

Sixth Series, Vol. XVII No. 20

Monday, July 31, 1978
Sravana 9, 1900 (Saka)

Lok Sabha Debates

(Fifth Session)



सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. XVII, contains Nos. 11-20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

Price- Rs 4.00

CONTENTS

(Sixth Series, Volume XVII, Fifth Session, 1978/1900 (Saka))

No. 11, Monday, July 31, 1978/Sravana 9, 1900 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions :	COLUMNS
*Starred Questions Nos. 205, 207, 209, 212 to 214, 218 and 220.	1—40
Short Notice Question No. 1.	40—47
 Written Answers to Questions :	
Starred Questions Nos. 203, 204, 206, 208, 210, 211, 215 to 217, 219, 221 and 222.	47—58
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1969 to 2050, 2052 to 2078 and 2080 to 2168.	59—257
<i>Re.</i> Eviction of Member's Family from his Residence	257—70
<i>Re.</i> Alleged Violation of Parliamentary Propriety by Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals and Fertilizers	271—73
Ruling on Question of Privilege against Shri Charan Singh, former Minister of Home Affairs	273—74
<i>Re.</i> Laying of Correspondence between Former Minister of Home Affairs and Prime Minister	274—336
Shri Shyamnandan Mishra	275—76
Prof. P.G. Mavalankar	276—77, 313—18
Shri C.M. Stephen	278—91
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta	292—97
Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan	297—300
Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan	300—304
Shri Krishna Chandra Halder	304—305
Shri M.N. Govindan Nair	305—307
Shri Nirmal Chandra Jain	307—11
Dr. V.A. Seyid Muhammad	311—13
Shri Shanti Bhushan	318—32
Papers laid on the Table	336—41
Message from Rajya Sabha	341
Committee on Public Undertakings— Fourteenth Report presented	342—43

PARLIAMENT LIBRARY

Acc. No. 1. (29) (62)

Date. 16. 11. 78

*The Sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

Statement re. Eviction of a Member's Family from his Residence—	COLUMNS
Shri Sikandar Bakht	343—44
Motion re. Growing Student Unrest in Universities.	345—95
Shri Yashwant Borole	345—48
Shri V.M. Sudheeran	348—51
Shri Chitta Basu	351—57
Shri Yuvraj	357—59
Shri V. Arunachalam alias 'Aladi Aruna'	359—62
Shri Raj Narain	362—65
Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder	365—73
Shri Kavar Lal Gupta	373—77
Half-an-Hour Discussion—	
Charges against the Managing Director of South India Viscose.	395—412
Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu	396—402
Shri Yuvraj	403—404
Shri V. Kishore Chandra S. Deo.	404
Shri Mallikarjun	404—10

LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

LOK SABHA

Monday, July 31, 1978/Sravana 9,
1900 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER: Q. No. 203...

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Sir, I want to make a submission. There was a ballot for today and I was told that my number was third; I gave the priority also. But my name is not there in the list.

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into the matter.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: This is not the first time. It happens many times. You ask your office to be more particular about it.

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: About Questions, we are becoming more and more disappointed. 15 days have passed and not a single Short Notice Question, has been admitted. The questions which are admitted in the Rajya Sabha are not admitted in the Lok Sabha. The Lok Sabha is becoming a closed-door affair. I am sorry to say that.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Why has it not come in the list? I must be told about it. You direct
2639 L.S.—1.

2

them. This is not the first time. I send five Questions every day.

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into the matter.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Important Questions, Call Attention notices and Short Notice Questions have not been admitted. Only unimportant Questions are being put on the list. I want you to reconsider all those issues.

MR. SPEAKER: Q. No. 203;—Shri C. N. Visvanathan—not here; Shri P. Thiagarajan—not here. Q. No. 204; Shri Janardhana Poojary—not here; Shri Pradyumna Bal—not here. Q. No. 205.

पश्चिम बंगाल में साक्षरता

* 205. श्री राज कृष्ण शान : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्वतंत्रता-प्राप्ति के समय पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य का स्थान साक्षरता की दृष्टि से सर्वोच्च था और अब वह सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में 11 वें स्थान पर आ चुका है ; और

(ख) पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य में साक्षरता बढ़ाने के लिए वर्तमान केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ।

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-
DER): (a) and (b). A Statement is
laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) No census data are available to show the position of West Bengal

in regard to literacy at the time of independence. The first Census of independent India was held in 1951. According to this Census, the literacy position of West Bengal (excluding 0—4 age-group) in relation to other States and Union Territories in the country was *fifth*. According to 1961 and 1971 Censuses, the literacy position of the State (excluding 0—4 age-group) was *eleventh* and *twelfth* respectively.

(b) In order to eradicate illiteracy from the country, the major thrust would be on two priority programmes of universalisation of elementary education and National Adult Education Programme. In West Bengal, 43.13 lakh additional un-enrolled children in the age-group 6—14 age planned to be covered during 1978—83 to achieve the goal of Universalisation of elementary education. Under the National Adult Education Programme, it is proposed to cover the entire illiterate population of 72.89 lakhs in the age-group 15—35 in West Bengal by extending adult education facilities to them in a phased manner. The Primary responsibility for implementing the Schemes rests with the State Government. It is hoped that with the implementation of these two programmes, the literacy position would improve substantially.

SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: The statement which has been laid on the Table of the House by the hon. Minister shows that the literacy position of West Bengal in relation to other States and union territories is hopeless more than what I had asked in the Question. The statement says that according to the 1971 Census, the literacy position of West Bengal was twelfth as against eleventh, as I have stated in my Question. Today, we are in 1978 and we can expect more deterioration in the educational sphere of West Bengal. In view of that, I would like to know from the hon. Minister (a) how many times the Government of West Bengal, if at all, drew the attention of the Government of

India to this grave situation in educational sphere.

(b) whether they have asked for more grants to improve the literacy position in the State and what the Government of India did in this matter.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: With regard to supplementary question (1), I would like to say that the task of spreading literacy and primary education primarily lies with the State Government. Therefore, the question of the State Government referring to the Government of India does not arise; and, So the question of grants for this purpose is also immaterial. However, as I have told this House several times, the Central Government has adopted an adult education programme which will be in force from 2nd October 1978. We have decided that we are to make 10 crores of people literate in five years' time. This is a massive programme. Accordingly, the allotment for West Bengal has gone up. It was decided that 72.89 lakhs within the age group of 15 to 35 in West Bengal should be given facilities for adult education and 50 per cent of the expenses will be borne by the Central Government.

As for spreading primary education in the coming Plan, 43.13 lakhs additional unschooled children of the age group of 14—16 are to be covered under the particular scheme.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I would like to know from the Minister whether he is aware that the West Bengal Government has announced that they will open 1000 primary schools in school-less villages and whether it will help to eradicate illiteracy in West Bengal, and whether he is aware that recently, in West Bengal, the State Education Ministers' meeting was held and opinion was expressed by the Education Ministers'

What Education should be in the State list instead of the Concurrent list and, if so, what is his reaction in this matter?

MR. SPEAKER: The Second part does not arise.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: As regards the first part, I welcome the proposal that 1000 primary schools will be opened in West Bengal. It is entirely a matter for the State Government to implement the proposal.

श्री किरंगी प्रसाद : किसी भी देश के लिए साक्षरता बड़ी आवश्यक चीज होती है। मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में यह कहा है कि यह बात राज्यों से सम्बन्धित है यह बात बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है कि जो स्कूलों में जाने वाले बच्चे हैं उन की अवस्था यह है कि अगर राज्य सरकारें उन की संख्या निश्चित भी कर देती है तो मुख्य रूप से गरीब घरों के लड़के स्कूल में नहीं जाते हैं और जब वे बचस्क हो जाते हैं तब वे बचस्क शिक्षा की धोर भी नहीं जा पाते हैं। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से स्पष्ट रूप से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार स्कूल जाने वाले बच्चों, जो प्राथमिक शिक्षा से सम्बन्धित हैं, की जो आयु है, उस को निश्चित कर के राज्य सरकारों को ऐसे परिपत्र जारी करेगी कि उन को निश्चित रूप से शिक्षा दी जाए ? होता क्या है कि प्राथमिक विद्यालयों में नाम तो लिख लिये जाते हैं लेकिन गरीब घरों के बच्चे स्कूलों में बहुत कम जाते हैं और इस बात का मूल्यांकन नहीं होता है कि कितने बच्चे स्कूल नहीं गये जिस का नतीजा यह होता है कि प्रागे जा कर अशिक्षितों की संख्या बढ़ जाती है। इस दिशा में माननीय मंत्री जी की क्या प्रकिया है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ। वे इस प्रकार के प्रादेश जारी करें जोकि देश के लोगों के हित में हों।

श्री ३० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : सरकार का ध्यान इस पर धारकित हुआ है। इसलिए अगली योजना में यह तय हुआ है कि सैकड़ों में पचास या नौ आधा हिस्सा प्राथमिक शिक्षा पर व्यय करना ही चाहिए और योजना कमिशन ने यह बताया है कि लगभग 450 करोड़ रुपया जो पहली योजना में था, वह बढ़ कर लगभग 900 करोड़ हो जाएगा इस से पता चलता है कि अगली योजना में प्रायों में प्राथमिकता शिक्षा के विकास और प्रसार के लिए काफी कदम उठाया जाएगा।

श्रीसहित अन्य व्यक्तियों की शिक्षा

+

* 207. श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री :

श्री सरकारसिंहजी बाबेला :

क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 2 अक्टूबर, 1978 से देश भर में प्रारम्भ किए जाने वाले प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत ब्रेल पद्धति के माध्यम से लगभग एक करोड़ अशिक्षित अंधे व्यक्तियों को शिक्षा देने की व्यवस्था है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो अंधे प्रौढ़ व्यक्तियों को शिक्षा देने के लिए राज्यवार कितने और कितन स्थानों पर केन्द्र स्थापित किए जा रहे हैं; और

(ग) अन्धे प्रौढ़ व्यक्तियों को ब्रेल पद्धति से शिक्षा देने और उन्हें तकनीकी शिक्षा देकर प्रारम्भिक बनाने का कार्य करने वाले सामाजिक संगठनों या न्यासों को सरकार का क्या सहयोग देने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (श्री ३० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) और (ख) समाज कल्याण विभाग दृष्टिहीन व्यक्तियों के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय संस्थान स्थापित करना चाहता है, जिसमें एक पत्राचार अनुभाग भी होगा। प्रस्ताव है यह अशिक्षित दृष्टिहीन व्यक्तियों को ब्रेल के माध्यम से प्रौढ़ शिक्षा देना तथा स्थानीय संस्थाओं की सेवाओं का उपयोग करके यह दृष्टिहीनों में साक्षरता फैला सकेगा।

(ग) समाज कल्याण विभाग बिकलांग व्यक्तियों से सम्बन्धित स्वयंसेवी संगठनों को, जिनमें विकासार्थक गतिविधियों के लिए दृष्टिहीनों से सम्बन्धित संगठन भी शामिल हैं, सहायता देता है।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो प्रश्नो उत्तर दिया है, वह बहुत निराशाजनक है। देश में एक करोड़ नेत्रहीन व्यक्ति हैं और उनके लिए एक राष्ट्रीय संस्थान स्थापित किया जाएगा। केवल एक राष्ट्रीय संस्थान से समूचे देश के नेत्रहीनों को किस तरह से शिक्षा दी जा सकेगी ? हमने अपने प्रश्न के भाग 'ख' में यह पूछा था कि प्राय प्रत्येक प्रदेश में कितने केन्द्र खोलेंगे, उसका तो उत्तर ही नहीं आया। मंत्री जी जानते हैं कि नेत्रहीनों की शिक्षा विशेष प्रकार की होती है। प्राय प्रौढ़ शिक्षा का कार्यक्रम चालू करने जा रहे हैं। नेत्रहीनों को तो ब्रेल पद्धति से शिक्षा देनी होती है, के माध्यम से तो वह संभव नहीं है। जब ब्रेल पद्धति के प्रशिक्षित प्राध्यापक ही तभी यह शिक्षा दी जा सकती है। नेत्रहीनों के लिए समाज पर दायित्व है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से जानना

चाहता हूँ कि यह राष्ट्रीय संस्थान कब तक स्थापित हो जाएगा। दूसरे मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि देश के प्रत्येक प्रांत में भी क्या प्राप कुछ इस तरह के संस्थान स्थापित करने जा रहे हैं?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : मान्यवर, माननीय सदस्य की जो शिकायत है, मैं मानता हूँ कि बिस्कुल सही है। हमारे बीच में दृष्टिहीन व्यक्ति बहुत हैं जिनके लिए शिक्षा की सुविधाएँ पर्याप्त नहीं हैं। यह समस्या गम्भीर समस्या है, यह मैं मानता हूँ। लेकिन सिर्फ केन्द्र खोल देने से ही यह समस्या घासान नहीं हो सकती है। ट्रेड परसोनल का भी सवाल है क्योंकि दृष्टिहीनों को ब्रेल पद्धति से शिक्षा देनी होती है। इसके लिए हमने कुछ केन्द्र खोले हैं लेकिन अभी भी वे अधीक नहीं हुए हैं। हम यह अवश्य सोचते हैं कि यह जो समस्या है बहुत गम्भीर है लेकिन खेद की बात है कि हमारे पास साधन पर्याप्त नहीं हैं जिसके कारण हम यह नहीं कर पाते हैं।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद सास्त्री : आपने छठी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में दो सी करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान प्रौढ़ व्यक्तियों को शिक्षा देने के लिए रखा है। यह प्रशंसनीय बात है। नेत्रहीन व्यक्तियों को चूँकि एक विशेष किस्म से शिक्षा दी जाती है क्या इसके लिए आपने ध्यान से कोई प्रावधान रखा है? यदि हाँ तो नेत्रहीनों की शिक्षा पर आप कितनी धनराशि खर्च करने जा रहे हैं? आपने स्वयं कहा है कि खेद की बात है, इस विषय में जितना प्रयास होना चाहिए था उतना हम नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। श्रीमन् केवल खेद व्यक्त कर देना ही पर्याप्त नहीं होगा। घासान की यह जिम्मेदारी है कि वह नेत्रहीन व्यक्तियों को समाज के लिए उपयोगी बनाये। इसलिये मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के लिए हर वर्ष कितनी धनराशि की व्यवस्था आपने की है और नेत्रहीन व्यक्तियों को शिक्षित करने के लिए कितनी राशि की व्यवस्था आप करने जा रहे हैं?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : नेत्रहीन व्यक्तियों के लिए खास कर अभी तय नहीं हुआ है। लेकिन हम इस सम्बन्ध में चर्चा कर रहे हैं। इसमें दिक्कत है क्योंकि नेत्रहीन व्यक्ति कुछ स्थानों पर ही सीमित नहीं होते हैं। वे तमाम प्रांतों में इधर-उधर रहते हैं। इसके अलावा नेत्रहीनों को ब्रेल पद्धति से शिक्षा देने की बात है जिसको प्रत्येक गांव तक नहीं फैलाया जा सकता है। ये सब दिक्कतें हैं। अगर हमारे माननीय सदस्य चाहें तो मैं उन से बातचीत करने के लिए तैयार हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Shankersinhji Vaghela—he is not here.
Shri B. Rachaiah.

SHRI B. RACHAIAH: Is the Minister aware that in the old Mysore

city, a school for the blind, deaf and dumb has been started during the pre-Independence days. The Minister in his statement has said that financial assistance is being given to voluntary organizations which start such institutions. I would like to know whether the Minister is prepared to extend financial assistance to this institution which already exists but needs financial assistance for expansion and maintenance.

**DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-
DER:** There are over 170 schools and other training establishment for training of blind persons. Now, if the hon. Member advises that particular institution to make a proper application, such an application will be considered.

श्री शोभ प्रकाश त्यागी : दृष्टिहीन व्यक्तियों के लिए जो शिक्षा संस्थाएँ आपने बनाई हैं और जो ब्रेल लिपि की एक प्रेस भी बनाई है कुछ पुस्तकें बनाने के लिए उस संदर्भ में मैं आपसे यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन को क्या आपने देश के धार्मिक और सांस्कृतिक ढांचे से परिचित कराने के लिए भी कोई ब्रेल लिपि में साहित्य तैयार किया है या इसकी कोई योजना है? यदि नहीं है तो क्यों नहीं और यदि है तो वह क्या है?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : इस पर सूचना की जरूरत है।

Implementation of Three Language Policy

*209. **SHRI HITENDRA DESAI:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) which of the States and Union Territories have implemented the three language policy; and

(b) have Government fixed any target for its implementation?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-
DER):** (a) The implementation of three language policy is basically the

responsibility of the State Governments. A statement indicating the present position of the policy in

various States and Union Territories is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) No, Sir.

Statement

State/Union Territory	Languages taken up	Classes/Stages from which the languages are taken up.
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	(i) Telugu, Hindi, Urdu, Kannada, Tamil, Oriya, Marathi and Gujarati	N. A.
	(ii) Hindi or Telugu or any modern Indian Language or English.	N. A.
	(iii) English	From Class V.
Assam	(i) Mother tongue or regional language	Three-language formula is being implemented only in Classes V to VII.
	(ii) English	
	(iii) Hindi (for Assamese) or Assamese (for non-Assamese)	
Bihar	(i) Mother tongue	From Class I to X.
	(ii) Sanskrit (for Hindi-speaking) or Hindi (for non-Hindi-speaking).	From Class III to X.
	(iii) English	From Class V to X.
Gujarat	(i) Regional language or Mother tongue.	From Standard I.
	(ii) Hindi	From Standard V.
	(iii) English	In Standards VIII and IX.
Haryana	(i) Hindi	From Class I.
	(ii) English	From Class VI.
	(iii) Sanskrit or Urdu or Punjabi or Telugu.	In Classes VII and VIII.
Himachal Pradesh	(i) Hindi	From Class I.
	(ii) English	Urdu as third language besides English and
	(iii) Urdu	Hindi from Classes VI to VIII.
Jammu and Kashmir	(i) Assen Urdu	From Classes I to V.
	(ii) English	From Classes VI to X.
	(iii) Urdu/Hindi or Punjabi	From Classes VI to X.

1	2	3
Karnataka	(i) Kannada or English or Urdu or Tamil or Telugu or Marathi or Hindi. (ii) English or any of nine other languages. (iii) Hindi or any of eight other languages.	Three-language formula is being implemented in Classes I to X.
Kerala	(i) Mother tongue or regional languages i.e., Malayalam or Tamil or Kannada or Urdu or Gujarati or Konkani. (ii) English (iii) Hindi	Three languages are being taught from Std. 5 to 10. <i>First language</i> —Malayalam, Tamil, Kannada or Gujarati. <i>Second language</i> —English from Std. 5 to 10. <i>Third language</i> —Hindi from Std. 5 to 10.
Madhya Pradesh. . . .	(i) Mother tongue (ii) (a) Hindi (for non-Hindi-speaking) (b) Sanskrit (Hindi-speaking) (iii) English	Three-language formula in vogue only at the Middle School level i.e., from Class VI to VIII.
Maharashtra	(i) Combination of Marathi, Hindi, Urdu, English, Sanskrit, Gujarati, Kannada, mostly (i) Marathi, (ii) English (iii) Hindi.	Three language formula is being implemented in Standards V to X.
Manipur	(i) Mother tongue (ii) English (iii) Hindi	From Class I. From Class III. From Classes VI to X.
Meghalaya	(i) English (ii) Hindi (iii) Mother-tongue (Assamese or Bengali or Hindi or Urdu or Khasi or Garo).	From Class IV. In Middle and Secondary stages. N. A.
Nagaland	(i) Mother tongue (ii) English (iii) Hindi	From Classes I to III. From Class I. From Class IV. (N.B. English is medium of instruction from Class IV upwards).
Orissa	(i) Oriya (ii) English (iii) Hindi	Three-language formula is being implemented in Grades VI to X (English is introduced from Grade IV).
Punjab	(i) Punjabi (ii) Hindi (iii) English	From Class I. From Class IV. From Class VI.

1	2	3
Rajasthan . . .	(i) Hindi (ii) English (iii) Sanskrit or Urdu or Sindhi or Gujarati or Punjabi or Malayalam or Tamil or Bengali.	} Three-language formula is being implemented in Middle and Secondary stages.
Sikkim	(i) Mother tongue (ii) Hindi (iii) English	} Hindi and English are compulsory from Class I in addition to mother tongue. Medium of instruction—English in all stages.
Tamil Nadu	(i) Regional language or mother tongue. (ii) English	} Part A.—Regional language or mother tongue where it is different from regional language. It shall be taught from Standard I. } Part B.—English or any other language. It shall be taught from Standard III.
Tripura	(i) and (ii) as in West Bengal (iii) Hindi or any of the other fifteen languages.	} Three-language formula is compulsory for Classes VI to X.
Uttar Pradesh	(i) Hindi (ii) One of the fifteen languages (iii) English	} Three-language formula is being implemented in Classes VI to VIII.
West Bengal	(i) One of the seventeen languages including Bengali (ii) English or Bengali if English is first language. (iii) (a) One from a Classical group of languages (b) One from a modern group of foreign languages. (c) a modern Indian language other than first language. (d) Bengali, for those who do not offer it as first or second Language.	} Three languages are compulsory for Classes VI to X.
Assamachal Pradesh	(i) English (ii) Hindi (iii) Assamese or Sanskrit	} From Class I. } From Class I. } From Classes VI to VIII.

1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands.	(Central Board of Secondary Education Pattern).	
	(i) Hindi	From Class I.
	(ii) English	From Class III.
	(iii) Hindi or Urdu or Tamil or Bengali.	From Classes VI to VIII.
Chandigarh Administration .	(i) Hindi	} Three-language formula is being implemented in Classes IV to X.
	(ii) Punjabi	
	(iii) English	
Dadra and Nagar Haveli .	(i) Gujrati or Marathi	From Standards I to IV.
	(ii) Hindi	From Standard V.
	(iii) English	From Standards VI to X.
Delhi Administration .	(i) Any Modern Indian language	} Three-language formula is being followed in Middle and Secondary stages.
	(ii) English	
	(iii) Hindi (In combination of higher and lower levels).	
Goa, Daman and Diu .	(i) Mother tongue or one of the modern Indian languages	From Standard I.
	(ii) Marathi or Konkani or English or Hindi.	From Standard III.
	(iii) Hindi or English	From Standard V.
Lakshadweep .	Same as Kerala	Same as Kerala.
Mizoram .	(i) Mizo	} Three-language formula is being implemented at the Middle stage.
	(ii) English	
	(iii) Hindi	
Pondicherry .	(i) Pondicherry and Karaikal areas implement like Tamil Nadu.	As in Tamil Nadu.
	(ii) Yanam implements like Andhra Pradesh.	As in Andhra Pradesh.
	(iii) Mahe implements like Kerala.	As in Kerala.

SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: It is very unfortunate that the Government of India has not laid down any targets for the implementation of the three language formula which, I believe, is a national policy and also, I think, was the consensus of the Chief Ministers' conference. I would, therefore, like to know whether the go-

vernment has any language policy—I mean not the official language or the medium of instruction but the teaching of languages in primary and secondary stages. I want to know whether the government has such a policy and if so, why is it not making efforts to implement that and even fix up targets for its implementation.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: The language policy is a difficult problem and, as you are aware, this has been agitating the minds of the administrators and leaders for several years. In fact, the Central Advisory Board of Education in 1956 gave this three language formula. Then, five years later, it was followed up by the Chief Ministers meeting in 1961. Then the Vice-Chancellors' Conference, six years later, in 1967 stressed upon the same problem and the same solution and only in 1968 the National Policy on Education adopted this three language formula.

Recently there was a meeting of the Education Ministers from the different States and Union Territories. They have in principle agreed that the three language formula should continue for the purpose of instruction in schools. The Tamil Nadu government says that it will plead for two language formula. This is the present position. We are, therefore, supporting the three language formula. It is for the States to implement it.

SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: Do we take it that the Government of India adopts the three language formula? But, education now being a concurrent subject, I would ask the Education Minister to implement that formula even with regard to States.

Now, in the new pattern of education and the consensus arrived at at the recent Education Ministers' Conference may I know what is the policy of the Government of India for teaching of English in secondary schools?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Sir, as far as education being in the Concurrent List is concerned, the Hon. Member knows that effort is being made to transfer education in the State List and the amending Bill for this purpose is before this House.

It is ultimately for this House and the other House to decide what will be the fate of that proposition. Till

that is finally decided, we have decided not to take advantage of the fact that education is in the Concurrent List.

So far as English is concerned, Government is not opposed to English. But, as I have already said, whether English should be the medium of instruction or not has to be carefully considered. Our decision is that for medium of instruction, the mother-tongue should be...

SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: About teaching of English?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: About teaching of English we are not opposed to that. Any State can make facility for teaching of English. In fact, as I said, one Institute for instructing teachers in the matter of English has been set up in Hyderabad.

SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: Sir, my question is not answered.

MR. SPEAKER: This question is being extensively discussed in the course of this week. We are allotting six hours for discussing the language question itself. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: That is for the official language. Official language is one question; the medium of instruction is the second one. The third question is which is the language and from what standard?

MR. SPEAKER: I shall allow an opportunity to discuss this at that time. Mr. Mhalgi.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: It is always said that Sanskrit is the mother of all Indian languages. But, the statement which is laid on the Table of the House discloses that out of 31 States and Union Territory Governments in India, hardly six States, that is, Bihar, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Arunachal have included Sanskrit as one of the languages to be taught

and that also is partially in the three language policy formula. May I know therefore, what is the Central Government's proposal to remedy this situation?

श्री प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : संस्कृत के प्रसार और प्रचार के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत संस्थान बनाया है। और 5 संस्कृत विद्यापीठों में उनमें एक और जोड़ दिया, केरल में गुण्डापुर विद्यापीठ बन गया। इसके अलावा अनुदान भी संस्कृत के लिए दिया जाता है और संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालयों के लिये भी यू० पी० सी० द्वारा अनुदान दिया जाता है। लेकिन संस्कृत प्रावश्यक होनी चाहिये इस प्रकार की जो मांग है यह तो राज्य सरकारों को तय करना है, केन्द्रीय सरकार तय नहीं कर सकती है। मैं तो ब्रह्म संस्कृत का छल बा। लेकिन यह मैं मानता हूँ कि अगर जबरदस्ती कोई भाषा लागू करते हैं तो उससे नफरत पैदा हो जायगी और घासानी नहीं होगी।

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: It is a well-known fact that the three-language formula, particularly, the teaching of Hindi is being fully implemented in the Southern States. But the same thing does not happen in the North and it is also equally a fact that there is hardly any State which gives any facility in the North for teaching of any Southern languages. Now, what steps does Government contemplate, if any, to correct this imbalance?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-
DER: It is not correct to say that nowhere in the North is teaching of South Indian languages allowed. I find from the list that in Haryana, Telugu is one of the alternative subjects. I agree that there is not so much facility for teaching of South Indian languages in the North. But, as I said, it is a matter for the State Governments. (Interruptions).

SHRI K. GOPAL: It is entirely a different question. Sir, he is making a false statement.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall give every opportunity in the debate.

SHRI K. GOPAL: It is very unfair on the part of the Minister to say that Tamilnadu Government is not imple-

menting the three language formula without spelling out the reasons for their doing so. (Interruptions)

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-
DER: I only reiterated the deliberations which had taken place at the meeting of the Ministers.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Gopal, there is no point in getting excited.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, Mr. Gopal has said one thing which needs clarification. He has said that the Minister has given a false reply.

MR. SPEAKER: For that there are provisions to take action.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why are you passing over these things.

MR. SPEAKER: Q. No. 210. He is absent. Q. No. 211—not present. Q. No. 212.

Allotment of Plots by D.D.A.

*212. CHOWDHRY BALBIR SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of plots available with DDA offered to L.I.C. in April, 1977 and through Public Notice dated 1st May, 1978 in Pitampura and Haiderpuri area;

(b) what is the pattern of allotment of plots to applicants;

(c) if it is by draw, what is the fate of the persons who have deposited Rs. 4,032 in September, 1975 and being unsuccessful in draw have still not withdrawn their deposit from DDA;

(d) why it is not possible for DDA to allot the plots to those persons who have blocked their hard earned money to the tune of Rs. 4,032 for about 3 years outrightly instead of taking out draw; and

(e) by what time the necessary allotment is likely to be made?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) It has been reported by the Delhi Development Authority that they made offers in March-April, 1977 to 2271 persons for allotment of plots in Pitampura Residential Scheme. At that time no plot was however available with them.

About 1000 plots in Pitampura and Haiderpuri areas were available with reference to the public notice issued on 1st May, 1978. No allotment has however been made so far.

(b) and (c). Allotment of plots for Low Income Group is to be made by draw of lots. The deposit of the unsuccessful persons is refundable.

(d) Sufficient number of plots is not available just now but the D.D.A. has been asked to develop additional plots for these persons.

(e) The next draw of lots for the 1000 plots will be held shortly.

बीछरी बलबोर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जबाब दिया है कि 2271 आदिमियों को इन्होंने आकर किया और उस वक्त 1977 में उनके पास कोई प्लॉट एवैलेबल नहीं था। फिर 1978 में 1,000 प्लॉट्स के लिये इन्होंने लोगों को कहा कि इसके लिये ड्रा होगा और उनको नोटिस दे दिया गया, लेकिन आज तक कोई ड्रा नहीं हुआ। सवाल के आखिरी हिस्से में इन्होंने कहा है कि The next draw of lots for the 1000 plots will be held shortly.

यह जो 1,000 प्लॉट्स हैं, इनके लिये जल्दी ही ड्रा निकलेगा। अब जिन लोगों ने पैसा जमा करवाया है, 4,000 से ऊपर पैसा जमा करवाया है, सरकार खुद कहती है कि यह लो इनकम वाले हैं, जिनकी आमदनी बड़ी कम है, उन लोगों में पैसे दिये हैं जो कि 5, 5 साल से पैसे दिये हुये हैं तो इतनी देर तक पैसा जमा किये जाने के बाद भी जिनको प्लॉट नहीं मिला है, क्या सरकार जब तक इनको प्लॉट नहीं मिल जाता तब तक कोई और स्कीम जारी नहीं करेगी? क्या इन लोगों को प्लॉट दिये जाने के बाद ही और कोई प्लॉट की स्कीम जारी करेगी?

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : यह सवाल इस तरह आसानी से समझ में आ सकता है कि 2271 आदिमी कैसे रह गये, जिनको प्लॉट नहीं मिला। मैं ध्यान करना चाहूंगा कि इनमें से 1,979 तो इस किस्म के लोग हैं कि जिनको 4 रजिस्ट्रियल स्कीम—शाहीमार् बाग, पीतम्पुरा, पश्चिमपुरी, विकासपुरी—में, प्लॉट नहीं मिला और 292 इस किस्म के लोग हैं कि जिन्होंने पहले बताया गये 4 स्कीम और गोंडा रजिस्ट्रियल स्कीमों में 70 स्केवयर मीटर प्लॉट के लिये एप्लाई किया था, वह रह गये थे। बुनियादी तौर पर जो उस वक्त डी० डी० ए० की पाविसी थी, वह यही थी कि जो लोग किसी एक स्कीम के लिये एप्लाई करें और ड्रा आफ लाट में रह जायें तो वह अपना रुपया वापस लें लें और अगली स्कीमों में से फिर लेने की कोशिश करें, तो ज्यादा अच्छा है। यह सोचकर कि क्योंकि रुपया दे दिया है इसलिये डी० डी० ए० ने ये प्लॉट आकर किया था। जिस समय आकर किया था, उस समय कागज पर था। कोई इलाका डेवलप नहीं किया गया था। अब हमारे नोटिस में आया है। हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि हम जल्दी से जल्दी उन लोगों के लिए प्लॉट डेवलप कर के उन्हें दें—1,000 लोगों के लिए प्लॉट डेवलप हो गये हैं, उन्हें जल्दी दे दें और बाकी लोगों के लिए भी प्लॉट डेवलप करें।

बीछरी बलबोर सिंह : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जबाब में कहा है कि प्लॉट्स डेवलप नहीं किये गये थे। जबाब में यह भी लिखा है कि हम ने 2271 लोगों को प्लॉट आकर किये थे। जब सरकार के पास प्लॉट्स नहीं थे, तो फिर उसने उन लोगों को आकर क्या किया था? मेरा सवाल बड़ा बलीयर था कि जिन लोगों ने 4,032 रुपये जमा कराये थे उन में से जिन लोगों को अभी तक प्लॉट नहीं मिले हैं, उन का नम्बर कितना है और इस वक्त उन की क्या पोजीशन है। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि उन को लिख दिया गया है कि वे अपने पैसे वापस ले सकते हैं। मैं आपके जरिये मंत्री महोदय से फिर दरखास्त करना कि जिन लोगों ने बहुत देर से पैसे जमा करा रखे हैं, वे छोटी कमाई वाले लोग हैं। उन्होंने अपनी छन पसोने की कमाई के चार हजार रुपये डी० डी० ए० को दे दिये। इस लिए मंत्री महोदय डी० डी० ए० से कहें कि जिन लोगों के पैसे जमा हैं, उन को पैसे वापस देने के बजाये उन को पहले किसी जगह प्लॉट जरूर दिये जायें।

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : यह सवाल नहीं है, बल्कि एक तजवीज है। मैं जरूर बहुत हमदर्दी से और उस जेहन से उस पर गौर करूंगा, जिस जेहन से मेम्बर साहब ने बात की है।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The question is about the allotment of plots. The whole scheme regarding allotment of

plots by the D.D.A. has been prepared by them only to help the RSS people, those who are the MISA detenues and so on. That is why you find that there is discrimination done against the poorer class people. Only certain classes get the benefit.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: I could not catch him. I am not able to hear what he says.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I will read out the charges. Please see what is given out in the statement. I know how you have been manipulating and especially how your Ministry is doing things, in collusion with the DDA in Delhi and around Delhi. They are making plots to these people as against the common people. This is how the DDA is operating, Sir. I would like to know, what is the policy you are following in respect of giving sites to those people who are in need of allotment of DDA plots in Delhi and around Delhi?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: Earlier, what I said was that I could not catch him. I could not hear him. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to have your ruling whether this flows from the original question or not, (*Interruptions*) I would like to know from you, Sir, whether this question flows from the original question or not.

MR. SPEAKER: I don't think this arises from the main question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: This question says, 'Allotment of plots by DDA'. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. It does not flow from the main question. We pass on to the next question.

Rajasthan Canal

+

*213. **SHRI S. S. SOMANI,**
SHRI FAQUIR ALI ANSARI:

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

(a) what are the details regarding the progress so far made in the construction of the Rajasthan Canal;

(b) the outcome of the efforts made to obtain further funds for the Canal from the World Bank and other international agencies; and

(c) by when the construction work on the Canal is likely to be completed?

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

Statement

(a) The Stage-I of the Rajasthan Canal Project, comprising 204 Km. long feeder Canal, 189 Km. long Main Canal and 3000 Km. long distribution system, have almost been completed. The Stage-II of the project, comprising 256 Km. long main canal in continuation of Stage-I and about 3500 Km. long distribution System, have also been started. The details regarding the progress on the project till 15th of May, 1978 is as under:—

Sl. No.	Item of work	Unit	Estimated quantity	Work done to end of 15-6-78
1	2	3	4	5
STAGE-I.				
1	Rajasthan Feeder (203 Km. long)			} Completed by June 1975
2	Rajasthan Main Canal (189 Km. ong).			

1	2	3	4	5
3	<i>Disty. System</i> Km. 0-74			
	Earthwork	Th. Cum	37,785	37,478
	Lining	Km.	1,850	1,392.5
	Km 74-189			
	Earthwork	Th. Cum	8,626	8,557
	Lining	Km	715.66	711.09.
	<i>Pugal Branch System</i>			
	<i>Pugal Main Branch</i>			
	Earthwork	Th. Cum	6,416	Completed
	Lining	Km	66	65.09
	<i>Disty. System of Pugal Branch</i>			
	Earthwork	Th. Cum	11,113	8,528 (March & May)
	Lining	Km	280.81	195.49 (March & May)
	Loonkaransar-Bikaner Lift Channel (152 Km.)		Completed by December, 1976	
	<i>Disty. System of Lift Canal</i>			
	Earthwork	Th. Cum	2,450	2,188
	Lining	Km	158.36	157.78
	Lined Water Courses	Km	1,021.50	765.35.
	STAGE-II			
4	Rajasthan Main Canal			
	Earthwork	Th. Cum	63,721	15,759
	Lining	Km	256	44.12.
5	Water Supply Channel			
	Earthwork	Th. Cum	15,292	13,617
6	<i>Disty. System</i>			
	Earthwork	Th. Cum	75,000	8,962.
	Lining	Km	3,500	16.83.

(b) No funds have so far been obtained from the World Bank and other international agencies for the Rajasthan Canal Project. As per the joint communique issued at the end of the Shehanshah of Iran's visit to India in February, 1978, His Imperial Majesty offered to make available additional crude oil supplies annually at OPEC prices on credit terms or lump-sum payment as may be suitable or financing, amongst others, the Stage-II of the Rajasthan Canal Project. The details regarding this have yet to be discussed and finalised with the Government of Iran.

A separate project called the Command Area Development Project has also been framed by the Rajasthan Government for efficient utilisation of land and water that will be delivered by the Rajasthan Canal Project. For a part of the Command Area Development Project for Stage I, a credit of \$83 million has been granted by the International Development Association. Efforts are also in hand to obtain funds from the World Bank or other international agencies for the re-

maining part of the Command Area Development Project for Stage-I and also for the Command Area Development Project for Stage-II.

(c) The Rajasthan Canal project is likely to be completed by 1983-84.

श्री एस० एस० सोमानी : राजस्थान कैनल दुनिया की सब से बड़ी सिंचाई परियोजना है। इस पर जिस तरीके से काम किया जा रहा है, वह बहुत विचारणीय है। स्टेटमेंट में बताया गया है कि फ्रस्टं स्टेज का काम फ्रालमोस्ट कम्प्लोटीड है। हम बार-बार पूछते हैं कि फ्रस्टं स्टेज का काम कब तक खत्म हो जायेगा और हमें यही जवाब दिया जाता है कि "फ्रालमोस्ट कम्प्लोटीड"। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि फ्रस्टं स्टेज में अभी तक कितना काम बाकी है। उत्तर में यह भी कहा गया है कि 256 किलोमीटर की सैकंड स्टेज और 3500 किलोमीटर के डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम के काम को शुरू कर दिया गया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस में कितने किलोमीटर काम अभी तक हुआ है और कितना काम बालू है।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : यह सब स्टेटमेंट में दिया हुआ है। आप इजाजत दें तो मैं पढ़ दूँ :

Rajasthan Feeder Canal (203 Km. long) completed by June, 1964. Rajasthan Main Canal (189 Km. long) completed by June, 1975.

Distribution system:	Unit	Estimated quantity	Work done of 15.5.78
Km. 0-74			
Earthwork	Th. Cum.	37,785	37,478
Lining	Km.	1,850	1,392.5

Sir, it is a long statement. I think the information has already been given in the Statement.

श्री एस० एस० सोमानी : आप बताइए सैकंड फेज में कितना बना दिया।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : सैकंड फेज में ग्रथ-वर्क 63721 हजार क्यूबिक मीटर में से 15759 हजार क्यूबिक मीटर हुआ है। लाइनिंग का काम कि० मी० 256 में से 44 कि० मी० हुआ है। वाटर सप्लाई चैनल ग्रथ वर्क 15292 हजार क्यूबिक मीटर में से 13617 हजार क्यूबिक मीटर हुआ है। डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरी सिस्टम में ग्रथ वर्क 75 हजार क्यूबिक मीटर में से 8962 हजार क्यूबिक मीटर हुआ है और लाइनिंग 3500 कि० मी० में से 16 कि० मी० हुआ है।

श्री एस० एस० सोमानी : मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न था कि विश्व बैंक तथा अन्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय एजेंसियों से इस तरह के लिए अधिक धनराशि प्राप्त करने के लिए किए गए

प्रयत्नों का क्या परिणाम निकला? आप ने जो जवाब दिया है वह यह कि वर्ल्ड बैंक और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय एजेंसियों से अभी तक कोई पैसा नहीं मिला है, लेकिन इस के लिए क्या प्रयत्न हुए यह बिलकुल नहीं बताया है। तो क्या आप किन्हीं अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय एजेंसियों से या वर्ल्ड बैंक से इस सिलसिले बात कर रहे हैं और शाहशाह ईरान की 200 करोड़ रुपये की मदद आने की प्रसन्नताओं में बहुत पब्लिसिटी हुई। इस को काफी प्रस्ताव हो गया। उस में क्या प्रोसेस हुई, वह काइंड में दे रहे हैं या कैश में दे रहें हैं या दे भी रहे हैं या नहीं दे रहे हैं, ऐसा कुछ भी आप के बयान में नहीं है मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रोजेक्ट को जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा करने के लिए आप किन किन अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय एजेंसियों से बात कर रहे हैं और वर्ल्ड बैंक से जो आप की बात हुई है उस में क्या प्रोसेस हुई है?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : श्रीमान, यह भी बयान में मौजूद है। यह कहा गया था कि शाहशाह ईरान जब यहाँ आए थे तो उन से इस के बारे में कुछ बातचीत हुई थी और उसूल के तौर पर यह मान लिया गया था। कि वह कुछ प्रायस इस के लिए इस देश की देंगे। परन्तु

उस के बीटेक्स अभी बर्क बाउट नहीं हुए हैं। अगर यह अन्वेषण मिलने की प्रतीति है। वास्तव में बन की कमी से यह योजना रुकने वाली नहीं है। काम चल रहा है और सेकेंड स्टेज का काम शुरू भी हो गया है जैसा कि बताया जा चुका है। घनाभाव के कारण यह काम नहीं रुकने वाला है।

श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री : यह तो मंत्री महोदय जानते हैं कि राजस्थान केनाल के बनने के बाद राजस्थान की जो यह मूलभूत समस्या है प्रति वर्ष वहाँ भ्रमाल पड़ने की उम्र से रहत हो जायगी, वहाँ भ्रमाल नहीं पड़ेगा और भारत सरकार जो करोड़ों रुपये वहाँ खर्च करती है वह नहीं करना पड़ेगा। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो सैकड़ों मील लम्बी नहर है सैकेंड फेज की उसे माइनेज वा कितोमीटर में न बता कर क्यूबिक फुट में क्यों बताया चाहते हैं? उन्होंने बताया है कि 15 हजार क्यूबिक फुट बन गया, 21 हजार क्यूबिक फुट बनना था। मैं यह जानना चाहूँगा कि मूलभूत योजना कितने पैसों की थी और अब कितने की है और भारत सरकार अब इस पंच वर्षीय योजना में राजस्थान को कितना पैसा देने वाली है?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : श्रीमान् स्टेज I, 184 करोड़ और स्टेज II, 216 करोड़ की योजना है। इस में से मार्च 1977 तक 168 करोड़ खर्च हो चुका है दोनों स्टेज मिला कर। मार्च 1978 तक 198 करोड़ खर्च हो जायगा और जो बँने बयान दिया है....

श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री : मार्च 1978 तो बला गया।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : तो ठीक है, इतना खर्च हो गया।

मैं कह चुका कि घनाभाव के कारण यह काम नहीं पिछड़ा है। वास्तव में जहाँ निचाई की सुविधा दी भी जा चुकी है वहाँ अभी कालोनाइजेशन का काम नहीं हुआ। किसान वहाँ रुक नहीं रहे हैं। असली समस्या राजस्थान की यह है कि जो सुविधाएँ स्टेज I में दी जा चुकी हैं उन का भी प्रयोग वहाँ अभी 60 प्रतिशत भी नहीं हुआ है। तो मुख्य समस्या तो यह है।

श्री कंचर लाल गुप्त : मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि फस्ट फेज और सेकेंड फेज कब कंप्लीट होंगे और उसका टारगेट क्या था तथा वह कब कंप्लीट होगा? इसके अलावा पहले फेज से कितने लोगों को लाभ होगा, कितनों को हुआ है और दूसरे फेज से कितने लोगों को लाभ होगा ?

इसके अलावा मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या प्राप इसमें न्यूक्लियर एनर्जी का प्रयोग कर सकते हैं जिससे इसका काम जल्दी पूरा हो सके जिस तरह से रूस में साइबेरिया से उजबकिस्तान नहर लाने के लिए न्यूक्लियर एनर्जी का प्रयोग हो रहा है ?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : यह दोनों फेज 1982-84 तक समाप्त हो जाने की सम्भावना है। पहला फेज जो सम्पन्न समाप्त हो गया है और दूसरा फेज 83-84 तक समाप्त हो जायगा।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: My question was: what was the target and when was it completed?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: Full potential of the first stage will be created by March, 1980 and the second stage is likely to be completed by 1983-84.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I can speak in English or Hindi or any other language that the hon. Minister understands. My question was what the target for the completion of the first phase and the second phase was and when was that completed. How many people will be benefited by the first phase and the second phase and will you utilise nuclear energy for digging out the canal like Russia?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : अभी प्रापका यह सुझाव है, इस पर विचार होगा। अभी तक इस देश में इस प्रकार का काम नहीं हुआ है कि न्यूक्लियर एनर्जी से काम को बढ़ाया जाय।

श्री सवर गुरु : यह तो प्राइम मिनिस्टर ही बता सकते हैं।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : मैं तो यह बतला सकता हूँ कि कितना पानी उपलब्ध होगा।

MR. SPEAKER: What was the target for Stage-I?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : इसके लिए तो नोटिस चाहिए। इस समय मैं यह बतला सकता हूँ कि यह कंप्लीट कब होगा।

MR. SPEAKER: He does not have the information.

राष्ट्रीय आवास नीति

* 214. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा प्रति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने झरूरी तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रिहायशी मकान बनाने के लिए योजना बनाई है और यदि हाँ, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है;

(ख) देश में कितने लोगों के पास मकान नहीं हैं और कितने लोग स्वच्छ परिस्थितियों से नीचे के स्तर पर रहते हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार एक राष्ट्रीय आवास नीति बनाने का है जिसमें (एक) उन्हें सरकारी आवास नहीं दिया जायगा जिनके पास अपना मकान

होगा (दो) जिनकी आय 1000 रुपये से कम होगी उन्हें आवास प्राप्त करने के मामले में प्राथमिकता दी जायेगी (तीन) किसी भी अधिकारी या व्यक्ति को तीन कमरों से बड़ा फ्लैट नहीं दिया जायेगा और (चार) संसद सदस्यों तथा मन्त्रियों को प्राबन्धित किये जाने वाले मकानों का क्षेत्रफल भी निर्धारित किया जायेगा; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार गरीब लोगों के लिये पांच वर्ष तक प्रत्येक पंचायत के अन्तर्गत कम से कम 15 मकान बनाने की योजना प्रारम्भ करने का है; और यदि हाँ, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रों (श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल): (क) से (घ) . एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है।

विवरण

भाग (क)

सरकार ने नगरीय तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मकान बनाने के लिए निम्नलिखित आवास योजनाएं प्रारम्भ की हैं :—

(i) **औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों तथा समाज के आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्गों के लिए सहायता प्राप्त आवास योजना**

यह योजना निम्न वेतन भोगी औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों तथा समाज के आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर तथा अन्य वर्गों के लिए सहायता प्राप्त किराये के मकानों को बनाने के लिए है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत बने मकानों के प्राबन्धन के लिए आय की सीमा 500 रुपये प्रति मास है बशर्ते कि 350 से 500 रुपये के मध्य वेतन भोगी प्राबन्धियों द्वारा कुछ प्रतिशत प्रभार की प्रदायगी की जाए। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत बने मकानों को उन्हें उनके वर्तमान दखलदारों को बेचने की सरकार तथा सरकारी अभिकरणों को अनुमति दे दी गयी है।

(ii) **निम्न आय वर्ग आवास योजना**

इस योजना में ऐसे परिवारों को जिनकी वार्षिक आय 7,200 रुपये से अधिक नहीं है, मकान बनाने के लिये मकान की अनुमोदित लागत के 80 प्र.श. तक ऋण सहायता देने का प्रावधान है जो अधिक से अधिक 14,500 रुपये होगा।

(iii) **मध्यम आय वर्ग आवास योजना**

इस योजना में ऐसे परिवारों को जिनकी वार्षिक आय 7201 रुपये से 18,000 रुपये के बीच है मकान बनाने के लिए मकान की अनुमोदित लागत के 80 प्र.श. तक ऋण सहायता देने का प्रावधान है जो अधिक से अधिक 27,500 रुपये होगा।

(iv) **ग्रामीण आवास परिचोजना स्कीम**

इस योजना में ग्रामीणों तथा उनकी सहकारिताओं को मकान बनाने के लिए निर्माण की लागत का 80

प्र.श. तक ऋण देने का प्रावधान है जो अधिक से अधिक 5000 रुपये तक है। इस योजना में गाँवों के पर्यावरणीय सुधार के लिए गलियों और नालियों को बनाने के लिए भी ऋण की व्यवस्था है।

(v) **गन्दी बस्ती लुकाई/सुधार योजना**

इस योजना में राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को वित्तीय सहायता देने का प्रावधान है जो स्थानीय निकायों के माध्यम से गन्दी बस्ती सुधार तथा 350 रुपये प्रति मास तक के निम्न आय वर्ग के गन्दी बस्ती निवासियों को पुनः बसाने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता देने का उपयोग करेगे।

(vi) **राज्य सरकारों के कर्मचारियों के लिए किराया आवास योजना**

इस योजना के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारें अपने कर्मचारियों के लिए नये मकानों के बनाने के लिए ही निधियों का उपयोग करती हैं और वे राज्य सरकार के सामान्य नियमों के अनुसार मासिक किराये भुगतान के आधार पर कर्मचारियों को प्राबन्धित किए जाते हैं।

(vii) **भूमि भ्रजन तथा विकास योजना**

इस योजना के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों को बड़े पैमाने पर भूमि भ्रजन और उसके विकास के लिए वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है ताकि वे मकान बनाने के इच्छुक लोगों को उपयुक्त कीमत पर तथा अन्य सामुदायिक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था के लिए प्लॉटों का विकास कर सकें तथा उपलब्ध कर सकें।

(viii) **ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भूमिहीन मजदूरों के लिए आवास स्थल देने की योजनाएँ**

इस योजना में भूमिहीन ऐसे ग्रामीणों को निशुल्क आवास स्थल देने का प्रावधान है जिनका अपना आवास स्थल नहीं प्रपवा मकान नहीं या अपनी भूमि पर कोई झोपड़ी नहीं है।

(ix) **बागान कर्मचारियों के लिए सहायता प्राप्त आवास योजना**

इस योजना का उद्देश्य ऐसे रेजिडेन्ट बागान कर्मचारियों को निःशुल्क मकान देना है जो समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार इस योजना के अन्तर्गत मकानों की लागत के 87 1/2 प्र.श. तक (50 प्र.श. ऋण के रूप में और 37 1/2 प्र.श. अनुदान के रूप में) वित्तीय सहायता देती है। शेष 12 1/2 प्र.श. की व्यवस्था नियोजित द्वारा की जाती है।

बागान मजदूरों के लिए सहायता प्राप्त आवास योजना की छोड़कर जोकि केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में है, अन्य सभी सामाजिक आवास योजनाएं राज्य क्षेत्र में हैं।

आवास तथा नगर विकास निगम जो कि भारत सरकार का एक उपक्रम है, राज्य सरकारों, आवास बोर्डों, सहकारी अभिकरणों तथा अन्य स्थानीय निकायों को आवास तथा नगर विकास की संयुक्त परिचोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के लिए वित्तीय सहायता भी देता है।

भाग (ब)

पांचवीं पंच वर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत में अर्थात् 1 अप्रैल, 1974 में 156 लाख मकानों की कमी का अनुमान था। राष्ट्रीय भवन (निर्माण) संगठन ने यह अनुमान लगाया है कि वर्ष 1979 तक मकानों की यह कमी बढ़ कर 197 लाख हो जाएगी। स्वच्छ परिस्थितियों से नीचे के स्तर पर रहने वाले लोगों की संख्या के अर्थात् आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

भाग (ग)

माननीय सदस्य का संदर्भ स्पष्टतः सरकार द्वारा बनाये गये वास के बारे में राष्ट्रीय नीति से है। सरकार की मौजूदा नीति के अनुसार, वे अधिकारी जिन के पास अपने मकान हैं, सामान्य पूल से वास के पात्र हैं। उनकी प्राथमिकता तिथि 1-6-1977 से अथवा उसके बाद की कोई भी, जैसी भी स्थिति हो, मानी गई है, सामान्य पूल में इस चालू वर्ष के दौरान जो मकान बनाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है वे अधिकारतः उन कर्मचारियों के लिए होंगे जिनका वेतन 1000 रुपये या इससे कम होगा तथा इन क्वार्टरों में वहां तक कि तीन कमरे भी नहीं होंगे। सरकार ने यह भी निर्णय किया है कि परिवर्ष में मंत्रियों के निवास का कुर्सी-श्रेण लघुभग 3,000 वर्ग फुट होगा जो मुख्य निवास स्थान का होगा। जहां तक ससद सदस्यों का सम्बन्ध है; उनके बारे में अभी कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है।

भाग (घ)

आवास, राज्य सरकार का विषय होने के कारण, भारत सरकार आगों में सीधे ही जनता मकान बनाने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार नहीं कर रही है। किन्तु राज्य सरकारें ग्रामीण आवास परियोजना स्कीम के अन्तर्गत ऋण दे रही है तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भूमिहीन मजदूरों को वास-स्थल देने की योजना के अन्तर्गत मकान बनाने के लिए पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के अर्ध में प्रावधान किया गया है।

किन्तु राष्ट्रीय भवन (निर्माण) संगठन, भूमिहीन खेतिहर मजदूरों के लिए कुछ चुनिन्दा ग्रामों में पर्यावरणीय सुधार के साथ साथ प्रदर्शन मकानों के झुण्डों के निर्माण की एक मतत प्लान योजना को कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है।

श्री रामजी सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सभा पटल पर बहुत विस्तृत विवरण है जिसमें राष्ट्रीय आवास नीति का वर्णन किया गया है। रोटी, कपड़ा के बाद मकान ही महत्वपूर्ण है और वलड बैंक रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि हिन्दुस्तान में 63 फीसदी ऐसे लोग हैं जो सस्ते मकान भी नहीं बना सकते हैं। अभी मंत्री महोदय ने जिन 9 स्कीमों का वर्णन किया है उनमें केवल दो स्कीमों गांवों के लिए हैं। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि गांवों के लिए आवास व्यवस्था करने में बड़ा अन्वयण हुआ है। इसीलिए जितनी सारी योजनाएँ बनी हैं वह शहरों के लिए बनी हैं। क्या आवास मंत्री बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि अभी तक आवास पर

जो खर्च हुआ है उसमें गांवों के लिए कितना खर्चा हुआ है और शहरों के लिए कितना खर्चा हुआ है ?

श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल : स्पीकर साहब, सवाल बड़े व्यापक ढंग से पूछा गया था इसलिए मैंने जवाब भी विस्तृत रूप से देने की कोशिश की है। जो स्कीमों दिखाई हैं उसमें गांवों में कितना खर्चा हुआ है वह मैं भ्रज करने की कोशिश करूंगा। जो फिनर्स में दे रहा हूँ वह 31 दिसम्बर, 1977 तक की है। पहली बात तो यह है खितनी भी स्कीम्स हैं उन पर अग्रर गौर किया जाये तो वह एकोनामिकली बीकर सेक्शन थोरएन्टेड हैं। यह बात हमसे जाहिर होती है कि जितना रुपया हड़को ने दिया है उसमें से 87.83 कोसदी रुपया सिर्फ उन लोगों को गया है जिनकी तनक्वाह 600 रुपये महीन से कम है। और 3, 27, 523 इन्वेलिज में से 2,08,141 इन्वेलिज सिर्फ इकानामिकली बीकर सेक्शन को, जिन की तनक्वाह 350 रुपये है, दिय गये।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह सब तो अर्बन को गया, रूरल में कितना दिया ?

श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल : रूरल हाउसिंग की मैंने जो दो स्कीमों बतलाई हैं, उन के अलावा हाल ही में "हड़को" की एक नई स्कीम आई है, जिसके जरिये हम देहातों में मकानात के लिये 50 कोसदी लोन देंगे, उस सूरत में जब कि मकान की कीमत 4 हजार रुपये से ज्यादा से ज्यादा न हो। मैं यह भी अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार स्कीम्स बनाती है, लेकिन बुनियादी तौर पर आवास का सवाल राज्य सरकारों को ही पूरा करना होता है। हम लोग हड़को के जरिये से खास तौर से देहातों पर जोर दे रहे हैं अभी जो प्लाटेशन वर्क्स की स्कीम आई वह भी देहात के लिये है...।

एक माननीय सदस्य : लेकिन आप ने दिया कितनों को ?

श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल : विलेज हाउसिंग स्कीम्स के तेहत 98,571 स्कीम्स मन्बुर की गई, जिन में से 66,053 स्कीम्स पूरी हुई और इन पर 24.24 करोड़ रुपया खर्च हुआ।

श्री भागु कुमार शास्त्री : यह सब जो हुआ है—यह गांवों में हुआ है या शहरों में हुआ है ?

श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल : यह केवल गांवों के लिये हुआ है।

श्री रामजी सिंह : जिस समय माननीय श्री हितेश्वर देसाई आवास मंत्री थे, उस समय मद्रास में एक सेमिनार हुआ था—इन्टेलिजान्त सेमिनार आन हाउसिंग—उस में बताया गया था कि सरकार को एक नेशनल हाउसिंग पाब्लिसी

बनायी चाहिये, चूँकि सेमिनार ने यह अनुभव किया था कि पिछले 30 वर्षों में गांवों की भ्रष्टाचार व्यवस्था करने के मामले में अग्रगण्य हुआ है। इसलिये अग्रगण्य महोदय, दोनों के तुलनात्मक आकड़े हमारे मंत्री महोदय उपस्थित नहीं कर सके, निश्चित रूप से जितनी स्कीमें बनाईं, वे सब शहरों के लिये हैं, शहरों पर बहुत ज्यादा खर्च हुआ है। इसीलिये यह आवश्यक है कि एक राष्ट्रीय भ्रष्टाचार विरोधी बनाई जाए। जब तक यह नीति नहीं बनाई जायगी, तब तक गांवों की भ्रष्टाचार व्यवस्था हल नहीं हो सकेगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप के माध्यम से मैं भ्रष्टाचार मंत्री जी से यह भी जानना चाहूंगा—जैसा संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ ने भी कहा है कि भ्रष्टाचार के लिये छोटे-छोटे मकानों की आवश्यकता है—तो क्या आप इस तरह से एंकोन्शन करेंगे कि रकम की स्कीम में न बाँटिये, मान लीजिये 100 करोड़ रुपया है—तो गांव के लिये कितना देंगे और शहर के लिये कितना देंगे—इस तरह से बाँटिये। यदि आप इस तरह से करेंगे, तब हम समझेंगे कि आप गांवों के साथ कोई पक्षपात नहीं कर रहे हैं।

श्री सखन लाल कपूर : शहरों के लिये बड़े और गांवों के लिये छोटे मकान क्यों होंगे ?

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : मैं पहले सवाल के जवाब में बतला चुका हूँ कि जो रकम मैंने बतलाई थी, वह खासितन गांवों के भ्रष्टाचार के लिये खर्च हुई है। मैंने यह भी बतलाया था कि हाल ही में जो नई स्कीम एलान की गई है वह गांवों के भ्रष्टाचार के लिये है। स्टेट्स हमारे पास स्कीम में हैं, उन स्कीम के मातहत गांव के भ्रष्टाचार के निर्माण पर खर्च करेंगे।

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY : I want to know from the Minister how many proposals for construction of houses in urban and rural areas in Karnataka State so far have been received. If so, what decision is taken by the Ministry?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT : I have already enunciated the schemes and the policy that we have with regard to housing. It lies with the State Government to avail itself of those schemes and the assistance from the Central Government. It is not the Central Government which will prepare schemes for the States; the States will have to prepare their schemes and submit them to the Central Government.

MR. SPEAKER : How many proposals from Karnataka have come?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT : I do not have those figures just now.

श्री धार० ए०० कुरील : मैं आप के द्वारा माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो 4,000 रुपये में मकान बनाने की स्कीम है और जिस में से आप पर हेड 2,000 रुपये लोन के रूप में देंगे, क्या उस के लिए कोई सेक्युरिटी लेंगे ? जिन लोगों के पास खाने तक को नहीं है जैसे शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोग हैं, वे सेक्युरिटी नहीं दे पायेंगे। इसके अलावा मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो 4,000 रुपये में मकान बनेगा, उस में शायद जानवर हो रह सकते हैं, आदिमियों के रहने लायक नहीं होगा। उस में से 1,000 रुपये तो भ्रष्टाचारों की जेबों में ही चला जाएगा। तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से आप के द्वारा, यह पूछना चाहूंगा कि क्या वे कोई ऐसा नियम बनायेंगे जिस में जो बीकर सैशन के लोग हैं और स्पेशली शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोग हैं, जिन के पास खाने तक को नहीं है, उन को यह लोन मिल सके और क्या वे इस एमाउण्ट को भी और बढ़ायेंगे ?

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : कौन से सवाल का मैं जवाब दूँ। 1,000 रुपये जो जेब में चला जाता है, उसके बारे में मैं क्या कहूँ क्योंकि वह तो कोई सवाल नहीं था। दूसरी बात मुझ से यह पृछी गई है कि 4,000 हजार रुपये में मकान ठीक नहीं बनता है। मुझे यह बताने में खुशी है कि इस बारे में जो तजुर्बात हुए हैं, उन तजुर्बात के मातहत हमने बहुत से मकान बनाए हैं और 1500 रुपये की लागत में बहुत अच्छे मकान बने हैं.... (व्यवधान)...

कौन से सवाल का मैं जवाब दूँ ? 1500 रुपये में कौन से मकान बन पाएगा ?

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : मैं बहुत अच्छे मकान का जिक्र कर रहा हूँ... (व्यवधान) ... मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी जो लेटेस्ट स्कीम है, उसमें इस तरह के मकान बनाए गए हैं।

दूसरी बात इन्होंने यह पृछी है कि क्या जो लोन दिया जाएगा, उसके लिए कोई सेक्युरिटी ली जाएगी ? मैं यह बता दूँ कि एक एक मकान के लिए ऋण दिये जाने का सवाल नहीं है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स से सामूहिक रूप में कुछ मकान बनाने की स्कीम धार है। उन स्कीमों के मातहत 50 फीसदी रकम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को दी जाएगी। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स उस को खर्च करेंगी। किस ढंग से वे इस का वितरण करेंगी, यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स का काम है।

मैं आप को इतना बताना चाहता हूँ कि जिन 1500 रुपये के मकानों का मैंने जिक्र किया था और जिस पर बहुत सारे सवम्प नाराज हो गये—उस केटेगरी के मकानों की हमने प्रदर्शनी लगाई थी और जब उन मकानों का प्रदर्शन किया गया, तो उनको बहुत ज्यादा लोगों ने बेलकन किया है।

अधिक अन्न उपजाओ, अधियान के बारे में केन्द्रीय निदेश

+

* 218. श्री सरत कार :

श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह :

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

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने हाल में "अधिक अन्न उपजाओ" योजना बनाई है तथा राज्य सरकारों को उस सम्बन्ध में बाषिक लक्ष्य निर्धारित करने की सलाह दी है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने यह योजना स्वीकार कर ली है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं। भारत सरकार ने हाल ही में "अधिक अन्न उपजाओ" नाम की कोई योजना तैयार नहीं की है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

SHRI SARAT KAR: The hon. Minister has stated that there is no such scheme as 'Grow more food'. May I know whether the Central Government has no responsibility to give any directives to the States for the production of foodgrains?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: The scheme is not under this name.

We had given certain directions regarding the crops to be grown in the coming season. For example we gave instructions for kharif production 1978, rabi production and like that. It is not under the grow more food scheme.

SHRI SARAT KAR: In view of the fact that the Central Government has given directives that there should be no limited food zones and States are to submit to this, the position is this. Orissa produces rice and that has to go to the whole of India. If the Central Government does not give any directive, a particular State may at any time lower its production and there may be a national crisis. I think the Central Government should control it whether by a scheme or directive or any other method.

MR. SPEAKER: It is only a suggestion for action.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: Government is anticipating this year's production of 125 million tonnes of food grains. Now they have prepared a grow more food scheme. They have advised the State Governments to fix annual targets. May I know whether any attention is being given to maximise the food production per acre? Is that fact being highlighted or is this production only consistent with the extension of the area that has been brought under irrigation or cultivation. Is his ingredient which is an important factor for maximising per acre production being given thought of and whether any such direction or any other help to achieve that target is being given to the States?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: Most of the increased production is because of the better practice and not due to extension in area only. Even the increase in irrigation is also a way of intensifying agriculture. But, besides that, we also try to help in better plant protection and to supply better seeds, etc. Government is all the time trying to highlight that aspect which the hon. Member has pointed out.

दिल्ली के निवासियों के लिये मकान

* 220. श्री हरमोहिन्द वर्मा : क्या निर्वाज और आवास तथा पूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार दिल्ली के सभी निवासियों को मकान उपलब्ध कराने के लिए योजना बना रही है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या पहले बनाये गये मकानों की तुलना में ये मकान सस्ते और उत्तम होंगे ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The Government are at a target of building about

40,000 dwelling units a year. This, when achieved, will help in mitigating the housing shortage in Delhi.

(b) The target of 40,000 dwelling units in Delhi, is proposed to be achieved in the following manner:

- (i) D.D.A. 10—12 thousand.
- (ii) C.P.W.D. 10 thousand.
- (iii) Private builders cooperatives and institutions 20 thousand.

(c) Yes, Sir.

श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा : अध्यक्ष जी मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली में ये जो मकान बनावाये जा रहे हैं—जिन्हें हमने यमुना नदी के उस पार देखा है—इतने छोटे मकान क्यों बनावाये जा रहे हैं जिनमें आदमी रह भी नहीं सकता है? क्या ऐसे मकान बनवा कर उनमें आप आदमियों को रखना चाहते हैं या किसी और को रखना चाहते हैं? अगर आप उनमें आदमियों को रखना चाहते हैं तो क्या आप बड़े मकान बनावायेंगे जिनमें लोग रह सकें?

श्री सिकन्दर बज्ज : मैं समझता हूँ कि इस सवाल का मकसद गालिबन डिमार्शल एट रिस्ट्रिक्टेड कानोनीज जो बनाई गई थी उसमें सम्बन्धित है। मुझे माननीय सदस्य से पूरा इतिहास है कि वे मकान बिस्कुल नामुनासिब किस्म के बनाये गये थे? इस किस्म के मकान बनाने का हमारा कोई इरादा नहीं है।

श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा : क्या मंत्री जी यह भी बतायेंगे कि ये जो मकान वहाँ बनाये गये, जो इतने छोटे बनाये गये, क्या वहाँ सफाई और स्वच्छता की व्यवस्था आपके माध्यम से नहीं होती है? यदि आपके माध्यम से नहीं होती है तो किसके माध्यम से होती है? वहाँ इतनी गन्दगी और बदबू रहती है कि वहाँ पर ऐसा लगता है कि जैसे कोई आदमी वहाँ रहता ही नहीं। क्या आप वहाँ ऐसी व्यवस्था करेंगे कि जो मकान वहाँ बनाये जाए, वे इस तरह से बनवाये जाएँ जिससे कि वहाँ स्वच्छता रहे, वे अच्छे बनें, रहने लायक बनें? यदि कागज के ऊपर या झड़बारी में छपवा कर, केवल प्रचार मात्र के लिए मकान बनावाये जाएँ तो यह बात ठीक नहीं है। क्या सरकार ऐसी योजना बनाने के लिए तैयार है कि जो भी मकान बनावाये जाएँ वे मानव जाति के रहने लायक बनावाये जाएँ?

श्री सिकन्दर बज्ज : हमारी जो नई योजनाएं आ रही हैं उनमें अब मैं इस चीज का इंतजाम रखा गया है।

SHRI L. K. DOLEY : Here the question relates to Delhi citizens. I would

like to know the qualifications to become Delhi citizens.

MR. SPEAKER : You are one of them.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT : This definition is not there. By and large there used to be a definition that somebody who is living for 5-years in Delhi is a resident of Delhi.

