were saying 4-1/2 per cent interest. I once again congratulate the Government for having considered this view and brought the Sailing Vessels Industry at par with the other shipping industry whereby now the Sailing Vessels Industry will be paying 4-1/2 per cent on the loan that they get from the Government.

On the one hand you have given relief to the Sailing Vessels Industry, it has been noticed that the Central Government which gave Rs. 2 crores as financial aid has now come to Rs. 1-1/2 crores. I would plead that this industry is manned by the locals, by the small people, by people who have this as the only source of livelihood. There are nearly 15,000 sailing vessels in this country employing 3 lakh families. They almost carry 9 lakh tonnes of cargo. The Indian share in shipping which was 39 per cent a few years back has now dwindled to 32 per cent. The shipping industry day by day has been gaining importance but the people of this country are losing their share in this trade. It is high time that we give the shipping industry its due place and share. It should not be treated only as a hand-maiden to the trade. It should be treated as an industry by itself. It should be given all the incentives, all the facilities, what the other industries also get. I am confident that the Government will consider this issue and raise the assistance that should be given to the Sailing Vessels Industry so that it can compete with the foreign ships and we can carry cargo from India to the Gulf countries and to the Middle East.

Government in its endeavour are trying their best to help the common man, but there seems to be a break somewhere in the line in the functioning of the Government. I would like to draw the attention of the Government, more so of the Ministry of Agriculture, to the functioning of the Food Corporation of India. I shall cite an example how

[Shri Daulatsinhji Jadeja]

the Government means well but the people at the lower level can upset the Government programme. In my own area of Saurashtra, 'godowns' were acquired by the Food Corporation of India at 15 paise per sq. foot only. They require godowns to-day also. Even the Minister of Agriculture had made an announcement that these godowns will not be given back to the owners. But what has happened? Order has been issued that these 'godams' may be given back to the owners. If they are of no use, you may give them back. But tomorrow you are going to import foodgrains, fertilisers and you will require those 'godams'. You were paying previously 15 paise per sq. foot but now the owners will be getting from F.C.I. Rs. 1.05 per sq. foot. The Government may mean well but these people at the lower level are upsetting this. More attention should be paid to these points.

Another point which I would like to raise is about the railways. We have a broad-gauge conversion in Saurashtra which is known as the Viramgam-Okha conversion. It was a multi-crore project. They have come to a limit, from Viramgam to Hapa where there is only 10 per cent of revenue to the railways and they have stopped the work there. They have allotted Rs. 4 crores more. A sum of Rs. 4 crores is going to take them nowhere because what is required today is Rs. 17 crores. Out of Rs. 17 crores, only Rs. 4 crores are sanctioned. These Rs. 4 crores are going to take them only up to the next station where also there is no revenue. The entire railway line from where the railways were getting 100 per cent revenue, they have converted only that portion where they were getting 10 per cent revenue and where there is 90 per cent revenue, where the industries are, where the ports are, where the depots are, and all that, the railways are not going any further to convert it. That is where I

would like to draw the attention of the Government that when we plan, let us plan in a way in which the nation as a whole, the railways and the Government will get the maximum benefit. I would request the Government to give a fresh look to this and see that the conversion programme is implemented fully.

Now, I would like to draw the attention of the House to a very important matter to which the Government of India have given a lot of recognition and that is the Department of Environment. As we all know, our Prime Minister has taken a keen interest in this field and it is because of her that we have a separate Department of Environment. This Department should have been there much earlier. It is a department where you and I are also concerned with. But we do not know more about it. We do not take more interest in this, Environment control, wild life protection and knowing what nature also concerns the common man, the small man, the farmer, the villager and the worker in the factory. (It concerns him more than probably you and I.

Here is a department which is important to the common man. We only sit here and talk about it. We do not know what is environment control. We only make speeches saying that forests should be preserved; that animals should be saved; that shooting should not be allowed and that fishing should be controlled and all that. We are only talking about it. Who is the person concerned with it? It is the man who lives in the villages; it is the man who lives at the lake-side or the river-side or at the sea. It is he who is concerned more with it. Don't think that he does not know what is environment control; don't think that he is not interested in this thing. But he has his own limitations. Today, you ask him and say, "You should not cut trees." What does he do for fuel? If he has no other source of fuel, he is bound to cut trees. When we talk about

these things, let us also talk about alternatives.

I gave you an example of forests. I am not talking of the Himalayan forests; I am not talking of forests on the Western Ghats. I am talking of small forests; I am talking of those areas in the country, in the semi-desert areas, in the desert areas, where every plant is useful and the villager also knows that it is useful. But he is helpless. He knows that the plant is going to be useful later on. If he allows the plant to grow, he is going to die. What is he going to use as fuel? There should be an alternative source of fuel for him.

We should bring the environment control programme to the village level. We can make it a success if we involve the village panchayats, the taluk panchayats, the people who are locally concerned with it. I can take you around in my area. I can show you the people, the village panchayats who have passed unanimous resolutions asking for protection of wild life, protection of environment, protection of trees and all that. But they are not recognised. They are not even being asked by the State Government to come out with their programmes. I would go to the extent of saying that this meagre amount of Rs. 6 crores that has been given to the Department of Environment should be raised to a much bigger amount and the village panchayats allowed to make use of that. Only if you make village panchayats make use of them, and through them save your wild life, you can save your environment.

Your grow-more-trees campaign can only be effected if you involve all these local people in it.

I thank you for giving me this opportunity and I support the Bill.

*SHRI A. K. BALAN (Ottapalam):
Mr. Chairman, first of all I congratulate

the Finance Minister for his psychological presentation of the budget as well as the Finance Bill. Now I am going to speak in Malayalam.

Sir, I have been attentively listening to the various points raised by the hon. Members who spoke on the budget as well as the Finance Bill. While presenting the budget the hon. Finance Minister has said that his budget would succeed in full measure in controlling prices and solving unemployment. At this moment I do not want to talk about the rise in prices that has occurred after the presentation of the budget. Sir, we got independence in 1947. It was political independence. But I would like to ask the hon. Finance Minister one question. Has he ever tried to find out whether we have got economic independence even after 33 years of independence. It is high time that we sat up and seriously ponder as to what is the vital factor which is controlling the economy of our country. The Indian economy have gone completely under the control of the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the Monopoly Capitalism of our country. I happen to see the statistical outlay of 1981 regarding the assets of the big 20 monopoly houses in India. The figures given therein are quite revealing. In 1972 the Tatas had an asset of 641.93 crores, in 1977 it went upto 1069.28 crores. That is to say, that their assets have gone up by 81 per cent. In 1972 Birla had assets worth Rs. 589.40 crores. In 1977 it went upto 1870.20 crores. The increase is 66 per cent. In 1972 Mafatlal Assets were to the tune of 183.74 crores. In 1977 it went upto 285.63 crores. That shows an increase of 55 per cent. Then comes the foreign debt and the internal debt. If you look at the figures you would reach the irresistible conclusion that it is not the Indira Congress of the Government that is

*The original speech was delivered in Malayalam.

[Shri A. K. Balan]

controlling the economy. While speaking on the Finance Bill last year Mr. Satish Aggarwal had stated very clearly that the Government of India is just a slave of the International Monetary Fund. I do not want to go into any details about that. By the end of March 1979 our foreign debt stood at a staggering figure of 23342 crores. Out of this Rs. 18582 are in the shape of loan and the rest is in grants. It is very clear from this that our economy is being controlled by the Capitalist countries. It is an undeniable fact that the ruling class has absolutely no control over the Indian economy and that it is the Capitalist World which is controlling it. Our loans from USA is Rs. 3703 crores. The figures in respect of loans from USSR is Rs. 1481 crores. From UK it is 1419 crores and from West Germany it is Rs. 1474 crores. From Japan it is Rs. 704 crores, while from the OPEC countries it is Rs. 1271 crores. Loans from other countries stand at Rs. 1976 crores. Apart from all this they have taken loans to the tune of Rs. 6604 crores from IBRD and IDA. Now, what do these figures signify? It only shows that our country is moving closer every day to the Capitalist countries. Instead of getting closer to the Socialist countries and receiving more and more financial aid from them, we are getting closer to the Capitalist countries. The IMF has almost become the International Finance Minister. In this situation it is abundantly clear that the controlling levers of our economy is in the hands of the 20 monopoly houses in our country and the IMF and World Bank. Sir, I do not want to dilate on this. Our country is moving from serious economic crisis to a more serious political crisis. The hon. Finance Minister must give a very careful thought as to what should be done to save the country from this crisis. If we fail to do so then the Government will not be able to lift the country out of this serious eco-

nomie crisis in which it has landed the country. If the economic crisis leads us to the serious political crisis which I have referred to then it won't be possible for the Government to save this country. In that situation the country will be passing into the hands of vested interests and chauvinists. If the Finance Minister is seriously concerned about the situation and want to save the country from such a dangerous slide towards chauvinists and vested interests getting into control of the affairs in the country, then we will have to take a more firm and effective decision. This Government must take a realistic and unambiguously firm decision on liberating this country from the clutches of monopoly capitalists and their agents. But that is not what is happening. If you look at the history of this country during the past 33 years what do we find? In 1971 the total unemployed in the country were 51 lakhs. In 1978 it went upto 12678000. In 1954 the total number of landless people in the country are 61 lakhs. By 1971-72 the number went upto two crores and fourteen lakhs. I am quoting these figures from the National Sample Survey. Take the case of bonded labour. Sir, our country is independent. The great principles of democracy, socialism and secularism are enshrined in our Constitution but no where in the world you will find the slave labour that exists in our country. What is the condition of these people? According to the SC and ST Commission in 1978-79 as many as 93147 bonded labours, were identified. If you want these people to feel that they are really living in an independent country then very effective measures will have to be initiated to rehabilitate them. My charge is that this is not being done. I do not want to go into any details about this matter.

Sir, I would like to say a word about education. What is the condition of education today? From 1970-71 to 1979-80, the average growth rate

of education has come down to 4 per cent. It is a very serious problem. During the period between 1960-61 and 1969-70, the rate of growth of education was 14 per cent. But after 10 years it has come down to mere 4 per cent. This is what is stated in the UGC Report of 1979-80. Why is it that the Government is showing less interest in education. If you look at the plan outlay you would be horrified to find that only 3 per cent of the total plan outlay has been earmarked for education. The rulers have started thinking that education is not that essential. Only a thinking man has intelligence, and only an educated and intelligent mind will think more and more. Since that will constitute a threat to the vested interests the Government has sought to throttle higher education in this fashion.

Sir, I would raise one more important point and then conclude. Even in this serious economic crisis the Government of Kerala is going ahead with certain popular measures designed to do good to the people. When the Nayanar Government came to power it publically announced that there won't be any landless person in Kerala. Each and every farmer in Kerala today owns at least 10 cents of land. Not a single harijan is there in our State who does not own a few cents of land. The Government had also announced that three years after registration in Employment Exchanges an amount of Rs. 50 would be paid as unemployment allowance. There is not a single youth who does not get unemployment allowance in Kerala. The Government promised old age pension to agricultural labourers after they attained the age of 60. There is not a single agricultural worker in Kerala who does not get Rs. 45 as old-age pension. When such welfare measures have been undertaken and implemented by the State Government, the Central Government has almost imposed an economic blockade on the Government of Kerala. I would re-

quest the hon. Finance Minister that they should not do that against a Government which is going ahead with definite economic programmes. You must have a good sense to learn from what that Government is doing. Sir, the per capita income is the lowest and density of population is highest in Kerala. Therefore, such a negative attitude should not be taken by the Centre towards the problems of Kerala. The legislations that the Kerala Government has formulated are a model to the rest of the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please conclude now.

MR. A. K. BALAN: Sir, I am concluding in two minutes. We initiated a legislation for the distribution of the surplus land. This was an amending bill which sought to delete the obnoxious provision of 6-C that was introduced in the Land Reforms Act which resulted in no surplus land being made available. This particular provision sought to validate all illegal transfers of land since 1964. The amending bill which the Government of Kerala initiated to delete the above provisions is awaiting the Presidential Assent. It has been lying with the Central Government for past one and a half years. If this Government were serious about the distribution of surplus land among the poor than it should have given assent to this important legislation without any loss of time. But unfortunately, that has not been done.

I would like to raise another very serious problem. The hon. Finance Minister is very well aware of that. On many occasions we have submitted memoranda to the Finance Minister regarding this. The Kerala Dinesh Biri Cooperative Society is an institution which is employing 22,000 people. They will lose employment today or tomorrow. The Government is duty bound to protect them. You have collected an amount of

[Shri A. K. Balan]

Rs. 1.05 crores by way of excise duty. In order to save these workers from impending starvation, you should either withdraw the excise duty or give them special rebate. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to take some immediate decision in this regard so that this industry and the 22,000 workers are saved, Sir, I am winding up.

(In English) This budget is psychologically perfect, politically clever and economically unsound.

With these words I conclude my speech.

श्री गिरधारी लाल डोगरा (जम्मू) : जनाबेवाला, मैं थोड़ा परेशान हूँ आपकी तरफ देखकर ।

सभापति महोदय : मुझे देखकर आप क्यों परेशान हैं ?

श्री गिरधारी लाल डोगरा : अगर आपके पास घंटी नहीं होती तो मैं परेशान नहीं होता ।

सभापति महोदय : लेकिन क्या कभी कोई इस पद पर ऐसा बैठा है जिसके पास घंटी न हो ?

श्री गिरधारी लाल डोगरा : इसीलिये आपका पद ही परेशान करता है, आपकी शकल परेशान नहीं करती है ।

जनाबेवाला, मैं फाइनेंस 'मिनिस्टर साहब को चन्द बातों के लिये मुबारकबाद देता हूँ । एक बात तो यह है कि कोयला और बिजली की पैदावार बढ़ाने और उसको जगह जगह पहुँचाने के लिये इस श्वर्नमेंट वे जो काम किया है वह काबिले तारीफ है । इसी सिलसिले में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आइन्दा के लिये आप बिजली की पैदावार बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो जितनी बिजली

पानी से पैदा हो सकती है और जितने वाटर रिसेसर्ज हमारे पास हैं उनका मुकामल इस्तेमाल किया जाना चाहिए । जिस तरह से पहले उसकी तरफ आहिस्ता आहिस्ता तवज्जह दी जाती थी उसके बजाये अगर आप पूरी तवज्जह उसकी तरफ देंगे और तेजी के साथ पानी से बिजली पैदा करेंगे तो आज जो आपके पानी के रिसेसर्ज जाया हो रहे हैं वह बच जायेंगे । अगर आप कोयला ही इस्तेमाल करते हैं तो वह भी फ्यूचर जेनरेशन के लिये नहीं बचेगा । पानी आपको बार बार मिलता रहेगा, पानी की सप्लाई खत्म नहीं होगी । इस लिये आपको हाइड्रो इलेक्ट्रीसिटी की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए । जो मैन दरिया है चाहे वह जम्मू कश्मीर में हो, चाहे वह हिमाचल प्रदेश में हो, उन को आप टैप कर सकते हैं । व्यास, सतलुज, आदि नदियों के पानी को आप टैप कर सकते हैं, यदि नहीं करेंगे तो बिजली का संकट खत्म नहीं होगा और यदि आपने इसकी तरफ पूरी तवज्जह दी होती तो आज बिजली का संकट नहीं होता । जो आपकी एग्जीक्यूटिव की ग़ोय है या उद्योग की वह बिजली के बगैर नहीं हो सकती है ?

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि आम लोगों की भलाई के लिये मिलने वाले रिसेसर्ज के लिये इन्होंने थोड़ा फर्मस्टेन्ड लिया है, वह काबिले तारीफ है । सरकार पर यह इल्जाम लगाया जाता है कि वह नैंगोशियबिलिटी के प्रिंसिपल को घाटल करना चाहते हैं । सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि गरीब आदमी की गरीबी को दूर किया जाय । रिसेसर्ज को इस तरह से तकसीम किया जाये कि वे चन्द आदमियों के हाथों में न पड़े, चाहे वह इन्डस्ट्रीज के अन्दर हों, चाहे सरकारी मशीनरी में हों, चाहे ज़िमीदारी में हों या चाहे किसी दूसरी जगह

हों जितने भी रिसोर्स हैं, उन को ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों के लिये बचाना है उसके मुताल्लिक एक स्टेन्ड लेना जरूरी था, जो कि इन्होंने लिया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि मौजूदा बाहन के आगे कोई नैगोसिएबिलिटी ही नहीं सकती है।

जहां तक ग्राम आदमी की भलाई का ताल्लुक है, उनके साथ किसी को खेलने की इजाजत नहीं दी जा सकती है, चाहे वह किसी भी प्रिंसिपल को लेकर आये। उसके लिये जो आपने और हमारी सरकार ने स्टेन्ड लिया है, वह काबिले तारीफ है। आपने एग््रीकल्चर इन्डस्ट्रीज और स्माल स्केल इन्डस्ट्रीज में कुछ कन्सेशन दी है ताकि प्रोडक्शन बढ़े। इस संबंध में भी कुछ नुकताचीनी हुई है कहा गया है कि हम जो प्राइवेट सैक्टर को जो कन्सेशन देते हैं, उसमें मोनोपोलि हाउसेस फायदा उठाते हैं या मल्टी-नेशनल्स फायदा उठाते हैं—ऐसी बात नहीं है। स्माल सैक्टर में जो आपने कन्सेशन दी है, उससे प्रोडक्शन में इजाफा होगा और वे ग्रान-एम्पलाइमेंट में कामी करेंगे, चाहे वह किसी भी शकल में हो। उससे बेकारी में कामी होगी और कन्स्यूमर्स गुड्स हैं, स्माल स्केल इन्डस्ट्रीज में पैदा हो सकती हैं, और ग्रान-एम्पलाइमेंट उसमें कम हो सकता है। इस ओर भी जो आपने कदम उठाये हैं, वे भी काबिले तारीफ हैं।

इसके अलावा भी आपने काम किये हैं, जो आपके डिपार्टमेंट से संबंधित हैं। मसलन इनकम टैक्स आपने 15 हजार तक छीड़ दिया और यह भी एलान किया है कि ऊपरी सीमा के लिये 60 प्रतिशत तक लायेंगे। जो लोग उस अंगली स्लेब में आते हैं उनके रेट तो आपने बढ़ा दिये, ताकि आप को पिछले साल जो इनकम टैक्स से आमदनी थी वह फी हो जाये। 15 हजार से

ऊपर के स्लेब में जो लोग आते हैं, उनको इसका फायदा नहीं मिला। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि थोड़ा सा कन्सेशन, 15 हजार से ऊपर ग्रुप को मंहुवाई को देखते हुए देना चाहिए। बहरहाल, जो भी आपने फैसला किया है, वह सोच समझकर किया होगा। उसके मुताल्लिक आप हम लोगों को एक्सप्लेन कर देंगे, क्योंकि यह ग्राम लोगों के अन्दर खयाल है, जिसको आप वाजह कर देंगे। आइन्दा के लिये जो पालिसी आप अख्तियार कर रहे हैं, उसको भी आप वाजह कर देंगे।

एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि "टैक्सेशन-एज-ए-होन" का हमारी प्राइसेज पर क्या असर पड़ रहा है—इस को देखना चाहिये। हमारे प्राइस लेवल पर इस का क्या असर है, खास तौर से इंडायरेक्ट टैक्सेज का क्या असर पड़ रहा है—इस पर गौर करना चाहिये और इन को रेशननाइज करना चाहिये। यह ठीक है कि आप ने डायरेक्ट टैक्सेज को रेशनला ज करने के लिये एक कमेटी बना दी है, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो पुराने केसेज री-ओपन करने का आप को हक है, जैसे कोई सही इन्फॉर्मेशन न दे या किसी ने गलत रिटर्न दी हो या कोई बात छिपाई हो—उन केसेज को आप 8-9 साल तक री-ओपन कर सकते हैं, यहां तक तो यह ठीक है, लेकिन जहां इन्ट्रिप्रेशन आफ ला के मुताबिक सेटि-लमेंट हो गया हो उस को 8-9 साल के बाद फिर से री-ओपन करते हैं तो इस का इकानामी के ग्रोथ पर अच्छा असर नहीं होता, इस से टैक्स-मेअर का कान्फिडन्स मारा जाता है। चूंकि आप इस कानून को अज-सरे-नी तश्कील दे रहे हैं इस बात को भी सामने रखना चाहिये। टैक्स का कुल कितना बोझ टैक्स पेअर

[श्री गिरधारी लाल डोगरा]

पर पड़ता है—इस के ऊपर भी तदुज्जह देनी चाहिये

16 hrs.

कुछ टैक्सिज स्टेट सेक्टर में हैं। जब स्टेट वाले आप से काफी लड़-झगड़ कर रिजोर्सेज ले जाते हैं और जब उन रिजोर्सेज का इस्तेमाल उन मखसूस कामों पर नहीं होता है तो इस से ग्राम आदमी को नुकसान पहुँचता है। वह आप को मजबूर कर के पैसा ले जाते हैं और अपनी मर्जी से खर्च करते हैं, फिर भी कहते हैं कि स्टेट में आदमी नहीं है—यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है। आज पोजीशन यह है कि जो चाहते हैं ले जाते हैं, जैसे चाहते हैं खर्च करते हैं, अगर आप पूछते हैं जो तरह-तरह की आवाजें उठाते हैं। स्टेट को मजबूर करना चाहिये कि व टैक्स काबिले बढ़ाई हद तक रखें। मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ—आप ने जो टैक्स लाज बनाये हैं उन के एन्फार्समेंट में कोई रियायत नहीं होनी चाहिये। मैं तो आप की इस कार्यवाही को बेलकम करता हूँ—जो आप ने शुमाली हिन्दुस्तान में, श्री बम्बई में तो कार्पेट मैन्युफैक्चर्स और एक्सपोर्ट का काम करते हैं उन पर छापे मारे हैं। जहाँ-जहाँ आप ने छापे मारे, आप ने देखा होगा कि उन से कितना नाजायज धन आप की नोटिस में आया है। हमारे जम्मू-काश्मीर में जो छापे पड़े, पहले भी पड़े थे, उस को लोगों ने बेलकम किया है। मैं लोगों से मिल कर आया हूँ, किसी ने उस के लिये ऐतराज नहीं किया है। बल्कि हमारे चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब ने भी बड़ी दिलेरी के साथ, बड़े अच्छे तरीके से कह दिया है कि वह ऐसे छापों के हक में है।

उन को सिर्फ एक ही डर था कि इस का हमारे टूरिस्ट-सीजन पर खराब असर न पड़े। बहरहाल उन्होंने स्टैटमेंट दिया है और हमारे दूसरे लोग भी इस से खुश हैं और सब चाहते हैं कि जहाँ भी काला धन है, नाजायज धन है चाहे वह किसी भी सोर्स से आया हो, भाग बचने से आया हो, बचत बचने से आया हो या रिश्वत या किसी भी तरह से आया हो, उस को बाहर निकालना चाहिये और हर जगह से निकालना चाहिये, सारे हिन्दुस्तान से निकालना चाहिये। जब हम कोई कानून बनाते हैं तो यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि जो उस पर अमल न करता हो उसको ती छुट्टी मिल जाय, लेकिन जो कानून को मानता हो, उस पर अमल करता हो, उस के लिये परेशानी पैदा हो जाय—इस तरफ भी तदुज्जह देने की जरूरत है। इसलिये सभी लोगों ने आपकी इस कार्यवाही को बेलकम किया है और जो ज्यादाती हमारे स्टाफ के साथ हुई है उस के साथ हमारी पूरी हमदर्दी है। हमें सोचना चाहिये कि यह किस ने किया है और कैसे आइन्दा इस को रोका जा सकता है।

श्री डोगरा साहब कह रहे थे कि देहातों में किसानों और टेनेन्टस का ख्याल नहीं रखा जाता है। मैं फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब से एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ—हालांकि यह आप का महकमा नहीं है, लेकिन आप अपनी इकानामी को तब तक कन्सोलिडेट नहीं कर सकते, जब तक सारे मुल्क में लैंड-रिफार्म नहीं हो जाते। मैं हिन्दुस्तान के काफी हिस्सों में फिरा हूँ—मैंने देखा है कि अभी तक बेस्वर हिस्सों में लैंड-रिफार्म का काम नहीं हो पाया है। बेरी स्टेट में एक बफा लैंड रिफार्म का काम हो चुका है, दूसरी

बार धन हो रहा है, कुछ दिक्कतें इस में धन नहीं है, यह बात सही है, लेकिन जहाँ हो गया है उससे वहाँ गरीब धादमी सुधी है। जहाँ नहीं हुआ है वहाँ धाज खेत-मजदूरों को खेतों में काम नहीं मिल रहा है। धाज सब काम मशीनों के साथ किया जाता है, बिजाई, कटाई, हल चलाई सब काम मशीनों से होता है, जिस का नतीजा यह है कि गरीब धादमियों के लिये कोई काम नहीं रह गया है। महंगाई बढ़ती जा रही है, रिम्पून्टरेटिव ब्राइसेज देना भी जरूरी है, जो धाज ने बिया है—यह सब ठीक है। लेकिन जो धादमी गंभव में रहते हैं, जिन के पास कोई रोजगार नहीं बचा है—उनकी जिम्बदारी भी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट पर है, कन्ड सरवार पर भी है, उन क लिये धाज क्या करेंगे? धाज उन की मशीनों को चालू रखने के लिय बँकनी मुमालिक से तेल मंगाने हैं, अपनी कीमतों बिदेशी मुद्रा खर्च करते हैं, धाज के अपने सोलोज पर भी तेल निकालने का जोर पड़ रहा है—जबकि हमारी मैन-पावर बेकार बँठी है। गांवों में यह चीज कब तक चलेगी, कब तक धाज इस तरह से कम्प्रोमाइज करेंगे? जब तक उन मैन-पावर का यूटिलाइजेशन नहीं होगा, काम नहीं चलेगा। गांव में रहने वाले बहुत कम लोगों का जमीन से संबंध रह गया है। मैं कहता हूँ कि इस से धनछा तो पहले ही था। जब से लैंड रिफार्म का हीवा खडा कर दिया गया है, लोग बेकार हो गये हैं। जमींदारों ने मुजारों को बेदखल कर दिया और मजदूरों को काम देना बन्द कर दिया और वे किसी धादमी को अपनी जमीन के धन्दर नहीं धाने देते यहां तक की बाप बेटे को भी जमीन के धन्दर धासानी से नहीं घूसने देता। पहले तो लोगों को खेतों में काम मिल जाता था मगर धाज कटाई होती है, बीजाई होती है या दूसरे काम जो होते हैं वे मशीनों

से होते हैं और गांवों में मजदूरों को मजदूरी करने को नहीं मिलती। इस बात को धाज कैसे संभालेंगे। जमीन कुदरत की पैदा की हुई है और इन्सान की पैदा की हुई नहीं है। यहां पर भी मैं यह देखता हूँ कि कभी किसी ने जमीन की नाजायज तकसीम का सावल नहीं उठाया जबकि मोनोपली हांउसिज और मल्टी-नेशनल के बारे में बहुत शोर मचता है। जहाँ तक जमीन के मसले की बात है, मेरा कहना यह है कि इस की तकसीम सही ढंग से होनी चाहिए। मैं जो यह कह रहा हूँ, तो इसका मतलब धाज यह न लगायें कि मेरे पास जमीन नहीं है और मैं बगैर जमीन के हूँ। मैं भी उस खानदान से ताल्लुक रखता हूँ, जिस के पास जमीन है लेकिन हम ने अपनी जमीन बगैर किसी कानून के उन लोगों में तकसीम कर दी जिन के पास जमीन नहीं थी और जो गरीब लोग थे। जो गरीब है, उन को भी रहने का हक है। हम ने जम्मू व कश्मीर में जो लैंड रिफार्म किये, तो 182 कैनाल जमीन जमींदारों के पास रहने दी और बाकी बिना मुआवजे के मुजारों को तकसीम कर दी। उन लोगों को जमीन देने से ऐसा कोई लैंड लॉर्ड नहीं है, जो भूखा मरा हो। हर धादमी काम पर लग गया। धाज मैं यह देखता हूँ कि गांवों में ऐसे लोग हैं, जिन के पास न जमीन है, न पानी है और न हवा है। वह टट्टी नहीं जा सकते, वह पेशाब नहीं कर सकते, और घर भी नहीं बना सकते। न वह जीने में है और न मरने में। इस तरह से कैसे अपनी एकोनोमी में धाज खुशहाली लायेंगे। जब तक धाज देहातों को तरफ तबज्जह नहीं देंगे, कोई रास्ता उनकी तरकी का नहीं निकालेंगे तब तक धाज इस देश में खुशहाली नहीं ला सकते।

एक अर्ज और यह करनी है कि धाज यह देखिये कि गन्दुम के बारे में इस हाउस में जवाब दिया गया कि मिलवालों

[श्री गिरधारी लाल डोगरा]

के लिये गन्धुम का एक रेट फिक्स किया हुआ है लेकिन मिल जो उसका आटा बना कर बेचता है, उस का कोई रेट आपने फिक्स नहीं किया है। वह गरीब आदमी का खाना है। जब आप फिक्सड दाम पर मिल वालों को गन्धुम देते हैं, तो फिर क्यों नहीं आप एक मैक्सिमम रेट आटे का फिक्स कर देते कि हिन्दुस्तान भर में इतने रेट पर आटा बिकेगा। इस के लिये आप कहते हैं कि आपकी मजबूरी है, स्टेट वालों को यह करना चाहिए। जब एक फिक्सड दाम पर उनको आप गन्धुम दिलवाते हैं, तो फिर उस के आटे का दाम आप फिक्स क्यों नहीं कर करेंगे। आप दाम फिक्स कर दीजिये। जिस मिल वाले को गन्धुम लेनी होगी वह लेगा। आप कह दीजिये कि इस से ज्यादा रेट पर सारे हिन्दुस्तान में आटा नहीं बिकेगा, तो गन्धुम देंगे वरना नहीं। यह क्या जरूरी है कि इस तरह से आप उन लोगों को कन्सेशन देंगे, जो गरीब लोगों को नोबते हैं। कन्सेशन जिसको मिलना चाहिए उसको तो मिलता नहीं और उसके लिये आप कह देते हैं कि यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को करना है। इन सब बातों को आपको देखना पड़ेगा और इस के बगैर आपका काम नहीं चलेगा।

एक बात और यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप को सेल्फ-रिलाइन्ट एकोनोमी बनानी है, तो कम से कम आपको यह देखना चाहिए कि पेट्रोल का अल्टरनेटिव क्या हो। जब तक आप उसका अल्टरनेटिव नहीं बनाते, काम नहीं चलेगा, क्योंकि इंटरनेशनल सिचुएशन बदल रही है। एक ऐसी सिचुएशन डेवलप हो सकती है कि कहीं किसी दिन आपका बाहर से पेट्रोल आना बन्द न हो जाये। आज तो ग्रुपिंग और री-ग्रुपिंग दुनिया भर में चल रही है। अगर बाहर से तेल आना बन्द हो जाये

तो दो-तीन महीने के बाद, हिन्दुस्तान में एक जगह से दूसरी जगह जाना मुश्किल हो जायेगा। कुछ स्टेट्स इस तरह की हैं, जिन्होंने अपनी प्राइवेट आर्मीजरेज की हुई है। अगर बाहर से तेल आना बन्द हो जायेगा, तो सारे हिन्दुस्तान में फौजों का मूवमेंट बन्द हो जायेगा और ऐसी हालत में देश की एकता खतरे में पड़ सकती है। इस लिये सेल्फ-रिलायन्ट एकोनोमी बनाना बहुत जरूरी है। मैं रेलवे की डिबेट पर तो बोला था लेकिन डिफेंस की डिबेट पर बोलने का मुझे मौका नहीं मिला। उस वक़्त मैंने यह कहा था कि जितनी आप रेलें बढ़ा सकते हैं, उन को बढ़ाइये और खासकर डिफेंस की जो लाइनें हैं, वहां तक रेलें जितनी ज्यादा हो सकती हैं, होनी चाहिए। कभी ऐसी सिचुएशन पैदा होती है कि तेल की किल्लत हो जाये, तो हम अपनी सांसेंज से उस को मोट आउट कर सकें। हम अपनी सांसेंज डेवलप तो कर रहे हैं लेकिन जितनी तेजी से इंटरनेशनल सिचुएशन चेंज हो रही है, उतना हम तेल नहीं निकाल सकते। हमें अपनी मैन पावर को, अपनी वाटर पावर को ज्यादा से ज्यादा इस्तेमाल करना चाहिए। रेलों को हम जितना यूटिलायज कर सकते हैं मूवमेंट के लिए उतना करना चाहिए। जब तक हमारी सेल्फ रिलायन्ट एकोनोमी नहीं होगी, हमारा काम नहीं चल सकता।

ये मैंने कुछ मोटी मोटी बातें कहीं हैं। सेल्फ रिलायन्ट एकोनोमी हमें बनानी चाहिए क्योंकि सिचुएशन बड़ी तेजी से चेंज हो रही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस दिन आपने बजट पेश किया था, उस के बाद से इंटरनेशनल सिचुएशन और ज्यादा टाइट हो गयी है। इस लिये आपको सा प्लान को री-कास्ट करना पड़ेगा। इस के बगैर आप आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते कुछ लोग कहते हैं और हमारे यहां तकरीरं कुछ लोगों ने की कि हम को फौज का

एक्सपैन्डीचर नहीं बढ़ाना चाहिए। पाकिस्तान की नकल हम को नहीं करनी चाहिए। पाकिस्तान अगर एटम बम बना रहा है, तो हमको इस में पैसा नहीं लगाना चाहिए। हमारे यहां पर बड़ी प्रोबोकेटिव तकरीरें हुईं, जिन में इंडियन आर्मी के मुताल्लिक गलत बातें कहीं गईं, आर्मी के खिलाफ तकरीरें हुईं और जगह जगह पर ऐसी बातें कही गईं। कोशिश यह हो रही है कि हम अपनी इकोनोमी को आगे न ले जा सकें। इस लिये मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हम अपनी एकोनोमी को अजसरेनो नहीं देखते, तो देश तरक्की नहीं कर सकता क्योंकि कोशिश यह हो रही है कि उस में खराबी पैदा हो और इंटरनेशनल गाइडेंस में, कम्यूनल बेसिस पर, लोकल रायट्स की बेसिस पर और कई और तरीकों से ऐसा किया जा रहा है। मैं यह कहता हूँ कि आज जो सिचुएशन बड़ी तेजी से चैन्ज हो रही है, उस की तरफ आपको पूरा ध्यान देना होगा और इस मुल्क को मजबूत करने के लिये यह बहुत जरूरी है।

मैं जनाब एक बात और कहता हूँ। इस मुल्क का जितना अवाम है वह गांधी भक्त हैं। लेकिन कुछ लोग हैं जो कि गांधीजी को मुखालिफ करने वाले हैं। गांधीजी साम्राज्यवाद के खिलाफ रहे। इसलिए वे इम्पोग्नीलिस्ट्स फादर ऑफ दि नेशन के खिनाफ हैं कि उन्होंने जुदा-जुदा लोगों को, अवाम को एक कर दिया है। जब जब मुल्क पर मुसोबत आयो तभी गांधीजी के बताये हुए रास्ते पर चल कर लोग एक हो गये। मुल्क के अवाम में जो यकीन गांधीजी ने कायम किया था, आज कुछ लोग उस यकीन को तोड़ना चाहते हैं। वे गांधीजी के खिलाफ पडित नेहरूजी के खिलाफ, उनके करेक्टर के खिलाफ, हमारा जो उनमें एतमाद है उनके खिलाफ एक फिना पैदा करने की कोशिश करना चाहते हैं। हमें यह देखना चाहिए कि मुल्क में

यह न हो पाये। हमारे लीडरों ने जो हमें सिखाया है वह हम न भूल जाएं और जब भी मुल्क में मुसोबत आती है तब हम एक हो कर उस मुसोबत को बर्दाश्त करते हैं। अवाम तो उन लोगों को कभी भूलेंगे नहीं लेकिन हमें भी यह देखना होगा कि आने वाले सालों में हम कैसे अपना एकता को कायम रखें, कैसे अपना इन्टिग्रेशन को कायम रखें और हमारी आगे बढ़ने की जो मूवमेंट है वह कैसे दुरुस्त हो। जो लोग इसके खिलाफ कोशिश करते हैं, उन्हें नाकाम विद्या जाना चाहिए।

क्रेडिट पालिसी के मामलें में डांग साहब ने बर्हा था। मैं भी इसकी तरफ आपका ध्यान दिनाता हूँ। आपने कमशियल बैंक्स में क्रेडिट को कंट्रोल किया है लेकिन एग््रीकल्चरल क्रेडिट पर आपका कोई कंट्रोल नहीं है। उसकी वजह से उसका बड़ा मिनयूज होता है। जो पोलिटिकल पार्टीज पावर्स में हैं उनके द्वारा एग््रीकल्चरल क्रेडिट का मिसयूज होता है। इसे आप कैसे रोके इसकी तरफ भी आपकी तवज्जो होनी चाहिए और एग््रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर से मिल कर इसको भी आपको कंट्रोल करना चाहिए। हम इसका फगदर मिसयूज अफोर्ड नहीं कर सकते। इसके बारे में कोई ठोस योजना बननी चाहिए। गरीब आदमी चाहे शहर में, चाहे गांव में रहता हो उसको इस योजना से फायदा मिलना चाहिए। यह सेक्टर हमारी एग््रीकल्चर में, हमारी एग््रीइंडस्ट्री से ताल्लुक रखता है इसलिए हमें ऐसी पालिसी बनानी चाहिए जिससे कि इसे हम प्रापग्ली रेगुलेट कर सकें। इस पर आपको ध्यान देना है।

सभापति महोदय : डांग साहब, मुझे जरा अन्दाज होना चाहिए कि आपकम से कम कितना और समय लेंगे ?