MR. SPEAKER : Question Hour over.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS MEDICAL AID TO SHRI YOHANNAN

S.N.Q. 1, SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that long jump champion Shri Yohannan was injured while undergoing training at N.I.S., Patiala;

(b) whether it is a fact that he has not been given proper medical attention; and

(c) if so, what action is being taken against the authorities concerned and medical aid extended to Shri Yohannan to enable him to participate in the Commonwealth Games?

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

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

Statement

First aid was given to Shri Yohannan at NIS, Patiala, immediately after he injured himself on 1st July 1978 by bringing his injured knee to its position and later local cold compress through Ethyl Chloride Spray was done and the leg was

bandaged. Within 15 minutes of the occurrence of the injury he was shifted to the Rajendra Hospital, Patiala by the staff car of the National Institute of Sports, Patiala.

2. At the hospital, Dr. R. L. Mittal, Assistant Professor, Orthopaedic Department attended on him. He was treated as Pay Clinic Case and admitted to the General Ward because accommodation in special ward was not available. Since the treatment at the hospital was not to the satisfaction of the athlete, in consultation with his employers (Telco), arrangements were made by NIS, Patiala to get Shri Yohannan discharged from the hospital, on 3rd July, 1978, and to send him to Delhi by the Ambulance. While getting Shri Yohannan discharged from the hospital, the NIS, Patiala paid all the charges.

3. At Delhi, Shri Yohannan was admitted to Sir Ganga Ram Hospital and was operated for his knee. His expenses at the New Delhi hospital are being borne by his employers. The Director, NIS, Patiala and the Coach Incharge visited the Sir Ganga Ram Hospital to see him. Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, Shri D. S. Gulshan and the President, AICS F.M. S.H.F.J. Manekshaw also saw him in the Hospital. He is reported to be progressing well.

4. Shri Yohannan's performance in recent years has not been as good as it was in the 1974 Asian Games where he won a gold medal in long jump. He missed by .04 meters the qualifying standard laid down for selection for the 1978 Commonwealth Games in the All India Open Athletics Meet held in May 1978 at Jullundur where the performance of Shri Suresh Babu was better than his. In fact Shri Yohannan was trying hard to beat the performances of Shri Suresh Babu who had just jumped ahead in his previous performance when he (Shri Yohannan) lost balance in the take-off and landed on only one foot and that too on the corner of the toe area

with the full body weight directly on the knee, which was slanting side ways. As a result the total rupture to all the ligaments and dislocation of his knee occurred in the Coaching Camp at NIS, Patiala on 1st July 1978. Shri Suresh Babu who has been included in the Indian Contingent for Commonwealth Games, 1978, for the Decathlon event will cover the long jump event also.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: It is surprising to me that such a good person like Prof. Chunder should give such an answer. I expected him to place the entire facts before the House, as he was good enough to accept the question. I know he is also eager about the development of sports. I hope he will not take it otherwise if I criticise the NIS. It is very clear from all the reports, especially the report in the *Times of India* by the eminent correspondent, Mr. Shriman, as to what happened there. The Minister says that within 15 minutes of the occurrence of the injury he was shifted to Rajendra Hospital, Patiala, by the staff car of the NIS, Patiala. The injury happened because of two or three reasons. One reason is—it is reported in the press also—that the pit had been changed. I quote from the *Times of India*, dated 2nd July:

"India's famed long jumper Yohannan may well be out of the country's athletics contingent for the Commonwealth Games, if he has not jeopardised his athletics career itself"...

Then it goes on:

"Yohannan groaned in agony clutching at his left knee. He had obviously dislocated it and was removed to hospital for x-ray, which alone would reveal the nature of the injury. The accident might well have not happened"—this is very important—"had proper conditions obtained for the high jump, one of the six events listed for trials today. The customary north-to-south runway was given up and

a new pit and runway running from east to west"—facing the sun—"was chosen, apparently for two reasons. The regular pit and runway had been rendered soft due to recent rains and the new east to west runway had the benefit of a helpful breeze".

It was wrong on the part of the NIS people to have changed the pit. It was a new pit and the soil may be a little hard.

On page 2, para 4 of the statement of the Minister is a little painful not only to me but to everyone who loves sports. This is an insinuation against Yohannan, namely, he wanted to beat Suresh Babu and because of his anxiety and over-enthusiasm he himself got into this trouble. That is the meaning of the answer. I never expected the Minister to make such an insinuation against Yohannan. My specific question is, why there was no first-aid available in the NIS, there was no doctor and the Director, Deputy Director or coach did not accompany him. I talked to Yohannan and he told me that only the compounder went with him to the hospital. He met the doctor, Dr. Mittal. He talked to him on the road. Yohannan was admitted to the general ward and he went to Chandigarh. According to another report, an enquiry was ordered by the Punjab Government and according to their finding, Dr. Mittal was found guilty of not giving proper medical aid in time in the hospital itself. It is very clear that no proper attention has been given to Yohannan. It is not a case of Yohannan alone. This is a premier major training institute, which is an institution of pride for everyone who loves sports. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what are the facilities available there for medical aid; whether a doctor is there? Why the Director has not taken it seriously as he did not come to the hospital? Why no proper medical aid was given to him for two days?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: We are sorry that similar accident has happened in this as had happened on previous occasion with our very esteemed colleague, Shri Sikandar Bakht who was to be included in the international hockey team. We are very sorry about that.

I readily accepted this short notice question as Shri Vayalar Ravi told me that this is an important matter and so, he wants that this should be debated in this House as also outside.

As regards the first few points that hon. Shri Ravi has mentioned, these relate to the incidents which had happened before the accident. As the question was confined to proper medical attention, I have had no occasion to verify those earlier facts and so, I am not in a position to answer them. If he gives me notice and time, I can make enquiries.

MR. SPEAKER: He said about Dr. Mittal having met in the way.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: The first part relates to arrangements in the field etc. About that, I do not know. So far as the second part is concerned i.e. the attention which was paid to him, Shri Ravi has said that a compounder attended him. Now, that is a matter for detail. The fact that some first aid was given to him or he was taken to the nearest possible area, to the Orthopaedic Department of Dr. Mittal, shows that the NIS was keen to see that this great athlete does not suffer much. But sometimes, such accidents do happen for which we are very sorry.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is: Will you enquire into the matter?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: As the hon. Shri Ravi has already said, the Punjab Government has instituted some enquiry. We wanted to know the facts from the Punjab Government but unfortunately, we have not yet not any reply.

If we get the reply, I will let Shri Ravi know about that.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: About pit and other arrangements, please enquire and take proper action. About Dr. Mittal and others, the State Government must send the report.

My second supplementary is that it reveals the fact there that there is inadequacy of arrangements in NIS Patiala and that a kind of hierarchy is established there. Your Minister, Shri Sikandar Bakht, who is sitting here, can tell you very well what is happening there. May I know from the hon. Minister when this accident happened to Mr. Yohannan, why the Director and other people were indifferent. Moreover, there is a lot of allegation about this NIS. Will you make a thorough enquiry and make a thorough change in the whole set up and see that every sportsman in this country must have more love and affection to this Institute and that lot of sportsmen be encouraged to come and get training there.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: As regards the first point, these facts have been brought to my notice and certainly we shall make enquiry. Let Mr. Ravi know about this.

As regards the second part about love and affection, that is purely a human consideration and I hope that everybody in charge of sports naturally will express such feeling.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will you make an enquiry? Mr. Sikandar Bakht, please help me.

MR. SPEAKER: If the other Ministers interfere, you know what the difficulties are.

SHRI ASOKE KRISHNA DUTT: Is the hon. Education Minister aware that this particular pit in which he was to jump was dug up at the last moment. Will the Education Ministry make a comprehensive enquiry as to the fact whether the injury of

Yohannan was directly caused because of the stickiness of the newly dug up pit?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: There were others who had participated in that. None else had been injured. So, how can I say that the pit is responsible for it?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I am sorry to say that the answers provided by the hon. Minister only reflect the callous attitude of this Government towards sports as well as sportsmen. It is nearly four weeks since this accident happened. It has attracted press comments, headlines and comments by sportsmen all over the country also. It is more than a week since notice was given to the Minister, and now he says he does not know what has happened. In effect, what he said a little while ago is that he does not know what happened. I want to pose one question. When he says that other sportsmen who used the same pit had not met with the same fate, is he suggesting that it was all right? Is he going to suggest that he will not enquire? I want a specific answer on this point.

I quote the *Times of India* dated the 4th. Not a single official of the Amateur Athletic Federation called on him even after this accident. When the *Time of India* correspondent posed this question, Mr. Yohannan said:

"Please get the Telco office informed about the need to get a specialist to attend on me." "I asked him whether any Amateur Athletic Federation official called on him. He replied in the negative. Can anything be more callous?"

This is not my remark, but the correspondent's. So, would he institute an enquiry into the role of the Amateur Athletic Federation officials, whether they did it deliberately?

As my friend Ravi pointed out, paragraph 4 of answer suggests that there is something more than the callous

treatment meted out to him. There is something more in this statement, that is to denigrate Mr. Yohannan and his ability. All over the world, particularly in the advanced countries, in every country, sportsmen are considered national assets and treated as such. Not only are they given encouragement, their health as a matter of national concern. Now, I would like to know whether the Government will institute an enquiry into the attitude of the sports officials with regard to this incident?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I have already explained the situation. So far as the incidents which were happening before the accident had taken place are concerned, we will certainly look in this matter and let the hon. Member know. I have made it clear. So far as the incidents that have happened after the incident are concerned, I can say that my esteemed colleague Shri Gulshan has met the athlete in the hospital, and the new Chairman of the AICS also had gone there to meet him, so that the top people running sports in this country met him in the hospital. It is, therefore, perhaps not proper to say that we are negligent about all these matters. I agree that there cannot be any two opinions that the athletes should be given proper honour, proper respect. There can be no two opinions on this matter.

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS**

**Implementation of Sites and Services
Scheme**

*203. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN:

SHRI P. THIAGARAJAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to implement the

sites and services scheme meaningfully to tide over the housing crisis in the country;

(b) the positive steps taken for implementing the scheme throughout the country in a comprehensive and coordinated manner; and

(c) the financial, technical and physical resources marshalled or proposed to be marshalled for intensive implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). The Ministry of Works and Housing proposes to implement the strategy of sites and services to meet the housing needs of the economically weaker section in the urban areas. The Ministry had been operating the scheme through the Housing an urban Development Corporation and also under the scheme of Integrated Urban Development.

2. The HUDCO has so far sanctioned 16 projects for development of 17,347 sites, received from the States of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. Against the total project cost of Rs. 538.92 lakhs, HUDCO's loan commitment is Rs. 448.52 lakhs.

3. The HUDCO has also taken the following steps to encourage housing agencies to formulate more and more site and services schemes:—

(i) It charges a net rate of 5 per cent interest on site and services schemes for families belonging to the economically weaker sections (with a monthly income not exceeding Rs. 350).

(ii) The year 1978-79 has been declared as 'Site and Services' year. During this year, it will provide free consultancy services to the housing agencies for formulating site and services schemes. This will include working out economic layouts, infrastructure development

strategy and preparation of project reports.

(iii) 100 per cent finance is provided for EWS site and services schemes if the per unit cost of site does not exceed Rs. 2700. Such schemes also qualify for long repayment period of 20 years.

(iv) The concept of self-help is being encouraged to reduce the monetary cost of the site to be paid by the EWS allottee.

4. Under the scheme of Integrated Urban Development, the Ministry has been assisting schemes of land acquisition and development for people of various income categories apart from schemes in such sectors as water supply and sewerage in some of the metropolitan and other cities.

Agreement for Supply of Wheat to Afghanistan

*204. SHRI JANARDHANA
POOJARY:

SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL:

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

(a) whether India has signed an agreement for supply of 50,000 tonnes of wheat to Afghanistan on loan; and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of loan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An agreement has been entered into between the Government of India and the Government of Afghanistan on 4th March, 1978 for the supply of 50,000 tonnes of wheat to that country on a commodity loan basis. The wheat is to be transported to Afghanistan from Food Corporation of India's depots in Punjab by land route through Pakistan territory. Despatches of wheat to

Afghanistan have commenced from this month and are expected to be completed by December, 1978. The loaned wheat is to be returned by Afghanistan two years after completion of the delivery by India in the course of a period of six months thereafter.

Upper Sakri Bund

*206. SHRI NATHUNI RAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Bihar have sent a proposal some months back for Upper Sakri Bund to the Centre for approval/clearance;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal as stated by the State Government;

(c) what action has been taken by the Central authorities for clearance of the proposal on priority basis as Nawadha is a drought prone area; and

(d) how soon the proposal is expected to be cleared by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Project was received in April, 1978.

(b) The Upper Sakri Reservoir Project is estimated to cost Rs. 45.92 crores and envisages construction of an earthen dam at the confluence of the River Sakri and Chhotnar in the Giridh District of Bihar to provide a live storage capacity of 25123 hectare metres to irrigate an area of 29830 hectares and also stabilise irrigation in an area of 22186 hectares in the command of the existing Paura Headworks.

(c) and (d). The Project is presently under examination in the Cen-

tral Water Commission. The evaluation of the technical and economic feasibility of the project will be done as early as possible.

दिल्ली में डेरियाँ

* 208. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद बर्मा : क्या निर्माण और प्राचास तथा पुर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में उन डेरी मातिकां को जिनके पास भैंसे हैं, सरकार ने कितने प्लाट प्रावटित किये हैं और आने किये जाने हैं ;

(ख) क्या उन सभी व्यक्तियों ने, जिन्हें डेरी के लिये प्लाट प्रावटित किये गये थे, वहाँ डेरियों की स्थापना कर ली है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है जो प्लाटों का प्रावटन और सरकार से कुछ सहायता प्राप्त करने के पश्चात् भी अब तक वहाँ डेरियाँ नहीं ले गये हैं ; और

(घ) इसके मुख्य कारण क्या हैं तथा क्या सरकार का प्रस्ताव है कि एक ही स्थान पर डेरियाँ खोली जायें तथा तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य व्यौरा क्या है ?

निर्माण और प्राचास तथा पुर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने 465 प्लाटों/शेडों का विकास किया तथा प्रावटन किया । दिल्ली नगर निगम ने 9030 डेरी प्लाटों का विकास किया जिस में से 7567 प्लाटों का प्रावटन हो चुका है और 1563 प्लाटों का प्रावटन किया जाना है ।

(ख) दिल्ली के शहरी क्षेत्र से सभी डेरियों को डेरी कालोनियों में स्थानान्तरित कर दिया गया था परन्तु पिछले बाढ़ आने के कारण बहुत से लोग अपने पुराने स्थानों पर आ गये हैं ।

(ग) प्रारम्भ में ग्राम तौर से सभी अलाटियों ने अपने अपने प्रावटित प्लाटों पर डेरियाँ बना ली थीं परन्तु बाद में 465 डी0डी0ए0 के प्लाटों में से 30 प्लाटों को छोड़ दिया गया था । जहाँ तक दिल्ली नगर निगम के 7467 प्लाटों का सम्बन्ध है, इन में से 5208 छोड़ दिए गये थे ।

(घ) डेरी उद्योग के लिए कुछ स्थलों के उपयुक्त न होने के कारण और कुछ मामलों में पिछले वर्ष की बाढ़ के कारण कुछ डेरी वालों ने उनको प्रावटित प्लाटों को छोड़ दिया था । यद्यपि, नए डेरी स्थल के विकास का प्रस्ताव नहीं है, किन्तु ऐसी डेरियों को नव विकसित डेरी कालोनियों में ही स्थान देने के लिये प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं ।

शिक्षा संस्थाओं में प्राथिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए छात्रों का प्रवेश

* 210. श्री छोपू चाई गमित्त : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने देश में व्यावसायिक तथा अन्य तकनीकी कालेजों सहित शिक्षा संस्थाओं में दाखिले के लिये प्राथिक दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्गों के छात्रों को रियायतें देने के बारे में राज्य सरकारों को कोई निर्देश जारी किया है ; और

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

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

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Proposal to organise Asian Games at Calcutta

* 211. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of West Bengal has sent proposal to the Prime Minister to organise the 1982 Asian Games at Calcutta as early as 8 months back stating that it can be organised at an estimated cost of Rs. 20 crores; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government to the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Construction of Rengali Dam and Indrabati Dam

* 215. SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made for the construction of Rengali Dam Pro-

ject and Indrabati Dam Project in Orissa;

(b) whether Government have received any representation from the inhabitants of the affected area in regard to compensation and rehabilitation;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to avoid hardship of such inhabitants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Work on the construction of the Rengali Dam Project..Stage I is in progress. The State Government have indicated that, against the latest estimated cost of Rs. 100 crores, an expenditure of Rs. 25 crores has been incurred on the project to end of March, 1978.

The Upper Indravati Project has been very recently approved by the Planning Commission in May, 1978. Preliminary works on the Project will be undertaken by the State in the current year.

(b) to (d). The State Government have reported that several representations have been received by them for higher compensation and better rehabilitation facilities. One petition also called for abandoning of Rengali Project stating that the same benefits could be obtained by other measures, such as, small tanks, minor irrigation works and thermal stations.

The Government of Orissa have announced liberal rehabilitation facilities for the persons displaced by the Rengali Project.

No representation has so far been received from the inhabitants of the area who will be affected by the Upper Indravati Project.

Depletion of Shrimps

*216. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether shrimps account for 90 per cent of the country's exports of fish and shrimps abound in the shallow waters near coastal shore;

(b) whether due to intensive fishing by trawlers there has been severe depletion of shrimps in several coastal areas of the country;

(c) whether Government are aware that other shrimp exporting countries like the USA, Japan and Mexico have already imposed restrictions on the size of the mesh, fishing during breeding season etc. to preserve ecological balance in shallow water; and

(d) if so, steps proposed or taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir; shrimps amount for bulk of country's export of fish. They are generally more abundant in the coastal waters.

(b) No, Sir. Exploitation of shrimp bulk of which comes from traditional boats, has reached full optimum level in certain areas of the coast. However, there is no evidence of serious depletion of shrimp fishery.

(c) Government have no information if mesh regulations are enforced for the shrimp fishery during the breeding season in United States of America, Japan and Mexico.

(d) Mesh size regulations have been introduced by Kerala Government to regulate shrimp fishing in back waters. A close watch is being kept on the situation and suitable measures will be taken in other areas where necessary.

Ports Developed for Deep Sea Fishing

*217. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of ports developed for deep sea fishing in the country;

(b) whether any new ports are likely to be developed during the next Five Year Plan for deep sea fishing; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Deep sea fishing harbours have been developed at [Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh), Roychowk (West Bengal) and Phoenix Bay (Port Blair in Andamans). More such harbours are under construction at Cochin, Madras, Halpe (Karnataka), Ratnagiri, Sassoon Dock (Bombay), Veraval (Gujarat) and Kakinada (Andhra Pradesh).

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir, Development of deep sea fishing harbours at Paradeep (Orissa), Meendakara (Kerala) and Chinamutom (Tamil Nadu) is under consideration. In addition, Vizhinjom (Kerala), Agardanda (Maharashtra), Tuticoin-2nd stage (Tamil Nadu), Okha (Gujarat) and Goa have been identified as other possible sites by the Sub-Group on Fishing Harbours for the Sixth Plan.

Rehabilitation of Bengali Refugees from Maharashtra

*219. SHRI RAJE VISHVESHWAR RAO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) when are the Bengali refugees from Maharashtra who have shifted

to Sunderbans are being made to return to their respective homes; and

(b) the measures adopted to get them back so that they do not destroy new forest elsewhere?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANLAKAR BAKHT): (a) Out of a total of 3563 families from former East Pakistan who recently deserted from rehabilitation projects in Maharashtra, 564 families have already returned. Other are expected to return shortly.

(b) The returnee families are being sent by West Bengal Government by special trains upto Chandrapur Railway Station from where the families are being transported only to their old rehabilitation sites. The question of destruction of new forest elsewhere, therefore, does not arise.

कृषि और पशु प्रजनन पर भारत-जर्मन परियोजना

*221. श्री भारत दूषण : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कृषि और पशु प्रजनन के लिये प्रलमोड़ा, उत्तर प्रदेश में भारत-जर्मनी परियोजना का कार्य-काल कब समाप्त होने वाला है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उसकी प्रगति बढ़ाने का है ;

(ग) क्या प्रलमोड़ा जिले के प्रतिरिक्त भासपाल के स्थानों को भी उसके अन्तर्गत लाने का विचार है ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी पूरा व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ङ) इस परियोजना की मुख्य उपसन्धियाँ क्या हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबू प्रताप सिंह) : (क) 31-8-1978.

(ख) और (ग) : जी नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

(६) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

भारत-जर्मन कृषि विकास परियोजना, अल्मोड़ा-कार्यकलाओं की मुख्य बातें

(1) परियोजना क्षेत्र में कृषकों को विशेषकर खेती की सघन बवाई कोषद्धति अपनाने, नई नकदी फसलों की खेती और उर्वरकों की उचित मात्रा का उपयोग करने और अधिक उपज देने वाली किस्मों के अन्तर्गत अधिक क्षेत्र लाने के लिए प्रदर्शनों के जरिए कृषकों को प्रोत्साहन देकर कृषि उत्पादकता बढ़ाने के लिए भरसक प्रयत्न किए गए हैं ।

(2) बीजों के मामले में आत्म-निर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिए भारत-जर्मन कृषि विकास एजेंसी के विशेषज्ञों की विशेषज्ञता सम्बन्धी मार्गदर्शन के अन्तर्गत नई योजनाएं आरम्भ की गयी हैं, जिसके अंतर्गत चुने हुए कृषक रजिस्टर्ड बीज का उत्पादन करते हैं । इस बीज का अल्मोड़ा में स्थापित बीज परिसंस्करण संयंत्र में परिसंस्करण किया जाता है । बाद में राज्य का कृषि विभाग इन बीजों की खरीद करके आगे प्रचार के लिए बेचता है ।

(3) जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य द्वारा सप्लाई किए गए उपकरणों से वर्ष 1975 के दौरान एक मुदा परीक्षण प्रयोगशाला की स्थापना की गई । कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, पंत नगर के मार्गदर्शन में अल्मोड़ा जिले का मुदा उर्वरता मानचित्र तैयार किया जा रहा है ।

(4) चार उठाऊ सिंचाई योजनाओं पर कार्य हो रहा है ।

(5) द्विपक्षीय करार के अन्तर्गत जो अग्रस्थापनाएं हैं, उन के अलावा, तरल नाईट्रोजन संयंत्र, आधुनिक बकशाप तथा अनेक गोदामों की स्थापना करना अन्य महत्वपूर्ण बातें हैं ।

(6) पारिस्थितिक सन्तुलन को, जो तेजी से बढ़ती हुयी आबादी, भूमि की अनवरत जुताई तथा वनों को बड़े पैमाने पर काटने तथा वन सम्पदा के ह्रास के कारण बुरी तरह से प्रभावित हुयी है, बनाये रखने के लिए निम्नलिखित योजनाएं आरम्भ की गई हैं तथा इन पर कार्य किया जा रहा है :-

(1) निम्नोद्योग वन रोपण ।

(2) बुम्बी की खेती एवं पुष्प कृषि ।

(7) स्थानीय स्तर में सुधार लाने तथा बीज रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने के लिए वर्ष 1974-75 के दौरान जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य "रामबोयह्लेट" पैकों का एक बड़ा मुक्त भेंट किया ।

Reduction in Academic Load in Secondary Schools

*222. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's decision to reduce the academic load in secondary schools is being implemented from the current academic session; and

(b) if so, which are the States that have agreed to implement these decisions?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). As recommended by the Review Committee on Ten Year School Curriculum headed by Dr. Ishwarbhai Patel, the Central Board of Secondary Education has already reduced the academic load in Secondary Schools affiliated to that Board from the academic year 1977-78. The Schools under the State Boards of Secondary Education have their own syllabi. In many States the academic load of the syllabus in secondary schools was much less than that of the Central Board and further reduction was not necessary. However, State Boards of Secondary Education are re-examining the academic load of their syllabi.

At the last meeting of the Conference of Boards of Secondary Education, the report of the Ishwarbhai Patel Committee was accepted in principle and the Boards of Secondary Education had agreed to re-examine their syllabi in the light of the recommendations of the Ishwarbhai Patel Committee.

**Deputation of A.E.'s as E.E.'s in
C.P.W.D.**

1969. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that inspite of having qualified Assistant Engineers to be promoted as Executive Engineers in Andaman Public Works Department, Government is deputing C.P.W.D. Assistant Engineers on promotion to A.P.W.D. if so, what are the reasons;

(b) how many Assistant Engineers of A.P.W.D. have crossed 8 years of service as Assistant Engineer in A.P.W.D.; and

(c) whether Government propose to promote Assistant Engineers of A.P.W.D. in the post of Executive Engineers in A.P.W.D.?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) In accordance with the method of recruitment introduced in 1966 which is still being followed, 75 per cent of the posts of Executive Engineers in Andaman P.W.D. are to be filled up by appointing persons on deputation from Central Public Works Department/erstwhile Central Water and Power Commission depending upon the qualifications required for the posts. The remaining 25 per cent of the posts in this grade are to be filled up by promotion of eligible Assistant Engineers of Andaman P.W.D. The officers of Central Public Works Department/erstwhile Central Water and Power Commission are, therefore, normally taken on deputation as Executive Engineer in Andaman P.W.D. against the quota earmarked for them. If, however, there are no suitable Assistant Engineers of Andaman P.W.D. having the prescribed eligibility period of 8 years' service in the grade, the posts intended for them may also be filled up temporarily on

deputation by appointment of officers from the Central Public Works Department/erstwhile Central Water and Power Commission.

(b) At present, there are two Assistant Engineers of Andaman P.W.D. who have completed 8 years of service as Assistant Engineer.

(c) The cases of the two eligible Assistant Engineers of Andaman P.W.D. are to be considered for promotion to the post of Executive Engineer by a duly constituted Departmental Promotion Committee.

**Inquiry into Delhi University by
Prime Minister's Office**

1970. SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prime Minister's Office who are conducting the enquiry into complaints of Delhi University have asked the University authorities to pass on original files of certain cases for scrutiny into complaints;

(b) whether the case of victimisation of two applicants for lecturership in Commerce at Delhi University School of Correspondence Courses during Emergency are being scrutinised in the enquiry; and

(c) if so, whether the University authorities have been asked to forward original papers and files relating to these cases for scrutiny and whether University authorities have refused to part with some essential records?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The University authorities were asked to make available the case file leading to the selection for the posts of lecturers in Commerce in the School of Correspondence Courses and Continuing Education in March, 1976 and the file has been made available to the Prime Minister's Office.

Mana and Tawa Camps

1971. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about the apprehension of the refugees in Mana and Tawa Camps that the present Commandant of Mana Camp may try to influence the work study group to further their vested interest and to prevent them from making a factual study of the situation prevailing in the Mana and Tawa Camps; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to prevent vested interest to influence the study group?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No such apprehension was expressed by any group of persons in Mana to the Study Team which was deputed to the Mana Group of Transit Centres in the middle of June, 1978. The apprehension has no basis.

(b) Does not arise.

Subsidy for Rice, Wheat and Coars Grains

1972. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of subsidy per quintal being given for rice, wheat and coarse grains which are made available for public distribution;

(b) whether there is a wide disparity in the amounts of subsidies given to the rice and other foodgrains; and

(c) if so, whether it is proposed to increase the amount of subsidy to rice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) According to Budget Estimates of 1978-79, the amounts of subsidy on rice, wheat and coarse grains in respect of supplies for public distribution are as under:—

	(Rs. per quintal)
Wheat	23.39
Rice	0.04
Coarse grains	13.24

(b) The subsidy per quintal arises out of the difference between the economic cost of the grain to the Corporation and its issue price. The economic cost consists of procurement price and other procurement incidentals as well as distribution charges of the Corporation. The procurement prices are fixed by the Government on the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission and in consultation with the State Governments. The issue prices are determined by the Government after taking into account the ability of the consumers to pay, the impact on the overall price level as well as the prevailing open market prices.

(c) There is no such proposal at present. The procurement price for paddy/rice and the issue price of rice for the 1978-79 season will be considered some time in October, 1978 when the procurement, price and marketing policy for kharif marketing season 1978-79 is considered.

Cow Slaughter in West Bengal

1973. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the enactment of the State of West Bengal on ban on cow slaughter does not extend to the whole State; and

(b) if so, whether the Central Government has requested the West Bengal Government to enforce the

West Bengal Slaughter Control Act of 1950 to the entire State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Education to Farmers on Use of Fertilisers

1974. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN WALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to lack of proper education to the farmers regarding the use of fertilisers (Chemicals) they only prefer or know to use the nitrogenous fertilisers and simply ignore the use of phosphates, thereby spoiling the soil in the long run; and

(b) if so, whether some suitable arrangements are to be made to educate the common farmer in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes Sir, farmers using lower levels of fertilisers due to lack of proper education generally prefer to use nitrogenous fertilisers because their application results in spectacular visual vegetative growth. On the other hand, farmers using higher levels of fertilisers have realised the interaction effect of nitrogen and phosphate in achieving the potential yields and thus have taken up the use of phosphates along with nitrogenous fertilisers. The consumption level of P_2O_5 in the country has almost doubled from 4.71 lakh tonnes in 1974-75 to 8.66 lakh tonnes in 1977-78.

(b) To promote the balanced use of fertilisers, Intensive Fertiliser Promotion Campaigns have been launched in selected districts. Special educational measures on balancing of fertilization including demonstrations, training of extension personnel, farmers

and fertiliser dealers are being intensified in the country.

Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Prohibition

1975. SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared a scheme for assistance to voluntary organisations for prohibition works; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Under the scheme financial assistance for educative publicity work for Prohibition is granted to registered All India and Major Voluntary Organisations or charitable companies. The assistance is admissible mainly for:

(i) Production and publication of educative journals and articles and publicity material like pamphlets, booklets, hoardings, posters, slogans etc. depicting the ill effects of liquor.

(ii) Holding of Seminars/Conference/Meetings/Exhibitions advocating prohibition.

(iii) Holding of training camps for social workers promoting prohibition.

(iv) Surveys/Research Studies/Research Reports.

The quantum of assistance is determined in each case on merits.

सार्वजनिक शौचालयों का निर्माण

1976. श्री मुजराम : क्या निर्माण और प्रावधान तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वासि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में विभिन्न स्वास्थ्य संगठन तथा 'युनिसेफ' की सहायता के साथ सार्वजनिक शौचालयों का निर्माण करने की योजना कार्यान्वित की जा रही है ?

निर्वाच और स्वाभाव तथा प्रति और पुनर्वाच मंत्री
(जी सिकन्दर बख्त) : जी, नहीं।

विश्व विश्वविद्यालय को अनुदान

1977. श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री मध्य प्रदेश में विश्वविद्यालयों को अनुदान के बारे में 10 अप्रैल, 1978 के तारकित प्रश्न सं० 672 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विक्रम विश्वविद्यालय ने अनुदान के रूप में कितनी धनराशि मांगी थी तथा वर्ष 1975 से 1978 तक अलग अलग कितनी धनराशि मांगी थी;

(ख) क्या सरकार द्वारा प्रति वर्ष मंजूर की गयी अनुदान की राशि कम थी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार अनुदान की राशि में तथा जिन मदों पर अनुदान की राशि खर्च की जाती है उनमें वृद्धि करने का है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) से (ग), विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग, किसी विश्व-विद्यालय को उसकी वार्षिक आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर विकास अनुदान स्वीकृत नहीं करता है। अतः 1975-76 से 1977-78 तक की गई वार्षिक मांगों को उनके विरुद्ध स्वीकृत वास्तविक अनुदानों के साथ तुलना करने अथवा उस आधार पर विकास अनुदानों में वृद्धि करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

आयोग द्वारा भपनाई गई प्रक्रिया के अनुसार 5 वषारी योजना अवधि के लिए किसी विश्व-विद्यालय विरोसकी कुल विकास आवश्यकताएँ एक निरीक्षण समिति की सिफारिशों के आधार पर निर्धारित की जाती है। जो सम्बन्धित विश्व-विद्यालय द्वारा प्रस्तावित कार्यक्रमों की जांच करती है। पांचवी योजना अवधि के दौरान विक्रम विश्वविद्यालय के लिए आयोग द्वारा अनुमोदित विकास अनुदान निम्न प्रकार है :—

श्रव	अनुमानित लागत (लाख रुपये)
उपस्कर	30.25
पुस्तकें	17.30
भवन	19.63
ग्रन्थ	12.30
प्रतिधि (विजिटिंग) प्रोफेसर	1.50
स्टाफ	15.37
अनुसंधान छात्र	3.00
भोजा अनुसंधान योजना	1.50

कालेज विकास परिषद स्थापित करने और पर्यावरणीय अध्ययन में द्वितीया पाठ्यक्रम के लिए प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है।

वास्तव में आयोग द्वारा अनुदान अनुमोदित श्राबंटनों में से दिए जाते हैं, जो भिन्न भिन्न मदों के व्यय की प्रगति और वर्ष विशेष के दौरान अनुमानित व्यय पर निर्भर करते हैं।

उपरोक्त विकास अनुदानों के प्रतिरिक्त आयोग अपने निर्धारित मानदण्डों के अनुसार विश्वविद्यालयों की छात्र सुविधाओं, प्रकाशनों के लिए और प्रतिदिष्ट अनुदानों के रूप में भी सहायता प्रदान करता है।

लदाख में उगने वाले फलों के परिष्करण के बारे में अध्ययन

1978. ओमलतो पार्षती बेबी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय खाद्य प्रौद्योगिकीय अनुसंधान संस्थान, मैसूर ने लदाख जिले में उगने वाले फलों के परिष्करण और उपयोग के बारे में अध्ययन करने के बाद कोई प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में आगे क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख) केन्द्रीय खाद्य प्रौद्योगिकी अनुसंधान संस्थान, मैसूर ने लदाख जिले में पैदा होने वाले फलों के परिष्करण और उनके प्रयोग के बारे में कोई रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत नहीं की है लेकिन जम्मू तथा कश्मीर राज्य प्रौद्योगिकी विकास निगम के लिए जम्मू तथा कश्मीर के ताजे सेबों के समन्वित विपणन और उपयोग पर एक व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट तैयार की है।

गेहूँ के फिसल निर्धारण (सेटेशन) के बारे में मूल्य और वसूली नीति

1979. श्री धर्म सिंह झाई पटेल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 1978-79 के लिये गेहूँ की मूल्य और वसूली नीति, जिसे गेहूँ की किस्मों के 'प्रेडेशन' के बारे में घोषित किया गया था, चार से कम करके दो कर दी गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ग्रेड-I और ग्रेड-II के अन्तर्गत मात्रा की प्रतिशतता निर्धारित करने के लिये क्या मानदण्ड अपनाया गया है; और

(ग) गेहूँ का मूल्य निर्धारित करने और वसूली करने की प्रक्रिया को सरल बनाने तथा किसानों को मुसीबतों से बचाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) गेहूँ की प्रोडिग करने के लिए अपनाई गई कसौटी नयी अन्न और धुने हुए अनाज जैसे अन्य कारणों के भ्रालावा, विजातीय पदार्थ, अन्य खाद्यान्न, अतिप्रस्त अनाज, मामूली क्षतिग्रस्त अनाज सिकुड़ा हुआ अनाज और टूटे अनाज की प्रतिघातता है ।

(ग) गेहूँ की संख्या 4 से घटा कर 2 करना उपयुक्त (ख) में उल्लिखित कमियों के कारण मूल्य कटौती के लिए मिष्ठान्त निर्धारित करना, बहुत बड़ी संख्या में क्रय केन्द्र खोलना और पर्यवेक्षी स्टाफ द्वारा/ भ्रवानक निरीक्षण करना कुछ एक ऐसे उपाय हैं जोकि मूल्य और वसूली की कार्याधि को सरल बनाने के लिए किसानों के हित में अपनाए जाते हैं । वसूली एजेंसियों को भी ये अनुदेश दिए गए हैं कि वे अस्वीकृत अनाज का रिकॉर्ड रखें और अतिरिक्त सावधानी के तौर पर मांग करने पर किसानों को अस्वीकृत माल का सीलबन्द नमूना मुलभ करें ।

Central Assistance to Sports School at Calicut

1980. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kerala Sports Council has asked for Central Assistance for sports school at Calicut and sports hostel for Pre-Degree students at Trivandrum; and

(b) if so, Government's decision on this request as to develop the standard of sports in Kerala and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN): (a) and (b). No such formal proposal has been received from the Government of Kerala, though in a note on

the problems connected with promotion of sports in Kerala submitted to the Union Education Minister in September 1977, the State Government had included a request for financial assistance from the Central Government for the establishment of a Sports School at Calicut and Sports hostels in Kerala. In reply to the said note, the State Government was informed that there was no Central Scheme in operation under which its request for financial assistance could be considered.

Housing Shortage in the Country

1981. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the overall plan of the Government to have more housing facilities in the country to meet the shortage;

(b) has Government issued directives to State Governments for providing more housing facilities in their States; and

(c) what is the total estimated requirement of houses in the country at the present moment to meet the shortage?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The main highlights of the proposed programme in the field of housing are:

(i) Adoption of a housing programme aimed at clearing the backlog and meeting the additional demand due to population growth and replacement of unusable houses, over a period of 20 years;

(ii) Restricting utilisation of public funds in favour of low income households so that larger number of dwelling units are constructed with the resources allocated to the sector;

(iii) Provision of incentives to private sector for taking up housing on a large scale; and

(iv) Promotion of research in building technology and development of cheap local building materials.

(b) No, Sir. However, the State Government's have been requested to arrange their house building programmes in such a way that tenements/houses are constructed for different income groups in the following proportions:—

- (i) For Families with monthly income upto Rs. 350. 75% of the tenements/houses.
- (ii) For Families with monthly income between Rs. 350 and Rs. 600. 15% of the tenements/houses.
- (iii) For families with monthly income between Rs. 600 and Rs. 1500. 10% of the tenements/houses.

(c) The housing shortage at the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan i.e., on 1st April, 1974 was estimated at 15.6 million housing units. It has been estimated by the National Buildings Organisation that this shortage might increase to 19.7 million housing units in the year 1979.

Municipal Services in DDA Built Houses at Rajouri Garden, New Delhi

1982. SHRI SHRIDHARRAO NATHOBAJI JAWADE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Municipal Corporation has been charging House tax etc. from the allottees of DDA flats of Rajouri Garden (LIG and MIG) allotted from 1974 from the date of the possession without providing Municipal Services.

(b) whether it is a fact that residents of those flats are required to pay the supply of water at double or

three times the rates than paid by the residents in the adjacent posh colonies in spite of the fact that the cost of flats paid by allottees included cost of booster pumps installed by DDA in the Colonies;

(c) whether the residents of colonies have represented to the Minister and other authorities concerned for immediate handing over of the Colonies to the Municipal Corporation to mitigate their hardships; and

(d) if so, the date by which the colonies will be handed over by DDA to Municipal Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Irrigation Project for India

1983. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have received one project report on "Irrigation Project for India" in the month of December, 1977 or thereabout from one expert in Bombay;

(b) if so, what action have Government taken in regard thereof and the nature of the decision; and

(c) if no action has so far been taken, the reasons for delay thereof and when it shall be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). Shri M. D. Pol, a retired Executive Engineer of Maharashtra, had put forward a project report titled "Irrigation Project for India" in December, 1977. The Project, estimated to cost Rs. 91,157

crores, envisages diversion of waters of the Ganga and the Brahmaputra for irrigating substantial areas in the Peninsula and North Western areas of the country.

A number of similar proposals and suggestions for development of water resources in the country have also been received from various channels.

Before a view can be taken on such proposals, it is essential to first study, in depth, the position of surpluses and shortages in various regions, basins and sub-basins vis-a-vis the possibilities for economic inter-basin and inter-regional transfer of water taking to consideration minimum needs of drought prone areas in the country. Such study is presently on hand.

Flood Situation

1984. SHRI G. S. REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the flood situation as at the end of July, 1978;

(b) whether any flood protection works were done during 1977-78;

(c) if so, what are these works; and

(d) what is their effectiveness in reducing flooding this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) According to the reports received from the State Governments/Union Territories, floods causing damage have occurred in parts of Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Parts of Karnataka, Kerala, Punjab and Delhi have also been affected to a lesser extent. The flood situation towards the latter part of July, 1978 was serious in North Bihar and Eastern Uttar Pradesh. According to the latest interim assessment received from the State/Union

Territories Governments the overall flood damages is as follows:—

(i) Area affected in lakh ha.	13.93
(ii) Population affected in lakhs	44.95
(iii) Crop area damage lakh ha.	5.10
(iv) Number of Houses damaged	104001
(v) Cattle lost Nos.	588
(vi) Human lives lost Nos	149
(vii) Damage to public utilities Rs. lakhs	84.25
(viii) Total damage to crops, houses and public utilities Rs. lakhs	1870.05

(b) and (c). The works mainly consist of construction of new embankments, raising and strengthening of some of the existing embankments, construction of new drain channels, anti-erosion works and protection of towns and villages and also storage projects with flood control component. Investigations necessary for formulation of flood situation towards the latter part carried out. A total expenditure incurred by the various State Governments/Union Territories during 1977-78 is of the order of Rs. 93.00 crores.

(d) The works carried out during 1977-78 are expected to benefit an area of about 4 lakh ha.

गन्ने की खेती का विनियमन

1985. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार गन्ने की खेती विनियमित करने के लिये एक योजना बनाने का है जिससे मित्तों द्वारा गन्ने की पिराई के संकट का सामना न करना पड़े; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो सरकार का विचार इस संकट पर किस प्रकार काबू पाने का है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख). जाल् चीनी वर्ष के दौरान गन्ने की अत्यधिक उत्पाई के कारण, जिसके लगभग 1720 लाख मीटरी टन होने का अनुमान था तथा जो गत वर्ष की अपेक्षा

180 **मीटरी टन** (लगभग 12 प्रतिशत) अधिक **गन्ना** उत्पादन के लिये सामग्री विकसित पाने में कठिनाइयाँ रही हैं। प्रश्न: गन्ना उत्पादकों को उनके हित में यह सलाह दी गई है कि वे गन्ने की सफाई तथा मांग में बेहतर संतुलन कायम करें।

मिलों द्वारा गन्ने की पिराई के सम्बन्ध में उत्पन्न संकट से निपटने के लिये केन्द्र सरकार ने अनेक कदम उठाये, जैसे उत्पादन कर में छूट, चीनी की मालगुजारी की कीमत में वृद्धि, हमारे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कोटे की पूर्ण मात्रा में चीनी आयात करने का निर्णय चीनी की घरेलू खपत में लगभग 23 प्रतिशत तक वृद्धि, गुड़ और खंडसारी हेतु बैंक ऋण सीमा में कमी, गुड़ और खंडसारी के निर्यात पर प्रतिबन्ध हटाना, भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारी विपणन संघ तथा भारतीय खाद्य निगम जैसे सरकारी क्षेत्र की एजेंसियों द्वारा गुड़ की बाजारों खरीद, गन्ने की कीमत के विलम्बित भुगतानों पर ब्याज की दर में संशोधन इत्यादि। कुछ राज्यों ने केन्द्र सरकार की सलाह पर गन्ने को बिक्री कर में कमी की।

उत्पादन शुल्क में छूट के फलस्वरूप मौसम के बाद चीनी का उत्पादन 12 लाख मीटरी टन से अधिक होगा जबकि पूर्वी वर्षों में इसका औसत 2 लाख मीटरी टन से कुछ अधिक था। केवल इस से ही 125 लाख मीटरी टन अतिरिक्त गन्ना लगेगा जो स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात् के 30 वर्षों के दौरान एक अभूतपूर्व रिकार्ड है। उत्तर प्रदेश बिहार और हरियाणा में समूचे बोर्डिंग गन्ने की पिराई की जा चुकी है। तथापि, उत्तर प्रदेश, में 39 फैक्टरियाँ अब भी पिराई का कार्य कर रही हैं।

सरकार स्थिति का निरीक्षण करती रहेगी तथा अन्य ऐसे उपाय करेंगी जो उपयुक्त होंगे।

Cost of D.D.A.'s M.I.G. Flats

1986. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how the cost of the Middle Income Group flats was worked out by the Delhi Development Authority;

(b) was there any differentiation in the rationale in the pre and post emergency and in the emergency period; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Central Housing Grant to Assam Housing Board

1987. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the annual grants granted to the Assam Housing Board during the last three years (year-wise) for implementation of Central and State Government Schemes;

(b) the amount of loan being sanctioned/granted by the Housing and Urban Development Corporation to various State/Union Territories during the past and current years and the purpose;

(c) whether the Centre has ever suggested or proposed to bifurcate this Trust (Assam Housing Board) to various regional (District or Sub-Division wise) Trusts to provide housing assistance in the rural and Tribal areas.

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) what is the Central and State Government's proposal to assist the economically weaker Sections, middle income groups of various towns of Assam, and achievements so far made?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) As per information furnished by the Government of Assam, the following amounts of grants and loans were made available to the Assam Housing Board during the years 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78

for implementation of Central and State Government Schemes.

Year	Grants	Loans
1975-76 .	37,13,500	74,36,000
1976-77 .	25,12,000	26,16,000
1977-78 .	64,98,000	1,00,32,000

(b) Upto 30-6-1978, Housing and Urban Development Corporation has sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 328.28 crores for construction of 3,27,523 dwellings in various States and Union Territories. These dwellings include 2,08,141 dwellings for economically weaker section families with monthly family income below Rs. 350 and 79,529 dwellings for low income group families with monthly income between Rs. 351 and Rs. 600. Hence, 87.83 per cent of all houses sanctioned by the Housing and Urban Development Corporation are reserved for families with monthly family income below Rs. 600.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. However, in accordance with the recommendations made in the Conference of State Ministers of Housing and Urban Development held at Calcutta in December, 1976, it was recommended to the State Governments, including Assam, that the existing Housing Boards in the States should be empowered to extend their activities to the rural areas. The Government of Assam intimated that the Assam Housing Board is empowered to take up and implement various housing schemes in the State, including rural and tribal areas.

(e) Though under the Constitution, the subject of housing falls within the State List, but it is being tackled jointly by the Central and State Governments in view of the complexity of the problem. The Central Government have introduced various social housing schemes which are now implemented by the State Governments. Based on the information furnished

by the State Government of Assam, construction of 13,777 houses has been sanctioned upto 31-12-1977 under the various social housing schemes. Besides, 49,056 families have been allotted housesites free of cost under the Schemes for provision of housesites to landless workers in rural areas upto 31-12-1977.

Incidentally, the main highlights of the proposed programme in the field of housing are:—

(i) Adoption of a housing programme aimed at clearing the backlog and meeting the additional demand due to population growth and replacement of unusable houses, over a period of 20 years.

(ii) Restricting utilisation of public funds in favour of low income households so that larger number of dwelling units are constructed with the resources allocated to this sector.

(iii) Provision of incentives to the private sector for taking up housing on a large scale.

Employees of Indian Dairy Corporation and National Dairy Development Board

1988. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 6336 dated 10th April, 1978 regarding employees of Indian Dairy Corporation and National Dairy Development Board and state:

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for undue delay?

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

(b) A statement giving the requi-
site information is attached.

(c) Question does not arise.

Statement

(a)	the category-wise and post-wise total number of employees working in the offices of the Indian Dairy Corporation and National Dairy Development Board in Delhi/New Delhi;	(a) & (b) Category of posts	Total number of employees		Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Tribe	
			IDC	NDDB	IDC	NDDB	IDC	NDDB
(b)	the category-wise number of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them and whether the quota reserved for these castes has been filled there;	Category 'A'	3	25	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
		Category 'B'	Nil	7	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
		Category 'C'	8	12	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
		Category 'D'	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Whereas Indian Dairy Corporation is observing all the rules of the Government with regard to reservations, the reservation orders of the Government are not applicable to National Dairy Development Board but the Executive Committee of the Board have decided to reserve 16-2/3% of the posts for Scheduled Castes and 7-1/2% to Scheduled Tribes. When suitable candidates are not available from the reserved category, the posts are treated as unreserved. Reservation orders for SCs STs are being observed for the I.D.C. and N.D.D.B. as a whole and not for Delhi Office separately.

- (c) whether the employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in these offices are harassed and some of the employees have been removed from service on false charges, if so, their number; and
- (d) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to ensure security of service of the employees belonging to these castes?
- (c) No such instances have come to notice of Government
- (d) Question does not arise.

मुलतानपुरी में प्राथमिक सुविधाएं

1989. श्री गोबिन्द मुंदा : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा वृत्ति और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पुनर्वास कालोनी, मुलतानपुरी, दिल्ली में प्रापात स्थिति के दौरान लोगों को बसाया गया था और यदि हाँ, तो क्या पहली सरकार ने वहाँ सभी सुविधाएँ प्रदान कर दी थीं, क्योंकि वहाँ का पुरा विकास नहीं हो पाया था;

(ख) जनता पार्टी के सत्ता में आने के बाद वहाँ दी गई नई सुविधाओं जैसे शुद्ध पेय जल और घरेलू उपयोग के लिए बिजली की 'सप्लाई', यातायात, नियमित सफाई की व्यवस्था, टेलीफोन केंद्र तथा बुग्ध-केंद्र आदि खोले जाने के बारे में ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) वहाँ क्या-क्या नई सुविधाएं कब तक दी जानी हैं और इस क्षेत्र के और अधिक विकास के लिए कितनी राशि खर्च करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

विदर्भ और वायलर तथा प्रति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री विष्णुवर वज्ज): (क) जी, हाँ, किन्तु यह कालोनी पुरुषों विकसित नहीं, पी।

(ख) सामुदायिक बाजार पर, जल, स्वच्छता तथा सड़क बनी जैसी मूलभूत सुविधाएँ प्रदान की गई हैं। जो लोग पानी व बिजली के अपने प्रयोग प्रयोग करनेकाल माँगेंगे उन्हें यह कनेक्शन दिए जाने का विचार है। जहाँ तक अन्य सुविधाओं को देने का सम्बन्ध है, दिल्ली नगर निगम को कहा जा रहा है कि वे इन सुविधाओं को यथासम्भव शीघ्र प्रदान करने के लिए सम्बन्धित विभागों से सम्पर्क स्थापित करते रहें।

(ग) दिल्ली नगर निगम का लगभग 42 लाख रुपये की लागत से पुनर्वास कालोनियों में प्रतिरिक्त शौचालय, सड़क के दोनों ओर ईट के बड़बूने बिछाने और अधिक हेन्डपम्प लगाने तथा सड़कों में सुधार करने का विचार है।

Commonwealth Games at Edmonton

1990. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government cleared the participation of athletes in the forthcoming Commonwealth Games at Edmonton;

(b) the total number of persons and the items allowed; and

(c) the procedure adopted to select the participants?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Eleven athletes in the following events:

(i) 100 Metres

(ii) 200 Metres

(iii) 1000 Metres

(iv) Marathan

(v) 110 Metres Hurdles

(vi) Pole Vault

(vii) Decathlon

(viii) Discus Throw

(ix) Skot Put

(x) Long Jump

(xi) Triple Jump.

(c) Selection of athletes was made by Government on the basis of the criterion recommended by the All India Council of Sports namely the present day performance of athletes being comparable to or better than the sixth position in the concerned event in the 1974 Commonwealth Games.

Bio-Gas Plant in Tripura and North Eastern Region States

1991. SHRI SACHINDRALAL SINGHA:

SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ:

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

(a) the details of the location of the bio-gas plant installed in Tripura and other North Eastern Region States, during the Fifth Plan period up-to-date, year-wise, district-wise;

(b) whether the bio-gas plants are not popular in these states;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof and the action taken by Central and State Governments up-to-date to popularise bio-gas plants in these States, state-wise;

(d) number of persons benefited up-to-date by the installation of bio-gas plants in these States, state-wise, with particular reference to Tripura, plant-wise and the area thereof; and

(e) the details of the proposal for installation of bio-gas plants in these States, state-wise with a particular reference to Tripura, district-wise, during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) A statement indicating the number of bio-gas plants installed in Tripura and other North Eastern Region States on year-wise basis upto 1977-78 is laid on the table of the Lok Sabha [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2531/78] Statement I) However, district-wise information in this regard is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as complete information is available from each State.

(b) and (c). The scope of setting up of bio-gas plants in North Eastern Region States is presently limited due to adverse climatic condition, low quantity of dung availability and high cost of installation of the plant.

Specific measures to popularise bio-gas plants have been taken including development of a cheaper model suited for such a region. The quantum of Central subsidy for the plants being set up in the region has been increased to 50 per cent from the year 1977-78 as an incentive to farmers in these areas. Khadi and Village Industries Commission have made necessary arrangements in collaboration with the concerned State Govts., for providing technical guidance to farmers besides arranging loans from Banks and making available construction materials for the plants.

(d) The number of families benefited up-to 1977-78 in the North Eastern Region States is about 128. A Statement indicating location of plants set up in Tripura up-to 1977-78 is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha (Statement-II) [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2531/78].

(e) Targets for setting up of bio-gas plants during the current year in North Eastern Region States are tentatively fixed at 80 plants including 10 plants for Tripura. State Governments have been advised to fix the district-wise targets.

Government Accommodation in the Capital in the Possession of Persons not entitled for it

1992. SHRI R. D. GATTANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of persons and organisations who are occupying in the Capital, Government premises, though ordinarily not entitled to;

(b) since when each one of them has been so occupying;

(c) how many of them have their own buildings in the capital.

(d) what can be the approximate rent earned from these premises at today's market rate; and

(e) do the Government in near future propose to get these premises vacated, if not reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) 238.

(b) The houses are being occupied from various dates, the earliest one being since June, 1946.

(c) The information is not available.

(d) Does not arise in view of the reply given to (c).

(e) The matter is under review.

गेहूँ का निर्यात

1993. श्री राघवजी : क्या कृषि और निर्यात मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1 अप्रैल, 1977 से 30 जून, 1978 तक की अवधि के दौरान भारत से गेहूँ का निर्यात किया गया था और यदि हाँ, तो कितना और किन-किन देशों को इसका निर्यात किया गया था;

(ख) क्या इसी अवधि के दौरान किसी देश के साथ गेहूँ के निर्यात सम्बन्धी सौदे हुए थे; और

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

कुचि घोर लिचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) भारत ने वाणिज्यिक आधार पर अब तक गेहूँ का निर्यात नहीं किया है। तथापि, 30 जून, 1978 तक सोवियत रूस को 6.71 लाख मीटरी टन गेहूँ की मात्रा भेजी गई थी जोकि उस देश से 1973-74 में उधार पर ली गई गेहूँ की शेष मात्रा की प्रदायगी थी।

(ख) घोर (ग). विचाराधीन प्रवर्ध के दौरान अफगानिस्तान सरकार के साथ 4 मार्च, 1978 को जिम्स ऋण आधार पर 50,000 मीटरी टन गेहूँ की सप्लाई करने के लिए एक करार किया गया था। दूसरा करार 70,000 मीटरी टन मैदा के अलावा जिम्स ऋण आधार पर 3 लाख मीटरी टन गेहूँ सप्लाई करने के लिए भारत सरकार और वियतनाम सरकार के बीच हुआ था। अफगानिस्तान के मामले में, दिल्लीवरी के पूरा हो जाने के बाद दो वर्ष और उसके बाद 6 महीनों की अवधि में उधार पर ली गई गेहूँ वापस की जायगी। भारत द्वारा वियतनाम को गेहूँ की जहाज पर निष्प्रभार दिल्लीवरी के सम्बन्ध में जो अतिरिक्त खर्चा करना होगा, उसे देखते हुए वियतनाम भारत को गेहूँ की तयशुदा मात्रा की दिल्लीवरी के पूरा हो जाने के बाद चार वर्ष और उसके बाद 6 से 12 मास की अवधि के दौरान 3,30,000 मीटरी टन गेहूँ वापस करेगा। 70,000 मीटरी टन मैदा के लिए 1,00,000 मीटरी टन गेहूँ वापस की जायगी।

Over-Head Water Tank in Greater Kailash-II, New Delhi

1994. SHRI NATVERLAL B. PARMAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5235 dated the 3rd April, 1978 regarding over head water reservoir in Greater Kailash Part-II and State whether it is a fact that the target of commissioning of the over-head water Tank in Greater Kailash-II, New Delhi in September, 1978 as promised earlier is not likely to materialise because construction work necessary for it has been held up because of some dispute with the contractor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): Yes Sir, the work has been delayed by 3 months because the

contractor left the work of fixing pipes to the tank. The work has since been allotted to another agency and the new target of commissioning the over-head tank in Greater Kailash-II is now 31st December, 1978.

Provision of Science & Commerce subjects in Government H. S. School, Lawrence Road, Delhi

1995. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA:

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

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that there is no provision of Science and Commerce subjects in the Government Girls Higher Secondary School, Lawrence Road, Delhi;

(b) if so, the reason thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the girl students who want to take Science and Commerce subjects have to leave this School and get admissions in other schools which are situated 3-4 miles away from this area; and

(d) whether Government propose to start Science and Commerce subjects in all the Girls Schools of Delhi and if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) However, necessary provision for Commerce subject is being made in Govt. Girls Higher Secondary School, Lawrence Road. But Science subject could not be introduced there so far due to lack of accommodation and non-availability of requisite number of laboratories.

(c) The necessary facilities for teaching in Science subjects are available in the nearby schools of Ashok Vihar, Shakurpur and Sarai Rohilla which are located within a radius of 2-3 k.mts. and are well connected by bus service.

(d) No, Sir. The introduction of Commerce and Science subjects depends on a number of factors like the availability of accommodation, facilities of laboratories, strength of students, availability of subjects in the nearby schools etc.

‘कमेटी फार चेंज आफ फूड हैबिट्स’ के लिए स्थान

1996. श्री रामजी लाल सुयन : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जनपथ स्थित बैरकों में ‘कमेटी फार चेंज आफ फूड हैबिट्स’ नाम की संस्था को एक विशेष स्थान आवंटित किया गया था;

(ख) इनका मासिक किराया क्या था और क्या यंत्रों के कर्मचारियों ने भी किसी कोप्रोपरेटिव सोसाइटी का गठन किया था;

(ग) क्या ‘सोसायटी फार दी चेंज आफ फूड हैबिट्स’ ने यह स्थान 10,000 रुपये मासिक किराये पर दिया था;

(घ) क्या महकारी समिति के सदस्यों को निकाल दिया गया था और वहाँ मनोरंजन नाम का रेस्टोरेंट शुरू किया गया था; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बज्ज) : (क) जी, हाँ। कुछ स्थान का आवंटन किया गया था।

(ख) कमेटी को यह स्थान प्रारम्भ में 1562.50 रुपये प्रतिमास लाइसेंस फीस के आधार पर आवंटित किया गया था और यह लाइसेंस फीस 1-1-1976 तथा 1-1-1977 को पुनरीक्षित की गयी थी। इस कमेटी से 1-1-1977 से 2,322.56 रुपये प्रतिमास लिया जा रहा था।

कमेटी के कर्मचारियों से इस बारे में कई शिकायतें प्राप्त हुए हैं कि उन्होंने कोप्रोपरेटिव सोसाइटी का पुनर्गठन कर लिया है।

(ग) इस बात का आरोप लगाया गया था कि ‘सोसायटी फार दी चेंज आफ फूड हैबिट्स’ ने इस स्थान को किसी प्राइवेट पार्टी को 10,000 रुपये मासिक किराये पर दिया था। किन्तु सरकार को इस आरोप की सत्यता प्रथमा प्रथमा के बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

(घ) कर्मचारियों ने यह आरोप लगाया था कि ‘रसिका’ नामक कैफेटेरिया कोप्रोपरेटिव सोसाइटी को नहीं सौंपा गया था बल्कि उसे ‘मनोरंजन’ नामक रेस्टोरेंट चलाने के लिए किसी पार्टी का दिया गया था।

(ङ) इस सोसायटी को बैरकों से निष्काशित कर दिया गया था।

Charges against Principal of unrecognised Private College at Chandigarh

1997. SHRI YAGYA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether allegations of fraud and cheating have been levelled against the Principal of an unrecognised private college at Chandigarh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATKI): (a) to (c). According to information furnished by Chandigarh Administration an institution named Geetanji College is being run in Sector 21, Chandigarh by one Shri K. S. Sodhi. He promised some students that he will get them admission in O. T. through Correspondence Courses and some students used to pay him fee for this purpose. As far report in the FIR he told the students that examination in O. T. will take place on 27-5-78 and all the students should come to his college but students found that there was nobody in the College and a notice was placed on the notice-board that students should reach S.G. College Ambala at 9.00 A.M. and their roll numbers will be delivered there.

One student named Harbhajan Singh went to Ambala on 26-5-78 and returned by 11.00 a.m. on the same date and he informed that examination of all the students is being already held but they have no concern with the students of Greetanjli College. They waited for the Principal Shri K. S. Sodhi and his brother Shri Jaswinder Singh and the Clerk Sarbjit Singh, but none turned up by the evening and they felt that they have all been cheated by the Principal. The students also come to know that the examination fee collected from them has not been deposited with the Allahabad University and therefore no roll numbers were issued to them. The matter stands registered with the Police Station Sector 17, Chandigarh under Section 406/420/120-BIPC vide FIR No. 706 dated 8-6-78. The premises of the college was searched in the presence of the Principal's father who is working as a clerk in the Punjab Government Press, Sector 18 Chandigarh and the property i.e. furniture etc. were taken into possession by the police as case property. The accused are absconding and every possible effort is being made by the police for their arrest. It is a criminal case.

मांजरा परियोजना, मराठवाड़ा

1998. श्री गंगाधर श्रपा बुरांडे: क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जून महीने में मराठवाड़ा विभाग के मांजरा प्रकल्प (परियोजना) को पानी से कुछ नुकसान हुआ है और यदि हां, तो वह नुकसान कितना है; और

(ख) इस नुकसान की जिम्मेदारी किम पर है और उसकी भरपाई के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह): (क) और (ख). महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि 14 और 15 जून, 1978 को मांजरा परियोजना के प्रास-पास के क्षेत्र में भारी वर्षा हुई थी जिसके कारण नदी में भारी बाढ़ आ गई। बाढ़ का पानी नदी के तट के निकट के एक शौट में भर गया जहाँ पर परियोजना के हैडवर्क्स को निर्माण के लिए सीमेंट रखा हुआ था। सीमेंट के लगभग 1900 कट्टे खराब हो गए थे।

राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि बाढ़ प्रचलक आई थी और यह एक देवी विपत्ति थी तथा इस हानि के लिए किसी को उत्तरदायी नहीं ठहराया जा सकता।

बाघ और इटियादोह परियोजनाएँ

1999. श्री लक्ष्मणराव मानकर : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र में बाघ और इटियादोह परियोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत सिंचाई की जाने वाली भूमि में कौन-सी फसलें होंगी इस बारे में क्या कोई निर्णय किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन परियोजनाओं के बारे में समझौता हो जाने पर भी धान की खेती करने वाले किसानों से पानी के लिए मांग दर क्यों ली जाती है; और

(ग) क्या धान की फसल के लिये उपयुक्त समय पर पानी सप्लाई करने के लिये गत दो वर्षों से कोई निर्णय किया जाता है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह): (क) से (ग). बाघ और इटियादोह परियोजनाओं की परियोजना रिपोर्टों में दी गई फसल-पद्धति नीचे दी गई है :—

क्रम सं०	फसल	क्षेत्र (हेक्टेयर)
----------	-----	--------------------

1. बाघ परियोजना

1	गन्ना	1481
2	अन्य बारहमासी जिनस	247
3	छ: मासी जिनस	1234
4	धान	18762
5	रबी गेहूँ	1728
6	रबी ज्वार	1234

योग . 24686

2. इटियादोह परियोजना

1	गन्ना	2833
2	अन्य बारहमासी जिनस	405
3	छ: मासी जिनस	809
4	खरीफ धान	20235
5	रबी गेहूँ	4047
6	रबी धान	1821

योग . 30150

महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि फसल पद्धतियों में संशोधन करने पर उनके द्वारा विचार किया जा रहा है और उनके द्वारा अभी अंतिम निर्णय लिया जाना है।

राज्य सरकार ने प्रागे सूचित किया है कि इस क्षेत्र में लागू दरों के अनुसार धान उगाने वालों से जल-दरें ली जा रही हैं और उनके द्वारा पिछले दो वर्षों से धान की फसलों के लिए उपयुक्त समय पर पानी की सप्लाई करने का निर्णय लिया गया था।

**Representation from the Ladies
Residing in Dandakaranya**

2000. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister has received petitions from the ladies and staff members residing in the Staff Colony of Malkangiri village No. 79 (under Dandakaranya Project, Koraput) regarding the harassment and indecent behaviour towards the ladies of this colony by some liquor addicted anti-social elements;

(b) if so, whether the Government is considering to close down the alcohol shop in the colony; and

(c) steps taken against the trouble makers?

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

(b) The local authorities of the State Government have been requested to close down the alcohol shop or have it shifted to a distant place.

(c) One Shri Kuso Sonani, Chowkidar in the Dandakaranya Project is reported to have misbehaved due to being in drunken condition. He has since been transferred from the staff colony of Malkangiri village No. 79, Dandakaranya Project. The matter is also under investigation by the State Police on a complaint lodged by Shri Kuso Sonani.

New Type of Gobar Gas Plant

2001. C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new type of Gobar Gas Plant has been invented which may help people in the rural areas

in solving their fuel and light problems; and

(b) if so, the details regarding its price and performance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The State Planning Institute, Government of Uttar Pradesh has developed a low-cost, drumless bio-gas plant named "Janata Bio-gas Plant" at their Gobar Gas Research Station, Ajitmal (Etawah).

(b) In the first instance, designs for different sizes of gobar gas plants are being standardised by the concerned Research Station. The cost estimates will be based on the standard designs evolved. Studies are being conducted in regard to its performance under different agro-climatic conditions.

Demurrage on Imported Fertilizer

2002. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

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

(a) whether imported fertilizer is costing the Government heavily by way of demurrage of about 3,000 dollars which is being paid per day to each ship carrying fertilizer because of lack of berth at various ports; and

(b) if so, whether Government are taking steps to prevent the huge loss to the State's exchequer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir. Not all ships bringing imported fertilisers incur demurrage charges. Further, demurrage charges accrue not only due to lack of berths but also on account of other reasons, namely, slow rate of unloading from the ships and slow clearance from the wharfs.

(b) Steps have been taken so as to reduce the incidence of ships accruing demurrage charges. These are as under:

- (i) Utilisation of larger number of ports for unloading;
- (ii) Introduction of mechanised facilities at some of the ports to step up the rate of unloading; and
- (iii) Increasing use of road transport to supplement the railway capacity etc.

दिल्ली में सूअर पालन केन्द्र

2003. श्री फूलचन्द बर्मा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली के किन-किन क्षेत्रों में सूअर-पालन केन्द्रों की अनुमति है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इन क्षेत्रों से सूअर-पालन केन्द्र हटाने का है और यदि हाँ, तो ऐसा कब तक किया जायेगा ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) दिल्ली नगर निगम ने सूअर-पालन के लिए कोई विशिष्ट क्षेत्र निर्धारित नहीं किया है। तथापि, यदि सूअर रखने का स्थान, सूअर-पालक के अपने मकान को छोड़कर, किसी अन्य रिहायशी मकान से 20 फुट के अन्दर हो तो, सूअर रखने के लिए लाइसेंस मंजूर नहीं किया जाता है। नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका के अधिकार क्षेत्र में ऐसा कोई क्षेत्र नहीं है, जहाँ सूअर-पालन की अनुमति दी जाती है।

(ख) उपर्युक्त व्यवस्था को बदलने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Delay in Marketing '77'

2004. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been unusual delay in marketing the drink '77' by the Modern Bakeries Ltd.; leading other private companies capturing the soft drink market; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd, only supplies the composition for production of drink '77' to the various bottlers who have to make their own arrangements for marketing the soft drink. The company has been making vigorous efforts to complete franchise arrangements in various cities with the bottlers for production of '77'. The results achieved so far are good. However, in certain cities marketing of '77' has not started due to delay in finalisation of franchise, difficulties of the franchise-holders such as non-availability of bottles, crown corks, etc.

Earthquake in Dharamshala, Himachal Pradesh

2005. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the night of the 14th June, 1978 Dharamshala in Himachal Pradesh was rocked with an earthquake;

(b) if so, the details of loss in terms of life, property and crop;

(c) whether the State Government have asked the Central Government for relief works; and

(d) if so, the details of Central relief given to Himachal Pradesh Government on this account?