श्री गिरधारी लाल डांगरा : मैं जल्दी से जल्दी खत्म कर रहा हूँ।

एक बात मैं बैंक ब्रांचिज के मुताल्लिक कहना चाहता हूँ। ये ब्रांचिज अन्वय तो गरीबों को कर्जा देती नहीं, अगर देती हैं तो

[श्री गिरधारी लाल डोगरा]

बहु दक जाता है और जब दक जाता है तो इसमें घपला होता है। अगर घपले से पैसा दे दिया जाता है तो गरीबों को कर्जा मिल जाता है बरना नहीं मिलता। इसकी तरफ ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

एक बात की मैं इस हाउस के मेम्बर्स से और इस हाउस के बाहर के लोगों से भी अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि उन्हें आज के हालत में भारत सरकार को मुल्क को बचाने में कोभाप्रेशन बेना चाहिए। हमें भी उससे कोभाप्रेशन लेनी चाहिए। जिन मसलों का मैंने जिक्र किया है, जब तक हम सब का कोभाप्रेशन नहीं लेंगे तब तक उन मसलों को सोल्व नहीं कर सकते। जब तक हम यह सोच कर नहीं बैठेंगे कि कम्पन को बोमारी हमारे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के नस नस में भर गयी है तब तक हम इस मामले में कोशिश भी नहीं करेंगे। हमें सभी को मिला कर इस मामले में सहयोग करना चाहिए और इसको दूर करने को कोशिश करनी चाहिए। तभी जा कर हम इस बोमारी से निकलेंगे।

मैं कुछ ऐसे इलाकों के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ जिन्का स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स से और सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट दोनों से ताल्लुक है, जो कि सरहद के या बार्डर के इलाके हैं जिनकी डिफेंस के लिए बड़ी इम्पार्टेंस है, उन इलाकों के रहने वालों की तरफ, उनको हालत की तरफ हमें स्पेशल अटेंशन देना चाहिए। जब तक उनको तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जायेगा तब तक खुशहाल नहीं होंगे। मैंने 47 को जंग देखी है, 65 को जंग देखी है, 71 को देखी है, 62 को जंग में तो मैं नहीं गया, लेकिन मेरा अनुभव है कि जहाँ-जहाँ बार्डर पर जनता डटो रही, वहाँ-वहाँ फौज को मुकाबला करने में काफी आसानी रही। जहाँ से लोग भाग गए वहाँ सैनिकों को काफी दिक्कत आई। अगर लोग वल्ले पर डटे रहें तो आर्मी का खर्च आघा हो जाता है।

लड़ाई के समय बार्डर पर लोब सभी रह सकती हैं जब उनका अपनी जमीन के प्रति इंट्रेस्ट हो, उस जगह से प्यार हो। इसीलिए पाकिस्तान के बार्डर गुजरात से लेकर जम्मू-कश्मीर तक और इस्टर्न स्टेट्स में जो बार्डर एरिया है, वहाँ पर लोगों का जमीन के साथ इंट्रेस्ट पैदा करने के लिए बेसफेयर प्रोत्साहन होने चाहिए। जनरल स्पैरो इस बारे में अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं, 65 की जंग में ये वहाँ पर वे और वहाँ पर काम किया है। पहली जंग में इन्होंने जोजीला पास के टीक कास कराए थे, इनको पूरी स्थिति का पता है। वहाँ पर फौज भी अपने फरब से पैसा खर्च करती है, लेकिन फिर भी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन तः अपने हाथ में नहीं ले सकती। इसलिए मेरा निबेदन है कि सरकार वहाँ पर प्रोग्राम चलाए, इस और तवज्जह देने की जरूरत है।

हम किसी से लड़ाई करना नहीं चाहते और न ही किसी देश पर हमला करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन देश के बचाव के लिए और मुल्क की एकता के लिए आवश्यक है कि हमारी बात सरहद पर के लोगों तक पहुंचें, हमारे टेलीविजन या रेडियो इस तरह से लोकेटिड हैं कि इसको हम ही पूरी तरह से नहीं सुन पाते तो बार्डर पार के लोग क्या सुनेंगे। अभी राजस्थान के एक सदस्य कह रहे थे कि हमारे लोग तो पाकिस्तान रेडियो सुनते हैं। इन सब चीजों की ओर हमारे इन्फर्मेशन एण्ड प्रोपेगण्डा डिपार्टमेंट का ध्यान देना चाहिये। इन चीजों से हमको मदद मिल सकती है और उनकी इकानामी को वापस अपनी पोजीशन में लाने के लिए और आम बजट खनरों का सामना करने के लिए ये चीजें जरूरी हैं।

समापति बहोदय : आपका मतलब है कि किराया नहीं करें।

श्री गिरधारी लाल डोगरा: मेरा मतलब यह है कि जैसे इन्होंने 300 करोड़ रुपया कलकत्ता के लिए रखा है, 200 करोड़ रुपया बम्बई के लिए रखा है और राजस्थान वाले कहते हैं कि हम तब पाकिस्तान रेडियो सुनते हैं। इस और मंत्री महोदय ध्यान दें।

सभापति महोदय, मैंने जो भी बातें कहीं—लैण्ड रिफॉर्मस के बारे में, इकानामी को लेफ्ट रिलायन्ट बनाने के बारे में, सुरक्षा के बारे में—इन सब बातों को मंत्री महोदय देखें और जोर काम की बातें होंगी उनसे कायदा उठायेंगे। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : आपने जितने जोश के साथ अपनी बात कही है, मुझे विश्वास है कि इस और ज़रूर ध्यान दिया जाएगा।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, since the Finance Bill is intended to give effect to the various proposals, including the Budget, it is inevitable that some of the aspects, which have been discussed and debated during the General Budget, are bound to be over-lapping. But that, of course, you will agree with me, is quite inevitable.

Unfortunately, I must observe at the very outset that for the last few years the very sanctity of our General Budget is getting destroyed. What happens is that well before the implementation of the Budget levies would be imposed, new burdens will be placed on the people and then the Finance Minister will come forward with Budget proposals—Part A and Part B—in which various structures of levies would be elaborated. This time again we found that prior to the presentation of the Budget prices of petroleum products, cement, steel other commodities went up. The economists are of the opinion that the

burden of these levies and increase in prices are roughly of the order of Rs. 2,500 crore. So, even before the Budget came, some burdens had already been put on the common man—not to refer to the Railway Budget at all, because the Railway Budget had been formulated in a proper way, and presented to the House; and the Railway Minister has the right to impose additional burdens, and it is in the normal process of the presentation of the Budget. But that too contributed to the inflationary pressure on the economy.

The pivotal point while debating and discussing the Budget is: "Whom do we represent? Whose interests do we represent? Do we represent the interests of the common man, or do we represent the interests of the better-off people or affluent sections of the society?" That is the test-stone on which I would like to judge any Budget. I tried to judge the Finance Bill on this test-stone. The Finance Minister may say that it is a Budget which is growth-oriented, which is investment-oriented and which is savings-oriented. But all the same, it is a Budget that will throw more and more burden on the common man; and it will have more and more inflationary pressure on the economy.

In this connection I will, in the beginning, take up the illustration of income-tax. In the Finance Bill that has been presented and which is under consideration, there is Clause 24 according to which priority on certain items are sought to be changed. Certain industries manufacturing certain items were having a low priority for a number of years. Ultimately, how is the priority to be fixed for income-tax? In a country where the common man's interests are to be the pivotal point, it is the needs of the common man which are to be given priority. In other words, manufactures which are for the common man are to be given priority. It is these goods which must get the necessary concession. But here we find that there are certain luxury items—some of them might

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not be called luxury items in the present context; but most of them are luxury items—are sought to be excluded from the 11th Schedule of the Income Tax Act. On page 13 of the Memorandum explaining the provisions in the Finance Bill, the entire list has been given. From the 11th Schedule item Nos. 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 upto 21 and then 26 and 29 are sought to be excluded. What are the items which will now get the benefit of concessions and the benefit of exemptions? These are: those industries which manufacture broadcast television receiver sets, radios, radio-grams, tape recorders, electric fans, domestic electric appliances, household furniture, pressure cookers, vacuum flasks, table ware and sanitary ware, glass and glass ware, china-ware and porcelain ware, mosaic tiles and glazed tiles, organic surface active agents, synthetic detergents, pigments, colours paints, enamels, varnishes and amplifiers and any other appliances used for addressing the public. These are the items. These are not the items with which common man is so much concerned. They are sought to be excluded from the 11th Schedule to the Income Tax Act. I am just quoting this as one of the illustrations as to how only the interests of certain sections are taken note of. Income-tax is sought to be reduced by 5 per cent in the Finance Bill. What is the objective? The objective is supposed to be that if you reduce the income-tax on companies, in that case they will be able to mop up more profits. In that case, they will be able to distribute more dividends. If they are able to distribute a higher dividend, they will be able to attract more shareholders. As a result, we will find that the growth process will increase. But ultimately it is the interests of the companies and of the corporate sector which is taken note of. All this is done. All the changes are made in the name of the so-called middle class. Middle class is a

very flexible entity. I do not know how the middle class can be defined. But who gains out of this? Take for instance, the income tax concession. Out of 50 lakh income tax-payers, it will be 25 lakh income tax-payers who will be able to derive some advantage out of the changes that are suggested regarding the limit of income tax. But what about those who live below the poverty line? Almost half the population—to quote the Minister correctly 48 per cent—48 per cent of the population live below the poverty line. Here again how do you define the poverty line?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It differs from State to State.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That list has also been given. Fortunately or unfortunately, in reply to my question, State-wise what is the percentage that live below the poverty line has been given. Orissa and your State have the distinguished position of having a large number of people living below the poverty line. That answer has also been given.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Poverty in the midst of plenty.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That is right. You may call them islands of poverty, but more islands than water. That is the tragedy. Out of these 40 lakhs, only 20 lakh will benefit. But 48 per cent of the entire population who live below the poverty line, for them what is the benefit? The only benefit for them is inflation, only fruits available for them are the inflationary pressure on the economy and rising prices.

In our country, how have you been defining the poverty line? In different countries, the poverty line has been defined in a slightly different way. But for our purpose, it is said those whose annual expenditure is Rs. 552. That will be the person who will be supposed to be living just below the poverty line. And if he is having a family of 5 members, an

average family of 5 members, the mathematicians work out this figure to be Rs. 2760. So, a man who lives below the poverty line...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are considering it now with the position of precision.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Thank you. Thank you for your tribute to my precision. Do not have that precision in giving me time? So, it will be Rs. 2760. That will be an income of a family and such family will have no benefit, as far as income tax is concerned; they are least concerned whether you increase it from Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 15,000 and, therefore, their interests are not at all the pivotal interests, as far as this budget is concerned.

Then take the case of exemption of the estate duty. The limit has been increased from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 1.5 lakh and obviously the reason offered is there have been rising prices. You have to make room for the inflationary pressure and, therefore, Rs. 15,000 have been changed to Rs. 1.5 lakh.

While considering the problems of pension, these considerations are not taken into account. But while deciding the estate duty, it is argued—I do not say that necessarily the Finance Minister argues that way—the argument made from the Treasury Benches is that at that time in 1954,—if I mistake not; he may correct me—if it was Rs. 15,000 now it is Rs. 1.5 lakh because the prices have gone up. But really if one asks the question to oneself one finds that even at that time why the limit had been Rs. 15,000. Again it is the interest of a certain section that has to be kept in mind, and it is this section for which the exemption of estate duty is already offered. Our Finance Minister and the Deputy Finance Minister always argue that they are pursuing a policy by which the inflationary pressure on the economy is going down. If we take point to point inflation, then they would point out that in a particular

month of a particular day as compared to that particular day in that month last year, the inflationary pressure is less, the price index increase is less and therefore we can have this satisfaction that the inflationary pressure on the economy is decreasing. But it is very dangerous to consider and assess the inflationary pressure by taking only a short period. Therefore, on some other occasion, as has been pointed out, if you want to correctly assess the inflationary situation in the country, try to take the last span of time. Therefore, I would like to pick up three periods. I had once referred to that in some other discussion. In 1973-74, 1974-75 if you take these periods and work out the average, you will find that in 1973-74, 1974-75 the average inflationary rate was 22.5 per cent. If you take 1977-78, 1978-79 I take the period because many people are very much enamoured of Janata. Every now and then Janata is referred. And, therefore, let us take that period of Janata Government, 1977-78 and 1978-79. The average rate of inflation was 2.5 per cent. 2.5 per cent!

MR. CHAIRMAN: But the period you were referring to earlier was immediately after the Bangladesh war.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: 1973-74, 1974-75. I am referring to that. Similar situations have already developed. For instance, if you take the post-Emergency situation, number of developments have taken place, in which there was a recoil of the situation that was developed in Emergency. In Emergency, enforced conditions were there. There was a sudden relaxation and as a result of that, you will find that at that time certain forces which were already kept under control, were all of a sudden released and as a result of that also certain charges have taken place. Also, at that time Government suffered from certain disadvantages. In spite of that the inflationary rate was 2.4 per cent, and today I dare

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say that whatever may be the statistics that are offered by the Finance Minister. I am afraid, the inflationary rate is something between 16 and 18 per cent. We are again going back to the pre-emergency period as far as the inflationary pressure on the economy is concerned. And that is not good, as far as the common man is concerned.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What about the pressure in 1979-80?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Yes?

MR. CHAIRMAN: What about the pressure in 1979-80?

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: In 1979-80, no doubt, it has increased. But let me make it very clear. We were not at all responsible for what happened in 1979-80. It was a member of these Treasury Benches who helped his friends to bring in a Government which was supposed to be a Government that works, like the Government that is working today and as a result of that lot of complications were created.

I would like to point out to you that as far as the inflationary pressure on the economy is concerned, it is an accepted fact that uncovered deficit always plays a great role in exerting an inflationary pressure on the economy. The Finance Minister has derived great satisfaction over the estimates of uncovered deficit he had projected. He has been modest and he has stated that Rs. 1,539 crores—that is a modest figure—deficit was the deficit that he projected. But I have not the least doubt how he has worked out this deficit. What are the items in the receipts? On the receipts side up to the 31st March—that, of course, does not come into the picture for 1981-82. For 1981-82 he has projected a collection of Rs. 800 crores through the Special Bearer Bonds and up to last 31st March they were supposed to be Rs. 200 crores. I had put a question in this very House and I have received a

written reply. I had asked a question: What was the target for collections received by selling the Special Bearer Bonds till 31st March 1981? I was told that it was Rs. 200 crores. That was not the target. I really do not understand.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): The answer given to you to that question was that the Government had not fixed any target. But the Government have taken into the calculations a receipt of Rs. 200 crores up to the 31st March, 1981. That was the figure given.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: To give you an analogy, in the Railways if the Minister says that he was projecting a traffic of 220 tonnes, in that case probably in practical terms it need not be defined as a target. But for all practical purposes this is considered as a target. When that moment is not reached, we say that the target is not reached at all. From that point of view, repeatedly various newspapers and economic journals had stated that the target that has been fixed by the Government till the 31st March is Rs. 2,000 crores. Many of them had expressed doubts whether that target would be fulfilled. When I put the question—I am happy the Finance Minister went beyond 31st March, 1981—the reply given was that upto 8th April, 1981, the collections obtained by selling special bearer bonds were of the order of Rs. 104 crores. I remember there was a decimal point, but what appeared after the decimal point. I do not remember. It was Rs. 104 crores odd. But I do not think that this amount of Rs. 800 crores which the Finance Minister has projected as the likely collection by selling special bearer bonds is going to be achieved at all.

16.36 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Of course, some explanation must come forward. Therefore, the Finance Minister argued that because the matter is pending before the

Supreme Court—the lawyer has spoken out—and because the legislative competence of this House to bring such a measure itself is being challenged, that is why people are very much afraid. As far as black money holders are concerned, they are very courageous men. They are afraid of something else, not of law, because they can always find out loopholes in the law. I want to refer to another aspect which was referred to in this debate. The Former Chief Minister of Rajasthan, while participating in the debate, pointed out that it is necessary that we do not take an undue moral stand regarding special bearer bonds, but he had expressed the fear that one of the dangers in special bearer bonds is that it might encourage those who are generating black money to generate more and more black money and that might become the inspiration for generation of further black money. This exactly is; the danger. I am not worried about what is happening in the budget. But I am really worried that we are setting up a very bad precedent. A beginning has already been made I want to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to the fact that already the Chief Minister of West Bengal has made a public announcement that since income-tax is supposed to be collected from various States and a part of the collections of income-tax is supposed to be transferred to the States, when by abolishing this particular procedure of income tax for certain categories you try to collect a certain amount through special bearer bonds, West Bengal should be able to get Rs. 100 crores. Just as you have quantified your expectation, he has already quantified his demand. I do not know how he is also able to estimate as to what exactly is the black money in West Bengal. Anyhow, by some method, he has been able to do it. The logic behind it is, all that is being done is, that the laws of the land regarding taxation are sought to be destroyed and that is why the entire matter has been taken to the Supreme Court.