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

(b) According to the information received from the State Govt., damage to Govt. buildings was estimated at about Rupees three lakhs and cracks had appeared in a number of buildings also. Two persons received injuries and no loss of life has been reported.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Implementation of provision of Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act

2006. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the application of provision of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act is not uniform in some cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that prostitution in some cities is still continuing in separate areas called "Red Light Areas";

(c) if so, the reasons for this discrimination and slackness in implementation of the provisions of law; and

(d) steps proposed to be taken to make the laws uniform and ban the prostitution completely in the cities where it is still allowed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI): (a) to (d). The Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956 applies uniformly to all the States and Union Territories except Sikkim. Under the Act, prostitution in its commercialised form has been prohibited. Implementation of the Act, however, rests with the State Governments.

पाने के लिए यमुना का पानी

2007. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या निर्माण और छायातल तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली को पाने के लिये शुद्ध किया हुआ यमुना का पानी सप्लाई किया जा रहा है जब कि दिल्ली के बाहर यह पानी पीने के योग्य नहीं रह पाता ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और छायातल तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री लक्ष्मण बख्त) : (क) दिल्ली, नई दिल्ली के साथ साथ दिल्ली कन्टोनमेन्ट क्षेत्र को और ग्रामीणों क्षेत्रों को शुद्ध पेय जल प्रदान किया जाता है । दिल्ली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के अन्य क्षेत्रों में भी दिल्ली जल प्रदाय तथा मल निपटान संस्थान द्वारा केवल पेय जल प्रदान किया जाता है । यह संस्थान यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नियमित रूप से जल की परीक्षा करता है कि जो जल प्रदान किया जा रहा है वह निर्धारित मानदण्ड के अनुकूल है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Health Hazard due to Smoke

2008. SHRI V. G. HANDE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there exists a health hazard due to the smoke emitted by M/s. Cycle Equipment (PRN) Limited Kalkaji affecting the lives of the residents of 'K' Block Kalkaji, New Delhi; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether this unauthorised factory is functioning with the connivance of health officers of the Delhi Municipal Corporation; and

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

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

(b) The factory is licenced under Sec. 416/417 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957, since 1960.

(c) The factory has been advised to take remedial measures like provision of hood, duct, exhaust fan and a chimney of adequate height to the furnace.

Approval of Garbage Scheme, Calcutta by World Bank

2009. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has approved a scheme to fill up the low-lying area around Dhapa in Calcutta which is an open garbage dump;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it has been implemented?

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

(b) Second Calcutta Urban Development Project to be executed by the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority in Calcutta Metropolitan District Calcutta during a period of Five Years (1977-78 to 1981-82) includes a scheme for improvement of Solid Waste Management in Calcutta City. As a part of this scheme Land filling operation by garbage in Dhapa and Bantala will be organised through construction of Roads, improvement of lighting and other site facilities. Besides Sanitary Land filling will be done on a pilot basis in selected areas within the dumping ground. The scheme is yet to start.

(c) No Sir.

Subsidy to FCI

2010. SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) amount of subsidy given to the Food Corporation of India for the years 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78; and

(b) details of its distribution over wheat and rice in different States?

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

(Rs. Crores)

Year	Amount paid ₹. 100
1975-76	250
1976-77	506
1977-78	478

(b) Subsidy is calculated on the basis of the quantities of foodgrains distributed and the quantities held as buffer stocks by the Food Corporation of India and not on a State to State basis.

Rs. 24-Crore Project for Oil Palm Cultivation in Kerala

2011. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil Palm India Limited, a subsidiary of the Plantation Corporation of Kerala, have prepared a "Rs. 24-Crore project" for cultivation of oil palm in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any financial assistance has been sought from the Centre therefor; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The Oil Palm India Limited, a subsidiary of the plantation Corporation of Kerala, have prepared a project for Rs. 8.5 crres, and not for Rs. 24 crores for cultivation of Oil Palm in the State.

(b) The object of the project is to raise oil palm plantations over an

additional area of 4000 ha. over and above the 2000 ha. plantation project now under implementation.

(c) The proposals are reportedly submitted by the State Government on 22-6-78 but those have not yet been received by the Central Government.

(d) Does not arise.

Sugar Policy for 1978-79

2012. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:

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

(a) whether Government have formulated the sugar policy for 1978-79;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The Government's Sugar Policy for the year 1978-79 is being formulated.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As crushing has been extended in an unprecedented manner this year, an idea of the working results regarding season's recovery duration, and production could be formed, and the implications of the level of production assessed only now.

Zonal Crop Pattern on the Basis of Climatic Condition

2013. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether foodgrains prices during the last three years have not been remunerative to the farmers for their

survival and consequently the agriculturists switched over from foodgrains to sugarcane crop; if so, the reaction of the Government;

(b) Is there any proposal before the Government to prescribe zonal crop patterns on the basis of climatic conditions throughout the country;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) will the Government allow the agriculturists to continue to suffer on this account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (d). The crop acreage figures for foodgrains and sugarcane for the last four years are characterised by fluctuations and it is difficult to say if there is diversion of area from foodgrains to sugarcane. As regards prices, it is an important objective of Government policy that the producers of foodgrains (as also other agricultural commodities) get remunerative prices. To achieve this objective, Government has been fixing procurement/support prices for major foodgrains in the light of recommendations made by the Agricultural Prices Commission and in consultation with State Govts. It has also been undertaking support purchases at the announced prices so as to ensure that market prices did not fall below the procurement/support level. In 1977, Government removed all zonal restrictions on the movement of foodgrains, which has enabled the farmers to realise higher prices for their marketable surpluses. The sales of foodgrains by farmers at procurement/support prices to the public agencies are by and large voluntary. Moreover, the farmers sell a sizable proportion of their marketable surplus of foodgrains at market prices which are generally higher than the procurement/support prices fixed by Government. There is no evidence to suggest that the prices received by foodgrains producers during the last three years have not been remunerative.

There is no proposal at present before the Government of India to prescribe zonal crop patterns on the basis of climatic conditions. Cropping patterns are influenced not only by climatic conditions but by a number of other factors notably soil, irrigation facilities, the economic conditions of the region, the consumption patterns etc. However, advice is given to farmers to bring about beneficial changes in cropping patterns through the introduction of high yielding varieties of crops, emphasis on multiple cropping, cultivation of pulses, legumes and fodders etc. The objective is to raise the productivity and incomes of the farmers on the basis of higher output and integrated development of agriculture and allied occupations.

Water Works Laboratory at Wazirabad

2014. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention is drawn to a news item in 'Indian Express' dated 6th July, 1978 that highly sophisticated water testing machine, brought in February last, costing 66,000 rupees is lying idle at the Water Works Laboratory, Wazirabad, as no one knows how to use it;

(b) whether a battle is on between the testing staff and the director of the laboratory on how to use the machine; and

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

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

(b) No, Sir. The machine is being used as and when required.

(c) Does not arise.

पब्लिक स्कूलों को दी गई वित्तीय सहायता

2015. श्री क्या राम शास्त्र : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करें कि :

(क) दिल्ली में कितने पब्लिक स्कूल बलाये जा रहे हैं और उन्हें दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा प्रतिवर्ष कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है ;

(ख) क्या ये सभी पब्लिक स्कूल छात्रों से समान शुल्क वसूल कर रहे हैं, यदि नहीं तो क्या सरकार का विचार इन स्कूलों में प्रत्येक कक्षा के लिये समान शुल्क निर्धारित करने का है ; और

(ग) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा इन पब्लिक स्कूलों को अपने नियंत्रण में लेने का निर्णय कब कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बरकटकी) : (क) पब्लिक स्कूल प्रायः वे स्कूल हैं जो भारतीय पब्लिक स्कूल सम्मेलन के सदस्य हैं। दिल्ली के संघ शासित क्षेत्र में ऐसे चार स्कूल हैं। दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा इन स्कूलों को कोई वित्तीय सहायता नहीं दी जाती।

(ख) पब्लिक स्कूलों द्वारा ली जाने वाली फीस प्रत्येक स्कूल में भिन्न भिन्न है। दिल्ली स्कूल शिक्षा अधिनियम 1973 की धारा 16(3) के अंतर्गत चार पब्लिक स्कूलों सहित, प्रत्येक मान्यता प्राप्त स्कूल का प्रबन्धक प्रत्येक शैक्षणिक सत्र शुरू होने से पहले प्रागामी शैक्षणिक सत्र में ली जाने वाली फीस का एक पूर्ण विवरण शिक्षा निदेशक दिल्ली को प्रस्तुत करता है और निदेशक की पूर्ण स्वीकृति के बिना कोई भी ऐसा स्कूल उक्त शैक्षणिक सत्र के दौरान उक्त वितरण में इस के प्रबन्धक द्वारा उल्लिखित फीस से अधिक फीस नहीं ले सकता। इस धारा के अंतर्गत प्रशासन को इन स्कूलों की फीस नियमित करने का अधिकार नहीं है। फिलहाल इन स्कूलों की प्रत्येक कक्षा के लिए एक समान फीस निर्धारित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव दिल्ली प्रशासन के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ग) इस संबंध में कोई समय सीमा निर्धारित नहीं की जा सकती।

Supply of Jute and Paddy Seeds in Assam

2016. SHRI ISMAIL HOSSAIN KHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) quantity of Jute seeds and "Ashu" Paddy seeds supplied to the agriculturists in Assam through the Seed Corporation in the current year;

(b) whether there was any complaint against Seed Corporation regarding supply of bad seeds in Assam; and

(c) if so, steps taken?

THE MINISTER THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND
IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP
SINGH): (a) The National Seeds Corporation distributed 794.15 qtls. of certified jute seeds and 1817 quintals of certified paddy seeds to the agriculturists in Assam through their own dealers and the Government of Assam during the current Kharif season.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Nutrition Programme for the Poor

2017. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

SHRI JANARDHANA
POOJARY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that much of the nutrition programme proposed by the Union Government for the benefit of poor have been found benefiting the rich;

(b) whether it is also a fact that most of the schemes are yet to start or have remained at the half-way stages because of financial constraints or half-hearted implementation by the agencies involved like the Modern Bakeries, the Food Corporation of India and the Food, and Nutrition Board; and

(c) if so, the steps Government have proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL
WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-
MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKA-
TAKI): (a) No Sir. The supplement-
ary programmes as well programme

relating to provision of prophylaxis for vitamin 'A' deficiency are for mal-nourished and anaemic children and the target groups mainly include the children of slum areas, tribal areas and areas inhabited by Scheduled Castes and other backward classes.

(b) It is not correct to say that schemes relating to processing of food have not progressed because of half hearted implementation and other constraints. Through the Food Corporation of India, the Food and Nutrition Board has been able to achieve a production level of 40,000 (forty thousand) tonnes of Balahar, a low cost nutritious food, used for supplementary feeding of children of vulnerable groups. Similarly, the Modern Bakeries have achieved a production level of 14.43 lakhs loaves of 400 grams each fortified with various nutrients.

(c) The Government is continuously reviewing the implementation of various programmes concerned with nutrition to improve the efficacy of the programmes.

केन्द्र द्वारा प्राविवासी क्षेत्रों में कृषि उपकरण
उपलब्ध करना

2018. श्री श्यामलाल घुबे : क्या कृषि
श्रीर सिन्हाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कृषि को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये प्रावि-
वासी क्षेत्रों में नवीनतम कृषि उपकरण उपलब्ध
करने हेतु केन्द्र स्थापित करने की कोई योजना है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त केन्द्रों की स्थापना में
विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि श्रीर सिन्हाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
भाग्य प्रताप सिंह) : (क) विधेवरूप में प्राविवासी
क्षेत्रों में कृषि उपकरण मुहैया करने के लिए केन्द्रों
की स्थापना हेतु कोई केन्द्रीय योजना नहीं है ।
तथापि, भारत प्राविवासी विकास एजेंसी परियोजनाओं
श्रीर कुछ अन्य केन्द्रीय योजनाओं के तहत बुने हुए
प्राविवासी क्षेत्रों में कृषि उपकरण सप्लाई करने की
व्यवस्था है ।

(ख) भाग (क) के उत्तर की दृष्टि में प्रश्न
ही नहीं होता ।

Distinction in Levy Price for Sugar Factories in South

2019. SHRI T. A. PAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) has the Government decided to remove the invidious distinction in the levy price for sugar factories in the South; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The difference between the levy prices obtaining in different pricing zones for the sugar industry in the country arise out of various factors (such as cane price, recovery, duration, age of the plant) which are reflected in the cost of production. Presently an inter-Ministerial Group is studying the grouping of sugar mills into pricing zones and the methodology for fixation of levy price, with a view to suggesting changes, if any, for implementation. The recommendations of the Group will be considered by the Government at an early date.

Misappropriation in C.P.W.D.

2020. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state whether there is any proposal under consideration to introduce better 'material management' techniques in C.P.W.D.?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): Sometime back the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms conducted a study of the Central Stores Divisions of the Central Public Works Department and made certain recommendations. The recommendations are being implemented by the Central Public Works Department, wherever necessary.

[वित्तीय में बावल और दाल के व्यापारियों द्वारा मूल्यों में वृद्धि किया जाना]

2021. श्री अर्जुन सिंह बघीरिया : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे। कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 2 जुलाई, 1978 के "नवभारत टाइम्स" में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि राजधानी में बावल और दाल के व्यापारियों ने 100/- रुपये प्रति क्विंटल तक मूल्य बढ़ा दिये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो मूल्यों में इस मनमानी वृद्धि पर रोक लगाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(ग) यदि इस मूल्य वृद्धि पर रोक लगाने की कोई योजना नहीं है, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) उक्त समाचार में यह उल्लेख किया गया है कि बासमती बावल के मूल्य में 100 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल तक वृद्धि हो गई है। बाजार की रिपोर्टों के अनुसार, जनवरी, 1978 और जुलाई, 1978 के दूसरे सप्ताह के बीच की अवधि के दौरान बने, भरहर, मूंग और उरद के मूल्यों में 16 से 40 रुपये तक की वृद्धि हुई जब कि उसी अवधि के दौरान मसूर के मूल्यों में 15 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल की गिरावट आई।

(ख) और (ग) खरीफ फसलों की कम आमद की अवधि शुरू होने के कारण खरीफ की दालों के मूल्यों में यह वृद्धि मौसमी है। सरकार ने दालों की पैदावार में वृद्धि करने के लिए कई पग उठाए हैं। बने, भरहर और मूंग के लिए समर्थन मूल्य निर्धारित किए गये हैं। दालों का सघन तथा व्यापक विकास करने के लिए बहुउद्देश्यीय नीति, जिस में दीर्घकालिक तथा अल्पकालिक दोनों ही उपाय शामिल हैं, पर प्राधारित एक राष्ट्रीय अभियान भी शुरू किया गया है।

Tenements built under slum clearance schemes

2022. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken decision to hand over the tenement built, under slum clearance schemes to the occupants on ownership basis;

(b) what are the terms;

(c) whether the Ministry is aware of the fact that these occupants drawing Rs. 400 p.m. are charged Rs. 136 as rent in some of the tenements; and

(d) looking to the abnormal rent for these slum dwellers, whether the Minister will consider the possibility of charging subsidised rent for these occupiers for the

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) : (a) and (b). On the 10th June, 1965, the Government of India decided that the tenements constructed under the Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme could be sold to the allottees on the following terms and conditions:—

(i) The allottee will pay the full cost of the house, i.e. the cost both of acquisition and development of land and construction, as determined by the Government.

(ii) He may pay this cost in one lumpsum or in instalments spreading over a period of 20 years.

(iii) If he elects to pay in instalments, he will pay 5 per cent of the full cost in advance and the balance in 19 annual equated instalments, with interest at the rates prescribed by Government from time to time. He will have an option to pay the cost in a lesser period by accelerated instalments, but will not be permitted to exercise this option on more than three occasions during the period of 20 years.

(iv) He will not transfer the house by sale, gift, mortgage or otherwise till he has paid the full cost and for a period of five years thereafter, without the permission of the State Government/Union Territory Administration or an officer authorised in this behalf by them; provided that the limitation on transfer of the house will not extend beyond a period of 20 years from the

date on which an allottee elects to pay the full cost on instalment basis. For example, if an allottee elects the instalment basis on 1-10-65 and pays the full cost in five years, i.e. on 30-9-70, he shall not transfer the house for five years thereafter i.e. upto 30-9-75. But if he pays the full cost, say in 17 years, he can transfer the house after 20 years i.e. 30-9-85.

(v) In addition to the instalments payable towards the full cost of the house, he will pay the ground rent for the land on which the house and its appurtenances stand to the Government and Municipal taxes, water charges and scavenging charges etc. to the Local Body.

(c) Subsidised rent of the tenement is recovered from such of the allottees whose income does not exceed Rs. 350 p.m. If the allottee's income exceeds Rs. 350 p.m., but does not exceed Rs. 500 p.m., he is charged, in addition to subsidised rent, interest charges on the subsidy portion of the cost of construction of the tenement occupied by him. If the allottee's income exceeds Rs. 500 per month, he is required to pay full economic rent of the tenement. There will, therefore, be variation in the subsidised rent and the economic rent of the tenements constructed under the Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration.

N.B.T. Policy of Publishing Books

2023. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Book Trust has decided upon a new policy of publishing only such of the titles which have relevance to the changing contemporary scene in India and the world;

(b) if so, broad outlines thereof;

(c) full facts regarding the title in English, Hindi and other Indian languages published by the National Book Trust so far;

(d) how many of these have been sold to date and what is the stock position of the unsold copies; and

(e) whether N.B. Trust has decided to expand its distribution and sales net work, and if so, how and with what result?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The publishing programme of the National Book Trust and the selection of titles have always been related to the needs of the Indian situation and there shall be no departure from this policy. The main features of the programmes being planned will ensure that the Trust publications have relevance to the changing contemporary scene by encouraging original authorship in Indian languages, and bringing the rural population in the target audience.

(c) Since inception and upto 30-6-1978 the Trust has published 1740 books, in different languages as under:

Hindi	283
English	274
Urdu	163
Marathi	131
Punjabi	124
Gujarati	112
Tamil	110
Bengali	108
Telugu	99
Kannada	93
Oriya	85
Malayalam	77

Assamese	76
Sindhi	4
Sanskrit	1
TOTAL	1740

A statement indicating the series-wise and language-wise break-up of titles brought out by the Trust up to 30-6-76 is enclosed.

(d) The position as on 31-3-1977 is as under:

Number of books disposed (including copies distributed free to authors of respective books; given for purpose of review; and donated to district libraries, Nehru Yuvak Kendras etc.)

41,63,766

Balance in hand 24,37,862

The Trust compiles this information for each year as on 31st March. The position as on 31-3-1978 is under compilation.

(e) Yes, Sir. From 12 sole distributors in 1974 it has been raised to 53 distributors/stockists. The Trust has also appointed 4 Field Representatives. In addition, the Trust has recently opened a Bookshop in New Delhi and proposes to open more such retail outlets in the country.

The sale of Trust's publication from 1973 to 1978 is given below:

Year	Rupees in lakhs
1973-74	13.00
1974-75	13.50
1975-76	17.01
1976-77	23.55
1977-78	25.61

The figures would seem to indicate that with the strengthening of the distribution arrangements the sales have increased.

Statisticians

Statement showing the No. of titles published by the Trust in each language under each series as on 30th June, 1978.

	Eng- lish	Hindi	Assa- mese	Ben- gali	Guja- rati	Kan- nada	Mala- yalam	Mara- thi	Punj- jabi	Telu- gu	Tamil	Urdu	Sia- chi	Sara- stri	Total	
India—The Land & People	•	110	39	2	9	7	4	1	4	9	17	13	1	•	241	
National Biography	•	65	50	7	17	24	15	10	25	17	16	13	9	2	287	
Folklore of India	•	•	6	4	1	•	•	1	•	1	•	•	•	•	13	
Young India Library	•	•	16	12	2	2	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	•	42	
World of Today	•	•	4	1	•	1	•	•	1	•	1	1	•	•	8	
Popular Science	•	•	•	1	1	•	•	1	•	3	•	•	2	•	13	
General	•	•	28	46	4	12	9	12	10	5	10	6	14	2	185	
Aadan Pradan	•	•	•	75	27	32	30	23	18	37	24	33	24	37	398	
Nehru Bal Pustakalaya	•	•	44	48	34	35	35	37	37	35	47	35	34	38	406	
Tarraqi-e-Urdu Board	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	55	•	55	
Zakir Hussain Memorial Series	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	6	•	6	
Unesco Publications	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	2	•	6	
TOTAL	•	274	283	76	108	112	93	77	131	85	124	99	110	163	4	1740

Aid from Indian Dairy Corporation to States for Operation Flood (Phase II) Programme

2024. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Dairy Corporation is giving assistance to States under Operation Flood (Phase II) Programme and if so, the names of States with amount earmarked; and

(b) the assistance to be given particularly to Andhra Pradesh this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The States which will be covered under Operation Flood II are Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. The possibility of extending the coverage to some other States is being examined. The amounts have not so far been earmarked on a State-wise basis.

(b) The amount of assistance to Andhra Pradesh during this year is yet to be finalised.

Construction of Ministerial Bungalows

2025. SHRI VASANT SATHE:
SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
SHRI R. D. GATTANI:

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

(a) whether the Government have formulated a plan for constructing 40 ministerial bungalows in President's Estate;

(b) if so, important details of the proposal formulated;

(c) at what stage of consideration/clearance the proposal stands; and

(d) whether the Government have formulated a plan for construction of multistoreyed buildings for employees in the space occupied by present

Ministerial bungalows and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). It has been decided to construct smaller houses for Ministers with about 3,000 sq. ft. of living space. This question alongwith the re-development of the bungalow areas to the north and south of Rajpath is under consideration.

(d) No, Sir.

Seeds Corporations

2026. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for setting up more Seeds Corporations in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the places where these corporations are proposed to be set up; and

(c) to what extent these corporations are expected to assist in meeting the demands of farmers for seeds in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Under Phase-I of the National Seeds Programme, State Seed Corporations have been set up in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh and recently, under Phase-II of the Programme, similar Corporations have been set up in the States of Karnataka, Rajasthan, Orissa and Bihar. In addition, the Tarai Development Corporation in Uttar Pradesh is being re-constructed shortly to assume the role of SSC under National Seeds Programme.

(c) Average seed sales before the commencement of the National Seeds Programme in the year 1975-76 were of the order of 1,34,000 tons. With the setting up of the additional Corporations, certified seed availability is likely to increase to 2,75,000 tonnes by the end of the Programme i.e. in the year 1981-82.

झालावाड़ जिले में कालबी की गुफाएँ

2027. श्री **बलुभुज** : क्या सिखा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के झालावाड़ जिले में कालबी की गुफाएँ केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा संरक्षित की जा रही हैं और यदि हाँ, तो इन गुफाओं के संरक्षण और सुरक्षा के लिये क्या प्रबंध किये गये हैं ;

(ख) इन गुफाओं के ऐतिहासिक महत्व को बनाये रखने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है और इन गुफाओं का इतिहास क्या है और तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) वर्षों के कारण अब तक कितनी गुफायें नष्ट हो गई हैं और उन में से कितनी संरक्षित की गई हैं और उन्हें नष्ट होने से बचाने के लिये किये जा रहे तात्कालिक प्रबंधों का व्यौरा क्या है ?

सिखा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) से (ग). जी हाँ। राजस्थान के झालावाड़ जिले में कालबी की गुफाओं की पहचान बौद्ध गुफाओं के रूप में की गई है और इन का समय 700 ई० से 900 ई० नियत किया गया है।

ये गुफायें भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण द्वारा सुरक्षित हैं। एक भूभ्रुवी चट्टान में खोदी गई ये गुफायें संरक्षण की अच्छी स्थिति में हैं। हाल की प्राप्त रिपोर्टों के अनुसार कोई भी गुफा वर्षों के कारण नष्ट नहीं हुई है।

संरक्षण कार्य 1973-74 और 1974-75 में क्रमशः रु० 9990/- और रु० 8735/- की लागत से किया गया था। चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के कार्यक्रम में गुफाओं के संरक्षण के लिए रु० 20,000/- का प्रावधान किया गया है। किए जाने वाले भरभरत कार्यों में मलवे की सफाई, जंगली पेड़-पौधों को हटाना, जल रोधन तथा संरचनात्मक भरभरत के काम समाप्त हैं।

लघु सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश को वित्तीय सहायता

2028. श्री **राजेश कुमार शर्मा** : क्या **हृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वर्ष में लघु सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार का उत्तर प्रदेश को कितनी वित्तीय सहायता देने का विचार है ;

(ख) क्या धनराशि की कमी के कारण उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार सिंचाई परियोजनाओं को प्रभावकारी ढंग से क्रियान्वित करने में कठिनाई महसूस कर रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार सहायता राशि में वृद्धि करने का है ?

हृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) प्रचलित प्रतिमान के अनुसार राज्य योजना स्कीमों के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता राज्य की वार्षिक योजना हेतु एक मुश्त शर्तों तथा अनुदान के रूप में दी जाती है और इसका संबंध किसी विशेष विकास शीर्ष या योजना से नहीं है। चूंकि यह राज्य वित्तीय संस्थानों की पूर्णता पर आधारित है अतः योजना आयोग राज्य सरकार तथा केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों के परामर्श कर के क्षेत्रीय परिषदों के संबंध में अपनी सिफारिशें करता है। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के लिये चालू वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान सामान्य लघु सिंचाई कार्यक्रम के लिये योजना आयोग द्वारा मंजूर की गई राशि 37.59 करोड़ रुपए है।

(ख) वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान जितने परिव्यय की बचत की गई है वह पिछले वर्षों के दौरान स्वीकृत परिव्ययों की तुलना में काफी अधिक है। इसका व्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

(करोड़ रुपये)

1975-76	12.78
1976-77	28.78
1977-78	32.35

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने धन की कमी के कारण लघु सिंचाई कार्यक्रम के प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन में कोई कठिनाई होने की रिपोर्ट नहीं दी है।

(ग) उपर्युक्त (ख) को दृष्टि में रखते हुए, प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

Increase in availability of Rice for Export

2029. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of the suggestion made by the inter-Governmental Group of the Food and Agriculture Organisation on Rice to increase its availability for export to help meet immediate needs of developing Countries; and

(b) whether Government expects any assistance from the Group in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The Report of the Inter-Governmental Group on Rice which met in Rome in March 1978 is still awaited from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nation. According to the Report of the Indian Delegate the Group's assessment had indicated that the import requirements of rice during 1978-79 were likely to be more than the export availability. The Group had therefore recommended that (i) countries which hold rice stocks in excess of those required for meeting their domestic needs and emergencies and other commitments should make all efforts to increase export supplies to meet the immediate requirements for human consumption of developing countries, and particularly of most seriously affected countries, and (ii) in view of the balance of payments constraints of many rice deficit developing countries, all countries in a position to do so, should increase rice component of food aid to the maximum extent possible, either from domestic rice supplies or through purchases from rice exporting developing countries which have rice available for export.

The Inter-Governmental Group on Rice is only a recommendatory body and does not provide any assistance to countries. Moreover, in our present situation, we do not need or expect any assistance for meeting our own rice needs.

Grievances of Paddy Cultivators of Kerala

2030. SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the grievances of the paddy cultivators of Kerala especially Kuteanad in Alleppey; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to assist the farmers?

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

(b) The matter has been referred to the Government of Kerala. The State Government's reply will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Rabi Production and Procurement

2031. SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total production item-wise of wheat, gram, barley, peas mustard seed, till during the Rabi 1978; and

(b) the total procurement of wheat and gram state-wise upto June 30, 1978 together with earlier stocks of the commodity as on July?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION. (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a). Final estimates of production of rabi crops for 1977-78 are still awaited from different State Governments. According to the available information, the production of wheat is likely to be higher than the level of 29.08 million tonnes in 1976-77. The production of barley, gram, peas and other rabi pulses and rapeseed & Mustard is also expected to mark increases over the levels in 1976-77.

(b) A statement is enclosed indicating the State-wise procurement of wheat and gram during 1978-79 rabi marketing season, upto 30th June, 1978. The total stocks of wheat as on 1st July 1978 with both Central and State Governments amounted to 12-27 million tonnes of wheat and 22.4 thousand tonnes of gram. This includes remnant stocks of wheat procured and imported in the earlier years.

Statement

(Figures in '000 Tonnes)

Sl. No.	State	Wheat	Gram
1	2	3	4
1	Punjab	3153.6	2.3
2	Haryana	928.2	11.0
3	Uttar Pradesh	1140.8	15.4
4	Rajasthan	76.4	
5	Madhya Pradesh	19.2	
6	Bihar	28.5	
7	Jammu & Kashmir	12.2	
8	Himachal Pradesh	1.0	
9	Manipur	Neg.	
10	Assam	0.4	
11	West Bengal	15.7	
12	Delhi	18.0	
13	Union Territory Chandigarh	0.7	
TOTAL		5394.7	28.7

Neg- Below 50 tonnes:

Management of Wakf Properties in Delhi

2032. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee was appointed under the Chairmanship of Mr. Burney, former Secretary, Petroleum and Chemicals to review the agreement between the Government and some Muslims regarding the maintenance and management of Wakf properties of Delhi in or about 1911;

(b) whether the Committee has submitted the recommendations; and

(c) what action is taken or proposed to be taken on that?

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

(b) The Committee has submitted its report. Its recommendation are given in the attached Statement. The recommendations of the Committee cover those properties also which are not under agreement referred to but are in dispute and are reported to be vesting with the Delhi Development Authority.

(c) In August, 1976, a High Level Committee under the chairmanship of former Minister of State for Works and Housing was set up to consider the recommendations of the Burney

Committee. The High Level Committee held three meetings but no final decision was taken.

Subsequently, it was decided to set up a Committee of officers to make a verification of each of the properties listed in the Annexures to the report of Burney Committee and to give its suggestions as to how far the recommendation of the Burney Committee in respect of each property may be implemented. Accordingly, a Committee was set up on 15.9.77, by the Ministry of Works and Housing.

The Committee of Officials held six meetings in which the concerned officers of the Land and Development Office, Delhi Development Authority and Delhi Wakf Board, were invited from time to time to assist it in its task. As one member of the Committee proceeded on foreign assignment the Committee has been reconstituted on 25.7.78. The report of the Committee is awaited.

Statement

Recommendations of the Burney Committee

(a) Mosques and Dargahs:

(i) The Wakf properties which are in existence on the site and are in regular use, shall be transferred to the Delhi Wakf Board/Mutawallis and the Government will withdraw its claim to their ownership. The Wakf Board/Mutawallis will be empowered to develop these properties in accordance with the Master Plan and Municipal bye-laws.

(ii) The Wakfs which are non-existent on site and where the Government has constructed buildings, parks, etc. shall be handed over to the Government. The Delhi Wakf Board shall withdraw its claim to these properties.

(iii) The Wakf which are in dilapidated condition but capable of use, shall be handed over to the

Delhi Wakf Board. The Government shall withdraw its claim to the ownership of such properties. The Delhi Wakf Board shall also be permitted to develop them in accordance with the Master Plan and Municipal bye-laws. The Delhi Wakf Board shall develop these Wakfs in a befitting manner keeping in view the architecture of the surrounding area in which the Wakfs are located. The Delhi Gazette Notification of such properties shall stand and the Government will withdraw cases from the Courts against their notification.

(iv) The Wakfs which are in a dilapidated condition and not capable of use shall not be handed over to the Delhi Wakf Board. The Delhi Wakf Board shall have no claim to these properties and agreement if any in respect of such Wakfs shall be terminated.

(b) Graveyards:

(i) The graveyards where graves are in existence and which have been Gazetted as such, the Government will surrender its claim to these properties and also withdraw their case from the Courts. The Board shall be allowed to maintain and develop them where possible according to the Master Plan and Municipal bye-laws. The right of ownership, maintenance and development shall vest in the Delhi Wakf Board and the agreement, if any in respect of such graveyard, will be terminated.

(ii) The graveyards where graves are not in existence and which have been developed into parks or on which buildings have been constructed by the Government or Corporation authorities, the Delhi Wakf Board shall be compensated for the same and the Wakf Board thereupon shall withdraw its claim to such graveyards in favour of the Government/Municipal Corporation.

Installing of Shivaji Statue in Raigarh Shivneri and Singhgarh Forts

2033. SHRI KESHAVRAO DHONDGE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri Shivshahir Bawa Saheb Purandare of Maharashtra has sought the permission of Central Government and Archaeological Department for a plan to instal the statues of Shivaji in the forts of Raigarh, Shivneri and Singhgarh etc. in Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the details of the plan and the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में ऊंची कक्षाओं में साक्षले

2034. श्री गंगाप्रसन्न सिंह : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि दिल्ली में बहुत से कालिजों और विश्वविद्यालयों के छात्रों को अपनी परीक्षायें उत्तीर्ण करने के पश्चात् ऊंची कक्षाओं में स्थानों की कमी के कारण प्रवेश नहीं मिल रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस वर्ष इस बारे में किन्हीं उपायों पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो उसका स्वरूप क्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : (क) और (ख) : दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय और इस के कालेजों के लिये उन सभी छात्रों को, जो दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के कालेजों भ्रमबा अन्य विश्वविद्यालयों से प्रहक परीक्षाएँ उत्तीर्ण कर लेते हैं, अध्ययन के उच्च पाठ्य क्रमों में दाखिला देना संभव नहीं है, क्योंकि साक्षले प्रतिनियमित. प्रत्येक पाठ्यक्रम में उपलब्ध सीटों की संख्या तक ही सीमित रखने पड़ते हैं । तथापि विश्वविद्यालय, धीतिक सुविधाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रमों में यथासंभव प्रति-

कायिक छात्रों को दाखिला देने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं । इसने कुछ विषयों में पश्चात्कार के माध्यम से भी स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रम प्रारम्भ किये हैं

Construction of Ministerial Bungalows in Rashtrapati Bhawan

2035. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state whether the construction of Ministerial Bungalows in the President's Estate complex would be taken by the D.D.A. or given on Tender to construction companies?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): The work will be got executed by the C.P.W.D. through contractors on tender basis.

Amendment to urban land Selling Act by West Bengal

2036. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal Government has made a proposal to amend the Urban Land Ceiling Act; and

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

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

(b) It is not in the public interest to divulge the proposals for amendment. However, the suggestions of the West Bengal Government will be considered while finalising the proposed amendments to the Act.

Agricultural Graduates and their Employment

2037. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of agricultural graduates turned out by the Agriculture Universities in each year during the last three years;

(b) whether all the qualified people are in gainful employment and, if not, the number of people remaining unemployed in different States;

(c) whether government has drawn any proposal to use them gainfully in the new agriculture and village development schemes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Central Government Buildings at Bangalore

2038. SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Government buildings located in Bangalore and the total cost thereof;

(b) the amount allotted for the repair of these buildings; and

(c) whether the Government is aware that innumerable Central Government buildings in Bangalore are in an unfit state of disrepair?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). In so far as

the C.P.W.D is concerned, the required information is as under:—

No. of houses	Capital cost	Amount allotted during 1977-78 for repairs
(Rupees in lakhs)		
345 residential quarters & Hostel	80.60	2.27
20 non-residential buildings	100.50	6.72

(c) No, Sir.

Increase in Consumption of Spirit and Beer

2039. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an outcome of survey made by Delhi Retail Wine Merchants' Association shows that consumption of both spirit and beer is on the increase; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that it is happening in spite of introducing largest number of dry days in the country and also in reduction in number of shops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN): (a) Department of Social Welfare is not aware of any such survey.

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

Grants to Maharashtra to Prevent Sea shore Erosion

2040. SHRI D. B. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra have asked for grants in the last three years to prevent sea-shore erosion in this State;

(b) if so, what grants were given to the Government of Maharashtra;

(c) whether Government of India are aware of the fact that sea-shore erosion nearer to Bombay city is on a large scale compared to other places;

(d) if so, whether the reasons for the same have been investigated; and

(e) if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The Government of Maharashtra have not asked for any grant during the last three years regarding sea erosion in the State.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e). No reports have been received recently from the Government of Maharashtra with regard to sea-erosion near Bombay city. However, the Maharashtra Government had made a reference on this matter previously in 1969. The State Government has intimated that the matter has now been referred to Central Water and Power Research Station for a fresh report which is awaited.

भारतीय खाद्य निगम के प्रबन्धकों और उसकी यूनियन को बढक

2041. श्री मदन तिवारी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय खाद्य निगम के प्रबन्धकों और इस के कर्मचारियों की यूनियनों की दिनांक 23 मई, 1978 को नई दिल्ली में संयुक्त बैठक हुई थी;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस बैठक में निगम के खाद्यान्न डिप्टी के विभागीयकरण के प्रश्न पर विचार विमर्श किया गया था तथा उसमें कुछ निर्णय किये गये थे और यदि हाँ, तो कितने मुद्दों पर निर्णय किये गये ; और

(ग) क्या प्रबन्धकों ने उन निर्णयों को पूरी तरह क्रियान्वित कर दिया है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इन निर्णयों को कब तक क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा ?

कृषि और सिंचाई विभाग के राज्य सचिव (श्री बन्धु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) : जी नहीं ।

(ख) : प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) : प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Assistance from Iran for Rajasthan Canal

2042. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since received financial assistance from the Government of Iran for the execution of Rajasthan Canal Project;

(b) if so, the conditions for such financial assistance; and

(c) the progress of work of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). As per the joint communique issued at the end of Shahanshah of Iran's visit to India in February, 1978. His imperial Majesty offered to make available additional crude oil supplies annually at OPEC prices on credit terms or lump sum payment as may be suitable. The rupee equivalent of these instalments or the lump sum, as the case may be, could be used to finance approved projects. Rajasthan Canal Stage II is one of the projects for which this finance may be used. The details regarding this have yet to be discussed and finalised with the Government of Iran.

(c) The Stage-I of the Rajasthan Canal Project, comprising 204 Km. long feeder Canal, 189 Km. long Main Canal and 3000 Km. long distribution system, have almost been completed. The Stage-II of the project, comprising 256 Km. long main canal in continuation of Stage-I and about 3500 Km. long

distribution System, have also been started. The details regarding the pro-

gress on the Project by the 16th of May 1978 is as under:—

Sl. No.	Item of work	Unit	Estimated quantity	Workdone end of 15-5-78
STAGE-I				
1	Rajasthan Feeder (203 Km. long)	.		Completed by June, 1964
2	Rajasthan Main Canal (189 Km. long)	. . .		Completed by June, 1975
3	<i>Disty. System</i> Km. 0—74			
	Earthwork	. Th. Cum	37,785	37,478
	Lining	. Km.	1,850	1,392.5
	Km. 74—189			
	Earthwork	. Th. Cum	8,626	8,557
	Lining	. Km.	715.66	711.09
	<i>Pugal Branch System</i> Pugal Main Branch			
	Earthwork	. Th. Cum	6,416	Completed
	Lining	. Km.	66	65.09
	<i>Disty. System of Pugal Branch</i> Earthwork	. Th. Cum	11,113	8,528 (March & May)
	Lining	. Km.	280.81	195.49 (March & May)
	Loonkaransar-Bikaner Lift Channel (157Km.)	.		Completed by Decem-ber, 1976.
	<i>Disty. System of Lift Canal</i> Earthwork	. Th. Cum	2,450	2,188
	Lining	. Km.	158.36	157.78
	Lined Water Courses	. Km.	1,021.50	765.35
STAGE-II				
4	Rajasthan Main Canal Earthwork	. Th. Cum	63,721	15,759
	Lining	. Km.	256	44.12
5	Water Supply Channel Earthwork	. Th. Cum	15,292	13,617
6	<i>Disty. System</i> Earthwork	. Th. Cum	75,000	8,902
	Lining	. Km.	3,500	16.83

REPORT OF CENTRAL STUDY TEAM ON

Hail Storm Devastation in M.P.

2043. SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quantum of damages assessed by the study team sent by the Central Government on account of the hailstorm devastation in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if no Central aid has been given in this regard, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) According to the information furnished by the State Government to the Central Team, rabi crops in an area of 5.45 lakh hectares covering 5492 villages were damaged by hailstorm. As many as 745 cattle and 5 persons lost their lives and about 16,000 houses were also damaged partially or wholly. It has been decided to allocate advance Plan assistance of Rs. 6.45 crores for the following schemes for providing relief to the affected people:—

	Rs. crores
1. Subsidy for agriculture inputs	1.20
2. Minor Irrigation	1.55
3. Link Road in Rural areas	2.40
4. Drinking water supply	1.00
5. Reconstruction of damaged huts	0.30

The Food Corporation of India has been asked to release 5,000 tonnes of wheat to the State Government for

distribution as gratuitous relief.

(b) Does not arise.

Literacy in Delhi

2044. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of literacy in the Union territory of Delhi;

(b) steps being taken to run adult literacy campaign and classes in different areas of Delhi;

(c) whether certain organisations in Delhi have been conducting adult literacy classes; and

(d) if so, the names of the organisations with details of the centres run by them and financial grant given to them in 1976-77 and 1977-78?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) According to 1971 Census, the percentage of literacy, excluding 0-4 age-group, is 65.08.

(b) The Delhi Administration propose to open 2000 adult education centres in different areas of Union Territory, during the current year as part of the National Adult Education Programme to be launched on October 2, 1978.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) According to the information furnished by the Delhi Administration, the following organisations are conducting adult literacy classes:

Sl. No.	Name of the organisation	No. of Centres	Financial grant approved in	
			1976-77	1977-78
			Rs.	Rs.
1	Mobile Creches for Working Mothers' Children	20	..	64,000
2	Delhi Adult Education Association	6	..	..
3	Bhartiya Gramin Mahila Sangh	7	..	7,050
4	Women's Mutual Aid Society	50	36,594	62,775
5	Dr. A.V. Baliga Foundation	5	..	..
6	National Federation of Working Women	15	..	..

Besides, Young Women's Christian Association and some other organisations/institutions are also running some centres.

Advice from Planning Commission to Revise Irrigation Water Charges

2045. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUP-TA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some-time back Planning Commission of India have urged some State Governments to revise the recent rates of irrigation water charges;

(b) if so, names of such State Governments who have given their consent in changing the irrigation water charges;

(c) what are the reasons which led the Planning Commission for such a step; and

(d) what extra amount is likely to be received by the State Governments as a result of enhancement of irrigation rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). While sanctioning some special advance Plan assistance for certain selected irrigation projects in the country during 1975-76, the Planning Commission had stipulated that these additional outlays were subject to the State Governments taking positive decisions in 1975-76 to revise their water rates so that the returns from the State's Irrigation Systems fully cover its working expenses. It was further mentioned that this was envisaged as a first step towards reaching economic levels of water rates (i.e. rates sufficient to cover both interest charges and working expenses) over a period of time.

At that time the levels of water rates for the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and Karnataka were adequate to cover the working expenses fully during 1976-77. This was not so in case of Bihar, Haryana, J&K, Kerala, U.P. and West Bengal who had also received such special advance Plan

assistance for their Projects. These states also revised their water rates or initiated action for revision.

(d) The extra amount to be received annually by the State Governments as a result of enhancement of the irrigation rates is given below:

Sl. No.	State	Amount (Rs. crores)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8.66
2.	Bihar	1.50
3.	Gujarat	0.83
4.	Haryana	3.95
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.04
6.	Karnataka	2.05
7.	Kerala	0.55
8.	Maharashtra	2.67
9.	Orissa	0.50
10.	Rajasthan	1.83
11.	Uttar Pradesh	4.00
12.	West Bengal	0.22

Reallotment of Government Accommodation to SC/ST Government Employees owning Houses

2046. SHRI BALAK RAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the number of Government servants belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes who own houses and who vacated Government Accommodation in pursuance of Government decision taken in 1975, Type-wise, i.e., Type I, II, III and IV and so on, and whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to allot Government accommodation to them keeping in view their socio-economic conditions, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): No separat records of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes house owning officers are maintained; they are treated on the same basis as other house-owning officers. They will have to take their turn for allotment of Government accommodation.

Institute of Tibetan Studies, Varanaal.

2047. SHRI KACHARULAL HEM-RAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grants given by the Central Government to the Institute of Tibetan Studies, Varanasi, during the last three years; and

(b) whether Government propose to increase the amount thereof and its details?

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

(Rs. lakhs)

(a) 1975-76	6.50
1976-77	6.50
1977-78	10,32,180/-

(b) An enhanced provision for the development of the Institute is being proposed in the Sixth Plan. Details are being worked out.

पिछड़े राज्यों के विश्वविद्यालयों का प्रविकस रणिक के अनुदान

2048. श्री रामसेवक हजारी :

। श्री सी० के० जाकर शरीक :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विगत कुछ वर्षों के दौरान कुछ विश्वविद्यालयों को अनुदान के रूप में अधिक राशि दी गई थी ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने अपनी नई नीति के अनुसार पिछड़े राज्यों के विश्वविद्यालयों को अधिक धनराशि देने हेतु कोई कार्यवाही की है, यदि हा, तो तत्संबंधी, झ्यौरा क्या है, और

(ग) इस दिशा में सरकार का विचार भविष्य में क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (श्री प्रताप चन्द्र चण्ड) : (क) विगत में एक योजना वर्ष के दौरान धादोन को सीरे गये समग्र परिष्कार के अंतर्गत प्रत्येक विश्वविद्यालय की, उस के आकार विकास की अवस्था, पाठ्यक्रमों की संख्या और अन्य संबंधित तथ्यों के आधार पर अधिकतम धावंटन का एक ब्यापक झ्यौरा दिया गया था। इस धावंटन को ध्यान में रखते हुए, तब प्रत्येक विश्वविद्यालय के विकास सम्बन्धी प्रस्तावों की जांच की जाती थी। इस तरीके से कुछ विश्वविद्यालयों की धन्यों की तुलना में अधिक अनुदान प्राप्त हुए।

(ख) और (ग) 1978 से 1983 तक की पांच वर्षों की अवधि के दौरान विश्वविद्यालयों की विकास सम्बन्धी अनुदानों की धदायगी के आधार को धमी धन्तिय रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

Relaxation in grant of Housing Loans to Central Governments Servants

2049. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have relaxed Housing loans rules for the Central Government Servants; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) House Building Advance Rules have been relaxed recently as under:—

The pay of both husband and wife, who are employed in Central/State Government, Public Undertakings, semi-Government Institutions or local bodies, will be taken into consideration for the purchase of flats or construction of Houses provided the cost ceiling limit does not exceed Rs. 50,000 or 75 months' pay of both husband and wife, whichever is more, subject to the maximum of Rs. 1.25

lakhs. The maximum House Building Advance will, however, continue to be limited to 75 months' pay of the Government servant or Rs. 70,000 or repaying capacity as theretofore.

The House Building Advance will be admissible now for purchasing houses/flats from private parties subject to the conditions that the flats/houses to be purchased should be new and un-lived in and the value of houses/flats is got assessed by Registered valuers at their own cost by the applicants.

Universities in India:

2050 SHRI P. VENKATASUBAIAH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state total number of Universities; State-wise in India?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): The total number of Universities in India, State-wise, as on 1st July, 1978 is as follows:—

S.No.	State	Number of Universities	Number of Institutions deemed to be universities.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	1
2.	Assam	3	nil
3.	Bihar	8	1
4.	Gujarat	8	1
5.	Haryana	3	nil
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1	nil
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	nil
8.	Karnataka	4	1
9.	Kerala	4	nil
10.	Madhya Pradesh	10	nil
11.	Maharashtra	10	1
12.	Meghalaya	1	nil
13.	Orissa	4	nil
14.	Punjab	3	nil
15.	Rajasthan	9	1
16.	Tamil Nadu	4	1
17.	Uttar Pradesh	19	1
18.	West Bengal	8	nil
<i>Union Territories</i>			
1.	Chandigarh	1	nil
2.	Delhi	2	2
TOTAL		108	10

यमुना में पानी का स्तर बढ़ने के कारण दिल्ली को खतरा

2052. श्री राजकेशर सिंह : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यमुना नदी में पानी का स्तर बढ़ जाने से दिल्ली और इस के आस-पास के गांवों को खतरा हो गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख). इस वर्ष वजोरा-बाद बराज के प्रति प्रवाह में हरियाणा वार्डर तक नदी तटबंध का विस्तार किए जाने से, दिल्ली तथा राज्य क्षेत्र में यमुना के दोनों किनारों का जलगम सम्पूर्ण क्षेत्र दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा यमुना की बाढ़ से सुरक्षित कर दिया गया है। यहां तक कि वजोराबाद बराज पर बवना एस्केप के प्रतिप्रवाह में इस क्षेत्र के 13 गांव, जो अब तक बाढ़ प्रस्त हो जाते थे, सुरक्षित कर दिए गए हैं। दिल्ली प्रशासन नदी के दांये किनारे पर ओखला के अनुप्रवाह में आगरा नहर (जो इस समय एक तटबंध के रूप में कार्य कर रही है) के समानान्तर नदी के साथ-साथ एक मांजिल तटबंध का निर्माण करने के प्रस्ताव पर भी विचार कर रहा है। जयापि, 3 गांव, नामशः वजोराबाद, जगतपुर और गोपालपुर, जो नदी और तटबंधों के बीच पड़ते हैं, यमुना में बाढ़ आने से बाढ़ के पानी से घिर जाते हैं। इन गांवों के तटबंधों से बाहर गिरफ्टरने के प्रयासों को इन गांवों के निवासियों के विरोध के कारण सफलता नहीं मिली है।

लेकिन, ड्रेन संख्या 6 के तटबंध में दरार आ जाने के कारण, जीदपुर गांव और उन के चारों ओर के क्षेत्रों में 11 जुलाई को, जब यमुना नदी का जल रेलवे पुल पर खतरे के निशान को पार कर गया था, बाढ़ आ गई थी। दरार को अगले दिन पाट दिया गया था।

लोनो रोड, पुनर्वास योजना, दिल्ली के लोनो को वैकल्पिक रिहायशी प्लाट

2053. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लोनो रोड रिहायशी योजना के कुछ व्यक्तियों को दिल्ली विकास प्राधि-

करण द्वारा अब हीदरपुरी रिहायशी योजना में वैकल्पिक प्लाट दिये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ग) क्या ये प्लाट अधिकृत हैं और यदि हां, तो विकास कार्य किस चरण पर है ; और

(घ) क्या इस तथ्य को देखते हुए कि उक्त व्यक्तिगत दो वर्षों से अधिक समय से परेशानी उठा रहे हैं इन प्लाटों को शीघ्र विकसित किया जायेगा ; यदि हां, तो इन प्लाटों को कब तक विकसित कर दिया जायेगा और उक्त व्यक्तियों को मकान बनाने की अनुमति कब तक दे दी जायेगी ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) 463।

(ग) सारे क्षेत्र का विस्तृत सर्वेक्षण और समतल करने का काम पूरा हो गया है। भूमि के विकास के लिए प्राथमिक अनुमानों की स्वीकृति दी जा रही है और जल-पूर्ति, मलव्ययन प्रौद्योगिकियों के लिए सेवा-नवशा की तैयारी का कार्य हाथ में है।

(घ) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि विकास कार्य शुरू हो जाने के बाद उसे पूरा होने में लगभग 2 वर्ष लगेंगे।

मंत्रियों के बंगले

2054. श्री हुकमदेव नारायण यादव : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मंत्रियों तथा राज्य मंत्रियों को आवंटित किये गये प्रत्येक बंगले की भूमि का क्षेत्रफल कितना है, बाजार दरों के अनुसार इनका मूल्य कितना है, इन के निर्माण पर कितनी राशि व्यय हुई है, इनके सभी प्रकार के रख रखाव पर निरंतर कितनी राशि व्यय होती है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल) : प्रत्येक बंगले का क्षेत्र तथा निर्माण की लागत का एक विवरण संलग्न है। इन बंगलों के अनुरक्षण का प्रोसत मासिक व्यय लगभग 1.2 लाख रुपये है। इन क्षेत्रों में रिहायशी प्रयोग के लिए भूमि की काल्पनिक बाजारी कीमत सामान्यतया 300 रुपये प्रति वर्ग मीटर है।

विबरण

प्रधान मंत्री सहित माननीय मंत्रियों तथा राज्य मंत्रियों को धार्यटित प्रत्येक बंगले के निर्माण की लागत तथा भूमि के क्षेत्रफल का विवरण ।

क्रम संख्या	माननीय मंत्री का नाम	बंगला नं०	प्लॉट क्षेत्रफल	बंगले की पुंजीगत लागत
1	2	3	4	5
	सर्वेधी		वर्ग मीटर	रुपये
1,	भोरारजी देसाई	1, सफदरजंग रोड, 1, धकबर रोड 1, सफदरजंग लेन	11736 11331 5989	5,14,496
2,	एस०एस० बरनाला	11, रैस कोर्स रोड	6880	95,525
3,	एच० एन० बहुगुणा	5, मुनहरी बाग रोड	13112	97,775
4,	मोहन धारिया	17, धकबर रोड	11291	81,701
5,	पी० सी० चन्दर	7, कृष्णा मेनन मार्ग	12464	92,237
6,	बृज लाल वर्मा	10, रायसीना रोड	5949	93,113
7,	जगजीवन राम	6, कृष्णा मेनन मार्ग	12464	1,30,803
8,	पी० राम चन्द्रन	12, जनपथ	14650	1,17,771
9,	मटल बिहारी बाजपेयी	7, सफदरजंग रोड	7892	83,665
10,	एच० एम० पटेल	2, धकबर रोड	11331	55,589
11,	जार्ज फर्नान्डीज	9, मोतीलाल नेहरू मार्ग	9308	1,04,540
12,	एल० के० धार्याणी	सी-1/5 सी-1/6, पडारा पार्क	1634	1,02,010
13,	शांति भूषण	7, रैस कोर्स रोड	5261	1,04,195
14,	रबीन्द्र वर्मा	12, धकबर रोड	9046	1,48,640
15,	मधु दण्डवते	8, कृष्णा मेनन मार्ग	12464	1,00,690
16,	पी० एल० कौलिक	1, तुगलक रोड	6070	63,749
17,	सिकन्दर बक़्त	5, सफदरजंग रोड	11736	1,05,490
18,	बीजू पटनायक	12, तुगलक रोड	7163	53,822

राज्य मंत्री

19,	धानुप्रताप सिंह	22, धकबर रोड	11291	56,295
20,	के० के० गोयल	36, धीरंगजेब रोड	9634	60,586
21,	नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साई]	21, अशोक रोड	7891	1,07,684
22,	श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बरकतकी	14, धकबर रोड	11291	62,172
23,	धना सिंह गुलशन	1, मुनहरी बाग रोड	5260	78,595
24,	प्रो० शेर सिंह	3, कृष्णा मेनन मार्ग	12464	1,08,273
25,	फजुल रहमान	8, सीन मूर्ति मार्ग	11493	52,848
26,	एस० कृष्ण	1, किंग जार्ज एवन्स	8539	50,111

1	2	3	4	5
27.	सतीश भद्रवाल	2, जन्तर मन्तर रोड	8689	1,26,748
28.	जुल्फिकारुल्लाह	31, श्रीरंगजेब रोड	7487	44,584
29.	अगदंबी प्रसाद यादव	5, जनपथ	3330	82,542
30.	एस० डी० पाटिल	12, सफदरजंग रोड	7082	75,286
31.	श्रीमती प्राभा मैती	9, प्रकवर रोड	3182	1,06,541
32.	लारंग साई	10, जनपथ	4465	1,70,567
33.	डा० राम कृपान मिश्रा	16, अशोक रोड	7689	93,622
34.	चांद राम	1, मोतीलाल नेहरू मार्ग	7851	61,122
35.	कारिया मुण्डा	19, सफदरजंग रोड	7082	64,185
36.	डी० एन० मडल	15, पं० पन्त सार्ग	1431	43,685
37.	शिव नारायण	5, तुगलक रोड,	2418	35,335
38.	अरिफ बेग	6, रायसीना रोड	2467	78,164

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा निम्न धाय वर्गों की मध्यम धाय वर्ग के लिए मकानों का निर्माण

2055. श्री शरद यादव : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण में निम्न धाय वर्गों और मध्यम धाय वर्ग के मकानों के लिए क्रमशः कितने कितने व्यक्तियों के नाम पंजीकृत हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह संख्या दिन प्रतिदिन बढ़ती जा रही है; और

(ग) दिल्ली की जनता के लिए निम्न धाय वर्ग और मध्यम धाय वर्ग के सभी मकानों का निर्माण दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा कब तक कर लिया जायेगा ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) सम्भवतः ग्राह्य आर्बटन की प्रतीक्षा कर रहे व्यक्तियों की संख्या जानने का है। मध्यम धाय वर्ग के अन्तर्गत 9050 तथा निम्न धाय वर्ग के अन्तर्गत 8304 पंजीकृत व्यक्ति आर्बटन की प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं। इसके अलावा, सेवानिवृत्त होने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारी वर्ग के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत मध्यम धाय वर्ग में 98 और निम्न धाय वर्ग में 50 व्यक्ति आर्बटन की प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं।

(ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण अपनी विभिन्न पंजीकृत योजनाओं के लिए समय समय पर आवेदन पत्र आमंत्रित करता है। दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा निमित्त विभिन्न वर्गों के प्लेटों के लिए आवेदन करने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है।

(ग) सामान्य पंजीकृत योजना के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों की मांग लगभग 4 वर्षों में चरण में पूरा किये जाने की संभावना है।

Allotment of Government Accommodation

2056. SHRI SUDHIR GHOSAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government employees who have put in more than 15 years service in Class III and IV category have not been allotted any Government accommodation so far;

(b) if so, when they are likely to get Government accommodation and what steps Government are taking to solve this problem; and

(c) the date of priority in Class III and IV category employees?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir, at most of the places like Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta etc.

(b) Government has undertaken a crash programme of construction of a large number of houses in various metropolitan cities. Housing position will improve substantially with the completion of crash programme.

(c) Allotments are not made according to the class of the officers but the types to which they are entitled. Priority dates of Types I and II covered vary from city to city.

Janata DDA Flats at Exorbitant Cost

2057. SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the fact that the 'Janata' flats constructed by the D.D.A. are being sold to the registered applicant at exorbitant cost i.e. a single-room flat costs Rs. 70,000 and a three-room flat cost Rs. 1.25 lakhs under the "Self-financing Housing Scheme"; and

(b) if so, whether the Government is taking action against this exploitation of the Low Income Group people by the D.D.A.?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Flats under the Self-financing Housing Scheme are to be allotted to the persons registered with the Delhi Development Authority under this Scheme, irrespective of their incomes. This category of flats could not be termed as Janata flats.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Nepali Language

2058. DR. KARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are lakhs of Indian citizens whose mother tongue is Nepali; and

(b) if so, what aid is being given by his Ministry for the development of that language?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) There are 14,19,835 speakers of Gorkhali/Nepali according to 1971 Census.

(b) Sahitya Akademi has brought out two publications in Nepali and has also instituted Award for this language. The language is also eligible for grants under the scheme of promotion of Indian languages.

Upgrading of Middle Schools in Delhi and creation of posts of P.E.T.

2059. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) after 1st November, 1972 how many middle schools both boys and girls were upgraded by Directorate of Education, Delhi;

(b) how many new higher secondary schools were opened; and

(c) how many fresh posts of Jr. P.E.Ts. were created?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) According to information furnished by Delhi Administration, the number of upgraded middle schools was as under:

Boys	Girls	Total
23	18	41

(b) The number of new higher secondary schools opened during the period was as under:

Boys	Girls	Total
28	22	50

(c) 74 new posts of Jr. P.E.Ts were created during the period after abolishing 71 posts of Jr. P.E.Ts. due to merger of schools on account of need for rational distribution of educational facilities in Delhi.

Central School in Kutch District

2060. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kutch district is a Backward district and having all Central Government's offices such as Post and Telegraphs, Railway, Custom, Income Tax, F.C.I., Army Headquarters, B.S.F. and Air Force;

(b) whether the Central School is not provided in that district;

(c) whether any memorandum has been received from that area;

(d) what action Government are going to take in the matter; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) to (e). At present there is no Central School located in Kutch. Only four Kendriya Vidyalayas are opened every year at Civil Stations on the basis of proposals duly sponsored by the Central Government or State Government Departments, or other Organisations of transferable Central Government employees, who agree to give 15 acres of land and temporary accommodation for running the Vidyalaya till the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan building comes up, at stations where there is a sizeable concentration of transferable Central Government employees, including Defence Personnel. No such proposal has so far been received for opening a Kendriya Vidyalaya in the district of Kutch.

SC & ST reservations in F.C.I. and Central Warehousing Corporation

2061. SHRI CHHABI RAM ARGAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) when the Government instructions for reservation in respect of SC & ST in Food Corporation of India & Central Warehousing Corporation were first issued;

(b) how many officials are on roll in Class I, II, III & IV posts as on 1-1-77 with the date of appointment and subsequent promotion in each cadre in C.W.C. and what is the procedure for promotion in C.W.C.;

(c) how many posts have been reserved for SC & ST in direct recruitment and promotions quota (according to prescribed roster) upto 1st January, 1977;

(d) how many posts were filled in as 1-1-1977 against reserved quota and position about back log with reasons; and

(e) whether regular employees are considered for promotion against back log, and if not, what steps are being taken to consider the existing staff?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) On the basis of Bureau of Public Enterprises directive, instructions for observance of reservation for SC & ST employees were issued by the Department of Food to Food Corporation of India/ Central Warehousing Corporation on 29-9-69. The said corporation have, however, been observing reservation for SC & ST employees from the dates earlier than 29-9-69 on the basis of general instructions issued by the Government.

(b) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

राजस्थान में कामा, जिला भरतपुर में बाढ़

2062. श्री राज किशन : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत कई वर्षों से राजस्थान के कामा, जिला भरतपुर में बाढ़ के कारण जन और सम्पत्ति की काफी क्षति हुई है और क्या इस क्षति का कारण बाढ़ के पानी की निकासी के लिए हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश के बीच हुए समझौते का पूरी तरह से कार्यान्वित न किया जाना है ;

(ख) क्या राजस्थान के सिंचाई मंत्री ने एक पत्र लिख कर यह मांग की है कि बाढ़ के डम बानी को निकालने वाले नाले का प्रबन्ध केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने हाथ में ले ले ताकि इस समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर करने वाले तीनों राज्यों के साथ न्याय किया जा सके ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) 1976 और 1977 के वर्षों में काफी लम्बी अवधियों के लिए जल निकास प्रबन्ध हो जाने के कारण राजस्थान के भरतपुर जिले का कामा क्षेत्र बाढ़ घा जाने से जलमग्न हो गया था ; जल-निकास प्रबन्ध हो जाने का कारण यह बताया जाता है कि इस क्षेत्र की अन्तर्राज्यीय जल-निकास प्रणाली की क्षमता अपर्याप्त है ।

(ख) और (ग) . राजस्थान के सिंचाई मंत्री ने केन्द्रीय कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री को पत्र लिख कर यह अनुरोध किया है कि केन्द्र सरकार को इसके प्रचालन का नियंत्रण अपने हाथ में ले लेना चाहिए ।

उज्ज्वीना-पहाड़ी-कामा-गोवर्धन जल निकास प्रणाली के प्रचालन का नियंत्रण केन्द्र द्वारा अपने हाथ में लेने के सम्बन्ध में एक संकल्प का मसौदा तैयार किया गया है और वह हरियाणा, राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकारों के पास उनके विचार जानने के लिए और उन प्रस्तावों के बारे में अपनी स्वीकृति की सूचना देने के लिए भेजा गया है । राज्य सरकारों से उत्तर प्राप्त हो गए हैं जिनमें प्रस्तावों के बारे में कुछ शंकाएँ प्रकट की गई हैं ।

Meeting of Joint River Commission

2063. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB-BURMAN:

SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:

SHRI D. AMAT:

SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI C. R. MAHATA:

SHRI L. L. KAPOOR:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

DR. BAPU KALDATE:

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA:

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

(a) whether any meeting of the Joint Rivers Commission between India and Bangladesh was held this year;

(b) if so, whether the question of construction of spurs in Fenj river by Bangladesh and the consequential flooding of Tripura areas this year was considered at that meeting if so, the outcome of the meeting; and

(c) what other proposals by Bangladesh and India were considered at the meeting and what was the outcome thereof?

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

(b) At the Fifteenth meeting of Joint Rivers Commission held in July, 1978 the erosion problems of River Feni at Ramgarh/Sabroom and at Dolbari/Begumbazar were considered. The Commission decided that two members of the Joint Rivers Commission, one from each country, would jointly visit the site including that at Begumbazar/Dolbari and make suitable recommendations.

(c) At the Fifteenth meeting, the Commission mainly discussed two

Items (1) augmentation of dry seasons flows of the Ganga and (2) border river problems. Regarding (1) preliminary exchange of views on the proposals of each country took place. The discussions/studies will continue in future meetings. Regarding (2) Joint site inspection shall be carried out to study the situation and recommend further course of action.

सागर विश्वविद्यालय को अनुदान

2064. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री मध्य प्रदेश में विश्वविद्यालयों को अनुदान के बारे में 10 अप्रैल, 1978 के तारकित प्रश्न संख्या 672 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सागर विश्वविद्यालय ने 1975-76 से 1977-78 तक, प्रति वर्ष, अनुदान के रूप में कितनी राशि मांगी थी; और

(ख) क्या सरकार द्वारा प्रतिवर्ष दिया गया अनुदान अपेक्षित राशि से कम था और यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार अनुदान में वृद्धि करने का है और अनुदान की राशि किन किन मदों पर खर्च की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द चन्द्र) : (क) और (ख). विश्व-विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग किसी भी विश्वविद्यालय को उसकी वार्षिक आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर विकास अनुदान स्वीकृत नहीं करता है। इसलिए, 1975-76 से 1977-78 तक के वर्षों के लिए वार्षिक आवश्यकताओं की तुलना में उन्हें स्वीकृत किए गए वास्तविक अनुदानों के साथ करने प्रपंचा उसके आधार पर विकास अनुदान में वृद्धि करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

आयोग द्वारा अपनाई गई प्रक्रिया के अनुसार किसी भी विश्वविद्यालय विशेष को 5 वर्षीय योजना अवधि के लिए कुल विकास आवश्यकताओं एक निरीक्षण समिति की सिफारिशों के आधार पर नियत की जाती है जो संबंधित विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा प्रस्तावित कार्यक्रमों की जांच करती है। सागर विश्वविद्यालय के लिए पांचवी योजना अवधि में

आयोग द्वारा स्वीकृत किए गए अनुदान निम्नलिखित है :—

खर्च के मद	अनुमानित लागत (रुपये लाखों में)
पुस्तकें	28.00
उपस्कार	39.49
भवन	38.65
स्टाफ	25.79
विजिटिंग	1.50
प्रोफेसर अनुसंधान फेलो	3.00
ग्रन्थ	5.22

भूगोल तथा प्रायोगिक जीव विज्ञान विभागों के विकास, 100 लाइनों के एक स्वचालित एक्सचेंज की व्यवस्था तथा कैंटीन का निर्माण करने से सम्बन्धित विश्वविद्यालय के प्रस्ताव अभी भी विचाराधीन है।

आयोग द्वारा वास्तव में अनुदान स्वीकृत आवंटन के विरुद्ध दिए जाते हैं जो विभिन्न मदों के खर्च की प्रगति तथा उस वर्ष विशेष के दौरान अनुमानित खर्च पर निर्भर करता है।

ऊपर उल्लिखित विकास अनुदानों के प्रति-रिक्त, आयोग विश्वविद्यालयों को छात्र सुविधाओं, प्रकाशनों और उसके द्वारा निर्धारित मानदंडों के अनुसार, प्रतिदिष्ट अनुदानों के रूप में भी सहायता देता है।

रविशंकर विश्वविद्यालय को अनुदान

2065. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री मध्य प्रदेश में विश्वविद्यालयों को अनुदान के बारे में 10 अप्रैल, 1978 के तारकित प्रश्न संख्या 672 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ;

(क) रविशंकर विश्वविद्यालय ने 1975-76 से 1977-78 तक की अवधि के लिए, वर्षवार अनुदान के रूप में कितनी राशि मांगी थी ;

(ख) क्या उक्त राशि अवधि के लिए सरकार द्वारा अनुदान के रूप में दी गई राशि अपेक्षित राशि से कम है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार भविष्य में अनुदान की राशि बढ़ाने का है

(घ) यह अनुदान राशि किन-किन शीषों के अन्तर्गत खर्च की जाती है ?