As far as uncovered deficit is concerned, I have told you that there are two factors which are just speculation. As far as this Rs. 800 crores on the receipt side is concerned, one is not sure whether Rs. 800 crores will be actually received. At the same time, Rs. 1,000 crores which is the external loan which we have taken is also on the receipt side. These are not internal resources that have been mopped up on the basis of which the deficit has been calculated. The deficit works out to be Rs. 1539 crores only because certain speculations have been made. One of my colleagues in the opposition has rightly said that it is a gambler's budget. I do not want to allege that our Finance Minister is a gambler. He is a saintly man and he does not gamble. But gambling is not necessary in day to day living. Gambling can also be in politics and in economics. And I feel that in economics he has resorted to the course of gamble.

As far as the estimate of black-wealth is concerned, many economists have said that black-wealth in this country may be between Rs. 25000 crores and Rs. 30000 crores. That is the extent of black money. What are you going to do to see that the pressure of this black money economy on the official economy of the country is relieved? So many committees have been set up so far. A new commission under the chairmanship of Mr. Jha has been announced. I would like to remind this House through you that there were the Taxation Enquiry Committee in 1954, Kaldor's report on Indian Tax Reform, 1956, Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee, which is famous as Wanchoo Committee, in 1971, The very same Jha led another Committee on Indirect Taxes and now the L. K. Jha Commission. And strangely enough, one of the terms of reference is the problem of rent. I do not know why that particular issue has been added over to the terms of reference. I do not know what has happened to the enquiry committee reports. Most of the enquiry committee reports are

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

lying in cold storage. I am sure that the same will be the fate of the Jha Commission's report which is likely to be given. I do not know what is the period that has been prescribed. But I doubt whether the Jha Commission will be able to do much difference.

I fully agree that we must rationalise the tax structure. Unless we are able to rationalise the tax structure it will not be possible to tackle the enormous problem of black-money in this country. Therefore, rationalisation of the entire tax structure is a welcome phenomenon. But I do not know how they will go in depth as far as this problem is concerned.

As far as the expenditure side is concerned, one-third of the expenditure is on defence, police and repayment of interest on loans. As far as these items are concerned, most of them are non-productive and non-developmental. With such a large non-developmental expenditure I do not know how they are going to relieve the economic pressure on the economy.

I have narrated very briefly various concessions that have been given to the affluent sections and semi affluent sections of the society. What will happen to those who are living below the poverty line? There were the Antodaya programme and Food for Work programme. These programmes were yielding very good results. They are really anti-poverty measures irrespective of the party that is in power. I think, these are concrete programmes that can be taken up as anti-poverty measures. But as far as the allocation of money to these programmes is concerned either the allocations, has been reduced or they have been scuttled. And again, therefore, the common man will suffer as a result of this.

Despite the talk of kisan rally, the National Rural Employment Programme which in 1980-81 was allocated

Rs. 340 crores, in 1981-82, its allocation has been reduced to Rs. 180 crores. I was surprised to find that as far as the allocations are concerned, these allocations have been substantially reduced. Whether it is the Command Area Development Programme or the financial institutions, in all these cases, we find that allocations have been considerably reduced. As far as agricultural financial institutions are concerned, there is a considerable reduction that has been made. These allocations have been reduced to a very considerable extent. Wherever allocations have been improved, they have been slightly improved. But somehow or other, these measures have not got adequate allocation as far as this Finance Bill is concerned and as far as budget proposals are concerned. What will happen is that the affluent section, the corporate sector, the semi-affluent sections in the society will be able to enjoy direct concessions through the budget proposals. As far as the common man is concerned, as far as people living below the poverty line are concerned, it is only what will percolate from the top and will reach the bottom will accrue to the beneficiaries. This is not the economy which any egalitarian society will like to have. I am not using the words 'socialistic society' at all, we are far away from it, but even for a society which wants to move to some extent towards egalitarianism I do not think this type of Budget proposals and this type of a Finance Bill will be able to move the nation in that particular direction and therefore, as far as the common man is concerned, the common man will have to rely and remain satisfied with the fact that whatever is accrued by the affluent sections in the society whatever percolates down, to that extent they will be the beneficiaries.

As far as direct gains from the Budget are concerned, there are no gains at all and therefore, I am afraid that these Budget proposals and the Finance Bill which tries to give effect to the various proposals which have already been made by the Finance

Minister will be able to solve the problems of the common man and I am afraid I cannot support the Finance Bill and that is the reason why I totally oppose the Finance Bill

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Mr. Kamal Nath may speak.

Mr. Kamal Nath you have conclude the speech at 5 p.m. and Mr. Venkataraman, the Finance Minister will intervene at 5 p.m.

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill.

Last year when I spoke in support of the Finance Bill, my esteemed friend, Prof. Dandavate, I remember, spoke immediately after me. This time, this year, I have had the opportunity of speaking immediately after him. But you have forewarned me about time so this would not permit me to meet all his points.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: After his speech I will decide whether...

(Interruption)

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I would have enjoyed meeting his points even more had he been a professor of Economics and not physics. He is a professor of physics and a very good and experienced professor of that.

Now that the Budget Session is coming towards its last lap it is possible to examine the hopes and fears expressed with a reasonable detachment. My friends here will certainly agree with me when I say that fear have outnumbered hopes in the debate so far. Last year also fears outnumbered hopes. The Opposition Members last year and this year were gripped by fear that the Budget would bring about increased inflation and it is the same story this year of whipping up a fear syndrome. We have to remember that the Budget cannot be looked at in isolation. We have to look at this year's harvest, we have to look at international factors, we have to look at the

domestic industrial output and after close scrutiny of the Budget—not only that, but also after many discussions which I have had with the hon. Finance Minister—I can say with all emphasis that this has been done. But somehow my friends in the Opposition continue to raise fears. This has been so last year and this continues this year. Let me tell you—this has been already said by our Finance Minister, but I would like to repeat it—that four weeks after the 1979 Budget, which was Shri Charan Singh's Budget, the wholesale price index went up by 4 per cent. Last year, that was the Budget of 1980-81, the whole-sale price index rose by 2.9 per cent and this year—four weeks after the presentation of the Budget—the whole-sale price index has gone up by 1.5 per cent. This year's Budget holds certain special features which put a check on the vaulting price; but most important of all, this year's Budget is detrimental to speculative activities. It is not the kind of Budget which would make a hoarder, a profiteer or a blackmarketeer happy. This year's Budget does not allow any premium on hoarding foodgrains or on speculative buying commodities. This has been achieved not by putting further checks on demand and lowering off-take all round, but it was achieved by replacing the worn out demand philosophy with a new supply philosophy. I personally think that regulatory checks on demand instead of bringing down prices push them up in the long run. At no point in our recent economic history has any of our control systems been able to hold the price line. As such, I believe that tinkering with the demand side of the economy yields no results in to-day's context, it is only supply side economics which can work which to put it simply, is that the easiest way to bring down the price of a commodity is to make it more plentifully available. There is no need for a hoarder to hoard and there is no scope for the black marketeer if commodities and goods are available freely, openly and plentifully in the open market. It automatically weeds out black marketeers, hoarders

and controls the price line. As such the supply side economics which is being followed, I think is the correct line. We cannot ignore a very important thing that supply is a physical condition which you can control, whereas demand is a mental condition, which can be controlled only artificially and upto a point. If we analyse the cause, and because of the various social upheavals which are taking place, we will see that most of them have an economic component. Only recently, the Assam agitation, the Gujarat agitations, the Farmers' agitation took place. In all these, largely the ingredients are all economic. So mismanagement in the economy can lead to massive social unrest. We have to be very cautious of this. I think we are fortunate that the Finance Ministry is in the hands of a veteran, in the hands of someone with wide experience, but we must not be complacent, for we have a lot to do. The responsibility for economic management of the country is not only in the hands of the Executive and legislature but it is also the judiciary which has a constructive role to play. For example, it is astonishing to see that Rs. 175 crores of income-tax arrears have been stayed by various Courts. There are injunctions because of which the due tax arrears cannot be collected. This affects our ways and means position and leads to increase in the Budgetary deficit.

While I am at the matter of the judiciary, let me also mention something about it. Let us pause and think deeply on what is happening in the judiciary to-day and what is the relation of the Executive vis-a-vis the judiciary, the relation of the legislature vis-a-vis the judiciary. I do not want to run down the country's judiciary because it affects each and every citizen. It affects each and every one of us. Yet I would like to say with all emphasis that the various pronouncement of the Supreme Court and the High Court in the recent past are nothing but trespass into the Executive's functions.

In a democratic set-up the Executive

and Judiciary should desist from mutual interference. I am referring specifically to the recent LIC Amendment Act. I am happy that the LIC employees have been able to get bonus, but the Court declaring payment of bonus to employees without striking down the Act is an astonishing situation, is a ridiculous situation.

Take the case of the appeal against the special Bearer Bonds. I am sure that none of our judges are so ignorant so as not to understand that Rs. 1,000 crores has been taken as receipts in our Budget under this heading. The court could have held an expeditious hearing and pronounced its verdict whether the Bearer Bonds were legal or illegal, but just to sit back without taking up such a major matter is nothing short of irresponsibility. The way it is going, it seems that the judiciary has a score to settle with the Executive. It seems the judiciary's vision has been clouded. Uptil now the criticism has been that the Executive and the politicians have been tampering, even interfering with the judiciary, but now I think a stage has come when the judiciary is tampering with the Executive and is trying to usurp the powers of the Executive.

Not a day passes when one member or the other of the Bench, whether it is the Supreme Court Bench or a High Court Bench, does not sermonise the Government on how it should run, what it is doing right and what it is doing wrong. I do not mean any disrespect to the judiciary. All of us sitting here represent one constituency or other. We are all accountable in one form or other to the people for the promises we have made to our electorate. If fertilisers do not reach the people, if food-grains do not reach the people, if goods do not reach the people, we are all accountable in one form or other to the people. But my friends of the judiciary, are they accountable? Not only they are not accountable but they can not also be exposed to public criticism except for criticism in his august House. It is here that I am taking full use of this liberty and

through this House convey to the people the functioning of the judiciary. The judiciary cannot come in the way of social development and become a hindrance; it should rather help in fulfilment of the people's aspirations.

If the Supreme Court had held the Special Bearer Bonds Scheme which was a very well-conceived idea, to start with, illegal, the Government would have been obliged to scrap it. If, on the other hand, it were to hold it legal, the Government would have pursued it with still more vigour and see to it that the revenue yield reached the anticipated, the projected figure. But the silence of the Supreme Court has major malional ramifications. Do not my friends in the judiciary realise that the unbridged revenue gap of Rs. 1000 crores can play havoc with the country's economy? Does it not amount to negligence? It does not only amount to negligence but it also amounts to dereliction of duty. Is the judiciary isolated from the national mainstream. If not, the judiciary must answer for its acts of omission and commission.

Even a cursory glance at the various pronouncements by the Supreme Court and the High Courts will show that today the judiciary is trespassing—I repeat—into the executive functions of the Government. I am afraid, I do not have time to go into all such judgments. For all that I am saying here, I may be called an enemy of democracy—I don't mind—for certainly I would not like to act as an enemy of people by not protesting against the irresponsible and obstructionist judiciary.

Sir, I would conclude my speech by reiterating my support to the Finance Bill with the hope that all such artificial ingredients to development and progress which are taking place would be eliminated so that concerted efforts of the Government led by our Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, can hold down the prices and ensure growth. In agriculture, we have

achieved a comfortable growth rate. We are hoping for a large industrial production. With the concessions given by our Finance Minister, and with stimulants injected into the industrial sector, I have no doubt that it will happen. But I feel that all our efforts will be set at naught if the judiciary does not believe that it too has a role to play in the historic process of India's social transformation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister of Finance will now intervene.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If you permit me, I would just take half a minute and mention only one thing which will help him in replying to the debate.

He has always been arguing that the substantial portion of the inflation has been due to the rise in prices of imported oil and that the import bill has gone up from Rs. 3000 crores to Rs. 5000 crores. Recently, from 20th to 25th April, there was a meeting of an Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference of 89 nations at Manila. Fortunately, I had an opportunity to attend the Conference. I would like to inform the Finance Minister that 89 nations' representatives have unanimously expressed their satisfaction over the proposal—I quote:

“The proposal by President Saddam Hussain of Iraq that the oil producing countries and all the industrial countries form a “Joint Fund for Energy and Development” with contributions proportional to the increases in oil prices and the inflation exported by the industrial countries, the Fund would be used to help developing countries which import oil or manufacture goods to carry out their development and meet their energy requirements;”

I think, this was the greatest victory of India and all the non-aligned nations, particularly, the developing nations. I hope, the Finance Minister will take full advantage of this and

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

continue talks so that some fruitful results can be obtained.

17 hrs.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, My esteemed colleague, the Minister of State for Finance will be replying to the debate at the conclusion of all the these speeches. As I have to leave for an urgent meeting of the Asian Development Bank, I thought I would crave the indulgence of the House to make a few observations on the points made by the Hon. Members. I will confine myself largely to the general observations made by Members and my colleague who is very competent and very able, will be able to deal with the individual points raised by Members.

One of the points raised in the course of the debate related to the general economic condition or the state of the economy.

The Budget presented by my predecessor Mr. Charan Singh provided lot of grist to the mill when I was sitting on the other side. But the Budgets which I have presented on the last two occasions have, to a large extent, disappointed the Opposition. I did not provide them with any material on which they could attack. In fact, if you look at all the speeches made either during the general debate on the Budget or even during this debate on the Finance Bill, you will find that there is very little criticism of the measures which I have introduced in the Budget or in the Finance Bill. The criticism generally relates to things which I have not done or which, according to Hon. Members, I should have done to improve the economy of the country.

So far as the state of economy is concerned, I never claimed that it is in a very good shape. At all times, I have only claimed that the economy is taking a turn for the better from

the moras into which it had fallen during the year, 1979-80.

Two reasons mainly contributed to the very lower level of our economy. One is the Budget present by my predecessor Mr. Charan Singh who levied an indiscriminate excise duty of over Rs. 650 crores recklessly and thoughtlessly on every item. The other was the natural circumstance of drought which affected this country. Together, they had turned our economy into shambles and I had to do my utmost to see that the economy is revived.

All that we could achieve in the first year, 1980-81 was to arrest this tendency of inflation and to moderate the inflationary pressure. In the calendar year, 1979, for which I should take the figure, because that is the comparable figure of the previous Government, the inflation rate was 22 per cent and in the calendar year, 1980, the inflation rate was only 13 per cent. All I said was that though a poor country like India cannot really afford to have an inflation of even 13 or 13.5 per cent, the rate of inflation at 22 per cent has been arrested and the rate of inflation has been moderated.

The strategy that we followed in respect of the handling or controlling of inflation was something different from what classical economists have always followed, namely of trying to deal with the demand management by increasing taxes, by curtailing credit, and by mopping up liquidity in various ways. On the contrary, as I said, we are offering incentives and by reducing taxes, we will follow a policy of supply management whereby the goods and services produced in the country will be able to mop up the liquidity in the economy.

We have been assured of a moderate success of this philosophy and we are encouraged to go in the same direction.

That is why we gave tax reliefs to the middle classes.

We also gave tax relief to the industrialists in the corporate sector who are engaged in production of goods and services.

We gave also certain facilities and incentives for saving. And I am again happy to say that the events of the last few weeks after the presentation of the Budget justify the line that we have taken. As has been pointed out by my esteemed friend, Shri Kamal Nath, the rate of price rise four weeks after the presentation of Shri Charan Singh's Budget was 2.9 per cent, and the rate of price rise four weeks after the presentation of this Budget was only 0.8 per cent. Therefore, I want to submit for the consideration of this House that the policy that we are now pursuing promises to bring about a measure of control over the inflationary spiral. I would also like to urge on the Members the fact that we are not living in isolation. All over the world, prices are rising. There is not a single developed country or developing country which, during the year 1980, had a lower rate of inflation than in the year 1979 except India. All the other countries had in 1980 a higher rate of inflation than the rate of inflation in 1979. Therefore, we are encouraged to pursue this policy, largely in the interest of the people of the country and in the interest of the economy of this country.

My esteemed friend, Prof. Madhu Dandavate, has said that all these concessions appear to be directed towards the well-to-do classes and not in favour of the weaker sections of the society. To the charge that some of these concessions are towards the better class of the society, I plead acceptance because, according to our philosophy, as I have explained time and again, the duty of providing goods and services to the economy rests not only on the public sector but also on the private sector. Therefore, if the private sector should play its legitimate role, it has to be given the necessary incentives to play that role. Unless we come to the conclusion that we have no need for a private sector

in this country, we must continue to give that kind of incentives to the private sector. The reason why we gave a 5 per cent concession in the corporate tax was to encourage savings and reinvestment. It is an elementary principle of the economics that without reinvestment there can be no production and without further production, there can be no decrease or lowering of prices. So it is a part of the strategy of increasing production that we have said that we will give incentives. Whether they live upto the expectations or not is a matter on which I have a quarrel with them and I have been talking to them about it. But that does not mean that we should not give the necessary incentives for the purpose of enabling them to reinvest, to save and invest in further production of wealth in the country. That is why I said that we had to give this 5 per cent reduction in the surcharge.

My hon. friend, Shri Banatwalla said that I have increased the rate of tax to 30 per cent and it is very heavy. I am quite sure that he has read page 4 of the explanatory statement. Even after raising the rate to 30 per cent on account of the fact that I have brought the nil slab rate to Rs. 15,000, a person who earns Rs. 16000 will gain about Rs. 990, right upto say Rs. 220 by a person earning Rs. 24000. It is not the rate of tax it is the amount of tax that one pays should be taken into consideration. He pays less. He pays less because instead of reducing the tax at one level, I have increased the nil slab rate to a very high level of Rs. 15000 with the result that he pays tax only on the margin between Rs. 15000 and Rs. 24000 whereas in the past he had to pay on incomes between Rs. 8000 to Rs. 24000. So it is wrong to compare the rate of tax. You must compare the amount of tax paid by a person. If the deficit is large, then it is difficult to contain the prices. In fact my predecessor reached the level of Rs. 2700 crores of deficit in the year 1979-80. Now, so far as this Government is concerned, in spite of the adverse circum-

[SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN]
tances in which it took office, it was able to contain the deficit to Rs. 1975 crores in 190-81 and I have this time said the deficit would be of the order of Rs. 1540 crores.