विशेष, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति श्रेणी (काठ प्रत्येक चक्र चक्र) : (क) से (घ) : विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग किसी भी विश्वविद्यालय को उसकी वार्षिक आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर विकास अनुदान मंजूर नहीं करता है। अतः 1975-76 से 1977-78 वर्ष तक के लिए की गई वार्षिक मांगों की तुलना इन वर्षों के अन्तर्गत मंजूर किये गये वास्तविक अनुदानों से करने अथवा उस आधार पर विकास अनुदानों में वृद्धि करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

आयोग द्वारा अपनाई जाने वाली पद्धति के अनुसार, किसी विश्वविद्यालय विशेष की पंच वर्षीय योजना अर्वादि के लिए विकास सम्बन्धी कुल आवश्यकताएँ, निरीक्षण समिति की सिफारिशों के आधार पर निर्धारित की जाती हैं, जो सम्बन्धित विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा प्रस्तावित कार्यक्रमों की जाँच करती हैं। पांचवीं पंच वर्षीय योजना अर्वादि के दौरान रविशंकर विश्वविद्यालय के लिए आयोग द्वारा अनुमोदित विकास अनुदान निम्नलिखित हैं :—

मद	अनुमानित लागत (रुपए लाखों में)
उपस्कर	26.85
पुस्तकें	23.00
भवन	10.25
अतिथि (विजिटिंग) प्रोफेसर	1.50
स्टाफ	15.99
अनुसंधान करने वाले फ़ैलो	2.00

भूविज्ञान में एक स्नातकोत्तर विभाग और मानव विज्ञान के लिए एक लेक्चरर के पद का सृजन करने के प्रस्तावों पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

विभिन्न मदों पर खर्च की प्रगति और वर्ष विशेष के दौरान प्रत्याशित खर्च को ध्यान में रखते हुए आयोग द्वारा अनुमोदित मदों के विरुद्ध वास्तविक रूप से अनुदान दिए जाते हैं।

उपरोक्त विकास अनुदानों के अलावा, आयोग, छात्र, सुविधाओं, प्रकाशनों और आयोग द्वारा निर्धारित मानदण्डों के अनुसार निर्धारित अनुदानों के रूप में विश्वविद्यालयों को महायता भी प्रदान करता है।

विभिन्न मंत्रालयों के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनों का प्रकाशन

2066. श्री हुकूम चन्द कटवाय : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रों यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रिक्टरोड मिटोरोड तथा फरीदाबाद में किस-किस सरकारी प्रेस को भारत सरकार के विभिन्न

पत्रालयों के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन प्रकाशित करने का काल 1 जनवरी, 1978 से 7 अप्रैल, 1978 तक रखा गया ;

(ख) उन प्रेसों के नाम क्या-क्या हैं जहाँ प्रत्येक वार्षिक को प्रत्येक माह न्यूनतम और अधिकतम समयोपरि भेजा दिया गया और 1 जनवरी, से 31 मार्च, 1978 के बीच इस प्रकार समयोपरि भेजे के रूप में कुल कितनी राशि दी गई ;

(ग) प्रत्येक प्रतिवेदन के प्रकाशन में कितना समय लगा और मंत्रालय को प्रतिवेदन कब वापिस भेजे गए ; और

(घ) क्या फरीदाबाद प्रेस में समयोपरि भेजे की अनुमति देने अथवा न देने के लिए कोई विशेष आदेश जारी किए गए थे, यदि हाँ, तो क्या उन आदेशों की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जाएगी ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रों (श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल) : (क) भारत सरकार मूद्रणालय रिंग रोड, नई दिल्ली और फरीदाबाद।

(ख) सूचना अनुलग्नक-1 में दी गई है : [प्रश्नालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या, एल-टी—2532/78]।

(ग) सूचना अनुलग्नक-2 से 5 तक में दी गई है। [प्रश्नालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या, एल-टी—2532/78]

(घ) जी, नहीं।

Misuse of a plot earmarked for school building in Shanti Niketan, New Delhi

2067. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a hillock type plot/land reserved for school building in the Shanti Niketan, a Government Servants Coop. House Building Society, New Delhi is being used as a place for public convenience and this human and bovine excreta is a constant health hazard to the residents nearby;

(b) whether suggestions have been made to the above Society to curve out plots out of this plot where no school has come up for the last more than 10 years; and

(c) despite the fencing put up sometimes back this public nuisance continues, and it generate flies and insects of environmental hazards during the rainy season; and action Government propose to take to utilise this plot?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Irrigation Projects received from Rajasthan pending clearance

2068. **SHRI S. S. SOMANI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals for irrigation projects received from the Rajasthan Government which are at present pending with the Central Government for approval; and

(b) the reasons for the delay in taking a decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Two new irrigation projects received from the Rajasthan Government are under examination of the Central Water Commission:—

(i) **Nohar Irrigation Project:**

This Project was received in Central Water Commission on 1-8-1977, and is estimated to cost Rs. 790.42 lakhs. It envisages utilisation of flood waters of River Ghaggher through Otlu Weir and would provide irrigation facilities to an area of 25,850 hectares partly by flow and partly by lift upto 60 ft. in Srianganagar district of Rajasthan.

(ii) **Gosunda Irrigation Project:**

This Project was received in Central Water Commission on 4-8-1975, and is estimated to cost Rs. 607.20 lakhs. It envisages construction of a Storage

Dam on Berach River, a tributary of River Chambal, with a live storage of over 66 million cubic metres, and would provide irrigation facilities to an area of 9,570 hectares in Chhitorgarh district of Rajasthan.

(b) The technical details and economic viability of the Projects have to be finalised after detailed examination in consultation with the State Government. Observations of the Central Water Commission on these aspects of the Projects have been sent to the State Government from time to time and some points have still to be clarified/sorted out.

Wakf land garb in Sonapat, Haryana

2069. **SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the Central Government has received a number of complaints that some influential persons have grabbed Wakf land worth lakhs of rupees in and around Sonapat (District of Haryana);

(b) what are the names of the said persons; and

(c) what steps have been taken by the Central Government or the State Government to reclaim the said property?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). No complaint to the effect mentioned in the Question has been received by the Central Government. However, complaints received earlier regarding alleged encroachment of wakf properties in Sonapat were referred to the Punjab Wakf Board for appropriate action. It is understood from the Punjab Wakf Board that a copy of a complaint addressed to the Chief Minister, Haryana, relating to the encroachment of certain properties in Sonapat was forwarded to that Board by the Haryana Government. This complaint refers to seven properties. Three of these are not wakf

properties. Out of the remaining four properties which are wakf properties, three were transferred by the Custodian to different persons before the formation of the Punjab Wakf Board and mutation of the fourth property was done in favour of the Municipal Committee, Sonapat, before the Board was formed. It may also be mentioned that an *ad hoc* committee was appointed by Government to look into all cases relating to wakf properties transferred by the Custodian before the formation of the Wakf Board. The aforementioned four properties in Sonapat are also the subject matter of the inquiry by this committee.

However, according to the information received from the Government of Haryana, 3 of such properties are in illegal occupation and that Government is looking into the matter.

Agricultural and vegetable cultivation in Ladakh

2070. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the schemes for agricultural and vegetable cultivation in operation at present in Ladakh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

Excavation of ancient sites in Ladakh

2071. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state whether it is proposed to carry on excavation of ancient sites in Ladakh to unearth its past history and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): There is no proposal to carry out excavation of any ancient site in Ladakh at present.

Recognition of Ladakhi language by Sahitya Akademi

2072. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed that the Ladakhi language will be recognised by Sahitya Akademi since this language is in use in the entire Himalayan border land and many regions beyond it, and has rich literature in medicine, music, arts, ethics and philosophy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The proposal for the recognition of some Languages including the Ladakhi Language is under consideration of the Sahitya Akademi.

Scholarship to Ladakh Students residing in Hostels

2073. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a measure to spread literacy, Government propose to award scholarship to students residing in hostels in various schools of Ladakh and concessional bus tickets for those who have to travel a distance of more than 5 Kms. to reach their schools; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) and (b). The students from Ladakh are eligible for consideration along with others for the award of scholarships under the various schemes of scholarships operated by various Departments/Agencies of the Government of India/State Governments provided they fulfil the conditions prescribed in the relevant schemes. These

schemes include National Scholarships scheme and the National Loan Scholarships scheme of Ministry of Education, Schemes of Scholarships operated by University Grants Commissions and the Science Talent Search Scheme of National Council of Educational Research and Training. Under these schemes however, no special concession is allowed to any student on the ground that he belongs to Ladakh. However, the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, an autonomous organisation set up by the Ministry of Education is running a 'Vishesh' Kendriya Vidyalaya in Delhi to which students from Northern Boarder Area, including Ladakh are admitted. All the students are given a stipend of Rs. 100/- per month to meet their boarding expenses. They are also provided free accommodation, free light and water and other hostel amenities in the school hostel. The students are also provided textbooks free of cost. No tuition fee is charged from the students.

Loss of foodgrains during transit

2074. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total loss in transit incurred in foodgrains in financial terms by FCI during 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 and main reasons of transit losses; and

(b) remedial measures taken to curtail these losses in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The position of transit losses during the last three years was as under:—

	Value in Rs. crores
1975-76	24.86 (1.1%)
1976-77	21.57 (0.86%)
1977-78	Accounts not yet finalised.

The various factors responsible for transit losses are pilferage, spillage and damage in movement; different modes of weighment adopted at the despatching and receiving ends, high percentage of moisture and other refractions at the time of purchase, and, short loading and short accounting at the forwarding and destination station(s) for lack of proper supervision.

(b) Movements are planned in such a manner as to reduce infructuous movement, unnecessary transshipment and losses intransit. When stocks are moved by road, proper truck chits/convoy notes are prepared for an effective check on the consignments at the rail-heads and/or at the godowns.

2. Loading in open wagons is avoided to the extent possible. However, in inescapable circumstances the open wagons are covered by proper sized tarpauline and secured in position by lashing and ropes. Such wagons are examined en-route at important check points with regard to their security. Consignments of foodgrains loaded in open wagons are almost always hauled by special trains on which the Railways provide Railway Protection Force escorts.

3. Sustained efforts continue to be made to get 'clear' Railway Receipts for the number of bags loaded instead of 'said to contain' Railway Receipts at the forwarding railway stations which give rise to malpractices even at destination stations.

4. Surprise checks are conducted on loaded wagons to see if the correct number of bags was loaded in the wagons.

5. Careful handling is insisted upon. Special importance is attached to observance of instructions regarding compliance with the packing conditions laid down by the Railways, in particular, regarding stitching and marking of bags. Instructions are also there to load bags of foodgrains away from the flap doors so that criminal interference with the contents is obviated.

6. Weigh-bridges have been installed and are being installed in a phased manner at the depots so as to keep a strict watch over the weight of incoming and out-going stocks.

7. At the time of procurement of foodgrains, all possible care is exercised to adhere to specifications.

प्राथमिक/माध्यमिक प्रकल्पों पर स्कूल छोड़ने वालों की संख्या

2075. श्री धर्मसिंहवाही पटेल : क्या शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत में ऐसे बच्चों की प्रतिशतता क्या है जो प्राथमिक स्तर तक पढ़ाई करते हैं और उनमें से कितने प्रतिशत बच्चे कुछ समय बाद अपनी पढ़ाई समाप्त कर देते हैं; ऐसे बच्चे कितने प्रतिशत हैं जो उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्तर तक पहुंचते हैं ?

शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रकाश चण्ड चन्दा) : : 1969-70 से 1975-76 तक की अवधि में, कक्षा V में अध्ययन कर रहे 10-11 प्राथमिक वर्ग के बच्चों की प्रतिशतता 45.5 से लेकर 50.1 तक के बीच में थी। 1969-70 में कक्षा V में अध्ययन कर रहे बच्चों में से, 1972-73 में कक्षा VIII में पहुंचने से पहले 36.7 प्रतिशत बच्चों ने और 1974-75 में कक्षा X में पहुंचने से पहले 55 प्रतिशत बच्चों ने अध्ययन छोड़ दिया था। 1975-76 में 25.4 प्रतिशत बच्चे कक्षा XI में पहुंचे थे।

गांवों में प्राथमिक शिक्षा की सुविधाएं

2076. श्री धर्मसिंहवाही पटेल : क्या शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में कुल गांवों की संख्या कितनी है और उनमें से कितने गांवों में प्राथमिक शिक्षा की सुविधाएं हैं; और

(ख) देश में ऐसे प्राथमिक स्कूलों की प्रतिशतता क्या है जिनमें केवल एक छात्राणक है ?

शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रकाश चण्ड चन्दा) : (क) 1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार, भारत में गांवों की कुल संख्या 5,75,936 है जिनमें से 3,59,677 गांवों में प्राथमिक शिक्षा के लिए सुविधाएं हैं।

(ख) 1970-71 में 41.9 प्रतिशत।

Progress of Operation Flood-II Programme

2077. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN WALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) progress since been made in regard to the launching of "Operation Flood-II" to augment country's milk yield and interlinking of various milk sheds;

(b) whether State Governments have been consulted in the matter for due cooperation; and

(c) the major objects of this "Operation"?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRA-TAP SINGH): (a) The project has since been cleared by the Public Investment Board. The World Bank as well as E.E.C. has also agreed to participate in the project. For the first phase, the World Bank has agreed to a loan of Rs. 129 crores.

(b) The State Governments concerned are being consulted with regard to the modalities of implementation.

(c) (i) To enable some ten million rural milk producers' families to build a viable self sustaining dairy industry in mid-1985;

(ii) To enable the milk producers to rear a National Milch Herd of some 15 million cross bred cows by mid-1985;

(iii) To erect a National Milk Grid which will link 25 rural milk shed areas covering 155 districts and 146 towns with a population of over one lakh (1971 Census).

Duping of cyclone hit girls

2078. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH
SAYIAN WALA:

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that cyclone-hit girls from South are being duped into brothels in an organised manner; and

(b) if so, what steps are contemplated to be taken to check this flesh trade in this unfortunate manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) No such instances have been reported to Government.

(b) Does not arise. However, with the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956 coming into force, prostitution in its commercialised form has been prohibited. Keeping a brothel or allowing the premises to be used as a brothel is a specific offence under the Act. The Act is implemented by the State Governments/Union Territories.

Procurement of coarse grains

2080. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to procure coarse grains also during the coming season;

(b) whether any price has been fixed for Maize, Jowar, Bajra, etc.; and

(c) the quantity to be procured?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) As in the past,

2639 LS-6

price support operations will continue to be undertaken in respect of coarse grains during the coming season.

(b) The price policy for the kharif marketing season 1978-79 will be decided around the last week of September after taking into consideration the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission and the views of the State Governments.

(c) Whatever quantities are offered at the support prices decided by the Government will be purchased. It will be difficult to specify the exact quantity as it will depend upon market conditions.

Implementation of Prevention of Cruel to animals Act

2081. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:

SHRI AMARSINH V.
RATHAWA:

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

(a) whether the Committee on Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has been dissolved;

(b) if so, whether Animal Welfare Board has suggested any other alternative arrangement for implementing the Act; and

(c) if so, the suggestions made and the action taken by the Government thereon?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The suggestion is that the work should be done by a Sub-Committee of the Animal Welfare Board. The suggestion has been accepted by the Govt. of India.

सरोजनी नगर, नई दिल्ली में पानी के मीटरों की चोरी

2082. श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : क्या निर्माण और ब्राकास तथा पूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जनवरी, 1978 में सरोजनी नगर, नई दिल्ली के सरकारी क्वार्टरों में काफी संख्या में पानी के मीटर चोरी हो गए थे ;

(ख) यदि हां तो क्या उन दिनों केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग ने उनकी जगह नये मीटर लगाए थे लेकिन केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग ने न तो उस स्थान की मरम्मत की और न ही उस स्थान से मलबा हटाया ;

(ग) क्या उन क्वार्टरों के प्रांगण में खुदाई के परिणामस्वरूप गड्ढों में पानी भर गया है और बरसाती नालियों के अभाव के कारण मच्छर पैदा हो रहे हैं और परिणामस्वरूप मलेरिया फैलने का खतरा है ;

(घ) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो सरकार का विचार इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

निर्माण और ब्राकास तथा पूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) नये वाटर मीटर क्वाटरों के अन्दर लीग दिए गए हैं । क्वार्टरों में मीटर चेम्बर, दीवारों में बनाये गये थे । आवश्यक मरम्मत कर दी गई है और मलबा पहले ही हटा दिया गया है ।

(ग) किये गये गड्ढे भर दिए गए थे और पानी का जमाव नहीं है ।

(घ) और (ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

भारत में शरणाधिकियों की दयनीय स्थिति

2083. श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय : क्या निर्माण और ब्राकास तथा पूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान शरणाधिकियों की दयनीय स्थिति के बारे में बर्दवान (पश्चिम बंगाल) के स्थानापन्न जिलाधीश द्वारा दिये गये प्रैस वक्तव्य की ओर गया है जो 25 जून, 1978 के स्टेट्समैन में प्रकाशित हुआ था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो शरणाधिकियों की संख्या कितनी है और उनकी स्थिति सुधारने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

निर्माण और ब्राकास तथा पूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) विभिन्न पुनर्वास स्थलों और कर्म शिविरों/कार्यस्थल शिविरों को छोड़ कर जाने वाले विस्थापित व्यक्तियों की इस समय बर्दवान रेलवे स्टेशन पर संख्या 1538 है और बर्दवान शिविरों में इनकी संख्या 18,000 से कुछ अधिक है । औसतन प्रति सप्ताह तीन विशेष गाड़ियों से इन व्यक्तियों को पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार द्वारा उनके अपने-अपने पुनर्वास स्थलों और कर्म शिविरों/कार्यस्थल शिविरों में भेजा जा रहा है । शिविरों में स्थान छोड़कर जाने वालों को पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार द्वारा नकद अनुदान तथा सूखा खाना दिया जाता है । विशेष गाड़ियों से भेजते समय, इन व्यक्तियों को पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार द्वारा प्रति व्यक्ति 8/- रुए और प्रति बच्चा 41/- रुए की दर से यात्रा व्यय भी दिया जाता है ।

Agitation by F.C.I. Employees

2084. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Food Corporation of India employees called off their agitation on July 3 in response to his appeal;

(b) if so, whether their demands have been met;

(c) whether this agitation has affected unloading and distribution of imported fertilisers; and

(d) if so, whether Kharif crop has been affected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRA-TAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The work-to-rule agitation was called off from 1-7-1978.

(b) There are some demands that are still pending on which negotiations will continue as before.

(c) The unloading and clearance of fertilisers at the ports was affected to some extent in the past few weeks, partly by this agitation and partly by several other factors like bunching of

vessels at the ports, short supply of Dock Labour Board and Fort Trust labour, erratic and inadequate supply of wagons and restrictions imposed by the Railways on movement to certain destinations.

(d) No, Sir.

जायकवाड़ी और मांजलगांव परियोजनाएं, महाराष्ट्र

2085. श्री गंगाधर धर्मा बुराहे : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र में जायकवाड़ी परियोजना प्रमुख परियोजना है और योजना के अनुसार इसके पूरा होने का निर्धारित समय क्या है तथा क्या इसे निर्धारित समयावधि में पूरा किया जा रहा है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) क्या मांजलगांव परियोजना इसकी दूसरी प्रवस्था है और क्या वहां काम नहीं चल रहा है और इसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या इस परियोजना के लिए विश्वबैंक से कोई वित्तीय सहायता मिली है और यदि हां, तो कितनी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जायकवाड़ी परियोजना महाराष्ट्र की एक बहुत सिंचाई परियोजना है और यह दो चरणों में क्रियान्वित की जा रही है। महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि चरण-एक के कार्य 1981-82 में और चरण-दो के कार्य 1984-85 में पूर्ण किये जाने का कार्यक्रम है। उन्होंने यह भी सूचित किया है कि परियोजना कार्यों को वर्तमान प्रगति निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार चल रही है।

(ख) मांजल गांव बांध और मांजल गांव दक्षिण तट नहर जायकवाड़ी परियोजना के चरण-दो के भाग हैं। महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि जायकवाड़ी परियोजना के लिए विश्व बैंक सहायता में मांजलगांव बांध और मांजलगांव दक्षिण तट नहर वाले घटक शामिल नहीं हैं।

Educational facilities in Dadra-Nagar Haveli

2086. SHRI RAJE VISWESHVAR RAO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the area of Dadra-Nagar Haveli educational facilities are very poor;

(b) whether because of poor educational facilities the students are not more than 10 to 12 in each class in every school; and

(c) what is the expenditure on education for Dadra-Nagar Haveli area per year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) to (c). According to the information made available by Dadra-Nagar Haveli Administration there are 11 pre-primary schools, 144 primary schools, 3 High schools and one Higher Secondary school at a walking distance of 1½ Kms in Dadra and Nagar Haveli with a total enrolment of 11,524. There are 14 pre-primary, 318 primary and 68 High School and Higher Secondary School teachers. In addition to this there are 9 Social Welfare Centres including two girls hostels where free board and lodging facilities are provided to Scheduled Castes/Tribes and other economically backward students. There are good facilities for teaching of vocational subjects at elementary and secondary education levels. Thus it would be observed that there exist adequate and good educational facilities in Dadra-Nagar Haveli.

Even though thirty-seven per cent classes out of total five hundred thirty-three are having less than 10 students, all these classes are being run in single teacher schools and the total number of students in all schools under one teacher is not less than 10. All the schools are single teacher schools with three standards. The minimum number of students in a school under charge of one teacher is twenty-two.

The total expenditure on education during the year 1977-78 is Rs. 84,79,000. This amount also includes Rs. 31,46,000 paid to the teachers on account of arrears of pay consequent upon the revision of pay scales.

Negotiations with Nepal regarding flood control in Rapti and Ghagra Rivers

2087. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

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

(a) the progress so far made in the negotiations being held with the Government of Nepal regarding the dams proposed to be constructed in that country for controlling the floods in Rapti and Ghagra rivers;

(b) whether any agreement has since been signed; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) In regard to the Karnali Project (Karnali is a tributary of the river Ghagra) an Indo-Nepal Joint Committee has been set up to examine the preliminary issues with regard to the execution of the project. The Committee met in April, 1978 and decided to form two joint groups and two separate groups in each country to study different aspects of the project and submit their reports to the Committee within three months.

For investigation of Pancheshwar Hydro-Electric Project (on river Sarda, a tributary of the Ghagra), a Joint Expert Group has been set up. The first meeting of the group was held in April, 1978. The Expert Group recommended that a Joint Technical Team should be established for preparing terms of reference for the investigations to be carried out and the estimated cost thereof. Names of Indian representatives to the team have been forwarded to His Majesty's Government of Nepal. Their nominations to the team are awaited.

As regards Rapti (Bhalubhang) Projects, a meeting was held in January, 1978 between the officials of His Majesty's Government of Nepal and the Government of India to finalise arrangements for investigation of the project and to prepare detailed project estimates. It was decided in the meeting that a team of Indian officers should visit Kathmandu to assist His Majesty's Government of Nepal for preparing cost estimates for field investigation and preparation of the detailed project report. The team visited Kathmandu in March, 1978 and have estimated the cost of investigation to be Rs. 5.34 crores. Negotiations are going on with His Majesty's Government of Nepal in regard to the agency to be entrusted with the work of investigation and preparation of the project report, sharing of the cost of field investigation and preparation of the detailed project report and setting up of a Joint Technical Committee for guiding the investigations of the Project.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Contaminated drinking water in Kalkaji, New Delhi

2088. SHRI V. G. HANDE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether contaminated drinking water is being supplied to 'K' Block Kalkaji for the last 3 years; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for this contamination and what remedial steps Government propose to take in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Steps for increase in white tigers

2089. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
AND IRRIGATION be pleased to
state:

(a) whether a white tiger has been
seen in a Sidhi Forest near Madwas
in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, efforts Government have
made to increase the number of
white tigers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU
PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

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

Cut in sugar quota in ration shops

2090. SHRI JANARDHANA
POOJARI:

SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:

SHRI SARAT KAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICUL-
TURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased
to state:

(a) whether the Government have
cut the sugar quota of the ration card
holders in Delhi from 1000 grams to
950 grams with effect from 1st July,
1978; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU
PRATAP SINGH): (a) Delhi Ad-
ministration has reduced the sugar
quota of the ration card holders in
Delhi from 1000 grams to 950 grams
per head, per month with effect from
1st July, 1978.

(b) Delhi Administration had been
getting a monthly sugar quota of
5,304 tonnes from June, 1976 onwards.
On 27th October, 1977, it was decided
to allot the quotas to the States on
population basis and to ensure simi-
larity of treatment for distribution to
the urban and rural population.
Accordingly, keeping in view the
availability position, the statewide
monthly sugar quotas were re-fixed
with reference to the projected popu-
lation as on 1-4-1978 ensuring 425
grams of monthly per capita availa-
bility with effect from December, 1977.
However, in the case of a few States/
Union Territories, including Delhi,
where the per capita availability for
the said projected population out of
the existing quota was found to be
higher than 425 grams, it was decided
to retain the quota at the earlier
level. Therefore, Delhi Administra-
tion's quota of 5,304 tonnes, which
gave a monthly per capita availa-
bility of 975 grams on the basis of pro-
jected population of 54.39 lakhs as
on 1-4-1978, as against the norm of
425 grams, was not curtailed and re-
tained at the same level even from
December, 1977 onwards. Taking into
account the existing ration card units,
the Delhi Administration has fixed
the scale of distribution for levy
sugar at 950 grams per head, per
month from 1-7-1978.

Deterioration of education standards

2091. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN:
Will the Minister of EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are
aware that the present educational
standards in India is deteriorating
rapidly due to direct and indirect in-
volvements of the political parties;
and

(b) if so, whether the Government
are considering to safeguard the stan-
dard of education?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER); (a) It is not possible to generalise that the present educational standards are deteriorating rapidly due to direct or indirect involvement of political parties.

(b) The Government are considering a number of measures by which the standard of education will be safeguarded, including meetings with political parties to see that the problem of unrest is minimised and academic institutions allowed to function normally.

Development of archaeological area near Meerut

2092. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that several areas of archaeological importance and tourist potential near Meerut are languishing because of the apathy of the State Government and the local bodies;

(b) if so, whether Government are proposing to take steps to develop such areas of archaeological and tourist importance; and

(c) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). All the State Governments/Union Territories have been requested by the Department of Tourism to prepare their perspective plans for the development of places of tourist interest. In the District of Meerut there are fourteen centrally protected monuments and sites under the Archaeological Survey of India which are being looked after and maintained by it.

Representation from Staff of Central Fisheries Corporation

2093. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representation from the Employees' Association of Central Fisheries Corporation Ltd., for their absorption into other undertakings before winding up the Central Fisheries Corporation; and

(b) if so, whether the Government are considering their requests favourably?

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

(b) An effort will be made to absorb the surplus staff, but no assurance can be given that they will be absorbed before winding up the Corporation. However, the employees who are not absorbed will be given terminal benefits as admissible under the rules.

लघु कृषक विकास एजेंसी के प्रन्तर्गत ग्रामे वाले छोटे किसान

2094. श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा सभी छोटे किसानों को लघु सिंचाई के लिए सहायता देने हेतु तैयार की गई योजना का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) उक्त योजना के प्रन्तर्गत कितने छोटे किसानों को सहायता देने का लक्ष्य है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख) लघु कृषक विकास एजेंसी योजना, जिसे 169 परियोजना क्षेत्रों में कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है, में छोटे किसानों को 25 प्रतिशत तथा सीमान्त किसानों को 33 1/2 प्रतिशत उपदान के साथ खुदे कुओं, नलकूपों, पम्प सैटों, विद्युत् मोटरों। डिजल इंजनों की आपूर्ति, पुराने कुओं की मरम्मत, उठाक सिंचाई आदि जैसी विभिन्न लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं को

कार्यान्वित करने की व्यवस्था है। सामुदायिक सिंचाई योजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में लघु तथा सीमान्त किसानों के लिए निर्धारित की जाने वाली लागत पर आधारित 50 प्रतिशत उपदान की अनुमति दी जाती है। शेष अन्तराणि को क्षेत्र में वित्तदायी संस्थाओं से लिए गए ऋण द्वारा पूरा किए जाने की भाषा की जाती है। सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम, कमाण्ड क्षेत्र विकास आदि के विशेष कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत छोटे तथा सीमान्त किसानों के लिए इस प्रकार की सहायता भी उपलब्ध होगी। हाल ही में, यह निर्णय लिया गया है कि उपदान का लाभ ऐसे क्षेत्रों के लघु तथा सीमान्त किसानों को भी उपलब्ध कराया जाना चाहिए जिन्हें लघु कृषक विकास एजेंसी, सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम, कमाण्ड क्षेत्र विकास आदि जैसे विशेष कार्यक्रमों में से किसी के अन्तर्गत भी नहीं लाया गया है। राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे ऐसी लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं, जिन्हें राज्य-भू-जल निदेशालय की स्वीकृति प्राप्त करने के पश्चात् क्षेत्र आधार पर शुरू किया गया है, के मुकाबले में लघु सिंचाई निर्माण-कार्यों पर उपदान देने हेतु निर्धारणों की आवश्यकता का मूल्यांकन करें। इस प्रयोजन के लिए कोई विशिष्ट लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किये गये हैं।

केंद्रीय सरकार कार्यालयों के लिए किराए को इमारतें

2095. श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह :

डा० बसन्त कुमार पंडित :

श्री एस० जी० मुद्दगव्धन :

क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूति और पुनर्वास यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 6 जून 1978 के दैनिक 'नवभारत टाइम्स' में प्रकाशित हुआ यह समाचार सच है कि राजधानी में केंद्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों के लिए किराये के रूप में 6 करोड़ रुपये की राशि की अदायगी करनी पड़ती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा केंद्रीय सरकार कार्यालयों के लिए इमारतों के निर्माण के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं और इन इमारतों का निर्माण कब तक कर लिया जाएगा ; और

(ग) विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में केंद्रीय सरकार कार्यालयों के लिए कितना वार्षिक किराया भ्रदा करना पड़ता है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूति और पुनर्वास मंत्रो (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) जी, नहीं। राजधानी में कार्यालय-वास के लिए निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय तथा अन्य मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा

2.21 करोड़ रुपये की राशि वार्षिक किराये क्षतिपूर्ति के रूप में भ्रदा की जा रही है।

(ख) दिल्ली में पहले ही कई भवन निर्माणा-धीन हैं और कुछ और भवनों का निर्माण किया जाना प्रस्तावित है। ज्योरा नीचे दिया जा रहा है :—

(1) दिल्ली में मंजूर हो चुके और निर्माणा-धीन कार्यालय भवन :—

भवन का नाम	फर्शी क्षेत्र (बगं मोटरों में)
बदरपुर-महरीली रोड पर भवन	19,970
साउथ ब्लॉक, नई दिल्ली (ब्लॉक बी और सी) के दक्षिण में प्लॉट नं० 35 पर भवन	18,238
सैक्टर-11, रामकृष्णपुरम में बहु-मंजिला भवन	28,606
सिविल लाइन्स में प्रकाशन विभाग के लिए प्रशासन भवन	2,742

उपर्युक्त भवनों के 1979 के अंत तक पूरा होने की संभावना है।

(2) ऐसे कार्यालय भवन जो मंजूर हो चुके हैं परंतु जिनके निर्माण का काम अभी शुरू नहीं किया गया है :—

लगभग कुर्सी क्षेत्र (बगं मोटरों में)

लोधी रोड क्षेत्र में कार्यालय भवन-चरण-1 60,714

इस भवन का निर्माण कार्य दिसम्बर 1978 तक शुरू होने की उम्मीद है और इसे पूरा होने में 3 वर्ष लगेंगे।

एक और कार्यालय भवन बनाने का भी प्रस्ताव है जिसका कुर्सी क्षेत्र लगभग 65,000 बगं मीटर हो।

(ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और समा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Wild Buffaloes sanctuary in Maharashtra

2096. SHRI RAJE VISHVESHWAR RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether wild Buffaloes, the species which are the largest found

in the world, live in the Indravati river belt between Bhamnagarh of Maharashtra and Bastar District of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) is it a fact that the Maharashtra Government has decided to save that specie by starting a big sanctuary for them in Bhamnagarh area;

(c) is it a fact that that species is getting extinct and only about 60 to 70 in number are left; and

(d) if so, how far has the work progressed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The Forests of Bhamnagarh in Chandrapur district constitute Indravati Basin in Maharashtra and survey of the tract in Maharashtra reveals complete absence of Wild Buffaloes. Wild Buffaloes, however, exist around Indravati river in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) The proposal for establishing a Wild Buffalo Sanctuary in Bhamnagarh was examined by the Govt. of Maharashtra in September, 1977 but the proposal was dropped because of total absence of Wild Buffaloes in the State.

(c) About sixty to seventy Wild Buffaloes occur in Madhya Pradesh only.

(d) To save this species from extinction the Govt. of India have in 1977-78 approved a Scheme to establish and assist the Kutru Sanctuary in the Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh with an outlay of Rs. 3,44,000/- (Rupees three lakhs and forty thousand only). Of the approved outlay,

the Government of India have already released an amount of Rs. 1,00,000 during 1977-78.

10+2 pattern of education in States

2097. SHRI DURGA CHAND:

SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM:

SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:

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

(a) the names of States which have switched over to 10+2 pattern of education;

(b) the names of States which have not introduced 10+2 system and the reasons given by each of them;

(c) whether the Central Government are considering to sanction special funds to those States which have introduced 10+2 for purposes of imparting training to teachers under the new system;

(d) if so, what is the amount given to each State so far and proposed to be given during the current financial year; and

(e) what is the assessment of Government in regard to popularity of the system in the country?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The latest position regarding adoption of 10+2 structure of education by the States/ Union Territories is as under:—

States/Union Territories which are having the 10+2 structure of school education are:—

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | 2. Assam |
| 3. Bihar | 4. Gujarat |
| 5. Jammu & Kashmir | 6. Karnataka |
| 7. Kerala | 8. Maharashtra |
| 9. Manipur | 10. Meghalaya** |

**There states/UTS have 10 years school followed by two years Pre-University.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 11. Nagaland** | 12. Orissa |
| 13. Sikkim | 14. Tamil Nadu |
| 15. Tripura | 16. Uttar Pradesh (following old syllabus) |
| 17. West Bengal | 18. Arunachal Pradesh |
| 19. A & N Islands. | 20. Chandigarh |
| 21. Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 22. Delhi |
| 23. Goa, Daman and Diu | 24. Lakshadweep |
| 25. Mizoram** | 26. Pondicherry |

States likely to adopt the 10 + 2 structure from 1979-80:—

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 1. Haryana | 2. Punjab |
|------------|-----------|

States which have agreed in prin-
ciple to adopt the new structure but
the final date is yet to be determin-

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Himachal Pradesh | 2. Madhya Pradesh |
| 3. Rajasthan | |

States which have agreed in prin-
ciple to adopt the new structure but
the final date is yet to be determin-

The main reasons for the delay in
implementation of the programme
are:—

- (i) lack of finances;
- (ii) need for training of resources
personnel and orientation of tea-
chers; and
- (iii) non-availability of text books
in regional languages and other

instructional material in accordance
with new syllabi and Curriculum.

(c) and (d). The National Council
of Educational Research and Training
an autonomous organisation set up by
the Government of India sanctioned
the following funds to the State Gov-
ernments for orientation of teachers
during the years 1975-76 and 1976-77.
Thereafter the scheme was disconti-
nued as the states are providing funds
for this purpose from the overall
plans approved for the states.

S.No.	Name of the State Government	Amount Sanctioned Rs.	No. of courses to be conducted
1	2	3	4
1975-76			
1.	Haryana	71,400	12
2.	Rajasthan	2,70,900	30
3.	Maharashtra	2,64,900	94

** These States/UTs have 10 years school followed by two years Pre-University.

1	2	3	4
4.	Andhra Pradesh	72,150	17
5.	Tamil Nadu	2,20,125	60
6.	Kerala	1,52,400*	31
7.	Delhi (Summer Institutes) 1976-1977	2,70,500	29
8.	Assam	2,06,500	45
9.	Orissa	1,83,000	60
10.	Jammu & Kashmir.	94,300	46
11.	Delhi (Summer Institutes).	2,63,660	25

(e) In view of the acceptance of the new pattern by 26 states and Union Territories, the 10+2 Pattern seems to be generally acceptable.

Non-availability of XII Class Text-Books

2098. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the text books of XII class under 10+2 for Delhi schools published by N.C.E.R.T. were not made available to the students during the summer vacation this year;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor and what action has been taken or proposed to be taken against the officers responsible for the lapse;

(c) the names of books which were released in the market and the dates of their release;

(d) whether it is a fact that certain courses in the text books for classes under 10+2 are deleted at the time of the final examination on account of non-availability of text books in time;

(e) if so, what arrangements are made to delete the courses well in advance of final examination; and

(f) what are the courses in each subject for X and XII classes proposed to be deleted and by when the courses will be deleted?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) No, Sir. All the 22 text-books for XI class were made available either at N.C.E.R.T. or with Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting by the time the Delhi Administration Schools reopened.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement is attached.

(d) In the final examination for class X certain portions were deleted on the recommendations of the Patel Review Committee in December, 1977, much before the final examination. For class XI examination some portions were not covered in the final examination on account of non-availability of text-books.

(e) and (f). At present, there is no proposal to delete any courses.

*They utilised roughly Rs. 1.00 lakh and returned the balance.

Statement*Dates of Availability of Class XII, NCERT Text Books in Delhi.*

S.No.	Title.	Date on which available with N.C.E.R.T. Publication Division (I & B)
1.	Vividha Core.	27-3-1978 28-4-1978
2.	Katha Bharati Core.	20-2-1978 13-4-1978
3.	English supplementary Reader .	20-4-1978 5-5-1978
4.	Dear to All the Muses (Elec.) .	11-4-1978 4-5-1978
5.	A Course in Written English (Core) .	17-7-1978 17-7-1978
6.	Akhayanika Sanskrit Prose Textbook .	17-7-1978 ..
7.	Mathematics Pt. III (English) .	19-7-1978 18-7-1978
8.	Mathematics Pt. III (Hindi)	22-7-1978 18-7-1978
9.	Medieval India (English)	5-7-1978 6-7-1978
10.	Medieval India (Hindi)	17-7-1978 ..
11.	Human & Economic Geography (English) .	18-5-1978 19-5-1978
12.	Human & Economic Geography (Hindi)	8-5-1978 19-5-1978
13.	National Accounting (English) . .	15-7-1978 18-7-1978
14.	National Accounting (Hindi)	10-7-1978 13-7-1978
15.	Indian Constitution and the Government (English) .	5-7-1978 6-7-1978
16.	Indian Constitution and the Government (Hindi)	28-6-1978 1-7-1978
17.	Biology Pt. II (English)	30-6-1978 1-7-1978
18.	Biology Pt. II (Hindi)	7-7-1978 13-7-1978
19.	Chemistry Pt. II (English)	14-7-1978 21-7-1978
20.	Chemistry Pt. II (Hindi)	17-7-1978 ..
21.	Physics Pt. II (English)	21-6-1978 22-6-1978
22.	Physics Pt. II (Hindi)	29-5-1978 22-6-1978

Grants to Himachal Pradesh University

Himachal Pradesh University and state;

2099. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 7882 on 24th April, 1978 regarding grants to

(a) whether any visiting committee appointed by the U.G.C. has visited Himachal Pradesh University during the last three years;

(b) if so the details of the recommendations made by each visiting committee;

(c) the action taken by U.G.C. thereon;

(d) the names of colleges in Himachal Pradesh which are entitled to development assistance from the U.G.C.; and

(e) the amount of grant given to each College in that State under development assistance during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER); (a) to (c). The Visiting Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to assess the Fifth Plan development requirements of the Himachal Pradesh University visited the University in November, 1974. On its recommendations, the Commission approved the following development assistance for the University:—

	Rs. in lakhs.
Spill over of the Fourth Plan schemes.	42.45
Books & Journals.	7.60
Equipment	5.98
Building; .	32.76
Visiting Professors	1.00
Staff (1 Reader, 3 Lecturers and three others)	
Junior Research Fellowships. (4 per year)	
The total cost of all the programmes approved by the Commission is Rs. 98.65 lakhs during the Fifth Plan.	

sity Grants Commission, 16 colleges in the State are eligible for development assistance from the Commission. The position relating to payment of grants to each of them is as follows:

(d) and (e). According to the information furnished by the Univer-

Name of the college.	Grants approved	Grants paid			Remarks
		1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	
1. Govt. College, Bilaspur	75,000	..	..	44,500	One staff quarter, a Non-Student Resident Centre and Animal House also approved in principle.
2. Govt. College, Hamirpur	90,000	..	..	..	Women's Hostel approved in principle.
3. Govt. College, Dharamshala.	2,64,000	..	..	97,000	..
4. Govt. College, Mandi	2,28,000	..	33,000	..	..
5. Govt. College, Simla	99,000	..	..	50,000	Two Teacher Fellowships approved.

Name of the college	Grants approved	Grants paid			Remarks
		1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	
6. RPCSDB College, Simla	24,000	--	6,000	--	Men's Hostel approved in principle.
7. Govt. College Solan	48,000	--	--	--	
8. Maharaja Laxman Sen Memorial College, Sundernagar	45,000	..	..	..	..
9. Govt. College, Nahan.	Additional data being obtained for considering the proposals.				
10. Govt. College, Una.			Do.		
11. SVSD College, Bhatoli, Una.			Do.		
12. Govt. College, Chamba.	No proposal received by the U.G.C.				
13. G.G. Dutt College, Baijnath.			Do.		
14. Govt. College, Kulu			Do.		
15. St. Bede's College, Simla.			Do.		
16. Govt. College of Education, Dharamshala.			Do.		

Government Accommodation in Delhi

2100. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have prepared a comprehensive scheme in regard to Government bungalows in New Delhi;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) what is the total number of bungalows in New Delhi under the control of the Ministry and total acreage of land covered by these bungalows;

(d) whether it is proposed to demolish these bungalows in phases;

(e) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(f) what are the reasons for shelving the scheme constructing a resi-

dential complex for Union Ministers in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). The question of construction of a residential complex for Ministers along with the re-development of the bungalow areas to the north and south of Rajpath is under consideration.

(c) There are 723 bungalows. Land covered by these bungalows is about 726.26 acres.

(d) and (e). No programme has yet been prepared for demolition of these bungalows.

(f) As mentioned in answer to (a), it is proposed to consider the question of construction of a residential complex for Ministers along with the re-development of the bungalow areas to the north and south of Rajpath.

**Inquiry into allegations against
Director-General, I.C.A.R.**

2101. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK;

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER
GUPTA;

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

(a) whether inquiry into the allegations against the Director-General of ICAR has since been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) nature of action taken in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation are not aware of any allegation against Director-General, ICAR that merited any inquiry. Hence, no inquiry has been undertaken about any allegation against Director-General, I.C.A.R.

**Zone-wise cost of production of
Sugarcane**

2102. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the present zone-wise cost of production of per tonne of sugarcane and per quintal of sugar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): Latest available estimates of cost of production per tonne of sugarcane, based on the data collected under the Comprehensive Scheme for studying the cost of cultivation of principal crops, are given in the attached Statement I.

The cost of production of sugar for the sugar year 1977-78 is attached vide Statement II.

Statement I

Cost of production per tonne of sugarcane

State	Year of survey	Cost of production in Rs. per tonne of sugarcane
(1)	(2)	(3)
Uttar Pradesh	1975-76*	76.5
Punjab	1975-76*	85.0
Maharashtra	1974-75*	77.8
Tamil Nadu	1974-75*	72.7

*The data is provisional.

Statement II

Zone-wise estimated cost of production of sugar for the sugar year 1977-78.

Zone	Rs./qntl.
Punjab	249
Haryana	244
Rajasthan	245
West Uttar Pradesh	221
Central Uttar Pradesh	220
Eastern Uttar Pradesh	230
North Bihar	245
South Bihar	284
Gujarat	224
Madhya Pradesh	240
Maharashtra	218
Karnataka	231
Andhra Pradesh	208
Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry	219
Assam, Orissa, West Bengal and Nagaland	258
Kerala & Goa	250
All-India	223

Purpose of appointing A.P.C.

2103. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government fixed the prices of wheat, cotton, groundnut, sugarcane etc., different from those recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission; and

(b) if so, what is the purpose of appointing Agricultural Prices Commission if its recommendations are not to be accepted by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The Agricultural Prices Commission is an advisory body set up to assist the Government in the formulation of appropriate price policy for various agricultural commodities. While due weight is given to the recommendations of the Commission in deciding on the level of administered prices, spell out has also to take into account the views of the State Governments and overall economic situation of the country. In view of the above considerations, procurement prices of wheat for 1977-78 and 1978-79 marketing seasons and the support price of groundnut for 1977-78 marketing season were fixed at slightly higher levels than those recommended by the A.P.C. For cotton, the support price recommended by A.P.C. was accepted by Government. In the case of sugarcane, although the minimum support price fixed by Government was lower than that recommended by the A.P.C. the sugar policy of the Government was so designed that the average prices for sugarcane actually received by growers from the sugar factory owners were much higher than the support price recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission.

Estimated stock of sugar at the end of October, 1978

2104. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the estimated stock of levy and non-levy sugar at the end of October, 1978, for distribution to the consumers after excluding export quota;

(b) what are the plans of the Government to distribute huge stocks of non-levy sugar which are likely to be in stock at the end of October, 1978; and

(c) what is the estimated production of sugar during the next season of 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The estimated stock of levy and non-levy (i.e. levy-free) sugar as on 31-10-1978 out of 1977-78 season's production after excluding the entire 6.5 lakh tonnes of sugar earmarked for export out of 1977-78 season's production, is about 7.75 lakh tonnes and 17.25 lakh tonnes respectively.

(b) The requirement of sugar for internal consumption during the first 3 months of the season i.e. October, November and December has to be met from the sugar production during the previous season (October-September). Therefore, some of the surplus stocks of levy free sugar out of 1977-78 Season's production as on 31-10-78 will be required for internal consumption for the next 3 months. Besides, some stocks will also be required for the creation of special stocks under the International Sugar Agreement. Moreover, annual internal consumption of sugar is also expected to go up further in future. The surplus availability of levy free sugar along with other relevant considerations will be kept in view while deciding the policy for the next sugar year 1978-79.

(c) Since the estimates of sugarcane production for the season 1978-79 are not available, it is too early to form a reliable estimate of sugar production during that season.

Revision of Levy Sugar Prices

2105. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the levy prices of sugar fixed in February, 1978, were only tentative and unscientific;

(b) if so, will Government apply any scientific basis for fixing the levy prices;

(c) if not, what are the reasons; and

(d) whether there is any proposal for the revision of levy sugar prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (d). The prices paid to sugar factories for levy sugar in each zone are determined on the basis of requirements under the Essential Commodities Act, such as, minimum statutory price fixed for sugarcane, manufacturing cost of sugar, the duty or tax, if any and securing of a reasonable return on the capital employed for manufacturing sugar. Such prices are fixed usually twice a year, once at the beginning of the season and again at the end of the crushing season. However, this year pending Government decision on the method of grouping of factories and the pricing methodology to be adopted, an uniform increase of Rs. 18.03 per quintal was announced on 1-3-1978. This was done to enable the factories to cope up with the increase in production of sugarcane this year and also to keep the sugar economy viable. An inter-Ministerial Group has been constituted

to study the grouping of factories and the methodology to be adopted for pricing of sugar. After the report of the Group is received a decision is expected to be taken regarding revision of price if need be.

Staff/Students in Andha Kanya Pathashala, New Delhi

2106. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that there are 30 teacheresses to teach 130 students in the "Andh Kanya Pathashala" in New Delhi;

(b) the expenses involved in maintaining this institute, the annual grants given both by the Central Government and the Delhi Administration; and

(c) the reason for keeping such heavy staff and steps proposed to probe wastage of public money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN): (a) No. Sir. Rashtriya Virjanand Andh Kanya Vidyalaya, New Rajinder Nagar, New Delhi, is reported to have at present 21 teachers against an enrolment of 148 students. Three more posts—braille proof-reader, braille transcriber and English typewriting instructor—have also been approved for the school.

(b) According to the information available with this Department, grant-in-aid to the institute worked out to Rs. 2.78 lakhs including 95 per cent grant released by the Delhi Administration for 1977-78. Department of Social Welfare, Government of India have separately given a building grant of Rs. 2.5 lakhs which has been utilised by the school.

(c) The school caters to blind girls. Norms regarding teacher-pupil ratio

aplicable to normal schools cannot be applied to schools for the physically handicapped as the pupils there require special attention. In their case the ratio varies between 1.6 to 1.8 approximately.

Rs. 500 Crore Dairy Scheme

2107. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a dairy scheme of Rs. 500 crores; and

(b) if so, how the above amount is to be allocated to the States, State-wise break-up thereof, and the names of the banks through which this amount is to be disbursed by the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The total cost of the project known as Operation Flood II has been estimated to be of the order of Rs. 485.51 crores.

(b) The allocation to the various States and the disbursement procedure are being finalised.

Steps taken in advance for Transporting food stuff

2108. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of food stuff such as wheat, grams lying in open for transport to godowns or safe places in the country;

(b) the period when advance planning for supply of wagons or other road transport was made and intimated to concerned authorities to carry the food stuff;

(c) number of railway wagons demanded month-wise and supplied

together with position of stocks lying at various places in the country, quantity destroyed in rains or other causes with cost; and

(d) whether the Ministry take advance steps to procure wagons for transporting the commodities and if so, the steps taken to control the stock at station yards in open depending on availability of wagons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) As on 1st July, 1978, the quantity of foodgrains stored under cover on plinths (CAP) was about 41.5 lakh tonnes in a total quantity of about 188 lakh tonnes (wheat 122, rice 66). Out of the quantity of foodgrains in CAP storage, about 6.1 lakh tonnes (mostly wheat) was in the Punjab and Haryana which is being gradually moved to the other States.

(b) Fortnightly/monthly planning is being done for rail movement in coordination with the Railways. Planning for road transport is done according to anticipated requirements.

(c) The main despatching Regions are Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. Position of month-wise wagons demanded and supplied is as under:—

Month	Wagons demanded	Wagons supplied
January 1978	30,774	19,288
February 1978	33,967	25,021
March 1978	37,575	27,671
April 1978	37,401	24,792
May 1978	36,700	22,542
June 1978	38,383	20,503

In Andhra Pradesh during the period January—June 1978, the monthly average demand and supply of wagons was about 100 and 45 wagons, respectively.

The information, whether stocks damaged for want of wagons and transport is not available. However, out of total quantity of 4.15 million tonnes stored in open covered with polythene covers, a quantity of 337840 tonnes of foodgrains was affected due to floods, cyclones and heavy rains from June 1977 to June 1978. In some cases the salvaging of affected stocks is still in progress. A quantity of 41757 tonnes valued at Rs. 5.6 crores was segregated as damaged, upto 30th June, 1978.

(d) Co-ordination meetings with Railways are held from time to time. The movement programme for each month is drawn up in advance in consultation with the Railways. The stocks are moved to rail-heads keeping in view the number of wagons indented and likely to be supplied. The stocks stacked in Railway premises for clearance are covered with tarpaulins to avoid damage.

कनाट प्लेस, नई दिल्ली में भूमिगत शॉपिंग सेंटर

2109. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कनाट प्लेस स्थित भूमिगत शॉपिंग सेंटर गत 6 मास से खाली पड़ा है ;

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

(ग) इसके बनाने पर कितना व्यय प्राया है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री तिलकचंद्र बज्जल) : (क) और (ख) जो नहीं। मुख्य धवन सेवाओं के साथ जून 1978 के प्रथम सप्ताह में ही केवल पूरा किया गया है।

(ग) परियोजना की कुल लागत 2.04 करोड़ रुपये है।

All India Council for Technical Education

2110. SHRI T. A. PAI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Council for Technical Education has been given any statutory power of recognition of educational institutions in the country like the Medical Council of India which has been given specific powers by an Act of Parliament;

(b) whether the degree is not automatically recognised once a recognised University has inspected the institution and given affiliation; and

(c) whether there is any arrangement for the Government of India to evaluate B.A. degree of various colleges in the country and whether Government have a list of such arts, science and commerce colleges recognised by it?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). A degree can be awarded only by a University or an Institute established by or under a Central or a State Act, or an institution deemed to be a University under Section 3 of the UGC Act. Such degrees stand automatically recognised by the Government of India. The question of evaluation of any degree, college-wise, does not, therefore, arise.

Variation in Estimate of Cotton Crop

2111. SHRI T. A. PAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) does the East India Cotton Association estimate the Cotton Crop every year; and

(b) how it is usually at variance with the estimate of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The estimate of production of cotton by East India Cotton Association is generally higher than the official estimate of cotton production. The two sets of estimates are not strictly comparable. While the official estimate is based on a scientific procedure of obtaining estimate of area by complete enumeration and the per hectare yield through crop cutting experiments by the random sampling technique, the estimate by the East India Cotton Association is subjective and is based on factors like market arrivals in cartloads and the extent of cotton ginned and pressed. Moreover, the trade estimate is in terms of running bales which in many cases, have less weight than the standard bale of 170 kgs.

Permission to M/s. Kelvinators for export of marine products

2112. SHRI S.G. MURUGAIYAN:

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

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

(a) whether M/s. Kelvinators have sought the permission of the Government to export their marine catch on the high seas; and

(b) if so, the Government's decision thereon?

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

(b) The Government have accepted in principle the export of marine

fish catch on the high seas, but the procedures and modalities of such export are being finalised by the concerned Ministries.

Rise in price of rice in Delhi

2113. SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN:

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of basmati rice and other varieties have suddenly shot up in Delhi recently;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) whether the Government's decision to decanalise the rice export from the State Trading Corporation has been the reason for this sudden rise in prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The wholesale prices of rice in Delhi markets have shown a rising trend during the last few months. The per quintal prices have been as under:—

(Rs. per Qtl.)

	April '78	May '78	June '78	22 July '78
Basmati . . .	370	460	475	475
Golden Sela . . .	360	390	390	390
Begmi . . .	165	170	180	178

(c) No, Sir.

Committee on Sugar Policy

2114. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

SHRI YAGYA DATT SHARMA:

SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA:

SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE:

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

(a) whether Government have set up a Committee for evolving a new sugar policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how long Government would take to evolve the new policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government have decided to appoint a Sub-Committee of the Cabinet to review the existing sugar policy and to recommend the policy for the year 1978-79. The Committee consists of the Ministers of Defence, Agriculture and Irrigation, Finance, Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation, Steel and Mines, Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers and Law, Justice and Company Affairs.

(c) No time limit has been fixed for evolving the new policy but a decision in this regard is likely to be taken as expeditiously as possible.

Request from West Bengal for inclusion of its Land Reform (Amendment) Bill, 1977 in Ninth Schedule of the Constitution

2115. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal State Government has requested the Cen-

tre to have its Land Reform (Amendment) Bill, 1977 placed in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government of West Bengal had requested that West Bengal Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1977 should be included in the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution. The matter is receiving active consideration by the Government.

Balwadi Centres

2116. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many Balwadis and training-cum-work Centres for women Social Welfare Board is running at present and previous numbers of these for 1975, 1976 and 1977;

(b) what is the total amount spent for these Balwadis and Work Centres in 1975, 1976 and 1977; and

(c) how much was the budgetary sanction for the above mentioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) Central Social Welfare Board is, at present, running 5868 Balwadis and 261 Training-cum-work centres for women. Number of these

for previous years (as on 31st March) were as follows:

Year	Balwadis	Training-cum-work centres for women
1	2	3
1975	595 ¹	136
1976	6073	205
1977	6010	245

(b) and (c). Balwadis form a part of the Composite programmes implemented by the Board, namely Welfare Extension Projects, Border Area Projects, Demonstration Projects, Family & Child Welfare Projects and Mahila Mandals and as such it is difficult to workout separate expenditure and amount budgeted exclusively for Balwadis. Expenditure incurred and amount budgeted for by the Board for various programmes in which Balwadis form a component as well as Training-cum-work Centres for women is given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

Expenditure incurred and amount budgeted by the Central Social Welfare Board for programmes of which Balwadis form a part and Training-Cum-Work Centres for women.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Year	Programmes of which Balwadis form a part		Training-cum-work Centres for Women	
		Amount spent	Budgetary sanction	Amount spent	Budgetary sanction
1	1974-75	282.69	341.09	56.14*	65.19*
2	1975-76	255.13	333.21	23.68	40.41
3	1976-77	276.75	332.49	17.67	16.30
4	1977-78	264.30	325.57	16.66	35.27

* The amount is cumulative upto the period 31 March, 1975.

Production of rice and wheat

2117. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of rice and wheat in 1977 and in the first half of 1978; and

(b) how far the food production of wheat and rice could help Government in procuring it for distribution through ration shops and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Final estimates of production of rice and wheat during the crop season (July-June) 1977-78 have not yet become available from a number of States. According to the latest assessment, the production of rice and wheat during 1977-78 is expected to be between 52 and 53 million tonnes and 30 to 31 million tonnes respectively compared to 42.78 million tonnes and 29.08 million tonnes during 1976-77.

(b) Out of the production of 1977-78 crop, a quantity of 4.76 million tonnes of rice and 5.42 million tonnes of wheat have been procured so far. The estimated off-take from the public distribution system from January to June, 1978 is placed at 1.63 million tonnes of rice and 3.94 million tonnes of wheat.

उत्पादन लागत के आधार पर धान का मूल्य निर्धारित करना

2118. श्री लक्ष्मण राव मानकर : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने गत वर्ष धान का मूल्य उत्पादन लागत को ध्यान में रखे बिना निर्धारित किया था तथा उसके परिणामस्वरूप धान उत्पादकों को हानि हो रही है; और

(ख) क्या आगामी वर्ष में धान का मूल्य निर्धारित करने से पूर्व उसकी उत्पादन लागत को ध्यान में रखा जाएगा।

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख) जी नहीं। सरकार धान तथा अन्य कृषि जिनसों के मूल्यों का निर्धारण कृषि मूल्य आयोग की सिफारिशों तथा राज्य सरकारों के विचारों के आधार पर करती है। अपनी सिफारिशें प्रस्तुत करते समय आयोग उत्पादन लागत के उपलब्ध प्राकड़ों, निवेश मूल्यों में परिवर्तनों तथा सभी अन्य सम्बद्ध बातों को ध्यान में रखता है। यद्यपि कृषि मूल्य आयोग मूल्यों के स्तर की सिफारिश करने के लिए किसी यंत्रीकृत प्रणाली को नहीं अपनाता है, तथापि वे उत्पादकों के हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध हैं।

गत वर्षों की भांति मुख्य फसलों के उत्पादन की लागत का अध्ययन करने की वृहत योजना के तहत एकत्रित उत्पादन की लागत के प्राकड़ों को प्रगते वर्ष के लिए धान के मूल्यों का निर्धारण करते समय ध्यान में रखा जायेगा।

जवाहर नगर आयुध कारखाने में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय की इमारत का निर्माण

2119. श्री लक्ष्मण राव मानकर : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने भंडारा जिला में जवाहर नगर आयुध कारखाना क्षेत्र में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय के लिये इमारत बनाने की योजना तैयार की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी अनुमानित लागत क्या है ; और

(ग) इस इमारत के निर्माण का काम कब प्रारम्भ होगा और वह कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बरकटकी) :

(क) जी हां।

(ख) 34,96,000/- रुपये।

(ग) स्कूल भवन का निर्माण कार्य 1-6-78 को शुरु हुआ और इस कार्य को 31-7-1979 तक पूरा करने का लक्ष्य है।

पंजाब राव कृषि विद्यापीठ, नागपुर के पशु चिकित्सा कालेज की इमारत के लिए धनराशि

2120. श्री लक्ष्मण राव मानकर : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् ने मिट्टी नमूना सर्वेक्षण और भूमि उपयोग परियोजना कार्यालयों के लिये नागपुर में 3 एकड़ भूमि खरीदी थी ;

(ख) क्या उक्त भूमि पर कार्यालय की इमारत न बनाने और पंजाब राव कृषि विद्यापीठ के पुराने पशु चिकित्सा कालेज की इमारत की मरम्मत कर कार्यालय को उसमें स्थापित करने का निर्णय लिया गया था ;

(ग) क्या उक्त इमारत की मरम्मत के लिये भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् ने 4 लाख रुपये की मंजूरी दी थी ;

(घ) क्या नई इमारत का निर्माण न कर कृषि विद्यापीठ की इमारत की मरम्मत के लिये 4 लाख रुपये की राशि दी गई थी और उक्त भवन अभी भी उपयोग के लिये तैयार नहीं हुआ है और क्या उक्त धनराशि से एक नई इमारत का निर्माण नहीं किया जा सकता था ;

(ङ) क्या यह सच है कि पंजाब राव कृषि विद्यापीठ कालेज ने कृषि विद्यापीठ की इमारत का काम पूरा करने के लिये 2 से 3 लाख रुपये की और मांग की थी, और

(च) क्या इमारत की मरम्मत के लिये कृषि विद्यापीठ की नियमों के अन्तर्गत इतनी धनराशि दी जा सकती है और उक्त धनराशि की स्वीकृति किस ने दी ?

कृषि और विद्याई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रताप सिंह) :

(क) से (च) . प्रखिल भारतीय मृदा और भूमि उपयोग सर्वेक्षण योजना के क्षेत्रीय केन्द्र नागपुर के प्रयोग के लिए प्रयोगशाला भवनों के निर्माण के खाद्य और कृषि मंत्रालय (कृषि विभाग) द्वारा सन् 1962 में नागपुर में 3.66 एकड़ भूमि का एक प्लॉट खरीदा गया था।

सन् 1962 में आपातकालीन स्थिति के कारण भारत सरकार ने उपर्युक्त योजना के लिए प्रयोगशाला के भवनों के निर्माण को स्थगित करने का निर्णय किया। इस योजना को बाद में 1-4-1969 से भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् को हस्तान्तरित कर दिया गया। और अब यह मृदा सर्वेक्षण और भूमि उपयोग योजना के राष्ट्रीय ब्यूरो का एक भाग है। उक्त संगठन के मुख्यालय और उसके क्षेत्रीय केन्द्र नागपुर के भवन के लिए स्थान की तत्काल आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह निर्णय किया गया कि पंजाबराज कृषि विद्यापीठ द्वारा बिना किराये के दिये जाने वाले पशु-चिकित्सा महाविद्यालय के पुराने भवन को मरम्मत करायी जाये। भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् ने इसी-लिए सेमिनारी हिल्स नागपुर में स्थित पशु-चिकित्सा महाविद्यालय के पुराने भवन के पुनर्नवीकरण के लिए 3.30 लाख रुपये की स्वीकृति दी।

इस भवन की अब मरम्मत कर दी गई है और अब यह इस्तेमाल के लिए तैयार है। ब्यूरो के मुख्यालय का कार्यालय, उसके नागपुर के क्षेत्रीय केन्द्र सहित पहले से ही इस भवन में स्थानान्तरित कर दिया गया है। स्थायी निर्माण की लागत 80 लाख से 1 करोड़ रुपये तक प्रायेगी और मृदा सर्वेक्षण और भूमि उपयोग योजना के राष्ट्रीय ब्यूरो और उसके क्षेत्रीय केन्द्र नागपुर के उपयोग के लिए बनाये जाने वाले भवन के पूरी तरह तैयार होने में सामान्यतः 3-4 वर्ष लगेंगे।

3.30 लाख रुपये का मूल अनुमान (भवन के पुनर्नवीकरण के लिए) को पंजाबराज कृषि विद्यापीठ द्वारा संशोधित किया गया है; विद्यापीठ ने इस काम को तब अपने हाथ में लिया जबकि इस बात का पता चला कि मृदा सर्वेक्षण और भूमि उपयोग के राष्ट्रीय ब्यूरो और उसके क्षेत्रीय केन्द्र की प्रयोगशाला और कार्यालय के भवन को कारगर बनाने के उद्देश्य में लिया आवश्यक किस्म के कामों की और अनेक मदों को भी पूरा करना होगा। पंजाबराज कृषि विद्यापीठ ने इस भवन में कुछ और काम करने के लिए पहले दो गयी राशि के प्रतिरिक्त 4,07,800 रुपये की और मांग की है किन्तु इस मामले पर अभी विश्वविद्यालय और संस्थान के निदेशक के बीच पत्र-व्यवहार चल रहा है।

U.S.S.R. assistance for setting up of Ergonomics Laboratories

2121. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that USSR has agreed to assist in the setting up of "ergonomics" laboratories at the Indian Institute of Technology in Bombay and at the National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad;

(b) if so, broad details of the protocols signed; and

(c) how and when and at what cost the said "ergonomics" laboratories and special Soviet experts would operate in India?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). So far, no protocol has been signed for the setting up of "Ergonomics" Laboratories at the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay and the National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad. However, in accordance with the Indo-USSR Agreement of 2nd October, 1972 for cooperation in the field of Applied Science and Technology, a detailed programme had been formulated and signed on 19th March, 1975 under which Industrial Design (Ergonomics) had been identified as an area of co-operation. An Indian delegation has recently visited USSR and details of the proposed collaboration are being worked out.

Planting of Ber in drought prone areas

2122. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are encouraging the planting of Ber in the country especially in drought prone areas;

(b) if so, whether the Government are giving any assistance for it; and

(c) States to which assistance in this regard is being given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir, Planting of Ber is being encouraged under social forestry schemes and horticulture scheme taken up under the Drought Prone Areas Programme and the Desert Development Programme.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Specifically an outlay of Rs. 0.948 lakhs has been sanctioned for Ber cultivation in Haryana under the Desert Development Programme and a sum of Rs. 27,354 for Karnataka under the Drought Prone Areas Programme.

Central Housing Funds

2123. SHRI VASANT SATHE:

SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:

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

(a) whether Government have directed the State Governments not to divert the funds earmarked for Housing;

(b) if so, details of the directions issued and steps taken in this regard; and

(c) details of funds utilisation State-wise for the last three years against the annual allocations?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Central financial assistance for all the State Sector Plan schemes, including housing, is released to the State Governments in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants' without their being tied to any particular scheme or head of development. However, the approved outlays on housing in the last three years were as follows:—

1975-76	Rs. 85.59 crores
1976-77	Rs. 99.85 crores
1977-78	Rs. 135.30 crores

For the year 1978-79, the approved outlay under housing is Rs. 138.82 crores.

U.G.C. suggestion for Sessional Evaluation

2124. SHRI VASANT SAHE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the University Grants Commission have suggested introduction of sessional evaluation at the post graduate level before it is extended to the under graduate level;

(b) if so, details thereof along with other recommendations made by the UGC's Implementation Committee on examination reforms; and

(c) details of final decision taken on the recommendations?

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

(b) The recommendations made by the Committee are:—

1. Marks/grades of sessional assessment and external examination should not be totalled up. In any case, they should be shown separately if for unavoidable reasons

they are added for determining aggregate/overall grade. The name of college/institute should be shown in the grade card.

2. Since the essence of sessional assessment is that it is open, the scripts should be shown to the students. Grievance machinery should be set up to look into the grievance of students regarding their performance in sessional tests and assignments.

3. It is observed that sessional assessment works well in the unitary universities but at under graduate level it sometimes leads to unhealthy competition among colleges. The Committee again underlined the importance of trying out sessional evaluation at the post-graduate level before it is extended to the under-graduate level in the light of experience.

4. Universities where the system of sessional assessment has not yet been introduced or where the system was introduced and given up subsequently may introduce it on an optional basis in the first phase and make it obligatory at a later date.

5. As regards the question of remuneration for evaluation of the performance of students in sessional assessment, it was pointed out that the problem of examination reform should be delinked from remuneration.

6. The problem of having an adequate teacher-pupil ratio in order to make the system of sessional assessment functional was also raised. In this connection, it was stressed that the Sen Committee's recommendation regarding 40 hours work per week by a teacher should be spelt out so that it could cover both teaching and evaluation. Also the research fellows and associates should be associated with teaching as well as evaluation as indicated in the UGC guidelines for research fellowship and associateship.

(c) The recommendations have been accepted by the Commission and circulated to the universities for information, guidance and implementation.

Supply of sub-standard goods to Ministries

2125. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints of sub-standard goods supplied to Defence, Works and Housing and other Ministries by contractors who are on the lists of the Ministries;

(b) if so, what is the nature of complaints;

(c) whether Government have removed/or recommended for removal of such contractors; and

(d) if so, number of such contractors?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Upper Kalab Irrigation Project

2126. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) when is Upper Kalab Irrigation Project going to be completed;

(b) whether it can irrigate any areas of Nawrangpur sub-division in Koraput District (Orissa); and

(c) if not, which is the major project that is going to come up for this sub-division which is as big a size of a district and paddy producing area of this district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The Upper Kalab Irrigation project was approved by the Planning Commission in June, 1976 and according to the sanctioned project, the period of completion of the project is 8 years.

(b) The project will benefit 93927 ha. annually in Koraput district. No irrigation benefits from this project are envisaged for any areas in Nawrangpur sub division of Koraput district.

(c) The Government of Orissa have reported that there is a proposal to have another reservoir scheme downstream of Upper Indravati Dam to provide irrigation to 9600 ha. in Nawrangpur sub division. This project has been approved by the State Government for investigation.

नदी घाटी परियोजनाओं के कमाण्ड क्षेत्रों का विकास कार्यक्रम

2127. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने नदी घाटी परियोजना के कमाण्ड क्षेत्रों के विकास कार्यक्रमों को शीघ्र पूरा करने के लिये राज्यों को कोई निर्देश दिये हैं ;

(ख) क्या सिंचाई सुविधाओं के लिये कमाण्ड क्षेत्रों का विकास करने हेतु विश्वबैंक से कोई वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त की गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान कितनी धनराशि उपलब्ध करायी गई और उसमें उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के लिये कितना भाग रखा गया ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) जी हां। कमान क्षेत्रों का विकास करने हेतु विश्व बैंक से निम्नलिखित परियोजनाओं के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त की जा रही है :—

1. चम्बल परियोजना (मध्य प्रदेश)
2. चम्बल परियोजना (राजस्थान)
3. राजस्थान नहर परियोजना (राजस्थान)

4. भ्रांभ प्रदेश सिंचाई तथा बमान क्षेत्र मिश्रित परियोजना (भ्रांभ प्रदेश)

(क) तुंगभद्रा परियोजना

(ख) नागाजुंन सागर परियोजना, और

(घ) पोचमपाद परियोजना

5. महाराष्ट्र सिंचाई एवं कमान क्षेत्र विकास योजना (महाराष्ट्र)

(क) जयाकवादी परियोजना

6. जूई कमान क्षेत्र परियोजना (हरियाणा)

7. उपरो कृष्णा परियोजना (कर्नाटक)

(ग) विश्व बैंक द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश में किसी भी कमान क्षेत्र विकास परियोजना को वित्तीय सहायता नहीं दी जा रही है। अतः उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए विश्व बैंक कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कोई धनराशि उपलब्ध कराने का प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

उत्तर प्रदेश में कृषि विश्वविद्यालय

2128. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार उत्तर प्रदेश में एक अन्य कृषि विश्व-विद्यालय स्थापित करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां; तो कहां और कब तक स्थापित करने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विद्यार्थियों की बढ़ती हुई संख्या को देखते हुए सरकार का विचार उन्हें किस प्रकार शिक्षा दिलाने का है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) नहीं, श्रीमान। भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद का इस बारे में कोई सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार अपने राज्य में एक अन्य कृषि विश्व-विद्यालय स्थापित करने का विचार कर रही है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) वर्तमान तीन कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों यानी गोविन्द बल्लभ पन्त कृषि और प्रौद्योगिकी विश्वविद्यालय, पन्तनगर, चन्द्रशेखर फ़ाज़ाद कृषि और प्रौद्योगिकी विश्वविद्यालय, कानपुर, और नरेन्द्रदेव कृषि और प्रौद्योगिकी विश्वविद्यालय, फ़ैजाबाद, उत्तर प्रदेश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति कर रहे हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त सामान्य विश्वविद्यालयों से सम्बद्ध 23 महाविद्यालय और केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों का एक महाविद्यालय है, और ये भी स्नातक तैयार कर रहे हैं।

Production of Jowar seed for export

2129. SHRI R. K. MHALGI:
DR. BAPU KALDATE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased state:

(a) whether Government have any plans to purchase Jowar seed or increase its production for the purpose of export to African countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Increase in prices of Rice, Wheat, Paddy and Jute

2130. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a trend of increase in prices of commodities;

(b) whether the prices of rice, wheat, paddy and jute have increased; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). There is no general trend of increase in prices of all agricultural commodities. A comparison of prices between the end of March and end of June, 1978 indicates rise in the prices of rice, kharif pulses, jute and oilseeds, steadiness or mild rise in prices of paddy, comparability in prices of raw cotton, jowar and maize, and decline in the prices of wheat, gram, bajra, barley and ragi.

Rise in the prices of rice and kharif pulses during this period is mainly seasonal on account of commencement of the lean supply period.

गुजरात में पेय जल

2131. श्री धर्मसिंहचौहान पटेल : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पेय जल की सप्लाई के लिए केन्द्र सरकार ने 1977-78 में गुजरात राज्य को कितनी धनराशि दी तथा इस राशि की सहायता से गुजरात सरकार ने किन जिलों में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पेय जल की सप्लाई के लिए योजनाएं प्रारंभ की हैं अथवा पूरी कर ली हैं और प्रत्येक जिले में ऐसी कितनी योजनाएं हैं ;

(ख) गुजरात राज्य को ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पेय जल की सप्लाई के लिए 1978-79 के दौरान कितनी धनराशि मंजूर की गई और उसमें से अब तक कितनी राशि वस्तुतः दे दी गई है ; और

(ग) केन्द्र सरकार की इस सहायता के साथ गुजरात राज्य के कितने गांवों में 1978-79 के दौरान पेय जल उपलब्ध कर दिया जाएगा ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल): (क) केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित त्वरित ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत गुजरात सरकार को वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान समस्याग्रस्त गांवों में सुरक्षित पेयजल की व्यवस्था की योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के लिए 332.80 लाख रुपये की केन्द्रीय सहायता अनुदान दिया गया था। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत गुजरात राज्य में 1977-78 के दौरान जिन गांवों को सुरक्षित पेयजल प्रदान किया गया, उनकी संख्या जिला-वार इस प्रकार है :—

क्रम-संख्या जिले का नाम वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान जितने गांवों में पेयजल सप्लाई की योजनाएं पूरी हो गई

1	2	3
1.	भहमदाबाद	3
2.	भावनगर	10
3.	कच्छ	1
4.	सुरेन्द्रनगर	5
5.	बनासकांठा	4
6.	खेड़ा	11
7.	मेहसाणा	7
8.	साबरकांठा	14
9.	वडोदरा	7

1	2	3
10.	पंचमहत	2
11.	भड़ौच	91
12.	सूरत	30
13.	वनसाई	2
14.	राजकोट	7
15.	भमरेली	7
16.	जामनगर	11

(ख) और (ग) केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित त्वरित ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति योजना के अन्तर्गत 1978-79 के दौरान राज्यवार केन्द्रीय अनुदान के नियतन को अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

Unauthorised construction in the DDA approved plans in East of Kailash, Delhi

2132. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of unauthorised construction of mezzanine floors by plot builders of multi-storeyed buildings in the Community Centre, East of Kailash in contravention of the plans approved by DDA;

(b) if so, what penal action has been taken against these plot holders for increasing their covered area in such an unauthorised manner and getting rent therefor;

(c) what action DDA took to rectify the deviation at the construction stage and whether these plot holders acted in connivance with the DDA officials and in spite of this deviation completion certificates have been issued to these errant landlords; and

(d) the number of cases in which the properties in which the plots in

the community Centre, East of Kailash, which were originally in the name of one holder who later transferred to a number of persons after the multi-storeyed buildings came up and whether the extra coverage by putting up of mezzanine floors were kept in view while permitting the transfers of one plot to a number of persons?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Unauthorised Commercial Houses in Delhi

2133. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of unauthorised commercial houses have been constructed in Delhi since April, 1977; and

(b) if so, the number of such houses constructed and proposed action in this regard?

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

(b) The Delhi Development Authority has intimated that according to its records 659 unauthorised commercial structures were constructed since April, 1977. 388 of these constructions have been demolished.

The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has intimated that the total number of unauthorised constructions (both residential and commercial) booked since 1-4-1977 were about 8090.

Both the Authority and the Corporation are taking requisite steps to contain the unauthorised constructions and to pull them down at the earliest.

Development of Fisheries

2134. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to develop fisheries during the last three years and the allocation made for the purpose during the above period;

(b) the progress made by them, State-wise; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange earned by Government through development of fisheries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The various steps taken by the Government to develop fisheries in the marine sector include introduction of deep sea and coastal fishing vessels, providing loans for acquisition of these vessels, construction of fishing harbours, provision of landing and berthing facilities in major and minor ports, development of infrastructural facilities in coastal fishing villages, assistance to State Corporations and intensified survey of fishery resources. In the inland sector, the major thrust of the programme has been through the fish Farmers Development Agencies which aim at training the fishermen in improved methods of fish culture and providing the requisite inputs for fish culture. Pilot projects have also been established in the maritime States to demonstrate the economic viability of Brackish water fish culture. Production of fish seed is the main programme in the State Sector.

A statement showing outlays for Central Sector Schemes (Central & Centrally Sponsored) for developing fisheries during the years 1974-75, 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-78.]

(b) Three statements indicating the level of progress achieved State-wise

are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2533/78]. Statement I indicates the No. of coastal fishing vessels introduced so far, Statement II indicates the progress in terms of seed fish production & Statement III indicates the production level in each State, both inland & marine.

(c) The foreign exchange earnings from exports of fish and fishery products during the last three years were as under:

Year	Foreign exchange earnings (Rs. in crores)
1975	104.9
1976	179.9
1977	179.7

Crocodile Breeding Centres

2135. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of crocodile breeding centres in the country and the names of the States and places in which they are located;

(b) the total amount being spent, by State Governments annually on running those centres;

(c) the total amount of their earnings State-wise, during the last three years; and

(d) the amount of foreign exchange earned by them during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (d): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Operation Flood Scheme in Flood affected areas

2136. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for the flood affected areas for providing adequate financial as well as irrigation facilities;

(b) whether the 'Operation Flood Scheme' is operated in the flood affected areas; and

(c) whether this scheme is proposed to be implemented in the Bhoom area in Osmanabad district of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The flood affected areas being generally on the banks of the river, every effort is made to extend irrigation facilities to these areas from water resources projects taken up in the region. With regard to financial facilities in flood affected areas, as the subject of flood control is a State subject, the State Governments themselves undertake the initiation, planning, formulation, execution and financing of flood control schemes. However, on the basis of recommendations made by the Sixth Finance Commission, the Centre provides "Margin Money" to the State Governments for meeting additional expenditure on relief in case of floods and other natural calamities. The basic non-plan expenditure is provided by the State Governments. In the event of serious and extensive damages, the Government of India, on request from the State Governments, provides the absolutely essential amount by way of Advance Assistance under the Plan, such advance being set off against the Plan allocation.

(b) Operation Flood is a milk marketing and dairy development project. The criterion for deciding the area to be covered by this project is

not related to the vulnerability of an area to flooding.

(c) Bhoom area of Osmanabad district in Maharashtra is not covered by "Operation Flood".

Evaluation of Small Farmers Development Agency and inclusion of Ballia and Mathura therein

2137. SHRI UGRASEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the two districts of Ballia and Mathura were selected for inclusion in the scheme of development of small farmers and agricultural labourers at the commencement of the scheme in 1971;

(b) whether any evaluation has been made regarding its impact and improvement in the socio-economic status of the poorest section in this area; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. During the Fourth Plan Small/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agency was set up in the districts of Ballia and Mathura to extend benefits of economic development to marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. Subsequently, the projects were made composite in the beginning of the Fifth Plan to cover small farmers as well.

(b) and (c). The programme in Mathura district was evaluated by the Sri Ram Centre for Industrial Relations and Human Resources. The main findings of the report regarding improvement in socio-economic status of beneficiaries are given in the enclosed statement. As regards Ballia district, the Programme Evaluation Organisation had conducted a study but their report has not yet become available.

Statement

Main findings of the evaluation study conducted by the Sri Ram Centre for Industrial Relations and Human Resources of the MFAL Programme in Mathura district:—

(i) A majority of beneficiary respondents reported a net increase in their house-hold income due to MFAL assistance, although in many cases the increase was not found to be commensurate with their expectations.

(ii) Additional economic activities undertaken by the beneficiaries with the help of MFAL assistance have generated direct employment of 1897 mandays per month among 128 households. On an average every worker got additional employment of about 14 days per month.

(iii) The MFAL assistance has brought about significant changes in occupational structure of beneficiary households. Many more beneficiaries and working members of their families are now engaged in dairying than non-beneficiary marginal farmers.

(iv) The additional income generated through the MFAL assistance has positively affected the level and pattern of expenditure of beneficiaries.

(v) The incidence of poverty is observed to be much less in beneficiaries than non-beneficiary marginal farmers.

बर्जीनिया तम्बाकू की खेती

2138. श्री गवाच सिंह चौहान : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में बर्जीनिया तम्बाकू की खेती करने की कोई योजना है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और इसके लिए किसानों को क्या सहायता तथा सुविधाएँ दी गई हैं, और

(ग) क्या इस तम्बाकू पर कोई उत्पादन शुल्क नहीं लगता है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन् प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख). जी हाँ। देश में बर्जीनिया फलू क्योर्ड तम्बाकू की निर्यात योग्य किस्मों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से वर्ष 1966-67 में आन्ध्र प्रदेश, गुजरात, कर्नाटक, तमिलनाडु तथा उत्तर प्रदेश की हलकी मिट्टी वाले क्षेत्रों में बर्जीनिया फलू क्योर्ड तम्बाकू के विकास के लिए एक केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना शुरु की गई थी। यह योजना 1977-78 के दौरान जारी है। चूंकि यह फसल उत्पादकों के लिए नई है,

धाने वाले उत्पादकों को खतियों के निर्माण की लागत के 20 प्रतिशत के हिसाब से, जो कि प्रति खेती अधिक से अधिक 1500 रुपए होगा, गोल कीड़ों से मुक्त पौधों के उत्पादन के लिए 375 रुपए प्रति हेक्टर तथा 3 हेक्टर के प्लाट की एक यूनिट हेतु फील्ड प्रदर्शनों के लिए 250 रुपए प्रति हेक्टर के हिसाब से राज सहायता दी जाती है। इसके अलावा, योजना के अन्तर्गत काम करने वाले स्टाफ द्वारा किसानों को तम्बाकू की खेती की उन्नत पद्धतियों के बारे में आवश्यक तकनीकी सलाह भी दी जाती है। इस योजना के तहत बिहार, उड़ीसा, महाराष्ट्र और पश्चिम बंगाल राज्यों में बर्जीनिया फलू क्योर्ड तम्बाकू के उत्पादन के लिए उपयुक्त क्षेत्रों का पता लगाने के प्रयोजन से समन्वयी परीक्षण भी किए जा रहे हैं। वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान, उपर्युक्त राज्यों में इसके अन्तर्गत 12200 हेक्टर अतिरिक्त क्षेत्र लाने का प्रस्ताव है, जिसके लिए योजना के तहत 93.93 लाख रुपयों का बजट प्रावधान किया गया है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

Rejection of Directive Re: National Guide-Lines by Board of Control for Cricket

2139. SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Board of Control for Cricket in India had rejected the Government Directive on extending the National Guidelines to State-levels; and

(b) if so, the next step proposed by Government in this regard?

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

(a) The Board of Control for Cricket in India has pointed out certain dif-

facilities in extending some of the Government guidelines to State level units.

(b) The matter was considered at the meeting of the All India Council of Sports held on 21st and 22nd July, 1978. The Council recommended that all national sports federations should be asked to take necessary steps to ensure implementation of Government guidelines by their State level units by the end of 1978. Government is considering this advice.

Completion of Schemes approved during Sixth Plan period

2140. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many of the 235 major/medium irrigation schemes approved/cleared during the 5th Plan period have been completed; and

(b) when the remaining non-completed schemes would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) During the Fifth Plan (1974-78), 292 major and medium irrigation schemes were approved/cleared. Of these, 16 medium irrigation schemes have been completed substantially.

(b) Most of the major schemes would take over 5 years to complete. The remaining medium irrigation schemes are, however, likely to be completed by the end of 1982-83.

Request from Tamil Nadu for inclusion of Panchayat Union Block under Small Farmers Development Agency Scheme

2141. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Government have requested the Central

Government to include seven more Panchayat Union Blocks in Small Farmers Development Agency Scheme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The Small Farmers Development Agency, Thanjavur, had submitted a proposal for extension of the project area to 8 blocks in addition to 16 already covered under the programme. The State Government, however, recommended inclusion of 7 blocks only. It is presumed that the Hon. Member is referring to this proposal.

The extension of project area had been proposed by the Agency and the State Government for taking up Minor Irrigation schemes only. The Government of India have issued general orders, recently, allowing all SFDA's to treat the entire District as the project area for purposes of Minor Irrigation for small and marginal farmers. In view of this, the SFDA, Thanjavur, can assist small and marginal farmers in the entire District under Minor Irrigation schemes.

खाद्यान्नों का भंडार

2142. श्री गंगा प्रकाश सिंह : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि देश में खाद्यान्नों के भंडार के लिये उचित प्रबन्ध न होने के कारण प्रत्येक वर्ष बहुत सा अनाज खराब हो जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो देश के विभिन्न भागों में अनाज के भंडार के लिये उचित प्रबन्ध सरकार कब तक करेगी ; और

(ग) जून, 1978 के अन्त तक अनाज भंडारों के प्रतिरिक्त विभिन्न स्थानों पर कितने अनाज का भंडार किया गया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख) : यह सच नहीं है कि भंडारण की उचित व्यवस्था के अभाव में प्रत्येक वर्ष अधिकांश खाद्यान्न अतिप्रस्त हो जाते हैं। यद्यपि सरकारी एजेंसियों के पास खाद्यान्नों का अत्यधिक स्टॉक होने के कारण उपलब्ध भंडारण क्षमता पर कुछ दबाव महसूस किया गया है लेकिन स्थिति का मुकाबला करने और सरकार द्वारा अभिप्राप्त खाद्यान्नों के लिए भंडारण की व्यवस्था करने के लिए सभी संभव पग उठाए गए हैं। इनमें अतिरिक्त भंडारण क्षमता का निर्माण करना, षट्टों की ऊंचाई बढ़ाकर भोजन क्षमता का अनुकूलन उपयोग करना, गारंटीबद्ध अधिभोग के आधार पर गोदामों के निर्माण के लिए प्राइवेट पार्टियों का उपयोग और फ़ैप स्टोरेज की व्यवस्था करना शामिल है। तथापि, भंडारण की अवधि में नमी, कीटाणुओं, चूहों आदि जैसे विभिन्न कारणों से खाद्यान्नों की मामूली प्रतिशतता अतिप्रस्त होना अपरिहार्य है।

(ग) भारतीय खाद्य निगम के कब्र और प्लिंथ गोदामों में 30 जून, 1978 को लगभग 41 लाख मीटरी टन मात्रा रखी हुई थी।

गुड़ के मूल्यों में कमी

2143. श्री गंगा वल्लभ सिंह : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दस वर्ष जून, 1978 तक गुड़ के मूल्य गत वर्ष में इसी अवधि के दौरान मूल्यों की तुलना में काफी कम हो गये हैं तथा इसके परिणामस्वरूप गन्ना उत्पादकों में बहुत असंतोष है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस वर्ष जून तक गुड़ के मूल्यों में गत वर्ष की इसी अवधि के उतार-चढ़ाव की तुलना में कितनी बार गिरावट आई; और

(ग) भारतीय खाद्य निगम किसानों से गुड़ क्यों नहीं खरीदता जब कि उनके पास गुड़ बहुतायत से मौजूद है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख) : एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है [संस्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एस-टी 2534 /78]। जिसमें चीनी वर्ष 1976-77 और 1977-78 में अक्टूबर से जून के दौरान देश के चुनींदा केन्द्रों में गुड़ के मास-अन्त के थोक मूल्यों का व्यौरा दिया गया है।

(1) गुड़ के मास-अन्त के थोक मूल्यों के विवरण को देखने से जैसे पता चलता है, 1976-77 दौरान किसी भी केन्द्र पर गुड़ के मूल्य 100 इ० प्रति बिन्टल से नीचे नहीं गिरे थे। इस वर्ष उसी अवधि के दौरान असम, गुजरात, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, उड़ीसा और पाँडिचेरी के केन्द्रों पर मूल्य 2639 LS—8.

100 इ० प्रति बिन्टल से नीचे नहीं गिरे थे। अन्य केन्द्रों पर इसी अवधि के दौरान मूल्य 1 से 6 बार 100 इ० प्रति बिन्टल से नीचे गिर गए थे।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार की भारतीय खाद्य निगम जैसी एजेंसियों की किसानों से गुड़ खरीदने के बारे में उसको रखने की अवधि बहुत ही कम होने और उपयुक्त विशेष भण्डारण सुविधाओं की कमी होने के कारण सीमाएँ हैं तथापि, तब भी भारतीय खाद्य निगम, नाफेड जैसी एजेंसियों द्वारा इस स्थिति में किसानों की सहायता के बाजार भाव से अधिक प्रीमियम दे कर गुड़ की कुछ मात्रा खरीदी गई थी।

शिक्षा पद्धति द्वारा सामाजिक परिवर्तन

2144. श्री युवराज : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्तमान शिक्षा पद्धति सामाजिक परिवर्तन लाने में असफल रही है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या शिक्षा को सामाजिक परिवर्तन का साधन बनाने और इसका विकेन्द्रीकरण करने के लिए कारगर कदम उठाये जायेंगे ; यदि हाँ, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) और (ख) : केवल शैक्षिक पद्धति ही सामाजिक परिवर्तन ला सकती, यद्यपि यह काफी हद तक सामाजिक परिवर्तन को बढ़ावा देने में सहायता कर सकती है। वर्तमान पद्धति इस दिशा में प्रभावी सिद्ध नहीं हुई है। सरकार सभी स्तरों पर शिक्षा की विषय-वस्तु का संशोधन करने के प्रयास कर रही है और जब यह पूर्णतया कार्यान्वित हो जायेगी तो इससे निश्चित रूप से सामाजिक परिवर्तन लाने में सहायता मिल सकती है। सरकार एक ऐसी लचीली, गतिशील शिक्षा पद्धति चाहती है, जो हमारी आवश्यकताओं और वातावरण के अनुकूल हो। इसका अर्थ अनिवार्य रूप से विकेन्द्रीकरण है।

छोटे तथा सीमान्त किसानों और कृषि श्रमिकों के लिए विकास कार्यक्रमों के बारे में हालीं के विशेषज्ञ का प्रतिवेदन

2145. श्री युवराज : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या छोटे तथा सीमान्त किसानों और कृषि श्रमिकों के लिए विकास कार्यक्रम तथा वे रोजगारी की समस्या के बारे में हालीं के एक विशेषज्ञ ने कोई प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किया है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त प्रतिवेदन में यह भी बताया गया है कि ग्रामीण लोगों की आर्थिक और सामाजिक दशा में सुधार के लिए उनके कृषि कार्यों को केवल प्रशासनिक और प्रबन्धकीय दक्षता से ही बढ़ाया जा सकता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या प्रशासनिक और प्रबन्धकीय दक्षता लाने के लिए कार्यवाही की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) ग्रयंशास्त्री डा० हच० टेन हावे, जिन्होंने 1977 में कुछेक लघु कृषक विकास एजेंसियों का दौरा किया था, ने "भारत में छोटे तथा सीमान्त किसानों और कृषि श्रमिकों के लिए कार्यक्रम" पर एक रिपोर्ट दी है।

(ख) इस रिपोर्ट में, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, यह उल्लेख किया गया है कि पर्याप्त प्रशासनिक तथा प्रबन्धकीय दक्षता वाली एक सक्रिय तथा समर्पित एजेंसी ही कमजोर वर्गों को प्रेरित करने तथा विकास कार्यक्रमों में उनकी गतिविधियों को प्रोत्साहित करने में कारगर हो सकती है।

(ग) भारत सरकार लघु कृषक विकास एजेंसियों से सम्बन्धित प्रशासनिक तथा संगठनात्मक मामलों पर राज्य सरकारों को समय-समय पर अनेक सुझाव देती रही थी। एजेंसियों के अन्तर्गत महत्वपूर्ण पदों पर उपयुक्त व्यक्तियों का चयन करने तथा उन्हें नियुक्त करने एवं ऐसे व्यक्तियों को पदों पर जारी रखने की आवश्यकता के बारे में राज्य सरकारों पर बल दिया गया है। महत्वपूर्ण कार्मिकों के लिए प्रशिक्षण-कार्यक्रम भी भारत सरकार द्वारा आयोजित किए गये हैं।

सिंचाई योजनाओं के बारे में विभिन्न राज्यों के प्रस्ताव

2146. श्री युवराज : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र को नई सिंचाई योजनाओं के बारे में विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों से प्रस्ताव और परियोजना प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन योजनाओं को कब तक स्वीकृति दी जाएगी और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) इस समय इन परियोजनाओं की जांच की जा रही है। परियोजनाओं की तकनीकी और आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता का भूसांकेतिक किया जाएगा और

योजना प्रायोग की तकनीकी सलाहकार समिति द्वारा विचार किये जाने के लिए इन परियोजनाओं को यथासंभव शीघ्र ही प्रस्तुत किया जाएगा

Progress of Central Institute of Fisheries in Breeding Prawn

2147. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Institute of fisheries had made any progress on the project of breeding Prawns under controlled conditions;

(b) if so, the plans for setting up commercial hatcheries, availability of prawn seed, water fish culture and newtype of feed for developing and rearing prawns; and

(c) whether the Planning Commission has recommended the above plan for commercial hatcheries on priority basis and if so, the allocation made by the Government for the project and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Institute of fisheries Education Bombay; Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Cochin; and Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute, Barrackpore have been able to breed prawn in controlled conditions.

(b) The plans for setting up semi-commercial hatcheries for ensuring supply of prawn seed to different States and entrepreneurs by C.I.F.E. are under consideration.

Techniques of culture of phytoplankton and Zooplankton for feeding and rearing of prawn larvae have been developed at these Institutes.

(c) No, Sir.

Survey of Flood Areas by National Flood Commission

2148. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Flood Commission (Rashtriya Barh Ayog) set up in 1976 made survey of the areas suffering from flood in the country, and if so, with what results;

(b) how many replies to the questionnaire of the Commission were received by the NFC till 31st March, 1978 and when will the final Report be ready; and

(c) what are the major flood control schemes under consideration of the Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The National Flood Commission (Rashtriya Barh Ayog) has visited so far the States of Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra, Punjab, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. In the course of these visits, some of the flood prone areas and flood protection works have been inspected. These inspections were carried out to understand the nature and magnitude of the problem involved, to help in carrying out studies for arriving at appropriate conclusions at the time of preparing the report.

(b) Up to the 31st March, 1978, replies were received from the flood affected States of Jammu and Kashmir and partial replies from Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal. Replies have also been received from the Planning Commission, Department of Agricultural Research and Education, India Meteorological Department and the Central Water and Power Research

Station, Poona and replies to some of the questions from the Ministry of Railways, Central Water Commission, Ministry of Shipping and Transport, Ganga Flood Control Commission, Department of Irrigation and the Department of Agriculture. The Commission is expected to submit its Report by the 31st December, 1979.

(c) The Commission has been set up to evolve broad policy matters and to suggest suitable approach for dealing with the problem of floods in the country in the future. The consideration of individual schemes does not come within the purview of the Commission.

बनों को नरो

2149. श्री प्रेम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि भारत में अधिकतर किसान छोटे किसान हैं तथा वे ट्रैक्टरों का उपयोग नहीं कर सकते तथा खेती के लिए केवल बैलों पर ही निर्भर करते हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को यह भी पता है कि गोबध के परिणामस्वरूप देश में बैलों की संख्या बहुत कम हो गई है जिसके कारण किसानों और कृषि कार्य पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो बैलों की कमी को दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालू प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) बैलों (काम पर लगे नर पशु) की संख्या में 1951 से 1972 के बीच लगभग 21 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है।

(ग) उपरोक्त (ख) में स्पष्ट की गई स्थिति को दृष्टि में रखते हुए बैलों की कोई कमी नहीं है।

Veterinary and Animal Husbandary Graduates

2150. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many qualified Veterinary and Animal husbandary graduates have come out every year from the Veterinary Colleges in the last three years;

(b) whether there is shortage of such qualified people in some States and, if so, what is the actual position in each State with regard to vacancies and availability of qualified people in the last three years; and

(c) the details of proposals, if any, to expand facilities for more intake of students in this branch of studies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The number of Veterinary and Animal Husbandary graduates qualified during the last three years is as under:—

1974-75	764
1975-76	1024
1976-77	1223

(b) The information is being collected from the States and will be

placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it becomes available.

(c) In case the necessity of more intake of students arises, adequate facilities are available to meet the demand.

U.G.C. Grants to Universities

2151. SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the grants made by the U.G.C. to the several universities in the State during 1977-78; and

(b) the progress achieved in each State more particularly with reference to Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). Development grants to Universities are approved by the University Grants Commission on the basis of the programmes approved during a five-year plan period. Grants are released each year on the basis of the progress of expenditure on each scheme. The grants paid by the Commission to the State Universities in 1977-78 and the number of Universities, State-wise are as follows:—

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Number of Universities and Institutions deemed to be Universities as on 1-7-1978	Grants paid by U.G.C. during 1977-78 to State Universities (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	9	246.86
2	Assam	3	55.89
3	Bihar	8	89.12
4	Gujarat	9	125.43
5	Uttar Pradesh	3	44.62

1	2	3	4
6	Himachal Pradesh	1	9.56
7	Jammu & Kashmir	2	39.26
8	Karnataka	5	196.33
9	Kerala	4	98.66
10	Madhya Pradesh	10	180.44
11	Maharashtra	11	318.62
12	Meghalaya	1	..
13	Orissa	4	83.73
14	Punjab	3	70.43
15	Rajasthan	4	120.38
1	Tamil Nadu	5	206.96
17	Uttar Pradesh	20	187.04
18	West Bengal	8	289.03
19	Chandigarh	1	65.03
20	Delhi	1	..

The grants mentioned in Column 4 above, do not include the grants paid to Central Universities and institutions deemed to be Universities. The Commission does not sanction development grants to Agricultural Universities in various States which are provided by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

Baweja Committee Report on D.D.A.

2152. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Baweja Committee set up last October to study the functioning of the Delhi Development Authority has stated that the overhead charges of the D.D.A. are the highest in the country;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereto?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). An "Empowered Committee" to examine the recommendations contained in the Report of the Baweja Committee has been appointed. It has not so far submitted its proposals for the approval of the Government.

Resettlement of Bangladesh Refugees in Tripura

2153. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have reviewed the success of the rehabilitation programme for the rehabilitation and resettlement of displaced persons from East Pakistan in the

State of Tripura which has a refugee population of 8.03 lakhs;

(b) whether any assessment has been made about the residuary problems;

(c) if so, nature of the problem and the steps taken by the Government to solve them;

(d) whether the Government of Tripura recently sent a memorandum on the subject; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto? 121

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The displaced persons in Tripura have been settled, long back and merged with the mainstream of general population of the State. There has therefore not been any occasion or need for such a review.

(b) to (e). In 1977 the Government of Tripura assessed the residuary problems, and sent a memorandum for an assistance of Rs. 6.00 crores. It was suggested by the State Government that rehabilitation assistance given to pre-1960 migrants was inadequate; the business loan of Rs. 5000 given to displaced persons was insufficient; they asked for a loan of Rs. 20.00 lakhs for setting up of two small scale industries at Amtali and Arundhutinagar; asked for the extension of rehabilitation benefits to migrants who either deserted from the relief camps or refused to move to the rehabilitation sites outside the State; suggested grant of additional loan of Rs. 1450 to 148 new migrant families at Nalkota and grant of shop loan to 29 families at Amtali; and also moved for enhancement of marriage/cremation grant etc.

The State Government were advised that any schemes intended to improve the economic condition of the

migrants and to generate employment potential etc. should appropriately be included in the State Plan to cater to the needs of welfare of all in the State including the migrants. A proposal of the State Government to enhance the marriage grant/cremation grant was agreed to and regarding another proposal to give additional loan to new migrants settled at Nalkota, it was suggested that the State Government may formulate a viable land reclamation scheme which, on receipt, will be processed further in this Department.

Assistance for Bargi Dam and upper Bainganga Project

2154. SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are giving financial aid and assistance to (i) Bargi Dam Project in Jabalpur Dist., M.P. and (ii) Upper Bainganga Project in Seoni District, M.P.;

(b) if so, how much; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). Irrigation is a State subject and irrigation projects are planned, formulated and implemented by the State Governments. Funding of major/medium irrigation works is done under the State Plans. Central assistance to States is given in the form of block loans/grants and is not related to any particular sector.

However, during the year 1977-78, an advance Plan assistance of Rs. 2.99 crores was given by the Centre to the Upper Bainganga Project to accelerate the pace of its execution.

Land Brought Under New Irrigation Projects in M.P.

2155. SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) Since the inception of Janata Party Government, into power how much acreage of land has been brought under new irrigation projects (which previously was not under irrigation) in M.P. with the aid of Central Government funds; and

(b) How much more land is likely to be brought under irrigation project by the end of the year 1978-79 with the aid of Central Government funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Irrigation is a State subject and the irrigation projects are planned, formulated and implemented by the State Governments. Funding of major/medium irrigation works is done under the State Plans. Central assistance to States is given in the form of block loans/grants and is not related to any particular sector.

However, during the year 1977-78, an advance Plan assistance of Rs. 11 crores was given by the Centre to Madhya Pradesh for accelerating the pace of execution of selected irrigation projects. Besides this, under the Drought Prone Area Programme, an amount of Rs. 1 crore was allotted to Madhya Pradesh for selected medium irrigation projects.

Moreover, under the special Central Sector Programme of SFDA, DPAP, CAD, etc. subsidies varying from 25 to 33-1/3 per cent are given to small and marginal farmers for construction of private minor irrigation works. In case of community works, the subsidy given is 50 per cent. In case of DPAP, 50 per cent matching grants are also made available for construction of irrigation works to the State Governments.

An irrigation potential of 131000 ha. was created by major and medium irrigation schemes in Madhya Pradesh during 1977-78 and the target for 1978-79 from such schemes is 150000 ha. As regards minor irrigation schemes, the figures are as under:—

1977-78 (Anticipated) 1,30,000 ha.*

1978-79 (Target) 1,45,000 ha.*

*Note

(These are gross benefits without taking into account slippage due to depreciation of existing works and other factors).

Import of Harvesting Combines

2156. SHRI YAGYA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to import harvesting combines to replace the old ones;

(b) if so, the total number of harvesting combines in use in each State and the number out of them which have gone out of order;

(c) whether any phased programme has been drawn for the replacement;

(d) the total requirement of harvesting combines in the country; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to manufacture them in the country to place agriculture on a firm footing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The matter is still under consideration of the Government.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of the reply to part (a).

(d) An assessment of the present requirement of combines has not been made.

(e) No decision has been taken to manufacture them in the country.

Import of Helicopter

2157. SHRI YAGYA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab Government have been allowed to import Helicopter, for agricultural purposes;

(b) whether such demand has been received from other states also; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The Government of India did not receive any proposal from the Government of Punjab in connection with import of helicopters for agricultural purposes. Therefore, the question of allowing the import to the State Govt. does not arise.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

Godowns for storage of Foodgrains

2158. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many godowns have so far been constructed in whole of the country for storing foodgrains and what is the total storage capacity; and

(b) what is the plan of the Government to have more godowns for storage of more foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Food Corporation of India have 381 owned godowns and Central Warehousing Corporation have 123 owned godowns. The total storage capacity available with the various public agencies as on 1-6-1978 is as follows:—

(Figurs in Lakh tonnes)

	Covered		Plinths		Total
	Owmed	Hired	Owmed	Hired	
F.C.I.	64.91	42.81	15.99	56.39	180.10
C.W.C.	16.36	8.12	4.48		28.96
S.W.Cs.	17.58	32.94			50.52
State Govts.	*17.77	17.30	..	..	35.07
	116.62	101.17	20.47	56.39	294.65

*Based on information received from State Governments from time to time.

Apart from the above, Cooperatives have also built storage capacities which are utilised for various purposes including foodgrains.

(b) The FCI/CWC have already a programme of construction of addi-

tional capacities to the extent of about 4 million tonnes to be completed by 1981-82. In addition private parties are also constructing about 3 million tonnes capacity under A.R.D.C. financial assistance for use by Food Corporation of India on guaranteed occupation basis.

Foreign Examining Bodies issuing Certificates and Diplomas

2159. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are foreign examining bodies in India who are examining candidates and issuing them Certificates and Diplomas;

(b) if so, which are these examining bodies and whether their certificates and diplomas are recognised in India; and

(c) whether the Central Government are giving any financial aid to such examining bodies?

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

(a) to (c). Government have no information about any foreign examining bodies functioning in India and issuing certificates and diplomas. The question of recognition of such certificates and diplomas or sanctioning any financial assistance to such bodies does not, therefore, arise.

However, certain foreign universities allow Indian nationals to appear in their examinations from an Indian Centre. Similarly, various professional bodies abroad allow Indian nationals to take their examinations in India. Admission Tests are also held by certain foreign institutions for admission of Indian students. In such cases, the question of recognition of the qualifications is considered by Government in appropriate cases, on merit, on receipt of specific requests from those who have obtained such qualifications. In no such case, any financial assistance is provided by the Government to these examining bodies.

Handing over of D.D.A. built Colony to M.C.D.

2160. SHRI SHRIDHAR RAO NATHOBAJI JAWADE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Colonies containing MIG and LIG flats in Rajouri Garden Residential Scheme in G-8 area, allotment of which was made in 1973 and 1974 respectively have not been handed over by DDA to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi so far;

(b) if so, what are the reason thereof;

(c) whether the Municipal Corporation Delhi has been charging House tax etc. from MIG and LIG flat owners in the Rajouri Garden, allotment of which was made in 1973 and 1974 from the date of their taking the possession of flats without the colonies having been handed over to the Municipal Corporation by DDA so far; and

(d) if so, the reason thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (d). Information is being collected, and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Private Mujras in Delhi

2161. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act banning of prostitution is not uniform throughout the country and in some cities it is still allowed under "Red Light Areas";

(b) if so, the names of these cities continuing this social evil;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the nautch girls through the way of arranging private mujras are migrating to Delhi to promote this social evil and under it a mujra was arranged by a contractor of Greater Kailash, Suburb of Delhi, recently;

(d) if so, whether Government consider this as an exploitation of innocent girls who are made to earn through such ways; and

(e) if so, what steps are proposed to make the implementation of law uniform to ban the social evils for an effective check on exploitation of innocent girls?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) to (e). The Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956 applies uniformly to all the States/Union Territories except Sikkim. Prostitution in its commercialised form is prohibited under the Act. The dances performed by nautch girls in themselves do not come under the purview of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956.

Suggestion from Nepal for Joint Commission to Study Problems for Kosi Basin

2162. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Nepal has suggested to set up Joint Commission to study the problems for the entire Kosi Basin;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The question

of setting up of Joint "Indo-Nepal Kosi Project Commission" as provided in Indo-Nepal Agreement of 1966 on Kosi Project was considered in the 15th meeting of the Kosi Coordination Committee held at Kathmandu on 4-7-1978 and 5-7-1978. It was agreed that thoughts should be given to the rules for the composition, jurisdiction etc. of this Commission. This would be pursued.

Production and price of Gur and Khandsari

2163. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

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

(a) what was the total production of gur and khandsari in the year upto 31st May, 1978 in the country; and

(b) what was the corresponding price of gur and khandsari this year during January, February, March and April as compared to previous years 1975-76 and 1976-77?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) A statement (Appendix-I) showing the estimated production of gur in various States of the country (including Khandsari) during 1976-77 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT 2535/78]. No estimates have, so far, been prepared for similar production during 1977-78.

(b) Two statements (Appendix—II and III) showing the wholesale month-end prices of gur and khandsari in selected centres during 1976-77 and 1978 in the months of January, February, March and April are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT 2535/78].

Production of Cotton

2164. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of cotton in the year upto 31st May, 1978 in the country; and

(b) the corresponding price of cotton this year during January, February, March and April, as compared to previous years, 1975-76 and 1976-77?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Final estimates of production of cotton during 1977-78 have not yet become available. The current assessment indicates that the production of cotton during 1977-78 season might be around 70 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each.

(b) A statement showing the month-end wholesale prices of cotton (unginned) at selected centres during the period January to April, 1978 as compared to the prices in the corresponding months during 1975, 1976 and 1977 is enclosed.

Statement

(Rs. per quintal)

State/Centre	Variety	Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	
<i>Short Staple</i>							
<i>Punjab</i>	Abohar	Desi	1975	315	242	210	230
			1976	206	190	216	225
			1977	355	385	340	250
			1978	351	351	290	235
	Bhatinda	Desi	1975	284	243	215	220
			1976	208	207	185	..
			1977	320	360	367	..
			1978	325	328	290	250
<i>Medium Staple</i>							
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>							
	Adoni	Laxmi	1975	376	295	253	270
			1976	152	277	290	294
			1977	426	481	390	376
			1978	341	226	200	162
<i>Gujarat</i>							
	Broach	Digvijay	1975	375	328	305	325
			1976	368	337	360	430
			1977	560	610	630	555
			1978	505	450	480	465

State/Centre	Variety	Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	
Karnataka	Hubli	Jayadhar	1975	265	301	288	283
			1976	287	237	266	320
			1977	431	478	452	457
			1978	265	368	355	333
Punjab	Abohar	American	1975	356	350	295	322
			1976	267	265	290	260
			1977	460	480	440	350
			1978	400	375	302	282
	Bhatinda	American J-34	1975	329	300	280	292
			1976	252	247	230	
			1977	430	471	503	..
			1978	382	345	300	290
<i>Long Staple</i>				■			
Andhra Pradesh	Adoni	Varalaxmi	1975	456	351	375	495
			1976	468	335	439	476
			1977	617	646	589	636
			1978	618	609	625	569
Karnataka	Raichur	Hybrid-4	1975	389	383	352	..
			1976	448	403	430	460
			1977	640	670	605	632
			1978	494	522	432	447
Tamil Nadu	Tirupur	MGU-5-I	1975	412	330	315	347
			1976	441	419	442	527
			1977	592	594	560	597
			1978	540	525	550	549

Sugar Bonded by Sugar Mills

2165. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) State-wise total quantity of sugar which is bonded by the sugar mills in the country during the current year;

(b) the quantity of such bonded sugarcane which was crushed; and

(c) the quantity of such sugarcane which could not be crushed due to various reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). The total quantity of sugarcane which was bonded/registered by the sugar mills in the following States as well as the total

quantity of sugarcane crushed is as follows:

	Total quantity bonded/registered	Total Qty. crushed
(In lakh tonnes)		
Uttar Pradesh	212.202*	200.3
Haryana	18.00	17.75
Bihar	12.70	31.38
Tamil Nadu	52.10	52.80
Pondicherry	1.58	1.56
Punjab	10.20	10.20
Kerala	2.78	2.17
Andhra Pradesh	44.50	46.15
Gujarat	30.75**	30.75
Nagaland	Nil	Nil

*212 lakh tonnes represented cane bonded initially of which 202 lakh tonnes were offered.

**The procedure of bonding does not exist in Gujarat as all factories are in the cooperative sector.

The information regarding the total quantity bonded/registered in respect of the other States has not yet been received and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha on receipt. The information regarding the total quantity of cane crushed in respect of the other States is as follows:

(In lakh tonnes)

	Total Quantity crushed
West Bengal	1.65
Assam	0.81
Madhya Pradesh	7.45
Rajasthan	4.79
Orissa	2.03
Maharashtra	192.21
Karnataka	53.00
Goa	1.04
TOTAL	262.98

So far as U.P. is concerned, it may be mentioned that as on 25-7-78, 27 sugar factories were still crushing sugarcane. Hence, until the closure of all the factories it will not be possible to estimate the quantity of sugarcane which could not be crushed.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा निम्न श्रेणी के मकान

2166. श्री गंगा जल सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि दिल्ली में दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा निम्न श्रेणी के मकानों की मांग बहुत अधिक है; और

(ख) सरकार लगभग सभी आवेदकों को मकानों का आवंटन कब तक सुनिश्चित करेगी ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बज्ज) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को उन व्यक्तियों की मांगों को पूरा करने के लिए लगभग 4 वर्ष लगे हैं जिन्होंने विभिन्न अधिसूचनाओं के अन्तर्गत दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण में अपने को पंजीकृत कराया है।

House Building Advance to the Employees of Government Medical Store Depot, Madras

2167. SHRI A. MURUGESAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the enhancement of House Building Advance applied for, for the complete and incomplete items of Houses of the Five Scheduled Caste Employees of Government Medical Store Depot, Madras, though they are entitled, have been rejected after 3 years of the receipt of their applications in Housing Ministry; if so on what grounds and who is responsible for this delayed action;

(b) is it a fact that the Scheduled Caste Employees have been put into

heavy loss on account of the late decision and intimation of the Housing Ministry; and

(c) is it also a fact that the Housing Ministry has conveyed sanction to those cases who have submitted their applications after 18/24 months; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). The requests of 5 applicants for enhancement of the House Building Advance already sanctioned were received in 1975 and rejected after due consideration within one month in four cases and after 4 months in one case on the ground that the enhancement was not applied for within the prescribed period of 18 months from the date of drawal of the first instalment. As there was no delay in taking a decision, the question of loss to the applicants on account of delay in taking a decision does not arise.

(c) According to the orders on the subject, a request for enhancement must be made within 18 months of the drawal of the first instalment in case of construction. It is not possible to say if relaxation was given in any individual case on any ground as the case files are returned to the Departments concerned along with the approvals.

Procurement Prices of Paddy and Jute

2168. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of the basic items required for agriculture such as Fertilisers, Labourers, chemicals, pesticides, oil cakes, seeds, pump sets etc. and prices of essential commodities required by the farmers have increased many fold compared to the

prescribed procurement price of paddy and jute;

(b) if so whether the Government are considering to revise the procurement price to decrease the hardship of the farmers; and

(c) if not, whether Government are considering to give any help to the farmers in the form of subsidy as given to wheat growers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) During the last twelve months prices of some inputs mentioned by the Hon'ble Member have increased and those of some others have remained steady or declined. During the same period, the consumer price index for agricultural labourers has marked a small increase. The extent of increases and decreases is indicated in the enclosed statement. As against this, the procurement price of paddy during 1977-78 was raised by 4.1 per cent over that of 1976-77, while the support price of jute for 1978-79 season was raised by 6.4 per cent. Further the farmers sell a sizeable portion of their marketable surplus at market prices which are generally higher than the procurement/support prices fixed by the Government and as such their average realisations are higher.

(b) Protection of the interests of the producers is a major objective of the Government's price policy and the procurement/support prices of various agricultural commodities are reviewed every year for this purpose.

(c) No subsidy is being given to the wheat growers and there is no proposal at present to give any subsidy to paddy or jute growers. A number of subsidies are, however, being provided for development of irrigation and specified inputs to be used on certain crops, particularly under the schemes for small and marginal farmers, drought prone areas, tribal and hill area development.

Statement

INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES

PART I—Agricultural inputs and Commodities

(Base: 1970-71=100)

Commodity	June 1977	June 1978	Percent- age rise/ fall in June, 1978 over June, 1977
Diesel Oil	213.9	216.4	+1.2
Lubricating Oil	314.2	311.8	-0.8
Electricity	177.2	192.4	+8.6
Cement	174.5	187.8	+7.6
Pig Iron	181.6	187.4	+3.2
Fertilisers	178.5	176.0	-1.4
Insecticides (Pesticides)	232.7	231.1	-0.7
Chemical & Chemical Products	172.5	175.5	+1.7
Tractors	202.3	218.8	+8.2
Agri. Powrah	222.3	227.8	+2.5
Agri. Sprayers	152.2	156.0	+2.5
Oil Cakes	243.4	201.5	-17.2
Power driven Pumps	162.9	160.5	-1.5
Manufactured—Products	181.9	176.9	-2.7

PART II—Prices of certified seeds of paddy and jute of the National seeds Corporation.

Name of Seed	1977	1978	Percent- age increase in 1978 over 1977
1. Paddy			
(a) Coarse & Medium coarse	180	180-200	0 to 11.1
(b) fine and medium fine	190-216	200	1.8 to 15.8
2. Jute			
(a) Capsularis varieties	750	950	26.7
(b) altorius varieties	750	870	16.0

PART III—Percentage changes in reported wage rates for Agricultural Labour

State	Type of Labour	Increase (+)/ decrease (—) in April, 1978 over April, 1977
Andhra Pradesh	Field Labour	+7.4
Assam	Field Labour	+8.5
Kerala	Ploughman	-3.1
Madhya Pradesh	Ploughman	-1.9
Punjab	Ploughman	+7.0
Karnataka	Field Labour	+3.2
Rajasthan	Ploughman	-10.6
Tamil Nadu	Ploughman	+7.3
Uttar Pradesh	Ploughman	+6.3

PART IV—Consumer Price Index Numbers of Agricultural Labourers.

(Base : 1960-61=100)

	April 1977	April 1978	Percentage rise in April, 1978 over April, 1977
Food	334	336	+0.6
General	310	313	+1.0

12.15 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: We now go to the next item, 2-A.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I have written to you about the National Dairy Development Corporation placing an order worth Rs. 15 crores on a multinational, Union Carbide, in preference to Indo-Burma Petroleum, a public sector company, at an enhanced rate of 50 per cent. I want a statement of the Agriculture Minister or Industries Minister on under what circumstances an order worth about Rs. 15 crores has been given to the Union Carbide, a multi-national, superseding the lowest tender given by a public sector undertaking. When the Chairman of the Corporation, Dr. Kurien, was asked as to why this order was placed on this firm, he said it is a commercial deal.

MR. SPEAKER: There are rules for raising it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He forgot that this is not a private commercial company, it is a concern in the public sector. This is a very important matter and we want a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: Even important matters have to be dealt with according to rules.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: ...CIA agents, we do not want them to get into this.... (Interruptions) You kindly ask the Government to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: Now I am on my legs. There are procedures for this, Mr. Bosu. The rules are applicable to all, including Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu. You can raise it under rule 377.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given a Call Attention Notice also.

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it, if he has given it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What we take exception is to Dr. Kurien telling us that it is a commercial deal.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: If you once make a statement, then another permission will not be given, because you have already made the statement.

12.18 hrs.

RE. EVICTION OF A MEMBER'S FAMILY FROM HIS RESIDENCE

श्री मनो राम बागड़ी (मयूर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा पायंट प्राक प्रांडर है। अगर इस सदन के किसी माननीय सदस्य को गिरफ्तार किया जाता है, तो आप को उसकी इतिला दी जाती है और आप उस की इतिला सदन को देते हैं। कल एक बड़े अफ़सोसनाक घटना घटी है कि दिल्ली में एक सदस्य के परिवार के बच्चों को उस के मकान से उबरदस्ती बाहर निकलवाया गया। (अध्यक्ष) प्रगर मेम्बरान के बच्चों के साथ इस तरह का जंगलीपन किया जाता है, तो यह बड़ी शर्मनाक बात है। लेकिन उन की गैरहाजिरी में उन के बच्चों को पुलिस के जरिये उन के मकान से बाहर निकलवा दिया गया, इससे ज्यादा जंगलीपन कोई हो नहीं सकता है। आपने भी इस बारे में अखबारों में पढ़ा होगा। अभी तक इस सदन को इस बारे में इतिला नहीं दी गई है। मैं इस घटना के खिलाफ सख्त प्रोटेस्ट करता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस घटना का सीरियस नोटिस लें (अध्यक्ष)।

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into the matter—I will enquire into the matter.

श्री मनो राम बागड़ी : इससे ज्यादा शर्मनाक घटना और नहीं हो सकती है। (अध्यक्ष) इससे ज्यादा जंगलीपन और हो नहीं सकता है। (अध्यक्ष)

डा० सक्ती नारायण पांडेय (मंदसौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने स्वयं अधिकाधिक से कहा था कि मैं जबाबदारी लेता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य के घाने पर उन्हें समझा-कंगा, इसलिए वे दो दिन तक उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही न करें। उन के बच्चे मेरे पास आये थे। इसके बावजूद अधिकाधिक से हमारी बात नहीं मानी। 2639 LS—9.

मैंने स्टेट मिनिस्टर फ़ार पार्लियामेन्टरी एक्सेक्यूटिवे भी हम्पक स्थापित किया। शायद उन्होंने भी अधिकाधिक से कहने के लिए कहा। इसके बावजूद अधिकाधिक से जो व्यवहार किया है, वह ठीक नहीं है। वे जानते थे कि माननीय सदस्य स्वयं दिल्ली में नहीं हैं, वह महाराष्ट्र गये हुए हैं। मैंने लगातार अधिकाधिक से कहा। डायरेक्टोरेट ऑफ एस्टेट के अधिकाधिक से भी सभक साधना चाहा, लेकिन उन पर कोई असर नहीं हुआ। यह जो घटना हुई है, यह ठीक नहीं है। यह घटना इस लिए और भी दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है कि माननीय सदस्य जो विशुद्ध दायक के सदस्य हैं, उनके मन में यह शक पैदा हो सकता है और शायद हो भी सकता है कि इसी कारण उन के साथ इस प्रकार का व्यवहार किया गया हो। इस प्रकार का विचार उनके मन में स्वाभाविक है। अतः इस प्रकार के मामलों में माननीय अध्यक्ष को सूचित किया जाता चाहिए।

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Mr. Speaker, I have written to you about this matter, inviting your attention. You are saying that you will look into the matter. What is to be looked into? You must be more strict in this matter. I am not on the merits of the case. The manner in which this Member of Parliament and his family were treated is highly objectionable. When the Member of Parliament and his wife were out of Delhi, the police and the Director of Estates went to his house.... (Interruptions). What is your ruling on this point?... (Interruptions). You must tell something; you should not merely say "I will look into the matter". You should consider this matter more seriously. If Members of Parliament have been treated like this, I do not know how an ordinary citizen will be treated. That is the matter involved, I would like you to clarify this point.

MR. SPEAKER: This morning you wrote to me.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I wrote to you naturally, and it was before ten today. You must look into this matter. I ask the Government to explain the whole situation. (Interruptions).

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): Let the Minister come out with a statement explaining the

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

circumstances. When the matter was raised by Members, he did not even care to know what is happening. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Please hear me. This is undoubtedly a very serious matter. I am not in the habit of deciding anything without inquiring into it. I shall certainly look into the matter and if necessary, I will take appropriate action. (Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): I would like to make a submission in this regard. I was told this morning that... (Interruptions).

श्री सातजी राई (तुमकुर) : ... देक साल हो गए, एम०पी० परेमान हो रहे हैं इस बात के लिए ... (अव्यवधान) देक साल हो गए, यह कोई मामूली बात है ।**

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): In the allotment of houses, there is a lot of discrimination. You must re-constitute the whole House Committee and re-examine the whole thing.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: With your permission, I would like to make a submission. This is one instance which was cited. This morning, there was another instance of a Member, when he came back to attend the Parliament, he saw that his house was locked, he could not enter and he could not dress up; he had to come here in dirty clothes with the bag that he brought from his house.

I am not going into the merits of the case or the way the matter is being dealt with. May be that there is a case for the Government to take action or somebody else to take action. But how to do it? There is, after all, a House Committee functioning under your authority. If a Member is not found to be amenable, I would submit that the matter must come to you. You will have to deal with it and

finally decide as to what exactly is to be done rather than dealing with the matter in the way it has been done. If the policeman has to go to a place, where the Member is residing, he must go only with your permission and not otherwise. This is a sort of arrangement that has got to be made. Any policeman walking in and locking up the house—I can even move a privilege motion because the Member is not able to attend the House. He has been prevented from attending the House. I can even move a privilege motion on that basis. In this matter, you will kindly see that now two Members are on the road. May be alternate arrangements have to be made for the; that has got to be done. You will have to make a provision for that. If the House Committee is finding it difficult to deal with any particular Member, the matter must come to you because every Member in this House is under your protection and nobody shall be insulted. No policeman must interfere except with your permission and knowledge. That is all I want to say.

With respect to these two members, you kindly immediately look into it; direct that they must get back to their houses and the eviction be done only with your permission. The status quo ante may be restored. The arrangements may be effectuated only with your permission. Let them go back to their houses. For one or two days, you make the arrangements and then the things can be settled. They must get back to their houses.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): I feel, in this affair, the hon. Minister is responsible for that. He is behaving like this in this House and outside the House also. I hold the hon. Minister responsible for this... (Interruptions).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Sir, you were pleased to say that you will inquire into this matter... (Interruptions) Why don't you listen to me?

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

This incident took place day before yesterday and, during this period, the family must be on the pavement. The House would like to know what has happened to the members of the family of the hon. Member. I want to know whether the Speaker has made any enquiry about their temporary accommodation, in any particular place or whether anybody in the Government took the pains of providing them temporary accommodation. We are told now that the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs was apprised of it.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): No

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Here is the hon. Member who said that the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs was apprised about it....

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: No.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय : पार्लियेमेंटरी प्रोसेस के स्टेट मिनिस्टर से मैं ने इस सम्बन्ध में बातचीत की है।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The hon. Member has said it. Would anybody from the Government inform the House whether, after receiving the information, they took any steps in this matter? I would ask you, not only to inquire into it yourself but, in such matters, to get it inquired into by a small Committee of the House consisting of two or three members because it concerns the welfare of the members of the family of an hon. Member.

There are two things which should receive your attention. Firstly, in future, if such things happen, as the hon. Leader of the Opposition has suggested the occupant of the house can only be evicted at the instance of the Speaker and at the instance of nobody. Nobody in the Government should be authorised to do that. Secondly, if such an appalling incident occurs, then the inquiry must be instituted by the House and not only by the Speaker. (Interruptions).

श्रीवरी बलबोर सिंह : इस हाउस के जो मेम्बर हैं उन्होंने इस महकमे के स्टेट मिनिस्टर, श्री लाला सई को इतना दे दी है। इसके बाव आप बलतायें कि उन्होंने क्या ऐक्शन लिया और ऐक्शन नहीं लिया तो क्यों? यह बड़ा सोरियस मैटर है। इस हाउस का एक मेम्बर मिनिस्टर को इतना देता है उसके बावजूद कोई परवाह न करे तो हाउस के मेम्बरस को क्या - जीवन रहेगी?

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Rajnagiri): I would like to make a submission. Yesterday, after I read the news in the papers, I tried to contact the hon. Minister on phone. The hon. Minister was not available. His P.A. told me that he had gone to Agra for some work. When I told him about the incident, Mr. Gupta, his P.A., told me that he did not know anything about it. I told him to just go through the papers. After five minutes, he again rang me up and asked me where the news had appeared. I told him, it was in the Sunday Times of India. I read out the entire news to him and I also requested him to convey about the incident to the hon. Minister. He said, "I will look into the matter and inform you as to what has happened." But till this moment, his P.A. has not had the courtesy to inform me as to what has happened in this particular matter.

In this connection, I would submit, when we go out, when we leave Delhi, our family members are at home and, if this is to happen, it is very dangerous. I have, therefore, requested you to allow me to raise this matter by way of a Calling Attention. I would request you that that may kindly be admitted so that all the members can speak on this particular issue. It is a very important matter.

श्री राज नारायण (रायबरेली) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपकी सेवा में विनम्रता के साथ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ—जिस सिद्धान्त पर, जिस संस्कृति की बुनियाद पर हम पले हैं, उस का एक श्लोक है—

पुत्र्यापराधे सर्वत्र स्वामिनो दण्ड इत्यति ।

मृत्यु के अपराध के लिए, सेवक के अपराध के लिए, जो उस का स्वामी है, उसी को दण्डित होना चाहिए। यह एक मान्य भारतीय संस्कृति है, परम्परा है, ऐसी परम्परा को बराबर जनतन्त्रीय सरकारों की अपनानी है। रेलवे एक्सीडेंट हुआ—श्री लाल बहादुर

[श्री राज नारायण]

साक्षी जं ने हस्तोक्ता दिया—इसी सिद्धान्त के मुताबिक। यह कोई मामूली घटना नहीं है कि आप ने कह दिया—हम इसकी इन्फार्मरी करावेंगे। कल जब मैं यहाँ से सुबह, अर्ली-मॉर्निंग, प्लेन से गया और जब मैंने न्यूज को पढ़ा तो दिन भर हमारा माया ठनकता रह कि हम कैसे जंगली वातावरण में चल रहे हैं, यह वा (ब्रस) -ट्रीटमेंट कैसे हो रहा है? इस तरह के (ब्रस-व्यवहार को बही सरकार बरदाश्त कर सकती है जो बरकर हो। इस के लिए जो मंत्री जिम्मेदार है, उस को आप बुलायें। इस सदन में बहारा हो कर पहले वह इस के लिए माफ़ी माँगें और कि इस की सफ़ाई दे कि उस ने ऐसा क्यों किया। भंजी बन गये तो लाट-साहब बन गये, जो बाहें कर्हें, जो चाहें सो करें। यह पहली घटना नहीं है। इस के पहले भी कृष्णाहर भ्रूज सिंह भदौरिया के साथ एसा व्यवहार हुआ था। जो मंत्री बन गये हैं, मझान-नाले, यह समझते हैं कि हम उरा सूट-बूट में रहते हैं, तो सामान्य घोटी-कुर्तवाले को कुछ समझते ही नहीं है।

मैं भहना चाहता हूँ—क्या यह घटना तुर्कमान गेट की घुबटना से कम है? मैं सदन के सम्मानित सदस्यों से जानना चाहता हूँ?

कुछ मामूली सवस्य : नहीं है।

श्री राज नारायण : कम नहीं है, तो जो हां में है, वे हाथ उठा दें—यह सदन का प्रविशवास है—उस कन्सर्ण्डे मिनिस्टर के प्रति, आप उस को फौरन सदन से निकालिये। आप मत ले लीजिए—इस घटना का सम्बन्ध मिनिस्टर कन्सर्ण्डे से है या नहीं। जब उनको बैठ कर के फोन करिए—तो मिनिस्ट (गायब)। मिनिस्टर कहाँ हैं—डिनर पर मिनिस्टर कहाँ हैं—शतरंज पर।

यह परसों की घटना है—रात बीत गई, कल का दिन बीत गया, फिर रात बीत गई और आज का दिन प्रागया। उस सम्मानित सदस्य के परिवार के लोग बहा हैं? उन के ऊपर अब तक क्या विपदा पड़ ली है? उस की जिम्मेदारी क्या की है? क्या इसी के लिए हम ने सरकार बनाई है—याद रखें—हमारा मित्र लोग, जो इस समय बहारा फूल रहे हैं—कृष्णा की तरह, कि तुर्कमान गेट एक कारण रहा है, इन्दिरा जी के पतन का, इसी तरह से संसद सदस्यों के साथ यह व्यवहार भी इस शासन के पतन का एक कारण बनगा—यह मैं आज सफ़ाई से कह देना चाहता हूँ।

इस लिए आप यह कह कर के अपने कर्तव्य की प्रावृति न दें कि हम जांच करेंगे। अब तक आपने जांच क्यों नहीं की? यह परसों की घटना है, अब तक आप बैठे क्यों रहे? हम मनुष्य हैं—इस लिए हम ने अपनाया है कि हम गांधीवादी तरीके पर चलेंगे। गांधी जी मानव-वादी थे, मानवता-

वादी नहीं थे। मानवता पुकार रही है, मानवता का हृदय फट रहा है, मानवता की दुहाई के नाक के नीचे मानव मरता है। मानवता वादी लोग घर बैठो, मानव-वादी लोग प्रायें....

MR. SPEAKER: I will seriously look into it. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to....

श्री लालजी चाई (सम्बन्ध) : प्रप्यस जी, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मैं दो मिनट में अपनी बात कह दूंगा।

MR. SPEAKER: I have called the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs.

श्री लालजी चाई : आप को सुनना पड़ेगा। मैं दो मिनट दूंगा। मैं बाताँ की दोहराऊंगा नहीं। एक सास जब हो गया और संसद् सदस्य के नाम प्रकान एलोट नहीं हुआ, तो उस का एक विशेष कारण है। मैं आपको साफ़ बता देना चाहता हूँ, इस का विशेष कारण है, कोई मोटा कारण नहीं है। अपनी ही बात ले कर मैं कहता हूँ कि साऊथ-एवेन्यू में मैंने अपने नाम पर जब 28-30 प्लैट एलोट करने के लिए बोला ...

MR. SPEAKER: You are now enquir into something else.

श्री लालजी चाई : **
इसीलिए मैं यह मांग करता हूँ कि संसद् सदस्यों की एक कमेटी बैठाई जाए और उससे आप जांच करवाएँ, यह आप का हुकम होना चाहिए। अगर कोई जांच करानी है, तो पूरी जांच करानी चाहिए।

श्री मनी राम बाराड़ी (मयूरा) : **

श्री बसदेव सिंह जसरोटिया (जम्मु) :
कहाँ रिक्त का जांच मित्र पर लगा है? आप शलत कहते हैं।.....(व्यवधान).....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): I am rising on a point of order. My point of order arises out of some observations made by an hon. Member against the House Committee and its Chairman. Those remarks must not remain on record. (Interruptions).

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA
Let the hon. Speaker say.

Mr. Speaker: Please sit down
(Interruptions).

श्री राज नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर है। मैं माननीय मिश्र जी की बड़ी कद्र करता हूँ और संसदीय प्रथाओं के वे अच्छे जानकार हैं। संसद में before the eyes of the Members of the House हमारे सम्मानित सदस्य चार्ज लगा रहे हैं। अगर वह चार्ज सही हुआ, तो मैं मिश्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि उस को रिफ़ाई पर रहने दें, उसको प्रिविलेज कमेटी में ले जाएँ और वहाँ वे अपना प्रमाण दें। अगर प्रमाण न दें, तो दंडित हों, अगर रिफ़ाई पर क्यों न रहे? वह प्रिविलेज का मामला हो जाएगा। अगर वह चार्ज सही नहीं होगा, तो वे सजा पायेंगे। अगर वह चार्ज सही हुआ, तो ?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
My submission is that a Committee of the House is the House itself, and any contempt of the Committee is the contempt of the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): On a point of order.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: Let me finish. My point of order is this.

मिश्र जी का यह कहना बहुत ही सत्य है कि सदन की कमेटी सदन है
in the absence of the House...

AN HON. MEMBER: No.

श्री राज नारायण : Yes. जब हमारा प्वाइंट यह है कि श्रीमान्, आप ने कृपा की और आप ने सदन की एक कमेटी, हाऊसिंग कमेटी में राज नारायण को मेम्बर बना दिया। राज नारायण की धादत भी नीचे से हाथ लटका कर पैसा लेने की। अब अगर सदन के किसी माननीय सदस्य को यह जानकारी हो कि राज नारायण पहले से पैसा ले कर कमरों को एलोट कराने में पक्षपात करता है, तो वह कहाँ जाएँ? यहाँ की बात सदन में कहेगा। जब सदन बैठ गया तो उस कमेटी का अधिकार इसमें समाहित है। जब कमेटी बाहर है तब उस कमेटी का अधिकार है। अगर यह हाजिर सब से बड़ा है। दिस हाउस इज सुप्रीम।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): On a point of order, Sir. I have heard with rapt attention

what my hon. friend, Shri Raj Narain has said. But I cannot agree with him in the context of Rule 380 which clearly says:

"If the Speaker is of opinion that words have been used in debate which are defamatory or indecent...

(Interruptions). I am submitting that if any member of the House Committee has asked for money, I hang my head in shame after hearing that. If anybody does that, he can bring a privilege motion against that member....

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): He takes the responsibility to prove that. Why are you defending him?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Rule 380 makes it your duty to expunge that part of the proceedings.

SHRI K. GOPAL: Why? Why?...
(Interruptions)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): With your kind permission, I want to make a submission. (Interruptions) The whole incident is very unfortunate. What has been stated by my hon. friend... (Interruptions) Mr. Lakkappa, please, he has allowed me....

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): He has also allowed me.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed either of you.... (Interruptions).