Shri Dandavate and a number of other friends said that we have taken credit for the Bearer Bonds to the tune of Rs. 800 crores and, 'Therefore, you say that' what you have to judge is not how I make up the revenue but what I make up at the end of the year. The Bearer Bond is one of the schemes and if it had been allowed to run its course, according to me, it would have fetched the anticipated revenue receipt. Nevertheless, I may point out that the Bearer Bonds is just one other kind of borrowings like any other borrowings that I am doing in the country. I borrow at 9 per cent in a certain case and I borrow at 6 per cent in certain other cases. Do I not borrow tax-free in certain cases?

I was told that the West Bengal Government has been very clever and said that the Government of India must give Rs. 100 crores because in the Bearer Bonds I have given up the tax. I do not know why they did not raise it earlier because I have been borrowing and the earlier Governments have also been borrowing tax-free. On the National Savings Certificates, we give 6 per cent and 7 per cent tax-free. On National Savings Certificates, it gives 6 per cent or 9 per cent tax-free. Could not the Government then say "Oh, you have borrowed tax-free. If you had levied the tax, it would have been so much and our share, of 80 per cent of it, would have come to us." So, this is all trying to be too clever without having commonsense.

Government has a right to borrow on various terms—it borrows on terms with reference to certain cases. In the case of bearer bonds, it went to the public to borrow a certain amount of money on certain terms, it is not taxation. If anybody said that it is taxation, it is a perversion of mind.

It is just another kind of borrowing, under Art. 292 of the Constitution, the Executive power of the Union extends to borrowing on such terms and conditions as they think fit subject only to the condition as may be prescribed by Parliament about the amount. That is all. (*Interruptions*). I can borrow from robbers, I can borrow from dacoits, I can borrow from the honest men. I can borrow from anybody. Can anybody say that we should borrow only from 'X' and not from 'Y'. (*Interruptions*) Unfortunately, people do not even look at the precedents. You look at the Gold-Bond issued in 1965. We gave the same terms. We said: whether it is smuggled gold or tax-evaded gold or any gold, we will not ask any question if you tender this gold and that gold-bond will be free from Wealth Tax or from any other tax. The 1965 bonds were being cleared in 1980. (*Interruptions*).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We objected.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Wisdom appears to have been dawned only today. Nobody objected. You look into the whole records of the Parliamentary debate. Nobody said a word about it.

Therefore, it appears to me that people who want to oppose this have no legal or moral or legitimate grounds and they are now trying to invent grounds which do not stand scrutiny. For the last three days, the bonds have picked up to such an extent that we have not been able to meet the demand of these bonds in certain Centres. One or two Members of Parliament even came and asked me (*Interruptions*). The bonds were not available, they were exhausted in Chandigarh, in Madras and in certain other parts. The Reserve Bank has rushed the bonds to the other places and the hon. Members have come and represented now that the time should be extended.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: We do not know whether you would like to extend the time. What is the rationale behind it?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I want to make it categorically clear that according to the notification which we have already issued, Government can suspend the sale of those bonds, on any date but not earlier than the 30th of April. And Government have decided to suspend the sale of these bonds at the last working hour of the 30th of April. We will suspend the sale of these bonds. The one result will be that the bonds will be at a premium very soon. It is only a suspension. We have now decided that it will be suspended at the expiry of the last working hour of the 30th of April. It is not as if we have been soft on the tax evaders. I have given figures repeatedly in this House about the number of raids that have been carried out in this year and in the previous year as against the number of raids which have been carried out in the past.

In the first year of the Janata rule the total number of raids carried out was 617. The total number of raids which we have carried out during the last year is 3,400. Nobody can say that we have been softer than the predecessor Government if figures mean anything at all.

Sir, we have also brought forward the Bill giving powers to the Government to acquire the flats which are now passing hands at a premium and in black-money. If the Government are satisfied about the ostensible value of the flats being lower than that of the real price at which it is transferred Government is empowered to acquire these flats and this Bill we have introduced. So, you cannot say that we have been soft to anybody. The number of raids which have been carried out throughout the country will bear testimony to it.

In fact, I want the House to give fullest support to the officers who

carry out this very difficult and very risky operation. I am very sorry that some of the officers who went to Srinagar for the purpose of conducting these raids have been mal-treated and have been beaten up. It is very unfortunate and I am quite sure the House will join with me in paying tribute to the officers who have been able to stand upto it. I repeat once again to the benefit of this House that the raids, searches and seizures are carried out by officers on receipt of information which after scrutiny they consider credible and no interference of any kind occurs either from the top or bottom or anywhere. In fact, we do not even know where they are going. I honestly tell you that I did not know that there was going to be a raid in Srinagar or anywhere else...

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: The only problem is that this was the most inopportune time because of tourist season.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: And the searches prove that the information is correct. These were the things seized there: About two lakhs worth of foreign exchange, 20 lakhs worth of jewellery—all unaccounted. And what do you want the Government to do? To sit quite and watch and then say that the Government is soft to the tax evaders and tax dodgers. Government does not have X-ray eyes. They do not know who exactly has what. They can only go by the information they get and if the information is checked and double checked and found to be credible then they have to carry out otherwise there will be dereliction of duty on the part of the officers.

Therefore, I wish to again emphasise that we will give no quarter whatsoever to the tax dodgers and we will certainly carry out these searches and seizures for the purpose of unearthing black-money. Not only that we will take stringent measures also which will come out in due course to control this money circulating outside the banking system.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopargaon): What about counter-feit currency?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The point really is this. Government have to protect the honest man and they do everything possible to see that the honest man is not harassed. In my last address to the Income-tax Commissioners I said "it is very difficult for people to tax and please, but do not by any chance go and tax and tease". We do not want to harass anybody. But at the same time where we have credible information about the possession of black money, of unaccounted money of these transactions, Government have to take the action and I want every support from every section of this House. Other-wise, Government will not be able to carry out its work.

A point was raised that if you do not get this amount of Rs. 900 crores or Rs. 800 crores, how will you make up? Government can make up in a number of ways and I will not say how I will make up. But I can say the ways in which it can be made up. The ways in which it makes up is: (1) higher taxation, and (2) larger borrowings. There are so many things which we can do and I still hope that I would not be driven to the extreme necessity of having to raise taxes. But if it becomes unavoidable or inevitable, I want to assure the House that I will not shrink from it, I will not back out from it.

Now, a few points have been made, namely, that supply of some of these commodities is not equitably distributed and they are not adequate to the needs. Sir, I will concede that so far as the pulses are concerned, there is a short supply and pulses are produced only in this country and they cannot be imported. If any commodity goes into short supply and as a result thereof it is not possible to give adequate quantities, particularly to the weaker and vulnerable section of the society, I give this assurance that I

will import it and have it distributed in the country. Edible oil, for instance, is one where we are hopeful that we will be able to manage with the oil that we have, but if the prices still persist, it may be one of the items which we have to consider. Even in case of sugar where we have about 10 per cent more production over the last year—our expected production is about 52 lakh tonnes—and if this proves inadequate, the prospect of importing is not ruled out. But we will try as much as possible to have more equitable distribution system to meet our needs with the stocks that we have. But at the same time, I want to assure the House that when it becomes necessary, we will not shirk or shrink from importing it to meet the needs of the people.

A point was made by Mr. Kosalram that Appellate Tribunal has been delayed. The Appellate Tribunal is almost ready. For this institution, the only question which delayed it was the question of the Chairman. My view has always been that it should be presided over by a judge of the High Court sitting or retired and I am happy to say that that has been accepted and we will be constituting it very soon.

So far as Exise Notification is concerned, which my esteemed friend Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu wanted that it should be discussed before notified, I have to point out that it is impracticable. There are occasions when we have to raise the export duty in order to preserve the commodity within the country. There are occasions when we have to suddenly impose duty in order to prevent dumping of certain goods from certain other countries. And this has to be done without the knowledge of the commercial community otherwise they will fabricate contracts of having been entered into earlier and then try to get the benefit of a lesser tax and so on. All that we do is, as soon as the notification is made, it is laid on the Table of the House and the hon. Members have, according to the

rules, the right to move for any modification thereto, within thirty days. Even if they do not succeed, the matter could be discussed by giving a notice and it has been discussed in our House on several occasions. Therefore, I do not think it would be possible to accept the suggestion made by my friend.

Shri Banatwalla said that the additional excise duty on textiles was a harsh levy. Apparently, he did not know the legislative history of this levy. At one time, the textile mills were obliged to produce a certain percentage of their goods as controlled cloth for distribution to the weaker section of the society. The textile mills themselves represented that they would rather pay an additional excise duty than produce this cloth because it interferes with their general scheme of production. Thereupon, a 10 per cent additional excise duty was levied and this amount was transferred to the account of standard cloth and the price was reduced to that extent. Today, the cost of production of the controlled cloth has gone up and if I do not levy this additional 15 per cent excise duty, then the weaker section, the poorer section, will have to pay that additional cost from their pocket.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I am very much obliged to the Finance Minister to reply to the point made by me. While speaking on the budget I had spoken at length on this. If the textile industry then had made such a representation, it does not mean that the Finance Minister may go on increasing this burden to any level he may like. I agree with the objective for having this cloth for the poor people, but then this is a national objective and the national objective be met not only from the textile industry, but from our general revenues.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I have absolutely no objection; if the textile industry will agree to produce the controlled cloth, I will take away the excise duty.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: But, they failed to do it last year.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Yes, they failed to do it, and that is why, we have to levy it and give it as subsidy to the consumers.

The second thing is that when the cost of the standard cloth goes up, it is the duty of the textile industry which wanted to escape the liability of producing the standard cloth to bear the additional cost of the standard cloth. It is not for the society to bear it. If I do not levy this 15 per cent additional levy, which comes to 32 crores, it would be added to the deficit and it will be borne by the average citizen in the country. Why do you want the textile industry which has an obligation to produce a certain quantity of standard cloth for the benefit of the community to be relieved of the obligation to pay the excise duty. I do not think, even the textile industry has made that representation which Shri Banatwalla has made.

Now Sir, one or two more points.

There was a general statement that Budget does not show much concern for the weaker and poorer sections. Mr. Dandavate also mentioned this, but he will agree with me that this National Rural Employment Programme is an improvement on the old Food for Work Programme. It is not a different programme. It is an improvement. It is an improvement in the sense that while the Food for Work gave only food and nothing else, the National Employment Programme gives food and cash for the purpose of meeting some of the expenses which will go to the creation of durable assets. For instance, if you wanted to lay a road, if you gave only food, then they will lay mud road, but if you give food and some cash, they will lay a metal road. Similarly, if you want to build a culvert, they will not build it, because there is no cash component in it. Now, if you give

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

food and cash component, they will build culvert. Therefore, this is a refinement and improvement of the old Food for Work Programme and the National Employment Programme is intended to give work for nine million man days.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Finance Minister, the figures which you have given for 1980-81 is Rs. 340 crores, while for the 1981-82 Budget it is Rs. 380 crores. Both are cash components.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I will tell you this. In 1980-81, the Centre met the whole thing. In 1981-82 the allocations between the Centre and the States were made and it became 50-50. Fifty per cent is met by the State and 50 per cent by the Centre. Therefore, while it was Rs. 340 crores last year, it is Rs. 380 crores this year. Centre makes calculation of the State Plan and then makes calculation of the resources that States are able to raise, then it makes up the balance for carrying out the Plan. As a result of it it has gone up by another Rs. 40 crores. That is why in the Central Budget you will find half the figure and half the figure in the State Budget. Together it comes to Rs. 380 crores.

Secondly, in the Integrated Rural Development Programme we have also enhanced the allocation this year and we have provided Rs. 110 crores for the Rural Water Supply Scheme and thirty-six thousand villages are going to be provided with water supply. A number of schemes have been added. If you total them up, you will find that Rural sector will get adequate funds for the purpose of providing employment not only to the unemployed, but also the under-employed in the entire area. That is the scheme and I have no doubt that if the States utilise the various funds, which have been allocated under these heads the National Rural Employment Programme, the Integrated Rural Programme and the Water Sup-

ply Schemes, all these things, will be able to provide a large amount of employment to the rural population.

Sir I do not want to take away all the points. My esteemed friend, Shri Sisodia, is going to deal with rest of the points that have been raised by the Members. I thank the Members for the patient hearing.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): Sir, I have to make two submissions.

One is that many Members on both sides want to speak on the Finance Bill. If they want to sit beyond six today and tomorrow go on without lunch break, I think this will satisfy the hon. Members who want to participate in the debate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: After 6 p.m. today?

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: After six because tomorrow you have fixed discussion under Rule 193.

AN HON. MEMBER: Many members have gone.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If they are prepared to sit, then you can have beyond six and tomorrow no lunch hour because we have got to finalise it tomorrow at least.

Is it the pleasure of the House to sit even after 6 p.m.?

AN HON. MEMBER: Upto what time?

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: Upto 8 p.m., Sir.

AN HON. MEMBER: Upto 7 p.m.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Upto 7 p.m. today and tomorrow there will be no lunch interval.

Tomorrow, there won't be lunch hour.

(Interruptions)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: What is the final decision, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There will be no lunch hour tomorrow; and the House will to-day sit till 7 p.m. Only one hour we have extended.

Such of those Members who want to speak, want this. They are prepared to speak. Why should we spoil their chance? U

प्र० अजित कुमार मेहता : (समस्तीपुर)
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 1980 में जनता पार्टी के विघटन से निराशाजनित क्रोध में जनता ने श्रीमती गांधी को एक और अवसर प्रदान किया था। प्रजातन्त्र को बचाने का यह अमूल्य अवसर उनको मिला, किन्तु सवा साल इस सरकार ने जनता शासन के दोषों को गिनाने में गंवा दिया और अब प्रधान मंत्री शिकायत करती हैं कि यदि लोगों ने काफ नहीं किया तो जनता व्यवस्था बदल देगी। पता नहीं, उनकी यह शिकायत किनसे है? क्योंकि सत्ता में तो वही हैं।

हमने आशा किया था कि विद्वान वित्त मंत्री पिछले साल के बजट से सबके लेंगे, किन्तु खेद है कि वसा नहीं हुआ। उनके अनुसार 24,871 करोड़ का इस बजट का आधार आवश्यक सामानों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करके मूल्य वृद्धि, अभाव और मुद्रास्फीति को रोकने का था, किन्तु केवल मन में अच्छा उद्देश्य रखने से ही परिणाम अच्छा नहीं हो जाता। उसके लिए सही और कारगर कदम उठाने पड़ते हैं। उसके अभाव में परिणाम वही हुआ जो होना था। मुद्रास्फीति और कीमते और बढ़ी। स्वयं उन्होंने स्वीकार किया है कि बजट के बाद थोक मूल्य सूचकांक 1.5 प्रतिशत बढ़ा। किन्तु वास्तव में यह 13 प्रतिशत से बढ़कर 18 प्रतिशत हो गया है। खुदरा बाजार में मूल्य वृद्धि 20 प्रतिशत से 50 प्रतिशत तक हुई है। उदाहरण के लिए इस्पात का मूल्य लैं। सीमेंट 30 रुपए प्रति बोही के बजाय 60 रुपए में भी उपलब्ध नहीं है। चीनी के विषय में सबको ज्ञात है। यह रांची में 40 रुपए प्रति किलो पर अप्राप्य है।

बजट पर हमने आशंका प्रकट की थी कि उत्पादन वृद्धि के नाम पर उद्योगों को दी जाने वाली रियायत का अनुचित लाभ पूंजीवादी उद्योगपति उठ योगे। इही हो रहा है। बजट के बाद पूंजी निवेश, वितरण और मूल्य निर्धारण पर नियंत्रण नहीं रह गया है। फलतः अस्थिरता फ्री एकोनोमी की हो गई है, जिससे 15 प्रतिशत लोग बाकी 85 प्रतिशत को लूट रहे हैं। प्रधान मंत्री और वित्त मंत्री कबल चोपानी देते रहे किन्तु उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ा। एक उदाहरण है टाटा कैमिकल्स का 1939 में 1 करोड़ 16 लाख की पूंजी बनी यह कम्पनी 1974 में 30 करोड़ 74 लाख 80 हजार की हो गई और 1975 के बाद उसमें 44 करोड़ का और पूंजी निवेश हुआ और आज उसकी मिल्कियत 74 करोड़ से भी अधिक की है। डेप्रेसिएशन और टैक्स बिबेट के मद में उनको 30 करोड़ का लाभ मिल चुका है। किन्तु उत्पादन का हाल यह है कि 1975 में उनकी कैपैसिटी 1 हजार टन प्रति दिन की थी वही आज भी कायम है।]

मूल्य निर्धारण की नीति हमेशा ही किसान विरोधी रही है। मुद्रास्फीति को नियंत्रित रखने के नाम पर किसानों को उत्पादन का लाभकर मूल्य देने का विरोध किया गया। 10 अप्रैल, 1976 को प्रथम इंडियन एग्रीकल्चर कांग्रेस को संबोधित करते हुए प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा था :

"We cannot keep up the prices of farm produce at the high level reached during periods of scarcity. Inflation does not help farmers. High prices for foodgrains and commercial crops ultimately lead to demand for higher wages, dearness allowances etc. Industries and farmers themselves are then constrained to pay higher prices for inputs."