I think we have had enough discussion about this matter. Certain serious allegations have been made. I would look into the record and certainly see whether it offends Rule 380. If it offends Rule 380, I shall completely expunge it. But... (Interruptions) Please hear me. But, in fairness to the House, the hon. Member must have given notice of the same because whenever an hon. Member wants to make a serious charge, he must give earlier notice to the Speaker. The Speaker must first

[Mr. Speaker]

permit him to make that statement. These are all well-accepted conventions. He cannot just jump and make a serious charge against another hon. Member of this House. The reputation of every Member of the House is very supreme. Today it may be against one, tomorrow it may be against another. You just remember what consequences are likely to happen. People who are saying, 'Let it remain on record' must remember that somebody may get up and make a similar allegation against you or against me or against anybody. Therefore, certain norms have to be established. I am sorry I was not informed. The hon. Member jumped up and made a statement without giving me any notice and without taking my permission. Nothing of that kind has been done. I am going to look into the matter and if the hon. Member has the courage, he must give his complaint and I shall appoint a committee of the House to go into the matter and if the allegation is proved, I shall remove every Member of the House Committee. If the allegation is not proved, I shall charge him with contempt of the House and send it to the Privileges Committee. Now let us proceed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I have written to you about the polyester scandal.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is to make a statement. Should I not give him precedence?... (Interruptions) I want to hear the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): He is involved.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall look into the matter whether he is involved or it is the Housing Committee, who is exactly responsible and what are the circumstances. I will look into it. Only after that I will decide. Uptill now I am not fully informed.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): Sir, I do not want to go over the ground which has been covered already. But, I wish to say on behalf of Government that Government entirely shares the feelings of the hon. Members who have given vent to their sense of sorrow at the situation that has been reported in the newspapers. It is a very regrettable situation, and no one would like to see any hon. Member inconvenienced.

As you know, Sir, certain statements have been made about the House Committee as well as the Minister concerned. These are matters which, as you rightly said, cannot be discussed in a manner which over looks what is specified in the Rules of Procedure.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE (Sangli): On a point of order. It is against the particular Member of the House Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: You must give the complaint and I shall look into. Till then nothing will remain. The allegation he has made is against everybody and also others.

श्री विनयक प्रसाद यादव (सहस्ना): उन के परिवार के लोग निकाल दिए गए हैं। वे किस हालत में हैं यह तो बताएँ।

एक मासकीय सत्रस्य: अखबार में निकला है तीन दिन पहले

MR. SPEAKER: I have called the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs. (Interruptions) It has been said over and over again.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Sir, the honourable Leader of the Opposition said that in cases where hon. Members of the House are involved, the matter must be brought to the attention of the hon. Speaker. I entirely agree with him and, in all such cases, it is our intention, it should be our intention and it should be the

practice to bring matters to you before any action is taken involving the hon. Members of the House. Since the matter is somewhat complicated and many statements have been made, Sir, I would request you to go into the question and decide on any form of enquiry which you consider legitimate and proper for the occasion and we would be willing to cooperate in any such enquiry because, it is essential to see that the hon. Members of the House have the feeling that their requirements are met and Government as well as the House Committee give the utmost consideration to the requirements of the hon. Members.

श्री मनो राम बागड़ी (मयुरा) : माननीय सदस्य ने उनको इतना दीर्घ। इन्होंने क्या एक्शन लिया ?

MR. SPEAKER: You have mentioned it a number of times. You have made three speeches already. You cannot have the fourth speech.

श्री राज नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय आप एक प्रतिभाशाली जन्म भी रहे हैं। आप हमारे भादरणीय सदन के सम्मानित अध्यक्ष हैं। आप बराबर अपना अ्युडिणल ब्रेन इस्तेमाल करते हैं। सम्मानित मिनिस्टर श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा ने कहा है—
He will like to see. I want to know from him—he wants to do or he wants to see. Is there any difference between seeing and doing? The Government wants to see but not to do.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: He is very proficient in language; he should know seeing is also doing.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: He is never doing.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Raj Narain, now the matter is in my hands. I shall not only see but also do.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): On a point of order, (*Interruptions*).

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: May I make a submission on a different subject? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, I made two suggestions—one was commented about; the other is to vindicate the honour of this Member is there any difficulty to allow this Member to go back to the house pending your final decision?

MR. SPEAKER: I shall look into that.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: My point of order is this. To-day we read in newspapers regarding affairs of certain Members of Parliament. This House itself is a creation of the Constitution. Then, Sir, nobody can violate any Rules and nobody can violate the Constitution. I draw your attention to Art. 105(4), that is, the powers, privileges, and immunities of Members of Parliament. Here sub-Article (4) says:

"The provisions of clauses (1), (2) and (3) shall apply in relation to persons who by virtue of this Constitution have the right to speak in, and otherwise to take part in the proceedings of, a House of Parliament or any committee thereof as they apply in relation to members of Parliament."

Sir, here everybody is equal and this Constitution does not provide any special privilege for anybody. So, we are equal in this House. I am equal to him and he is equal to me.

MR. SPEAKER: Some are more equal than others in speaking.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Considering the fact that we are all equal—the functions and powers are equal—consider the report in the Press today which says that there are a few members in the House who have been allowed to see the correspondence between the former Home Minister and the Prime Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: We are coming to that subject later. It will come up under item 2(b)—announcement by H.S. So, first I have to have my say in the matter and then you can raise it.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN (Medak): Sir, charges of corruption have been levelled by Shri Charan Singh, and by Prime Minister against the wife and son-in-law of Charan Singh. This has to be made a public document.

*** (Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record. I am coming to that item.

12.52 hrs.

RE, ALLEGED VIOLATION OF PARLIAMENTARY PROPRIETY BY MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: (Gandhinagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am on a totally different matter. I have written to you this morning inviting your attention to what I consider to be a serious lapse on the part of Government and violation of parliamentary practices and propriety. Sir, you will kindly recall that last Friday, that is, July 28, with your permission by writing to you in advance before 10 O'clock I sought your permission and with that permission I spoke in the House inviting the attention of the Government through asking questions to my esteemed friend, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, that he should convey what I was saying to the Minister of Petroleum, Shri Bahuguna. I was speaking about Bombay High and the demand of Gujarat Government and Gujarat people. I demanded that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs should convey my request to the Minister of Petroleum and he must come to the House with a statement on Monday, that is, today. Now, what has happened is that not only what I said on that day has not come in the debate—I mean the Synopsis of Lok Sabha Debates—which itself is a serious lapse, but apart from that what I said was a request to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that he should convey it to the Petroleum Minister to

make a statement. He agreed. He told me as a reply that he will convey whatever Mavalankar has said to the Minister of Petroleum. In between what I see now is that on Saturday morning all national newspapers have published reports of a press conference in detail giving exactly what I was demanding from the Minister. My point of propriety is that when Parliament is sitting continuously—it is not that you have prorogued or adjourned it *sine die*—and we only adjourned for the week-end, Mr. Speaker, I demand, through you an explanation from the Government of India, how is it that the Minister of Petroleum makes a statement on the subject which I myself raised on Friday with your permission and the Minister said that he will do it instead of coming to the House with a statement on Monday he has gone to Press by holding a press conference. Whether the Minister's statement is good or bad, that is not the point. Perhaps, it is good. In some ways it is welcome for me. The point is that he should have come with a statement in the House today or tomorrow and he should not have gone to the press ignoring the whole Parliament. I consider this a violation of parliamentary propriety and, therefore, I want your ruling on this point so that in future Ministers will refrain from holding press conferences and thereby conveniently ignoring Parliament and conveniently also ignoring questioning and clarifications to be sought by the Members.

MR. SPEAKER: I have understood your point. Mr. Ravindra Varma may ask the Minister for Petroleum to explain the circumstances in the matter.

(Interruptions)

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: This news has come in the Hindustan Times.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us hear the Minister if he has anything to say.

(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record it. I am not allowing it. We go to the next item—Item No. 2, (A). (*Interruptions*)**

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already written to you. This is about the hon. Prime Minister's enquiry into Jawaharlal Nehru University affairs. This has now become available and I have already written to you, Sir. Either you allow me now or...

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. I don't do anything; I am not under anybody's orders. I will examine it. Please resume your seat.

We now take up the next item.

12.56 hrs.

RULING ON QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE AGAINST THE FARMER MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS,
SHRI CHARAN SINGH

MR. SPEAKER: Sarvashri Vayalar Ravi and K. P. Unnikrishnan had given notices of a question of privilege against Shri Charan Singh, former Minister of Home Affairs in respect of the following news report 'The Times of India' dated the 19th July, 1978:

"Mr. Charan Singh said in a statement: 'Whatever Mr. Unnikrishnan M.P. has said on the floor of Parliament regarding a recent meeting between me and Mr. Bansilal is, to put it moderately, a deliberate and mischievous statement.'"

I called for the comments of Shri Charan Singh. In his letter dated July 25, 1978, Shri Charan Singh has indicated that according to him, the allegations made against him are unfounded and defamatory, and hence his spontaneous reaction to the same was rather sharp. Obviously, he felt

that his political integrity was impugned by that statement, and further the same cast a serious aspersion on the character of his politics. He has further stated that in addition to the statement of Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan, the fact that the Leader of the Opposition did not contradict it had added to the gravity of the charge against him. All these facts were given wide publicity.

Shri Charan Singh has further explained that in view of his illness, he was not in a position to attend the sitting of the House, and consequently he issued the statement in question. He ended the letter by saying that:

"I would, however, like to make it clear that I had no intention of imputing any motive to the Hon'ble Member. But if an impression has been so created, I regret it."

Under the circumstances, I think I will not be justified in according my consent to the motions.

This order should not be taken as a precedent. Any hon. Member aggrieved by any observation in the House should explain his position in the House.

In the result, I withhold my consent to the motions in question.

12.58 hrs.

RE. LAYING OF CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN FORMER MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND THE PRIME MINISTER

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the question of the correspondence between the former Home Minister and the Prime Minister being laid on the Table of the House or otherwise made available to Members has been raised in the House on several days. I called a meeting of the Leaders of

**Not recorded.

[Mr. Speaker]

Parties and Groups in the House on the 26th July, 1978 at 9-30 A.M. It was decided at that meeting that the correspondence might be made available preliminarily for perusal by Leaders of Parties and Groups in Lok Sabha. The question whether it should be placed on the Table of the House may be considered later. It was also decided that I may discuss the matter with the Chairman, Rajya Sabha, which I have done.

I received copies of the said correspondence from the Prime Minister on the 28th July, 1978, and on the same afternoon, I called a meeting of Leaders of Parties and Groups of Lok Sabha and placed the correspondence before them for their perusal with a request that no publicity should be given to that correspondence.

The Leaders of Opposition Parties and Groups have perused the said correspondence on the 28th July, 1978.

I have received a letter dated the 29th July, 1978 from Shri C. M. Stephen, Leader of the Opposition, requesting

“for hearing the members....on the demand that the papers be laid on the Table of the House.”

This raises a question of interpretation of the relevant rules, provisions of the Constitution and Parliamentary conventions.

I want to hear the Members on that question.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, before you proceed to that larger question, my submission is that, since this matter was raised in the House, the decision about it should have been conveyed to the House, before the decision taken by you was sought to be implemented.

And, I think, Mr. Speaker, that that is a definite affront to the House.

And for that the Hon. Speaker owes an explanation to this House.

13.00 hrs.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Sir, I have a point of order. Just at the time of the beginning of Half-an-hour discussion, I had raised this matter. At that time the hon. Chairman was Mr. D. N. Bosu. I requested him to convey the feelings of the House to you as to how was it that something which was discussed not once but several times throughout last week was ultimately decided at an informal meeting of some Members with you in your Chamber—as you have said in the morning—and suddenly we were told in the evening on Friday that some of us had gone to the Speaker's Committee Room for inspecting the Correspondence. But the point is that something was already being discussed in the House. It was already the property of the House. Then how is it that at the back of the House, this matter was finally decided? Moreover, Sir, if you remember what the hon. Prime Minister had said that Government had no objection to follow the procedure established by the other House. Then objections were raised on the ground that we were independent of what the other House did. We will do what we think is right and they will do what they think is right. In that context, you also said that the House was sovereign and that the Government was collectively responsible to this House alone. Therefore, this House is competent to take an independent decision. After all that, Sir, now what you have done, I do not know. Why and how such a decision was arrived at? That is my preliminary point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mavalankar appears to have made some observations last Friday evening that I had given an assurance to the House to act in a particular manner....

(Interruptions)

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I did not say that you had given assurance to the House. I was only making enquiries as to how something was being done without the knowledge of the House, and how the House was not being told about what was decided.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): We were given to understand that some meeting was going on in your chamber. So, the matter was raised by Mr. Mavalankar and some of us in this House and we wanted the Chairperson who was presiding over at that time—Mr. D. N. Bosu—to convey it to you.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu had conveyed it to me immediately. There was no difficulty. But you may kindly remember that I made no commitment to the House at any stage because I was only hearing the matter; nothing more than that was done. The Prime Minister was willing to concede to show it to the leaders of the parties and groups. The question whether the Government should be compelled to lay it on the Table of the House is before the House. The matter will be debated and the matter will be decided in accordance with the rules. Therefore, there has been no affront to the House at all because to this extent the Prime Minister was willing that the papers might be shown to the leaders. Only to that extent, I had shown it. So far as the right of the House is concerned, it is independent. I have made it clear to the leaders in the meeting. I have repeatedly told the leaders that so far as the right of the House is concerned, I have to decide it only in the House after hearing the Members who are interested in that. This is the attitude that I have taken right from the beginning. I do not think I have taken away any right of the House. At no time is it my intention to take away or infringe upon the rights of the House. In fact, I am for enlarging

the rights of the House and not infringing them.

Now, we will adjourn for lunch.

13.04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Fourteen of the Clock.

(MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.)

RE. LAYING OF CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN FORMER MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND THE PRIME MINISTER—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Stephen, you have given notice and sent me a letter about the matter. There is a slight misunderstanding. I did not assure you that a debate would be there, but I assured you that an opportunity will be given to raise this matter. Subject to that you can speak now.

AN HON. MEMBER: We have not heard you, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I said, I had not told him that there would be a debate. I said, the question whether I have the power to call upon the Government to place the papers on the Table will be allowed to be raised in the House.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): As you rightly observed regarding the request by a large section of this House, practically by almost the entire opposition, that the papers be laid on the Table of the House has got to be considered, I agree, with a view to the implications of the precedent that we may set up. But I must state at the very start that as far as this case is concerned, there is no question of setting up a precedent, because a case like this is not likely to be repeated. It is a case which is very special by itself. Before I make my submissions under

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

the rules of procedure, I would say, if you go through the rules of procedure, you will find that the rules for laying papers on the Table of the House are not by any means exhaustive. The rules are endeavouring only to say what should be done if the papers are sought to be laid on the Table. Then, it has cited certain cases where the papers will have to be laid on the Table of the House. But that does not cover all the contingencies. That is what I am submitting. Where a person can be compelled to lay a paper on the Table of the House, the reference from rule 368 onwards is only to Ministers. If you will kindly go through the rules, you will find that there is no rule which says that a member in a certain contingency can be compelled to lay a paper on the Table of the House. Rule 368 deals with Ministers and Rule 369 deals with what should be done if a paper is sought to be laid on the Table of the House. Rule 370 says when a Minister can be compelled to lay a paper on the Table of the House. What I am submitting is that this question cannot be decided exclusively under the provisions of the rules of procedure. Although it is not provided in the rules of procedure that a member who quotes from a particular document can be compelled to lay the paper on the Table of the House, it is taken for granted that if a member quotes, he can be compelled to lay the paper on the Table of the House. So many instances are stated. The book by Kaul and Shakdher in Chapter XXXIV deals elaborately with this matter:

"Papers are laid on the Table in order to supply authoritative facts and information with a view to preparing ground for discussion pertaining to various matters. Papers are so laid either in compliance with the specific provisions contained in the Constitution, the various Central statutes and the rules of procedure, or in pursuance of the directions issued by the Speaker from time to

time and the settled practices and conventions in regard thereto."

Shakdher's book also points that before we got independence, the executive has been refusing to lay papers on the Table of the House. It says:

"Before independence, the practice of laying papers was very much limited. The Executive had the unfettered power to frame various rules and regulations without any control of the Legislature and could refuse the production of any paper or the supply of information without assigning any reason therefor.

In fact, till 1950, there was no specific rule providing for a document cited in the House to be laid on the Table, though in practice the documents cited by Government Members were so laid during the days of the Central Legislative Assembly."

I am emphasising this to point out that conditions have changed after independence when this Parliament became supreme, when the Council of Minister became accountable to Parliament and there were a series of cases not covered by the rules of procedure where Ministers and members were compelled to lay papers on the Table of the House. Each case has got to be decided on its own merits. Of course, certain accepted principles we have to bear in mind. Where public interests are affected, the Speaker may not give a directive that it must be laid on the Table of the House. But the person to decide whether it is a matter of public interest, if the demand is made on the floor of the House, is not merely the Member concerned, the paper has got to be handed over to the Speaker; the Speaker will form his opinion whether the public interest is involved in it and if the Speaker comes to the conclusion that the public interest is involved....

MR. SPEAKER: Please quote the rule.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I will quote that afterwards.

When the demands come, it will be handed over to the Speaker, the Speaker will consider whether it is a matter of public interest.

Now private correspondence does not mean a correspondence between a Minister and a Minister on State matters. Between some Members, between a Minister and a Minister on some domestic matters there can, of course be a private correspondence. But on a matter between a Minister and a Minister concerning the State, an administrative matter, that cannot be treated as private correspondence. That is an official correspondence. And also, confidential documents need not be compelled. But the standard of confidentiality is with respect to the view you take regarding the public interest. But merely marking something 'confidential' will not make it a confidential document unless the matter is concerning the public interest. These are the broad principles that are accepted.

Then there are privileges guaranteed by the Constitution. Discussion in the Cabinet cannot be revealed. But even there I would like to point out that it is not the decision of the Cabinet which is a privilege thing, it is the discussion in the Cabinet which is a privileged thing. And even there, the well accepted principle is, supposing a Minister resigns and the Minister wants to make a statement, the Minister wants to reveal something that has happened in the Cabinet, in spite of the provision in the Constitution with regard to the discussion in the Cabinet and all that, what the Minister has got to do is to seek the permission of the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister invariably gives the permission. There has never been a case in which Prime Minister has refused permission. And if the permission is given, even discussion in the Cabinet can be revealed to the House. This is accepted. I do not want to quote authorities but these are the accepted propositions. What I am

saying is that the privilege firstly, is a privilege which can be waived, secondly the privilege is subject to the importance of public interest, thirdly, the privilege is subject to the necessity of the House to have certain information for a complete document. And the privilege cannot be permitted to be pressed to the extent of repudiating the authority of the House and answerability of the Minister to the House. These are the basic things that we will have to bear in mind. For all that, it is not the person concerned who has got to say that it is a privilege and all that—he can of course, put his plea that it is privilege on such and such matter—but it is for the Speaker as a representative of the House to decide whether it will affect the country, it will affect our nation, our relations with foreign countries whether it will affect our permanent interest in any particular manner, it is there that the inhibition comes. Our democracy is an open democracy and if the openness is taken away, the democracy collapses. Ours is an open society. Therefore, the restrictiveness must be limited to the extreme limited extent by the sole consideration of affecting the country and affecting the long range interest of the nation. To that extent only and until then the openness will have to be guaranteed.

In this case, there are certain difficulties which have arisen. Here is a certain correspondence which passed between them and the statements about the correspondence have been coming out in the press, in the papers. The Prime Minister came out, here saying that a garbled version was coming. I will come to that. I, for one, am in a difficulty now because you rightly called the leaders of the different parties and very rightly said that it is only to assist us to come to a conclusion whether this is a case in which the papers must be called on the Table of the House; we take this and consider whether these are papers to be laid on the Table of the House. With the same measure of seriousness and confidence that you respond in us,

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

we went through it and our reaction was that these are the papers which should come on the Table of the House; there is nothing in these papers which should justify with holding these. After that, some versions of these reports are coming out. We are in the Knowledge of the contents of these letters. We represent our parties and the House. The contents are coming out. For instance, there was a statement in the press:

"Mr. Charan Singh's last letter on the subject was on the 29th March. In this he reiterated his demand for a probe into the charges against Kanti Desai, asetting for the first time in his correspondence that he had substantial and sufficient material against him."

This statement is made here that in the letter of the 29th March he said that he had substantial and sufficient material with him. If this statement is correct, then it gives a different complexion to the whole thing, to the question of the enquiry and all that. What should I do? Can I say it is correct? Can I say it is not correct? Would the Government say it is correct? Would the Government say it is not correct? If the Government says that this portion is not correct, then it concedes that the rest of it is correct. What I am submitting is that this creates a lot of confusion in the public mind.

Today's papers also carry the rest of the correspondence. Quite a lot of correspondence is coming out.

What is the attitude of the Prime Minister with respect to this? On the 25th when he responded to some discussion here, he said:

"It is observed everywhere that where there is a correspondence between Minister... it cannot be made public."

I quote this to emphasize one fact. It is not a question of correspondence between Mr. Charan Singh and Mr. Morarji Desai marked "secret". It is

conceded that it is correspondence between Minister and Minister, and he takes up the position that there is a correspondence between Minister and Minister which must not be released. It is not private correspondence, it is public correspondence. This is what he has very clearly stated.

Then, he said:

"As I said, there is nothing in this correspondence about which I should have any feeling of keeping it back...."

So, in substance he says there is nothing in this correspondence about which he should have any feeling of keeping it back. That means public interests are not affected, there is nothing in it which cannot be revealed, nothing which he should keep back. All these please he has given by this statement. I will repeat what he has said:

"...there is nothing in this correspondence about which I should have any feeling of keeping it back...."

Then, his only difficulty is: I cannot say that I will do that or not here, I have to wait for it to see what is going on there with respect to the Rajya Sabha, but I cannot myself break the secrecy.

The only difficulty is that it is marked secret, he cannot break the secrecy. This is an official correspondence, there is nothing in it basically which would compel him to hold it back. He is speaking as Prime Minister here, but it is marked secret, he does not want to break the secrecy.

Then, with respect to things having come out, he said:

"When it is said that things have gone out, I have not been responsible by any stretch of imagination. If anything like that had happened anywhere, I should first come to the House and do it. I would not tell anybody else about it. But if somebody does it and that also in a garbled manner, then, how am I

going to be told that because it is done I will give up all rules and do this."

Here he has referred to certain publications which had come. His comment is: Yes, publications have come. He concedes that the publications have come but in a garbled manner. He says that what has appeared is a certain portion of the real correspondence but in a garbled manner. Is not the House entitled to know which is the real thing?

Therefore, he has practically conceded a major part of the correspondence. A major part of the correspondence which has been published has been conceded as correct. But he said it is in a garbled manner, leaving the whole country in doubt as to which is the garbled portion of it and which is the real portion of it. The position, with respect to the correspondence which passed on between the Home Minister and the Prime Minister, is that versions have appeared in the press, and he tells these are versions of the correspondence, subject to this garbled-ness of this publication. Is it in the public interest, holding the entire country guessing as to what the correspondence is, and to give a free area for speculators and scandal-mongers to give their own versions of the correspondence and put the whole country in suspense? Is it in the public interest?

Now, this much has happened. Let us not look at it in the abstract; that is what I say. There is no question of laying down a precedent. Let us not look into it in an abstract way. The papers have got some portion of it; one of the parties, Shri Charan Singh, or quarters near to Shri Charan Singh, have given out certain portions of it; it has come out in the press. Now the leaders of the opposition, and different groups—and in the other House more members than the leaders themselves—had access to that. Of course, as we told you, we are not looking at it privately; we will tell our party members what the documents are. The

party members have been told. We told you we do not look into the documents, unless you give permission to tell our party members. It is on that basis we have looked into the papers. So, this has gone to the party members also.

The only thing is, the House as such does not have the document and, as the House as such does not have the document, all sorts of versions are coming as to what the contents of the documents are. Anybody can give any sort of version, and nobody will be able to repudiate it, nobody will be able to confirm it; everybody is going to accept it as a correct version. If there is such a confusion, such a calamitous situation, with respect to the correspondence that passed between the Home Minister of India and the Prime Minister, to leave it at that will not be in the interest of the country at all. So, the supreme Parliament must be told "this is the correspondence; here it is", particularly when the Prime Minister says: there is nothing in it because of which I feel I should withhold the correspondence from you; the only difficulty is the Rules of Procedure do not permit it.

Sir, here I would appeal to you that you must come to our assistance. The Rules of Procedure do not prohibit it; it only says that such and such things must be presented. The Rules of Procedure do not say that such and such things must not be presented, except for the convention part of it. Those inhibiting factors are taken away when he says: it is an official document, it is not a secret document, and excepting that it is marked "secret", it is not a document which I should withhold from anybody". The essence of it is there; that is what I say.

Now, coming to another aspect of it, this is a matter which concerns the developments which have led to the resignation of these Ministers. Here I want to raise this question above party politics. We have been asking from the Chair from the beginning as to

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

the powers of this House. Sir, as a presiding officer who knows the laws and looks at the authority of the House in a very broad manner—that is my assessment—you will have to look into it that way. Six Ministers have quit. Excepting what has appeared somewhere, we do not know why the House does not know why. Of course, under the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, it is published in the Gazette. But there is no presumption that because it was published in the Gazette, the House as such must know it. Though we have been asking him to tell us how it happened and why it happened, he has not cared to tell us the whole thing about this matter, with regard to the reasons that led to the resignation. There is a dispute between the Ministers who resigned and the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister told us the other day when this matter was put to him "I am prepared to lay the letter before you where I asked for the resignation". He has not put that letter on the Table of the House. May be, he is waiting for a demand from me that he must lay it on the Table of the House those letters which he wrote to Shri Raj Narain and Shri Charan Singh. Those letters ought to come. He said he will place them on the Table of the House.

Then if he has conceded that he will place it on the Table of the House, the documents containing the reasons which led to the resignation or demand for resignation, those reasons he will place them on the Table of the House, then the question follows whether those are the reasons. We have before us a statement by Mr. Charan Singh and Mr. Raj Narain saying that the reasons spelled out in the letter demanding the resignation are not the real reasons. Mr. Charan Singh has said in his statement that the reason was his demand on the Prime Minister saying that a commission of inquiry must be appointed. This is what he said. He said: he had come to know that the main reason why his resigna-

tion had been demanded was the pressure exerted by the foreign multinationals and big industrialists. Then he says (Mr. Charan Singh said): "His demand for a probe into the charges against Mr. Kanti Desai must have been at the back of the Prime Minister Morarji Desai's mind while taking action against the former Home Minister." Mr. Charan Singh said: "Complaints of bribery involving Mr. Kanti Desai had reached him. These may not have been true, but the prestige of Mr. Morarji Desai and the reputation of the Government would have been enhanced had an inquiry been conducted." You will also recall that Mr. Morarji Desai himself had stated at the public meeting at Gujarat that he would quit office if the charges against his son were proved by a committee of three independent persons. Explaining why he wanted a commission to probe into the charges, Mr. Charan Singh said: "He could get an inquiry held if an ordinary individual was involved; you mark this: 'if an ordinary individual was involved', he could have ordered an inquiry; an enquiry, he could have got done. "But how could an officer be deputed to look into the charges against the Prime Minister's son," he asked. When he made this suggestion, according to Mr. Charan Singh, the Prime Minister told him let those who made this charge against my son appoint a commission. "How could an accuser be also a judge?" Mr. Charan Singh told the audience. He said, he let the matter rest in March last after bringing it to the Prime Minister's notice and the issue must have been wrangling in Mr. Morarji Desai's mind when he asked for my resignation. Mr. Charan Singh said: 'He has indeed abandoned his efforts to bring corruption to an end. What could a poor officer do if this was the attitude of the Prime Minister or a Minister on this issue?'

Therefore the question is this. What exactly he says is: he will place in the Table a letter which will spell out the reasons for asking for the resignation. Here the Minister is saying:

"These are not reasons; the reasons are something different," and he says: "Refers to the correspondence in March." Then, Sir, if the laying on the Table of the House the correspondence between him and the Prime Minister asking for his resignation and the reply is to tell the House why the resignation was asked for. If that is the reason, when the resigning Minister says: "These are not the reasons, if you want to find the reasons, look to the correspondence that passed between me and the Prime Minister." When he says—the Prime Minister on the basis of the commitment that he will place that paper on the Table of the House, must be asked to place it on the Table of the House the correspondence that passed between him and Mr. Charan Singh so that the House may get a full view as to why this whole incident has happened. This hush hush thing will not take us anywhere at all.

I have got with me a quotation of Mr. Morarji Bhai about what is the secret document business. He says: "There is no secrecy." That is what he stated.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GAURI SHANKAR RAI (Ghaziपुर): You are in favour of inquiry against anybody excepting your leader.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Now when this question of oath of secrecy came out, Mr. Morarji Desai made a declaration in Bangalore saying that there was no oath of secrecy when public interest was involved; no oath of secrecy will prevail when public interest is involved.

This is the open declaration Mr. Morarji Bhai gave. I do not find the papers here. That was what he stated. Now the broad proposition therefore I am contending for is, as a rule, this House has got the right to get the document that passed between a Minister and a Minister when it concerns a matter which can be within the competence of this

House, as a rule. Exception will have to be proved and established. Those exceptions are not here at all. By the very statement of the Prime Minister made on the floor of the House this is official document. Public interest is not involved at all. On the other hand it is in public interest that the confusion and the suspicion is removed and the cloud is completely removed. If that is not done more and more speculation will take place and more and more difficulties will arise. We, as persons who saw that paper, are in very very great difficulty when we find all these statements. In fact we can neither repudiate nor confirm. That is the difficulty we are put in. There cannot be a question of partial revelation and partial hiding. Secrecy is broken. Secrecy was broken in Rajya Sabha. Secrecy is broken here. Where is the limit of the secrecy, is the only question. Now therefore the only argument on which Morarji-bhai pleaded withholding of the document was the rule and the secrecy. My simple submission is: If assuming the matter is before a court of law, even the lowest court in the country can issue summons and the document will have to be given. Nothing stands in the way at all. If this is available to that court, to this House it must be made available. And the subject matter, the reasons that led to the resignation can be the subject matter before this House. I only want to quote Ivor Jennings Cabinet Government. It is not as if the resignation of a Minister is something which passes between him and him only. There are occasions when it will have to be completely substantiated.

It says here:

"Precedents certainly establish the right of the Prime Minister with the sovereign's assent to dismiss a Minister (or what comes to the same thing, to demand his resignation). But it also shows the difficulty of exercising the right..... But before a public servant of this class can properly be dismissed,

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

there must be not only sufficient case against him, but a case on which this sufficiency can be made intelligible and palpable to the world."

It is on page 194, Second edition. Of course he has got the power. But when a dispute arises that this is a dubious deal, here, what is the essence of it? The Home Minister says: I am giving up my fight against corruption. I have been made a martyr because I took up the position for the purpose of wiping out corruption. When the Home Minister says that he has been martyred because of a position he took, is that not a matter for this House to take note of? Are we not entitled to discuss whether it is done or not? If we discuss are not the papers relevant for us, as the Prime Minister says: I will give you the paper which compelled his resignation and when the other party says: it is not complete document, go back to March document. That also should come before us. This is what I have got to say. There is no question of a dangerous precedent being put in because such a case has never arisen. Such a case is not going to arise. Each case has got to be decided on its own merit, and the merit as far as this is concerned, it is already public. Therefore kindly get the Prime Minister to place the document before the House. I have only to make an appeal to the Prime Minister that his conscience must now be at rest because all these things happened; let him not burden you, Mr. Speaker, with the task of having to give a ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall be happy.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Let him on his own come out and place on the Table papers. If he does not, as the protector of the rights of the House, you will kindly direct him to place the letters on the Table of the House in order that the House may form its opinion on this vital matter which concerns the nation. With this submission, I urge upon you that the papers may be ordered to be laid on the Table of the House.

श्री केशव लाल गुप्त (बिस्मि डबर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सभी मेरे साथ बोलते हैं, जो बहुत अच्छे वक्ता हैं, बहुत अच्छे तरीके से किस पैसा करने की कोशिश की है। लेकिन उन को माफ़ है कि सदन में जो भी कार्यवाही होती है, उस में हम सदन के रूल ब्रूक फ़्रां प्रोसीजर और संविधान के प्रावधानों से परे नहीं जा सकते हैं।

उन्होंने वो मुझे उठाये हैं। एक तो यह है कि जो कागज़, कारेसपांडेंस है, वह सदन के सामने रखनी चाहिए, और दूसरे, रेजिगनेशन लेटर सामने पाना चाहिए, और उस के लिए बहुत ज़रूरी है कि जो कागज़, कारेसपांडेंस है, वह हाउस में रखी जाये।

संविधान में हमें कुछ अधिकार दिये गये हैं। जैसे, उस में यह कहा गया है कि क़लां कागज़ सदन के सामने ज़रूर रखे जाने चाहिए। उदाहरण के लिए मैं आपका ध्यान प्रॉटिकल 151 की तरफ़ खींचना चाहता हूँ, जो इस प्रकार है—

"The reports of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India relating to the accounts of the Union shall be submitted to the President, who shall cause them to be laid before each House of Parliament."

संविधान में और भी कई ऐसे प्राविकन हैं, जिन में कहा गया कि है क़लां कागज़ सदन के सामने रखे जाने चाहिए।

अभी मेरे मित्र ने कहा कि प्राजादी से वातावरण बहुत बदल गया है। मैं उन से सहमत हूँ कि वातावरण बहुत बदल गया है। लेकिन ये जो रूल हैं, उन में सशोधन भी होता रहता है। संविधान में भी सशोधन होता रहता है। वे लोग तो इतने साल तक राज्य करते रहे हैं। रूल ब्रूक फ़्रां प्रोसीजर भी बदलते रहते हैं—रूल कमेटी भी यहाँ है—, हम ने भी बदले हैं, इन लोगों ने भी बदले हैं। मैं तो पहली बार क़लिय पार्टी में आया हूँ। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सदन में जो भी कार्यवाही होती है, वह रूल ब्रूक फ़्रां प्रोसीजर और संविधान के तहत होती है—इस के परे नहीं हो सकती है।

पहले हम प्रोसीजर को लें। माननीय सदस्य ने दो तीन मुझे उठाये और कहा कि यह प्रोसीजर इन्कम्प्लीट है, काम्प्रिहेंसिव नहीं है। इस का मतलब यह है कि उन्होंने इस बात को स्वीकार कर लिया कि जहाँ तक प्रोसीजर और संविधान का सवाल है उन की बात में कोई बचन नहीं है और वह ठीक रीजन पर स्टैंड नहीं करते।

उन्होंने रूल 368 का हवाला दिया। मैं उस को पढ़ना चाहता हूँ :—

"If a Minister quotes in the House a despatch or other State paper which has not been presented to

the House, he shall lay the relevant paper on the Table:

Provided that this rule shall not apply to any documents which are stated by the Minister to be of such a nature that their production would be inconsistent with public interest."

भगर कोई मंत्री किसी डाकुमेंट में से क्वोट भी करता है, और भगर सदन यह मांग करे कि यह डाकुमेंट सदन के पटल पर रखा जाना चाहिए, तो इन क्लब के उहत इस बात का भी अधिकार उस मंत्री को दिया गया है कि वह उन कागजात को सभा पटल पर रखे या न रखे। यह देखने के लिए फ़ाइनल एथारिटी मंत्री की है कि पब्लिक इंटरेस्ट कहाँ है—पब्लिक इंटरेस्ट में उस डाकुमेंट को पटल पर रखना चाहिए या नहीं।

भगर मंत्री को अपने बयान के बारे में यह पोजीशन है, तो यह तो किसी का बयान नहीं हुआ है। मैं माननीय सदस्य से सहमत हूँ कि ये प्राइवेट लेटर एक्सचेंज नहीं हुए हैं।

I agree with you that this is the correspondence between the Prime Minister and the Home Minister. There is no denial of the fact.

मेरा कहना यह है कि जब मंत्री सदन के सामने कोई स्टेटमेंट करे, और यह मांग हो कि ये कागज पटल पर रखे जायें, और वह भगर नहीं रखना चाहता है, तब भी वह ठीक है। लेकिन यह तो दो मंत्रियों की आपस में कारेसपांडेंस हुई है और वह रखना नहीं चाहते। यह पब्लिक इंटरेस्ट है या नहीं, यह कौन जांचेगा, ? स्पीकर को, या और किसी को, यह अधिकार नहीं है। यह तो केवल प्रधान मंत्री को अधिकार है कि वह इन कागजात को सदन के सभा पटल पर रखे या न रखे।

इसलिए यह कहना चाहिए कि यह कॉम्प्रोहिंमिब नहीं है, ठीक नहीं है। क्लब का प्रोहिंमिब है। इससे भागे जा कर जब वहाँ पर मिनिस्टर कहा गया है तो वहाँ डिस्क्रिशन मंत्री को दिया गया है। तो इस में तो सवाल ही नहीं पैदा होता जो यह करस्पॉन्डेंस है। भ्राज इस का फ़ाइनल डिसिजन किस का है ? मंत्री का। भगर क्ल को, जो स्टीफेन साहब कह रहे थे वह मान लिया जाये तो क्या कोई सरकार चल सकती है ? भगर मंत्री के बजाय कोई और लोग हों यह तय करने वाले, यह सारा सदन हो या प्रपोजीशन हो, कि यह कागजात पटल पर रखे जायें तो कोई सरकार चल सकती है क्या ? मैं यह सवाल भ्रापके जरिए उन से पूछना चाहता हूँ। कोई सरकार नहीं चल सकती। ब्राखर कैबिनेट में सीक्रेट बाते होती हैं, कभी एक्सचेंज ब्राफ लेटर्स भी होते हैं। हमारी

एक धावनी की सरकार नहीं है। जनता पार्टी के अंदर सब को खुसी राय रखने का हक है। एक मंत्री अपनी राय रखता है। प्रधान मंत्री से उसको मतभेद रखने का अधिकार है, रहना चाहिए। अच्छी बात है। उन्होंने कोई बात कही है, प्रधान मंत्री उस से मतभेद रखते हैं। इसका मतलब क्या यह है कि वह सारे कागज यहाँ पर रखे जायें ? क्या यह पब्लिक इंटरेस्ट में है। क्या इस को ब्राप तय करेगा। यह नहीं हो सकता। इस तरह की भगर परम्परा झलती जाय कि यह सदन तय करेगा इन चीजों में इतना तो भ्रापकर रूप यह लेगा कि कोई सरकार नहीं चल सकती, कोई सीक्रेसी नाम की चीज नहीं रह सकती।

माननीय मित्र ने कहा कि हमारी भ्रापेन सोसाइटी है। मुझे खुशी है कि ब्राप भ्रापेन सोसाइटी में अब विश्वास करने लगे, कहने लगे कि भ्रापेन सोसाइटी है। भ्राज भ्रापेन सोसाइटी है, ठीक है। लेकिन भ्रापेन सोसाइटी का मतलब क्या यह है कि सरकार की सारी चीज यहाँ भ्रापेन पर रखी जायें ? ब्राप भी भ्रापेन धावनी हैं। क्या भ्रापेन का मतलब यह है कि ब्राप की जो भी चीज है वह सब जनता के सामने और ब्रह्मचारों में धानी चाहिए ? ब्राप की पार्टी भी भ्रापेन है। मैं मानता नहीं हूँ। लेकिन मान लिया जाय ब्राप की पार्टी भ्रापेन है ? तो क्या ब्रापकी पार्टी की जितनी बल होती है वह सदन के सामने धानी चाहिए, जनता के सामने धानी चाहिए ? पार्लियामेंट का जहाँ तक तात्क है वह प्रोसीजर और कांस्टीट्यूशन के परे नहीं जा सकता...

MR. SPEAKER: It will be helpful if the observations are brief.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मेरा कहना यह है। अब क्वेश्चंस के बारे में भी सवाल है। हम क्वेश्चंस करते हैं कि मंत्री महोदय से और ब्राप भी उसे ऐडमिट कर लेते हैं, मंत्री कहते हैं कि पब्लिक इंटरेस्ट में जबाब देना नहीं है।

After all, the Speaker says "I cannot compel a Minister to answer a question. Many times you have been saying, "It is the right of the Minister." This is the convention not now but right from the beginning. I think Mr. Chavan who is going to speak will bear me out if I am wrong. This has been the convention of this House that if a Minister says that it is not in public interest to disclose the information, that is final. The Speaker cannot force him to answer a particular question.

[जी कंबर लाल गुप्त]

धरम बनेबचन के बारे में यह है तो जो यह कोर-स्पॉन्स की बात है, मैं समझता हूँ वह ठीक वही है। अब यह बात है कि स्टेटमेंट मेंड बाइ की मिनिस्टर, इस में जहाँ तक प्रोसीजर का सवाल है वह मैं ने कहा और मोरारजी भाई ने ठीक कहा कि इसमें कोई छिपाने की बात नहीं है। ऐसा नहीं है कि हम ने कोई पाप किया है और हम छिपाना चाहते हैं, यह चीज नहीं है। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि अगर एक प्रोसीजर बना दिया गया और एक चीज की शरणांतर कर दी गई तो कल को इस के जो दुष्परिणाम होंगे वह भयानक हो सकते हैं और सरकार ठीक तरह से नहीं चल सकती है। सवाल उसका है।

घाप को मालूम है क्या चीज हुई। घाप कहते हैं कि धाधा मालूम है, धाधा नहीं मालूम है, मुझ को नहीं मालूम कि घाप को कितना मालूम है। लेकिन जितना भी घाप को मालूम है, धारा घाप को यह लगता है कि उस में कहीं गड़बड़ी है, घाप को लगता है कि कांति देसाई करप्ट हैं, घाप को लगता है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने चरण सिंह के सन-इन-ला के बारे में भी शिकायतें की हैं, अगर घाप को लगता है, घाप ने उसे पढ़ लिया, अगर उस में वजन है तो कुछ होम बंक करिए। मैं ने भी इंदिरा गांधी के बारे में यहाँ प्रस्ताव रखा था कि उन के खिलाफ करप्शन के चार्ज हैं, संजय गांधी के खिलाफ हैं, वंगोलाल के खिलाफ हैं और इंदिरा गांधी के खिलाफ हैं तो मैं ने एक दो चार पन्द्रह बीस इंस्टांसेज दिए थे और मैं ने यह कहा कि अगर एक भी घाप कांट्रैक्ट करेंगे तो...

SHRI MALLIKARJUN (Medak):
No former Home Minister levelled charges then. But here the former Home Minister himself is levelling the charges. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed everybody. Do not record.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN:**

MR. SPEAKER: I have not called you. Your leader has spoken and nobody interrupted him.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a point of total disorder.

**Not Recorded.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : I have touched a very sensitive point; I agree.

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा कहना यह है कि मैं ने बे सब चीजें कही थीं, उसी तरह से यदि घाप के पास भी कोई सबूत कान्तिभाई के खिलाफ है, अगर चरण सिंह जी के सन-इन-ला के बारे में घापको कुछ मालूम है, तो घाप धारकर रहिए। कुछ होम-बंक कीजिये, लोगों से कुछ इच्छा कीजिये और फिर उस को सदन के सामने लाइये, प्राइमा-फेसी केस बनाइये, तब उस की एन्क्वायरी होगी। लेकिन यदि घाप के पास कोई प्राइमा-फेसी केस नहीं है, कोई मसौदा नहीं है, कोई भी चीज नहीं है केवल पोलिटिकल-कैपिटल बनाने के लिये इस तरह की बात कहें—तो कम से कम लीडर धारक दी प्रपोजेशन को यह घोषणा नहीं देता, कोई और ऐसी बात करे तो दूसरी बात है। घाप के पास कोई मैटोरियल नहीं है, किसी के पास नहीं है—जो उधर बैठे हैं, न कान्ति भाई के खिलाफ है और न चरण सिंह जी के खिलाफ है, न किसी दूसरे के खिलाफ है। यदि है तो फिर घाप उसे लोकपाल के पास भेजिये, किसी के पास भेजिये, सदन में उठाइये, हम घाप का स्वागत करेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, उस साइड में बहुत सारे ऐसे सदस्य हैं, जे कैबिनेट के मेंबर रहे हैं, उन को मालूम है कि कैबिनेट का फंक्शन किस होता है। यह ठीक है कि स्ट्रीफन साहब कैबिनेट में नहीं रहे हैं। उन सदस्यों को जो मिनिस्टर रह चुके हैं, मालूम है कि कैबिनेट किस तरह से फंक्शन करती है, उस में सीक्रेसी होती है, कौन सी बात पब्लिक इन्टररेस्ट में कहनी है, कौन सी नहीं कहनी है...

MR. SPEAKER: You have made that point.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : यह बात कही गई कि जिन लोगों ने रिजाइन किया, उस के पीछे कुछ दूसरे रीजन्स थे। चौधरी साहब ने जब रिजाइन किया राज नारायण जी ने जब रिजाइन किया तो यह कहा कि इस के पीछे कुछ दूसरे रीजन्स हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह हमारे घर का झगड़ा है, हमारे घर की बात है, जहाँ तक कारम्पाउन्स का सवाल है, वह इस के बीच में नहीं आती है, बिल्कुल नहीं आती है हम घाप से यह कहेंगे कि अगर घाप के पास कोई मैटोरियल है—किसी के खिलाफ, मंत्री के खिलाफ हो, उन के बेटों के खिलाफ हो, तो घाप यहाँ लाइये, हम उसका स्वागत करेंगे, उस के खिलाफ एन्क्वायरी करायेंगे। लेकिन घाप की तरह से नहीं कि शाह कमीशन की रिपोर्ट भी घा गई है, सरकारी एन्क्वायरी भी कम्प्लीट हो गई है, तब भी शाह कमीशन की गालियाँ देते हैं। हम मुकदमा चला रहे हैं...

MR. SPEAKER: You are converting it into a debate. You have taken 20 minutes.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Please give me two more minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: You have taken 20 minutes. Another two minutes?

श्री कान्वर लाल गुप्त : मेरा कहना है कि मोतीचर के घन्वर कास्तीदूषण में घाप को कोई अधिकार नहीं है यह मांगने का हवाला कि हन छिपाना नहीं चाहते हैं। पब्लिक इन्स्ट्रुमेंट में यह नहीं है और मॉरल प्लेन पर भी कोई जरूरत नहीं है कि कागज रखा जाये। इसलिए मेरी यह विनती है कि कागज रखने का अधिकार केवल सरकार का है, स्पीकर का नहीं है और सरकार चाहे तो उनको रखे या न रखे।

MR. SPEAKER: You have mentioned that at least four times.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN (Satara): I am only rising for a very brief intervention because I am one of those with whom you shared the documents which are now the subject matter of discussion and controversy.

If we merely go by the interpretation of the rules of procedure etc.,—certainly we are entitled to do that—it would be inadequate according to me. While you make up your mind when you advise the Government, you will have to take into consideration the contents of the documents also because now we know exactly what those documents contain, and this will be a very material factor in deciding the whole thing.

Shri Kanwarlal Gupta was just now mentioning that Cabinet Ministers know what the procedure is about their own work. Well, the discussion in the Cabinet certainly is confidential, is a secret thing which should not be divulged, it is covered by the oath of secrecy, but that does not apply to correspondence between Ministers in which some other people who are not Ministers are also involved.

This is not a matter concerning Mr. Charan Singh and Mr. Morarji Desai. I think there are also other persons involved in it, sons and sons-in-law and other people are involved in this matter. And it is not their official duties, but doings of others are also involved in this correspondence.

So, instead of arguing that it is not in the public interest to place the documents on the Table of House, I am arguing that it is in the public interest, in the national interest, that these documents should be placed on the Table of the House. I would go a step further. It is even in the interests of the Government themselves, and ruling party itself. My political instinct tells me that the more you try to hide it, the deeper you get into trouble. Hon. member Kanwarlal wanted my advice as an ex-Minister. I am giving him my advice: don't take any chances about this issue.

Here is a very novel situation. A person who was holding the office of the Home Minister, who also happened to be No. 2 in rank, writing to No. 1, that is the Prime Minister, that certain matters should be enquired into, in which the relations of both the persons are involved. Now, does it become a matter of secrecy? This Parliament is meant for this. If Parliament is not meant for this, what is Parliament meant for? Even Shri Morarji Desai himself had made arguments from the place where I am speaking from.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: What was your answer at that time?

SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAVAN: I was not supposed to answer, otherwise I would have answered him.

His own argument was that as far as the Government is concerned, nothing should be secret from Parliament. It is better that he is reminded of what he himself advised the then Government and then Parliament about it.

[Shri Yeshwant Rao Chawan]

So, we mainly say that it is in the public interest to place these documents on the Table of the House. Here is a question in which the integrity of the Government, the integrity of the Prime Minister and the integrity of the Home Minister are involved. We want that this cloud of doubt, which is hanging over their heads, should be removed in the interests of this House, the Government and the people outside.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
There is no cloud.

SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN :
If you want to close your own eyes, you can do that.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : The question is whether clouds prevail or not.

SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN : If the documents are placed on the Table of the House, the clouds will be cleared. The type of publicity that is going on, the type of controversy that it going on, certainly it is more than a cloud that is hanging over your government. It is, therefore, much better that these documents are placed on the Table of the House.

May I repeat what is already very clear in this matter that you in your duty, not only as a Presiding Officer but as also one who is supposed to protect the interests, rights and privileges of this House, you have to look into the contents of the documents concerned and adopt a larger view in this matter, in the interests of Parliament, in the interests of the Government and in the interests of the country. It is not merely a technical position of a rule here or a rule there; something much bigger is at stake. Therefore, I would make a request and an appeal to you, Sir, and also to the Government, not to stand on technicalities, not to stand on smaller things, but be brave and come forward with those documents and lay them on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : Before I call upon anybody else, let me have this clarification. You have called upon me to exercise my powers. I am not on the broader political question of whether it is right or wrong; it is not for me. But I see our earlier rulings, both of the House of Commons and of this House, saying that the Speaker has no jurisdiction. Of course, that is the legal position taken earlier, both by the House of Commons as well as here. Would I be well within my powers to do that?

SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAVAN : This situation which we are discussing is a little more comprehensive. The Prime Minister had not claimed "public interest" not to show the documents. Even if he had, he had decided to forgo it by giving the documents to you. You, in your kindness, decided to show the documents to us and we, in our wisdom, decided to share it with our own party people. So, the whole thing has become completely different.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : What are the rules?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : There is no question of rules. You have not been able to meet the case made by Shri Stephen. I do not want to repeat the same thing.

MR. SPEAKER : You are only answering me and not anybody else. You can ignore all other interruptions; because, I find the House of Commons...

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I think the situation demands that you will have to look at it much more comprehensively; you cannot merely go by certain precedents. If necessary, you will have to create another precedent.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, listening to my distinguished friend, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta, was a very unhappy experience to me today, because he thought we were discussing the whole thing in a vacuum. I want to submit

to you that, while we are not on a very substantive motion, this is not a discussion in a vacuum. It is not only relevant but a matter of great vital and fundamental importance, which has certain constitutional implications. Here I would say that if there are no precedents, as the custodian of the rights of this House, you will have to create new precedents. You should not only go by what has happened before you, but you have a historic responsibility to create new precedents so that this institution can survive.

In March 1977 a new Cabinet was formed under the leadership of the respected leader, Shri Morarji Desai, and they were introduced to this House. Now I find that somebody who was a familiar sight on the Treasury Benches has moved from there to this side. I find someone else absent. I have seen a few press reports to the effect that some of them have resigned. Resigned for what? The House is entitled to know that. It is more than two weeks that we have been sitting here and still no explanation has been forthcoming. Why have they resigned? The Prime Minister has not chosen to take this House, the Lok Sabha, into confidence as to why they have resigned. Nor have they, while the horse trading is going on, which almost seems interminable, come forward to tell this House why they have resigned. All that we know and the whole world knows—Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta ought to know—is that they have resigned as a result of serious differences of opinion and if I may deduct, as the whole world deducts, this relates to some correspondence between the then Home Minister Mr. Charan Singh and his Prime Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai. Now, Sir, . . .

15.00 hrs.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Can we force a Minister to make a statement?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : I would support the contention and the

right of the Prime Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai under Article 75(2) of our Constitution, because under that article you can only occupy your office as long as the pleasure of the President is there, which is based on the Prime Minister's advice to the President. So, if on a question of collective responsibility, they are right in demanding the resignation of a ministerial colleague, it follows from that right that the Council of Ministers shall also be responsible to the Lok Sabha and the Parliament. You cannot say that one part of the Constitution should be followed in letter, spirit and practice and we shall not accept and follow another part. This is exactly the predicament before us today.

Now, while I accept the Prime Minister's prerogative in choosing his Ministers or sacking them at any time, because it is based on a Constitutional practice, I would also like to say that the Ministers are also political preachers. The entire edifice. . . .

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you saying also?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Can Apart from that, if you take a very narrow view, they are very much political preachers and they cannot function in a political vacuum. So, the question of collective responsibility is closely related to their political functioning.

It has happened in this case, for instance, as my leader Chavan Saheb pointed out a little while ago, where this relates not only to their conduct, the conduct of the Prime Minister or the conduct of the then Home Minister, but to various other things, from what I have seen in the press, the conduct of several other individuals in the corridors of power. Their probity has been called into question, their conduct has been called into question, their character has been called into question. By whom? By Prime Minister and by the then Home Minister.

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan]

If that is so, I would contend that this Parliament is entitled to know and in this case, I would only quote a precedent—I do not want to go into the substance of this case right now. A few years ago in this House, when a question of a slightly different nature, but similar in many ways was debated, there was a gentleman, a leader of great moral stature, who occupied the last benches, he came forward that day to occupy this seat and his words, I can still recall and he had a ringing tone, he had no power than, he had only certain moral authority and he said then—I quote:—

“But when it comes to the business of Parliament, where it becomes vital to have it, then Parliament is the highest body and it must have it. It must have all the papers. No secret papers of Government—I repeat—no secret papers of the Government can be secret from Parliament. The only stipulation would be that when Parliament sits in a secret session, nothing can be divulged. After all, the authority of Parliament is above Government and Government is not above Parliament. If that is not realised by this Government it will be a sorry day for Parliamentary democracy and Parliament cannot abdicate its authority.”

And his name was Shri Morarji Desai who is now the Prime Minister of India.

Again, he continued saying:

“This is what power does. I hope, the Prime Minister will realise it. If not today, some day it will have to be realised. Power has that effect on everybody. I do not exclude myself from it.”

After the then Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, made an offer, Shri Morarji Desai had something to say about the rights of Parliament. Earlier statement was made on 9th December,

1974, this was on 10th December, 1974. He said:

“I would say that I accept the offer made by the Prime Minister for placing all the relevant papers before the leaders along with you without prejudice to our right which flows from Parliament for any further probe or action which may arise after a perusal of the papers consistent with observing necessary secrecy.”

I am all for implementing what he had demanded on December 9 and 10, 1974.

In that case, the argument might be that those were CBI reports and files. The CBI reports are the reports of an investigating agency which necessarily by its character have to be secret. If you could demand that, these letters, between the two stalwarts of a party, between the Prime Minister and the former Home Minister, cannot be kept away from the Table of the House. No public interest has been claimed so far. As my leader, Mr. Y. B. Chavan, pointed out before you, the very fact that if, along with you, a section a small minority, of the House—the Constitution does not recognise it, they have no other status and it is an informal arrangement under the Rules of Procedure—if they could have it, I do not know how you can deprive me of my right or his right or their right. So, it is an inherent right of Parliament to know and, if this right is not upheld by you, parliamentary democracy cannot survive in this country.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, my party is against corruption and wants clean administration. Regarding the correspondence between the Prime Minister and the Home Minister, it is not a CBI report, it is not a Cabinet decision, it is simply letters exchanged between the Prime Minister and the Home Minister.

In this correspondence, there is some mention of relatives involved in corruption. So, not only in the

national interest but in the public interest, in the people's interest, also, this correspondence should be laid on the Table of the House. I do not want to take much of your time. It is a very important thing, it is a serious matter. I demand, on behalf of my party, that all these letters should be laid on the Table of the House to remove the doubts of the millions of people in our country.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR (Trivandrum): Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me first congratulate you for taking a lead in upholding the independence and sovereignty of the House. I hope, in the procedure to be followed, you will maintain the same attitude.

MR. SPEAKER: You are trying to bribe me!

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: I cannot understand in this controversy is the 'secrecy' of the letters. You were kind enough to show us the letters and we gone through them but we were not able to get any new information from the letters. So, what is the 'secrecy'? There is absolutely no secret.

Not only that. I do not want to go into all the arguments that have been raised here, but the Hon. Leader of the Opposition had a bundle of press cuttings of statements by the Hon. Ministers—either the Prime Minister or the ex-Home Minister or Mr. Raj Narain. Everything is known to everybody—except that, officially, the Members of Parliament are kept out. And how can it be a secret from the official point of view? Is it a Cabinet discussion? Can correspondence between two Ministers be called a secret document? Simply because on the top it is written 'top secret' or 'topless secret', does it mean it is a secret document? Supposing an ugly woman is called a 'beauty' by her parents, does it mean we have to accept her as a beauty? So, there is absolutely no substance in saying it is a secret document which cannot be placed on the Table of the House.

Secondly, what are the contents? I want these to be placed on the Table of the House to vindicate both the Home Minister and the Prime Minister. Is there any specific charge against anybody? You speak about a son and another speak about sons-in-law and monthers-in-law—just like village women fighting against one another ...

श्री मन्मथ सिंह लखौरिया (इटावा) मन्मथ महोदय, इन्होंने जोरों का बिक्र करके नारी जाति का अपमान किया है, यह सब बातस से सबन में।

SHRI A. C. GEORGE (Mukandapuram): Please don't insult village women by calling the Prime Minister and the Home Minister 'village women'!

MR. SPEAKER: Women are both Home Ministers and Prime Ministers in the house.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Between two elderly statement, very silly correspondence has passed. What I want is that not only should the letters be placed on the Table of the House, but both of them should substantiate what they have said. They are placed in the highest position of responsibility: they have to write and speak in a responsible manner. Therefore, if the Home Minister says there are charges against the Prime Minister's son, he should substantiate it. At least in the second letter he should say 'These are the charges that have come to my notice'. Has he said that? Therefore, before this House, he should substantiate the charges, and so also the Prime Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: The only thing we agreed was that you will disclose it to the members of your Party: You asserted it—not that I consented. You asserted that you would disclose it to the Members of your Party. (*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER: He is not disclosing anything.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: I am not disclosing anything. What I want

[Shri M. N. Govindan Nair]

is that these charges, if any, have to be substantiated, whether against wife or against son-in-law or against daughter-in-law ...

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: When you demand it, why don't you substantiate?

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: I did not raise any charge against Mr. Kantibhai Desai. I do not know the name of the son-in-law or the wife; I do not know anybody. I have not brought any charges against them. This kind of bringing false charges should end. That is why I said that these two responsible gentlemen must substantiate what they have said in their letters which are very vague. That is my point.

SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: (Seoni): Three things arise out of this discussion. Number one is the legal point; number two is the point of propriety; and number three, as termed by Mr. Chavan, a piece of advice to the ruling Party that it would be better that it discloses the letters. These three things have been raised.

Mr. Chavan had, all through, been a big man. I cannot say anything against him. But the pity is that, today, he is merely in the role of an Adviser, nothing more ...

AN HON. MEMBER: To whom?

SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: To any one; maybe to you, maybe to the Congress Party, maybe to any one; I cannot say. But it would have been much better if he had assumed this role in 1975 and 1976. It is a pity that he did not assume this role at that time.

I would, first, begin with the legal points ...

AN HON. MEMBER: Then come to illegal points.

SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: Do you call them illegal points? I would not call them so. Kindly have some respect for the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Stephen. I am replying to his arguments. If they are illegal, well, I do not have anything to say.

Kindly see how this position of secrecy arises. Mr. Chavan and Mr. Stephen took one position if something had been done in the Cabinet, then the point of secrecy would have been there; otherwise not. Kindly refer to article 75 of the Constitution...

AN HON. MEMBER: Constitutional expert.

SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: I am not. It was you who raped the Constitution in 1975-76. Are you not ashamed of it?

Kindly see article 75(4). It reads:

"Before a Minister enters upon his office, the President shall administer to him the oaths of office and of secrecy according to the forms set out for the purpose in the Third Schedule.

The form of secrecy is in the Third Schedule:

"... I will not directly or indirectly communicate or reveal to any person or persons any matter which shall be brought under my consideration or shall become known to me as a Minister for the Union except as may be required for the due discharge of my duties as such Minister."

Those persons who care to understand the implications of this provision would bear with me that even the correspondence which passes between the Home Minister and the Prime Minister is a secret document, and oath of secrecy applies to it. It is not merely a Cabinet decision

बी नमी एल बगिची (मकुरा) : ब्रह्मण महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । ये होम मिनिस्टर और प्राइम मिनिस्टर को बोल रहे हैं । होम मिनिस्टर और प्राइम मिनिस्टर एक ही हैं । वो कौन है ? प्राइम मिनिस्टर ही होम मिनिस्टर है और होम मिनिस्टर ही प्राइम मिनिस्टर है । यह गलत भाषण क्यों दे रहे हैं ? एक्स-होम मिनिस्टर कहना चाहिये ।

MR. SPEAKER: As Home Minister.

SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: My contention is that not merely a Cabinet decision but the letters which passed between these two persons are also confidential letters and they are covered under the oath of secrecy.

There are only two rules for papers to be laid on the Table. One is Rule 368 and another is Rule 369. Rule 368 is that if a Minister quotes in the House a despatch or a State paper, then he has to lay the relevant paper before the House. Rule 369 is: "A paper or document to be laid on the Table shall be duly authenticated by the member presenting it."

Now we get it from *Kaul and Shakdhar* as to what can be done in the matter by the House or by the Speaker, leave aside the discretion of the Prime Minister. Chapter XXXIV....

SHRI L. K. DOLEY (Lakhimpur): You are defending a person who has made a victim of himself by his earlier stand in 1974 when he was not Prime Minister which Mr. Unnikrishnan has ably quoted. How can you defend him?

MR. SPEAKER: Please go on, Mr. Jain.

SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: Sir, let us listen to him as he will never get a chance.

What papers can be laid on the Table of the House are given in *Kaul and Shakdhar*. The first category is papers which can be laid under the Constitution. The second category is papers which come under a statute and the third category is those that come

under the Rules of Procedure and the fourth is the papers that come under the Directions of the Speaker.

Under the Direction of the Speaker there are several items given, but this is not covered in it. I may further add that at page 830 a clear direction is given, a dictum has been laid down that "a document with the government does not *ipso facto* become public if the document purporting to be a copy thereof, is laid on the Table by a member" or it is published in the press also... The Speaker cannot compel the government to lay the document in their possession on the Table much less to disclose it or to communicate it to anyone-else if the government still classifies it as confidential. Therefore, compulsion cannot be made. Ultimately, therefore, both Mr. Stephen, Mr. Chavan and also Mr. Unnikrishnan had to fall back upon propriety.

Mr. Unnikrishnan said one thing which was a mere repetition of Mr. Stephen's speech. He gave an example and said, 'I do not see Mr. Charan Singh here. He was introduced to us. It is only from the paper that I have got it. Therefore, I have got to know where he is and how he is and whether he has resigned.' These are the things which Mr. Stephen raised while discussing Rule 199 and seeking permission. That permission was not given. Therefore, ultimately he had to say that 'the crux is the reason which led to the resignation of Chaudhury Charan Singh'. This is the propriety which he wants to establish.

Now, this argument was very well enunciated during the discussion when he said that under Rule 199 'I want to seek the explanation of the Government as to why Mr. Charan Singh resigned? No statement came forth from here.' It was the decision of your honour....

AN HON. MEMBER: Your honour?

MR. SPEAKER: It is the force of habit.

SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: The hon. Speaker's decision was that compulsion cannot be made. Now, if compulsion for oral version cannot be made, then the compulsion for laying full documents on the table of the House also cannot be made. Therefore, to say further that I have something here or something there I do not think it is the truth. Mr. Govindan Nair called this argument a hoax. He said there is nothing in it. Whatever he had read in the papers he saw that here also. Still he further wants this. The main allegation is that Mr. Charan Singh has made certain allegations and Shri Morarji Desai has also made certain allegations and therefore, they say that because *inter se* allegations have been made, let them be placed before the House. They may give some tale out of that and make a political motivation because the orders of H.M.V. her master's voice are issued to these people to do everything possible to see that these documents are there so that we can take a political advantage out of it.

My submission, therefore, is that there is absolutely nothing in it and no House can order certain documents to be placed at all which may lead to further probing into and a very very long enquiry resulting into nothing. My submission, therefore is that in view of propriety and in view of constitutionality, these papers should not be laid on the table.

DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD (Calicut): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are certain fundamental issues which have been raised by the various speakers who have spoken before me. Those fundamental issues are, as I see them, the very foundation of the Parliamentary democracy and responsible Government. A person is the Prime Minister by reason of the fact that he commands the confidence of this House. When an incident happened, letters are exchanged and allegations are made casting reflection on the probity and integrity of the Prime Minister, this House is very much concerned because of the position of the Prime

Minister by reason of the fact that he commands the confidence of the House. This is the fundamental issue involved in this case. You can go into the subtle arguments and get yourselves diffused in the labyrinthine corridors of rules and regulations. When there is a fundamental issue where the confidence of this House in the Prime Minister is involved, it is futile and unwise to get ourselves entangled in the various subtle rules and regulations.

Sir, before I go into the details of the rules, I will submit that without taking much of the time of the House, rules 368 to 370 are intended not for a situation like this. The only rule which will apply is Rule 389 which vests residuary powers which state that if a situation is not covered by the rules, the Speaker has the residuary power to direct the proceedings of the House according to his discretion so that Rule 389 is the only rule which will be applicable and not the rules which concern with the minister's making a statement and laying some papers on the table. Those rules have nothing to do with this fundamental issue. As I said, the fundamental issue is the confidence of the House in the Prime Minister and in the person as Prime Minister as long as he commands the respect and the confidence of this House.

Sir, here, allegations are made—I am not going into the contents or the merits of the matter. Allegations have been made against each other, the Home Minister and the Prime Minister, which certainly cast a reflection and derogate from the integrity and the probity of both the Ministers concerned and, as the common saying goes which is very well understood by the people 'Caesar's wife must be above suspicion'. But here Caesar no. 1 himself and his son are involved Caesar no. 2 and his wife and other relatives are involved. So, it is all the more reason that they must permit this House to test and examine whether this House should continue the confidence

in the Prime Minister which this House has placed in him and whether the Prime Minister and the other Ministers concerned deserve the confidence of this House. If they are not prepared to do so and if they are wrangling on procedural aspects, on the subtleties of rules and regulations and in the complicated web and mesh of technicalities—as my leader said—it is really derogating from their own position and the confidence that the House has placed in them.

Sir, Article 74 of the Constitution has been quoted in respect of oath of secrecy. The decision of Justice Subba Rao—which you yourself followed—was that as far as the Government servant is concerned committing fraud is not part of his official duty. I would say if the allegations are correct—I do not know as I cannot reveal what has been told to me—then it amounts to protecting the corruption of the son of Caesar no. 1 and protecting the corruption of the wife of Caesar no. 2 and his son-in-law. So, I would request you to rely on rule 389 and take into consideration the fundamental issues involved and ask the Prime Minister and the former Home Minister to come before the House and place the documents before the House. If they have justification and justice on their side they must get the confidence of the House and a re-assertion of the confidence in the leadership of the Prime Minister. That is the only question, that is, the confidence of the House for him to continue as the Prime Minister.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I must say at the outset that I find myself at some dis-advantage while speaking on this matter as three of the hon'ble and distinguished colleagues who have spoken before me have seen the correspondence whereas I have not seen it. I am not making any complaint against them. I am only saying that they have an advantage over us in participating in this particular debate.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the very outset I must say in this whole matter—although it is delicate and sensitive because it touches the doggedness and established egos of both the highest individuals concerned—the very credibility of the Janata Government is involved. Wherever you go these days you find people have lost certain confidence and faith in the Government. I am sorry for it. I want that faith to be kept intact. I want the credibility to increase rather than decrease. My difficulty is because of what is happening in the Press and public discussion all over the country—especially when most of the things have come up—the credibility of the Government is getting further eroded. So, my first point is that the credibility of the Janata Government is at stage. And if they bring these papers before the House and through the House before the country then at least they should thank themselves that their credibility to that extent is restored. So, we are trying to help them and help us.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I raised last week the point that Government need not stand on technicalities. I know, the Law Minister is an able advocate. Because he is now the Law Minister, he has not ceased to be a good advocate. Therefore, he will make all kinds of legal and technical arguments. He will try to convince us,—although we will not be convinced about the technicality and so on. He is a good lawyer. He will do it. Therefore, what I am saying is this. With great respect, I would put it before him and before you also, Sir, that this is not a matter on which we can stand on any sort of technicality, where higher issues are involved. Technicalities become less important; I am not saying that they are unimportant, but they are less important. There is always a law of relativity in this. Therefore, Sir, I would say, in continuation of what I said last week that, after all that has happened in last week's debate and also today, I am more than reassured and convinced about that.

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

The thing must come here. Otherwise we shall deprive the country of knowing the truth. Now, some colleagues have already seen these letters last Friday, and now they have spoken. But most of us have not seen these letters. That handicap is there. But, look at this report. In today's *Hindustan Times* that is, the 31st of July, 1978 on the back page, you find a very interesting item and it says:

'On stage; Off stage'

—After all, we are all actors. As Shakespeare says, all of us are actors on the stage of this world. So they are also actors. So, he says here 'On stage; off stage'—In that the *Hindustan Times* Correspondent has published this item under the heading 'The correspondence'. It is not 'any correspondence'; it is 'The correspondence'. That is why we want it. Sir. Already in the *Hindustan Times* you will find a despatch—practically everything has come up. And, Sir, two days back, on Saturday, the *Statesman* also gave this on the front page:

'Letters speak of corruption charges'.

—all these around the Resignation Drama!

Mr. Speaker, Sir, let the House know that the Prime Minister is technically right when he says that he demanded the Home Minister's resignation not on these letters, but on a public statement by him about the so-called impotency of Cabinet Ministers. (*Interruptions*). Sir, my point is, these letters and these corruption charges are hanging around the Resignation Drama, as I said earlier. Let any of the hon. Members of the Janata Party or the Government tell me that these letters and the correspondence and these corruption charges are not involved in the Resignation Drama. Then I am prepared to sit down and withdraw all my words. But the fact is that these corruption charges are there in this Drama of Resignation.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, the point is that we must also go to the next aspect. You asked some of our colleagues in this House to see the correspondence and the Chairman of the other House also asked some of their members to see this correspondence. But, how is it, that between Saturday and Monday, all these things have come out in the Press? How did it come out? Who did it? That also is a matter of investigation, because I don't know who did it. I am only raising a point. Now that it has come out in bits and also in substance, let it come out fully, not in parts. That is my point.

There is Rule 368 and there are other rules which perhaps the Law Minister may quote more authoritatively than what I could. Now, Mr. Speaker, may I tell you that Rule 368 and Rule 369 and other rules do not come into the picture at all? In fact, Rule 368 quoted on page 177 of the Rules Book clearly and amply protects any Minister of the Government from giving out any document which he or the Government thinks is not in the public interest to disclose.

AN. HON. MEMBER: But who is to decide?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: But Sir, I ask: Is it not in the public interest to disclose that there is no corruption in higher echelons of the Janata Government? If that is so, it is all the more reason why you should demand that that correspondence must come.

The whole point is,—to put it in a very summarised form:—

No public interest is involved.

No security of State is involved.

No national interest is involved either in holding this correspondence back from Parliament and the nation.

Indeed, Sir, the national interest is that it must be fully brought to light

so that rumour-mongering and gossip-mongering is put an end to for all time, especially because it is hanging round this resignation circus and this resignation drama.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Prime Minister says that this is 'a question of confidence'. Well, I accept it. I am not denying that particular aspect of the matter at all. He says: 'How can I disclose something which has been given to me in confidence?'. I entirely agree with him. No Government can function if confidential letters exchanged between Prime Minister and other Ministers are released. But the point is that already when that confidence is eroded, to a large extent, not perhaps by what the Prime Minister did, but by what other unknown sources have already done, by letting out the said letters, where is the confidence left now? Therefore, it must come out. And if there is nothing in all this—as the Prime Minister tells us that there is nothing—why not lay it before the House, on the Table of the House? It will not diminish or tarnish his image, but perhaps he may come out more honourably from this whole episode.

So, to conclude, Sir, when all is said and done, the entire truth must come out before us, all the more so, because, portions of it have already leaked out. Nothing can be kept back from Parliament. Parliament must be told the truth. That is because, *Satyameva Jayathe* is not only the motto of the Government, but also the motto of this Parliament. This is not to say that after the correspondence is laid on the Table of the House, we will begin to say this or that on the merits of the case. I have not seen the correspondence. In any case I do not know what it contains. Or, am I to question the press report of the correspondence? But what will happen on the basis of the merit of the whole correspondence is a separate issue about which we are not bothered at this stage. All that we are bothered is that the credibility of the Janata Government has gone down, and it must be

restored both in their interest and in our interest, in the Parliament's interest, in public interest, in democracy's interests, and the most important point is, in the interest of truth. Therefore, it must be done. I hope they will do it as early as possible.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the House has been discussing this afternoon a very important question. Of course, the question has been characterised as one involving a mere technicality by a number of distinguished hon. Members who have spoken this afternoon, but as I would endeavour to show, it is not a mere matter of technicality, but it is really a matter of high principle and why that high principle has not only been laid down but has always been universally accepted. I would endeavour very briefly to indicate that. Before I say so, Mr. Speaker, Sir, having heard several distinguished speeches this afternoon on this topic in which opinions varied because some of the hon. Members spoke and expressed the view that in this particular case, at least the correspondence requires to be laid on the Table of the House, whereas equally distinguished hon. Members expressed the contrary view also that it would be setting a very bad precedent not merely setting a bad precedent and a dangerous precedent if the Government was compelled to lay correspondence which was marked confidential and secret, which was exchanged between the Prime Minister and the then Home Minister, on the Table of the House, Mr. Speaker, Sir, when I heard these distinguished speeches, I was reminded of a story. A father had 3 sons. The first was 25 years old.

SHRI K. GOPAL: In this case, only one son.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Now, the two younger sons—one was 15 years old and the other was 14 years old—happened to find out where the love letters which the elder son, 25 years

[Sri Shanti Bhushan]

old, was writing to his beloved. He was not married. Now, both of them wanted to read them. The parents had come to know of it and they tried to explain that it was not proper to read the love letter of the elder son and the main reason which was given by the parents was "look here, when both of you grow up, you will also be writing such letters to other ladies and girls. If you try to read those letters today, what defence will you take when you grow up". Now, curiously one of the younger sons perhaps understood and he said that he would not look into those letters. But the other one was adamant and said: "Look at my face. Do I have any hope to fall in love with anybody?" He was adamant and he said he would not give up his claim. He would like to go through the letters because he did not run the risk of the danger at all.

SHRI K. GOPAL: On 9th December, 1974, did not Mr. Morarji Bhai think of this?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: I would like to appeal to the distinguished Members on the Opposition benches today that....

MR. SPEAKER: They may have occasions to write love letters.....

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: If not in the near future..... Of course, they have occupied these treasury benches for a long time and may be that for the next fifteen, twenty or twenty-five years, they may not have any chance to occupy that, but let them not lose hope. After all, this great country will go on for a long time and may be after twenty-five or thirty years, they may have a chance to occupy the treasury benches. Let them think of those times and let them think of the precedent which they are trying to create today; that precedent will not only embarrass them, but embarrass the whole nation. (*Interruptions*) In fact, it was quite clear from the tenor of the various speeches which have been made that each one of the

speakers was fully conscious of the established principle, convention and tradition and that these were based on good reason, but perhaps they were trying to forget the good reasons behind it and they were saying that it was a mere technicality. They were conscious of the fact that this is the position in law that the Government cannot be compelled to lay such secret or confidential correspondence on the Table of the House, but they were trying to characterise it as a mere technicality. Now, what is a technicality? If a rule is not based on sound reasons, on good justification, certainly it can be characterised as a mere technicality. In fact, it was said that something has appeared in the press, some hon. Members have already perused that correspondence, even the Prime Minister was quoted that he said, there was nothing to hide, and there is no reason why he would like to withhold that correspondence; it was said that there is nothing in the contents of that correspondence which might make it necessary in public interest to withhold it from being laid on the Table of the House. In fact, it was also said that now that it has been placed on your Table, Sir, and it has been allowed to be perused by some leaders of different opposition parties and opposition groups, then why should there be any difficulty in the same correspondence being laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa): Why should the other Members be deprived of this? All the Members are equal and have equal rights.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: I would not be contending that all the Members are not equal; of course, they are equal. Everything that I say will be based on the acceptance of the equality of all the hon. Members of this House.

The main question involved in this is that once a document is laid on the Table of the House, the rules of this august House provide that it becomes public property, it becomes public.

namely it can be published in the whole country, its contents can be divulged. There is, therefore, a vital difference between the correspondence being laid on your Table and being perused under some kind of arrangement by the distinguished leaders of opposition parties or groups or other Members of Parliament and the same correspondence being laid on the Table of the House.

Now, I come to the main principle as to why this principle has always been recognised. In fact, the language of the specific rules leave no manner of any doubt that the decision as to whether it would be in public interest or it would be against the public interest to divulge, to make the contents of a particular document public or not, has been left to the Government. There is very good reason for it. One of the reasons, as one of the distinguished hon. Members referred to is, the oath of secrecy. So far as the members of the Government are concerned, every kind of document can come before them and that is the reason why an oath of secrecy is administered to them that anything which comes in their knowledge, they are not completely free to divulge the contents of every document. That might under certain circumstances be a breach of the oath of their secrecy. This correspondence between the Prime Minister and the Home Minister or for that matter between any two members of the Cabinet should not be made public for the very important reason that the entire functioning of parliamentary democracy is based on the principle of joint responsibility and that is most important for the success of democracy. The most important thing is that nothing should be allowed to come in the way of successful functioning of the Government on the principle of joint responsibility. What does it require? It requires that every Cabinet Minister must be able to correspond with every other Cabinet Minister with the full confidence; and that whatever he is saying whatever he is communicating, he is communicating with the utmost confidence that it might not be made public; that it shall not be made public;

because if this principle is given a go by or once the principle that the Government can be compelled to make public the contents of secret correspondence which the Cabinet Ministers have exchanged between them is accepted, then, in that case, the functioning of each Cabinet Minister would be impaired for the reason that before a particular Cabinet Minister would write down something in a letter to another Cabinet colleague, all the time he would be obsessed by this. He will try to see, well, supposing this letter becomes public and is made public; supposing the Government is compelled to make the contents of this document public, how would it affect me, how would it affect every one of us and so on. Therefore, these inhibitions will arise. These inhibitions must not be there. The main reason why it has been accepted that Cabinet decisions are secret, they cannot be allowed to be divulged, there is nothing....

(Interruptions)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Whether this correspondence is on Government business or an allegation of abuse of power is very important.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN (Medak): What the hon. Minister is saying is totally illusory. We are not going into the question how many correspondences made between the Cabinet Ministers and which are confidential. We are not going into that. (Interruptions) But, unfortunately, the correspondence has been leaked out and it has been brought to the notice of the Public. Therefore, the question arises about this.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a debate.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: How can I bear....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We are not questioning....

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Now a distinction has sought to be drawn....

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: We are not bothered about it. *(Interruptions)* It has been leaked out.

MR. SPEAKER: Other people have put it very strongly.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: This is our agony.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not agonise. This is very bad for health.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Sir, a distinction has sought to be made between exchange at a Cabinet meeting and the exchanges otherwise between the Ministers outside Cabinet meeting. I appeal to the distinguished hon. Member... *(Interruptions)* Is there any distinction in principle between what is exchanged at a Cabinet meeting and what is exchanged between Ministers without a Cabinet meeting? This distinction has never been made for a very good reason. The same matter may be discussed in a Cabinet meeting; the same matter may be discussed in correspondence between different Ministers and the same kind of unimpaired, unhampered, frankness and freeness....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: This is the fourth time you are doing it. You are unable to restrain yourself.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: What I was saying was that the very reasons which require that the discussions in a Cabinet meeting are secret and cannot be compelled to be divulged, the same reasons apply to any communication between different Ministers because it is equally important that a Cabinet Minister should feel completely free to express himself freely, to invite attention of his Cabinet Colleagues to any matter freely without being hin-

dered by the belief or the thought of the fear, that if this letter becomes public, he would not like to write certain things. There may be sensitive matters which Cabinet Ministers would like to write to the Prime Minister or the Home Minister or other Cabinet Ministers; he might feel that if this can be compelled to be made public at one time, he would not like to write and put it on record. He must have that confidence that even if he puts every kind of thing, it will not become public. Otherwise, he may not like to publicly go on the record saying something; there cannot be discussion between Cabinet Ministers. If the principle of joint responsibility has to be maintained then this much confidence every Minister must have: if I write something in confidence to the Prime Minister it will not be made public and it is this principle which the Prime Minister had in mind. In fact it was argued that the privilege can be waived. The distinguished Leader of the Opposition who has come to be known as the most eloquent advocate in this House of bad causes said....

MR. SPEAKER: It requires greater capacity to plead bad causes... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: The biggest compliment which can be paid to an advocate is that he has the capacity to almost win even the worst case... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I would rather appeal to the Members of the Opposition, particularly here, that the Law Minister is replying to the points raised. We are discussing this matter on a very high plane; therefore arguments must be allowed to be put forth. We contribute nothing by interfering. I would appeal that the Law Minister may be permitted to continue... *(Interruptions)* It is a matter of opinion.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: I am grateful to the Leader of the Opposition....

AN HON. MEMBER: He must quote the rule and the law while he is giving his arguments.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: One reason which the Leader of the Opposition gave was that if once even a secret correspondence to which the claim of privilege may be applicable has come out either in part or in full, in a garbled way or otherwise, in that case the privilege of secrecy does not remain; on the other hand public interest requires that the whole of it should be allowed to be made public. If this principle was accepted, I should appeal to the hon. Members to just ponder that in that case what will happen is this. The most sensitive document in which the entire country was interested in maintaining its secrecy, certain persons would say something wrong about that document; they will try to make an attempt to publish it as if they were publishing that document with fantastic contents, very damaging contents; then it would be said that because a garbled or wrong version, etc. had already appeared in the Press therefore public interest now requires that the original document that was entitled to claim privilege must be laid on the Table of the House. It would be a dangerous thing.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: May I interrupt the Law Minister? I may explain the position of my argument. The letters may be published or purported to be published. I can understand the Prime Minister remaining quiet or the persons concerned remaining quiet. The letters are published. The Prime Minister makes a statement meaning that, of course this has been published but in a garbled way. If that statement is made, in effect you have published document in substance, confusion is created. If you remain quiet the position is different. The Prime Minister comes out with the statement on the floor of the House saying: what has appeared in Press as letters are substantially those letters but there is garbling about it. Once that is done the question is

whether it could be permitted to keep remaining like that? The question is different from what you say.

16.00 hrs.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: That is why I was saying that if an inaccurate version of the document is published in the press, I would go to the extent of submitting that even if the correct contents of the documents were published in the press even then it would not be a ground to lay that document on the table of the House. Till an authenticated version has been placed on the table, it would be merely a matter of conjecture. So far as responsible citizens of the country are concerned they would not go by what has been published in the press. All the time they know that many things which appear in the press are sometimes correct, sometimes incorrect, sometimes partly correct and partly incorrect. They will not draw any inference or conclusion on the basis of such documents which appear in an unauthorised manner. Otherwise unauthorised publication of even wrong contents of documents will itself become a ground for infringing the secrecy and for compelling to lay all these important and secret documents on the table of the House.

Another reason the leader of the Opposition gave was that the Prime Minister himself had said that he had no reason to keep back the documents and from that it was sought to be argued that the Prime Minister himself felt that there was no public interest involved in maintaining the secrecy of the document. Now if I may say so with great respect to the distinguished leader of the Opposition perhaps he did not properly infer as to what the Prime Minister had in mind when he made such a statement. What he meant was because certain things had been said which contained allegations of a certain kind and, therefore, perhaps this is not the reason why he wants to keep it secret. He does not mean to keep it secret, because there is some kind of allegation concerning him and concerning

[Shri Shanti Bhushan]

a member of his family. What he meant to say that it was not on ground of personal factor because that was something said about him or any person related to him that he was interested in keeping back the document. The real reason is as he said this correspondence is between two Cabinet colleagues which is marked secret or confidential, which means that the authors of those letters do not wish to make the contents public. Then in that case it would be violative of a very important matter of high policy and principle and that if this is violated, then in future the Cabinet Ministers would not have confidence in one another. They would not be able to express themselves freely and frankly. They would not be able to write those things. They would not otherwise write those documents and it is necessary that at that level this kind of inhibition should not arise at all.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Other members of this House have already seen it. You ask (*Interruptions*). This was the position in 1974. What is the present position?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Do not think that I will not deal with your point. In fact you have raised a very important point.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Shri Raj Narain released all the letters to the press. What is your opinion about that?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: I will deal with your point later on. Let me deal with the other point.

Before I deal with the point raised by Shri Unnikrishnan, I deal with the point raised by the leader, Shri Chavan.

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU: There are certain specific allegations both against Prime Minister's son and

Ex-Home Minister Shri Charan Singh's relatives.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it a cross examination that is going on? The leader of the Opposition made an appeal now.

They heard you with patience. Why do you not have the same patience? You cannot put it in the form of a cross examination. If I want any elucidation, I will have that.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Before I deal with the point made by Shri Unnikrishnan, may I first deal with the point first raised by his leader Shri Chavan. The main point made by Shri Chavan was, it is a question of credibility, he felt that he must help the ruling party. He said, "It is not in the interest of the ruling party if this correspondence is not laid on the table of the House." That was probably the reason that he gave and he said, "If some kind of doubt or cloud had arisen, the credibility of the Government is in question, is in danger. And if such doubts are allowed to remain, whether or not there is anything, if any allegation is made by anybody or any material, etc. is given by anybody, then in that case, those who lead the Government and those who lead the House, they will run the risk of not being believed by the country."

I wish one of the leaders of the opposition, Mr. Chavan, had borne this in mind. He appears to believe today that merely because somebody—don't know who—said something etc., therefore the credibility of the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Government would be in danger. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: This is the fifth time you are getting Don't record.

(*Interruptions*)**

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: It is not an old matter. It is only three

**Not recorded.

years back that we had another Prime Minister in the country and it was not merely any gossip or rumour or statement of an irresponsible person, but it was the solemn judgment of a High Court of the land in which a statement of the Prime Minister had not been believed. When the entire country with one voice had said that the credibility of the Government was destroyed and therefore according to the principle which had always been invoked, so long as this doubt or cloud was there, the Prime Minister should step down making room for another person, at that time that was the occasion.... (*Interruptions*). It would be a curious position for an hon. member to take that when a solemn judgment of the High Court expressed such serious doubts on the credibility of the Leader of the Government.... (*Interruptions*).

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): The Leader of the Opposition spoke for half an hour. Why can't he be allowed to place the Government's point of view?

MR. SPEAKER: Every member has a right to state his case. It may be right or wrong. It is not for others to judge. Ultimately it is my painful duty to judge. Why do you take my responsibility?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: I do not propose to touch on the sensitiveness of the hon. members. Now I come to the point which was made by Shri Unnikrishnan. He quoted from a speech which the Prime Minister had made in 1974 and as an hon. member of this House, he thought that there was a parallel in what he said and what is being said from the opposition benches today. Before I show that there is absolutely no parallel, let me say this that if there has been a parallel, I could have easily cited a story. We had a judge in the Allahabad High Court—Mr. Justice Sen. After he had become judge, he stepped down and started

practising again. Once when he was arguing a joint, the judge cited the decision given by Mr. Sen as a judge and said, "Mr. Sen, you had said like this as a judge". Mr. Sen said, "Sen, has grown saner"!

Here, if I may say so, with the greatest respect, there is absolutely no parallel for the reason that as Mr. Unnikrishnan himself read from the speech of Mr. Morarji Desai, Shri Morarji Desai had referred to the powers and the right of the House consistent with the needs of secrecy.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: will repeat it, 'no secret papers Government can be secret from Parliament'. This is what he said December, 9.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: I have heard you. If you have the patience I will refer to that; I have made note of that.

That is what he said. In the same breath, he referred to the secret session—secret session where the proceedings of the session would not be divulged because in a secret session, nothing can go out. The idea is not of protecting the thing from the hon. Members of the Parliament. The idea is that things which should not become public, which is not in the public interest to be made public, should not be made public by the expedient of the papers being laid on the Table of the House. And that is why, on that occasion, this method was evolved which method has been applied this time so far, namely, that nobody may get the idea that the Prime Minister is interested in shielding, he does not want the leaders of the opposition parties to have a look at them. After all, it has been said that all the Members are equal, then why only the leaders are allowed. But then we know that in a representative democracy, there is the principle of people being represented. All the people of the country are represented by the hon. Members of the

[Shri Shanti Bhushan]

Parliament in this House. Similarly, different parties and groups are also represented by their leaders. Of course, if they have ceased to have confidence in their leaders, then they are perfectly entitled to break away.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mallikarjun, you are really incorrigible. Do not record.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Shri Morarji Desai has been consistent unlike the leaders of the opposition who have chosen to be inconsistent on this occasion. But Shri Morarji Desai has been consistent. He has emphasized the need of secrecy then and he is emphasizing the needs of secrecy even today. Let the leaders of the opposition parties be equally consistent what they said then and what they say today.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: So far as authority is concerned, authority in support of this principle, Kaul & Shakhder has been referred to by the Leader of the Opposition himself. Chapter 34, pages 813 and 831 have been referred to. They contain clear passages containing references to clear precedents as to why it is for the Government alone, because the Government alone knows what is contained in certain documents, and they alone are the custodian of the public interest, to decide as to whether it is in the public interest or not.

May I just refer to Shri Govindan Nair's speech and conclude by saying that he appealed to you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, and said that you have maintained the independence and dignity of the House and he appealed to you to maintain the independence and dignity of the House by taking a particular view. I am reminded of

an accused against whom a case was fully proved and since he had no other arguments, he told the Judge: Mr. Judge, you have been known as an independent Judge. I hope you will prove your independence by acquitting me also.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: Are you prepared to call a secret session?

श्री राज नारायण (रायबरेली): अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं भी खड़ा हूँ अपने प्वाएंट आफ़ आर्डर पर। (ब्यवधान) हमारा प्वाएंट आफ़ आर्डर है। कृपा कर सुन लीजिए। श्रीमन् मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि आप अपनी राय दें और सदन के सम्मानित सदस्य जो यहां बोले हैं, वे भी अपनी राय दें।

"Involvement of relations alleged—P. M. Charan trade charges in letter"

ये तीन लेटर हैं। यह पेट्रियट प्रख़बार है। ये कहाँ से लीक हुए, यह सीक्रेसी कैसे गयी, इसको हम जानना चाहते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप नोटिस दे दीजिए।

श्री राज नारायण : मैं दे रहा हूँ। जरा देखा जाए।

MR. SPEAKER: You please give notice, I will have it examined.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: Let me have my point.

मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि आप भी सुनें और भाति धूषण जी भी सुनें।

"Mr. Charan Singh's last letter on the subject was sent on 29th March. In this he reiterated his demand for a probe into the charges against Mr. Kantj Desai, asserting for the first time in his correspondence that he has substantial and sufficient material against him."

अब मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि सदन के सदस्य जब यहां सदन के सम्मानित सदस्य की हैसियत से बैठे हैं तो आपने को फ़ीली एक्सप्रेस करें। हमारे यहां श्रुतियों में कहा गया है कि पहले विधान निर्मात्री परिषद् में जाने की कोशिश मत करो और वहां जाओ तो तथ्य और सत्य को पकड़ो, सत्य को असत्य से छेड़ो मत। यह बिल्कुल सही बात शास्त्रों में कही गयी है। लोगल प्रैक्टिसनर्स नजीर खोजते हैं और पोलिटिक्स नजीर बनाते हैं। वकील नजीर पर चलता है और राजनीतिज्ञ नजीर बनाता है,

**Not recorded.

This is the difference between a politician and a legal practitioner.

मैं जरा यह चाहता हूँ कि इस को अच्छी तरह से हमारे लीगल प्रैक्टिशनर लोग समझ लें। वे समझ लें जिन्होंने काफी ख्याति प्राप्त की है। मैं आपको छोटी-छोटी बातें बताता हूँ—

Every problem has got its different contradictions, there are inner contradictions. New conventions can be created by Parliament. Parliament is supreme. Parliament can suspend any rule. Parliament can make any new rule.

शांति भूषण जी को शायद न मालूम हो क्योंकि वे यहाँ नये प्राये हैं। मैं ने शांति भूषण जी की लीगल कण्डलियाँ और कहानियाँ सुनी हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a point of order.

श्री राज नारायण: शांति भूषण जी किस पर बोले, लीडर आफ दि अपोजीशन किस पर बोले उन्नीकृष्णन् जी, मायाकृष्णन् जी किस पर बोले। इन्होंने कहानियाँ बहुत कही हैं। हम को भी एक कहानी याद आती है। एक नव विवाहिता बहु थी। एक बार उस को पेट में गर्भ (कसीब) हो गया, गड़बड़ी हो गयी।

MR. SPEAKER: In a point of order how can stories come in?

श्री राज नारायण: जब उसको बच्चा पैदा होने को था तो वह अपनी सास से कहने लगी। (ब्यवधान) तुम हम को जगा देना। तो उसकी मदर इन ला ने कहा कि तुम तो खुद ही सब को जगाओगी, तुम्हें कोई क्या जगायेगा। इसीलए मैं चाहूँगा कि शांति भूषणजी यह बात समझ लें और प्रनावश्यक रूप से इधर-उधर की बातों को न लें। सत्य पर पर्दा न विरोध पक्ष वाले डालें और इस पक्ष के लोग डालें।

इस बारे में हमारी प्रीपिनियन क्या है, वह हम आपको प्रकले में दे दूँगे। (ब्यवधान) वह सदन की प्रायर्टी भी होगी। अगर सदन के लोगों को पार्लियामेन्टरी प्रैक्टिस में फेब है तो वह होगा। जब ब्रह्मचारों में यह चीज प्रकाशित हो गयी है तो होम मिनिस्टर के पास भी सबस्टेंशियल प्रूफ है, सफीशियेन्ट गेटर है।

If there is substantial proof, sufficient material, to prove the charges, then it is the duty of the House to enquire into it. I do not know whether the news which appeared in the press is correct or not. If it is not correct, my point is defeated. If

it is correct, it is my parliamentary duty to say this.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The point is this. There are rules and there are Directions. You have Directions 19, 24, 25 and 35, whereunder the Speaker has directed, not by the rule-making power, that certain of the documents which are not compulsorily to be laid on the Table of the House, must be laid on the Table of the House. Every Direction comes out of certain experience. Therefore, it is a question of jurisdiction and in pursuance of the provisions rule 389 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business, the Speaker of the Lok Sabha has been issuing directions from time to time. That is why I submitted that these rules are not exhaustive; there are cases in which Directions can be issued and Directions are issued on the basis of certain precedents which are set up. I am only on the limited question of jurisdiction. Therefore, you have got the jurisdiction. Whether you must exercise it or not is a different matter. So, the question of the exercise of the jurisdiction, secrecy of the document, all these cases are accepted.

The only difficulty with the Prime Minister is whether these principles would stand in the way of laying it on the Table of the House. Therefore, taking all these matters into consideration, even short of giving a Direction, you may clarify, if you are satisfied, that the documents are such that these considerations need not stand in the way of laying it on the Table of the House. These are the two ways. One is clarification by your judgment, not an order but a judgement, as to whether these considerations should, in this instance, stand in the way of laying it on the Table of the House.

As far as the jurisdiction is concerned, you have got the jurisdiction—both clarificatory jurisdiction and constructive jurisdiction both you have, and you may kindly exercise those powers.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir on point of order. Shri Raj Narain is of the Minister who has signed. Naturally, he is expected to make a statement, which he has done.

MR. SPEAKER: What is his point of order?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Let me finish it. I am raising it under rule 199. Just now, Shri Raj Narain, a former hon. Minister, has made a statement, in which he said that the hon. Minister can substantiate all the allegations.... (Interruptions).

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: I have not said it.

MR. SPEAKER: He has not said that; he has quoted the papers.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: I said "if the news which appeared in the papers is correct"; I do not know whether it is correct or not and from where the news came to the papers.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order. Now, papers to be laid on the Table.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: It is the duty of the Speaker....

SHRI L. K. DOLEY: Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the point of order?

SHRI L. K. DOLEY: My point of order is this. A famous jurist—I have forgotten his name—...

MR. SPEAKER: How is it a point of order?

SHRI L. K. DOLEY: I am coming to the point of order. I can quote the rule also. Law dissolves all contracts which are not for valuable consideration. So, a valuable consideration dissolves all laws. The question here is of such a nature that it over-rides all previous laws...

MR. SPEAKER***: It is not a point of order. Don't record.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

D.D.A. (PENSION) AMENDMENT RULES, 1978, ACCOUNTS AND REVIEW OF D.D.A. FOR 1975-76 ALONG WITH STATEMENT re. REASONS FOR DELAY IN LAYING THEM AND WATER (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION) AMENDMENT RULES, 1978

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Delhi Development Authority (Pension) Amendment Rules, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 693 in Gazette of India dated the 27th May, 1978, under section 58 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2512/78.]

(2) (i) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Development Authority for the year 1975-76 together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 25 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957.

(ii) Review by the Government on the Audit Report on the Accounts of the Delhi Development Authority for the year 1975-76.

(iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above papers [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2513/78.]

(3) A copy of the water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Amendment Rules, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 377 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th July, 1978, under sub-section (3) of section 63 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2514/78.]

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mor-mugao) : I want to draw the attention of the House to the fact that these certified accounts of the Delhi Development Authority together with the Audit Report are being laid on the Table of the House 28 months after the close of the financial year.

I would not draw your attention to this but for the fact that the Committee on Papers to be laid on the Table of the House has passed severe strictures against DDA for having never—not even once during the twenty years of its existence—brought the accounts in time here. This becomes again relevant in the context of large-scale misappropriation and defalcation of funds by the officials of DDA. In the month of May about five senior officials were arrested for misappropriation and recently some more senior officials were suspended for defalcation of funds and in this context, I want to point out this fact to the House. Now the Accounts of 1975-76 is being laid on the Table of the House. It is long past its time. Apart from this, the accounts of 1976-77 are also due. What about that? Why this delay inspite of the severe strictures passed by the Committee of this House?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : You have given a clear direction on several occasions that a statement showing the reasons for delay in laying the papers should be circulated earlier in order to enable the House to sit in judgement as to whether the reasons shown in the statement are acceptable to the House or not. We cannot be taken for a ride everytime. What is happening is, the directions coming from the Chair are being taken with a pinch of salt. We cannot be rendered totally infructuous.

MR. SPEAKER : Why this delay? Why is it that you have not given the reasons for the delay earlier?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT : The DDA furnished the English version on 15th May, 1978 and the Hindi version

on 22nd June 1978. The delay occurred both in the preparation of the accounts as well as the audit. The Central Government appointed a Committee by the name of Baveja Committee in October 1977 for an assessment of the working of the DDA. One of the terms of reference to the Committee was to examine the reasons for the delay in laying on the Table of the Parliament, the Annual Administrative Report, and the Audit Report of the authority and to suggest ways and means to eliminate such delays. The Committee has submitted its report and the Government is going through it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : He has not said why the statement showing the reasons for the delay....

MR. SPEAKER : The very matter has been enquired into by the Baveja Committee.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You know, there are cases where the things have been delayed by 44 months, for instance, the Report of the Aligarh Muslim University. This is what is happening. The Committee on Papers to be laid on the Table....

MR. SPEAKER : This particular case was investigated by the Committee.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Looking into is very dangerous. As Mr. Raj Narain has said 'looking into' and 'doing' things are two different things. It is only looking into.

श्री राज नारायण (रायबरेली) : श्रीमन्
पोइंट फ्राफ ऐक्सप्लेनेशन । मैं दर्शन शास्त्र
का विद्यार्थी हूँ । सांख्य दर्शन में पुरुष और
प्रकृति दो की मान्यता है । पुरुष केवल दृष्टा है,
प्रकृति नटी नाट्य करती है, सारी रचना
करती है । तो हमारे महाशय जी बोल रहे थे
बह पुरुष बन गये कि मैं केवल देखूंगा । तो
हम ने उनको दर्शन की बात बता दी कि देखना
और करना दो अलग चीज है ।

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Ravindra Varma.

ANNUAL REPORT OF M.P. STATE DAIRY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION FOR 1975-76 AND STATEMENT *re.* REASONS FOR DELAY IN LAYING THE REPORT AND NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) : On behalf of Shri Surjit Singh Barnala, I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of Madhya Pradesh State Dairy Development Corporation Limited, Bhopal, for the year 1975-76 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above report.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—2515/78]

(2) (i) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 269(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd May, 1978 regarding the Order issued by the Central Government under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 for securing the equitable distribution of Fertilisers, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the said Act.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—2516/78]

SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN (Seoni) : The reasons given for the delay are monotonous.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : The statement showing the reasons for the delay has already been placed on the Table of the House.

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF UNIVERSITY OF HYDERABAD FOR 1976-77 ALONGWITH STATEMENT *re.* REASONS FOR DELAY IN LAYING THE ACCOUNTS

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the University of Hyderabad for the year 1976-77 together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 29 of the University of Hyderabad Act, 1974.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—2517/78]

DELHI AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE MARKETING (REGULATION (GENERAL) RULES, 1978

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) : On behalf of Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Delhi Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) (General) Rules, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F.6(1)/77-DAM in Delhi Gazette dated the 23rd March, 1978, under sub-section (6) of section 63 of the Delhi Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1976.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—2518/78]

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the hon. Education Minister enlighten the House as to what is the position with regard to the Annual Report of different national Universities. In fact, the

report of the Aligarh Muslim University....

MR. SPEAKER: No such notice has come to me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am seeking an information in connection with this. The Report of the Aligarh Muslim University, I am told, has been delayed by 44 months. There are cases where the delay is about 24½ months. The House needs to be enlightened.

MR. SPEAKER: Quite right. The House needs to be, but go according to the Rules.

NOTIFICATION UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, 1962

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification No. 148/78-Customs (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st July, 1978, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding reduction in the export duty on coffee, under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2518A/78]

16.30 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th July, 1978, agreed without any amendment to the Maintenance of Internal Security (Repeal) Bill, 1978, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th July, 1978."

16.31 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

FOURTEENTH REPORT

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I beg to present the Fourteenth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Jute Corporation of India Ltd.,—Organisational Matters.

MR. SPEAKER: We have a part-debated motion to be taken up today. Therefore, the Call Attention will be taken up tomorrow.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): That is for one and a half hours. It is already 4.30 p.m. now. If you keep it for tomorrow, it will be all right. Tomorrow, I think, there is no motion....

MR. SPEAKER: Tomorrow there is another motion—on the language question.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Then let us have it on Wednesday.

MR. SPEAKER: No. This is a part-discussed motion. The motion is regarding growing student unrest in universities....

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH (Nandyal): What about matters under rule 377?

MR. SPEAKER: Tomorrow.

Now, we take up the motion regarding student unrest. Mr. Hukmdeo Narain Yadav. Not here. Mr. Borole.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, It would be better if you can announce when Mr. Sikandar Bakht is going to make his statement on what has agitated the Members this morning. If he is making a statement, the Members should be told about it, so that we can sit and listen to it.

MR. SPEAKER : You can make the statement now.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT : The question is....

MR. SPEAKER : Not the one that you gave me; I am not permitting that. I am permitting the one that you gave later. I am not permitting the other one because I will hold an inquiry; therefore, I do not want any statement on that.

16.33 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. EVICTION OF A MEMBERS FAMILY FROM HIS RESIDENCE

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) : Because of the constraints on account of the Speaker having decided to hold an inquiry in the matter that was raised today with regard to the eviction of Shri Raje Vishveshvar Rao, M.P., I am avoiding giving all the details. (*Interruptions*) Otherwise I was to reply in detail. I am not going into the details now. I have just to submit and confirm the fact that my Ministry had no direct relationship with the unfortunate incident which took place with regard to this incident.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have to say one thing. The Minister has just said that his Ministry has got nothing to do with the incident. It means that the House Committee has got everything to do. I would say that the function of the House Committee is to allot or order evacuation.

MR. SPEAKER : I am going into the matter.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : We wrote to the Ministry for evacuation of certain

houses. In what way, by what method they have to do, it is their concern; it is not the concern of the House Committee.

श्री सोमजीबाई शंभोर (दोहद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम को बोलना है। हाउस कमेटी के चैयरमैन ने हमारे मकान को नाला लगा दिया है और हम को आज ऐसे ही कपड़े लेकर आना पड़ा है। मैं आज हंगर-स्ट्राइक पर जाने वाला हूँ।

ये ब्राह्मण हैं, ब्राह्मणों को देते हैं, हम शड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज हैं इसलिये नहीं देते हैं। सब ब्राह्मणों को रेगुलराइज कर दिया है, हम दूसरी पार्टी के हैं, हम को क्यों नहीं दिया। प्राइम मिनिस्टर को भी बोला है। यह मच बात है, चैयरमैन को बोला। चैयरमैन हमारी मुना नहीं है, हम ने कई दफे उनको निन्दा है (*ध्वजघान*)

MR. SPEAKER : This was mentioned in the morning, but I have said that I will inquire into the matter. Therefore, there is no point in raising it again.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT : It places me in a very delicate position...

MR. SPEAKER : I am going into the matter. I will hold responsible whoever is responsible. Mr. Borole.

श्री डी० जी० गवई (बुलडाणा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम ने मंत्री महोदय और हाउस कमेटी के वक्तव्यों को सुन लिया है। हम इस बात का सप्टीकरण चाहते हैं कि उन लोगों को घर से निकालने का आदेश किस ने दिया।

MR. SPEAKER : I am not taking up that matter now.

श्री डी० जी० गवई : पुलिस को आदेश किस ने दिया, हम यह स्प्टीकरण चाहते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : I said I will look into the matter. Everybody is directing the Speaker. That is an advantage.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Please do not take it that way. You are one of us.

16.35 hrs.

MOTION RE. GROWING STUDENT UNREST IN UNIVERSITIES—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: Now we take up further consideration of the following motion on students' unrest in universities moved by Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta on the 15th May, 1978:

"That this House expresses its concern at the growing student unrest in universities and other institutions for higher education deemed to be universities and recommends to the Government to take appropriate steps to remove the causes of unrest."

Mr. Borole.

SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE (Jalgaon): The students' unrest is a very serious problem which has attracted a number of politicians, social workers and institutions all over the world. On this problem in India also from time to time various committees were appointed. They have submitted their reports. It has also been considered at length in the Kothari's Commission as well as the University Grants Commission.

The seriousness of the problem has been focussed sufficiently but the remedies which were suggested have been found to be quite ineffective in combating the problem.

The seriousness of the problem lies in the indiscipline which is found in the society as a whole. So, let us not blame the students only. The student's life is a reflection of what is there in existence in the society. The socio-economic circumstances which are existing in the society have a tremendous effect on the students' world also.

16.36 hrs.

[SHRI RAM MURTI in the Chair]

If students their visit our Parliament between 12 noon and 1 p.m., have

we ever considered what impressions they will carry? This is really surprising. If one analyses the aspects and the mental conditions of everyone who takes to indiscipline, then probably there will not be a class of people who will be away from the blame. Indiscipline has crept in so much so in the entire life that it is impossible to single out a particular class. The students' unrest which arose on several occasions culminating in violence, in breaking the hostels, the furniture, gheraoing the Vice-Chancellors and so on. All of you are aware that in Marathwada simply because the name of the University, formerly the Marathwada University, has been changed to Dr. Ambedkar Marathwada University, there has been a great tension, there is violence, they are taking out processions and they are burning railway wagons and a number of things have happened simply because there has been a change. Now the change was effected in consultation with all concerned, with all parties concerned and it was a unanimous decision. But the students have gone on strike. The Students' Action Committee has launched an agitation. So we have to find out the real anatomy of the disease, the real genesis where it lies. It is no use simply applying the medicine from outside when the entire system has a cancer in it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the students' unrest has to be done away with. There are innumerable ways which one can adopt. I hope, Sir, all of you must be aware of Sane Guruji. He trained his students in a very different manner. He would go to the hostel in a room of a student; if the books are not all right, he will see that the rack is all right. For a while, if the chaddar is not all right, he will put it all right without the knowledge of the student. It has a tremendous effect. He will wash the cloth and keep it clean. This has a tremendous effect created in the minds of the students by this constructive attitude of the teacher. In the hostel, the student ultimately has

[Shri Yashwantrao Borole]

an ambitious life and has discipline throughout the career in his life.

Such acts can be taken up in order that the students could be impressed. Otherwise students are well known that if the politicians take to strikes for their gains, why not the students? The students have an academic career. Therefore, they should not go on par with the politicians and in fact they should be left free from politics as far as possible. They should try to understand politics only. But, they should not participate in active politics. They have been trained on several occasions in politics when the nation at large demands. But, we have seen various revolutions in which the students have fully participated. Barring such occasions, for a small, petty, and trivial reason, the students should not participate in politics. It is for us, politicians, to keep them aloof. It is for our advantage, as politicians and as leaders that we try to take the help of the students. We should not try to mislead them. We try to exhibit that we have got a great following and a great strength. That is entirely a wrong. I would say from the various analysis which has been carried out and scientific study that has been carried out about the students unrest, it is thought that if the students world is left aloof from politicians, aloof from social workers, it will be a better moulding than all these influences which we create on them. Our own political life, our own social life have not remained idealistic as to impress the students with an ambitious thought. And so, Mr. Chairman, what I would like to suggest is this. My first suggestion would be that the students must be kept out of politics in an entirely different way. My second suggestion is that no political leaders no social workers shall exploit the student mass. My third suggestion will be that the universities, schools and colleges shall be a world

by itself wherein they will be preached only the ideals and idealism and be practically away for a while from the implementation thereof in society. Whatever we may suffer from, the student world should never be brought into a controversy and should never try to be employed by one force or the other. With these submission, I finish my speech.

श्री राज नारायण (रायबरेली) : श्रीमान्, मेरा नाम नोट कर लिया है न आप ने ?

सभापति महोदय : आप ने, अभी खबर की नहीं, इस लिए आप का नाम नहीं आया है।

श्री राज नारायण : तो लिख लीजिए। बिना हमारे आपण के शिक्षा चलेगा कैसे ?

SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN (Alleppey): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are discussing a very serious problem, viz., student unrest. I patiently heard the observations made by my dear colleague and to which I do not agree.

Sir, this problem needs to be tackled very basically. Recently, almost half of the universities in our country had been closed, particularly, in Bihar, U.P., etc. This is not a new problem. Many observations had been made about this. Our ministers, political leaders, educationists, and eminent personalities belonging to various sections of our society have analysed this problem in depth. But I must say that none has gone in depth to analyse this problem from the point of view of the students.

Sir, my view is that the basic reason for student unrest is that the students have not been given proper representation in the university administration. Students are the main factor of the universities. To quote Dr. Kothari, an eminent educationist: A true university is a corporation of teachers and students.

Now, what is happening at the moment. Students are not being properly heard. When they demand an

over-all change in the educational system; when they demand better education facilities, I am very sorry to say, the university authorities are very reluctant to hear them at the proper time.

If students are heard at the proper time and the university authorities take immediate steps then almost all the basic reasons of students' unrest can be curbed. Sir, I come from Kerala where students are represented in the university administration. When the students of Kerala demanded representation in the university bodies some so-called eminent educationists criticised the students for this demand as they feared that will spoil the administration of the university.

But, Sir, from the experience from Kerala, I can say this and I am proud of saying this. The performance of the students who are represented in university senate and other bodies is much better than those of the educationists. In Kerala sufficient student representation is there in University Senate and there is sufficient representation in the Syndicate also and other academic councils and bodies. All the universities in Kerala are observing this principle. I would like to know one thing from the hon. Minister, Dr. Chunder. The hon. Minister of State is also here. What is the policy of the present Government? If the Government evolves a policy that students must be represented in all university bodies and academic bodies, then, a lot of these problems could be avoided. Lot of such student unrest incidents could be curbed. This is my feeling, Sir. This is a vital issue. The Government should take urgent steps to direct all the State Governments to bring in necessary legislation so that students are fully represented in all these university bodies. This is a very fundamental issue facing us today.

Another reason for the student unrest is the inadequacy of educational

facilities. They don't have proper accommodation, proper encouragement from the authorities, proper transport arrangements etc.

I would appeal to the Government to form a high level committee which will go into the problems of students in depth and recommend the steps to the concerned State Governments to solve their problems.

There must be a committee consisting of representatives of students, representatives of teachers, representatives of the universities and representatives of the Government. This committee must go into the problem of student unrest in detail and in depth. That committee should meet from time to time. They should recommend to the Government the steps to be taken regarding the problems of the students. If this is done, we will avoid many problems.

I do not agree with my hon. friend who spoke earlier that politicians should keep themselves away from the university campus. I don't agree there. Students must be politically aware. If there is fear about politicians and political bodies, my genuine fear is that some other anti social elements will take their place and they may exploit students for their own purpose. There is nothing to fear about the politics of this country. Therefore, let them get themselves acquainted with the politics of this country. Then only they will be able to discriminate between what is right and what is wrong. Therefore I do not agree with my friend on that score.

Another point which I would like to say is this. In all these respects sufficient help must come from the concerned State Governments to provide the students with all facilities needed by them. I don't want to go into details here. Basic problems of student community must be taken into account and Government must settle them quickly. Those problems

[Shri V. M. Sudheeran—*contd.*]

must be solved at the right time. If the problems are solved at the right time, then almost all the other problems would automatically get solved. With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Mr Chairman, Sir the student unrest in our country today, as has been rightly pointed out, is not limited to our country alone, rather it is an international phenomenon today. I do not like to discuss that part of the problem because this House and this country are more concerned about what is happening within the bounds of our country. The student unrest today is a problem to which no Government can remain blind or have ostrich-like attitude to the problem. There is no doubt that there has been a lot of unrest among students. As far as my information goes, no university in the country today, the number of which might be more than one hundred, has remained immune from this kind of student unrest and this kind of unrest is not only there but it is also growing day by day. This is an important problem which the Government should take note of. Unrest was there and unrest might be there. But the particular point which this Government should take note of is that the unrest is not getting less and less but it is growing both in volume and also in depth. There is another element in this new situation which the Government should take note of. That is, the unrest is increasingly being accompanied by violence, violence within the campus, violence within the academic institution itself.

I have some figures to quote. In 1966, there was a similar state of student unrest throughout the country. But in those unrest, there was not so much element of violence. As far as my figure goes, it states that during the period of 1966, there has been incidents of students' unrest numbering

about 2206. But of these, 45 demonstrations were reported to have been violent. This time, according to the general information, 60 to 70 per cent of the unrests in the campus were accompanied by violence. This is a new sort of element in the phenomenon of students' unrest. There are a number of causes for it. I would not like to make a catalogue of it because I have got very little time at my disposal. I only want to draw the attention of the Government to the particular causes for unrest. One is that there are certain causes which are of a basic nature of the fall-out effects of the existing socio-economic conditions. This is the basic reason for the unrest among the students today. The second cause for unrest is the Issue-based cause. There are certain issues among the students, among the academicians and that the issue-based unrest had developed and that is the result which flow from the reactions of the student community to a particular issue at a given point of time.

17.00 hrs.

The reaction of the students on that issue creates a condition of violence or condition of unrest. But on this issue-based unrest, a particular trend is sharply discernible today, particularly it is so during the last one year. The students are coming out more and more with the demand of doing away with the emergency excesses. It is a fact that during the nineteen months of emergency, the academic life was stifled, student unrest or students' dissatisfaction was bottled up for the time being, but with the removal of the emergency, it is quite natural that there has been an explosion of their pent-up feelings. My point is that the Government, instead of looking into the problems arising out of the students' demand to eliminate the vestiges of emergency, have taken to the path of crushing the students' movement in the university campuses. While the Government is committed to do away with the emergency

excesses, it appears to me that in certain cases they are interested to maintain the emergency apparatus instead of dismantling it such as in the academic community.

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

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Your Government.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Not the State Governments?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Are you referring to West Bengal Government? When I am discussing these things on the floor of this House, I mean Dr. Chunder, not Prof. Shambu Ghosh or Prof. Parthade.

The Government should not lose time to see that the emergency apparatus which was built up during the emergency is thoroughly and speedily dismantled so that much of the grievances of the students can be really removed. I would not like to go into the details of what happened in Delhi University or Jawaharlal Nehru University or Benaras University, but the fact remains that there has been delay and hesitancy on the part of the Government or university authorities to dismantle the emergency apparatus, which disrupted the academic life of the universities.

There are host of other issues concerning the student community. I do not say that all the issues generally raised are justified, for example the issues raised sometimes are from the postponement of examination to the doing away of the services of a sentry. Sometimes, they also want the liberty of having the right to copy. These are certain flimsy grounds, which the academy community and the elite of our country, Parliament, the legislatures and the political parties should not encourage. That, however, does not mean that I am opposed to the participation of the student community

in politics. The students should learn politics, the philosophy of it, the art of running the Government and the administration and in that process, they will become the capable citizens of the nation. If you do not bring in to the academic life of the students, the political consideration, not the party considerations, the general political philosophy, I think, the student unrest would grow. The entire student community might be at the mercy of the anti-social elements. Therefore, the politics should not be banned, but good politics ought to be there which really can train the students community and make them effective citizens in our country.

I want to finish my observations by making certain suggestions. I welcome the Government of India's move for convening a meeting or a conference of the leaders of the political parties in the country to have suggestions from the political parties. But I do not know what has transpired between them from that conference, because no background papers were supplied to the political parties. I think the matter should not end merely by having one session of the conference but that way it should be further continued, the dialogue should be further continued and some positive recommendations should come out from them. My suggestions are: (1) There should be standardisation and rationalisation of the camps facilities for all the universities. Students' participation in the management of the university is a must. Reforms in the examination system should be brought about immediately. Further extension of functioning and democratic rights of the unions is very vital in this regard. The extension of the scope and functions can make the students' unions an effective instrument of communication of ideas between the administration and the university students.

Lastly my point is that it may be the practice of the State Governments to view the students unrest merely as a problem of law and order. The

[Shri Chitta Basu]

Government of India should send guidelines to the State Governments to see that the intervention of the police force into the campus affairs would be guided by certain guidelines. Otherwise, if the question of the students unrest will be taken to be a more question of law and order and instead of curbing the causes of unrest, the causes of unrest will be further accentuated and intensified.

As far as the socio-economic conditions of the students are concerned, the students of our country today are afraid of tomorrow. They are not provided any guarantee for employment. Therefore, unless the entire education system is geared to the employment needs of the country, these reasons or basic causes for unrest shall remain and brick-batting or lathi-charge shall ever remain a curriculum of the universities.

Therefore, the Government of India, particularly Dr. Chandra should think about improving their economic conditions and social and economic inequalities should be properly tackled and there should be a multi-pronged-attack on this vital problem of students unrest. It should not be on a partisan point of view, it should be on a national point of view so that we can eradicate the basic reasons for students unrest in our country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Four hours had been allotted for this discussion and at least by 5.30, 3½ hours will be completed. Now I want to know whether you want further half-an-hour discussion on some other day.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: We can finish it by 6 O' clock and the half-an-hour discussion can be started at 6.30.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, in the agenda paper, Mr. Bosu's half-an-hour discussion has to start at 5.30.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: But this discussion was to start at four O'clock. Instead of 4, we started it at 4.30. So, we were late by half an hour. So, we can extend it further by half an hour and finish it by six O'clock, and half-an-hour discussion instead of 5.30 we can take it up at 6 P.M.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu will have objection because he was given time at 5.30.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Then we should have it tomorrow.

सभापति महोदय: जब बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी ...

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: There is no question of Business Advisory Committee, this House has to take a decision.

श्री नाथ सिंह : इस को कल लेकीजियेगा ।

सभापति महोदय : प्रश्न, अगर हाउस एग्री करता है तो हम 6 बजे के बाद प्राप्ति घंटे और बैठ सकते हैं और 6 से 6-30 बजे तक इसे समाप्त कर सकते हैं ।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Either you continue this discussion till 6 p.m. today or you fix a date when we can take it up, the Minister will speak and then I will reply.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: There is some difficulty because certain international programmes had been fixed at 6.30 and I will have to go there, that is my difficulty.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The difficulty is that half an hour discussion has been fixed at 5.30 and Mr. Bosu has to take it up. Because four hours had been fixed and three and half hours will be over at 5.30; we can take it up some other day.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I understand Mr. Gupta means to say that we can continue this discussion till 6 p.m. and then half an hour discussion may be taken at 6 p.m.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then let us continue this till 6 O'clock and we will take up Mr. Bosu's half an hour discussion from 6 O'clock to 6-30.

श्री युवराज (कटिहार): सभापति महोदय, जिस प्रस्ताव पर पिछले दिनों श्रीर भ्राज चर्चा हुई कि इस देश में भ्राज क्यों छात्र जगत में इतनी भ्रमाति है, सारे लोग चाहे राजनीति से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं या सामाजिक सेवा से, उन के सामने यह एक समस्या और चुनौती है। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह शिक्षा, जो लोगों को प्रेरणा नहीं दे पाती है, उस से हम सिवाय असंतोष बढ़ने के और क्या उम्मीद करेंगे ? इसी लिये यह असंतोष है।

जब तक हमारी शिक्षा की प्रणाली और नीति में कोई बुनियादी, रैडिकल चेंजोज न आ जायें, भ्राज शिक्षा और शिक्षा जगत के छात्रों में जो भ्रमाति है वह भ्राजे और भी बढ़ेगी, घटेगी नहीं। मैं आपका ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि केवल शिक्षा-जगत के छात्रों या शिक्षकों की वजह से यह भ्रमाति नहीं होती बल्कि जो सामाजिक और आर्थिक परिवेश है उसका भ्रसर छात्रों के जीवन पर पड़ता है। जो लोग पढ़ते हैं, उन की नौकरी की कोई गारन्टी नहीं होती। लड़के यह सोचते हैं कि पढ़ने के बाद हमारे भ्रमिय का क्या होगा ? जहाँ जीवन में इतनी अनिश्चितता व्याप्त हो, पढ़ने लिखने के बाद कोई गारन्टी न हो, जहाँ मां-बाप के हज़ारों रुपये खर्च कर के लड़के पढ़ते हैं, लेकिन यूनिवर्सिटीज में जो वातावरण है, जो प्रणाली है जहाँ लड़कों के मानस और संस्कार का निर्माण होता है, वहाँ भ्रमछी हालत न हो तो फिर हम कैसे भ्रासा कर सकते हैं कि भ्रमाति नहीं होगी, शांति होगी। भ्रमाति को केवल चर्च करने से भ्रमाति नहीं घटेगी बल्कि सरकार को एक साहसिक कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है।

हम पब्लिक स्कूल खोलते हैं, उन की संख्या बढ़ाते हैं, वहाँ ज्यादा से ज्यादा खर्चा करते हैं, जिन करदाताओं के कर के बल पर यह सरकार चलती है, सामान्य रूप से जो शिक्षा मिलती है गांव के मजदूर और किसानों के बच्चों को उन के लिये हम कितना कर पाते हैं ? भ्राज भी हम उसी पुरानी नीति पर चल रहे हैं जिस पर पुरानी सरकार चल रही थी और पिछले 30, 50 बरसों से यह नीति चलती आ रही है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अब पब्लिक स्कूलों को हटाने की जरूरत है। भ्रगर यह एक काम भी साहस के साथ कर दिया जाता, तो चाहे जो भी भ्रजाम होता, लेकिन हम गर्व के साथ कह सकते थे कि हम ने पब्लिक स्कूलों को हटा कर समाजवादी समाज की रचना की और एक कदम भ्राजे बढ़ाया है। भ्राज गांवों की प्राइमरी स्कूलों में शिक्षा मिलती है, कावेज में शिक्षा मिलती है, हाई स्कूल में शिक्षा मिलती है और यूनिवर्सिटी में शिक्षा मिलती है। उब का क्या भ्रजाम होता है ? भ्राज इस बात

की जरूरत है कि हमारी शिक्षा एक जैसी हो—भ्राज शिक्षा में यूनिवर्सिटी खाने की आवश्यकता है।

छात्र समुदाय बहुत संबेदनशील होता है। थोड़ी बात पर भी वह भ्रडक उठता है। लेकिन क्या वही हम वर्तमान स्थिति के लिये जिम्मेदार है ? इस के लिए हम सभी जिम्मेदार हैं। जब छात्रों की भ्राजाओं और भ्राकांक्षाओं को और उचित रूप से ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है, तो उन में असंतोष और भ्रमाति फूट पड़ती है। इस लिए हम छात्रों की समस्याओं को समझना होगा, उन की भ्राजाओं-भ्राकांक्षाओं को समझना होगा, भ्राज विश्वविद्यालयों में जो स्थिति है, उस की जिम्मेदारी निश्चित रूप से केवल छात्रों पर नहीं है—इस की जिम्मेदारी हम राजनीतिज्ञों पर भी है। हम छात्रों की यूनिजन बनाते हैं और उस में हमारा कैरेक्टर रिफ्लेक्ट होता है। हम छात्रों को गलत बातें बता कर, उनका गलत मार्गदर्शन कर के उन को भ्रडकाते हैं। यह जिम्मेदारी किसी एक खास राजनीतिक दल पर नहीं है। जितनी राजनीतिक संस्थाएँ भ्राज छात्र-यूनिजनों चलाती हैं, उन की सब से बड़ी खामी यह है कि वे छात्रों का सही मार्ग दर्शन नहीं कर पाती हैं।

भ्राज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हमारी शिक्षा ऐसी हो, जो सामाजिक परिवर्तन का माध्यम बने। भ्राज की शिक्षा बेरोजगारी बढ़ाती है, भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ाती है। यूनिवर्सिटी से पढ़े लोग आई० ए० ए० की परीक्षा पास कर केन्द्र और राज्यो के सेक्रेट्रियट्स पर हावी हो गये हैं। भ्राज तक जितने भी बड़े बड़े कांड और भ्रष्टाचार हुए हैं, वे तमाम पढ़े-लिखे लोगों के द्वारा हुए हैं, क्योंकि जो शिक्षा दी गई है वह शिक्षा शोध को बरकरार रखने के लिये दी गई है, वह शिक्षा हमारी संस्कृति से बहुत भिन्न है, वह शिक्षा हमारा चरित्र का निर्माण नहीं करती है, बल्कि हमारे चरित्र को गिराने में मदद करती है।

शिक्षा मंत्री इस देश के बहुत बड़े विद्वान माने जाते हैं। इस सरकार को भ्रायें भ्राटारू महीने बीत गये हैं, लेकिन यह गाड़ी भ्रभी तक उसी लोक पर चल रही है, डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद के बन्त से लेकर भ्राज तक शिक्षा-नीति में परिवर्तन करने की मांग की जाती रही है। शिक्षा-नीति में परिवर्तन के लिए दर्जनों भ्रायोग बिठाये जा चुके हैं। लेकिन उस में भ्राज तक कोई भ्रामूल परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है। भ्रले ही सरकार तरीकों को दो एकड़ जमीन दे दे, या लोगों को छोटी-मोटी नौकरियां दे दे, या दस मील लम्बी सड़क बना दे, फेरिण मानव-समाज के निर्माण की जो बुनियाद या नींव है, भ्रगर साहस के साथ उस शिक्षा में मौलिक परिवर्तन नहीं होगा तो इस समाज का भ्राया ही हाकिम है।

हमारा देश दुनिया का एक बहुत बड़ा देश माना जाता है। संसार में ऐसे भी देश हैं, जहाँ

अनिवार्य शिक्षा लागू है। हमने अपने कांस्टीट्यूशन के जरिये वादा किया है कि हम अपने यहां छः से चौदह बरस के बच्चों को अनिवार्य शिक्षा देंगे, लेकिन उसको प्राप्त तक लागू नहीं किया जा सका है। रोना रोते हैं कि हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है। अब पैसे कहाँ से आ रहे हैं? उद्योग-धंधे बिगड़ने लगे हैं कि हम उन के द्वारा दस बरस में पूरी बेरोजगारी को जन्म कर देंगे।

दरजनों देशों में अनिवार्य शिक्षा की व्यवस्था लागू है। जिन देशों में अनिवार्य शिक्षा की व्यवस्था दी जाती है, वहाँ के नौजवानों और छात्रों की बेरोजगारी का भत्ता भी दिया जाता है। इस के अलावा बड़ा काम देने की भी गारंटी है। यह देश इतनी बड़ी जिम्मेदारी लेकर चल रहा है। इस सरकार को पांच बरस का समय मिला है। इस लिए यह बहुत ही चिन्तनीय विषय है और इस पर मनन करने की आवश्यकता है। अगर इस सरकार ने कोई उल्लेखनीय सामाजिक और आर्थिक काम न भी किया, लेकिन अगर उसने शिक्षा में ग्रामूल परिवर्तन करने का काम कर दिया, तो वह देश की भावी सन्तति के लिए मार्ग दर्शन का काम होगा।

SHRI V. ARUNACHALAM ALIAS 'ALADI ARUNA' (Tirunelveli): Mr. Chairman, in support of the motion moved by Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta, I would like to say a few words. One of the most important national problems which is challenging the prosperity of the future generation is nothing but student unrest. It is dolorous to state that in spite of its turgid growth, we find slackness and set-backs in our assessment and approach.

The student unrest has spread and flared up from Kashmir to Kanyakumari and from Amritsar to Agartala. If the leaders who have been entrusted with the responsibility of looking after the youth fail to find out the solutions to this protracted problem, I can say without hesitation that the progress of our country will be put in reverse gear.

A predominant notion still having its hold in England is that education is not the subject of Government. But in India, due to non-availability of adequate number of charitable institutions and lack of avid interest in social services, the Government is

forced to spend huge amounts for education. Though the role of the Centre is minor, every State Government defrays 25 per cent of its revenue for education. In other words, every year we are spending nearly Rs. 3000 crores for education. Now our genuine doubt is whether students are benefited by this enormous amount or, it is a sheer drain on our national economy.

The state of affairs in universities and colleges is deplorable. The students are not attending the classes regularly. The examinations are conducted for the sake of formality. The pedagogues are not teaching intently. The results are nothing but manifestation of manipulation of tabulation boards. Violent demonstrations, virulent agitations, recalcitrant strikes, mnemonic slogans, bellicose hyperboles and even acts of culpable homicide have become the order of the day in every campus of the universities. The institutions which were styled and designed for intellectual service have been demoted as the jungle of lawlessness defeating the purpose of education.

Unfortunately the student community fails to realise the tutelage of the Governments and their parents. When they feel that they are affected, they do not appeal to Government or their parents. Instead they directly launch agitations and strikes. Sometimes they do not even hesitate to fight with deadly weapons. My point is not whether the students are wielding the weapons, but they are the weapons of political parties. Almost all political parties exploit the student community for their political ends. The fledgling youth which is incapable of predicting the future easily becomes the victim of the harangues of demagogues.

The Kothari Commission examined the reasons for indiscipline and unrest among the students. It has adumbrated some causes for this perpetual crisis. According to the Kothari Commission, the defects in teaching,

lack of parental control, atmosphere created by politicians and unemployment are the principal causes for this perennial condition. Even after twelve years I find no improvement. In spite of ameliorating measures, contrary to our expectation, the condition is exasperating the tension. The institutions are still in turmoil.

The rasping factor is that there was a stark absence of violence during the emergency. It does not mean that such repressive measures are necessary to restore peace within the campus of universities and colleges. It reveals the truth that the basic cause for the turmoil within the precincts of universities is nothing but politics. Dr. Zakir Hussain rightly pointed out that there was too much politics in our education but too little education in our politics! To maintain discipline among the students and restore peace within the campus, the political parties should adopt a code of ethics to stay away from campuses and the problems of the students. The State Governments cannot hesitate to take drastic action against those institutions which are running on commercial basis and are exploiting the education as a means of personal livelihood.

Above all, a change in our educational system is quite essential. Our students and teachers are enjoying the paradise of innumerable holidays. In a country like India, free education is welcome by all. But we cannot allow the students to bruise and batter the purpose of free education. Even in Communist China, the parents have to pay for primary education. In Soviet Union, the amount of scholarship is sanctioned according to the merit of the student.

We need not disqualify the eligibility of any community in getting scholarship. But the amount of scholarship should be given according to the marks so that the students will realise their responsibility. Consequently there will be parental control. Lack of parental control is one of the causes for the unrest.

Once Aneurin Bevan remarked: "It is not clever people Britain needs; it is men with guts." Similarly, we know the ways and means to remove unrest and restore the peace. What is needed is men with guts to implement the means successfully.