मगर प्रधान मंत्री भूलती हैं कि मुद्रा-स्फीति घनाज की कीमत बढ़ने से नहीं बढ़ी, उल्टे घनाज की कीमत बाजार दर बढ़ने के कारण जो सरकार द्वारा अर्ध-व्यवस्था में अधिक मनो पर्य करने के कारण, अधिक धनी सप्लाई के कारण यह इन्फ्ले-जन बढ़ है। उदाहरण के लिए महाराष्ट्र में 1960 से 1974 तक सिंचाई पर सरकार ने 1800 करोड़ रुपए खर्च किए, पर सिंचित भूमि में केवल 2-1/2 प्रति-शत वृद्धि हुई और आज भी सिंचित भूमि कुल भूमि का 9.7 प्रतिशत है। यह सारा पैसा कहाँ गया? अभी स्थिति यह है कि तीन मिलियन हैक्टेयर का इरि-गेशन पोर्टण्डल उपयोग में नहीं है।

सच तो यह है कि हमारी योजनाएँ खर्च-मूलक हैं, परिणाम मूलक नहीं। हम मापदंड खर्च के हिसाब से करते हमें परिणाम के हिसाब से नहीं करते हैं। फिर नियोजित विनास में सार्वजनिक साधनों का अधिक लाभ उद्योगों को दिया गया। इसी नीति के परिणामस्वरूप सर-कार ने गन्ने की कीमत 13.70 रु० प्रति किंटल निर्धारित कर किसानों को आन्दोलन करने पर विवश कर दिया। सिजन के अन्त तक मिल मालिकों ने गन्ने को 30 रु० से 35 रु० प्रति किंटल खरीदा। इसी प्रकार सरकार ने गेहूँ का मूल्य 130 रु० किंटल निर्धारित किया है तथा मूल्य गिराने के लिए गेहूँ के अन्तःप्रान्तीय आवागमन पर रोक लगा दिया है।

श्रीमन्, इस बजट के सोमान्त किसान और खेतिहर मजदूर सबसे अधिक प्रता-डित हैं। स्लैक सीजन में उनको काम देने के लिए तथा उनकी न्यूनतम मजदूरी को गिरने से रोकने के लिए "काम के लिए भोजन" योजना को व्यवस्था नहीं है।

आज स्थिति यह है कि बिजली उत्पा-दन आदि बड़े उद्योगों और लघु उद्योगों में लगाने के लिए पैसे नहीं हैं। योजना और उसके कार्यान्वयन का यह हाल है कि समाज में आर्थिक विषमता बढ़ती जा रही है। धनी और गरीब की दूरी बढ़ती जा रही है और धन 15 प्रतिशत लोगों में सितमटा जा रहा है। इस बजट से उस प्रक्रिया में बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है।

बजट में बड़े पैमाने पर रोजगार उत्पन्न कराने के लिए कुछ नहीं है। वित्त मंत्री को आशा है कि 30 लाख लोगों को गरीबों की रेखा से ऊपर लाया जाएगा। आज हमारे यहां 50 प्रतिशत लोग गरीबों की रेखा के नीचे हैं यानी 34 करोड़। यदि यही स्तर रहती तो वित्त मंत्री को सौ वर्ष से अधिक सबको उठाने में लगेगा और इस बीच कितने ही नीचे चले जायेंगे, उन तो कोई हिसाब नहीं है।

मान्यवर, बेरोजगारी ही हमारी मूल समस्या है। यही असम और आरक्षण विरोधी आन्दोलन की जड़ में है। सारा ताब इसी कारण है। सरकारी आंकड़ों के अनुसार एक करोड़ 51 लाख नी-ज्जान बेरोजगार हैं वास्तविक संख्या 3.5 करोड़ है, क्योंकि देहात में लोग रोजगार दफ्तर में अपना नाम निबन्धित नहीं कराते। हैं। जहाँ इतने लोग बेरोजगार हों, वहाँ यह जानकार दुःख होता है कि बिहार से सैल्फ एम्प्लायमेंट स्कीम को 10 करोड़ को राशि वापस कर दी गई है।

श्रीमन्, करोड़ों बेरोजगारों को लघु उद्योग ही काम दे सकता है। मैं यहाँ एस्टोमेट कमेटी का रिपोर्ट का उद्धरण प्रस्तुत करता हूँ :

"The level of satisfaction in the small scale section in the matter of raw material from official channel

is only 30 to 40 per cent. If with such a low level of raw material supplies the small sector could achieve a production worth 21,000 crore (32 per cent of total production), make export with Rs. 1,100 crore (1 per cent of total) and provide employment to 70 lakh persons the full potential of this sector is not difficult to visualise if their raw material requirements are met in full."

महोदय, अब मैं अपने राज्य पर आता हूँ। यह सचमुच आश्चर्य का विषय है कि सबसे गरीब लोग प्राकृतिक सम्पदा और साधनों में सबसे समृद्ध राज्य बिहार में बसते हैं। यह राज्य सदा से उपेक्षित रहा है। आज तक उत्तर बिहार को दक्षिण बिहार से रेल द्वारा नहीं जोड़ा जा सका और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में रेल-लाइन नहीं बिछायी गई जा सकी, यद्यपि यहाँ के चार यशस्वी रेल मंत्रो हुये हैं। समस्तीपुर में "फ्रेफाइट कारखाने" की योजना वर्षों से लम्बित है। मुफज़फरपुर का ताप विजली घर परियोजना का भी यही हाल है। विभूतिपुर और दर्जिसह सराय तथा पटोरी की हजारों एकड़ भूमि बरसात में पानी में डूबी रहती है। विभूतिपुर का कुछ इलाका तो तीन-चार महोने पानी से घिरा रहता है। रास्ता तक बन्द हो जाता है। ऐसी स्थिति में यदि कोई बोमार हो जाय तो दवा-दारू और डाक्टर के अभाव में मौत का शिकार होता है। मोहिजहोन नगर का दक्षिणी हिस्सा गंगा के कटाव से ग्रस्त रहता है और उत्तरी हिस्सा बरसाती पानी के जमाव से प्रभावित रहता है। टूयूबवेल की बिजली नहीं मिलती और कई तो बैसे हीं बँकार पड़े हैं। कुछ ही समय तक बिजली उपलब्ध हो पाती है जिसके कारण किसानों को सिंचाई की अत्यन्त कठिनाई होती है। जो टूयूबवेल मरम्मत के कारण बँकार पड़े रहते हैं—उनके मरम्मत के कोई अर्थ नहीं है।

विधि-व्यवस्था की हालत यह है कि धान के बगल में उकती होती है लेकिन धान को कुछ पता नहीं रहता है। यहाँ पर यह उल्लेख कर देना भी ठीक ही होगा कि समस्तीपुर के कुछ ही किलोमीटर के अन्दर साल में तीन मर्तबा गोली-काण्ड हो चुका है। ऐसा समझा जाता है कि वहाँ की सरकार समस्याओं का समाधान गोली चला ही कर सकती है।

इन्हीं सब कारणों से मैं इस वित्त विधेयक का विरोध करते हुये अपना स्थान ग्रहण करता हूँ धन्यवाद।

DR. GOLAM YAZDANI (Raiganj):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill and to speak a few words in this connection. This is the last phase of the budget discussion and I want to make a few observations.

I must congratulate the Union Finance Minister for courageously and boldly facing the country's economic problems and making an all-out effort to put it on the rails. Of course, the present Finance Bill which is sought to be passed, is undoubtedly a commendable attempt out of the present situation, where he has tried to restrict the deficit than the past years. What I like to draw his attention to is that any country's economic development, its prosperity, depend upon a successful domestic policy of the Government and implementation of the policies very much depends on its employees. What do I find today in the domestic field? I come from the State of West Bengal, a State which is ruled by a Government named Left Front Government, particularly dominated by the CPI(M), who are out and out authoritarian in their design and activities, who believe in the politics of violence, who believe in the politics of killings and murders and letting loose the law and order situation in that part of the country.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Is he speaking on the Finance

[Shri Basudeb Acharia]

Ell? He is speaking on the law and order situation.

DR GOLAM YAZDANI: Sir, India is one. If any part of this country where the lives and properties of the citizens are not safe, where political parties, who do not subscribe to the ruling Left Front policies are subjected to coercion, workers and leaders are beaten mercilessly, they are killed and their houses are burnt, a reign of terror is established and a reign of fascist character is established, I do not know how you will be achieving your objectives. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: West Bengal is a part of India. He can speak what he wants. Why are you so much intolerant? You must hear him. If there is something you can reply. But I have to decide whether it is relevant or not. It is for me to decide; it is not for you to decide.

DR. GOLAM YAZDANI: When I heard the speeches of Comrade Niren Ghosh and Mr Chitta Basu, while they were speaking on the Home Ministry's Grants, they said that the Central Government want to topple the West Bengal Left Front Government. Mr Chitta Basu also said that Congress (I) is deliberately creating law and order problem in the State. Sir, they are suffering from inferiority complex, because the CPM dominated Left Front Government is responsible for the precarious law and order situation in the state, because of which no person feels secure there and life and security of the people have become a play-thing and so, constant fear is present in their minds and also in the minds of the CPM Government that for the misdeeds of the State Government, the Centre will dismiss the State Government. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He belongs to West Bengal. Why are you so much intolerant? If things are not

like that in West Bengal, you can reply. (*Interruptions*). Only if he yields, you can interrupt. Otherwise you cannot interrupt.

AN HON. MEMBER: Why is he reading his speech?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is not reading.

DR. GOLAM YAZDANI: I am not reading. I am only referring to the points in notes.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): There were instances from that side when they were reading. He is not reading. He is only referring to his notes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When any member is speaking, if you want to interrupt and ask some clarification, the speaker must yield; only then you can interrupt.

DR. GOLAM YAZDANI: For the deterioration of the law and order, they are blaming the Congress (I). But actual facts are different. Only recently on the 30th of last month Congress (I) organised demonstrations and processions for March to the Assembly to protest against the misrule, anarchy in the domain of education, deterioration of law and order situation in West Bengal. But the peaceful processions were halted by the police at three points and then dispersed by violent methods. The Police lathi-charged, teargased and shot the peaceful processionists indiscriminately. The police fired 46 rounds and burst 51 tear gas shells. They fired shots on the Congress (I) men from behind when they were running away. As a result, seven men were killed of whom three were taken to hospital and four were taken to unknown destination by the police. One boy who sat on a standing tram was shot and he died. One woman,

Shrimati Murmu, lay on the foot-path seriously injured and she was taken away to some unknown place. The total number of injured were more than 800 and 154 were taken to the hospital. One ex-MLA, Mr. Hardan Mandaj fell down and the police bayoneted his right foot through and through. To show respect to the dead people, Congress(I) took out a mourning procession on 31-3-81 and declared a 'bandh' throughout West Bengal on 3-4-81. On the bandh day, the police become very violent. They started hurling bombs and using fire-arms on the peaceful Congress(I) demonstrators. Upto noon they did not attack but in the afternoon, they started hurling bombs and used fire arms. This was done with the assistance of the Left Front cadres... (Interruptions) If you have got anything, you can say. I am narrating the facts. Why are you afraid? (Interruptions) Because of this 22 people died of whom 17 were Congress(I) men. They say that the Congress(I) men hurled the bombs. Surely the Congress(I) men would not throw bombs on their men.

18 hrs.

On the eve of the bandh, police arrested about 4000 Congress(I) men. On the bandh day Police, CPM and other Left Front cadres were violent... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: One more member from CPM Party will speak tomorrow. He can reply to the charges made by him.

DR. GOLAM YAZDANI: On the bandh day, not more than 10 to 12 buses and trams were on the road but later on, an exhibition of about 200 damaged trams and buses was opened. Most of these damaged trams and buses were already in the depot and brought for the exhibition. Police and CPM cadres threw bombs on buses in which three women passengers were killed.

By these violent means, they wanted to see that the bandh should not be a success. But the bandh was successful throughout whole of West Bengal... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are dealing with the law and order situation in West Bengal. Come to the Finance Bill.

DR. GOLAM YAZDANI: I said in the beginning that the country's economic development, its prosperity, depends upon a successful domestic policy of the Government and implementation of the policies very much depends on its employees. But what do I find today in the domestic field? I see no law and order in West Bengal. So, our money is being misused. (Interruptions) Since they are challenging, I will refer to my notes.

Recently, on the night of 13-4-81, a 'Gana Adalat' was held by CPM men at Rahmatpur village in Harishchandrapur P. S. of Malda district in West Bengal. Idris Ali, son of Sakhabat and Chand Mohd. son of Bhim and Mumtaz son of Hafiz were caught and produced before the 'Gana Adalat' where they were inhumanly beaten and tortured throughout the night. Next morning the injured were handed over to relatives who took them to the Harishchandra P. S. Idris lodged a diary giving names of the accused. But in the way to hospital he died. Chand Mohd. is now in Malda hospital in a serious condition. In spite of the diary, the police has not yet arrested the CPM men.

When the hon. Deputy Minister, Mr. Makwana visited Asansol and Durgapur in West Bengal on 18-4-1981, he saw that one Abdul Mannan of Congress(I) was murdered by CPM men and on the same day 7 men were killed in Patherasthali in Burdwan district when two groups of villagers chased.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Makwana is not the Finance Minister. He is the Home Minister.

DR. GOLAM YAZDANI: What he said was that the law and order situation in West Bengal was very serious.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are dealing with the law and order situation in the whole of India, I think.

DR. GOLAM YAZDANI: Murderers, dacoits, goondas and other anti-social elements are enjoying open patronage from rank and file of CPM.
(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not disturb. This is not the way. I told him, he will come to the Finance Bill.
(Interruptions).

DR. GOLAM YAZDANI: The West Bengal police has been largely infiltrated by CPM cadres. All these police officers and men who try to do their duties honestly and do not toe the CPM line are being transferred and action is taken against them. The entire West Bengal police is demoralised and it will not be wrong if I say that the police in West Bengal has been made the instrument of CPM to fulfil their political ends.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Doctor, come to the Finance Bill.
(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have spoken sufficiently on the law and order situation in West Bengal. Now, come to the Finance Bill.

DR. GOLAM YAZDANI: I shall come ultimately to the Finance Bill. But all these have got relation to the Finance Bill. Until and unless all these are okeyed, how are you going to finance for the country's development?

This is the law and order situation in the country. What has happened is that the CPM people are just controlling the police people and...
(Interruptions)

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN (Adoor): Sir, will any one of us be permitted to attack any Congress ruled State?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You see, he cannot use the words 'bureaucracy' or anything like that. But he can speak. He has got freedom of speech here. That should be allowed.
(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can reply to him when you speak.

DR. GOLAM YAZDANI: The law and order situation in West Bengal is very bad and people are groaning under the rule of CPM dominated Left Front Government. I think when the people in West Bengal are not getting justice from the Government, the Centre has got to look into the matter. So, I demand that the Central Government must feel the helpless condition of the people of West Bengal and they should come to their rescue to save them from the misrule of West Bengal Government by removing this tyrant government and declare immediately President's rule in the State so that the situation there cannot be further aggravated.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now he has come to the Finance Bill.

DR. GOLAM YAZDANI: I shall come to another point. The other day from that side it was said that the Election Commissioner is purposely postponing the bye-election in West Bengal, but I can say that there are so many mistakes in the voters' lists and the votes were rigged so much in the last election that many complaints were made to the Election Commissioner and we know that there is no doubt in the minds of a very large number of people in West Bengal...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him say. He is not talking about you.

(Interruptions)

Take it sportingly and reply to him.

DR. GOLAM YAZDANI: ... that fair and free elections cannot take place in West Bengal under the administrative control of CPM dominated Left Front Government. Election

should be held only after the CPM Government is removed and President's rule is imposed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now only you have come to the Central Government from West Bengal.

DR. GOLAM YAZDANI: Now I come to some other point. The other day...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Leave those points in West Bengal itself.

DR. GOLAM YAZDANI: I am coming to the communal disturbances.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude because you have taken more time.

DR. GOLAM YAZDANI: Give me a little more time so that I shall cover this.

For communal disturbances how much money of the Government is wasted or spent? So, I am just giving some suggestions to the Government to cope with this.

The Government has admitted that the communal riots are increasing every year and it is the Government's responsibility to protect lives and properties of Muslims and other minorities.

Now I have got a suggestion to make. There are so many suggestions given. What is the cause of the communal riots? Somebody has said this and that etc., but it seems to me that the main cause should be just diagnosed and the illness should be treated in the right way.

It seems to me that the very root cause is not given proper attention. The main cause is the hatred against the Muslims which is imparted in the minds of the majority community boys from the very primary school stages and sustained up to higher education stages. Many text-books from primary to higher stages contain

false, distorted facts about the religion, culture and history of Muslims. So many non-Muslims boys who are educated side by side with Muslim boys develop hatred against Muslims.

When the communally educated boys grow up and are engaged in various kinds of job and work they express this hatred in their own way when any communal incident occurs in any part of the country. The press ventilates this hatred easily as was found during the last Muradabad riots. It is gratifying to note that the 'Communal Harmony Cell' of the Home Department has noted down this and has decided to keep a close watch on the press against inflammatory writings.

This hatred is spread not only by books but also in other ways. About eight years back I read in an English 'Motherland' newspaper in New Delhi that 'Taj Mahal' was not built by Shahjahan but it was built by a non Muslim and was named "Teja Maha Alaya" and later on Shahjahan forcibly took possession of this building and renamed it "Taj Mahal". This is distortion of history. It is found that the "guides" who explain historical facts to all kinds of visitors from villages, town and abroad, narrate many false historical facts. I have heard with my own ears that a guide in Kutub Minar was narrating to the visitors that Kutub Minar was built by Prithviraj. Such distortions of history surely impart hatred against Muslims even in the minds of uneducated villagers. This should be looked into and prevented.

The other day Hon. Member Zainul Basher showed how scanty are the number of Muslim officers in Delhi. Not only in Delhi such is the condition of Muslim everywhere in the country. Though Article 16 of the Indian Constitution protects Muslims and other minorities for getting employment still Muslims do not get fair chance for employment anywhere in any service. Muslims are backward in all respects and reservation of their employment in Government services

[Mr. Golam Yazdani]
is not against Article 16 which allows Parliament to make law, and order the State Governments to reserve seats for such minorities. After 33 years of independence it is now being felt that there is a strong case for reservation of seats in Government services and public undertakings for Muslims and other minorities. As one of the means to regain confidence in the minds of Muslims, it was assured during Muradabad riots that the P.A.C. would be reorganised and Muslims would be taken in adequate numbers in P.A.C. and also in other departments of police and other administrations. I do not know how far this has been implemented. If not, serious attempts should be made to take Muslims in various kinds of employment in the country. The Central Government have desired to raise 3 battalions in C.R.P. as a "Special Peace Force" where adequate number of minorities and Scheduled Castes and Tribes would be taken and recruitment for this force is reported to be taken place at Durgapur, Jammu and Ahmedabad. I feel that at these 3 places where Muslims population is negligible, sufficient numbers of Muslims may not come forward. In West Bengal the recruitment should be made from Malda or Murshidabad District. In the same way, recruitment should be made also from Delhi, U.P., Bihar, Karnataka and Kerala.

Now I want to give a suggestion. I request the Central Government to see that misrepresentation of facts about muslims are omitted from various books. I am very glad to say that the Prime Minister and the Home Minister and the right-thinking members of the majority community are conscious of this problem and have been trying to bring communal harmony in the country and to preserve the secular character of our country.

To do away with objectionable writings about any community in various books and distortion of history and other books expert committees consisting of local scholars and his-

torians should be set up for every province to check up books in local language and also a Central Committee should be set up for this purpose. On their reports and recommendations, the Government should take steps to remove communal matters and distortions of history from various books. To implement this suggestion, much money will be required and I request the hon. Finance Minister to provide adequate money for this vital and noble national cause.

So, this is about finance. I started with the Finance Bill and I am ending with finance and I am making an appeal to the hon. Finance Minister to provide more funds for this noble cause.

श्री रामजीना बिष (सलेमपुर) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने वित्त विधेयक पर हमें भी अपना मत व्यक्त करने का अवसर प्रदान किया। मान्यवर, जब हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपना बजट पेश किया तो हम समझते हैं कि देश के चारों طرف से उनकी प्रशंसा हुई, नाम मात्र के एक आघ विरोधी निकले। यहाँ तक कि विरोधी दल के लोगों ने भी प्रशंसा की। और यह बात सही है कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी देश के इतिहास प्रशंसकियों में से हैं और उन्होंने अपनी विद्वता के अनुरूप देश को आगे बढ़ाने के लिये जो बजट पेश किया उसकी जितनी भी प्रशंसा लोगों ने की और हम लोग करते हैं वह कम है। मैं उदा. संदर्भ में नहीं जाऊंगा और न अधिक कहना ही है, एक और विपक्ष दोनों का फायदा मारी बातें आ चुकी हैं। मैं शुद्ध देहात का रहने वाला हूँ इसलिए जो अपना निजी अनुभव है, जो सामने देख रहा हूँ वह आपके माध्यम से जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ। यह बात सत्य है कि हमेशा हम लोग कहते हैं कि गांधी का विकास करेंगे, गांधी ने रहने वाले किसानों को अधिक सुख सुविधा देंगे। किन्तु

आज वास्तविकता क्या है ? वास्तविकता यह है कि जैसे एक बड़िया घड़ा हो और उसमें दूध भर जा रहा हो और दूध भरने वाला आदमी यह गौन न करे कि बड़े में सुराब है, और वास्तव में उसमें सुराब हो, ऊपर से दूध भरता जाय और सुराब में से दूध निकल रहा है, और जितको मिलना चाहिये उसको नहीं मिल रहा है। आज ठीक यही पोजीशन है।

समस्त पंचवर्षीय योजनाएँ, आधी, आठवीं २० खर्च हुआ सचमुच में जो लाभ किसानों को मिलना चाहिये आज तक नहीं मिल पा रहा है। आज वास्तविकता यह है कि 1,000 रुपये बेतन पाने वाला आदमी अपने परिवार का किस तरह से गुजरा करता है, यह हम भली भाँति जानते हैं। देहात में आज सीलिंग है, 18 से 27 एकड़ तक खेत एक परिवार रख सकता है। आप पता लगायें जिस परिवार के पास 18 एकड़ से 27 एकड़ तक खेत है तो उसको दोनों बकां सब्जी, दाल और रोटी नहीं मिल पाती और कर्जों से लदा हुआ है। शायद ही कोई ऐसा किसान हो जो कर्जों से लदा नहीं। एक गाँव में जो इंट के घर लगे हुए हैं, ट्रेक्टर है, वास्तविकता यह है कि ट्रेक्टर कर्जों में है और उस पर कर्जा लदा हुआ है। और बार-बार हमारी स्कीम बनती है गाँव के विकास के लिये, हम सारी योजनाएँ बना कर रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं। एक निजी अनुभव और सुझाव वित्त मंत्री जी को दे रहा हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि कई अरब २० हम किसानों को सब्सिडी के रूप में देते हैं फर्टिलाइजर इत्यादि पर। लेकिन उसका लाभ किसान तक नहीं पहुँच पाता और अरबों २० जो खर्च करते हैं तो उसमें किसानों की जो फसल है, जो गेहूँ, गन्ना या अन्य चीजें वह पैदा करते हैं उसका मूल्य हम

कम कर देते हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से कहूँगा यह जो सब्सिडी की रकम है वह दूसरे रूप में दीजिये। वह किसानों को न दे कर के उपभोक्ताओं को दी जाय। किस तरह से दी जाय ? फर्ज कीजिये 6 अरब २० सब्सिडी में दे रहे हैं वह भी उपभोक्ता को दें और उसकी एवज में किसानों की जो फसल है आज इत्यादि उसकी कीमत बढ़ा दें। मसलन गत वर्ष आपने 105, 110 २० पर गहूँ खरीदा और उसको 130 २० में दिया। किसान समझता है कि हमको कुछ मिला नहीं, हमारे अनाज का दाम कम मिला.. उपभोक्ता कहता है कि किसानों से 105 रुपये में लिया और हमको 130 रुपये में दिया। दोनों समझते नहीं कि वास्तव में हमारी कोई मदद कर रहा है या नहीं। मेरा सुझाव है कि सब्सिडी की रकम से अनाज की कीमतों में बढ़ोतरी की जाये और अनाज उपभोक्ताओं को 145 और 150 रुपये क्विंटल पर देना है, उसे 2, 3 रुपये क्विंटल कम कर के दिया जाये ताकि उपभोक्ता समझे कि सरकार हमको 2,3 रुपये कम पर अनाज दे रही है, वास्तव में कीमत 150 रुपये है और सरकार 2, 3 रुपये कम पर दे रही है। अगर किसानों से खरीदने की कीमत 125 रुपये पड़ती है तो उसे 5 रुपये बढ़ाकर 130 २० दीजिये। वास्तव में जिनके पास यह रकम पहुँचनी चाहिये, इस तरह से वह उनकी पहुँच जाये। हो सकता है कि मैं ठीक से एक्सप्लेन नहीं कर पाया हूँ, लेकिन आप मेरी भावना को समझकर स्वतः समझ लें कि क्या करना है।

दूसरी चीज यह है कि जितनी बड़ी बड़ी फर्म हैं, उनकी शासन और बैंक के द्वारा जो लोन मिलता है, वह 10, 12 परसेंट पर मिलता है, शायद इससे अधिक न हो। आपको आश्चर्य होगा हम किसानों के हितैषी हैं, मैं उत्तर प्रदेश

[श्री रामनगीना मिश्र]

को बात कहता हूँ, वहाँ पर किसानों को जो फर्टिलाइजर दिया जाता है, उर्वरक दिया जाता है, वह गन्ना सोसाइटियों के द्वारा दिया जाता है। वहाँ 80 फँक्टरियों हैं 125 गन्ना संघ हैं, उनका एक बहुत बड़ा कार्यालय उत्तर प्रदेश में है जो उनसे साढ़े 18 परसेंट सूद लेता है।

वहाँ वित्त पोषण स्कीम बनी हुई है, मैं समझता हूँ कि वह हमारे गन्ना किसानों के लिये काला कानून है। इस स्कीम का मतलब यह होता है कि खाद तो गन्ना सोसाइटियाँ बेती हैं और गाँव को जो को-ऑपरेटिव सोसाइटी है वह पच्ची देती है। खाद किसान ले जाता है, बानी खाद का दाम वसूल करती है गन्ना सोसाइटी और वह 1, डेढ़ परसेंट सूद ज्यादा लेती है और एन्ट्रो नहीं देती है। किसान मारा मारा फिरता है। आज उत्तर प्रदेश के गन्ना बोने वाले किसानों से अगर पूछा जाये तो वह समझते हैं कि हमारे ऊपर यह काला कानून है। गन्ना संघ वालों ने उत्तर प्रदेश के वित्त मंत्री और योजना मंत्री को एप्रोच किया और कहा कि इससे उनको बहुत नुकसान हो रहा है, जितना किसानों को फायदा मिलना चाहिये वह नहीं दे पा रहे हैं।

अपने यहाँ मिश्रित अर्थव्यवस्था है। प्राइवेट सैक्टर में भी फँक्टरियाँ हैं और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में भी। यदि आंकड़े देखे जायें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि मिश्रित अर्थ-व्यवस्था सब जगह चालू है। इसको कहां तक सफलता मिली है, मेरे देखने में तो यह आता है कि जो सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में काम हो रहे हैं, उसमें तरक्की नहीं हो रही है। जो प्राइवेट सैक्टर में काम हो रहे हैं, उसमें तरक्की हो रही है। आज हमारे में यह भावना नहीं है।

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में जो उद्योग हम चला रहे हैं, उसमें काम करने वाले अधिकारी और कर्मचारी यह नहीं समझते कि वास्तव में यह हमारी सम्पत्ति है। मेरा सर्वश्रद्ध है कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में जो उद्योग चलाये जायें, उसमें वहाँ के मजदूरों की भी जिम्मेदारी लगा दी जाये कि अगर प्राफिट होगा तो उतनी ही रेशों कि आपको बोनस देंगे, अगर प्राफिट नहीं होगा तो बोनस नहीं देंगे, अगर घाटा पड़ा तो आपके वेतन से काटेंगे। उनकी जिम्मेदारी होनी चाहिये कि जितना काम करेंगे, उतना प्राफिट मिलेगा। यह नियम अगर सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में लागू कर दें तो शायद सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र निजी उद्योग से और आगे बढ़ जाये।

हमको कुछ अधिक नहीं कहना है, मैं एक लेख पढ़ रहा था, उससे यह मालूम हुआ है कि आज तक पंच-वर्षीय योजनाओं में 2,53,671 करोड़ रुपये खर्च हुए हैं। हिसाब जोड़ने से यह मालूम होता है कि एक परिवार पर 25,000 रुपये खर्च हुए हैं। मगर वास्तविकता क्या है? क्या सचमुच एक साधारण परिवार को, जो गाँव में रहता है, जिसके पास रहने के लिए मकई भी नहीं है, 25,000 रुपये प्राप्त हुए हैं? वातस्व में यह स्थिति नहीं है। हमारे यहाँ मुहावरा है "लेखा-जोखा थाह, लड़िका बूड़े, का है", अर्थात् हिसाब-किताब तो ठीक है, लड़िका कैसे डूब गया। हिसाब-किताब में तो हम ठीक हैं, किन्तु वास्तविकता यह है कि वह रुपया गरीबों तक नहीं पहुँचा है। प्रति-व्यक्ति आय के आंकड़े भी ठीक हैं, लेकिन देहात में ऐसे भी लोग हैं, जिन्हें 40 रुपये महीना—एक दिन का एक, डेढ़ रुपया—भी नहीं मिलता है। एक को आठ हजार रुपये मिलते हैं और एक को डेढ़ रुपया मिलता है, और

उन दोनों को जोड़ कर औसत आय निकाल ली जाती है ।

ग्ररबीं रुपयों खर्च किये गये हैं, लेकिन आज गांवों की हालत देखिए । अभी प्रा० दंडवते ने बड़ी उदारता बरती । हमने तो पढ़ा कि हमारे देश में 50 परसेंट से अधिक लोग गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे हैं । आज भी हमारे देश में 35 करोड़ ऐसे लोग हैं, जिनकी इनकम 40 रुपये प्रति-मास है। 1947 में 19 करोड़ लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे थे, जबकि आज 35 करोड़ लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे हैं । इतना रुपया खर्च हो रहा है, लेकिन एक तरफ देहात उजड़ रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ शहरों में जहां पहले पांच सात मंजिलों के मकान बनते थे, वहां आज दस पंद्रह मंजिलों के मकान बन रहे हैं । क्या यह समाजवाद है ।

जब मूरज निकलता है, तो उसकी गर्मी सब पर बराबर पड़ती है । अगर विड़ला जो और निरूह गंगा जी में स्नान करें, तो दोनों का पानी ठंडा लगेगा । इसी तरह पुरुवा और पछवा हवा सब को बराबर लगती है । क्या पृथ्वी ही ऐसी चोज है कि निरूह का लड़का जन्म ले, तो उसके रहने के लिए झोंपड़ी भां न हो और अगर किसी करोड़पति का लड़का जन्म ले तो, तो उसके लिए बैंकों में करोड़ों रुपये जमा हों ? मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इसको समाजवाद कहें, पूंजावाद कहें या मिश्रित अर्थ-व्यवस्था का नमूना कहें ।

जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, आज शहर दिनों-दिन बढ़ते जा रहे हैं और गांव उजड़ते जा रहे हैं । हमें वह दिन याद है, जब गांवों में बाप-दादा ने जो पच्चोस, तोस, चालोस एकड़ जमीन बचा रखी

थी वह ले ली गई और 18 एकड़ की सोलिंग लगा दी गई । क्या शहरों में रहने वाले ग्ररबपतियों और करोड़पतियों पर कोई सोलिंग लागू नहीं होगी ? मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि गांवों में रहने वालों की तरह शहर में रहने वालों पर भी सोलिंग लागू हो । अभी अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ते कहा कि इस देश में चन्द इने गिने परिवार ऐसे हैं, जिनकी पूंजी 300 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़ कर 700 करोड़ रुपये हो गई है । ऐसे लोगों पर सोलिंग क्यों नहीं लगाई जाती है ।

श्रम का उचित मूल्य न देने से ही तो पूंजी इकट्ठी होती है । अगर श्रम का उचित मूल्य दिया जाता तो शायब इतनी पूंजी इकट्ठी न हो पाती । सब से बड़ी कठिनाई यह है—गांवों के निवासियों को इसका अनुभव होगा— कि गांवों में रहने वालों को शुद्ध पीने का पानी भी नहीं मिलता है । स्फुट शब्दों में कैसे कहें ?—गांवों में पर्दे का रिवाज है, कोई बीमारी होने पर भी औरतों को अपना नित्य-कर्म करने के लिए बाहर जाना मुश्किल हो जाता है और घुट घुट कर के घरों में मरती हैं। आधा समाजवाद देश में आ जाय अगर गांवों में पीने के पानी और सार्वजनिक शौचालय की व्यवस्था हो जाय ।

आप के आदेश का पालन करते हुए मैं अन्त में यही निवेदन करूंगा कि चन्द चोज जो हैं उन की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाय । अभी हमारे यहां सड़क नहीं है, सारी फैक्ट्रियां शहरों में बन रही हैं । समूचे विश्व में गरीब भारत, भारत में गरीब उत्तर प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश में गरीब देवरिया जनपद है । देवरिया के लोग बम्बई कलकत्ता आदि जगहों में

[श्री रामनवीना मिश्र]

मजदूरी करने जाते हैं। एक फँट्टी ही सलेमपुर में बनाना कम से कम बित्त मंत्री जी और योजना मंत्री जी तय कर दें जिस से उस मरीब इलाके के लोगों को रोजगार मिल सके और उन की रोषी रोटी की व्यवस्था हो सके। सड़कों का वहाँ इतना खराब है कि अगर कोई बीमार हो जाय तो अस्पताल में जाना मुश्किल है। ती कम से कम कच्ची सड़क ही बनवा दें अगर पक्की नहीं बनवा सकते।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं कहूंगा कि जो गरीब इलाके हैं उन पर मंत्री जो को विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए। मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हुआ अपना बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

18-30 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. DAMAGE TO THE AIR INDIA AIRCRAFT EARMARKED FOR PRIME MINISTER'S USE DURING HER SCHEDULED OFFICIAL VISIT TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the Home Minister will make a statement.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ZAIL SINGH): Sir, I rise to inform the House of a certain serious development that has come to the notice of the Government.

Hon. Members are not doubt aware that the Prime Minister is proposing to visit Switzerland, Kuwait and United Arab Emirates between the 5th and the 13th of May, 1981. The Air India Boeing 707 aircraft No. VT DPM MAKALU was earmarked for the use of Prime Minister during her foreign visit. This is one of the aircrafts that is customarily used

for carrying VVIPs when they travel abroad.

The aircraft MAKALU returned to Bombay from Abu Dhabi on the 15th April, 1981. The periodic inspection of category p.3 started on the aircraft the same day in the Air India's hangers at Santa Cruz. On the 17th instant all the necessary control cables were inspected and were certified to be satisfactory except for one elevator cable which was found to be slightly frayed. A decision was accordingly taken to replace this cable and action for such replacement was taken on the 20th instant. On that day some further unnatural defects in the cable system came to notice. Thereafter an order was given for a re-inspection of all cables in the aircraft. The final check up showed that four vital cable systems, namely those relating to elevator, rudder, horizontal stabilizer and rudder trim had been affected and that this could not have been due to normal causes but that they were intentionally cut in a manner so as to ordinarily preclude detection.

A high level team of officers including technical personnel was deputed to make a preliminary enquiry and they have expressed the opinion that this is a clear case of attempted sabotage... (Interruptions) If the mischief had not been fortunately detected in time, this would have resulted in the crash of the aircraft, not immediately but after lapse of some time. The known fact that the aircraft would be used by the Prime Minister during her visit leads to obvious and grave conclusions about the motivation of those who perpetrated this outrageous deed.

The AIR-INDIA authorities have lodged a formal complaint with the C.B.I. and the matter is under investigation. The investigation will, no doubt, disclose all the details of what happened. I felt, however, that in a matter of such grave importance I should take the earliest opportunity to

share with the Hon'ble Members such information as is immediately available.

I am sure, all sections of the House would join me in expressing our strong condemnation of this dastardly act aimed at the Prime Minister's safety.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Ghulam Mohammad Khan.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): May we seek clarifications?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No clarifications here. Shri Ghulam Mohammad Khan.

16.36 hrs.

[SHRI HARINATHA MISRA in the Chair]

FINANCE BILL, 1981—Contd.