समापति महोदय : राज नारायण जी, प्राप इस मिनट ले लीजिए, उसके बाद मंत्री जी जाब देगे ।

श्री नाम सिंह (दोसा) : समापति महोदय मैंने भी नाम दिया है। यह विषय मेरे से संबंधित है ।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : प्राखिर में मुझे भी जवाब देना है ।

श्री राज नारायण : सभी को थोड़ा थोड़ा टाइम दे दीजिए ।

श्री राज नारायण (रायबरेली) : समापति महोदय, आज विद्यार्थियों में चिंता और बेचैनी क्यों है ? इस के मुख्य मुख्य कारण हैं (1) लिमिटेड भर्ती, (2) कंट्रोल एजुकेशन, (3) महंगी शिक्षा (4) पक्षपातपूर्ण शिक्षा और (5) इंगलिश माध्यम। ये पांच दोष हैं और जब तक इन पांचों दोषों का निराकरण नहीं होगा तब तक केवल शिक्षा मंत्रियों के बदलने से काम चलने वाला है नहीं। मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि विद्यार्थियों में बेचैनी क्यों है, इसके बुनियादी कारणों में आज तक जाने की कोशिश ही नहीं की गई। कुछ बड़ी बड़ी किताबों को पढ़ लिया जाता है, कुछ बड़े-बड़े लोगों के नाम कोट कर दिए जाते हैं कि राधाकृष्णन् ने क्या कहा, मुदालियर कमेटी ने क्या कहा, आचार्य नरेन्द्र देव कमेटी ने क्या कहा और खाली कमीशन बना दिए जाते हैं लेकिन उन की रेकमेंडेशन को कभी कार्यान्वित किया ही नहीं गया ।

मैं प्राप के माध्यम से बताना चाहता हूँ कि यूनिवर्सिटी की भी एक समस्या है। जब मैं अंग्रेजी साम्राज्यवादी शक्तों से लड़ता था विद्यार्थी जीवन में तो उस समय की प्रौर खुली यूनिवर्सिटी के लिए हम भाग करते थे। हमारे बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी, काशी विश्वविद्यालय में बराबर हर विद्यार्थी अनिवाच्यतः यूनिवर्सिटी का सदस्य होता था। पर अभी तक यह सरकार नहीं समझ पायी है कि स्वतंत्र भारत में विद्यार्थियों को खुली यूनिवर्सिटी जायगी या बंदी यूनिवर्सिटी जायगी। कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि यूनिवर्सिटी बंदी रहे, कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि यूनिवर्सिटी खुली रहे। अभी अनिश्चय की अवस्था है। मैं अभी बाराणसी में था। मैं शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय की सेवा में विनम्र निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि एक उच्चालुमुखी बचक रहा है। अगर भीप्रातिभोप्र उन्होंने काशी विश्वविद्यालय में कोई जांच प्रायोग नहीं बैठाया

[श्री राज नारायण]

तो काशी विश्वविद्यालय अग्नि की भट्टी में जल जायगा। केवल वाइस-चांसलर को तब्दीली से कोई मामला बदलने वाला नहीं है। हम पंडित मदन मोहन मालवीय के युग में पढ़ते थे, डा० राधाकृष्णन् के युग में पढ़े, प्राचार्य नरेन्द्र देव के युग में भी पढ़े। उस में हमारे पांच छः साल जेल में भी कटे। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि मालवीय जी को देख कर अपने आप नतमस्तक हो जाते थे, डा० राधाकृष्णन् को देख कर नतमस्तक हो जाते थे और यह इच्छा होती थी कि वे हमारे बीच में रहे, बोलते रहें। प्राचार्य नरेन्द्र देव के लिए तो कहना ही नहीं, सिम्पल लिंविग एंड हाई थिंकिंग उन की थी। अब जो हमारे वाइस चांसलर जाते हैं वे विद्यार्थियों और अध्यापकों में दो दल क्रियेट करते हैं ताकि उन की महंथी जमी रहें। वे दल को दूसरे दल से लड़ाते रहते हैं। यही हाल आज काशी विश्वविद्यालय में चल रहा है। गजेन्द्रगडकर कमीशन बैठा; मैं अनुगृहीत हूँ डा० जाकिर हुसैन साहब का, वे राष्ट्रपति थे, उन्होंने हमारी बात मानी थी। जिन जिन मुद्दों को हम ने उठाया था गजेन्द्रगडकर कमीशन ने सारे मुद्दों को मान्यता दी थी। आज उन को से कर काशी विश्वविद्यालय में अग्नि भभकने जा रही है। क्योंकि आज तक गजेन्द्रगडकर कमीशन की रिपोर्टें लागू नहीं की गईं। जब तक वह रिपोर्टें लागू नहीं होंगी काशी विश्वविद्यालय की समस्या सुलझ नहीं सकती है। आप की पुलिस, आप की पलटन काशी विश्वविद्यालय के छात्रों के सामने प्रायेंगी और चली जायगी, क्योंकि काशी विश्वविद्यालय वह विद्यामन्दिर है, जिस के लिये मालवीय जी कहा करते थे—राष्ट्र की स्वतंत्रता संधाम की लड़ाई में हमारे विश्वविद्यालय के विद्यार्थी खूब कर शामिल हों, इसी लिये हम ने इस विश्वविद्यालय को बनाया है। उन्होंने यह विश्वविद्यालय गरीबों के लिये बनाया था, उत्तर प्रदेश का पूर्वी इलाका, बिहार, राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश—ये जितने गरीब इलाके थे, वे उस में जाकर शिक्षा प्राप्त करते थे, लेकिन आज आप देख लीजिये—कितने गरीब भरती होते हैं, कितने पिछड़े हैं, कितने हरिजन हैं, ये सारी समस्यायें आज वहां उठ खड़ी हुई हैं। शिक्षा मंत्री जी, इन सारी समस्याओं को देखने के लिये आप को वहां जाना पड़ेगा। वहां सामाजिक और आर्थिक समस्यायें हैं, सोशियल इकानामिक्स प्राबलम्ज हैं, क्योंकि जब हमारे पास खाना नहीं है, शिक्षा मंहगी है, तो हम क्या करेंगे। इससे समस्या सुलझती नहीं है। इस लिये आप कोई ऐसी नीति बनायें जिस से जो गरीब विद्यार्थी अपने जीवन को सार्थक करना चाहते हैं, विद्या अध्ययन कर के उन के लिये सभी सुविधायें उपलब्ध हों, यानी मस्ती रोटी मिले, जिम को खा कर वे विद्या-अध्ययन करें, माजिश और तिकडम वहां न रहे। आज हर विश्वविद्यालय में, चाहे जवाहर लाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी हो, या दिल्ली

यूनिवर्सिटी हो, केन्द्र के शिक्षा मंत्रालय से पोलिटिक्स चलाई जाती है। मैं इस के अनेक उदाहरण देने को तैयार हूँ। मैं जानता हूँ—आज आप मुझे वह मौका नहीं देंगे, लेकिन फिर मौका प्रायेंगे तो खुल कर बोलूंगा, क्योंकि हमें देश को बनाना है, छहर-उधर को चापलूसी कर के नहीं बैठे रहना है।

आप इन्जीनियरिंग में देखिये—कितने हरिजन हैं, कितने शूद्र कहे जाने वाले, पिछड़ी जातियों के लड़के उस में भरती होते हैं। वहां जो साक्षात होता है, जिस को बड़े लोग अंधेजी में इन्टरव्यू कहा करते हैं, उस में देहात के रहने वाले चाहे वे कितने ही काबिल क्यों न हों, कितने ही अच्छे नम्बर क्यों न ले प्रायें कहीं बटन खुला रह गया, या टिप-टाप से रहना नहीं जानते, या सूट बूट से चलना नहीं जानते तो रह जाते हैं, उन को वही छांट दिया जाता है।

सत्पाति महोदय : लेकिन अब आइ० ए० एस० के लिये कानून बदन गया है, अब उस में मार्स जोड़ें जाते हैं।

श्री राज नारायण : लेकिन साक्षात में नम्बर कम कर देंगे तो जोड़ने से क्या होगा ? नाना, सुसर, दामाद के मामले में 10 नम्बर बढ़ा देंगे तो बात वहीं हो जाती है।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ—फैसी स्कूल के बारे में आप को कौन सी नीति है ? ये कान्वेन्स आज भी उसी तरह से चल रहे हैं। फैसी स्कूल तोड़ने की आवाज लगाते-लगाते गांधी जी मर गये, डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया मर गये और हम भी मर जायेंगे, लेकिन ये फैसी स्कूल चलते रहेंगे। यह कहा जाता है कि हमारे पास पैसा है, हमारे लड़के अग्र ज्यादा खर्च करके पढ़ते हैं तो आप को क्यों ऐतराज है ? हर पूंजीपति इसी बात का समर्थन करेगा। वे कहते हैं हम ने अपना पैसा लगा कर मिल लगाई है, हम मजदूर को रख या निकालें, हमारी मर्जी, मिल हमारी है। वे भूल गये कि यह पैसा उनके पास कहां से प्राया ? "प्रायर्टी इज राबरी"—यही तो हमारे पूर्वजों ने कहा है। हमारे पूर्वजों की शोषण की कमाई इन पूंजीपतियों ने कारखानों में लगाई—इस बात को वे नहीं देखना चाहते हैं। ये जो बड़े-बड़े वकील बन गये, डाक्टर बन गये—इन के पास पैसा कहां से प्राता है। आखिर अपने मुक्किलों से ही लेते हैं, कोई दो हजार लेता है, तो कोई पांच हजार लेता है और अब तो 5.5 हजार रुपये रोज लेने वाले भी हो गये हैं....

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : आप ने कितना दिया था ?

श्री राज नारायण : हमारे वकील तो हमें मुफ्त में मिल गये थे।

में इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो समस्याएँ उठ रही हैं, उन का तत्काल समाधान होना चाहिए, उन को उलझाया न जाय। मैं केवल इतना ही कह कर बैठता हूँ कि बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी इस देश की एक राष्ट्रीय यूनिवर्सिटी है, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षयति की यूनिवर्सिटी है, उस में यदि यह उवालामुखी विस्फुटित हो जायगा, तो वहाँ का छात्र मंडल—प्रायः उसे बेचैनी कहिये या जो भी कहिये, उस में चला जायगा।

मंत्री जी, जरा जल्दी कीजिए, गजेन्द्रगडकर कमिशन की रपट में जो सिफारिशें की गई हैं, उनको लागू करवाइए, उस में पक्षपातपूर्ण नीति को मत चलाइए और आजकल हर विश्वविद्यालय में क्या हो रहा है, उस को भी जरा देख लीजियेगा। जो यह कहता है कि विश्वविद्यालयों में राजनीति न चले, वही सब में ज्यादा वहाँ राजनीति चला रहा है। मैं उस को राजनीति नहीं मानता क्योंकि राजनीति हमारे लिये एक धर्म है। उस को कूटनीति कहिये, माजिस कहिये, निकडम कहिये या संकुचित स्वार्थपूर्ण नीति कहिये और वह वहाँ चलाई जा रही है। कहीं डंडा है और कहीं लाठी, बल्लम चलाना सिखाया जा रहा है। कहीं किसी की कुटिया बनेगी और कहीं किसी हमरे की कुटिया बनेगी, हमारी बनेगी और हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री जी की बनेगी। जो राजनीतिक दल हैं, जब तक वे बैठ कर इस समस्या के बारे में सोच कर अपने पर अंकुश नहीं लगायेंगे और वे यह सोचेंगे कि हमारे पास शिक्षा मंत्रालय आ गया है तो जितने हमारे विचारधारा के विद्यार्थी हैं, उन को ही सहूलियतें मिलें, उन को ही सुविधाएँ मिलें और वे ही सब जगहों पर विदेशों में जायें, तब तक यह मामला हल होने वाला नहीं है। आज आप हमें दवा दो मगर दूब की तरह हम उभरेंगे। जेट की चिलचिलाती धूप में दूब झुलस जाती है मगर तनिक भी बरसात आई और पानी पड़ा कि वह फिर से उभर आती है। तो मेरा कहना यह है कि इस सब को आप देख लो, सोच लो और ठीक ठीक कर लो क्योंकि आज जो हमारी शिक्षा नीति है वह बड़ी दूषित है और वह पूर्णरूपेण शीर्षसन कर रही है, उस का मिर नीचे है और पैर ऊपर है। इस को आप बदलो, इस को आप देखो।

सभापति महोदय : मंत्री जी।

श्री नाथ सिंह (दोसा)। पांच मिनट मुझे भी बोलने के लिए दीजिए। मैंने भी अपना नाम दिया हुआ है।

सभापति महोदय : अब टाइम नहीं है क्योंकि छः बजे इस को खत्म करना है। और भी लोग रह गये हैं, कृपया बैठ जाइए।

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-
DER): Mr. Chairman, many points

have been urged here and within the short time at my disposal it is not possible for me to deal with all the points in detail. But I will give a broad picture of the problem of student unrest before this august House. I fully share with the hon. Members the concern about student unrest. We are quite aware of the seriousness of the situation, and we are trying our level best to ease the situation in the best possible way that can be available to us. But I would also like to say that the power of the Education Ministry at the Centre is very much circumscribed. All of us have taken oath on the Constitution, and we know that under our Constitution we have certain specific spheres within which we work, on the basis of Centre-State relations. In most of the places education is being managed by the State Governments. It is true that education is now in the Concurrent List but, as is well-known, we are trying to restore it to the State List. So, we are not going to take any advantage of the position.

An atmosphere is sought to be created by some hon. Members within the House, and a large number of people outside the House, as if the position is worse at the present moment. I am placing certain figures, not to justify the situation that happens today, but to show that we should not exaggerate the position as it is. An hon. Member just now said, and this has been repeated within and outside—I am referring the hon. Member, Shri Sudheeran—that almost half the Universities are closed. This is being repeated off and on; this is not a fact. We have noticed that only 13 Universities had been closed, some for two days, some for five days, some of course for more than six days, between September 1977 and February 1978. Again, in March 1978 there were various problems concerning reservation. It was really a political problem; it has nothing to do with the University. As a result of that, a large number of Universities, including almost all the Universities in

[Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder]

Bihar have been closed for a long time. Some Universities in UP also have been closed, mainly on the question of job reservation. In the Banaras Hindu University in the medical college there was agitation by students for reservation. There were similar agitations in Allahabad University, Lucknow University and Kanpur University. So far as the Pantnagar University is concerned, the matter is well-known to this House. I would not like to repeat this. From these figures, you will find that it is not a fact that almost half the Universities are closed. Today we have 105 Universities and about eleven institutions "deemed to be universities". Some new Universities have also been recently recognised. From this it will appear that very few Universities had been closed. But the number of incidents have been rather large. From the information that is available at our disposal we find that in 1974 there had been 11540 cases of students unrest and of these twenty per cent had been violent incidents. In 1975, a part of it was covered by Emergency restrictions, the number came down and the number of incidents was 3,847 and the percentage of violent incidents was 19. In 1976, it still came down and the number of incidents was 1190, but you will notice that 43.5 per cent were violent incidents. Last year, in 1977, 7,520 cases had occurred, of which only 15 per cent were violent cases. I am not justifying this large number in 1977. I just want to cite these figures to show that there is a wrong impression in our minds. For instance, hon. Chitta Basu said that there is frequent occurrence of violent incidents. The figures do not show that. Now the percentage of violent incidents have come down, when we compare this with the figures even during the Emergency period. But the situation is very serious. I repeat and I share the concern of the hon. Member that the situation is serious. It is a national problem and many fine suggestions have come. But I

can submit to you that some of these steps that the hon. Members have suggested have already been taken into account by the Government and definite measures have been taken in that direction.

For instance, there was this question about Emergency excesses and giving back the students' rights to have elections, etc. As soon as we assumed Office, we sent directions to all the Universities to hold elections of the students in a proper manner, in a democratic atmosphere and in most of the Universities this has been done. On 10th June 1977, the Education Secretary at our direction, had written to all the Chief Secretaries and the Chief Commissioners of the State Governments and the Administrators that action must be taken to look into whatever representations had been made prior to and after the elections to the Lok Sabha were announced, to identify such of those genuine requests and concede them or implement them. Then suggestions were made that there must be forums for discussion of student problems and the same suggestion was given by the Education Secretary. He wrote: "It would also be necessary that steps are taken to ensure that forums are brought into existence to give representation to each one of the categories, viz., students, teachers, non-teaching employees. These forums would then provide necessary opportunities for each one of the categories and to make legitimate representation in a democratic manner." Then we have also said that there should be steady contact with the law and order authorities to see that violent incidents do not happen.

Then again on March 27, 1978 the Education Secretary at our direction, wrote to the Chief Secretaries of the States and the Administrators of Union Territories that the grievances, whether they are imaginary or reasonable, should be promptly look-

ed into and steps should be taken to redress them wherever possible.

In addition, I had myself to all the Chief Ministers of the States that sometimes these incidents are due to political involvement and I wrote on 31st March, 1978 as follows:

"As you are very much aware, student: unrest is not divorced from politics and this is a matter which only you can handle on political plane".

So, I drew the attention of the Chief Ministers to this and I am glad to tell you that a number of Chief Secretaries as well as the Chief Ministers have responded to these letters. I have got a long list. Many of them have said that they have taken steps in this matter.

Often it has been said that politics is at the root of some of these evils. I called a meeting of the leaders of the major political parties, and we had a four-hour discussion on this matter. Many useful suggestions have come forth, but the main suggestion which emerged out of the meeting, we have already tried to implement namely, setting up forums, having dialogues, meeting the students, so that the students may share their grievances with the authorities. So, it is not correct to say that the Central Government is doing nothing. I should say that most of the State Governments are also conscious of this. Recently we had a meeting with the Education Ministers of the States. We know that many of the State Governments are actually taking proper steps to look into the problem in a proper manner. Some of them have written to me that, in their States at least, there is no student problem whatsoever. I congratulate them for the good situation that they are enjoying in their States. But in other States we have these problems. As many of the hon. Members have pointed out, these problems are linked up with the socio-economic problems

of the country. If it is a socio-economic problem, it does not lie within the power of the Education Ministry, whether at the Centre or in the States, to solve the problem. It has to be solved through proper planning and proper implementation of the various points which would come out after planning. Therefore if it is a broad problem like that, then you cannot hold the Education Minister, whether at the Centre or in the States, responsible for this student unrest.

Suggestions were made to change the educational pattern. You know, during the debate on the Budget concerning the Education Ministry, we have discussed all these matters in detail. We are going to change the educational system by giving a greater priority to education at lower levels.

AN HON. MEMBER: When?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: It depends on the State Governments largely. They have taken pains to implement some of these measures already. Even at the Central level, our Central Schools have implemented some of the suggestions.

SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN: May I know from the hon. Minister as to what is the policy of the Government regarding student representation in university administration and other bodies?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I did not want to mention this. But as the hon. Member has referred to it, I would like to tell the hon. Member that his suggestion was that if there was student representation in university bodies, there would be no unrest or that the number of unrests would be reduced, and he has rightly pointed out that, in Kerala, the students have representation not only in the bigger body that is to say, the Court of the University, but also in the smaller body,

[Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder.]

that is, the Executive Council. But would ask him as to the figure which we have got from Kerala. From the list we find that, in 1977, out of the total number of unrests, namely, 7,520, 2,029 cases came from Kerala alone. Therefore that is no solution. (Interruptions) It is not an easy problem like this. I do not want to hit him directly. This is a problem which is very serious and it has to be studied in all its depth. For the information of the hon. Member I might say this....(Interruptions),

SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN: The Minister is totally under a wrong impression. (Interruptions).

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I have brought a Bill for amendment of the Viswa Bharati University Act and there we have tried to give representation to the students in the Academic Council as well as in the Court of the University. Therefore, we are trying to introduce student representation. I have been a teacher for 31 years; I have worked with the students; and I have faith in the students. I know that, if handled properly, they will also react in a proper manner....

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: What action has been taken by him on the report on the Jawaharlal Nehru University?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I am very sorry that Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta is very much agitated about one University when we are considering 105 Universities and 9 deemed Universities. If there is any question on that, he may give notice of a Short Notice Question. There is no time now. So we are dealing with so many Universities and we are not confined to a single University.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Minister just now said that if the

hon. Member gives a short notice question....—the other half he has not said. Will he accept it?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Naturally. He has said it.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I will deal with it.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Blackmailing.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: This is a serious problem and we are aware of the seriousness of the problem and I will most humbly appeal to all the hon. Members certainly to accept the seriousness of the problem and try to help us solve the problem so that the future of the younger generation may not be black.

श्री नाथ सिंह (दोसा) : सभापति जी, मेरा एक प्रश्न है कि जिन विश्वविद्यालयों में आपातकाल के समय में ज्यादातियां हुईं, शिक्षा विभाग में एक काफ़स बना हुआ है, उन्होंने उस समय विश्वविद्यालयों को राजनीतिक भ्रष्टाचार बना दिया था, आज भी वह वही जमे हुए हैं, उनके बारे में आपने क्या कार्यवाही की है, जिनके कारण अनेक विश्वविद्यालयों में हड़ताल हुई है और आगे भी होने वाली है ?

श्री प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : मैंने जवाब दिया कि यहाँ हम कानून के मुताबिक चलते हैं और विश्वविद्यालयों के जो कानून हैं उसके मुताबिक अगर हम किसी को नहीं हटा सकते तो नहीं हटा सकते ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: 2082— ..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chandrappan time is very limited.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I am trying to catch your eye but you are looking all the time to that side.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You cannot question the Chair why he is looking that side.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Cannanore): I have got to catch the eye.

The hon. Minister has rather ridiculed the idea of students' representation by saying that in a State like Kerala where students' representation has been given in the Syndicate and the Senate, the Minister said it did not bring any positive results. I would like to know in this context, especially after introducing a Bill in the other House where in the Viswa Bharati University students' representation has been neglected, I would like to know what exactly is his policy on the question of students' representation in the University body.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I have already explained and the hon. Member perhaps has not listened to me. I have not ridiculed the idea, I have simply said that that is no solution of the students' unrest problem. I have introduced the Viswa Bharati Bill where students are sought to be represented in the Academic Council and the Court of the University.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: Inadequate.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : सभापति जी, मुझे 5 मिनट का समय और बढ़ा दिया जाय ।

सभापति महोदय : देखिये साढ़े 6 बजे तक तो वैसे ही बैठना है क्योंकि प्राधे घंटे की चर्चा है । प्राप बोलना तो शुरू कीजिये ।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : सभापति जी, मैंने मंत्री जी का प्रापण सुना और मुझे उससे बहुत डिसएपोइंटमेंट हुआ है । मुझे नहीं सारे सदन को हुआ है । उन्होंने एक ही बात सीखी है कि स्टैट सबजेक्ट है इमलिये मैं कुछ नहीं कर सकता । सैन्ट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज का उन्होंने जिक्र ही नहीं किया जो कि इनके नीचे हैं । और उन्होंने प्राकड़े बताने की कोशिश की कि बायलेंस कम है, पहले ज्यादा थी । सभापति जी, मैं भी कुछ स्टैटिस्टिक्स पढ़ा हूँ, यह हिन्दुस्तान में इतने टेढ़े मेढ़े हैं कि इसको कैसे भी करके एक मंत्री अपनी जिम्मेदारी को न निभा कर समस्या को उलझन में डाल दे, यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है । बड़ा डिसएपोइंटमेंट हुआ । इनके मंत्रालय ने सर्कुलर भेजे हैं, इन्होंने काम भी किया है, लेकिन इमप्लीमेंटेशन कितना हुआ यह इन्होंने कभी नहीं देखा ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इस मंत्रालय के अन्दर सबसे ज्यादा किमिनल इनएक्शन है, कोई कार्यवाही नहीं होती । यह जो यूनिवर्सिटी बन्द हुई, या बुली, यह अपने प्राप ही हो गया और अपने प्राप बुली । इसमें न इनको क्रेडिट है न डिसक्रेडिट है । यह होते तब भी ठीक था, नहीं होते तब भी ठीक था । और मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जवाहर लाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी की रिपोर्ट इनके पास पड़ी है, दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी के बाइस चांसलर के खिलाफ 124 ऐलोगेशन्स हैं, और प्रधान मंत्री ने जबाब दिया हुआ है कि 15 जुलाई तक उसका निर्णय हो जायगा । लेकिन उसका निर्णय अभी तक नहीं हुआ । एक साल से मामला लटक रहा है । स्टूडेंट्स क्या करेंगे ? अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी का सवाल है, जो सैन्ट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज है, सब में गड़बड़ है ।

बायलेंस की बात का जिक्र करते हुए इन्होंने जो 13 यूनिवर्सिटीज बताई, वह ऐसी हैं जो 15 दिन से ज्यादा बन्द रही, जिसमें जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी 2 महीने बन्द रही । मेरे पास इसकी रिपोर्ट है, मैं ज्यादा समय हाउस का नहीं लेना चाहता, लेकिन उसमें है कि एग्जाइटमेंट में गड़बड़ है, बड़े-बड़े अफसरों की पत्नियों का वहाँ एडवाइज एपीइंटमेंट कर दिया, जो पाटिकुलर आइडियोलॉजी के टीचर्स और स्टूडेंट्स हैं, उनको ले लिया और जो दूसरी आइडियोलॉजी के टीचर्स हैं उनको डिसमिस कर दिया ।

यह सब रिपोर्ट में है, पर मंत्री महोदय यहाँ कहने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं, शर्मते हैं । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब इस सदन में प्राप उनके लिये पैसा मांगते तो ऐसी ऐसी चीजों पर पर्दा डालना क्यों चाहते हैं ? जिन लोगों ने बच्चों को छोटे-छोटे विद्यालयों को एमर्जन्सी में अन्दर करावा दिया, दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में 150 टीचर्स को अन्दर करावा दिया, उनके बारे में यह कहते हैं कि हमारा अधिकार नहीं है । अगर इनका अधिकार नहीं है तो यूनिवर्सिटी एक्ट में संशोधन कर और देखें कि

If you are responsible to Parliament they should be responsible to you.

हम चाहते हैं कि वह इंडिपेंडेंट फंक्शन करें, लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि वह किसी पोलिटिकल पार्टी की बांच बन जायें । यह नहीं होना चाहिये ।

मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि प्राज स्टूडेंट्स अन्-रेस्ट का कारण यह है कि एमर्जन्सी में बच्चों को जितनी कठिनाइयों और बातनाएँ दी गई हैं, उन्हीं बाइस-चांसलरों को प्राप बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं, उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं कर रहे हैं । उन बाइसचांसलरों का स्टूडेंट्स के साथ की

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

बाइलीज नहीं हुआ है। दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में एक दिन भी बाइस चासलर ने स्टूडेंट्स के साथ बाइलीज नहीं किया है, क्योंकि

They were not on speaking terms. He is the man who got arrested 200 lecturers and about 300 students. Can he talk with them? He is still there. I do not know why he is still being sheltered by some boys.

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह कहानी क्या है। यदि आपका अधिकार नहीं है तो आप यूनिवर्सिटी एक्ट में संशोधन करवायें।

दूसरी सोष्यो-इकनामिक प्राबलम भी है, यह मैं मानता हूँ कि आपके साथ इसका सम्बन्ध नहीं है, लेकिन और भी इश्यूज हैं, उनमें आपका भी कन्सल्टेशन होना चाहिये, आपको भी सलाह देनी चाहिये। आप प्रोफेसर रहे हैं, मैं चाहूँगा कि आप उस बारे में सलाह दें।

एक चीज आपने यह भी कही थी कि आप सब चीफ मिनिस्टर्स के साथ बातें करेंगे क्योंकि पोलिटिकल इश्यू जो है इस पर नेशनल कन्सेंस होना चाहिये कि यूनिवर्सिटीज में वायोलेंस न हो, हर जगह हम खास पद्धति पर काम करें। आपने खद यह कहा था कि चीफ मिनिस्टर्स की मीटिंग में यह बात रखूँगा, लेकिन यहाँ आपने यह नहीं बतलाया कि आपने चीफ मिनिस्टर की मीटिंग क्यों नहीं बुलाई और अगर बुलाई तो उसमें यह इश्यू क्यों नहीं रखा। आपको इसे रखना चाहिये था ताकि एक नेशनल कन्सेंस इबातल होता जिसकी वजह से वायोलेंस और गड़बड़ बन्द होती।

मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जो प्राकड़े दिये हैं,

समाप्ति महोदय : कंवरलाल जी समय हो गया है, समाप्त कीजिये।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मैं 2, 3 मिनट में समाप्त करता हूँ।

जो अभी तक यूनिवर्सिटी में सरकुलर गये हैं, मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि उस पर अब तक क्या प्रमल हुआ है। मुझे मालूम है कि जितनी सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं, उसमें इतनी करप्शन है, एपाइडेंट में गड़बड़ है, स्टूडेंट्स के लेने में करप्शन है, एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में करप्शन है...

They were not on speaking terms. He is the man who got arrested 200 lecturers and about 300 students. Can he talk with them? He is still there.

I do not know why he is still being sheltered by some boys.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Mr. Chairman, it is now six. Half-an-Hour discussion is at Six.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let me take the sense of the House. Mr. Gupta, you will please finish it in one or two minutes.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: We shall give him five minutes.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I shall finish.

18.00 hrs.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या अभी तक दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी, अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी और बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी की कोई ब्राडिड रिपोर्ट सरकार के पास आई है ? अगर आई है, तो कौन से साल की आई है ? मेरा कहना यह है कि सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज की तीन तीन, चार चार साल की रिपोर्ट्स सरकार के पास नहीं आई हैं। वहाँ कितना खर्चा हुआ है, कैसे खर्चा हुआ है, कुछ मालूम नहीं है। इतनी बंगलिया है। अगर चार साल के बाद कोई रिपोर्ट सरकार के पास आयेगी, तो मंत्री महोदय उस पर क्या कार्यवाही कर सकते हैं ? वहाँ पर एकैडमिक एड्मास्टरिज नहीं है, वहाँ पर एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में आनेस्टी नहीं है। मंत्री महोदय को यह बताना है कि उसके लिए वह क्या कार्यवाही कर सकते हैं।

मैं चाहूँगा कि मंत्री महोदय थोड़ा सा तेज हों। यह कहने से काम नहीं चलेगा कि सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज तो प्राटानोमस हैं, इस लिए मैं कुछ नहीं कर सकता हूँ, और अन्य यूनिवर्सिटीज स्टूडेंट्स के अधीन हैं, इस लिए मैं कुछ नहीं कर सकता हूँ। तो फिर मंत्री महोदय क्या कर सकते हैं ? जो वे लोग लिख कर भेज दें, यहाँ पर वही जबाब दे सकते हैं। यह ठीक नहीं है। यह ऐपरोच गलत है। इस ऐपरोच को ठीक करना चाहिए।

मैं माँग करूँगा कि जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी की रिपोर्ट को पटल पर रखा जाये, ताकि लोगों को मालूम हो कि वहाँ पर कितनी गड़बड़ हुई है।

मैं दूसरी माँग करूँगा कि दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी की एनक्वायरी खत्म हो कर इसी महीने जनता के सामने आनी चाहिए और यह बतलाया जाना

चाहिए कि सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्य-वाही की है। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जायेगा, तो दिल्ली में स्थित इन दोनों यूनिवर्सिटीज में भाग जलती रहेगी, स्टूडेंट्स अनरेस्ट जारी रहेगी और सरकार उस को कभी भी खत्म नहीं कर पायेगी। अगर मंत्री महोदय यह समझते हैं कि जैसे चल रहा है, वैसे चलने दो, तो यह ठीक नहीं होगा।

मैं मांग करूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय तेजी से काम करें, अपने डिपार्टमेंट को ठीक करें, यूनिवर्सिटी वालों को कसैं। अगर उनके पास अधिकार नहीं हैं, तो वह अधिकार लें, और कीफॉर्मिस्टसर्ज से बात कर के एक नेशनल कानसेन्स डेवेलप करें, जिससे यूनिवर्सिटीज में किसी प्रकार की वायलेंस न हो।

श्री एच० एल० पटवारी (मंगलवाड़ी) : सभापति महोदय, मेरे सवाल का जबाब नहीं दिया गया है कि सरकार पब्लिक स्कूल कब खत्म करेगी।

सभापति महोदय: अब टाइम खत्म हो गया है।

श्री एच० एल० पटवारी : जब तक पब्लिक स्कूल रहेंगे, तब तक स्टूडेंट्स अनरेस्ट रहेगी। इस लिए यह जबाब देना पड़ेगा कि सरकार पब्लिक स्कूल कब खत्म करेगी। मैं हाथ जोड़ कर पूछना चाहता हूँ कि पब्लिक स्कूल कब खत्म करेगे।

सभापति महोदय : इस को रिकार्ड मत कीजिए। आप के सवाल का जबाब नहीं दिया जायेगा। आप टाइम के अन्दर नहीं बोले हैं। जब टाइम खत्म हो गया, तो आप बोलने के लिए खड़े हो गये।

श्री एच० एल० पटवारी : **

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I am putting the amendments to the vote of the House unless the Members withdraw. Dr. Ramji Singh—absent. Shri Vinayak Prasad Yadav—absent. Shri Hukumdeo Narain Yadav—absent. Shri A. K. Roy—absent. Shri Anant Dave—absent. Shri Yuvraj.—are you withdrawing it?

SHRI YUVRAJ (Katihar): I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

Amendment No. 8 was, by leave, withdrawn.

SHRI H. L. PATWARY: **

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Patwary: Please sit down. You are unnecessarily disturbing the House.

अब डिस्कशन हो रहा था, आप खड़े नहीं हुए और आप ने एक सवाल नहीं किया। अब टाइम नहीं है।

I will now put amendments Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, and 7 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now half and hour discussion. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, South India Viscose and Madras Aluminium present a picture of mismanagement, malpractice, fraud, invoice manipulation and misappropriation of public money, and Violation of economic statutes. What we see in case of South India Viscose and its sister concern Madras Aluminium is a common feature of the private economic empire today. (Interruptions).

SHRI H. L. PATWARY: The Minister left the House without the consent of the House. I am also leaving the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Patwary, the Minister has gone. There is no body to reply to your question.

Now, I will put the main motion to the vote of the House. The question is:

“That this House expresses its concern at the growing student unrest in universities and other institutions for higher education deemed to be universities and recommends to the Government to

[Mr. Chairman]

take appropriate steps to remove the causes of unrest."

Those in favour will say 'Aye'—those against will say 'No'. The 'Noes' have it.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Sir nobody said, Aye or No. So "Silence" has it; neither 'Noes' have it nor 'Ayes' have it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It does not matter. Even if one Member said no, that is enough.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: But nobody said, 'No'.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please. If you are not satisfied I will put it again to vote. The question is:

"That this House expresses its concern at the growing student unrest in universities and other institutions for higher education deemed to be universities and recommends to the Government to take appropriate steps to remove the causes of unrest."

Those in favour please say 'Aye'—

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Aye.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Those against may please say 'No'.

There is nobody to say 'No'—

The motion is adopted.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Now, Sir, it is ten minutes past six. It means we will sit upto 6.40.

MR. CHAIRMAN: When time is over at 6.30, I will again take the consensus of the House. Now, the House will go upto 6.30.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I repeat what I have said a few minutes ago. Now, there are two concerns—South India Viscos and its sister concern Madras Aluminium—where the

gloomy picture of mismanagement, malpractice, fraud, invoice manipulation....

(Interruptions)

SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH (Hamirpur): Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order?

SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH: You had called Mr. Bosu for raising the Half-an-hour discussion without taking the consensus of the House . . .

(Interruptions)

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No it has already been taken. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have taken the permission of the House.

SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH: Without putting to vote of the House that motion, you asked Mr. Bosu to raise the Half-an-hour discussion.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You never challenged it. Nobody challenged it. They said "Ayes have it" but you never said "Noes have it"

(Interruptions)

SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH: You only asked him and you must put that motion to the vote of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I put it to the vote of the House. They said "Ayes have it" but you never said "Noes have it". At that time if you had question it. I would have put it to vote.

SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH: It was not put to vote.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The motion was put to vote. They said "Ayes have it".

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, Sir. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The motion was put to vote and this is on record. You please sit down. Let Mr. Bosu start.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Your ruling was final, Sir.

(Interruptions)

SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH: Only after he began his speech, you asked..

समाप्ति महोदय : उनको रोकने के बाद मैंने मोगन पुट किया, आईज और नोज किया। उन्होंने आईज कहा You never said "Noes have it" अगर आप नोज हैव इट कहते तब उसके बाद बोर्डिंग शुरू होती और गैलरीज क्लियर की जाती। (ब्यवधान) मैं तो आपका इन्तजार करता रहा लेकिन कोई नहीं बोला।

SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH: Nobody has spoken on the motion.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SYED KAZIM ALI MEERZA (Murshidabad): I am on a point of order. Was the motion moved by the mover?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I put the motion to vote. The motion was already put to vote.

SHRI SYED KAZIM ALI MEERZA: Unless it is moved . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is already in possession of the motion. That is why I put it to vote.

SHRI SYED KAZIM ALI MEERZA: But the person must move.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please see the Order Paper. In the Order Paper it has been mentioned that this House expresses its concern at the growing student unrest in universities and other institutions...etc.. The whole thing is here.

SHRI SYED KAZIM ALI MEERZA: But the question is that the Member who have moved the motion, must be here and move it.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: It was moved. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: The motion was moved by Mr. Kanwarlal Gupta.

(Interruptions)

No, no. Mr. Kanwarlal Gupta had moved it.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, I have a point of order. Under what rule he has raised this point? (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kanwarlal Gupta moved this motion.

SHRI SYED KAZIM ALI MEERZA: Did he move it, Sir? Sir, he is not here in the House. If the mover of the motion is not here in the House..

MR. CHAIRMAN: But this is not a point of order. I put the motion to vote (Interruptions).

PROF. P. G MAVALANKAR: Sir, I have a point of order. When you have already conducted the proceedings according to the rule . . .

SHRI K. GOPAL: and given a ruling....

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: and you have given the correct ruling, I do not understand why anybody from the Government side or ruling party should get up and challenge your ruling. It has already been done.

SHRI SYED KAZIM ALI MEERZA: We are not challenging the ruling of the Chair.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Even if Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta is not present, the motion has to be put to the vote....(Interruptions).

SHRI SYED KAZIM ALI MEERZA: Somebody has got to move it; nobody has moved it. It falls by itself when it is not moved in the House. How is it moved? The mover of the motion was not there in the House....(Interruptions) You asked hon. Member, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu to speak. Here, the mover of the motion is not present and nobody moved it. You never asked anybody to move....(Interruptions). How can it become proceedings of the House....(Interruptions). The motion has dropped by itself.

SHRI K. GOPAL: The hon. Member is challenging the ruling of the chair.

SHRI SYED KAZIM ALI MEERZA: I am not challenging the chair, but it is not really the procedure.... (*Interruptions*). How can it be over? When it is not before the House, can any motion be taken up like this?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The amendments to the motion were also put to the vote of the House, the motion was also put to the vote of the House....

SHRI K. GOPAL: The debate takes place only after the motion is moved. How does it take place otherwise? Unless there was a motion, how did the debate take place?... (*Interruptions*).

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am really sorry that one Mr. Patwari was shouting; it was five minutes past six....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. GOPAL: Not one Mr. Patwari, he is an hon. Member..

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI: When Mr. Patwari was speaking, it was ten minutes or five minutes past six. Then, what happened? You asked Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu to raise the half-an-hour discussion instead of putting the motion to the vote of the House. When you did that, the Minister left the House with the understanding that it would not be put to the vote of the House. We, of course, did not know.... (*Interruptions*). When you called Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and he stood up and started speaking, the Minister, Dr. Chunder, left the House; we thought that everything is over. Then you put the motion to the vote of the House; nobody knew what happened actually.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thereafter, I requested Mr. Bosu to speak and he started....

SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI: May be, Sir....

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: On a point of submission.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH: The hon. Member is here; he may be now asked to move.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has moved the motion; how did all this discussion take place?

SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH: He did not move the motion; the hon. Member has just arrived.

SHRI VEYALAR RAVI: The hon. Minister of State has tried to mislead the House. When you said, 'noes' have it; we said, 'ayes' have it. They never said, 'noes' have it. When you repeated, we said: yes, yes: they kept quiet. It was the duty of the Minister to stand up and say that they wanted time. When you gave your ruling and shifted to the next business, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu started speaking. It is never the practice of the House to challenge the ruling of the chair. It is for the first time that the ruling party or the Minister are challenging the ruling of the Chair. It is very unfair; it is not a democratic parliamentary practice. It cannot be allowed. The business of the House should continue and Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu should speak.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): You make the record straight. What happened was while Mr. Patwari was speaking loudly the discussion was apparently over. Mr. Chairman, I say inadvertently you asked Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu to start the half-an-hour discussion. Then it was pointed out to you that although Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu had been asked by you to start half-an-hour discussion, you had not completed the earlier proceedings of putting Mr. Gupta's

motion to vote. Therefore, at that particular point of time—I hope they will hear me—you requested Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu to sit down and he sat down.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, I requested him.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: When you put Guptaji's motion to vote, when you put that motion to vote,—and let the House know that when the motion is moved, it becomes the property of the House even if the Member is there or not there. If he is not there, all the more reason why that motion must be put because it is already in the possession of the House. When it was put by you, Sir, you must have noticed that nobody else said either yes or no. I immediately said: "Silence has it, neither 'Noes' have it nor 'Ayes' have it". So, you immediately put it again the second time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: When you put it second time saying those in favour of Mr. Gupta's motion may say 'Ayes', we all said: 'Ayes'.

AN HON. MEMBER: They said: 'Noes'.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Nobody said: 'Noes' (*Interruptions*). The motion was passed. Now you cannot go back on that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not only that, I waited for some time for somebody to get up but nobody got up and said anything. That is not my fault.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): On a point of order. I think I was also not aware whether my motion will be voted. I left the House. I am very lucky that my motion was adopted even in my absence. So, I think there is no..... (*Interruptions*). It was adopted in my absence. So, I am very lucky. But what is there if it is adopted. I have only said that appropriate steps should be taken by the Government.

There is nothing in it and I think we should not take any objection to it unnecessarily.

(*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Law Minister wants say something

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Now the hon. Member Shri Mavalankar has put the facts in the sequence. But the question that arises in that sequence of facts is what has been the result. As he had rightly pointed out, what happened was, you would remember, that time had been extended for that motion, but time had been extended till 6.05. Then till 6:05 the motion had not been put to vote. If I may say so, with all respect. thereafter,—because the time was not further extended and the time had expired and the motion had not been put to vote—then obviously the motion was talked out unless there was any motion....

(*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: May I complete whatever I wanted to say. If I may say so, you very rightly called upon hon. Member Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu to initiate his discussion on the half-an-hour discussion and he initiated it. But thereafter he stood up and started addressing. Now whether he spoke five words or 50 words, that is immaterial. Thereafter, you would have noticed that the Education Minister also left the House and the mover of the motion also left because obviously they took it that, because the time for that motion had not been further extended and you had called upon the next item on the Order Paper without putting that motion to vote, that stood adjourned to some other date or it was talked out. So the question of putting it to vote did not arise. The hon. Minister had left. The mover of the motion had also left thereafter when...

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): You could not raise that point at that time. You were present. Mr. Shanti Bhushan was present.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let me explain the position. I requested Mr. Bosu to move his half-an-hour discussion. Then it was pointed out to me that Mr. Gupta's motion has to be put to vote. I requested him to sit down and he sat down. Then I put the motion to vote. I waited; they said ayes. I looked at this side. Nobody spoke. What to do?... (Interruptions).

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: The next item in the agenda had been called and it had been taken up. In the midst of the next item, when the next item on the agenda is, thereafter, in the midst of the next item a matter which has been concluded, can it be taken up... (Interruptions).

सभापति महोदय : यह तो यहां प्रोसीडिंग्स में भ्रमसर हो जाता है। जब ऐसा हो जाता है तो कार्य को रोक कर पहले की कार्यवाही पूरी कर देते हैं। इस में कोई अनियमित बात नहीं है।

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: After that item had been concluded, the next item had been called. Even the hon. Minister and the hon. Mover of that motion had left the House.

सभापति महोदय : भ्रमर घ्राप प्रोसीडिंग्स देखेंगे तो पायेंगे कि कार्यवाही को रोक देते हैं और रोकने के बाद उसको फिर प्राईर में ले पाते हैं।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: May I make a submission? The factual position must enter into your reckoning, as the hon. Minister of Law and Justice has pointed out..

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: ...Very late.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The time for discussion on this particular motion was extended by five minutes. During that period it was not your pleasure to take a vote on that. That was a limited time

given. You had proceeded to another item. So, the inevitable conclusion would be that the debate on it was adjourned; that would be the factual position, because under 184, you have to take a vote. It cannot be talked out. You have to take a vote under 184. That is precisely the characteristic of the motion under 184, that it is subject to the vote of the House. It is a substantive motion. Since it was not your pleasure to take that vote within that time the time extended, therefore, if you take it later, then the vote may be taken next time or it can only be taken to have been adjourned; that is the factual position. You cannot take a vote at any time you like, because in the meantime the hon. Minister of Education left and many others left under the impression that there was not going to be a vote on this. So it should be taken as adjourned and the next time vote should be taken.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: May I request the hon. Ministers here, since it is a harmless resolution moved by Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta, even if it is adopted it is not going to harm anybody. Why should they stand on prestige. There is nothing wrong. It is nothing. Otherwise it will be very difficult. (Interruptions)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Are you going to revise your decision?

MR. CHAIRMAN: No.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Then the matter ends.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: As Shri Mishra pointed, rule 191 is clear:

"The Speaker shall, at the appointed hour on the allotted day or the last of the allotted days, as the case may be, forthwith put every question necessary to determine the decision of the House on the original question."

So, it is 'at the appointed hour'. The debate on that item was extended only upto five minutes past six, it should have been put to vote at that time; it cannot be put to vote any time. It was not put to vote at that time when it was five minutes past six. The Chairman called on Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu to initiate discussion and he did initiate. Thereafter, when the time had lapsed, it cannot be put to vote thereafter. The hon. Minister left; the hon. Mover of the motion also left, because as it has been pointed out, it has been adjourned.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you see the proceedings of the House, it often happens. Sometimes lapses take place and when it is pointed....

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Unless the debate is extended, how can it be put to vote at any time... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: You have taken a decision and they on that side, including the Ministers are trying to challenge your decision. It is very unfortunate.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. GOPAL: Discussion concluded at 6.03 and the motion was voted in this House.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Shri Shanti Bhushan was sitting here.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: I cannot participate in the voting. I can only intervene.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I have a submission to make. It is not a question of merit of the Resolution. Whether the merit of the Resolution is innocuous or not, that is not the question. The question relates to procedural matter as has been rightly pointed out by the hon. Law Minister and you have also admitted that after the appointed hour and appointed time you called Shri Jyotir-

moy Bosu and he started his Half-an-Hour discussion. That means the House was seized of another business. Unless you take the permission of the House either to suspend that business or to withhold the pleasure of the House, unless you asked the House whether Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu's Half-an-Hour be suspended or withheld, you cannot depart to other item.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Guha, you are repeating the same argument which Shri Mishra has already said and what Shri Shanti Bhushan has also said. There is nothing new.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am just concluding.

You could have taken the voting just at that time and you would not have passed on to another item. But you passed to another item. I am quite certain that the Chair cannot take up immediately another item without the pleasure of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Guha, as I pointed out, it often happens, lapse takes place.

Then I requested Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu to stop for a minute and he stopped.

Then the Motion was put and the vote was taken.

Now there is one way out. If the Government wants, they can sometime afterwards get the whole thing rescinded. Now nothing can be done. If they want they can get the whole thing rescinded by another Motion.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: What happens when a particular time has been fixed for that item. As soon as the time is over and the Chairman passes on to the next item, all the persons who were interested in the earlier item, they leave. After they,

[Shri Shanti Bhushan]

have left, suddenly that matter is re-happening.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: It was a matter of a few seconds.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Shanti Bhushan, you were here. You were hearing everything. Everything was happening.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Now the position is that I am not a Member of this House. I cannot vote. I cannot say Ayes or Noes. I cannot challenge. I can only intervene. I was concerned with Half-an-Hour discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not saying you have a right to vote. You were a witness here. You were watching everything here. Everything was taking place before your eyes.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Honourable Members came and raised this question. My attention was drawn to what was happening. I was sitting for Half-an-Hour with which I am concerned.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can see the earlier proceedings. It is not happening for the first time. Many a times this has happened.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Can voting be taken when Members have no information? The other Members were interested in that Motion. I was interested in Half-an-Hour discussion. I was not concerned with that matter. Therefore, those Members who were concerned with that Motion had left. Some of them might have left. Everyone must have information. All the Members must have information that the matter is going to come up. Suddenly the matter cannot be taken up.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jethmalani, I put one question. Please reply to that.

I put the motion to vote. I said 'Ayes' and 'Noes'. When they said "Ayes have it", I waited. Nobody stood up from this side. They knew it that the Motion was being put.

किसी ने भावजेकान नहीं किया, किसी ने बोला नहीं, जाला नहीं। मैंने बेट किया और उस तरफ मैं देखता भी रहा।

AN HON. MEMBER: I objected.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: You remember there was not a single voice to say 'Aye'. (Interruptions).

SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI: Nobody said 'Aye. I waste the only person to say 'No'.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Nobody said 'Aye' in the first instance. She was the only one who said 'No'. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nobody said 'No' when I put it.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: This has become a joke because even they knew that this matter is not before the House any longer. That is why not one of them got up and said 'Aye' at that time. When you put it a second time, some of them might have said 'Aye'. But first nobody said 'Aye'. After that, how can a motion come?

MR. CHAIRMAN: When I said, "The motion is adopted", nobody challenged it. (Interruptions).

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: If nobody says 'Aye' what is the point in asking for 'Noes'? (Interruptions). When you said "Those in favour shall say 'Aye'" nobody got up and said 'Aye'. If nobody supports the motion, then there is no question of asking for 'Noes'.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not that. It was pointed out that nobody said 'Aye' and 'No'.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Therefore, the motion falls.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then I again put it.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: You cannot ask again a second time, This has become a joke, Mr. Chairman and this should not be allowed. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: They are defying the Chair. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: The matter is over now. Let Mr. Bosu continue.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: The matter has taken place either way. You must give an opportunity....

MR. CHAIRMAN: It has not happened for the first time.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Let everybody be present. The Minister has left. Everybody has left. Everybody has forgotten about it. Nobody gets up and says 'Aye'. Still the motion is put to vote!

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next time I again put it. (*Interruptions*).

This is over. Please allow Mr. Bosu to continue.

AN HON. MEMBER: This must be expressed. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The confusion has to be cleared. This is a very important matter which has been raised in the House; You find a conflict, Mr. Chairman....

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: If you want, you please stage a walk out against the ruling of the Chair. The only option left to the Government is to stage a walk out. They are defying the Chair. (*Interruptions*). Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, please continue.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: There is a conflict between your generosity and the rules. You are not pleased to address yourself to

what appears to me the most pertinent question in this context. The question is whether having moved on to another item, you can again switch back to that item.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This has been done several times in the past. I have seen the Speaker stopping it. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: There is some sanctity about the voting time. Every member must be alert. Every member must know that this is the voting time. If you have moved on to another item, how do I know the voting time? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Those Members who have gone away, how would they know that you will again start taking a vote?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only the Education Minister, only two Members have left.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: It is a matter of principle. Once having gone over to the next item, Members are entitled to go away unless they are informed that this item will be taken up again. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What can be a better proof of this than the fact that the hon. Minister of Education withdrew from the House after you have moved on to another item.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not going to change my opinion now. Whatever I have said, I have said. I am asking Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu to start.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: This is highly irregular.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Please note the time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have to sit upto 6.30; now it is 6.42. Is it the pleasure of the House to sit for another half-an-hour?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: After the Chair goes through the proceedings, it will find its position untenable. This is my respectful submission. After you go through the proceedings, you will find your position untenable. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: That point is over. I have moved on to other question. I am taking the consensus of the House on Half-an-hour discussion because in the agenda papers, only half-an-hour has been allotted for discussion. (Interruptions).

SHRI NATWARLAL B. PARMAR (Dhandhuka): Sir, there is no quorum.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He says that there is no quorum. Let me count. (Interruptions)

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Shanti Bhushanji, this is not fair; please do not do this. (Interruptions).

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: He is not pressing his objection on quorum. (Interruptions).

18.42 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

CHARGES AGAINST THE MANAGING DIRECTOR OF SOUTH INDIA VISCOSE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up Half-an-Hour Discussion. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI
Chairman

CENTRAL YOUTH ADVISORY COMMITTEE

S. INDRASAIN REDDY
General Secretary.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I am raising the discussion on charges against the Managing Director of South India Viscose and its sister concern, Madras Aluminium. I would like to say that there is a gloomy picture of mismanagement, malpractice, fraud, invoice manipulation, misappropriation of public money, violation of economic laws. What we see in case of South India Viscose and its sister concern, Madras Aluminium, is a common feature of the private economic empire today. The capitalist path of development is the profit as the motive. And this is inevitable because maximisation of profit is the sole objective here. And that is not an isolated case. But since information of allegations against this company have reached us, it needs to be high lighted and we want information from the Government as to what they proposed to do in this regard. We do not wish to go into the quarrel that is now coming within the family we are not interested. Government should ensure that decision should not give undue benefit to any private party. But the benefit should go to the people of the country, and to the Government. For two brothers' quarrel and anxiety to loot, the nation cannot suffer. The worst part is that Shri Venkataswami Naidu, the present Managing Director, was able to purchase protection, help and patronage from Shrimati Indira Gandhi and her Youth Congress leaders like...**Indersain Reddy, General Secretary, Youth Congress, 10, Janpath, and many others. I have a photostat of a letter which reads like this. The top of the letter head is:

INDIAN YOUTH CONGRESS
COMP OFFICE.

No. 10, JANPATH,
NEW DELHI:

28th OCTOBER, 1976.

**Expunged as. ordered by the Chair.

"Dear Shri Venkataswamy Naiduji,

In continuation of our discussions in Delhi, I am writing this letter. I had detailed discussion with Gokhaleji about your Viscose matter. It seems Mr. Chandrasekhar has also spoken to him.

Gokhaleji has already signed the file giving you only one year as the charges against you are quite serious. I managed to stop issue of the letter communicating this to you."

He managed.—

"I also stopped any enquiry being conducted against you"

—This is most interesting.—

"Please come yourself or send Manohar to Delhi so that we can settle matters here".

What settlement, I leave you to guess.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Are you laying it on the Table of the House?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I would like to lay it on the Table of the House, authenticated by me.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Who signed this?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: S. Indrasain Reddy, Youth Congress leader. The Company Affairs Minister is present here.

MR CHAIRMAN: Are you laying it on the table? It will be examined by the Speaker.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Thank you.

In reply to Unstarred Question No. 55 dated 21-2-1978, he confirmed that there were serious allegations and charges—note the word—against the Managing Director of South India Viscose and Madras Aluminium Co. Ltd. The House was told that

CBI Enforcement and Customs were asked to enquire into them. I would like the hon. Minister to tell the House what sort of investigation the Company Law Board asked the CBI Enforcement and Customs to undertake. Were they given specific charges and asked to investigate these charges? Were adverse remarks pending against Mr. Naidu in existing remarks? Also may I know whether the investigation was done under section 237 of the Companies Act; if not, what were the reasons for the same?

Besides, charges of manipulation, foreign exchange account, company funds, contravention of Companies Act were also alleged. Is it also a fact that Naidu invested money in companies like SAE (India) Ltd. an Indian subsidiary of a foreign Company? Is it a fact that he placed large orders to the tune of Rs. 5 crores in companies like ACCL, of which he is also the Chairman? Did he obtain the specific permission of the Company Law Board before diverting South India Viscose funds to companies under the same management?

It is alleged that one-time followers of Indira Gandhi like Rajni Patel and Narender Kapadia are also a party to this alleged swindle. I have given notice of the allegations. I regret if these allegations are true.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): How is it relevant?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Not only the Indira Gandhi Government stands concerned, but this Government also stands in the dock. The late Shri Gokhale in the most corrupt Government of Indira Gandhi even did not dare to give Naidu more than one year. From the sister concern of Madras Aluminium, Naidu and Brother, both had to be removed for mismanagement, bungling and malpractices.

SHRI JAFFER SHARIEF (Bangalore North): What about the Morarji Government?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have said they are in the dock. I have clearly said that.

How could Naidu, and for that matter also if need be, his brother be fit for South India Viscose Managing Directorship? IDBI was asked to enquire into the matter. It is alleged that Naidu influenced certain IDBI officials and the report has been suppressed. I would like the report to be laid on the Table of the House if the hon. Minister has a clean slate behind this.

The money of Madras Aluminium Co. belongs to the people. The Tamilnadu Government, I am told, has invested Rs. 9 crores in this. Electricity bills and arrears to other financial institutions total Rs. 1.2 crores. Narendar Kapadia, a member of the Advisory Committee of the IDBI, is alleged to have helped suppression of the adverse report.

Madras Aluminium Company, one of the four primary aluminium producing companies, with a total share capital of Rs. 6 crores, with a turnover of Rs. 20 crores, with Government and the financial institutions holding 60 per cent shares, is it or is it not a fact, Shri Shanti Bhushan, that Shri Naidu with one per cent share is controlling it, and in the loot, Alumetal of Italy, the foreign collaborators, are having the cream out of it?

Invoice manipulation is a common feature in the country. Shri Naidu is alleged to have got fat cuts in payments made to the Italian Collaborators for on account purchase of equipment and machinery abroad.

Is it a fact that due to mismanagement, share values of Madras Aluminium has come down to half? Is it also a fact that due to losses, depreciation in 1975-76 could not be provided? Is it also a fact that arrears in payment to the financial institutions amount to Rs. 120 lakhs? Is it also a fact that arrears of preference share

divided to the extent of Rs. 80 lakhs is pending payment and the equity shareholders have received no dividend for 1972? These are all the monuments of mischief within the same family.

South India Viscose invested Rs. 15 lakhs in shares in SAE, which is a subsidiary of a foreign company. South India Viscose produces goods worth Rs. 25 crores per year. Because of deep manipulations by Dr. Rosy, an Italian, in price settlement, the prices quoted are invariably lower than in the market.

I want to ask Shri Shanti Bhushan of these questions. Is it a fact that Dr. Rosy's house and office were raided by the Enforcement Directorate under instructions from the CBI? There were allegations that when ACCL was in bad shape, with accumulated loss of Rs. 3 crores, Shri Naidu became the Chairman of this Company with the help of Dr. Rosy. Is it a fact that Shri Naidu placed an order on ACCL for Rs. 3 crores at inflated price on the pretext of meeting the requirement of equipment of South India Viscose? This is one way of looting South India Viscose also. Is it a fact that Rs. 75 lakhs has been paid as advance by South India Viscose to ACCL of which Shri Naidu is the Chairman against this order? Is it also a fact that there are specific reasons for the Central Board of Direct Taxes passing orders, transferring all income-tax files of these two companies and of Shri Naidu to a special cell and, if so, what is the reason?

There are serious allegations against both the brothers. There are malpractices in EID Parry Limited also. There is shortage in stock of fertilizers to the extent of Rs. 70 lakhs. EID Parry is saddled with the management of ACCL, with Chairman Shri Naidu, like OMEGA Cables.

There is a serious allegation by one Shri Iyer—I do not know about his antecedents or background; the hon. Minister can enlighten the House—that

one CBI official, Shri Sabapathy came to intimidate him in his village. It is reported that Shri Iyer made complaints against Shri Naidu.

Regarding the import of capital goods, for which sanction for Rs. 6.5 crores was given in 1966, it included know-how fees also, which is not permissible. Is it not correct? Was it not done through the backdoor?

There are details of only 23 items, which were actually imported, against the original requirement of 43 items which were needed. We suspect there is some foul play in the whole matter. Even if there is price rise, was the cost of the 23 items equivalent to the original quotation of the 43 items? Is it a fact that the quotations were much higher, compared to other foreign suppliers to the neighbouring countries?

Why did the CBI and the Enforcement Directorate of the Customs under the present regime take one year and four months to enquire and submit a report? I deprecate this. I am sure the House is with me in this matter.

There are serious malpractices in sales and purchases. Since rayon yarn staple prices are quoted daily in the bazar, a check on the sale price of South India Viscose and market quotations is necessary to get at the truth. I am suggesting this because both these companies are very important in the national industrial life, especially in the share of providing employment.

Aluminium is a very scarce raw material, for which there is an acute shortage. Because of high petroleum price, all rolling stock should be made of aluminium and it should be reserved for that. In fact, this should be in the public sector.

I demand the nationalisation of Madras Aluminium. 60 per cent of its capital is of Government and institutional advances. South India Viscose also has enormous Government loans and advances. Now the shareholders' money is being misappropriated and

mismanaged. Government should ensure that none of the brothers has any access to this organisation and they should not be allowed to come near it.

The only way out is that it should be made into a Government run company and an assurance should be given that none of the brothers and other cronies and opportunists is allowed to come in the management and a thorough high level enquiry from every possible angle is to be instituted immediately and the Report should be laid on the table of the House. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister.
(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): First of all, I have to reply.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The procedure adopted is....

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: The procedure is laid down in Rule 55. May I now invite your attention, Mr. Chairman, to Rule 55 clause (5), which says:

"There shall be no formal motion before the House nor voting. The member who has given notice may make a short statement and the Minister concerned shall reply shortly. Any Member who has previously intimated to the Speaker may be permitted to ask a question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact."

The hon. Member has, of course, made what was supposed to be a short statement and I am supposed to give reply. Thereafter, any questions for elucidation can be asked.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN (Medak): Once we hear the Minister, what questions can we ask? Therefore, the Members who have given prior intimation.... (Interruptions)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: It is a part of the whole discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In the ballot, four Members have got priority to out questions. I will ask one by one to put questions if time permits.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Once the Minister gives the reply, those members who have given their names cannot put any questions. Let him wait and hear all the questions and then give his reply to them. (*Interruptions.*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will ask the Members to put questions. Shri Yuvraj.

श्री युवराज (कटिहार) : सभापति महोदय,

श्री नायडू के खिलाफ बहुत ग्रेव एलीगेशनस थे और स्वयं विधि मंत्री जी ने पिछली 25 तारीख को अपने जवाब में कबूल किया था कि—
He has ceased to be the Director of Madras Aluminium.

माननीय गोखले जी ने एक वर्ष के रिपवाइटमेंट का प्रश्न उन को दिया था और जब उन को बहुत चार्ज प्राप्त हुए तो उन्होंने बीच में अपना प्रश्न रोक दिया, उस की एन्क्वायरी होने लगी। जब इन के वक्त में यह मामला आया तो उन्होंने बहुत मेहरबानी कर के श्री नायडू जो मद्रास एल्यूमिनियम के डाइरेक्टर थे उन को तो रोक दिया लेकिन इंडियन एल्यूमिनियम की जिम्मेदारी भी उन पर थी, उस से उन को मुक्त नहीं किया। अपने ब्यान में उन्होंने इस बात की ओर इशारा किया है कि श्री नायडू के विरुद्ध ग्रेव एलीगेशनस हैं और इन तमाम बातों की वह जांच करायेंगे। जांच कराने के पूर्व जो शुरू से श्री नायडू के विरुद्ध ये आरोप आए जिन के सम्बन्ध में पिछली गवर्नमेंट के वक्त में डाइरेक्टर इन्फोर्समेंट या सी बी आई की तरफ से जो जांच करायी गई उस में केवल इतनी ही बात कही गई कि कोई ऐडवर्स एन्डी नहीं है और जो बात आई थी उस की जांच उस समय इन के मार्फत नहीं करायी गई। केवल उन के डैरेक्टर रोल या कॉन्फिडेंशियल रिपोर्ट की जांच करायी गई और यह कहा गया कि कोई ऐडवर्स एन्डी नहीं है।

लेकिन इन के जवाब से यह बात स्पष्ट है कि जिन पदों को वे हलक करके दे सकी जो उन की जिम्मेदारी थी जैसे मद्रास एल्यूमिनियम की जिम्मेदारी उन पर थी, उस जिम्मेदारी से उन को मुक्त कर देना यह प्रमाणित करता है कि आरोप प्राइमरी फेसी था। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे करंट अफेयर्स को दोबारा एक्सपोज़ न देने या उस के खिलाफ जो कार्यवाही की जा सकती थी, उस को सेवा से मुक्त किया जा सकता था या जो रि-अपवाइंटमेंट का प्रश्न दिया गया है उस का वापस लिया जा सकता था, उस को वापस न लेने या फर्दर एक्सपोज़ ग्रान्ट न करने में सरकार को क्या लोगल कठिनाई है ?

19.00 hrs.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvathipuram): On the 25th July when this question was answered, we were given to understand that the income-tax files of this company and of some of those Managing Directors had been transferred to the Central Circle in Delhi—to a special cell. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what have come out of these investigations. I would also like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Company Law Board has been kept informed about these investigations which have been taken up by the income-tax authorities. Also I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what was the investment of public financial institutions in this group of companies, and why these public financial institutions are supporting such a corrupt man who has been involved in misappropriation amounting to lakhs of rupees. I would also like to know from the hon. Minister whether a relation of the Director of the IDBI has been appointed as the Managing Director of MALCO—with the permission of the Ministry obviously.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN (Medak): Mr. Chairman, Sir, rightly agreeing with my hon. friend, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu—might be malpractices or misappropria-

tion of the funds of South India Viscose—I want to know this. What the Company Law Board had guided in this matter was that the Company Law Board had urged on the IDBI to conduct investigations. What is the outcome of these investigations? It is not merely that Mr. Naidu is the Managing Director. There is one Mr. P. R. Ramakrishnan. He is also a Managing Director. After the investigations of the IDBI, the Executive Directors have taken a decision to dismiss Mr. P. R. Ramakrishnan and his son, Mr. R. Prabhu, who is the General Manager of this firm. What for? Because these people are the Managing Directors of Jaipur Sugar Company also, and the Finance Minister and the Agriculture Minister have made a statement in this august House last session about their tax evasion—they have indulged in black-marketing to the tune of selling 14,000 tonnes of levy sugar and evading tax.... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Put the question.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Apart from that, the most vital point is this Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has spoken and read out a letter. On the 25th of this month, Mrs. Mrinal Gore read out a letter here regarding Indrasen Reddy. Now he has also tabled the same letter....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mallikarjun, we are interested in hearing the Minister also. Please put your question.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: I have also got a letter from Mr. Indrasen Reddy. He has written to the Speaker. I am reading out that letter. This has been written to hon. Shri K. S. Hegde, Speaker, Lok Sabha:

“I have gone through the Parliamentary proceedings dated the 25th July, 1978....”

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: This is my question. Please listen to me. When we are discussing a matter for half an

hour, why don't you have patience to hear?

MR. CHAIRMAN: That means, you will not hear the Minister's reply.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: “.....dated the 25th July, 1978 relating to the discussion on the approval by the Government of one Shri R. Venkataswamy Naidu as the Managing Director of South India Viscose. I am surprised and shocked to read about the reference made by Mrs. Mrinal Gore, Member, Lok Sabha of a letter dated the 28th October, 1976, alleged to have been written by me to Shri R. Venkataswamy Naidu. As a matter of fact, till today I could not know who Shri R. Venkataswamy Naidu or Shri Manohar is—whose names are mentioned in the said letter. It is, therefore, quite obvious that the letter cited by Mrs. Mrinal Gore on the floor of the House on 25th July must be rank forgery and must be....”

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: It is a matter of privilege. I am rising on a point of order. You must ask Mr. Mallikarjun to take the responsibility. (Interruptions) On a point of order.

Mrs. Mrinal Gore and Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu are two hon. Members of this House. They read out a letter to the House.... (Interruptions) Mr. Mallikarjun must take the responsibility of this letter. Otherwise he must withdraw it. It is a privilege (Interruptions) He must take the responsibility.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mallikarjun the question was debated. What is the point?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: You have allowed him to read the letter but why cannot you allow me?

I am submitting to the Speaker to send it to the CBI for investigation whether it is a forgery or not. Now, the point is that since he has mentioned....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are not putting a question. You are making a speech. What is the point?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: I am coming to the point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: When are you coming?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Now he has taken the name of**...who is a member of the other House. Now a breach of privilege is also involved. She was also a member of this House....

MR. CHAIRMAN: He will not hear anybody.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: However. Chairmansaheb, I am tabling this letter which has been addressed to the Speaker to please send it to the CBI for a proper investigation. Then I request the Law Minister to come with the investigation reports. Now, properly I put three questions to the hon. Law Minister. One....

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Now, on a point of order.—Mr. Mallikarjun.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Tahro Bai, what is the point of order?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): I am on a point of order...*(Interruptions)* ..

AN HON. MEMBER: Please quote the rule.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: 376.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member has raised a point of order. Please sit down.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The hon. Member was just now quoting a letter. In the name of asking a question, he was quoting a letter from a person who is not a member of the House. It is supposed to have been written to the Speaker of the House. If it is a letter

supposed to have been written to the Speaker, it is for the Speaker to decide whether he should mention it in the House or not. It is not for any member to bring a copy and quote it without the consent of the Speaker. So, it is quite irregular. It is not in order to place on the Table or read out a letter in this House which is supposed to have been written by some body else to the Speaker against a member of the House. It is against the Rules and he has not got your consent. It cannot go on record and it should be deleted...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mallikarjun, you will not hear anybody, even me. Mr. Ravi, I will go through the proceedings and I will see. If there is anything which is not proper, I will expunge it.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I am on a slightly different point of order. Here something extra-ordinary has happened, it has happened before in this House also....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Many a time.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: When Mr. Madhu Limaye raised an allegation Modi Rubbers, Mr. Modi wrote a letter to the Speaker and that was released to the Press saying that the document in question was a forgery.

Now, my friend, Mr. Mallikarjun..,

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: It is a privilege issue.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: My friend, Mr. Mallikarjun, I am sure, is a good friend and he is very responsible....

MR. SPEAKER: He will not hear you.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Please listen. He has said that what

Mrs. Mrinal Gore read out the other day during the Question-Hour as well as what Mr. Jlotirmoy Bosu, a little while ago authenticated and laid on the Table of the House, was a forgery. Mr. Mallikarjun's contention, if I understand him correctly, is that the letter alleged to have been written by Mr. Indrasen Reddy to the Speaker is a forgery. Am I right?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: The previous one which was read out by Mrs. Mrinal Gore and Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu. Now, the one I am having is the letter to the Speaker. I have got his signature while he has got the signature of the said Mr. Indrasen Reddy. Let us examine them.... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is what I say. He will not listen to anybody.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: That is said and typed as Indrasen Reddy. This is the real Mr. Indrasen Reddy's letter. I am placing it on the Table for examination. In the presence of the whole House he has to prove. He has got it typed. I have got a signed one and sent it to the Speaker. Take it up.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Inder Sain's letter is here. It will be seen by the Speaker.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Sir, the charge levelled against is very serious that they are making use of the forged document. I reserve my right to move an appropriate motion of privilege against Mr. Mallikarjun, Mr. Bosu and against Mrs. Mrinal Gore also. This is a very serious matter if Mr. Mallikarjun is going to authenticate and lay it on the table.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Right now.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has already sent this letter.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I want to see that this should be treated as a very serious matter.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Mr. Chairman, here is Mr. Reddy writing a letter to which Mrs. Gore also was referring. How could she get that?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is already here. It will be disposed of by the Speaker.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: I shall put the question to the Law and Company Affairs Minister to answer.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How can he answer? You have got two minutes.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Let him answer tomorrow, if not or to-day. Therefore, I ask the hon. Minister whether it is proper to withhold approval to Shri Naidu, the Managing Director of Viscose merely because certain blackmarketeers have levelled certain charges. Number 2 is: whether the Minister proposes to give approval to Mrs. Rajeshwari Ramakrinar for the managing directorship of Jaipur Sugar Mills Co. which is a sister company—another sugar scandal.

Lastly, Mr. Chairman, I ask the Chair: What action does it propose to take against the person who forged this letter which was cited by Mrs. Gore in the House thereby she misled the House. Mr. Chairman, I am going to table the two letters written by Shri Inder Sain Reddy and I request that whatever be the body it may be, let that send these letters to the C.B.I. and to investigate and finally come to the conclusion how this has erupted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Lakkappa, You put your question. There is no time for him to reply.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Other Members have brought this matter. I am not responsible for this. Mr. Chairman, the other day, when the question was posed by the other Member.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11 O'clock tomorrow....

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: What is it: I protest.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: You may extend the time. You must take the sense of this House. I move that the time may be extended to enable the Law Minister to reply adequately.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I requested everybody to put short questions that the Hon. Minister could reply. He would

not reply now. The time was extended upto 19-15.

Now the House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

19.15 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, August 1, 1978/Sravana 10, 1900 (Saka)