श्री गुलाम मोहम्मद खान (मुरादाबाद) : चेयरमैन साहब, मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे फाइनेन्स बिल पर बोलने का मौका दिया। यूँ तो हर साल हर गवर्नमेन्ट की तरफ से बजट पेश किए जाते रहे हैं और बड़ी तारीफों के पुल बांधे गए कि हमने इस तरह से इतना बढ़िया बजट और फाइनेन्स बिल बनाया है जिससे हिन्दुस्तान की गरीबी कतई दूर हो जायेगी और हिन्दुस्तान में इनकम टैक्स इतना वसूल होगा कि हम अमरीका का मुकाबला करना शुरू कर देंगे। इस तरह की गतलफहमियाँ अखबारों के जरिए से पैदा की जाती हैं। इत्तफाक की बात है कि इस साल भी फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो फाइनेन्स बिल पेश किया है उसमें गरीबों और बीच के तबके के लोगों की राहत का काफी इन्तजाम था, जैसे कि टैक्सबिल लिमिट को बढ़ाकर 15000 कर दिया गया। इस बात के लिए मैं आपकी तारीफ करूँगा पहली क्योंकि बार आपने इस बजट में थोड़ी सी इनकम टैक्स की

लिमिट बढ़ा दी है जिससे बीच के तबके के कुछ लोगों को फायदा पहुँचेगा।

लेकिन साथ ही साथ इस बजट से यह भी जाहिर होता है कि जैसे ट्रेडिशनली पहले से बजट बनते आ रहे थे, कि फाइनेन्स सेक्रेटरी वगैरह ने बजट तैयार कर दिया और फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर ने बजट यहां पर पढ़ दिया, उसी तरह से हालात से यह पता चलता है कि गरीबों के लिए, देहात के किसानों के लिए इस बजट में कोई खास प्राविजन नहीं किया गया है। हमारे मुल्क की 80 फीसदी आबादी देहातों में रहती है, वह आबादी इस गवर्नमेन्ट से तमन्ना रखती है कि रापुलेशन के मुताबिक ही उते बजट में पैसा दिया जाए लेकिन ऐसा होता नहीं है। देहाती आबादी के लिए पहले उन लोगों पर 13 परसेन्ट लगा, फिर 17 परसेन्ट रखा गया, फिर 33 परसेन्ट दिया गया और एक बार ऐसा हुआ कि 43 परसेन्ट पैसा उनको दिया गया। जनता पार्टी के टाइम में देहातों में रोड्स बनैरह पर 33 परसेन्ट बजट का पैसा लगा।

इस बार भी चुनाव के टाइम पर वायदा किया गया था कि गरीब तबके को काफी राहत दी जायेगी लेकिन पैसा नहीं हुआ। लोग उम्मीदों से बंधे बैठे ही रह गए। हमेशा से यही होता आ रहा है कि देहात में रहने वालों को कोई खास रियायत नहीं मिलती है। अगर कुछ सन्सोडी वगैरह उनके लिए रखी भी जाती है तो अफसरों के गडबड घोटाले से गरीब मजदूर किसान को वह आधी ही मिल पाती है, आधी रिश्वत में चली जाती है। अगर कोई रिश्वत देने के लिए तैयार न हो तो उसे कुछ मिलता ही नहीं। जब किसानों की बात

[श्री गुलाम मोहम्मद खां]

चल रहा है, तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने यह वक्त देखा था कि सन् 1952 में गेहूँ का रेटावर, जिसका रेट 65 रुपये क्विंटल था, आज वह बढ़कर 130 रुपये हो गया है, लगभग दुगना। उसी तरह से खेतों के काम में जाने वाला जो चाँद है, जैसे ट्रैक्टर, जिसकी की कीमत सन् 1962 में आठ हजार रुपये थी आज वह लगभग 78 हजार रुपये, कोई पाने दस गुना इसकी कीमत बढ़ गई है। इसी प्रकार किसान को खेतों के काम में कुछ लाहा जाता है। लोहे की कीमत पहले एक हजार 50 टन थी.....

RE STATEMENT ON DAMAGE TO
THE AIR INDIA AIRCRAFT EAR-
MARKED FOR PRIME MINISTER'S
USE DURING HER SCHEDULED
OFFICIAL VISIT TO FOREIGN
COUNTRIES—contd.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY
(Mangalore): Sir, I want to rise on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:
Sir, the House was shocked to hear the statement of the hon. Home Minister, Now, the country will be shocked to hear this shocking news. We are not in a position to know what has actually happened. Has anybody been arrested? It is a very serious matter. The life of the Prime Minister was involved. The country will be shocked to hear and even the poor people of the country will be in tears...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why do you raise this point of order? Kindly take your seat. There are ways and manners of raising a point of order. Immediately when the Home Minister had finished

his speech you might have made some remark—that was the opportune moment of raising a "point of order." Further, "point of order" can be about irregularity, illegality and violation of constitution, if any. It is not proper that because you want to make a speech or suggest something that you rise on a "point of order." Let him finish his speech.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Is it not a matter of irregularity or a matter where point of order could be raised? Is it not a matter where the country is concerned about it? Now I am just bringing to your notice ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not a question of point of order.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:
The country has been shocked to know and, therefore, I am asking as to what follow-up action has been taken.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Home Minister in his statement has clearly stated: "the Air India authorities have lodged a formal complaint with the CBI and the matter is under investigation. The investigation will, no doubt disclose all the details of what happened. I felt, however, that in a matter of such grave import I should take the earliest opportunity to share with the hon. Members such information as is immediately available."

What else do you want?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:
Do you think the country will be satisfied?

MR. CHAIRMAN: As soon as something came before him he took the House into confidence and through the House—believe me—nation has been taken into confidence. Certainly, it is not the way that a point of order is raised.

श्री गुलाम मोहम्मद खां : सम्प्रति महोदय, मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि सन् 1952 में गेहूँ का भाव 65 50 क्विंटल था और ट्रैक्टर की कीमत आठ हजार

६० थीं। सन् 1952 से आज गृह की कीमत तो दुगुनी हुई और ट्रैक्टर की कीमत पाने दस गुना हो गई। लोहा सन् 1952 में एक हजार ६० टन था, जो लोहा खेती के काम में आता है, उसकी कीमत 6.5 हजार ६० टन है।

जो कैमिकल्स और फटिलाइजर्स खेती के काम में आते हैं। वह पहले 13.50 ६० में 50 किलो मिलता था, सिन्दरी का बाद, लेकिन आज उसकी कीमत 85 ६० है। इस के बाद किसानों के काम में जो बीजल आता है, उसके दाम भी आज 2 रुपये 82 पैसे लिटर हो गये हैं।

सभापति महोदय : आप का टाइम खत्म हो रहा है, एक-दो मिनट में अपना भाषण खत्म कर दें

श्री गुलाम मोहम्मद खां : प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर में इतना वक्त चना गया है, बर्ना मेरे लिये 10—12 मिनट थे।

सभापति महोदय : वक्त किसी के लिए ठहरता नहीं है और साथ ही मुझ हाउस भी एडजार्न करना है। इसलिए टुजूर से दख्खास्त है कि दो-तीन मिनट में खत्म कर दें।

श्री गुलाम मोहम्मद खां : मुझे तो कुछ ज्यादा कहना था, अब मुझतिर कर दूंगा पांच मिनट में खत्म कर दूंगा।

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South): Sir, on the sagotage point, would you allow us to make our submission?

MR. CHAIRMAN: As far as I am aware of the rules, on any Government statement there are no questions or answers or observations made by any other Member. The Government's statements are only listened to. If you want to have a debate on the statement, you may move an appropriate motion for that.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Sir, this is a very serious matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please see the last sentence of the Statement. It states:

"I am sure all sections of the House would join me in expressing our strong condemnation of this dastardly end aimed at the Prime Minister's safety."

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Pon-nani): So, allow us to join in expressing our strong condemnation... (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: This will be against all traditions and against the rules.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Let it be, Sir

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: The Minister asked us to join in expressing condemnation. Sir, we want to express our strong condemnation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Tomorrow is not far off and more materials will be available by then, more details will be available tomorrow.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: You should allow us to make our submission right now.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): As you said, the correct position is that whenever statement is made by the Government, no further debate takes place. But there are occasions when it must appear to the country that the House was not merely mute but the House was reacting because it is a very serious incident and it will certainly shock the whole country. There is no doubt about it. Anybody, Irrespective of party considerations, any man in this country will certainly get shocked and the people will get an impression that the House listened to it and there was nobody who was reacting to it. It just fell flat on the House. It may not be good, Sir. We have residuary powers. If one or two

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

Members wants to make some observations about it, they should be allowed to do so.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): It is very difficult to have it during the normal debate. But I think let us not be rigid. If the House wants to express its feelings there should be no bar. The reaction which has come is quite natural and spontaneous. But we cannot restrain ourselves without expressing our feelings.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: It must not appear to the country that this House was absolutely rigid and indifferent to this sort of a thing or it is a normal sort of a thing that was done and they forgot about it. We should not forget about that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Would you consider it advisable that the House discusses it at the fag end of the day? There are hardly 10 to 15 minutes left for the House to adjourn. But when the House feels and every section of the House, representatives from different parties want to speak... (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): Sir, you can realise and understand the feelings of the House. Government won't have any objection if the Members want to express their reaction to this news.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you think that I am second to anybody as far as the feeling is concerned. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The point is that it is not a matter for a regular debate, particularly when it was referred to the C.B.I. They are investigating it. The only point is that some Members of the House, some Members from the Opposition Bench, want to say that they want to express their feelings. In the exercise of the residuary powers, you may permit them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I fully appreciate the feelings expressed by the hon. Members. If the hon. Members want to say something on this incident, they could do so one by one.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the statement of the Home Minister regarding the sabotage is really very shocking and it is a very serious matter. In this country if there are elements who want to avenge something and want to create ghastly political murders in this fashion, every-one has to condemn this unreservedly. Since the matter is under investigation; CBI has taken this up, at this stage, we cannot say anything more about it. I would, however, like to say only one thing. The Prime Minister was going to proceed on 2nd May...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think, it is 5th.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: And some cables were removed. That is what we are told. From Bombay the plane would have come to Delhi to take the Prime Minister. All these aspects shall have to be gone into and we cannot say anything more unless we know all the facts. Apparently, and *prima facie*, it appears that it is a case of sabotage and all those elements who are involved in this must be exposed thoroughly and must be brought to book and punished and they must be condemned by the entire country.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to express our deep sense of shock, pain and anguish at this attempt of sabotage. We really fail in appropriate words to condemn in most unequivocal terms any such attempt of sabotage. I am sure, the Government will also realise its own duty and see to it that the matter is not taken lightly. The enquiry should be proceeded with every sense of responsibility. The elements that are responsible for the sabotage must not only be exposed, but must be dealt with as expeditiously as possible.

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH (Srinagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I, on behalf of my party, am deeply shocked to know that in this country the nation of Mahatma Gandhi, there are people still living who do political murders. Mrs. Gandhi is the leader of this House and the Prime Minister of this great nation. Her life is important today; even if she is not the Prime Minister, she is important. She is the daughter of a greatman, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. I know the family and I, and the people of Jammu and Kashmir, whom I represent, join here this House on this day to express their deep sorrow on what was done to that aircraft.

At the same time, I would like to express one thing more since the Home Minister is here. This is the second attempt, if I know it rightly. The first attempt on her life was made when she had to put garlands on a statue here in the compound of Parliament House. It shows that people are doing these things. Mahatma Gandhi's life also taught us that first a bomb exploded and finally the assassination took place. We must take all care for her life, because I know how she moves in the public and it would not be difficult for someone like Godse to come out with a gun. She must be given all protection. I would request the Home Minister, who is sitting here, that she has not to be taken lightly. I hope, he will take great care even when she goes abroad, and he will take care when she is in this country. She is an asset to this country and he will kindly protect her as much as he can.

I also want to say finally that I and the rest of us, who are not here in this House will also feel the same way that it is a very ghastly thing that has been thought of.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Shrimati Indira Gandhi is not merely the Prime Minister of this country, she is undisputed leader of this nation and that is not what I say, that is what my friends from

there have said demonstrates this. Her life is precious beyond words.

What I want now to request the Hon. Home Minister, a point has already been made that her security is comparatively lax. I appreciate the difficulties and there is no question of apportioning blame at this moment. But comparatively her security is lax. I would like the Hon. Home Minister to take this House into confidence because in this House we are all one.

I do not want to know what precaution they are taking because that would defeat really the purpose of precaution, but let us know that they are taking very strict precaution to see that there is no chance of this happening again.

This is the point I wanted to make immediately after his Statement and I make this point with all the conviction at my command, with all the persuasion in my possession.

श्रीहरीश चन्द्रसिंह रावत (अल्मोड़ा) :

सभापति महोदय, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जिस जहाज से अपनी विदेश यात्रा करने वाली थीं, उसके साथ जो षडयंत्र किया गया है और उसके संदर्भ में माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने जो वक्तव्य इस सदन में दिया और उसके बारे में इस सदन के माननीय सदस्यों ने जो भावनाएँ व्यक्त की हैं उनके साथ मैं अपने को जोड़ता हूँ।

वास्तव में इन्दिरा जी, न केवल इस देश की प्रधान मंत्री हैं, इस देश की नेता हैं, बल्कि इस देश के बहुत बड़े भाग की पीड़ित मानवता और संसार की शांति के लिए एक आशा की किरण हैं। उनके साथ जो इस तरीके से कोशिश की गयी है, उसकी जितनी भी निन्दा की जाए, वह बहुत कम है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि इस देश के सारे लोग, इस सदन के सब लोग इस प्रयास की निन्दा करते हैं और उन लोगों की भी:

होवा हे جس میں ان کے ایئرکرافٹ
کو سہہ و تاج کرنے کی کوشش کی گئی
ہے - اس کی جتنی بھی مذمت کی
جائے وہ کم ہوگی - لہذا اس کی
طرف سرکار کو سختی سے تحقیقات
کرنے کی ضرورت ہے - میں اس کو
سٹرونگلی کنڈیم کرتا ہوں -]

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास
मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : सभ,पति
महोदय, इस मामलेमें सबकी एक राय है।
हमारा संसदीय दल भी इस जघन्य, नापाक
इरादे की भर्त्सना करता है। यह कहते
हुये मैं आपसे आग्रह करूंगा कि आपको
आगे जो भी कार्यवाही करनी है, चाहे
हाउस को सात बजे एडजार्न करने की हो
या और हो, वह आप जारी रखें।

19.01 hrs.

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी (वाराणसी) :
सभ,पति महोदय, यह समाचार बड़ा चिन्तनी है
और इससे एक बड़ी भारी आशंका पैदा
हो गई है और इंदिरा जी अभी
विदेश जाने वाली हैं, इस वजह से यह
आशंका बहुत बढ़ गयी है। मैं समझता हूँ
कि माननीय गृह मंत्री जी विशेष रूप से
ध्यान देंगे।

मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि इंदिरा गांधी
केवल इस देश की नेता ही नहीं हैं, खाली
प्रधान मंत्री नहीं हैं, परन्तु आज की
परिस्थिति में इंदिरा गांधी इस देश की
प्राण हैं। देश के प्राण की रक्षा करनी है—
इसलिए कि देश जीवित रहे और मैं
समझता हूँ कि हमारा गृह-विभाग और
सारी व्यवस्था, हम सब लोगों को इस बात
की चोखट में रहना चाहिये कि देश के
प्राणों की रक्षा की जाये। इसके लिए

होम मिनिस्टर साहब जो भी कार्यवाही
करेंगे, जो भी काम उठावेंगे—उसमें पूरा
समर्थन यह हाउस करेगा।

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): I
think the nation has very good reason
to feel grateful to God that the Home
Ministry and the other Ministries
which are concerned, were able to
make this discovery in time, and thus
prevent a terrible tragedy that would
have otherwise overtaken this country.

As Pandit Ji has already said we
have in her, Indira Ji, our national
leader—and also, I am sure, all the
non-aligned countries hail her as their
leader—and she is one of greatest
living world leaders of to-day stand-
ing for peace, as opposed to all those
other Powers which are now running
a race towards the next war. And
no wonder, there are dangers all
around; and in spite of it, she is so
courageous as to move around from
one part of the country to the other.
As our friend from the northern fron-
tier, Shri P. Namgyal, has just now
said, our Home Ministry as well as
the External Affairs Ministry will
have to take special care to ensure
proper protection for our Prime
Minister.

Only the other day, one of our
friends was wondering why so much
more money is set apart in our Budget
for this purpose. Now he has the
answer. Here is the justification. The
Home Ministry has, with foresight,
made the necessary provision so far
as the Budget is concerned; and in
that direction, Sir, I congratulate the
Finance Minister as well as the Home
Minister for having done this. And
I sincerely hope and pray that all our
people in all parts of the country will
join us, will join Parliament, in wish-
ing complete safety for her, and safety
for our own democracy.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (How-
rah): When the Minister made the
statement, I was not here. Just now
I came and heard about this. I fully

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

joint with all, in condemning this type of sabotage work. It requires much more vigilance—for the life and safety of not only our Prime Minister, but all leading figures and personalities. The situation, both international and national, is such that much more vigilance is necessary; and I am glad that this has been detected long before any damage could be done.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Let us now adjourn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: As Chairman, I fully and sincerely associate myself with the sentiments expressed by each and every Member of the House.

I remember Rajaji, the late Shri C. Rajagopalachari at one point of time described Pandit Nehru as God's gift to the nation. I for one feel, and strongly feel that Shrimati Indira Gandhi is Almighty's gift not only to Mother India but to the entire world. I for one also feel that it is the personality, the leadership, the incomparable leadership of Shrimati Gandhi which stand between the entire country functioning as a democracy, and chaos and anarchy overtaking our country and our country going to pieces. I believe that, as the incomparable leader of the non-aligned nations, she has been playing perhaps the greatest role and will continue to play the greatest role in preventing the Third

World War which is bound to be a nuclear war, breaking out and thus saving the world from its doom and destruction. In a situation like this, I do not know what to do or say. As a believer in God, I pray to the Almighty that May He in his mercy keep her alive, against all sorts of dangers through fair weather and foul, through the present perilous period so that she may continue to serve not only Mother India, not only the causes which have been dear to us but also the entire human race.

With these words, I hope and pray that everything will be done which our nation can do to keep her fit and safe; look after her health—When Mr. Winston Churchill become the Prime Minister of England, during this Second World War, the then Cabinet decided immediately to place the best physician at his disposal to look after his health—and take every possible step for safety in all circumstances. I am sure that good wishes and blessings of the entire nation will be with her when she will go out on her tour.

Shri Ghulam Mohammad Khan will continue his speech tomorrow. The House stands adjourned to reassemble tomorrow at 11 A.M.

19.07 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Tuesday April 28, 1981/Vaisakha 8, 1903 (Saka).